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Dalhousie



Gazette.

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The Dalhousie Gazette.

"ORA ET LABOR."

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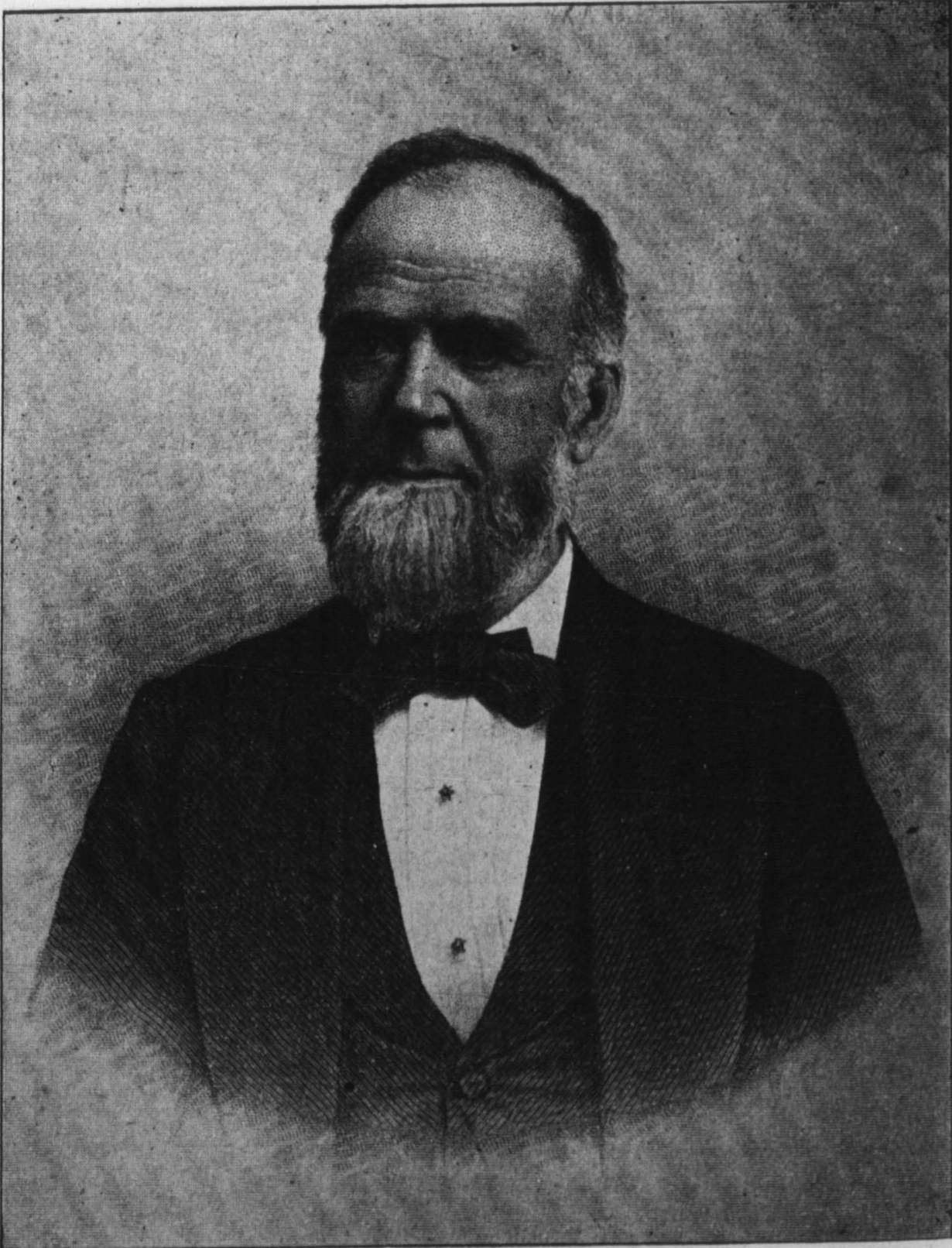
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Literary Contributions to Editors of Dalhousie Gazette, Halifax, N. S.

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DEATH OF GEORGE MUNRO.

WHEN, on the morning of the 24th ult., a college bulletin announced to us the sad news of the sudden death of our greatest benefactor, George Munro, there was but one universal outburst of the feeling of personal bereavement on the part of the students. We, who had enjoyed the benefits of the princely generosity of this man, had learned to reverence even his very name, and on us the blow fell heavily. What George Munro was, and what he has done for Dalhousie, is told on another page by one who knew him intimately and loved him. For us it was enough to know that he came to the aid of Dalhousie when she was weak and tottering, and setting her feet upon the rock of a sound financial position, enabled her to live and flourish.

But though our own grief is great, it must be as nothing compared with that of the immediate friends and relatives so suddenly left desolate. To them the GAZETTE would wish unobtrusively to convey the sincerest sympathies of the whole body



THE LATE GEORGE MUNRO.

of students. Words are always inadequate to express the feelings of the heart, and we can only give the assurance that the work of Mr. Munro will ever be evidenced while Dalhousie stands, and his name lovingly remembered by her students.

FAREWELL.

WITH this issue is concluded at the same time Volume XXVIII of the GAZETTE, and the editorial labors of the present staff. When, refreshed by their long summer vacation, the students will again gather round the halls of our loved Dalhousie, the management of their college journal will have passed into newer and, we trust, better hands. Enough of the old blood will be left, however, to mould by their invaluable experience the work of our successors. For the retiring editors it can justly be said that they labored, one and all, faithfully to perform the duties assigned them by their fellows. While never for a moment forgetting the general literary character pertaining to a college paper, and more especially the very excellent example set to us in this respect by those who have hitherto occupied our sanctum chairs, we have aimed, first and mainly, to make the GAZETTE a faithful index of Dalhousie life, and an unbiassed witness thereof to posterity. To the students and graduates who have so generously helped us in our work, we extend sincere thanks, while for those whose only interest has been that of self-constituted critics we express our utmost scorn. Fortunately, this latter class has been less numerous and less objectionable than heretofore. On the whole we are fairly well satisfied with our work. The experiment of discussing our "Needs" has been at least a partial success, and has provoked many valuable suggestions which may yet blossom into realities. The series on "Our Graduates" has been received, we might almost say, with enthusiasm and, besides being of temporary interest, must become eminently useful to Dalhousie's future historian. The various departments of the paper have been kept up, we think, to the usual standard. That purely literary work has received due attention is particularly evidenced by our special Christmas number. Not without a sigh do we relinquish our editorial quills. The work has been pleasant and

agreeable throughout. Indeed, it is wonderful that under such a system as ours there is so little friction between the representatives of the various faculties. It is no light matter to leave even the red brick walls that have sheltered us for years and the good natured "scraps" in the corridors. But Father Time pursues his relentless course; the end of the session has come and with a "Long Live Dalhousie," we make our parting salaam.

GEORGE MUNRO.

Address of Rev. Robert Murray at Convocation, April 28th, 1896.

This Session was but a few weeks old when we followed sorrowfully to the grave all that was mortal of one long a member of the professorial staff—the venerable and beloved Dr. Lawson. Now, at the close of the Session, we mourn the greatest of our benefactors. On Thursday last GEORGE MUNRO was called away. His eye was not dim; his seventy years of service had left him alert, cheerful, and uncomplaining. He had gone to his home among the beautiful Katskill hills for change and rest, and the Lord of life called him suddenly to a rest that cannot be broken. Had he been asked as to the closing scene I think he would have chosen that quiet and swift transition which has been awarded him. Mr. Munro was born at West River, Pictou. He was educated at Pictou Academy. While still young he started in life as a teacher, and soon earned a high reputation in the teaching profession. This led to his being appointed head master of the Free Church academy in this city. In 1852 I was for a time in that academy doing a little in Latin, Greek and Mathematics. I marked the firmness, and what we would now call the severity of his rule. He was distinguished both as a teacher and disciplinarian, and his work in the academy was in the highest degree satisfactory. He studied theology under Dr. King, but he never applied for license to preach or for appointment to the ministry. In 1855 he left Halifax for New York, and there his business tact, his unflagging industry, his watchful and intelligent enterprise, won in due time ample success. He organized and managed a very extensive publishing business—putting into circulation at low prices millions of volumes of popular books and periodicals. More recently he he engaged in large and profitable transactions in real estate.

Mr. Munro was as modest and unassuming as he was firm and resolute. He cared nothing for the "poms and vanities" or for popular applause. Business was his play and his passion, and he brought to bear upon it such sagacity, such keenness of vision, such skill in devising his plans and such promptitude

in their execution, as would in other fields have won battles or founded states. He was from his youth thoroughly temperate and abstemious. He was by conviction, as well as feeling a Christian man, and he very liberally supported the enterprises of the Church with which he was connected. He also contributed largely to the support of educational and benevolent institutions in New York. I must not forget his boundless hospitality and deeds of kindness, especially to Nova Scotians visiting New York. About twenty years ago he began to feel the effects of over work, and had a severe and prolonged attack of illness which threatened to prove fatal. He recovered, but during the remainder of his life he had to pay closer attention to the laws of health, and his physical strength he never fully regained. For the benefit of his health in 1879 he paid a prolonged visit to Halifax. He was led to enquire minutely into the condition of Dalhousie. That year the Presbyterian synod had nominated as one of their three governors, the REV. JOHN FORREST, then pastor of St. John's church. Mr. Forrest, as a governor of the college, was intimately acquainted with its position and all its needs. Dalhousie was then passing through a long and perilous crisis. It was in jeopardy every hour. The invested funds amounted to \$3,000 a year. Rents yielded \$600. The government grant of \$3,000 was to be withdrawn in two years. The income from rent might lapse any day. Whatever else was scant and uncertain, "arrears" were constant, unfailing, abundant. Slim salaries were paid to the professors; seldom was anything in sight for any other expenditure. The attendance of students was disappointingly small. Some years not one of the undergraduates studied with the intention of turning to theology, although the Presbyterian synod expended \$3,600 a year on Dalhousie with the hope that some at least of its graduates would recruit the theological ranks. And so there was anxiety, there were searchings of the heart, there were hopes and fears that kindled hope. Help came through the large hearted bounty of George Munro. Dr. Forrest laid before him with the utmost frankness the needs and the difficulties of the situation. He found a sympathetic listener, who at length quietly intimated to him, "If you will find the man for the chair of Physics, I will find the money." The man was found without delay—and the money. I need not name the accomplished alumnus of Dalhousie who has so efficiently filled the Physics chair,—the pioneer "Munro professor," whose appointment marked a turn in the fortunes of the University. Fears for the future were dispelled. The crisis was over. Year after year, from the same generous source came funds for the Chair of History and Political Economy, the Chair of Constitutional Law, the Chair of English and the Chair of Philosophy. The endowment of the Chair of Constitutional Law enabled the governors to establish a Law School,

from which such admirable results have followed. Dalhousie was now more than safe, though the Government's \$3,000 were withdrawn, and other sources of support ceased to be available. Students in greatly increased numbers came to the University. But in order to encourage larger attendance our benefactor offered for a series of years exhibitions and scholarships which amounted in all to \$83,000. He also provided for tutorships at a cost of \$16,000. Thus in all he gave for the benefit of Dalhousie about \$320,000. The interest taken by him in the work of the University is shown by the remarkable fact that for many years he kept himself accurately informed as to the attainments of all the undergraduates.

All the alumni and especially all who benefited by the scholarships and exhibitions provided by Mr. Munro, will show their appreciation of his generous and enlightened spirit, by doing what they can to strengthen the University financially and otherwise. The interest of \$83,000, if now paid annually into the treasury, would be a timely boon. Let me note by the way that the magnificent gift of George Munro to Dalhousie helped to arouse the wealthy men of Montreal to the duty of relieving McGill in the distressed condition into which that institution had fallen a few years ago. Possibly now the superb gifts of Montreal men to McGill may rouse Halifax men to a wholesome emulation in their gifts to Dalhousie. I should state that Mr. Munro has been earnestly desirous of maintaining the non-sectarian character of Dalhousie. Of the gentlemen named by him to occupy professorial chairs, two were Presbyterians, three were connected with other churches. He was also the first to provide respectable salaries for College Professors in the Maritime Provinces. Strange to say the amount provided by him in connection with Chairs he established was about double the average salary then paid in our Maritime Colleges.

Our life time is but a little space, bounded by "welcome and farewell." It seems but the other day when George Munro stood amongst us in yonder cemetery, sorrowing beside the grave of a governor of the University; it seems but the other day when he came sick and in search of health, but patiently investigating our case and then bestowing on Dalhousie gift after gift with unequalled bounty; it seems to me, indeed, but a little while since he was in our city in the prime of early manhood, teaching and learning, and marking out for himself the career which he has so nobly fulfilled. Though he cannot appear amongst us again, he cannot be forgotten. We shall not cease to cherish his memory. Here his name stands for large-hearted and well-directed liberality, for enlightened patriotism, for love of home and native land, and for zeal for higher education. Monumental brass and marble and the names inscribed on them pass from human hearts and tongues. But George Munro was a true educationist and the

patron of education. He was a kindly helper of students. He opened to many a deserving youth the glorious portals of knowledge, and made possible careers of incalculable usefulness. You, ladies and gentlemen of Dalhousie, you and your predecessors and successors have the name of George Munro engraved upon your grateful hearts and souls. In your gratitude and love he has a precious monument which rust cannot corrode, and which the sharp tooth of time can never mar.

CONVOCATION.

THE Annual Spring Convocation of the University was held in the Law Library on the afternoon of the 28th ult. Owing to the death of Mr. George Munro, the gathering was quieter and less public than usual, partaking somewhat of the character of a memorial service for our great benefactor. Prof. Macdonald, in the absence of President Forrest, presided and performed the presidential functions with grace and dignity. The order of proceedings was as follows:—

PROGRAMME.

Opening Prayer. Remarks by the Chairman. Announcement of Entrance Scholarships.

FIRST YEAR.

Mackenzie Bursary.—Lindsay, Charles F.
Professors' Scholarship.—Murray, A. H. Stewart.
Sir Wm. Young Scholarship.—Anderson, Charles W.

SECOND YEAR.

Professors' Scholarship.—Munro, Henry F.
Sir Wm. Young Scholarship.—Watt, Arthur W.
Sir Wm. Young Scholarship.—Fulton, Clarence.

Announcement of Special Prizes:

Waverley Prize.—Cook, Alex. David.
North British Society's Bursary.—McRae, Donald A.

Conferring of Degrees:

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Baker, Elma	McKay, William Roderick
Butler, George Killam	Macneill, Murray
Church, Nina Elizabeth	McRae, Duncan Murdoch
Cumming, Bessie Arnot	Mahon, Harry Edmund
Cummings, Alfred Graham	Murdock, William Clarence
Currie, William Douglas	Murray, John Carey
Davidson, Lilla Augusta	Murray, Wilbur L.
Dickie, Gordon	Oakes, Ingram
Douglas, John Robert	Robb, Alexander Francis
Grant, George Alexander	Rodgerson, James Allan Cummings
Hill, Allan Massie	Ross, William Daniel
Irving, Thomas	Sedgwick, William Middleton
MacGregor, Robert Malcolm	Stirling, Alexander Dinwoodie
McKay, Mary Alexandra	Sutherland, George Adams

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Hill, Amy
Marshall, Lillian Elizabeth

Johnston, James Robinson

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

McIntosh, Douglas
McIntosh, Donald Sutherland

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS OF HONOURS.

Church, Nina Elizabeth, *High Honours in Latin and English.*
Cumming, Bessie Arnot, *High Honours in Philosophy.*
Macneill, Murray, *High Honours in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.*
McIntosh, Douglas, *Honours in Chemistry and Chemical Physics.*

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS OF GENERAL DISTINCTION.

MacGregor, Robert Malcolm, *Great Distinction.*
Dickie, Gordon, *Distinction.*
Rodgerson, James A. Cummings, *Distinction.*

PRESENTATION OF GRADUATE PRIZES.

SIR WM. YOUNG GOLD MEDAL.—MacNeill, Murray.
AVERY PRIZE.—MacGregor, Robert M.
NOMINATION TO 1851 EXHIBITION SCHOLARSHIP.—McIntosh, Douglas.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Bigelow, Harry Veeder, B. A.	McVicar, Ronald
Hood, John	Murray, Robert Harper, B. A.
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Jenks, Stewart Dixon	Wood, John Elijah, B. A.
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McEwen, Henry Emanuel	Williamson, Samuel W.
Murray, Duncan	

Address to Graduates.—Prof. B. Russell, Q. C., LL.D.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

Bent, Tillie Agatha, B. A., *By Examination in English and German.*
Currier, Frank Allison, B. A., *By Examination in English, (The Oxford Movement.)*
Macdonald, Charles deWolf, B. A., *By Thesis on the relation of English to Cognate Languages.*
Macintosh, John, B. A., *By Examination in Philosophy.*
Milligan, George Seaton, B. A., *By Examination in English, (Scott.)*
Robins, Edwin Proctor, B. A., *By Examination in Philosophy.*
Ross, Jenny Wright, B. A., *By Examination in Elizabethan Literature and History.*
Ross, Mary Sophia, B. A., *By Examination in Mathematics.*
Strathie, Ralph Grant, B. A., *By Examination in Philosophy.*

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS (Honoris Causa).

PROF. LORING W. BAILEY, Ph.D., of the University of New Brunswick. In recognition of eminent services in the department of Geology and Natural History, especially in the Geology and Natural History of the Maritime Provinces.

W. KINGSFORD, Esq., C. E., LL. D., of Ottawa, Ont. In recognition of eminent services in the department of Canadian History.

REV. GEORGE PATTERSON, D. D., of New Glasgow. In recognition of eminent services in the department of Local History.

Address by REV. R. MURRAY. — With reference to the death of the late George Munro.

The hall was crowded to the doors; even standing room was at a premium; and many were actually turned away. How the memory of George Munro was honored by crowding a large audience into a small room and almost suffocating them, no one pretends to know. The Acting President's address was of a particularly high order and delighted everyone. The address to the graduates by Prof. Russell was both witty and instructive, yet to speak candidly, somewhat superficial and commonplace. Dr. Russell himself confessed that he had given it little preparation. Rev. R. Murray's remarks on our departed benefactor are reproduced in full on another page. After short and happy addresses by Lieut.-Governor Daly, Dr. Patterson, and Dr. Bailey, the national anthem was sung, and one of the most successful of Dalhousie's Convocations was a thing of the past.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE following are the results in the various classes as posted on the 27th ult. The general pass lists of the first three years in Arts and Science are not yet completed. That of the fourth year will be found in the names of the graduates who received the degree of B. A., B. L., or B. Sc., as reported in the Convocation proceedings. In the same place will be found the Honor and Distinction Lists, as well as the prize-winners:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PHILOSOPHY.

MORAL: *Class I*—McKay, I.; Sutherland, G. A. *Class II*—Oakes *Passed*—Cumming, M.; Robb; Douglas; Grant; Murdock; Hill, Amy; Campbell, A. H.; Cropper; Hill, A. M.; Irving; Davidson, Lilla; McKay, W. R.; Murray, L. W.; McRae; Reid, Alberta; Liechti, Bertha; Cummings, A. G.; Sterling; Murray, J. C.

SENIOR: *Class I*—Cumming, Bessie; MacGregor; McKay, I.; Sutherland. *Class II*—Austen, May; Clarke; Cumming, M.; Cummings, E.; Robb. *Passed*—Denoon; Coffin; Grant; McOdrum; Forbes; Campbell; Douglas; Fisher; Reid, D. M.; Hill, A. M.; McKay, W. R.; Murray, W.; McKay, A. L.; Sedgwick; McLean; Cock; McRae; Stirling, A. D.; Keddy.

JUNIOR: *Class I*—McRae, D. A.; Blanchard; Munro; Dickie, G. *Class II*—Read, H.; Ross, W. A.; Corston; Wood. *Passed*—Mackintosh, F. H.; McKenzie, J. B.; Davis; McDonald, D. J.; Hockin; Doull; Haverstock, Alice; McKay, Katie; Lewis, Bessie; Murray, N. G.; Archibald, Eugenie; Watt; Crowe; Carmichael; Campbell, D. M.; Colquhoun; O'Brien, O. F.; Grant, C. F.; Ross, Theo.; Buchanan; Morrison, H. T.; Gould; Ross, A.; Logan, Bessie; Noble; O'Brien, M. A.; Morrison, W. A.; Murray, R. P.; Burrows; Kennedy, Eliz; Perry, Margaret; Rankine, J. M.; Dickey, E. E.; DeWolfe, Margaret; McKinnon; Fulton. *Passed in Psychology*—Rankine, Annie B.

EDUCATION.

Class I—Cumming, Bessie; Moody, Margaret H.; Haverstock, Alice. *Class II*—Rankine, Annie B.; Mooney, Ethel; Cumming, M.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST YEAR: *Class I*—Rettie, Miss E.; Barnes; Stevens. *Class II*—Murray, S.; Lawlor, Miss G.; Moody, Miss G.; Ramsay; Anderson; Richardson, Miss L.; Lindsay, Black; Cordiner; Rice, Miss G.; Routledge; Hebb; Outhit; Mackenzie, Miss J. *Passed*—MacIntosh; Sutherland, Miss A.; Mackenzie, L. B.; Burgoyne; Keith; Macaskill; Allan; Cunningham; Macdougall; Hobrecker, Miss A.; Morrison, J. W.; Chase, Miss M.; Forbes; Cumming; O'Brien; West; Lee; Forrest, Miss K. *Passed in Algebra*—Macleod, A. M.

SECOND YEAR: *Class I*—MacRae; Cook; Hockin; Ross, Th.; Blanchard. *Class II*—Carmichael; Haverstock, Miss; Watt; Archibald, Miss; Munro. *Passed*—Lewis, Miss B.; Crowe; Mackenzie; Read; Davis; Ross, W. A.; MacInnes; Archibald, E.; Grant, C.; DeWolfe, Miss M.; Campbell; O'Brien, O.; Logan, Miss B.; McKay, Miss K.; Colquhoun; Dickey; Corston; O'Brien, M.; Gould; Wood; Perry, Miss M.; Doull; Fulton; Murray, N. G. *Passed in Geometry*—Kennedy, Miss E.; Buchanan. *Passed in Algebra and Trigonometry*—Rankine.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

Class I—MacInnes, H. W.; Archibald, E. M.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Class II—Morrison, W. P.; Macdonald, W. A.; Blair, A. D.

SURVEYING.

Class I—Blair, A. D.; Archibald, E. M. *Class II*—McInnes, H. W.

SENIOR PHYSICS.

Class I—Cameron, I. W.; McLean, S. C. *Class II*—Macneill, M.; Archibald, E. H. *Passed*—Blair, A. D.; McIntosh, D.; Morrison, H. T.; Urquhart, H.

PRACTICAL PHYSICS.

Passed—Archibald, E. H.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

Class II—Blair, A. D. *Passed*—Macdonald, W. A.

JUNIOR PHYSICS.

Class I—Cameron, I. W.; Dodge, G. B. *Class II*—McLean, S. C.; Mackay, A. L.; Cummings, E.; McKay, I.; Austen, May. *Passed*—Brodie, W. S.; Reid, D. M., (equal); Fisher, A. F.; Waddell, W. H.; Forbes, W.; Clark, H. M.; Cock, D. G.; Thompson, Margaret; Burchell, C. J.; Morton, J. R. (equal); Cook, A. D.; Faulkner, E. R., (equal); Maclean, L. A.; Coffin, R. L.; Cumming, M.; Ross, A.; Maxwell, G. H.; Urquhart, H.; Archibald, E. M.; McOdrum, D., (equal); Shinner, H. R.; Hattie, R. M.; Dakin, W.; (Denoon, A. H.; MacInnes, H. W.; McLellan, L. B.) *Passed in Spring examination* (ill at Christmas examination)—Millar, J. R.

ENGLISH

FIRST YEAR: *Class II*—Outhit, W. E.; (Chase, Margaret; Hobrecker Alma.) *Passed*—Keith, D.; McLeod, A. M.; Lindsay, C. F., (equal); Macaskill, J. J.; Morrison, J. W. G.; Rettie, Ella; (Lawlor, Gertrude; Murray, A. H. S.; Rice, Grace; Richardson, Lophemia); Routledge, A. W.; (Freeze, D. H.; Sutherland, Edith); Cumming, A.; McKenzie, Janie; Anderson, C. W.; Lee, B. H.; Glover, B.; Ramsay, J. A.; McIntosh, C. C.; Moody, J. G. M.; Stevens, F. G.; West, A. W.; O'Brien, C.; Burgoyne, S. J.; Barnes, J.; McDougall, A. L.; McLeod, J. C.; Allan, J. L.; Black, W. A.; Cordiner, C.; Hebb, A. M.; Cunningham, W. A.; Forbes, G. E.; Mont, J. W.

SECOND YEAR: *Class I*—Davis, R.; Shatford, Lottie; MacRae, D. A.; Montgomery, Lucy. *Class II*—Watt, A. W.; Wood, G., (equal.) *Passed*—Munro, H.; Lewis, Bessie; Blanchard, A.; Hockin, J. G.; Ross, W. A.; Murray, N. G.; Kennedy, Elizabeth; Crowe, H. S.; Ross, T.; Macdonald, D. J. (equal); Doull, J.; Grant, C. F.; Noble, J. D. (equal); Archibald, Eugenie; Buchanan, M.; McKenzie, J. B.; Corston, J. R.; Fulton, C.; Haverstock, A. M.; McIntosh, F. H.; Archibald, E. M.; Colquhoun, J. G.; DeWolfe, M.; Read, H. R.; Logan, Bessie; Carmichael, J. G.; McKinnon, W. T.; (Cook, A. D.; Dickey, E. E.; McKay, Kate; O'Brien, M. A.; Perry, A. M.); Morrison, H. *Passed* in Spring examination—Ross, A.

SENIOR.

Class I—Murray, J. T.; MacGregor, R. M.; Archibald, H. T. *Class II*—Nicholson, J. W. A.; Ross, W. D.; Murdock, W. C.; Cumming, Bessie; Sedgwick, W. M.; Baker, Elma; Grant, G. A., (equal.) *Passed*—Montgomery, L. M.; Shatford, L. O. M.; Cummings, E.; Wilkie Florrie; Hattie, R. M.; Morton, J. R.; Mahon, H. E., (equal); McLean, S. C.; Cummings, A. G.; Coffin, R. L.; Crockett, A. E.; Reid, A. V.; Shinner, H.; Cock, D. G. (equal); Hetherington, Eva; Cameron, I.; McKay, Mary A.; Keddy, D. R.; Thompson, Margaret; (Irving, T.; Marshall, L. E.; Murray, L. W.); Davidson, Lilla; Faulkner, E. R.; Maxwell, G. H.; Burchell, C. J.; Murray, J. C.; Maxwell, Ellen; Grant, M. S.; Douglas, J. R.
Advanced—Dickie, G. (Passed.)

HISTORY.

THIRD YEAR: *Class I*—Nicholson, J. W. A.; Murray, J. T.; Coffin, R. L. *Class II*—Crockett, A. E.; Millar, J. R.; Burchell; Austen, M. May; Waddell; Reid, D. M.; Shatford, Lottie. *Passed*—McOdrum; Cummings, Ed.; Denoon; Wilkie, Florence; Faulkner; Hetherington, Eva F.; Hattie; Cock; Thompson, Margaret; McLellan; Clarke; Dakin; Fisher, A. F.; Forbes; Grant; McLean, L. A.; Shinner; Maxwell, G. H.; Maxwell, Ellen; Brodie; Keddy; Morton; McKay, A. L.; Ross, Arthur.

FOURTH YEAR: *Class I*—Sedgwick; Ross; Dickie, G.; *Class II*—Baker, Elma; Mahon; Cumming, Bessie A.; Reid, Alberta V. *Passed*—Grant, Geo.; Marshall, Lillian; Davidson, Lilla; Cummings, A. G.; Sutherland, G. A.; Hill, A. M.; Johnston, J. R.; Murray, J. C.

POLITICAL ECONOMY—JUNIOR.

Class I—(MacGregor; Sedgwick); Rodgeron; Oakes. *Class II*—Murray, J. T.; Denoon; McKay, Mary A. *Passed*—Burchell; Baker, Elma; Cumming, M.; Hattie; Millar; Forbes; Mahon; Crockett; Cummings, A. G.; Morrison, W. A.; McKay, A. L.; Brodie; Maxwell, G. H.; Hill, A. M.; Marshall, Lillian; Murray, J. C.

ADVANCED.

Class I—Dickie, G.; Murray, Wilbur; Reid, Alberta V. *Class II*—Hill Amy. *Passed*—Sutherland, G. A.; Johnston, J. R.; Davidson, Lilla.

LATIN.

FIRST YEAR: *Class I*—Rettie, Ella; Lindsay, C. F.; Murray, A. H. S.; Anderson, C. W.; Ramsay, J. A.; Routledge, A. W. *Class II*—Glover, B.; Rice Grace; Keith, D.; Richardson, Loie; Black, W. A. *Passed*—Montgomery, Lucy; Freeze, D. H.; McIntosh, C. C.; McKenzie, Janie; Cumming, A.; Barnes, J.; Forbes, G. E.; Outhit, W. E.; Moody, Georgina; MacKenzie, L. B.; McGeachy, D.; Hebb, A. M.; Chase, Margaret; MacLeod, A. M.; O'Brien, C. W.; Cunningham, W. A.; Macdougall, A. L.; Morrison, J. W. G. *Passed* in April examination—Morrison, Agnes; Mackaskill, J. J.; McDonald, A. J. McLeod, J. C.

SECOND YEAR: *Class I*—MacRae, D. A.; McKenzie, J. B.; Lewis, Bessie; Mudro, H. F.; Grant, C. F.; Doull, J.; Watt, A. W. *Class II*—Crowe, H. S.; Hockin, J. G.; Logan, Bessie; Haverstock, Alice. *Passed*—Mackintosh, F. H.; Ross, T.; Blanchard, A. B.; Carmichael, G. W.; Read, H. R.; Davis, R.; Campbell, D. M.; Archibald, Eugenie; Murray, N. G.; Wood, G.; Corston, J. R.;

Kennedy, Elizabeth; McKay, Kate; McDonald, D. J.; Simpson, S.; Irving, T.; Noble, J. D.; O'Brien, M. A.; O'Brien, O. F.; Rankine, J. M.; Gould, S. T.; Colquhoun, J. G.; Fulton, C.; Buchanan, M.; Dickey, E. E.; McCuish, K.; DeWolfe, Margaret. *Passed* in December examination—Burrows, L. R. *Passed* in April examination—Morrison, W. A. *Passed* in Grecian History—Morrison, H. T.

THIRD YEAR: *Class I*—Austen, May; Archibald, H. T.; Shinner, H. R.; Millar, J. R. *Class II*—Wilkie, Florence; Brodie, W. S.; Faulkner, E. R. *Passed*—Burchell, C. J.; Cummings, E.; Grant, Mary; McLellan, L. B.; Maxwell, G. H.; Waddell, W. H.; Morton, J. R.; Maxwell, Ellen; Thompson, Margaret; Hetherington, Eva; Hattie, R. M. *Passed* in December examination—Keddy, D. R.

FOURTH YEAR: *Class I*—Baker, Elma. *Class II*—None. *Passed*—McKay, Mary.

GREEK.

FIRST YEAR: *Class I*—Lindsay, C. F.; Murray, A. H. S.; Ramsay, J. A. *Class II*—Glover, B. *Passed*—Rettie, Ella; Freeze, D. H.; Mackenzie, Janie; Cumming, A.; Moody, Georgina; Rice, Grace, (equal); Richardson, Loie; McLellan, L. B.; Keith, D.; Forbes, G. E.; Outhit, W. E.; Mont, J. W.; Chase, Margaret; Mackenzie, L. B. *Passed* in April examination—McLeod, A. M.

SECOND YEAR: *Class I*—MacRae, D. A.; Doull, J.; Lewis, Bessie; Grant, C. F.; Munro, H. F.; Mackenzie, J. B. *Class II*—Watt, A. W.; Crowe, H. S.; Kennedy, Elizabeth. *Passed*—Hockin, J. G.; Blanchard, A. B.; Ross, T.; Mackintosh, F. H.; Read, H. R.; Haverstock, Alice; Gould, S. T.; Davis, R.; Macdonald, D. J.; Logan, Bessie; Murray, N. G.; McKay, Kate (equal); Irving, T.; Colquhoun, J. G.; Fulton, C.; Noble, J. D.; Buchanan, M.; Burrows, L. R.; Campbell, A. H. *Passed* in April examination—Wood, G. *Passed* in December examination—Campbell, D. M.; Morrison, W. A.; Rankine, J. M.

THIRD YEAR: *Class I*—Archibald, H. T.; Nicholson, J. W. A.; Austen, May; Shinner, H. R. *Class II*—Wilkie, Florence. *Passed*—Millar, J. R.; Cameron, I.; Cock, D. G.; McKay, I.; Brodie, W. S.; Faulkner, E. R. *Passed* in December examination—Keddy, D. R.

FOURTH YEAR: *Class I*—Baker, Elma. *Class II*—Grant, G. A. *Passed*—Davidson, Lilla; McKay, Mary; Hill, A. M.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

FOURTH FRENCH: *Class I*—Hill, Amy; Marshall, Lillian.

THIRD FRENCH: *Class I*—Grant, Mary S. *Class II*—Hetherington, Eva. *Passed*—Blair, A. D.; Morrison, Helen; Crockett, A. E.; Archibald, E. H.

SECOND FRENCH: *Class I*—Archibald, H. T.; Archibald, Eugenie; Murray, L. W.; *Class II*—Shatford, Lottie M.; DeWolfe, Maggie; Currie, W. D.; Montgomery, Lucy M.; Carmichael, G. W. *Passed*—Archibald, E. M.; Cook, A. D.; O'Brien, O. F.; Corston, James R.; Perry, Anna M.; O'Brien, M. A.; McKinnon, W. T.; Morrison, H. T.; McCuish, K. W.

FIRST FRENCH: *Class I*—Anderson, C. W.; Routledge, A. W.; Lawlor, Gertrude. *Class II*—Hobrecker, Alma; Black, Walter H.; Burgoyne, Stanley; Allan, John. *Passed*—Barnes, James; Fisher, A. F.; O'Brien, C. W.; Morton, J. R.; Sutherland, Edith; Cordiner, C. A.

FOURTH GERMAN: *Class I*—Hill, Amy; Dickie, Gordon. *Passed*—Marshall, Lillian; Johnston, James R.

THIRD GERMAN: *Class I*—Maxwell, Ellen. *Passed*—Thompson, Margaret.

SECOND GERMAN: *Class I*—Hobrecker, Alma; Oakes, Ingraham. *Class II*—Macneill, Murray; *Passed*—Ross, W. D.; McIntosh, Douglas.

FIRST GERMAN: *Class I*—Archibald, H. T.; Lawlor, Gertrude; Austen, Minna M. *Passed*—Hebb, A. M.; Lee, Brenton H.; Burgoyne, S.; Stevens, Francis G.; West, A. W.; Allan, John. M. A. examination, German—Bent, Tillie Agatha, *Class I*.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Second Class—Urquhart, H. D.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

First Class—Urquhart, H. D.; Lindsay, C. F.; Barnes, James. *Second Class*—Murray, Stewart; Rodgeron, J. A. C. *Passed*—McKay, Mary A.; Stevens, F. G.; McInnis, H. W.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

First Class—Rettle, Ella; Murray, Stewart; Lindsay, C. F.; Lawlor, Gertrude; McIntosh, C. C.; Routledge, A. W.; Barnes, James; Outhit, W. E. *Second Class*—Stevens, F. G.; Richardson, Lophemia; Hebb, A. M.; Moody, Georgina; Ramsay, J. A. *Passed*—Anderson, C. W.; Allan, J. L.; Macaskill, J. J.; Shinner, H. R.; McLeod, A. M.; Lee, B. H.; McDougall, A. L.; Morrison, J. W.; Sutherland, Edith F.; Black, W. A.; Cumming, A.; Cunningham, W. A.; Chase, Margaret H.; Hobrecker, Alma; McKenzie, Janie; McKenzie, L. B.; Freeze, D. H.; Burgoyne, S.; Keith, D.; Forbes, G. E. Glover, B.; West, A. W.; McLeod, J. C.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The pass list of the Medical Faculty is as follows, order alphabetical:

PRIMARY M. D., C. M. EXAMINATIONS.

(A)—*First Year.*

Armstrong, Tremain Ernst; Atkinson, Edward Payson; Brehm, Robert Almon; Dickey, Hugh Leverette; Forrest, William Duff; Fraser, Alexander; Goodwin, Wendell VanKleeck; Lange, Christian Christoph Andrew; McDonald, Daniel; McDonald, Edward Murray; MacKay, John St. Clair; McLean, Murdoch Thomas; Morton, Angus McDonald; Munroe, James Gilbert; Randall, Mary Leila; Rodgeron, James Alexander Cummings.

(B)—*Second Year.*

Archibald, Matthew George; Brehm, Robert Almon; Brown, Mattie Wyman; Dorman, Oscar Chipman; Fraser, Alexander; Gandier, George Gaw; Lange, Christian Christoph Andrew; McDonald, Daniel; MacKenzie, Murdoch Daniel; Morton, Angus McDonald; Shaw, Sidney Everette; Thompson, Alfred.

FINAL M. D., C. M. EXAMINATIONS.

(A)—*Third Year.*

Bentley, Robie Dugwell; Bissett, Ernest Eugene; Brown, Mattie Wyman; Dorman, Oscar Chipman; Fraser, Alexander; Gates, Charles Randall; Grierson, Robert; Lloyd, Cyrus Decker; Macdonald, William Henry; Murray, Duncan; Payzant, Henry Austin; Slauenwhite, Stephen Sinclair.

(B)—*Fourth Year.*

Macdonald, William Henry; McEwen, Henry Emanuel; Murray, Duncan; Olding, Clara Mary; Williamson, Samuel W.

CLASS LISTS.

(Containing the names arranged in order of merit of all students who have passed in the subjects of the various classes.)

JUNIOR ANATOMY.

Atkinson, Edward Payson; Goodwin, Wendell VanKleeck; McLean, Murdoch Thomas; Munroe, James Gilbert; (Mackay, John St. Clair; McMillan, Charles Edward;) Brehm, Robert Almon; (Farrell, Louis Patrick; Reynolds, William Pearson;) Rodgeron, James Alexander Cummings; Randall, Mary Leila; Armstrong, Tremain Ernst; Forrest, William Duff.

Supplementary.—Shaw, Sidney Everette; McDonald, Edward Murray.

JUNIOR CHEMISTRY.

Rodgeron, James Alexander Cummings; MacKay, John St. Clair; Munroe, James Gilbert; Atkinson, Edward Payson; Goodwin, Wendell VanKleeck; McLean, Murdoch Thomas; Armstrong, Tremain Ernst; McMillan, Charles Edward; (Buckley, Avery Fillis; Fraser, Alexander; Randall, Mary Leila.)

BOTANY.

Lange, Christian Christoph Andrew; Forrest, William Duff; MacKay, John St. Clair; Rodgeron, James Alexander Cummings; Buckley, Avery Fillis; Farrell, Louis Patrick; Randall, Mary Leila; Atkinson, Edward Payson; Almon, William Bruce; Currie, William Douglas; McLean, Murdoch Thomas; Munroe, James Gilbert; Goodwin, Wendell VanKleeck; Reynolds, William Pearson; Armstrong, Tremain Ernst; Fraser, Alexander.

HISTOLOGY.

Munroe, James Gilbert; McLean, Murdoch Thomas; Rodgeron, James Alexander Cummings; Reynolds, William Pearson; Atkinson, Edward Payson; (Armstrong, Tremain Ernst; McMillan, Charles Edward;) MacKay, John St. Clair; Randall, Mary Leila; Farrell, Louis Patrick; Goodwin, Wendell VanKleeck; McDonald, Daniel; Almon, William Bruce; Buckley, Avery Fillis; Dickey, Hugh Leverette; Forrest, William Duff.

Supplementary.—Morton, Angus Macdonald; Trenaman, Louis Gervaise.

SENIOR ANATOMY.

Lange, Christian Christoph Andrew; Brehm, Robert Almon; Morton, Angus Macdonald; Shaw, Sidney Everette; Archibald, Matthew George; Dorman, Oscar Chipman; Brown, Mattie Wyman; Thompson, Alfred; Mackenzie, Murdoch Daniel; Gandier, George Gaw; McDonald, Edward Murray; McDonald, Daniel; Dickey, Hugh Leverette.

SENIOR CHEMISTRY.

Lange, Christian Christoph Andrew; (Archibald, Matthew George; Brehm, Robert Almon; Rodgeron, James Alexander Cummings; Thompson, Alfred;) Forrest, William Duff; Fraser, Alexander; Morton, Angus Macdonald; Buckley, Avery Fillis; Mackenzie, Murdoch Daniel; Gandier, George Gaw; (McDonald, Daniel; Shaw, Sidney Everette;) Currie, William Douglas, written examination for B. A. course.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

(Archibald, Matthew George; Brehm, Robert Almon; Buckley, Avery Fillis;) (Morton, Angus McDonald; Rodgeron, James Alexander Cummings; Thomson, Alfred;) Mackenzie, Murdoch Daniel; McMillan, Charles Edward; Currie, William Douglas; (Fraser, Alexander; Shaw, Sidney Everette;) (Cook, Alexander David; Dickey, Hugh Leverette; Gandier, George Gaw; McDonald, Daniel; McDonald, Edward Murray.

Special.—Lange, Christian Christoph Andrew; Forrest, William Duff.

PHYSIOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY.

Lange, Christian Christoph Andrew; Brehm, Robert Almon; (Archibald, Matthew George; Brown, Mattie Wyman; Rodgeron, James Alexander Cummings;) Thompson, Alfred; Morton, Angus Macdonald; (Mackenzie, Murdoch Daniel; Shaw, Sidney Everette;) Gandier, George Gaw; McDonald, Daniel; Forrest, William Duff; Dickey, Hugh Leverette.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

Bentley, Robie Dugwell; Grierson, Robert; Bissett, Ernest Eugene; Lloyd, Cyrus Decker; (Dorman, Oscar Chipman; Fraser, Alexander;) Payzant, Henry Austin; Gates, Charles Randall.

Supplementary.—Brown, Mattie Wyman; Murray, Duncan; Macdonald, William Henry.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE.

Fraser, Alexander; Grierson, Robert; Brown, Mattie Wyman; (Dorman, Oscar Chipman; Lloyd, Cyrus Decker;) Bentley, Robie Dugwell; (Macdonald, William Henry; Payzant, Henry Austin;) Bissett, Ernest Eugene; Slauenwhite, Stephen Sinclair; Gates, Charles Randall.

SURGERY, OPHTHALMOLOGY, ETC.

McEwen, Henry Emanuel; Olding, Clara Mary; Williamson, Samuel W.; Ross, Alexander; Murray, Duncan; Macdonald, William Henry.

CLINICAL SURGERY.

McEwen, Henry Emanuel; Murray, Duncan; (Ross, Alexander; Williamson, Samuel W.;) Olding, Clara Mary; Macdonald, William Henry.

MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

McEwen, Henry Emanuel ; Olding, Clara Mary ; Williamson, Samuel W. ; Murray, Duncan ; Macdonald, William Henry ; Slauenwhite, Stephen Sinclair.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

Williamson, Samuel W. ; Olding, Clara Mary ; McEwen, Henry Emanuel ; Macdonald, William Henry ; Ross, Alexander ; Murray, Duncan ; Slauenwhite, Stephen Sinclair.

OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Olding, Clara Mary ; Williamson Samuel W. ; McEwen, Henry Emanuel ; Murray, Duncan ; Macdonald, William Henry ; Ross, Alexander ; Slauenwhite, Stephen Sinclair.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HEINE.

I.

Prologue to "Neuer Fruchling."

Oftentimes in picture-galleries
You have seen the form, perchance,
Of a soldier armed for battle,
Warward drawn with shield and lance.

Frolic Cupids taunt the warrior,
Rob him of his lance and blade,
Bind him fast with flowery garlands,
Mock his protests feebly made.

So with me ; in pleasing fetters,
Writhe I with delight and pain,
While for others is the conflict,
And in Time's great strife the gain.

II.

The slender water-lily
Lies dreaming on the lake,
The moon with look of longing
Doth love-confession make.

Abashed her head sinks drooping,
In watery depths below—
There at her feet adoring
She see the love-lorn beau.

III.

The black night shrouds my tossing ship,
Alone on a wild, wild sea ;
Thou know'st in sorrow is my heart,
Yet canst thou cruel be.

Thine heart is fickle as the wind,
Nor constant more to me ;
The black sails bear my ship away,
All out on an angry sea.

DAVID SOLOAN.

In the examination results of the Law School, as published in our last issue, we inadvertently omitted the name of Mr. A. D. Gunn from the pass list in Torts.

A VILLAGE MAZEPPASODE.

THE Circus had come and gone. The garish pictures and soul-stirring posters, which for some weeks had made the village blank-walls and barn-sides the centre of interest to the village boys, were hanging in ribbons, torn by vandal hands. In every vacant lot, groups of small-boys, with trousers rolled above the knee and jackets turned inside-out, were executing "perilous leaps through space," and "wonderful exploits of contortion," before the admiring eyes of their less daring friends. For three days the old Welsh Truckman of the village had searched high and low for his horse ; and when found tethered to a post in a back pasture, it was in the role of a "dashing equine beauty" (to quote from the posters) carrying to fame youthful Johnny Wilson who performed "wonderful feats of tumbling" on the dizzy height of a waggon cushion securely strapped to the dashing beauty's back. "Tumbling" it was in truth, and costly tumbling too, as Johnny's eldest sister, who looked after the family wardrobe, could have told you.

Of all the dazzling feats at the circus, none had more impressed us than the free exhibition of tight rope walking in the open air before the tent performances began. The rope was stretched from a post of the fence surrounding Johnny Wilson's father's place, up to the peak of the tent, and down on the other side to the railroad fence. And then the performance ! Johnny and I admitted to each other that the bespangled hero was much more at home on the rope than we were on the ground ; and our enthusiastic applause cost Johnny's sister a pair of gloves, which he had borrowed for the occasion, each of us wearing one. But all this was over two days before, and nothing of it now remained to us save the memories and a photograph of the big-footed man.

On the Saturday following the departure of the circus, we were pursuing our wonted custom of swimming in the mill-pond. We had come out on the bank to dress and were diligently tapping flat stones against our ears "to get the water out of your brains" as Frank Orchard had explained when he introduced the method the previous summer. While we were thus engaged, Johnny Wilson appeared.

Now, Johnny was always more or less wrapped in mystery. The raisin-box which he kept in the back seat in school was a veritable hive of wonders, the fulness whereof was known only to himself and to me who was his chum and seatmate. But above all, Johnny's father was the village physician ; hence, the wonderful supply of small bones which, purloined from the wire-strung skeleton in the Doctor's office were at once the envy and delight of every boy who beheld them. Thus it may easily be

seen that Johnny's appearance at any time was fraught with interest, but coming as he did now, stalking majestically down the hill with a battered tomato-can borne prominently in one hand, and a coil of rope in the other, he may truly be said to have created a *furor*. An enthusiastic welcome was tendered him—and the mysterious can.

Johnny's only reply was a haughty nod, and the command to me, "Say, Billy, 'merawancha'," which being interpreted means, "Come here, I want you."

Although burning with curiosity, I felt that dignity must be maintained; therefore I calmly completed the brain-drying process before making a move. Then with jacket in hand, and buttoning my shirt as I walked, I left the mill-pond and the boys on the bank, paying no heed to the question shouted after me, "What do you s'pose he's up to now, Billy?"

Catching up to Johnny, who had in the meantime moved off beyond reach of unpleasant stage whispers, I asked "What's in the can, Jack?"

Johnny made no reply.

"I say, Jack, what are you going to do with that rope?"

"You'll see."

And with this brief response I had for the present to be content.

When we reached the fence behind the Doctor's house, Johnny threw down the rope and laid the can carefully on the ground.

Picking it up and looking at its contents I asked, "What are you going to do with the rosin, Johnny?"

"Huh, that's not rosin!"

"Well if it's not, I'd like to know what it is?"

"You just take your time," said Johnny calmly, "and I'll show you what it is. Do you s'pose a man could walk a rope with rosin?"

This reply only deepened the mystery, but as I knew that when Johnny had a secret the Sphinx was loquacious in comparison, I had simply to bide my time until he was ready to speak.

After a few moments meditation he said, "Look here, Billy, If I tell you what this stuff is, will you promise, sure's life 'n' death, never to tell?"

I made the promise with impressive solemnity.

"Well," (beginning in a whisper, and gradually approaching a climax) "this is the stuff that made him walk the rope, and I'm goin' to walk myself!"

This startling disclosure simply paralyzed me for a second or two, and when my mouth and eyes assumed their normal shape again, I faintly gasped, "But what is it? Where did you get it?"

"I tell you," he repeated, "it's the stuff that makes him walk the rope, and I found it. You know, one end of the rope was fastened to our fence, and I was inside the fence right beside him when he started, and I saw him rub this stuff on his feet when he thought I wasn't lookin'. When he came down at the other end of the rope, he forgot to come back after this, so I knocked the can off the fence into the bushes, and when they came to untie the rope they didn't see it at all. D'ye see?"

"But why didn't you tell me about it before?"

"Well, I had to leave it in the bushes for a day or two, because I thought mebbe he hadn't got any more, and they'd have to come back after it before he could walk in the next place they show at. But father drove through the Mines yesterday and saw him on the rope there, so he must have plenty more of it. Now let's get up the rope. I'm going to walk!"

"Naw, let me," said I, "I'm lighter'n you, and the rope might break." The rope had belonged to an old hay-presser, and was about two inches in thickness.

Seeing that he rather favored this proposal, I made haste to add. "Well, seein' as you found the stuff p'raps you better walk yourself."

So Johnny, a little fearfully as I thought, suffered himself to be made the hero of the day, and we prepared to stretch the rope.

This was a part of the program which he had made no provision for satisfactorily carrying out; and it was only after much investigation, and many proposals from each (which the other almost invariably scouted) that we finally agreed on the barn and garden fence as being the best points to attach "the airy thread to be traversed by the sure-footed Equilibrist."

Now between these two points was the spot where Johnny was destined to meet his Waterloo. Like many professional men, the Doctor had a hobby, which he rode during his few spare hours. In his case it was the raising of prize hogs. Among these was a large Berkshire sow, which he kept in a pen by herself. Over an upright stake in this pen we had stretched the rope; the stake making it higher at that point, and representing the peak of the circus tent, the model we were following. So all was made secure, one end tied to a staple in the barn the other to the fence, and midway resting on the stake in the pig-pen.

Johnny removed his coat and vest, put on an old pair of tennis shoes, having their soles well rubbed with the magic preparation from the tomato-can, seized his balance-pole (an old waggon-shaft) and mounted for the hot encounter. At his suggestion the rope was sprinkled with the potent mixture.

After several futile attempts, each followed by a hurried descent and application to the can, the youthful balancer acquired sufficient skill to be able to reach the summit of his journey—the pole in the pig-pen.

Here, alas! ambition seized him. At this most dangerous point he attempted to make the performance more thrilling by blindfolding himself. To maintain his balance while so doing, he placed one end of his pole on the ground and threw his weight upon it, while with his disengaged hand he hastily slipped over his eyes a red handkerchief which he had already knotted.

Unfortunately, at this most critical moment, the Berkshire in the pen below was moved to waddle lazily across to its trough to see if by any stroke of fortune anything might have been placed there since her last visit five minutes previously. While pursuing this worthy object she espied Johnny's balance pole in her path, and was at once seized with a burning desire to rub herself against it. One very gentle preliminary rub was sufficient to bring about the downfall of the unlucky gymnast, and down he came, blindfolded, astride of the pig's back. It was hard to tell which was the more frightened of the two. At all events the pig was the first to recover her presence of mind, and with a terrified squeal, she dashed around the pen once or twice, broke through, and charged down the lane to the street, bearing the frightened young "artist" Mazeppa-like on her back. He had not time to scream, think, or do anything else but hold on, and this he did with the grip of despair. The handkerchief was still over his face, and as he was hurried down the lane, I saw for a moment a vision of white face blended with red handkerchief, and then pig, boy, and all vanished from sight. Hurrying after him, I reached the street to find the rider seated in the dust, and the Tartar of the Berkshire breed careering away in the distance. All this took place in a moment and left me so astonished, that I did not at first notice the Doctor, Johnny's father, who had been a spectator of the final act of the tragedy; and who as his son arose and removed the handkerchief from his eyes, vainly tried to repress a laugh as he asked for an explanation. This was finally forthcoming, and on asking for a look at the wondrous mixture, which had induced all this disturbance, Johnny reluctantly produced it. Looking at it, the Doctor said "Pshaw! Rosin," and threw the can and its contents over the fence. Thus ended Johnny's dream of fame, and we spent the remainder of the day garnering the pig into the fold again, and removing the "airy thread."

Johnny is now the cashier of a large Western Bank; where it is to be hoped he strikes his balances more truly than he did on his first attempt.

T. F.

OUR GRADUATES.

1873.

PRINCIPAL A. H. MCKAY is one of Dalhousie's most distinguished sons. We still find it more natural to speak of him as "Principal" McKay, although his comparatively recent well-merited elevation to the chief seat in educational matters in the province has, we suppose, made that title obsolete. What impresses one most about the new Superintendent is his many-sidedness. In his college days he was a mathematician, in proof of which see the college calendars. When later he entered the broad field of Natural Science, he became distinguished as a botanist; then as a microscopist and biologist, and to the success of his researches in these sciences let the *Spongilla MacKayi* and kindred witnesses bear testimony. He has, besides, won a reputation as a mineralogist, as a geologist, as a zoologist, and as a spelling reformer. While accomplishing all this, his chief energies have been devoted to the educational work of the institutions with which his name has been connected—first, and for many years, the Pictou Academy, and latterly the Halifax Academy, and his success in these institutions has placed him in the front rank of educational workers. To have attempted so many things is not remarkable, but to have achieved success that commands the attention of the specialist in so many, bespeaks rare versatility, coupled with unflagging industry. These qualities fit Mr. McKay in an eminent degree for the responsible position he now occupies. He is still a young man, and greater things are yet in store for him. His Alma Mater has shown her recognition of his services to education and science by bestowing upon him her LL. D. degree.

LIKE his classmate, Bryden, MCKEEN, JAMES A., owned Tata-magouche as his birthplace. He was a fair student, and an excellent football player. He, too, went into the church. He commenced his theological studies at the Presbyterian College, Halifax, and completed them, after a break, at Princeton in 1878. That land of onions, Bermuda, first gathered him in. To the Presbyterian congregation there he ministered thro' a long pastorate with much acceptance. At present he is settled in Crono, Ontario.

ROBINSON, JOSEPH MILLEN, is the second New Brunswicker among Dalhousie's own. We have searched the records of his career at college for promise of the brilliant future that was and is before him, but have not found it. Upon graduation he studied law in Halifax, and afterwards practised there not without success. But the church had claims upon him that he could not resist, and while still at the bar, he took the course in theology

at Pine Hill. In 1883 he was licensed to preach. His first charge was that of Spring Hill, whence he was called to the large and growing Presbyterian congregation in Moncton. There he yet is, each year increasing the reputation already gained, as one of the ablest and best preachers in the Synod of the Maritime Provinces.

WILLIAM ROSS came of a family on the East River of Pictou that has given two sons to Dalhousie. If his name is not conspicuous on the examination lists, it was in the newspaper accounts of the football matches of his time. He was one of two captains of the team in his fourth year. Whether the two captains filled the office on successive days, as was not unusual when the two Consuls were commanding the Roman Army, we do not know, but at any rate Ross seems to have been the captain on the two occasions when the college team met the Wanderers of those days. One game was drawn; in the other Ross and his men had a decisive victory. Ross, like five others of his classmates, went into the church, his Alma Mater in theology being the Presbyterian College, Halifax. His first and only charge has been that of Prince William, N. B., where he still is, time only increasing the ties that bind the faithful and beloved pastor to an attached people.

College Notes.

OUR two new LL. B.'s who received their degrees in person, made a splendid impression. Dr. Patterson is of course already well-known to us. Dr. Bailey was hitherto a stranger, but we hope to meet him soon again, now that he has become an Alumnus.

THERE is no one connected with the University to whom the average student bids farewell with more regret than our worthy janitor. Price is a jolly good fellow and the boys know it. Long may he live to adorn the position which he so honorably fills!

THE excitement round the College halls when examination results are posted is always a feature of the Session. Whether it was that the "plucks" were fewer or not, the proceedings this year were very quiet and everyone seemed to take their medicine with apparent relish.

THERE was only one opinion, and that an unfavorable one, among the students as to the advisability of holding Convocation in the Law Library. Had the author of the scheme fallen into the hands of the enraged students, his fate would have been sealed, and that right speedily.

ON learning of the death of his brother-in-law, George Munro, President Forrest left immediately for New York. While regretting the President's enforced absence from Convocation, the students one and all paid the utmost respect to the commands of the Acting-President, Prof. Macdonald.

OWING to the absence of the President, and the indisposition of one of the professorial staff, the Senatus have been unable for the present to

make up the "Pass Lists" of the three lower years. Those published in a city paper were incorrect and unauthorized. Authentic lists will appear in the University Calendar.

SAVING the disadvantages of an over-crowded stuffy room, everyone is agreed that Convocation was one of the most successful in our history. All the addresses were of a very high order. Prof. Bailey, in particular, pleased the audience by his references to University Consolidation. Of course, the Chairman's opening prayer and speech were classics, while the ornate dignity with which he discharged his duties was the admiration of all. The business-like methods of the Secretary of the Senate in presenting candidates for degrees was a new and pleasing feature in Dalhousie Convocations. Evidently, Profs Macdonald and Macgregor were the right men in the right places.

It must be a matter of pleasure to the University Senate to have tangible evidence of the gratitude of the students for the privileges which they enjoy. No fee is now charged for the use of the Library and as few restrictions as possible are placed upon the use of books. The education of each student costs Dalhousie about \$100 every year and for this they give in return as fees not more than \$34. In former times the Munro Exhibitioners received \$800 in money during their course, and an education that cost the University at least \$400; and they returned to the University between \$75 and \$100 in fees. The Munro Bursars received not more than \$600 in money. Several of Dalhousie's graduates are now doing something in the way of financial and other kinds of assistance to repay the kindness of their *Alma Mater*. This cash estimate of the University's benefits is but the least important. A graduate's *Alma Mater* has done more for him that he is perhaps aware. It has placed within his hands the means of making a success of life.

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.—The relatives of the late Dr. Lawson have given the College his library. Dr. Lawson's library contains some very valuable reports and magazines, chiefly botanical. No more valuable contributions in recent years has been made to our Arts Library. We believe it is the intention of the authorities to put the "Dr. Lawson Memorial Collection" by itself in the Library. The college is deeply indebted to Miss Lawson and Mrs. McCoy.

The Classes of '95' and '97 have followed the good example of the Class of '94, and have given over fifty dollars each, to be expended on the purchase of books for Class Memorials. The Memorial of the Class of '97 has taken the form of a collection of standard works on Political Economy and the splendid Scott-Saintsbury edition of Dryden's Works. The form of the Memorial of the Class of '95 has not yet been decided upon. The generosity of these classes deserves the highest commendation. It is to be hoped that other classes will immortalize themselves in this excellent manner.

The Library is not a stranger to the generosity of the members of other Classes. The Class of '96 gave an entertainment and handed over the proceeds to the Library. Several books in the English section contain slips bearing the words "Purchased for the Library from the proceeds of the Midsummer nights Entertainment given by the Class of '96." The individuals of the other Classes have given liberally to the library.

Personals.

MR. FRANK H. COOPS, B. A., '87, has recently graduated from the Baltimore Medical College, leading his class and winning a gold medal. *Floreat Dalhousia.*

DALHOUSIANS, one and all, rejoiced to hear of the appointment of "our" Prof. JAMES SETH, now of Brown University, to the Ethics Chair in the Sage School of Philosophy, Cornell. Dalhousie seems to be developing into a sort of training school for Cornell instructors, as from our teaching staff have already been drawn Profs. Schurman, Seth and D. A. Murray.

[ANACREON : ODE 35].

CUPID AND THE BEE.

Cupid once overlooked
Amongst the roses fair,
A tiny sleeping bee,
And so was wounded there.

His finger swells, Ah me !
Poor Cupid wings his flight,
At lovely Venus' side he sobs,
"Mother, I'm slain outright."

"A little winged snake
Has stung me cruelly ;
That hateful little thing
The farmers call a bee."

"If bee-sting hurts," said she,
In such a direful way ;
"How, think you, do they smart,
Whom, Cupid, thou dost play?"

—UNDERGRAD.

A SOPHIC PAEN.

Exams are o'er ; Ye Gods how good !
Pack up your trunks and sing,
Throw off the gown, kick high the hood,
Dance free the Highland fling.

The girls are sad, but what care we ?
We can't be with them ever.
But as we flit o'er land and sea,
Shall we forget them ? Never !

Raise up ! raise up a jubilee,
For summer follows spring,
And picnics come with bumble bee,
And balmy forests ring.

Weep not at night, O maidens fair !
Across the many ways.
Our eyes shall traverse ambient air,
Our lips shall whisper praise.

And when September's ruddy tints,
Will gild the world anew,
Amid some evening's golden glints
We'll be again with you.

—K

Law Department.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE TREATY OF PARIS—1856.

ONE need not resort to International law to conclude that a nation cannot take advantage of a treaty unless it is a party to that treaty. It is not advancing very far into the rudiments of common sense to come to such a conclusion. But yet we find American magazine writers claiming for the United States the benefits of the Treaty of Paris, 1856, which the United States stubbornly refused to sign at the time. Possibly there are some new rules of common sense and International justice adapted purposely for this most favored nation ; and if so, the sooner the rest of the world falls into line with their principles and wishes the better for all concerned.

In 1856, after the Crimean War, the great powers of the world decided to establish some mutual rules for the protection of neutrals during a war. Before the Crimean war it was a common occurrence and a source of much confusion and trouble, that a neutral ship could be stopped in mid-ocean and a search made for enemy's goods. If anything belonging to the enemy were found on board it was confiscated. Out of this arose much irritation and annoyance. That a neutral ship, innocently carrying perhaps a cargo of flour to a mercantile port, should lose cargo and freight, was complaint enough to be the foundation of reform. So in 1856 a treaty was drawn up, having for its object the protection of neutral ships, as well as the better regulation of rules of war between the belligerents themselves. The United States is the only important civilized nation of the world that would not sign this treaty. But the ridiculous part is to see Americans claiming the advantage of the parts of the treaty that suit them.

Let us first consider briefly the important terms of the treaty ; and then, why the Americans would not sign it ; and lastly, what they claim at the present time.

The four declarations are as follows : (1) Privateering is and remains abolished ; (2) Neutral flags protect the cargoes of the enemy, with the exception of contraband of war ; (3) Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag ; (4) Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective.

The refusal of the United States to sign this treaty, as explained by Prof. Woolsey, was based on the utility of privateers in saving the expense of maintaining a large navy. Be that as it may, they did not sign, but now perhaps they will wish they had been more provident. In the Literary Digest for Feb. 1st, 1896, under the heading of "How we would profit by European wars," an American writer has a gigantic scheme of carrying all the supplies to and from Europe in American ships without the least disturbance. He quotes the Neutrality Regulations (given above) and continues: "Ships sailing under United States colors may carry on the commerce of the enemy. Germany, England, and the rest of the countries likely to be involved in a European war can therefore continue their exports by means of vessels sailing under the Stars and Stripes. This would raise at once to a strong position the hitherto neglected shipping trade of the United States. Not only would the momentary profits be very great, but it is also likely that, if this country once gets a thorough hold of the shipping of the world it will not again lose it."

The air-castles certainly loom up very high, but the foundation is as weak as the castle is grand. Not being a party to the treaty of Paris, 1856, the United States cannot claim the benefit of its terms, and any signatory power need not observe the terms of said treaty when dealing with United States vessels. Consequently, if the United States were neutral, and were carrying the goods of either enemy on their vessels, they would be liable to be overhauled and the goods confiscated by either of the belligerents. It might cause some compunction to interfere with their schemes of self-aggrandizement; so really, friends, we think you should hasten to open negotiations for the signing of this important document.

HIGHER QUALIFICATION FOR THE BAR.

ONE of the most noticeable differences between the English Bar on the one hand, and the Canadian and American Bars on the other, is the educational standing of the respective members. In England (as in fact in all Europe) a student aiming at a profession spends years in acquiring a thorough university training before taking up the profession at all. We all know how different it is on this side of the Atlantic.

One half of Dalhousie Law Graduates have never had any preliminary training or educational experience beyond a common school education. In the past it has perhaps been excusable to admit youths of such a low standard of qualification into the study of law, because of the circumstances naturally existing with the people of a comparatively new country. In a new country the people are not characterized as wealthy, and to put a check on the admission to the Bar by requiring higher university training would have been unreasonable. But now that the supply is over-reaching the demand, is it not time to look to the better qualification of the Canadian Bar? Should we not strive to have more of the characteristics of our English brethren across the sea? Do we not want to see the Canadian Bar as a whole attain a loftier level, not only in the opinion of Canadian educational classes, but also take a higher place in the legal profession of the world? Do we want to see a Coke, an Ellenborough, a Mansfield, a Bowen, or a Pollock, in the Canadian Bar? If so, we have arrived at a stage where the Canadian Bar will permit a higher qualification for entrance.

There is no need to dwell on the lofty standing of the English Bar. It is too well known all over the world. Professional training is the culmination of a thorough university education. Nor is it any less generally known that the American and Canadian Bars, as a general rule, lack the quality of their English ancestors. An American magazine writer informs us that the American law schools—with some half-dozen notable exceptions—"are the weakest and therefore the worst to be found in any civilized country." We know only too well that, generally speaking, the same language could be used of the Canadian law schools. This deficiency it is time to remedy, and great reforms are necessary. The Americans recognize the need for reform in this line, as well as in the other professions. The Harvard faculty has just decided that after June, 1901, candidates for admission into the Medical School must have taken already a degree in arts, literature, philosophy, science, or medicine. If this is necessary in the medical profession, how much more necessary it is in the truly great study of law. The politicians of a country are for the most part its lawyers, and if the lawyers are the rulers, the country as a whole should demand better training. The action of the Harvard faculty *re* its Medical School, should be our ideal for the Law School. Perhaps we are

not ready for such a radical step all at once; then let us go gradually. Now, as President Eliot, of Harvard says, any man "can walk from the street" into an American law school. Now, as Mr. Jordan, an American writer, points out, "instead of a requirement of general intelligence and a special knowledge of economics, history, literature, and language, as a preparation for the study of law, our schools have been eager to admit any one who could pay the required fees, and perchance read the English language." A change is necessary; but let us take it by degrees. For the first step it is not demanding too much of a student seeking admission to the Bar to require a four years' course, if he or *she* has not already taken a degree of some kind. A year spent in the study of logic, ethics, history, English language, and economics, would form a valuable adjunct to the present Dalhousie Law course; or, the study of these subjects could be carried on simultaneously with the law subjects. The suggestion that social studies should accompany rather than precede law studies has lately received the strong advocacy of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, an authority with whom we are all familiar.

This question of imposing higher qualifications on the candidates for admission has been dealt with in a former editorial this year, but from a different standpoint. There it was from the standpoint of diminishing the number of those seeking admission, but that is not our spirit at all. A higher and loftier spirit should be to elevate the tone of the constituent parts of our Bar, and give it the pre-eminence and stability of other English institutions, of which we are justly proud.

MOOT COURT.

Friday, 15th November, 1895.

ARGOTT, Plaintiff, }
v.
SEYMOUR, Defendant. }

Plaintiff shipped on a Japanese torpedo gunboat at Newcastle, N. B., on June 30th, 1894. War was not imminent at time of sailing, but was declared against China August 3rd. The agreement between plaintiff and the captain was, that plaintiff was to go to Yokohama and receive £130 at the end of the run, but on learning of the declaration of war, and the liability he risked under Foreign Establishment Act (33 and 34 Vic, C. 90 U. K.) plaintiff left ship. Plaintiff claims full wages.

Counsel for plaintiff contended—

(1) That where a seaman is discharged during the voyage without any fault of his, the whole wages are recoverable by him. *The Elizabeth*, 2 Dobson, 411; *MacLachlin*, pages 224, 215, 229; *Sigard vs. Robarts*, 3 Esp. 72; *The Eliza*, 1 Haggard, 182.

(2). If there be an alteration from a peace risk to a war risk the seaman is discharged, and can recover damages, and damages in the nature of wages. *Burton v. Pinkerton*, L. R. 2 Ex., 340.

(3). That where the voyage is to be performed for a lump sum, the sailor, on being discharged without his fault, or by some fortuitous event, can recover the whole amount of his wages. *Cutter vs. Powell*, 6 T. R., 324; *McLachlin*, page 216

Defendant's counsel contended—

(1) Plaintiff could not recover until he completed his part of the contract *Cutter vs. Powell*, 6 T. R., 320; 3 *Burrows*, 1844; 3 *B. & S.*, 833.

(2) That plaintiff, having shipped on a foreign war ship, must have contemplated the risks of such a voyage. 6 T. R., 320.

(3). The most the plaintiff can claim is on a *quantum meruit* for the part that he performed 2 S. L. C., 41.

And the law would not allow him to get any wages for the time on board after the declaration of war, for by the Foreign Establishment Act he was committing an illegal act by remaining on board, and the law would only assist him to recover for work that was lawful

WELDON, C. J., gave judgment that the sailor was entitled to all of his wages on the ground that the owners of the torpedo boat, *i. e.*, the Japanese government brought about such a condition of things by declaring war as to make it illegal, and therefore impossible for the sailor to carry out his contract.

For the plaintiff, SCOTT and ROSS.

For the defendant, MCKAY and HOOD.

Friday, 25th Oct., 1895, and Nov. 1st, 1895.

WARD & SON, Plaintiffs (Appellants), }
v.
ROSE & CO., Defendants (Respondents). }

James Symonds & Co were a wholesale hardware house doing business in Yarmouth. Finding themselves in financial difficulties, they gave the Bank of Nova Scotia a bill of sale of their goods, amounting to \$12,000, (with the understanding that the bank would not register the bill of sale) to secure the bank for advance to the amount of \$12,000. This bill of sale bears date May 12, 1895. The firm being pressed by one of their creditors, to whom they were very largely indebted, made an assignment to E. Rose & Co. of Yarmouth, making this creditor, Ward & Son, of Montreal, preferential creditor for \$28,000. The firm's debt to Ward & Son was in all \$37,000. Ward & Son's preference was contained in an assignment bearing date May 27th, 1895. This assignment was registered duly under the Bill of Sale Act, Ch. 92, R. S. N. S., 5th series, on the same day, 27th May, at 11 a. m. The Bank of Nova Scotia, hearing of the above, registered their bill of sale at 2 p. m. on the 27th May, 1895.

The case comes up on appeal from judgment of Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, which declared that the unregistered bill of sale which the bank held outranked the preference contained in the assignment to Rose & Co.

Counsel for appellants contended that the preference in the assignment took precedence over the unregistered bill of sale.

(1) The agreement not to register the bill of sale made it fraudulent within the statute of Elizabeth (27 Eliz., Ch. 4); *McAllister v. Forsyth*, 12 S. C. Can. 1

(2) That the bill of sale was of no effect as against Ward & Son, because Ward & Son were "bona fide purchasers" within the meaning of the Bills of Sale Act. 5th series R. S. N. S., Ch. 92, Sec. 1.

(3). The Nova Scotia Act names no time for registration, therefore immediate registry is required. *McMullin v. Buchanan*, 26 N. S. R., page 146, HENRY, J.

Counsel for respondents contended that the bill of sale had priority over the assignment, altho' the assignment was registered prior to bill of sale.

(1). That the preferred creditors in the assignment were not "bona fide purchasers" within the meaning of the act, and so the bill of sale would take effect as against them. R. S. N. S., 5th series, Ch. 92, Sec. 1; *Jones vs. Gibbons*, 9 Ves. Jr., 407; *Ex parte Harris*, L. R. 8, Ch. App., 48; *May*, *Fraudulent Conveyances*, page 231.

(2). The want of registration of a conveyance invalidates the deed as to subsequent purchasers only, not as to assignees of the party conveying the property. *Ex parte Cole*, 1 Deac. & Chitty, 100

(3). That the bill of sale was not fraudulent under the statute of Elizabeth, on account of the agreement not to register. *Heath v. Cochran*, 46 L. J. Q. B., 727; *Mercer v. Peterson*, 37 L. J. ex., 54; *In re Jackson*, L. R., 4 Ch. D., 682.

The fraud to set aside a bill of sale under statute of Elizabeth must be on part of grantee.

WELDON, C. J., reserved Judgment.

Counsel for appellants: PINEO, ROSS, Q. C., AITKEN, and GUNN.

Counsel for respondents: JENKS, MCKAY, VERNON, and KNIGHT.

N. B.—The above case was argued twice.

Dec. 6th, 1895.

RICHARDS, Plaintiff, }

v.

PEERS, Defendant. }

On appeal from judgment of MORSE, C. C. J., in favor of plaintiff.

Plaintiff was threatened with prosecution for violation of the Canada Temperance Act (R. S. Can., Ch. 106). Murray, a magistrate, issued a warrant for the arrest of plaintiff, but on the attempted execution of the warrant, plaintiff handed the constable \$30, which the constable received instead of the plaintiff, and took the \$30 to Murray. Murray refused to take it, but his com-peer, the defendant, who was working with Murray on the alleged prosecution, could not subdue his "thirst for gold," and pocketed the coin. The prosecution against plaintiff was afterwards discontinued, and the plaintiff brings this action to recover the \$30.

Counsel for appellant (defendant) contended that plaintiff could not recover the money back.

(1). Because the money was paid to stifle a prosecution, and an agreement to stifle a prosecution of a criminal nature is illegal *Anson* on *Contracts*, 194, 210; *Ex parte Critchley*, 3 Dowl. & L., 527. A violation of the Canada Temperance Act is of a criminal nature. *Reg. v. Calhoun*, 20 N. S., 395; *Fitzgerald v. McKinlay*, 21 Can. L. J., 299; *Clement*, page 409.

(2). The \$30 was paid as bail for the security of the appearance of the plaintiff, but plaintiff didn't appear, and so forfeited all claim to the sum.

(3). The defendant was "acting in his capacity of J. P." when he received the money, and so was entitled to notice of action before it was brought, 5th series, R. S. N. S., Ch. 101, Sections 19 and 21.

(1). The respondents (plaintiffs) contended that there was no evidence that the money was paid to stifle a criminal prosecution, or paid as bail. *Wallace vs. Hardacre*, 1 Camp., 45; *Ward vs. Lloyd*, 6 M. & G., 785; *Williams vs. Bayley*, 1 E. & I. App., 200.

(2). That defendant was not "acting as a J. P." when he received the money, and so was not entitled to the notice. R. S. N. S., Ch. 101, Sections 19 and 21

WELDON, C. J., upheld the decision of Morse, C. C. J., and dismissed the appeal on the ground that the evidence was not clear that the money was paid to stifle a criminal prosecution, or as bail.

For the appellant: LOGGIE, B. S., and BIGELOW.

For the respondent: MCCART, Q. C., and McVICAR.

Medical Department.

A BIT ABOUT THE BACTERIA.

WERE there truth in the prevalent idea that an expert can, by glancing through his microscope, assure himself of the identity of any bacterium which may present itself, then would the work of the bacteriologist be a very simple matter. But the information which the microscope affords, although it is invaluable, is quite insufficient in itself to permit an accurate estimate as to the individuality of an organism. It is only by careful study of the behaviour of bacteria under many and varied circumstances that the bacteriologist can assign it to its proper place. More than a thousand different forms are known to those who devote their studies to these minute vegetables, yet the knowledge which the microscope has furnished us is practically limited to the determination that some (called *micrococci*) are spherical in shape, others (*bacilli*) are rod-shaped, and still others (*spirilla*) have an appearance not unlike the spiral portion of a cork-screw. A few other characteristics may be ascertained by means of the amplification given by our modern lenses, but by far the greater part of the work connected with the differentiation of a bacterium is done quite without the assistance of the microscope.

The systematic study of a strange bacterium is commenced with a note as to its microscopic appearance. Bacteria are such small things that they transmit light very readily, and are almost invisible unless stained by some dye. But the process of staining is fatal to the life of bacteria, so the stained specimen is always studied in parallel with one which is not stained, and in which the organism still lives. Thus it is possible to immediately ascribe the organism under study to one of the three great classes mentioned above, and all members of other classes are in consequence excluded from consideration. Notice of any power of spontaneous motion possessed by the organism may be of further assistance, as may also the observation as to whether the organism (if a bacillus) has a tendency to multiply itself by simple fission or by the formation of spores.

The action of staining re-agents upon the organism is also determined in connection with its microscopic study, and is often of great assistance in establishing a diagnosis. One very important bacterium, the bacillus tuberculosis, which is responsible for the disease known as consumption, as well as for several other morbid states, can be positively identified by its peculiar re-action to specially prepared stains.

Beyond this the microscope does not give us very great assistance, and other means have to be adopted. Artificial cultivation of the bacterium is an important and absorbingly interesting part of the study. For this purpose many different forms of nutrient media are used; a clear beef bouillon being commonly employed. This may be made into a jelly by the addition of gelatina or agar-agar. A number of bacteria have the property of liquefying a gelatinized medium, and this property affords a means of further distinguishing an organism, so that at this stage of the investigation it can be said whether it is a bacillus, a coccus, or a spirillum, and whether it does or does not liquefy gelatine. Then different organisms grow very differently from one another on the surface of culture medium. The culture of one organism is of a delicate, pearly white appearance; of another, it is dense and waxy; of another, dry and wrinkled, and so on. Several bacteria produce colors as they grow, such as yellow, red, green, etc., the pigment in some instances being limited to the surface, while in other cases it penetrates throughout the bulk of the culture medium. All these various features come in for careful consideration, and when compared and contrasted with the traits manifested by other bacteria under similar conditions, aid the student very materially in his task of differentiation.

The effect which temperature has upon the development of bacteria is studied by exposing a series of cultures to different degrees of heat. A well appointed laboratory is provided with a number of incubators, which can be kept at an even heat of whatever degree may be desired. By having each incubator adjusted to a different temperature, and by placing in each a newly planted culture of the bacterium under study, it is easy to determine the temperature at which it thrives best. When it is found that a culture grows best at about blood heat, one suspects the organism to be possessed of disease-causing powers. Many organisms, such as the water bacteria, multiply most rapidly at low temperatures.

The determination of the most suitable culture medium, and the most favorable temperature, has, in the case of at least one organism, proved to be of very great utility. A mixture of blood-serum and bouillon is a medium upon which many bacteria grow readily, but on this medium at a temperature of just 35° C, the diphtheria bacillus will outstrip in development any other known organism (except one to be presently mentioned). So that when such culture-medium is sown with the scraping from a suspiciously sore throat, altho' many forms of bacteria will be implanted, the diphtheria germ—if it be present—will grow so much more rapidly than the other bacteria, at the temperature stated, that it can in a few hours be easily separated and identified.

The rapidity with which some bacteria multiply is astonishing. A fine needle is touched to a culture, and then drawn over the surface of a tube containing some culture medium which has previously been sterile. In this way a few hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of bacteria are transferred from the original to a new tube of culture medium, and thus a new culture is made. At first it presents nothing to the eye which is in the least indicative of the existence of bacteria. After twenty-four hours at a suitable temperature, however, the culture would scarcely be recognized. Countless millions of bacteria will have developed in the meantime, and will have covered the surface of the medium more or less completely.

The majority of bacteria require a free supply of oxygen, altho' some appear to get along quite well without it, and a few (as the bacillus of tetanus) cannot be induced to grow at all where more than the minutest trace of this gas is present. Moisture is also a requisite to the growth of bacteria, and some forms are rapidly killed by drying. The organism of Asiatic cholera is an instance in point. Most bacteria, however, though unable to *multiply* are yet able to *exist* in a dessicated condition for a long time. Thus the organisms of diphtheria, of consumption, etc., may retain their virulence for years in spite of drying.

In addition to these various physical tests to which an organism is subjected in order to determine its identity, it is often necessary to resort to some chemical and physiological tests as well. Thus the typhoid bacillus cannot be distinguished with certainty from the common colon bacillus by its behaviour on the ordinary culture media, or by microscopic examination. But the colon bacillus is said to possess, in distinction from the typhoid organism, ability to redden a nutrient medium which has been tinted blue with litmus, and to cause the elimination of CO₂ from a bouillon containing Ca CO₃. As an instance of the necessity at times for a physiological test, there is often found in the normal throat a bacterium which corresponds in every respect to the diphtheria bacillus, except that it is innocuous. The only means of absolutely determining between this "pseudo-diphtheritic" bacillus and the true bacillus is by inculcating an experimental animal. The true diphtheria bacillus will produce diphtheria in the animal, while the pseudo-bacillus will not. It should be said, though, that there is much reason for believing that this so-called "pseudo" organism is in reality the true diphtheria bacillus which has lost, for the time, its virulent properties.

Such a brief sketch of the methods in vogue in the study of bacteria must of necessity be very imperfect, but it may serve to shew that the identification of a bacterium is not always a simple matter. Bacteriologic work demands much time and perseverance, and the assistance of several departments of learning.

W. H. H.

ANKYLOSIS OF THE ELBOW JOINT.

In treatment of fracture near to, or of injury of the elbow joint, where ankylosis is likely to take place, it is the recognized practice of surgeons to put the arm up at an acute angle. In this view they are certainly sustained by the authority of the text-books.

It would seem as if in their treatment they have considered the arm to be one member of the body, and not one of a pair. The principle guiding us should be *fixing the elbow in the position best suited to assist the other arm.*

This now leads us to a discussion of the best position, whether the arm, with the elbow at an acute angle, is in a better position to assist the other arm than when it is put up at an obtuse angle. In the case of a person with one arm there would be an advantage in having the elbow at or less than a right angle, as he could in that case more easily feed himself. In the case of a person with two arms, the question of reaching the mouth should not be considered, as he can reach his head with the other hand, and in fact would in eating be a disadvantage. We may also eliminate the element of right or left-handedness, as it nearly altogether depends on habit.

In further considering the question, let us take two men, one with his elbow at an acute angle, the other with his at an obtuse angle, say 135° , and let these men be engaged in any one of the various trades or professions. Let us take the farming profession, and watch the farmer as he goes about his work. I may safely say that nine-tenths of his work is performed with his arms at an angle greater than a right angle. Could a man milk, plough, or use the axe, shovel, spade, etc., with one of his arms at less than a right angle? How could he for instance nail on the lower rail of a fence, while, if his arm was nearly extended, he would be able to do this work with comparative ease. I need only mention the carpenter, blacksmith, fisherman, etc. The surgeon would find his ankylozed arm worthless at an operation, but with it at a greater angle than a right he could operate with comparative facility. In the case of partial ankylosis the advantage would be still greater.

A. R.

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