

Dr MacGoyne

THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

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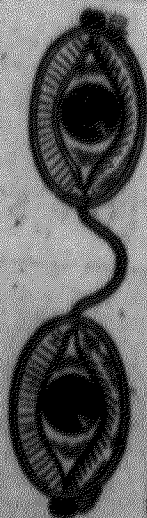
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RECENT CANADIAN LITERATURE.

THOSE who heard Dr. McMechan's excellent lecture on the above subject enjoyed a rich treat; those who were unable to attend missed a splendid opportunity of learning something of the rich gems of literature which are being brought to the light in our Dominion. It is a truism to say that Canada has advanced to a high place in the opinion of the outside world. She has become a nation. She has worked out a system of government adapted to the necessities of a country with distinct interests and nationalities, and, in so doing, has developed in Canada a class of statesmen and writers with broad national views and extensive knowledge.

Canadian literature is not a thing in itself, but is a part of the great English literature. Hence, the lecturer pointed out, it should be the aim of Canadians to write, not Canadian literature, but literature. The past few months have been fertile in the production of standard works. The lack of an adequate Canadian History has long been felt, not only in our schools, but by readers generally. This want has been well supplied by the publication of three valuable books in Canadian History by Mr. Clement, Dr. Bourinot and Prof. Roberts.

Among our present day novelists, two Canadians, Gilbert Parker and Chas. G. D. Roberts, hold no mean place. Both these writers treat of Canadian subjects, accurately and neatly. Dr. McMechan pointed out two faults in Parker:—first—his style is overdone and his language spasmodic; second—his stories are incredible. Prof. Roberts' "Forge in the Forest" must be particularly interesting to those of us who are Nova Scotians. His work is artistic and careful, but does not give one the idea of spontaneity. His fault is over-polish which attracts the attention from the real thought. Prof. Roberts is also a poet of much merit.

Dr. McMechan noticed particularly three poets:—Francis Sherman, Bliss Carmen, and Archibald Lampman. Mr. Sherman, a young man of Fredericton, N. B., has lately published a neat volume of poems, entitled "The Matins." These poems are high and noble in character. Their author possesses great power over verse and language, and shows a keen sympathy with nature in his own country. He alone among Canadian writers utters sentiments in sympathy with William Morris, the Socialist poet. "The Conqueror" is perhaps the best of Mr. Sherman's poems; it is a real contribution to literature.

Bliss Carmen, another man from these provinces by the sea, in addition to his former volumes, "Low tide in Grand Pre," "Behind the Arras," and "More Songs from Vagabondia," has lately published the "Ballads of Lost Haven." These poems, as the title indicates, deal with the sea, and are comparable to Heine's ballads on the Northern Sea. Carmen's verse is simple, clear, and musical in its flow, but, like Roberts and Parker, his language is rather super-refined, and thus loses touch with actuality.

Archibald Lampman is, perhaps, our truest Canadian poet. He is an Ontario man and has never been out of Canada, so that whatever he owes, he owes to Canada. His verse is full of tenderness and shows a deep sympathy with Canadian nature. His style is musical and simple. His latest book, "Lyrics of Earth," fully sustains the reputation gained for him by his "Among the Millet."

Already, then, we, as Canadians, can point with pride to our literary achievements, and Dr. McMechan, in closing, pointed out our duty towards Canadian literature:—first, to understand and encourage it; second, to distinguish between good and bad.

Let us not give our commendation to anything which does not deserve it, simply because it is Canadian. Canadian poetry, in by-gone days, has suffered from extravagant praise bestowed upon poor trash. There is an absolute standard in literature and that alone should receive praise which can successfully stand the test according to that standard.

"A COLLEGE AT HOME."

BEFORE this issue of the GAZETTE comes from the press, Thanksgiving Day will have once more come and gone. Those of us who are so fortunate as to have money enough will have gone home to eat our turkey with our friends; others will have enjoyed the hospitality of Acadia; others who are lucky enough to "get a bid out" will have partaken of at least one good meal; while, sad to think upon, the majority of us—unfortunate wretches—will have vainly tried to work up some feeling of thanksgiving for what the boarding-house mistress is pleased to term "dinner."

The return of this season carries our mind back to the "At Home" given by the Y. M. C. A. last year, and arouses a desire for "another of the same." We cannot expect the same society to bear the labour and expense this year, but why should not the students as a whole undertake it? The individual expense would not be very great if all united, and the labour could be reduced to a minimum by securing the services of a caterer.

The "At Home" question has been much discussed in previous years, but such a thing as a "College At Home" has never been given in recent years. The great difficulty was the vexed question of dancing. Many thought that without dancing nothing of the kind could be a success. The Senate refused to give the building for such a purpose, and so the agitation has invariably been fruitless. Last year, however, it was plainly shown that success depended upon no such issue. The General Students' meeting is to be held shortly; could not something be done to arrange for some kind of a gathering immediately after the Christmas vacation? To say nothing of the pleasure we would gain for ourselves, in simple justice, we owe some return to our many friends in the city for their kindness to us. The subject is at least worthy of discussion.

GLEE CLUB.

NOW that the Glee Club has been organized for the winter under the leadership of such a competent and popular conductor as Mr. Delaney, it may not be inopportune to direct the attention of the students to this important society. It is felt by the leaders of the club that in former years it has not held that position which it should in our college life. The reasons for this have been sought out, and an effort is to be made, with more popular music, etc., to give the club its natural position. This should be one of the most pleasant and profitable college societies. The time demanded by it is a mere nothing, and comes at an hour when it can most easily be spared. The club does not pretend to give thorough instruction either in the theory or practice of music. Its aim is rather to cultivate a taste for good music, and to give our students who are musically inclined an opportunity of engaging in a desired relaxation. The club is open to all faculties of the University. We bespeak for it the hearty co-operation of all.

SHAKSPERE.

In poetry there is but one supreme,
Tho' there are many angels round his throne,
Mighty, and beauteous, while his face is hid.—*Landor.*

Others abide our question. Thou art free.
We ask and ask—Thou smilest and art still,
Out-topping knowledge. For the loftiest hill
Who to the stars uncrowns his majesty,

Planting his steadfast footsteps in the sea,
Making the heaven of heavens his dwelling-place,
Spares but the cloudy border of his base
To the foil'd searching of mortality;

And thou, who didst the stars and sunbeams know,
Self-school'd, self-scann'd, self-honour'd, self-secure,
Didst tread on earth unguess'd at. Better so!
All pains the immortal spirit must endure,
All weakness which impairs, all griefs which bow,
Find their sole speech in that virtuous brow.—*Arnold.*

DID BACON WRITE SHAKSPERE?

NOTE.—The following skit at the "Shaconian theory" was written by a well known Canadian scholar, whose name is withheld. This is the only sort of counter-blast such an absurdity deserves. A. M.

"A Friend of Shakespeare" writes as follows:—

The announcement by Dr. Bucke of Dr. Platt's discovery of the Baconian signature to the plays of Shakespeare: to wit, in "Love's Labor Lost, act V., scene I," "honorificabilitudinitatibus," has called forth an indignant protest from the great dramatist himself. Far, he says, from this word meaning *Hi ludi Fr. Bacono nati tuiti sibi*, "These plays, preserved for themselves, proceeded from Francis Bacon," it is a warning to all time that he, with perhaps justifiable emphasis, denounces any attempt on the part of Bacon to claim a share in his immortal work, and resents with a warmth of irony the whole porcine theory of his illustrious contemporary and his present day supporters.

Properly arranged, says the Prince of Poets, the letters are as follows:—

Honorificabilitudinitatibus.

liiditiblsuonthavfrbacoinit.

The interpretation of this line calls for a few remarks.

It will be noted that the dramatist speaks in good plain English:—

"A strange tongue makes my cause more strange, suspicious; pray, speak in English."—Henry VIII., iii., 1.

(a) The use of "i" for "ay," or "aye," is characteristically Shakesperian: cf. "If he be slain say 'I,' or if not, no."—Romeo and Juliet, iii., 3.

One of the chief uses of ay (e) (see Standard Dictionary) is the expression of ironical surprise. The three-fold form is to be taken not only as voicing intense feeling, but as an instance of the triple construction that the poet so often employs in his verses, as well as in some of his most illustrious scenes, as, for example, the witch scenes in "Macbeth."

(b) The use of "d," or, as it is more usually found abbreviated, "d—," shows as well the suppressed warmth of feeling that the dramatist might indeed be expected to have at finding an insidious attempt to rob him of his glorious fame. It will be noted, however, that this warmth of feeling does not in the least mar the innate delicacy of the poet, which throws a veil over the harsh, but surely justifiable, expression, and leaves it simply d—.

(c) One happy feature of the Elizabethan dramatists was the simple heartiness of their relations to one another. The learned Benjamin Johnson was never anything but simple "Ben." The

immortal Marlowe passed among his friends under so homely a name as "Kit," instead of noble Christopher. Here, it will be noted, Shakespeare himself lays aside the dignity that to all others invests his name, and appears under the plain and rugged appellation of "B(i)l(l)," a form that simple folk still are fond of. The poet found indeed something formal or even affected in the fuller form of "William," which he calls a "fair name" in "As You Like It," and we know that in the Sonnets he repeatedly refers to himself as "Will." It is just what we should expect, that a yet more homely form should be found in the more homely prose of the text of the passage in "Love's Labor Lost."

(d) "S" shows the Elizabethan mode of abbreviating proper names, a method still common in many parts of England and America. It manifestly stands for the poet's family name. This was spelled in a variety of ways by the Shakespearian connection, but by the poet in his printed works, in a majority of instances, Shakespeare. We may suppose that in "Love's Labor Lost," first printed in 1598, though probably the earliest composed of his works, he would have written, if he had not in his wisdom thought fit to use this cypher message, "Shakespeare."

(e) The use of "u" for the late invented "w" is too common in older English to call for comment.

(f) The abbreviation "Fr." for Francis" is clear from our discussion, under (e). Then as to the omission of the final "n" in "Bacon"; this is the universal method of abbreviation employed by the other writers. The contraction was usually indicated by a stroke above the vowel which, however, was often omitted, as here. The remainder of our text is clear.

In conclusion: We are to imagine that the greatest of our poets, anticipating the incredulity and even scepticism of later days, indignant at what his "myriad mind" could well have foreseen—this insidious attempt to rob him of his eternal glory—yet with hot indignation, as we have seen, notably suppressed, cries out, as his protest to all time, shaking as it were his spear of defiance to all enemies: "Aye, aye, aye! d—— it! I, William Shakespeare, won't have Francis Bacon in it."

That this is the true sense of the curious word, I think none will deny. The world owes a debt of gratitude to Dr. Platt for calling attention to this wonderful key to the relations of Bacon and Shakespeare, concerning which the learned world is far from being indifferent. Though Dr. Platt was in error, the glory is none the less his of having pointed the way to the wonderful truth which is now, for the first time, here disclosed. Columbus, it will be remembered, thought the West Indies the outskirts of China, but he led the way to the discovery of America. Not least valuable among the applications of the new discovery will be its salutary effect upon all those who have hitherto had their rest broken and their minds disturbed by any ghost of Banquo

or Bacon at the crowning feast of the immortal works of William Shakespeare.

You will permit me, Mr. Editor, with a touch of the noble reticence of our great poet, to subscribe myself simply,

Yours truly,

A FRIEND OF SHAKESPEARE.

London, April 12, 1897.

LIBRARY NOTES.

Bibliotheca a Dallusia valde desideratur. MECANIUS,
Opusc. l. iii., c. xxi.

THE MORAL. As the newspaper remarked very knowingly, the fire in the coal under the college was "caused by combustion." In fact, Price had noticed for some time that the coal was heating up; and though there were no "furious flames," there might have been, had our Ancient Warrior been less vigilant. As it was, the coal in one corner had been reduced to ashes. With a careless janitor, the college might have been to-day a roofless, gutted ruin. The moral of this is, as the Duchess would say,—*If you only wait long enough, your library is sure to be burned.*

WHAT TO DO. The obvious thing to do is to remove our books from danger. Toronto, Harvard, Virginia, are only a few instances of colleges losing their libraries by fire. Pine Hill, a wooden building, lighted by coal-oil lamps, is a daily menace to the 11,000 volumes of the library. The management feel this and are agitating for a separate, fire-proof building, to such purpose, that they have secured some fifteen hundred dollars in subscriptions. Nothing is more probable than that Pine Hill will own a library before Dalhousie. To be sure, she needs it even more than we do.

PROGRESS. Still we are creeping on. The annexation of the West Room marks an advance, and the quiet installation of the valuable library of the Institute of Science upon the rude shelves shows where such collections ought to be concentrated. Now it is necessary to add two more presses, to give the requisite accommodation.

DR. TOBIN ENCORE. If anyone understood what it was Doctor Tobin presented to the library, it was not the fault of the compositor or proof-reader. The work is the *Revere des Deux Mondes*. Since the last issue of these notes, he has added no fewer than — volumes, making the series more complete from 188— to 189—. For this valuable gift, he has our sincere thanks.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. The introduction of this into the college is a much needed improvement. In the Law Library, where so much night work is done, one would think it an absolute necessity. The saving in bindings, and in students' eyes and health would be very great. Library experts are agreed that gas is simply ruinous, especially to calf and sheep bindings; and the annual bill for Law Library binding is no trifle. Of course, if introduced in one part of the building, it would be false economy not to put it everywhere.

OUR KLONDIKE. For the first time in seven years, the librarian has a considerable sum to spend on books. Three hundred dollars seems like fabulous wealth, until you divide them among eight departments. Then they shrink into their true proportions. What are they among so many? If it was \$300 for each department! But how many learned works in any department can be bought for thirty-seven dollars? The new biography of Tennyson which everyone is praising, costs 36 shillings by itself. In natural science, the poverty is deplorable. Here the new books are almost the only ones worth having. Ten years of scientific progress makes the present authorities obsolete. And we cannot even get the most important new books. No one is to blame, of course, but we must not shut our eyes to the facts. As Dick Mortiboy said, "If you see a man contented, kick him till he is discontented." No friend of Dalhousie should be content with things as they are.

FOOTBALL.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start. The game's afoot

In the last issue of the GAZETTE we had the unpleasant duty thrust upon us of telling how disastrously for the yellow and black had been the result of the Trophy series of matches. The defeats administered to our team by the Wanderers and the United Service, though disappointing to be sure, had no counter effect upon the unwritten motto that Dalhousie expects every player to do his duty. The adversity seems rather to have served as a spur to regular practice, and to victory in the inter-collegiate matches. The season closes with Dalhousie an easy victor over her historic rivals from Acadia, and with another game won from her doughty antagonists at Mount Allison. Therefore, we may take down the goal posts and vacate the frozen field to the bitterest winds of December, without a suspicion that the referee Fate has dealt otherwise than fairly with us.

On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 6th, we played Acadia on our own grounds. The weather was dank and threatening, and it

rained outright during a great part of the game. This made the ground slippery, and when we add to all these conditions the fact that the match proved surprisingly one-sided, it can easily be imagined that the spectators, of whom there was a good turnout, did not find the play very exciting. The game throughout was quiet, as it always is when played here. Dr. Jamieson, R. N., refereed, and gave every satisfaction. The teams were as follows:—

ACADIA.—*Full back*, Hay. *Half backs*, Steel, Crandal, McCurdy, Rice. *Quarter backs*, Duval, Gordon. *Forwards*, Rose (Capt.), Huntley, Cann, Farris, Webster, Dixon, Sloat, Hall.

DALHOUSIE.—*Full back*, Tucker. *Half backs*, Murray N., Purdy (Capt.), Cumming, Cock. *Quarter backs*, Murray, Foote. *Forwards*, Jardine, McLean, McRae, Archibald, Roche, Lindsay, McPherson, Corder.

Very soon after the kick off the fight waged in Acadia's territory and remained there for fully four-fifths of the entire game. The visitors were very strong in the scrimmages and frequently pushed Dalhousie. But our forwards were more at home with the ball, and heeled it out freely to their half backs, who took the aggressive and kept Acadia engaged in a stubborn defence, which was not, however, effective to check Dalhousie from registering 12 points against her, while she herself failed to score.

The first try for Dalhousie was made by Cock, who received the ball from Purdy at Acadia's 5 yard line and dashed over. Jardine made a good attempt at goal but failed. The second try came 3 minutes afterwards. Purdy received the kick out at centre and assisted by Cumming carried it back to Acadia's 25, when he was driven into touch. The ball was heeled out by Dalhousie and punted. The wing-footed "Lockie" was right in his place, and taking it full speed as it bounded from the ground he had matters all to himself in crossing the line and touching it down. Again the kick for goal failed. For the remainder of this half the play was near centre, and Steele and Rice each made as pretty a run as has been seen on the field in Halifax this year. But by team work Dalhousie had more than recovered the ground lost on account of these individual plays when the whistle blew for half time.

In the second half McRae followed up the kick off and blocked the return at Acadia's 25. Before the forwards could gather around the ball, however, it was dribbled to centre, and another kick sent it through Dalhousie's half-backs and down to Tucker who made a timely return, though hemmed in by Acadia's eager forwards. Jardine made a fine dribble on the breaking up of the next scrimmage and took the ball well into Acadia territory. "Lockie" again gobbled it up as it was kicked from a loose maul and crossed the line in good style for another try from which no goal resulted. The last try was scored by

Purdy. He got the ball at Acadia's 25 on a neat pass from S. Murray and Cumming. Circling the south end of Acadia's half back line he eluded his pursuers and kept on until the try was secured fairly behind the posts. Jardine kicked the ball squarely over the bar but no goal resulted, owing to the fact that an Acadia forward put up his hand and touched it as it rose in the air.

The visiting team were driven hurriedly to the depot to take the train for home at the conclusion of the match. A large number of Acadia students accompanied the players on the trip, and cheered them on from behind the ropes,—if not to victory at least to a very spirited manner of playing the game. Though the opposing teams worked with great snap and vim throughout the match it was a manly struggle in which the most gentlemanly conduct obtained.

AFTER the success Dalhousie achieved in beating Acadia by a score of four tries to nothing, every member of the team was anxious to try conclusions with Mt. Allison, and uphold the honor of being the inter-collegiate champions. Whether victory was gained or not, one thing every man on the trip was certain of, and that was a cordial reception. The Mt. Allison boys are, indeed, noted for their hospitality, and from the time they met us at the station till we gave the college yells in coming away, they could not do enough to entertain us.

We left Halifax by the C. P. R. on Thursday morning, November 11th, numbering about twenty-five, and arrived at Sackville at one o'clock. Teams met us at the station and took us at once to the Residency. That building, with its cheerful and cosy rooms, bright corridors and spacious halls, large dining-room and snug Association parlors, presents a most pleasing appearance. After dinner we were shown through the Art Gallery, Ladies' College, and University. We were also shown through the Eurbetorian Hall, where Cecil Killam once exercised his oratorical powers.

The game was called for 3 o'clock, and we were conveyed to that little Mount through a field and across a brook in teams. It seemed like the imaginary trip to the Klondike. The ground was somewhat soft and slippery.

The teams lined up as follows:—

MT. ALLISON.—*Full back*, Brooks. *Halves*, Johnson, (Capt.), Dobson, Parlee, Swenerton. *Quarters*, Sprague, Peterson. *Forwards*, Lucas, Clegg, Fulton, Fuller, Curren, Hale, Young, Humphrey.

DALHOUSIE.—*Full back*, Tucker. *Halves*, Purdy, (Capt.), Murray, N. Cock, Crocker. *Quarters*, Foote, Murray, S. *Forwards*, McLean, McRae, Cordiner, Archibald, Jardine, McPherson, Roche, Lindsay.

Dalhousie kicked off against the sun and the ball went into touch at centre field. For the first ten minutes the Dalhousie

forwards controlled the ball, and the quarters passed it to the halves continually. The Mt. Allison halves were so sharp that our men had to be content with short runs or kicking into touch. Sprague passed to Johnson, who started on one of his flying runs, but soon was laid low. Mt. Allison, by sharp work, took the ball down to Dalhousie's ten yard line, and a score seemed imminent. Johnson once did get over, but he had run in touch at twenty-five.

Dalhousie here worked the ball down the field by the help of Purdy's opportune kicks into touch. The ball remained in Mt. Allison's territory for awhile. L. McLean dribbled down past the halves, and had he dribbled over instead of trying to pick it up, he might have scored. From a scrim at Mt. Allison's twenty-five, S. Murray passed out to Crocker, he to Purdy, and he to Cock, who, by a short, quick run, got over the line for a try. Jardine kicked a most difficult goal from the touch line. Score, 5—0.

Lucas kicked off from centre and the ball remained at Dalhousie's twenty-five. From an off-side play Mt. Allison was awarded a free kick, and Lucas tried for goal. His kick fell short, and the whistle blew for half-time with the ball in Dalhousie's territory.

In the second half the Sackville boys started in to rush matters, and made Dalhousie touch for safety. Their forwards had Dalhousie's almost at their will, and heeled out continually. But their backs played that individual game, which has become a thing of the past, and had they passed more they would have been more likely to score. Tucker, at full back for Dalhousie, kicked splendidly all through the game, but never had to make a single tackle. Purdy, Cock, and N. Murray, by their sharp tackling, and Crocker, by his kicking, put up a great defence for the yellow and black. Swenerton made the run of the day. He ran across in one direction and then a zig-zag course in the other, past forwards and all but Cock, who gathered him safely in. Dalhousie now rushed matters by short runs on the part of the halves, and good dribbling. Once more they dribbled down past half backs and almost scored, but Brooks, Mount A's. giant full back, made one of his strong punts out of danger.

Johnson, who was hurt in the first half, now had to retire, and Smith took his place. Dalhousie soon again carried the ball back into Mt. Allison's territory, and their hopes of scoring were lost. The whistle blew for time with the ball about centre field.

Mt. Allison had the ball in Dalhousie's territory for the greater part of the play, but the defence work of Purdy and the rest of Dalhousie's halves kept their opponents from scoring. The Mt. Allison forwards were in better training than Dalhousie, and scrimmaged tighter, but their backs persisted in that individual play which never brought them gain. Dalhousie played a

great game when on the defensive, and when a chance was given for scoring they quickly took advantage of it. In the Mt. Allison boys we are sure of finding foemen worthy of our steel. We are glad that our game with them, as with Acadia, has now come to be looked for as an annual one.

IN our last issue we indicated the success that had attended our second fifteen, the champions of the junior league. On Saturday, November 20th, they enjoyed a well-earned trip to Truro and had a splendid game with the local players there, whom they defeated by a score of 8—0. Quite a delegation of students accompanied the team, and all had a jolly day of it. Truro, by the way, has this year become creditably aroused to the grandeur of football, and our second team's game with them attracted a good turn-out of spectators. Good football material and abundant hospitality are what our boys found awaiting them there. The Dalhousie players are especially loud in their praise of the manner in which they were received and cared for during their stay. If it ever is within their power to oblige Truro by playing with her again, we know that they will stretch a point to do so.

Oh! Spirit God, stoop down and listen
To the plaintive cry I make,
While the stars above me glisten
To the music of the lake.

Spirit God, oh tell me truly,
Are the stars but part of thee?
Is it heaven that looks so blue
When the day breaks o'er the sea?

Oh, Spirit God, when Nature's voices,
Blent in one sweet harmony,
Reach the soul, and it rejoices,
Is it then we're lost in thee?

Oh Spirit God, when fierce disdain
And passion stab along our hearts,
When thought and act make one dark stain,
And earth and hell unite their arts,

Oh Spirit God, where art thou then?
Borne on our passion's darkest surge
Or safe at rest within thy heaven?

Oh Spirit God, we sink below the verge.

—J. T. M.

No. 1.

A LUMBER-WOODS SONG.

Oh me name's Pe-ter Om-ber-ley
As you will un-der-stand,
I was born in Prince Edward I-li-and
Down by that o-ci-an strand.

On the four-teenth of Oc-to-bi-er
Our vessel put to sea-a-a-a,
For the pro-vince of New Bruns-wiack
And the port of Meri-mi-chie.

Oh we land-ed at New Cas-ti-al,
And lumberin' been' in view....
I hired with McI-ver-ney
To jine his win-ter crew.

Oh he gave to me a sheathin' blade,
Likewise a bowie knife,
A car-a-bine and bat-tle axe
For to pro-tect my life.

Ah! I ne-ver shall for-get the day,
The day that I did ma-ke
A voyage into the for-i-est
For youthful for-tunes' sake....

Oh, a voyage into the for-iest,
Before the break of day,
And its there I was sur-roun-di-ed
By birds and beasts of prey....

Oh, the link-or-el and wild-cat,
The rav-ing car-i-bou,
The moose-bird and the tom-tit,
The skunk and squir-iel, too

And the wild fer-oci-ous rab-bi-it
From pol-er regions came....
And lots of other an-i-mals
Too numerous for to name....

Oh, there's dan gers in the o-cian
When waves roll moun-tains high....
And there's danger in the bat-tle-field
When the an-gry bul-lets fly,

And there's danger in the lum-berin' woods
Where death lays lurk-in' round,
And there in eighteen-eighty-nine
My seam of life I wound....

Oh, if I live through this win-ti-er,
All dangers to sur-vi-ve....
A harder fate remains for me,
I've got to stay and drive....

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

NOTE.—The following fragments were picked up on the cow-pasture, that is to say, the campus. They seem to represent the efforts of some literary member of the First Year, full of undigested Latin and English hexameters. Tom has been closely examined, and denies emphatically all claims of authorship. Our worthy janitor also wishes to shift the burden of responsibility. He says that Her Majesty's private soldiers, in his time, were fully occupied with "marchin,' pipe-claying and starchin'." They had no time to devote to the Muses. The editors have, however, hopes of discovering the culprit. No efforts will be spared to hunt him down and bring him to justice. When found he will be turned over for condign punishment to the professors of Classics and Mathematics. A reward is offered for the discovery of a single line that will scan:—

Ludum virosque cano, qui fallem per agrum,
Vi et armis, præcipiter ubique sequuntur
Qui certantium sub molem, limoque perfusi
Pro collegii gloria, non metuunt mori.

Musa, mihi causas memora, tot volvere casus
Quare Alecto in natos hominum furens,
Iusignes lacertis viros tot adire labores
Impulerit: tantæne animis studiosis irae?

Pes Agnusque inclitys, par nobile fratrum,
Ludi duo fulmina, necnon Arcades ambo;
Tuccerus quoque "tergum," juvenis parvus
Corpore, animo sed inflexibilimus ille;
Pater Macre, rubens late comamque barbamque
Venerabilis semper, centum præliorum victor;
Maclean prænominis Loci, in utrumque paratus,
Errantes aut diabolos aequo animo pugnare;
Tres Juniores impavidi atque ceuturio Perdi:

Hi tibi, Dallusia, gloria sunt et decus.

The game I sing and the men who headlong follow the football
Everywhere over the field, till they haven't a breath in their bodies:
Those who covered with mud beneath the mass of the fallen
Fear not bravely to die for the college's honour and glory

First declare to me Muse, wherefore Alecto the Hateful
Heroes famed for development muscular so many labors,
Urged to undergo and to tumble so oft. Can the mind of the student,
Even the soul theological harbor such madness of anger?

Foot of the dulcet smile and the arm like a boa constrictor,
He and the sportive Lambe, a noble tandem of brothers,
Thunderbolts of the game, (in sooth the twain are Acadians);
Tucker the small-bodied youth, but of spirit most unbending.
Purdy the captain, and instantaneous Alison Cumming;
The veteran Pater Macrae of the golden moustache and the hero
Of many a hard fought field, and Maclean who answers to "Lockie,"
Always ready whatever the odds, either human or diabolic,—
These, Dalhousie, mother of men, are thine honour and glory.

COLLEGE NOTES.

THE Freshies have been photographed by Gauvin & Gentzel and still the world moves on.

CONGRATULATIONS to Dr. and Mrs. MacMechan on the enlargement of their family circle.

THE Glee Club, during this session, will be directed by Mr. Delaney, Instructor of Music to the Hispania Club.

A SPICY article on Carlyle's Prentice hand from the pen of Dr. MacMechan, graces the pages of the *Citizen* for November.

FIRE! Fire!! Happy for us such cries are very rare about the college halls, but the spontaneous combustion in the coal bin on the evening of the 6th inst. has demonstrated their possibility and caused us to shudder as we think of what might have been. In imagination we see avalanche masses of glowing brick and crackling timbers, seeking the earth in company with gravity, while the evening zephyrs waft away the incarcerated knowledge of our libraries to the shades of its creators. One lesson, at least, is clear. We *must* have a separate building for our books.

PROBABLY one of the most childish pieces of attempted cleverness of which we have ever had an instance in Dalhousie was that of tattooing the front porch and the granite foundation of the college, while the firing of rocks through the window of the Arts Library demanded so much originality and intelligence on the part of the perpetrator of the deed that few minds of the nineteenth century, let alone our college, would have been qualified for the task. We are loathe to believe that any student could do anything so low, but should it turn out that there are some such in our midst we hope that none of the friends of Dalhousie imagine for a moment that the majority of students are in sympathy with any such idiotic rascality.

College Societies.

THE Sodales met on the evening of November 5th. The discussion over the new constitution took up so much time that the debate for the evening was postponed indefinitely. The following clause has been embodied in the constitution of the Sodales Debating Club:—

"All lady students shall be regarded as Honorary Members, and shall be exempted from the payment of any dues."

ON the evening of November 12th, Dr. McMechan very kindly opened the series of meetings of the Philomathic Society, by a lecture on Canadian Literature. The evening was stormy and many were prevented from hearing him. According to those present, Dr. McMechan excelled himself. There is an agitation on foot to ask him to repeat the lecture or have it published in the GAZETTE.

A MEETING of the Sodales Debating Club was held in the Munro Room on Friday evening, November 19th. The time of the meeting, from 7.45 to 8.30, was occupied with an apparently rather fruitless discussion on the constitution. The oration, a new, and, judging from Friday night, a very pleasant feature of our meetings, was given by Mr. Oakes, on the oratory of Pitt and Fox. Mr. Davis was then requested to act as critic.

The debate was between the classes of the second and first years, and was:—*Resolved*, that English should be made compulsory for three years instead of Latin." The Sophmores, the supporters of the resolution, had the following speakers: Mr. J. A. Ferguson, Mr. Myers, Mr. J. S. Ross, Mr. G. Henderson, and Mr. E. A. MacLeod; and the first year speakers were: Mr. J. D. Stewart, Mr. P. J. MacInnis, Mr. Vance, Mr. H. Forbes, and Mr. M. J. MacPherson. The meeting was rather long, and the room very close, but the interest in the debate was well sustained. The vote of the meeting was taken, resulting in the defeat of the resolution by a decided majority. Mr. Davis then gave a very practical critique, ably and impartially discussing the various speakers. In speaking of the merits of the debate as a whole, he said that the second year speakers had discussed the question in an argumentative style, and the first year speakers from the standpoint of facts, the poorer one; but that the first year men had used their style of argument so much the better, that he thought the victory properly belonged to them.

A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Davis, and the meeting adjourned.

Exchanges.

THE *University Monthly*, from the University of New Brunswick, appears in a new dress the front of which presents most strikingly the College colours and seal. The journal is chiefly taken up with biographical sketches of the members of the class of '97, and local matters.

THE *Vanderbilt Observer*, from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., is the most artistically prepared of all our exchanges. It contains an excellent article entitled "A Neglected Poet," claiming that the poetry of Dante Gabriel Rossetti should not be entirely overshadowed by that of Tennyson and Browning. The fiction consisting mainly of dialect stories is by no means up to the standard.

THE first number of the *Acta Victoriana*, of Victoria University, Toronto, is an exceptionally good one. The literary department contains Chancellor Burwastis convocation address. Their "Notes," which gives a brief mention of the new books, and literary people of the day, seems to keep the journal in touch with the world of letters, and the scientific department

contains an interesting and instructive paper on "Bi-metallism" by an undergraduate of the University.

THE best article in "*The Varsity*," from the University of Toronto, is one entitled "Student Life at Stamford," and in discussing the life of the great University of the Pacific slope, its author gives many useful hints for Atlantic Colleges. He emphasizes the amount of social recreation the students of Stamford are able to obtain, and claims that this is due to their examination system, the exams. held at the end, being of no more value than those held during the term. The Editorial discusses, from no favourable standpoint the Ph. D., which Toronto has lately added to its courses. It says—"Over and above the Ph. D., the University of Toronto has already two post-graduate degrees—the M. A., and the Ll. B.—and they are both wretched farces."

THE *McMaster Monthly* published a poem entitled "The Twin Flower," written by Dr. Rand while spending the summer at Partridge's Island, Nova Scotia. Among other good things it has an article on Mrs. Browning and her Ideals. We quote a few sentences:—"Mrs. Browning's strength did not lie in sustained effort, in philosophical construction, or in patriotic fervour, unbounded as it seemed. It was in the true lyric gift, in her shorter poems, those bursts of irrepressible feeling. Her womanhood is revealed in the depth of her tenderness and the passion of her sympathy." "She brings the inspiring light of poetry into the closest closeness of human sympathy, into the utmost tenderness of human pity, into the profoundest depths of human sorrow.

Elizabeth Barret Browning loved art for art
And good for God himself, the essential good."

THE *Owl* published by the students of the Catholic University, Ottawa, contains a forcible and interesting article on the "Use and Abuse of the Novel." "It is indeed true that a large share of the evil in the world may be justly attributed directly or indirectly to the bad novel; but on the other hand, there is also no more delightful intellectual enjoyment than the good novel. Nothing else affords so complete a rest from the ordinary occupations of life. For too many do the daily newspaper and the novel form the only intellectual food. Is not this the reason why so few pursue a branch of study after they have left the precincts of their Alma Mater?" "The novel has its use but only as a recreative agent. No one reads a novel to study any of the branches of human learning, and we urge that as sole reading even the best novels are an evil, the more so as all other reading becomes insipid and burdensome."

NOTES.

THE Obituary list of the past month contains a number of well known names. It includes Frances William Newman a brother of Cardinal Newman, and well known in English literary circles; Sir John Gilbert, President of the English Water Colour Society, and father of modern illustrations; General Neal Dow famous as the author of the Maine prohibitory law; G. M. Pullman, the Chicago millionaire; and Chas. A. Dana of the New York Sun.

A leading Magazine declares that the three Novels of the year are: "The Landlord of the Lion's Head," by W. D. Howells, "Captains Courageous," by Rudyard Kipling, and "The Christian," by Hall Caine.

Mr. Howells has written some that is good and much that is indifferent. This story is far the best of his later work. Its scene is laid in New Hampshire, and he seems to understand the life thoroughly. The whole story is natural, the characters seem to live and breathe.

"Captains Courageous" is by no means a society novel. It is an account of the life of the Gloucester fisherman on the Banks of Newfoundland.

Hall Cain's "Christian" has probably been the most popular of the three. Almost every Magazine mentions it in some way or other. Its characters like those of the Manxman and the Bondman are strong. Undoubtedly Mr. Cain's love of scenes and situations is rather abnormal. One review of this book declares that his temperament is fervid and that if he had not been a writer, he would have been a reformer, perhaps a fanatic. Another review says, "The Christian contains much to make one think, and to make one shudder, but nothing to make one laugh."

Dalhousiensta.

WHEN C-I-U-O-N came to college he was undecided whether he would study *law* (L) or theology. Now he is striving hard to do both.

PROF. (quoting from newspaper)—"Harvard has a hundred *fewer* freshmen this year than last."

Soph.—What kind of freshmen did he say Harvard has? Dalhousie's are *green*.

SCENE—City shop. Freshie Richards—"A box of soap for the bath, please."

"What kind?"

Freshie R—"Baby's own, of course."

PROF. to E. McD-n-ld (who has come (secretly proud) to pay his fine)—But, let me see. Fines are collected only for making a noise in the halls and destroying property.

E. M. (proudly)—I was doing that.

Prof. (absent-mindedly)—Effect presupposes an adequate cause. (Aloud)

—Mr. McD-n-ld, you can consider your fine refunded.

Personals.

DR. ETHEL MUIR, M. L., '93, has been appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy at Mount Holyoke, Mass. Dr. Muir is Dalhousie's only Master of Letters.

MISS EMILY M. GOODWIN, a graduate of the Arts Class of '91, spent a few days lately in Halifax. Miss Goodwin is a loyal Dalhousian, and we were pleased to see her.

ONCE or twice of late we have noticed around the college halls, the wit and classic bard of the class of '96, MR. J. C. MURRAY. At the Fifteen Mile Stream gold mines he caught the gold fever and will leave next spring for Klondyke.

MR. R. M. MCGREGOR, '96, is in Toronto University pursuing literary studies. In his senior year he was editor-in-chief of the GAZETTE. He left his Alma Mater with her highest distinction conferred upon him.

REV. S. J. MCARTHUR, M. A., '94, of Maitland N. S., was married on 20th October, at Bedeque, P. E. I., to Miss Libbie Carruthers. The GAZETTE heartily congratulates.

MISS BLANCHE McDONALD, an honour graduate in mathematics and mathematical physics of the class of '96, is at present on the teaching staff of the School for the Blind in this city. We are pleased to see her around the college halls occasionally.

ONE of Dalhousie's most clever graduates, MISS MARY S. ROSS, has been appointed to the position of teacher of mathematics in the Norma Training School of Honolulu. Miss Ross graduated B. A. in '94 with high honors in mathematics and mathematical physics, and M. A. in '96. The GAZETTE wishes her every success in her new field of labour.

WE are sorry to learn that owing to ill-health Mr. A. M. MORRISON, who graduated B. A. in '88 with high honors in mathematics and mathematical physics, has found it necessary to resign his position as Instructor of Physics at the Ryerson Laboratory, Chicago University. He has gone to the Pacific Coast, and is at present teaching chemistry and physics in the Visalia High School Cal.

WE understand that DR. ALEXANDER FRASER has decided to locate in New Glasgow. Mr. Fraser is one of Dalhousie's cleverest sons, graduating with high honors in Philosophy in '89, and with M. D., C. M., in '97. His scientific theses have been translated into different languages and are favourably commented on by the highest authorities in the empire. We wish him every success.

PRINCIPAL SOLOAN of the New Glasgow High School and Miss Moody of Yarmouth, were principals in an interesting event which took place in Yarmouth on October 19th. The happy couple on their return to New Glasgow were presented by the pupils of the high school with a handsome banquet lamp and onyx table. Mr. Soloan is a distinction grad. of '88.

THE eighth inter-collegiate Y. M. C. A. Convention met this year at Acadia College, the place of its nativity, Nov. 25th to 28th. Several delegates attended from Dalhousie. Our next issue will contain a short account of the proceedings.

TAKE A COURSE

—AT—

WHISTON & FRAZEE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

95 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

Law Department.

THE LATE SIR JOHN THOMPSON.



WITH this issue of the GAZETTE we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers a good portrait of the late Sir John S. D. Thompson, K. C. M. G., &c., who was one of those true friends of our law school to whom we owe its very beginning and success. Of the eight illustrious men who comprised the original staff of the institution, the relentless hand of death has removed no less than four, viz, Sir John Thompson, Hon. S. L. Shannon, Q. C., James Thotason, Q. C., and Judge Rigby. One by one they have fallen and we

enter into the fruits of their labor. All who know anything of the obstacles that stood in the way of founding a law school in Halifax, and of making it popular with its constituency in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, will agree that the task seemed well nigh Herculean; and those who know the unique and effective aid which was so unselfishly given by the subject of this sketch unite in the opinion that to the credit of no other man, living or dead, should be more largely ascribed the birth of our law school, which to-day takes its place among the best of similar institutions throughout the Dominion. Thus it was not alone his career in politics and upon the bench by which Sir John Thompson taught in the most practical way that the provinces by the sea are indeed a part of Confederation and that good can come out of them.

Sir John Thompson was born in this city and educated at the Common School and Free Church Academy here. He was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1865, while yet under 21 years of age. Ability and application soon thrust him into prominence in spite of his innate modesty. He was appointed a Q. C. in 1879, and was Counsel on behalf of the United States Government, acting with the American lawyers before the Fishery Commission sitting at Halifax under the Washington Treaty. For some years he was a conspicuous figure in provincial politics, and resigned the premiership of Nova Scotia in July, 1882, when appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of this province. The latter position he resigned in September, 1885, upon being called to the federal arena of politics, where he was appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada. In the autumn of 1892, by the unanimous choice of the Liberal Conservative members in the Commons, he became Premier of Canada, and with this honor still upon him, and immediately after being sworn in as a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, a distinction which falls to the lot of very few colonists, he died in Windsor Castle in December of 1894. Born in humble circumstances, by his naked self-reliance Sir John Thompson thus attained unto the highest positions within the gift of his country and his queen and died at the comparatively early age of fifty years. All Canada appreciated the international courtesy when one of Her Majesty's war vessels was sent hither with his remains, which were interred in a quiet

grave yard in his native Halifax. Party rancor for once found no place within the hearts of our people as they awaited the arrival of their dead premier and prepared to do him honor in his death. The circumstances attending that time of sad expectancy recall the following lines from "In Memoriam":—

Calm on the seas, and silver sleep,
And waves that sway themselves in rest,
And dead calm in that noble breast
That heaves but with the heaving deep.

But, as Dalhousians, let us return to Sir John Thompson as a Dalhousian. It is impossible to speak too highly of his untiring efforts to make the idea of a law school in Halifax in connection with our university ripen into the reality. Although at this time a judge of the Supreme Court and harassed by the innumerable duties which a conscientious and a busy man will always find about him, he considered no effort menial, and no task irksome, which went out for the founding of our school. As an instance of this, Professor Weldon tells that Sir John sat one livelong day engaged in the mechanical work of addressing hundreds of circulars to be mailed off to his friends in whom he thought it might be possible to arouse an interest in this project so dear to his own heart. Dr. Weldon and he latterly divided the territory within which it was thought feasible to undertake the collection of funds. Sir John made a thorough canvass of the district allotted to himself and did not think it beneath him to take his subscription list right into the throb of a mercantile community. Finding one merchant in an office, another in a warehouse, another on a wharf, he pressed the claims for our law school with a success, which, under the circumstances, was nothing short of surprising.

When the law school did open in 1834, he began a course of lectures in Evidence. These he prepared with unflinching care, and their excellence, together with the novelty of having so distinguished a man lecture upon any law subject in Halifax, attracted to hear him not only the students, but also large numbers of the local bar. In after years Sir John confessed that he had found his preparation and study for these lectures very useful to him in parliament. As a strong illustration of his industry, we may mention that Sir John was the moving spirit in passing our Judicature Act of 1884, in addition to his

duties at that time as Supreme Court Judge and Lecturer at Dalhousie. But our lack of space forbids us to linger upon a story whose details are tempting and we hurry on to the parting of the ways. After being with us but two sessions Sir John was called to the portfolio of Justice at Ottawa, and to the great regret of every friend of our law school his new duties compelled him to sever his connection therewith. The loss of the services of one of such ability who was so staunch a friend of the school can very easily be imagined. Of his subsequent career it is not necessary that we now speak at length, for that is known very well to our readers. We may be divided as to the soundness of the political views which he espoused, but none will question his great ability, or doubt that in spite of a political atmosphere, necessarily impure, he died with a clean record and a well merited fame. Though we were deprived of his services to the law school when his political life began anew in 1886, we never had reason to doubt his genuine regard for the child of his earlier care.

Sir John Thompson unquestionably had the qualities of greatness. To a marvellous capacity for work he combined a wonderful quickness of mind. We shall always be proud to direct the attention of Dalhousians and outsiders alike to the fact that this man had so important a part in the establishment and welfare of the Law School of Dalhousie University.

MOOT COURT.

REGINA v. SEVEWRIGHT.

October 5th, 1897.

A bondsman to the Crown, on behalf of secretary-treasurer of a municipality. After the execution of the bond, gave a mortgage upon his real estate. The mortgage was taken in good faith and for valuable consideration. The defendant bondsman also incurred debts in the usual course of his business, and judgments were entered up against him after the issue of a writ of extent upon the bond by the Crown and before judgments were obtained thereon. Upon default made by the secretary-treasurer, a suit by writ of extent was commenced by the Crown on the bond.

Held, that the real estate of the defendant bondsman was liable and bound from the date of the execution, and in priority to the mortgage; and that his personal estate was liable from the time the writ of extent was issued in priority to judgments obtained after its issue.

On appeal—E. H. NICHOLS, for Mortgage; W. R. PARSONS, for creditors, contended the appeal should be allowed:—

1. The bond should be given to the municipality and not to the Crown;
2. Statute 33 Hy. 8, c. 39, does not apply to Nova Scotia; *Uniacke v. Dickson*, James, 287.

3. The statute 33 Hy. 8, c. 39, not in force in Nova Scotia, the writ of extent does not apply.
4. Being a matter of revenue the statute does not apply; *Blackstone*, vol. 1, p. 107.
5. Being unequal debts, the Crown prerogative does not take precedence.

H. A. PURDY and C. A. TUFTS, for Crown.

The respondents claim:

1. That the decision in the court below should be upheld.
2. That the 33 Hy. 8, c. 39, p. 28, applies to the province of N. S. as being applicable to the state and condition of said province; *Uniacke v. Dickson*, 1 James, p. 287; *Clement*, 79; *Blackstone Cour*, Vol I, 107.
3. That said statute makes specialties in favor of the Crown binding upon real estate from date of execution; 6 Ex., 921.
4. That the writ of extent bound the personal estate from date of issue in priority to judgments obtained by creditors; 16 East., 278; 1 C. & F., 72; 8 Price, 293.

WELDON, C. J.—*Held*, the mortgage takes precedence, the Crown takes next, and the judgment creditors take the remainder. Under *Uniacke v. Dickson* the 33 Hy 8, c. 39, is not in force in Nova Scotia, which gives the mortgage precedence. The Crown will take precedence of the judgment creditors under the writ of extent.

THE QUEEN, Appellant, and SMITH, Respondent.

It is contended on behalf of the Crown that the confession of the prisoner Smith was wrongfully excluded by the trial judge on the following grounds:

1. The prisoner freely and voluntarily confessed.
2. There was no inducement to confess held out, or any threat made, by a person in authority to the prisoner, to compel a confession; *Greenleaf* 256; *Russell on Crimes*, 368.
3. The remark of the inspector to the prisoner "that if he tampered with the contents—it would go hard with him" is merely an admonitory statement which would not in any way induce the prisoner to make a confession.
4. The words spoken to the prisoner must be taken in their obvious sense and meaning, and construed thus cannot be said to contain either a threat or a promise; Pollock, J., in *Reg. v. Baldry*, at page, 443.
5. The evidence does not show that the inspector asked the prisoner to make a confession, or accused him of committing the crime, at the time the inspector made the alleged statement; *Roscoe on Evidence*, 40.
6. The words used do not come within the principles which the judges have decided will exclude a confession being admitted in evidence; *Reg. v. Thomas*, 7 C. & P., 345; *Reg. v. Baldry*, 2 Den., 430; *Queen v. Janis* C. B. Kelly, 13 C. R., 97; *Reg. v. Reason*, 12 Cox, 228; *Reg. v. Court*, 7 C. & P., 486; *Reg. v. Long*, 6 C. & P., 179; *Reg. v. Green*, 6 C. & P., 655.

The prisoner contended that:—

1. A confession in order to be admissible must be free and voluntary, that is, it must be made without the defendant being induced to make it by any promise of favour, or by menaces, or by undue terror; *Archbold's Cr. Ev.*, p. 238; *Taylor on Ev.*, p. 25; *Warrickshall's Case*, 1 Leach's C. C., p. 299; *Hawkins' Pleas of Crown*, v. 4, c. 46, s. 36; *Gilham's Case*, 2 Moody, 186, p. 184; *Greenleaf*, vol. 1, p. 30, ss. 219 and 223; *Taylor on Ev.*, 1897 ed., p. 505, quoting from *R. v. Harding* Irish Reports; *Russell on Crimes*, vol. 3, p. 367, *et seq*.
2. It is with the prosecution to show affirmatively to the satisfaction of the judge that the confession was voluntary; *R. v. Thompson*, Q. B. D., 1893, p. 183; *Taylor on Evidence*, 1897 ed., p. 526; *R. v. Baldry*, 2 Den. C. C., 430; *R. v. Warringham*, 2 Den. C. C., p. 447.

3. The threat, menace, and undue terror made use of by the inspector influenced the prisoner to make the confession, and such confession was properly rejected; *R. v. Drew*, 8 C. & P., p. 140; *R. v. Thompson* 2 Q. B., 1893, p. 183; *R. v. Bodkin*, 1X, Cox's C. C. 403; *R. v. Hassell*, VIII, Cox's C. C., 511.

4. The inspector making use of the menace, threat, and undue terror was a person in authority; *Russell on Crimes*, vol. 3, p. 385; 1 *Phillips' Ev.*, p. 110; *R. v. Drew*, 8 C. & P., 140; *Greenleaf on Evidence*, p. 250.
- J. A. BOYD and J. R. MCLEOD, Counsel for the Crown
N. M. MILLS and R. E. FINN, Prisoner's Counsel

NOBLE v. MCLEOD.

The plaintiff was a defeated candidate in a federal election. Defendant was a barrister, who, in the preliminary recount proceedings before a county judge, under the R. S. C., c. 8, s. 64, had, in argument as solicitor of the sitting member, urged the county judge to disobey an injunction granted by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, staying proceedings, and to proceed with the recount.

On application to commit the defendant for contempt.

Held, that the injunction was void and might be disobeyed.

1. The injunction was valid and binding on the county judge until it was set aside; *In re Ellis*, 27 N. B. R., 99; *Stannard v. Vestry of St. G.*, 20 Ch D., 190; *Hedley v. Bates*, 13 Ch D., 498; *Earl of Beauchamp v. Darby*, W. N., 308.
 2. The Supreme Court had jurisdiction to grant an injunction; *Ex parte Baird*, 29 N. B. R., 200; B. N. A. Act, s. 92, ss. 14; *Rex v. Price*, L. R., 6 Q. B., 411.
 3. It was contempt of court for an officer of the court to advise that the order be disregarded; *In re Freston*, 11 Q. B. D., 545; *In re Johnson*, 20 Q. B. D., 72; *Ex parte Baird*, 29 N. B. R., 200.
- F. MACDONALD.
JAS. S. SLATER for plaintiff.

DEFENCE.

1. The injunction was absolutely null and void, because the Supreme Court had no such jurisdiction: (a) Matters pertaining to federal elections were and are primarily and fundamentally vested in the Dominion Parliament; B. N. A. Act, ss. 18, 41, 129; *Thibege v. Landry*, 2 A. C., 192; *Valin v. Langlois*, 3 S. C. R., 1; *Valin v. Langlois*, 5 A. C., 115; *Doyle v. Bell*, 32 U. C. C. P., 632.
- (b) Parliament retains this power unless expressly delegated; *In re Centre Wellington Case*, 44 U. C. Q. B., 132.
- (c) Jurisdiction in the matter of the recount in federal elections was given to the county court, and no jurisdiction in such matters was given to the Supreme Court either in the first instance, or as a court of appeal, or in any way; 41 Vic., c. 6, s. 14; R. S. C., c. 8, s. 64.
- (d) Supreme courts in a province have no jurisdiction to supervise the action of county judges in the exercise of their jurisdiction conferred by Dominion Parliament; *In re Centre Wellington Case*, 44 U. C. Q. B., 132; *Re Alex. Bayer*, 13 Ont. Repts., 3; *Re North Perth*, 21 Ont. Repts., 538.
2. Such injunction being void, it was no contempt of the Supreme Court to disobey it, or to advise in argument the county judge to disobey it; *Oswald on Contempt*, p. 1-3; *Bishop on Criminal Law*, II, p. 256; *Ex parte Baird*, 29 N. B. R., 200; *Queen v. Ledgard*, 1 A. & E., N. S., 616.
3. Even if such injunction was valid, and whether it was or was not valid, the defendant, as solicitor of the sitting members, was within his privilege in urging the court judge to disobey the injunction; *Oswald on Contempt*, p. 30, 31, 32; *Munster v. Lambe*, 11 Q. B. D., 588; *Pollock on Torts*, p. 241, 242.

4. If any contempt of court was committed it was committed by the county judge, as a judicial officer; *Pollock on Torts*, p. 205; *Austin v. Dawling*, L. R., 5 C. P., 534.

5. The application to commit having been refused below, the court should be very slow to interfere with the exercise of discretion by the judge of first instance; *Ashworth v. Outram*, L. R., 5 C. D., 943; *Jarman v. Chatterton*, L. R., 20 Ch. D., 490.

JAS. C. O'MULLIN, LOUIS NEWCOMBE, for defendant.

WELDON, C. J.—*Held*, that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction over a lower tribunal sitting as an election court.

Facetiae.

IT is said that Jimmy D., is quite a climber.

B—TTS has a musical ear, nit.

B—TTS declares that it is not true that he does not know the difference between an electric car and a brass band.

DICK-S-MAN by his able argument in Moot Court astonished the boys; they did not think it was in him. But Dick was always a sly one.

A PROMINENT footballist has begun the study of time and space which he says are superb. He recommends the study to others.

SLAY-T-R.—It is a personal right to enter isn't it sir?

Lecturer—Oh, yes, it is a personal right to enter.

NEW—BE Why are you so angry at the doctor?

Laurier—When I told him I had a terrible tired feeling, he told me to show him my tongue.

SP—Y—Say old man, I am a *philosopher*, and when I am *straight* the Attorney General of Nova Scotia looks in my face with *profound* admiration. Oh, say boys I am a *beaut*.

OUR chief librarian is no recluse. Most any evening after the close of the Law Library he can be seen wending his way to the Ladies' College and setting out thence in the *grey* twilight under circumstances which the good taste of the GAZETTE forbids us to disclose.

FR-E-MAN (visiting friend): All alone, I see Miss N., (seating himself near the young lady).

Miss N.—I am glad to observe that you estimate yourself at your true value, Mr. Fr-e-man.

EX-STATION MASTER AT POINT TUPPER—The Lord! The Lord! the cake the grits took away from me.

Butts—Two stories.

Ex-station Master—Two stories. The Lord! The Lord! Seventeen stories !!

MOSE LEE PATER (by letter) to Mose Lee Filius:—"Your Cousin Will, who is articled to a sea captain, has written to me, asking me to send him money to bring him home from the East Indies. You know him better than I do; had I better send it?"

MOSE LEE FILIUS (by telegram) to Mose Lee Pater:—"You had better not, as you would be liable for an action of seduction." See Bigelow on Torts, page 187.

PLACE: S. S. Halifax. Hour: 11 P. M.

McAlnish, who is about departing to Boston, standing upon a seat delivering a farewell address to Fin—ay, Phinn. B—ts, Neal and others making quite a noise:

Tourist—I wish these darned chumps would make less noise.

La—Hee—Oh, say old man, that's alright, just you keep quiet, for I tell you there's a hot time in town to-night. Harrah! Harrah!

CHINAMAN PHINN NEE, of the first year, whose love of ginger-ale and cigarettes was assuming dangerous proportions, has evidently had a timely awakening of conscience. The following lines, in his own hand-writing, were found upon his table the other day. We may fairly assume that they express his sentiments:—

No 'baccy, no rummy,
No chewey of gummy,
No pipey, no smokey,
It makee folks chokey;
It no makee steady,
It causey nose reddy:
For man is a monkey,
And wine makes he drunkey,
And when he expire-y
He'll go to all-fire-y.

THE RELIEF OF LAURIER.

Yes, "Laurier hath lost his grip,"
So sayeth B—y G—y,
He failed to tell Landladyship
When he was going away.

She stood upon her legal rights
And seized Sir Wilfrid's books,
His boots and shirt, his coat and tights,
And *all* save his good looks.

And now he paceth lone the hall
Before the fast-lock'd door;
'Tis morn, but breakfast bell and call
For him are heard no more.

Bare feet against as bare a floor,
The hall stove burning low;
Shiv'ring he would endure no more,
Bereft he cannot go.

And wonder reigned within that home
To which Sir Wilfrid said
That he the night before would come
If living or if dead.

Now his new Landlord stern doth say:
"And shall the villain thwart us?"
To Wilfrid's joy, (his own ill day),
He swore out *Habeas Corpus*.

Medical Department.

AN event long to be remembered in the history of Medicine in Canada, was the meeting of the British Medical Association at Montreal in September last. The occasion was characterised by the largest representation of medical men ever assembled in this country, as well as by the personal distinction of those who took part in the proceedings. About 200 were present from Great Britain, many of them men of world-wide reputation in their special departments of medical learning. The profession of the United States sent 300 of its most illustrious members, who were entertained as guests by their brethren in Montreal. These visitors from across the border were impressed with the courtesy and kindly spirit manifested toward them by their Canadian friends.

The Canadian contingent was large. British Columbia and the other Western Provinces were well represented, and though the greater number was from Quebec and Ontario, yet the Maritime Provinces showed their interest in the Association and their zeal for the advancement of the science of medicine by sending a large and influential delegation.

Professor Richet, the delegate of the French Government, and of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, delivered an address, making timely allusions to the kindly feeling existing between the descendants of British and French stock living side by side in Canada, and intimated that a similar relation should exist between the British and French Governments.

To Canadians, the meeting was interesting from another than a professional standpoint. On no previous occasion did the Association hold its meeting in Canada, nor indeed in any of the colonies. That such an honor should be conferred upon Canada goes to show the respect which Great Britain entertains for this, her greatest possession. The British Medical Association has this year—the year of Jubilee—proven to the world that it is one of the many influences working to bind together the scattered peoples of the British Empire into one great nation.

Commenting on the recent meeting the *British Medical Journal* says, editorially:—

“Individual effort and the ready co-operation of a united profession have combined with the loyalty of a young, buoyant, and energetic people,

to render the meeting brilliant. Canadians of all professions and all classes have welcomed the Association with a genuine warmth which has graven deep and ineradicable impressions in the hearts of every one from the Mother Country who were fortunate enough to partake of that welcome. But the appeal was not only to the heart, but also to the intellect and the judgment. The Canadians were able to show not only that they had warm hearts, generous hands and an enthusiastic loyalty, but that they had already ensured that they shall take a large share in the intellectual and scientific life, not less than in the commercial enterprise of the Empire to which they are proud to belong.”

The most prominent personage attending the Association was Lord Lister, to whom surgery owes so much. All Canadians were proud to have him present as their guest, and were not slow in assuring him of the regard which they felt for his character and his achievements in the domain of anti-septic surgery.

A pleasing feature of the annual dinner was the address presented to him by our own University. Immediately after the toast of the Queen and the Governor-General were responded to, Dr. Farrell, the Dean of the Medical Faculty, accompanied by Dr. Curry, our genial Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, came forward and presented the address.

Dr. Farrell said his only excuse, and he was sure in that assembly it would be considered a good excuse, for breaking in on the order of proceedings, was, that he had the honor of being the bearer of an address to their honored friend, Lord Lister. The address came from the extreme Atlantic seaboard of this great Dominion, from the Faculty of Dalhousie College of Halifax, and it was but an indication that among those on the Atlantic seaboard, or in the great city of Montreal, or on the prairie or the golden Province of British Columbia, there was one feeling in the profession throughout the whole of Canada of regard for their esteemed friend.

The address which was neatly bound in Morocco, bearing the seal of Dalhousie, was as follows:—

Congratulations to Lord Lister, President of the Royal Society, etc., from Dalhousie College and University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—

DEAR LORD LISTER.—The Medical Faculty of Dalhousie University takes this opportunity on their first meeting since your elevation to the peerage to offer you their congratulations. Some of us have had the privilege of being your students, many of us have followed with interest and admiration that development of the healing art which must forever be associated with your name, and we all feel that it is an especially happy circumstance that our Gracious Sovereign in offering this high

honour has selected one who not only has distinguished himself by brilliant and original research and who holds the high position science can offer, but who has devoted his life to the service of humanity in applying the principles of physiology and pathology to the healing of diseases, and it is our prayer that you may be long spared to enjoy the favor of our Sovereign, and love and gratitude of your fellow-men, and still further to search out the secrets of Nature and to apply them to the healing of man. In these congratulations and in this prayer we are joined by the members of the sister faculties and the entire body of graduates.

The address was signed by the Chairman of the Board of Governors, the President and Secretary of the University, the entire Faculty of Medicine, together with those of Arts, Science and Law.

Lord Lister in reply said that he had been absolutely astonished by the kindness shown to him by his Canadian and American friends during the meeting. He had long ago expressed the belief that the principle of antiseptic surgery would continue to spread until it permeated and dominated the profession, but he had not anticipated such rapid progress as had actually taken place. He deeply regretted the absence, owing to domestic calamity, of his old house surgeon, Dr. John Stuart, one of the signatories of that address, a man for whom he had a great respect and even reverence.

THE Medical Board have recently decided that in future the session of the Halifax Medical College shall begin earlier in the autumn than formerly. The matriculation examinations will be held on the second Thursday of September instead of the last as heretofore. The change is made in consideration of the Arts and Science faculties who have always had to await the arrival of the medical students before they could begin lectures in Chemistry and Botany. The session will then begin next year at the same time as the session for Arts and Science. This will lengthen the medical term by over a fortnight. The innovation will no doubt be favourable to all the faculties. It will abolish the interruption to the students of Arts and Science occasioned by the arrival of the medicals, and will enable the latter to participate in the joyous return to a winter's toil in company with their fellows. This will make an association which will tend to cement the bond of union between the different factors of the University. The longer term will afford the students of medicine more time for overtaking their winter's work, which we trust will not change in proportion to the term, but if it should vary in any way we entreat that it may be inversely so that many minor things, such as football, may come in for a share of the benefits which this change will bring.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting to reorganize the Medical Society was held on October 11th. Officers were elected as follows: M. G. Archibald, *President*; J. G. Munroe, *Vice-President*; W. V. Goodwin, *Secretary*; W. P. Reynolds, *Treasurer*. To speak of the qualifications of these gentlemen would seemingly be superfluous, as their merits are too well known by the society to need repetition in the columns of the GAZETTE. Nevertheless I must recall the efficient manner in which our president fills the chair. His genial smile has made him a general favourite both with the students and with those with whom he comes in contact in his professional duties, and the dignity and ease manifested behind the rail, makes him an ideal presiding officer.

The society has before it a future, the possibilities of which cannot be over-estimated. The latent energy of the members seems to have been stirred, and, as a consequence, the meetings do not lack that brightness, by want of which they were characterized not many sessions since. The talent of the majority of the medical students is shown by their readiness in debate, and the splendid argumentative ability they possess.

The formal opening address was delivered by Dr. Currie on the evening of October 22nd. Dr. Currie is one of the warmest friends of the society, and it was only fitting that he should be asked to speak on this most auspicious occasion, welcoming as he did the largest number of ladies and gentlemen to our college that have yet sought a medical education in Halifax. The hearty welcome and good advice extended to the students of the first year almost made the writer wish he was a freshman again.

The debate on the evening of October 29th was participated in by the majority of the members. Questions relative to the medical profession were discussed. We regret that all the students did not attend on that evening, but hope that in the future every member will relax the tension of his medical strain, and find his way to the debates on Friday evenings.

On November 5th we welcomed to our society, for the first time, Rev. A. Gandier. The students were out en masse and gave the lecturer a rousing reception. The speaker had chosen for his subject, "Right ambition, right motive, right feeling," and discussed these in so far as they had to do with the medical student. Mr. Gandier's address was one worthy the consideration of every student of medicine, and deserved the hearty applause frequently given. The minds of some of our students were relieved by the thought that there are worse people in the world than the average disciple of Æsculapius.

It may be interesting to our friends, who claim Dalhousie as their Alma Mater, to know something of our society proceedings, so, Mr. Editor, I will endeavour to give you more

ANON.

MEDICAL BRIEFS.

"Eddie" says he *Earnestly* wishes to have telephone communication established between Halifax and Rhode Island.

It is said the forests around lake St. Clair are now blooming, but it may be taken for *grant-ed* that our Forrest will not flourish like St. Clair.

F-R-S, "Klondyke," observing patient in dispensary:—Doctor, is this a pacific case?

Dr. L.—How do you know this is the 12th vertebra?

Densmore:—I know by the number on it.

Dr.—Why can't you see that portion of the bone?

Dickson:—Because it is ear-shaped.

Our professor of Anatomy wonders if it would not be in the interest of the college for him to resign and have freshie F-a-r appointed.

FRESHIE R-S-S:—If I know anything I don't think our third year men should be allowed to carry around these funny pistols (stethoscopes) in their pockets.

It is certainly unfair to call such a busy man as Dr. Colonel Playfair out of bed at six A. M., to teach two fourth year students something which they should have known six months ago.

B-R-M recently borrowed Thompson's bicycle and went for a spin. His whiskers got mixed with the forward wheel, and poor Jimmy was so excited that he could not go home. He stayed all night with a friend.

The following notice appeared on the bulletin board recently:—Lost in the Dissecting room, one scalpel, forceps and *head*. Finder will please return to W. D-m-nd.

PROF. OF SURGERY, dressing suppurating wound:—What makes the removal of this stitch so difficult?

McK-g, after listening to descriptions of micro-organisms:—I don't know, Prof., unless there is a bacterium holding on to the other end.

Pcon Arch. is daily getting thinner. His weary struggle with Osler and Treves, his long walks with Freshettes, his professional duties, etc., are beginning to tell on his delicate constitution. The boys wonder if he will bear up under the strain until the Spring exams are over.

The Mental Clinic is particularly interesting to one member of the fourth year class. Indeed he finds it so interesting that he remains in Dartmouth after his class-mates have returned to this side of the water. He missed the last boat on Wednesday, but "Dan" and "Eddie" brought him home early next morning.

Personals.

DR. BENTLEY, one of last year's graduates, has resigned his position on the S. S. Gulgare, and will enter private practice.

DR. R. GRIERSON, who has been in Labrador during the summer, is at present in the city recuperating after his summer's work.

DR. SEYMOUR ARCHIBALD, formerly of Musquodoboit, and a member of the freshman class of '94-'95, was in the city last week and visited the college. He graduated in New York last Spring.

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