

THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

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CHRISTMAS.

GIVE welcome to the Christmas tide,
That time to all most dear,
Welcome the days our fathers loved,
With gladness and good cheer.
We gather round the glowing fire,
And watch the flickering blaze,
To dream perhaps of scenes long past
And friends of other days.
We greet each friend with kindly thought;
Our nobler feelings reign;
The absent ones with whispered prayer
And blessings soft, we name.
All hate and strife now laid aside,
Throw off the earthly leaven—
Our chastened spirits seem to climb
The first few steps to Heaven.
Oh, give we thanks for Christmas Day,
And keep in memory still,
The oft told tale, the gift to earth
Of peace and of good-will.

THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.

Yes, most give thanks for that kind word
From angel hosts above,
When God, the God of Jewish fear,
Became the God of love.

Once more has come, "woven from time's great loom," the
season of Christmas mirth and joy, the time when

'Each room with leaves is drest,
And every post with holly,'

and it becomes our pleasant duty to take up and pass along the
old but ever-new Christmas greetings. This is the world's great
holiday. How beautiful the legends and memories that cluster
around it! What a wealth of poetry floats about it! What
kindly thoughts and pleasant scenes its very name suggests!
At no time are we so tempted to rebel against the doctrine of
total depravity; for on no other occasion do the better qualities
of human nature show such signs of existence. Hearts beat
faster and more warmly; hands scatter more profusely; man's
brotherhood advances a step from theory towards practice;
the chilliest nature and most desolate life yield to the magnetic
influence of an all-pervading cheer. It would seem as if old
Father Time were trying to reconcile us to the remorselessness
of his advance by scattering along the way these resting-places
of joy and jollity. It is a season not only for joy, but for for-
giveness. Have you been on bad terms with some friend of
late? Let this day smile upon the tombstone of your wrath.
It comes to us with echoes of God's forgiveness; let us too
make "peace on earth and good will toward men" the burden
of its song.

For a season we change the familiar halls of our Alma Mater
for scenes not less familiar, and around which cluster feelings
equally kind. Of all the Christmas boxes that enter our homes,
none will be so welcome as that sent by old Dalhousie. To
these departing ones we would say, enjoy yourselves. The
days upon which you are about to enter are the halcyon ones of
the year. You found nothing like them when you came to
Dalhousie; you will find nothing like them when you return.

THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.

Therefore "Carpe Diem." Do just honor to the time which has
always afforded you most happiness. Return, invigorated, on
time, and ready for the work which yet remains.

To its entire constituency, professors, students, graduates
and friends, the GAZETTE brings heartiest Christmas greetings
and best wishes for a mirthful, joyous holiday season.

Sound the welcome clear for the season's cheer;
'Tis the time of gladness, let us banish sadness;
Bid the past good-bye as its shadows die;
Let the future come with a brighter bloom.

THE SESSION.

THE present issue of the GAZETTE closes another term.
In looking back we feel well pleased with the progress
throughout the different faculties. In Arts the result of
exams., some will think, shall best speak for the industry of the
students, but judging from other standpoints, we believe the
term has been unusually profitable. Our foot-ball season has
closed with splendid evidence that the true spirit of sport is in
our athletic association.

The College Societies have been well attended, and the
Sodales has been very successful. We regret that the Philoma-
thic Society has departed from the fundamental import of its
constitution, which was to "stimulate research and thought
amongst the students," but we readily admit that the new
departure, by which lectures are introduced to the meetings, has
raised in a great degree the standard of the matter discussed.
However, we still think this society should somewhat reflect the
minds of the students. Here we might note an increased ten-
dency to introduce outside lecturers to our college gatherings,
which, whilst it has up to this time been a success, may easily be
carried too far in the near future.

The students of the three faculties have maintained an
unusual degree of good feeling to each other, and we commend

especially the Medical Faculty for its notable advances in this respect.

The large number of men affiliating from Arts into Medicine has unusually cemented these two faculties, and whilst we may not wholly approve of a tendency which makes towards diminishing the completeness of an Arts course in itself, we yet observe with pleasure the closer union that is springing from this movement.

The session is marked by a far greater tendency to specialize than formerly, and whilst the movement may be a transient one, we think that it more likely represents that new feeling which is becoming more wide-spread in all our universities.

Never was the feeling of good-fellowship amongst the provincial colleges so thorough, and our one wish is that the bond of union may be drawn more close—that it might lead to amalgamation.

THE GENERAL STUDENTS' MEETING.

THE regular fall meeting of the General Students was held on Monday, December 6th. This meeting demands from us more than a passing notice. We do not wish to be unfair or harsh in our judgments; nor do we desire to bring upon ourselves the ill-will of any of the students, yet, looking upon ourselves as in a certain sense the conservators of the college interests, we would calmly and fairly review the conduct of that meeting, pointing out in what respects it was in our opinion of a different character from what it should have been.

To begin with a few general statements. There was about the whole proceedings an air of business and hilarity. The majority of those present seemed to be there for a good time, and treated every matter of business, whether important or trivial, as unworthy of their serious attention. Now, none like fun better than those who occupy the editorial chair, but surely there should be a limit. If we are going to have organizations for the transaction of college business, they surely should be conducted on business principles. We agree with Horace, "Dulce est disipere in loco," but "there is a time for everything." Believing that "a word to the wise is sufficient," we pass on.

The meeting was called at an hour inconvenient, as giving but little time. Five in the evening is not the worst hour at which to summon such a gathering, one in the morning might be more unsuitable. This necessitated such great haste on the part of the Chairman that he ruled out one motion at least which was plainly in order.

Matters came up for consideration, some of which involved the expenditure of large sums of money; and yet they were passed over almost in less time than it takes to write about them. Take, for instance, the report of the Financial Editor. Here, a statement was made involving some four or five hundred dollars and accepted absolutely without comment. This was unfair alike to the editor himself and the student body. That account should have been examined by an audit committee before it was accepted by the meeting. Such a method of transacting business would not be tolerated in any club of uneducated and uncultured men, and what shall we say of such a course when pursued by students who are supposed, at least, to have average intelligence, and who look forward to being the leaders of the future. Further, an important suggestion in reference to the collection of subscriptions was made, but so far as memory serves us, not a single voice was raised in support or condemnation of it. Courteous to say the least!

A word in regard to the "At Home." With a recklessness and a daring worthy of a nobler cause, it was decided that we should hold a college "At Home" on a certain evening in January; no matter what the expense may prove to be, this generous gathering by a unanimous vote undertook to meet it. Let no one think we are speaking against the "At Home." Our sentiments do not so soon undergo such a radical change. We are simply pointing out the business-like way in which the resolution was passed.

Again, the haste with which such a measure as a college yell was considered was ridiculous, and though the old and time-honoured cry was sustained, we cannot but think that a large minority wished to adopt a new and untried yell after a consideration of five minutes. In various temperance organizations, literary societies, and W. C. T. U's, the person who first makes a motion may be assured of success; but surely, in our most representative gathering it ought not to be said that motions are carried because moved.

In closing, we would say that in those things in which the meeting was commendable, it does not deserve praise, if it lacks censure, and that as a whole the record of its hasty rise, lightning progress and chaotic close, reflects no credit on the minute book of the General Students' Meetings.

LETTER FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

SOME one was unkind enough to suggest to the writer that the readers of the GAZETTE might be interested in hearing somewhat of the ideas formed by a short residence in the "Queen City" of Canada, and an attendance at our big sister university there.

Kipling it was, I think, who was interviewed by New York reporters as to his impressions of America and things American immediately on landing from an ocean liner, and who actually expressed himself freely on those subjects before he had been ten minutes in the country. The present writer has been slightly *more* than ten minutes in Toronto, while at the same time he has not been there long enough to have had those journalistic "first impressions" completely obliterated.

First, then, as to the city,—tho', to my mind, that word is in the nature of a misnomer. Toronto is not a "city" in the ordinary acceptance of the word; it is a great big overgrown, home-like country town. When one views it first he is apt to be disappointed. There is nothing of the massiveness and solidarity of our commercial capital, Montreal. Nor are its compensating attractions such as to suggest themselves at once to the careless visitor. It takes time and minute observation to appreciate Toronto.

Almost perfectly flat with only a very gradual ascent from the lake, one cannot help contrasting its level monotony with the beauties of a Mount Royal or even the rugged bareness of a Citadel Hill. The streets where they are good are very good, but like the little girl in the nursery rhyme, where they are bad they are horrid. The apparent unfairness with which the magnificent asphalt pavement and the uneven cedar blocking is distributed, even on the important thoroughfares, is strongly suggestive to the uninitiated of aldermanic influences and civic wire-pulling. If you are a bicyclist, and everyone is a bicyclist in Toronto, you realize to your cost this indiscriminate mixture of good and bad streets. That great teacher, experience, however, gradually unveils a sort of royal road to a wheelman's paradise in the form of circuitous routes, enabling him to eschew the evil streets for the good.

The sidewalks, too, seem to have been the subject of an almost similar discrimination. I had the fortune, or possibly misfortune, to be reared in an ambitious country town which years since discarded wooden sidewalks as far beneath its dignity and growing importance. Imagine then my surprise to find Toronto still struggling along in the "hemlock" age, and to have my feelings continually hurt by a none too gentle stub on an uneven or misplaced board. But let no one think that

Toronto is altogether backward in this regard. There are good sidewalks, but of them it may be said as of the streets, that the good and the bad meet together, and the City Engineer, presumably, is the maker of them all. Perhaps this defection may be due to the fact that there are so few pedestrians, for with a splendid electric car system, and an army of twenty thousand bicyclists, it may be said with little exaggeration that *no one walks*. Toronto claims, by the way, to have, proportionate to its size, the largest bicycle corps of any city on the continent. One meets wheelmen everywhere,—Sunday or Monday, rain or shine. People wheel to church as naturally as in former days they drove or walked; and every well-regulated place of worship has connected with it a good bicycle stack. Even clergymen, (but tell it not in Gath!) may be seen on Sunday, with their clerical coat-tails flying, vigorously "scorching" to their morning service.

And Toronto is essentially a city of churches, and what by no means always follows, a city of church goers as well. The number and the comparative magnificence of the churches must be one of the first impressions which a stranger receives. With every denomination the rule holds good, and you may search Toronto, perhaps in vain, ere you find a common place house of worship.

The other public buildings are less noticeable, except possibly the new parliament buildings and university college. Government House is a dreary looking structure of red brick, suggestive of home-sickness and dyspepsia; Osgoode Hall recalls the old Halifax penitentiary; while the various colleges, schools, hospitals, &c., are all, or nearly all, of quite ordinary appearance.

But nature and art have joined hands in rendering the city beautiful. The shade trees on the streets, the public squares and parks, the grounds of private individuals, and the general lavishness in respect to land, all unite in making Toronto worthy of its name as Canada's Queen City. The beauty is one which grows the longer it is contemplated. When you become accustomed to the flatness and to the vast area covered in a somewhat straggling way, you learn to admire the foresight which gave to Toronto its broad avenues, and, with a seeming prodigality of land, to all its residents, space for more than mere breath. If there are slums in the city it has not been my lot to discover them. They may exist, but they do so in small proportions, and in the outlying districts. Certain it is that in the main part of the city the eye is never troubled with the unsightly houses and wretched squallor which blot the appearance of some of our smaller towns much nearer home. Of course, everything is new, and the buildings are of brick or stone. The business portion of the city is, like the residential,

scattered over a rather large area, and one has to know something of it before he can appreciate its real extent and importance.

On the whole then, Toronto, as the centre of Canadian art and learning, as well as the capital of our wealthiest and most populous province, seems, as far as outward appearance is concerned, worthy of the high position which it must necessarily maintain.

But after all, it is the people who make the place, and even beautiful Toronto would not leave the impression which it does on the visitor were it not for the kindness and genuine hospitality of its citizens. Never has it been my privilege to visit a city where one is so kindly received, or where there is abroad such a spirit of that cordiality which maketh the heart of the stranger glad. In Toronto one is judged by what he is, not by what he wears, and snobbery is an almost unknown quantity. That such is the case among people probably the most cultured and refined in Canada, should be an object lesson to some of our friends living, one might say, within gun-shot of Dalhousie.

Probably better than any city in America Toronto affords an example of an approach to the equal distribution of wealth. The bursting of the boom a few years ago, while it swept away the earnings of many who might otherwise be wealthy, has also thus far prevented the accumulation of very large fortunes, and thus tended to an equalization. To-day everything is looking up, and the city is enjoying greater prosperity than at any time since the days of the boom.

But there is nothing about Torontonians at the present time so striking as their intense feelings of hostility to the United States. The air is not only rife with a most laudable spirit of Canadian patriotism, but with a much less laudable spirit of Canadian *jingoism* as well. Despite the fact that in appearance, dress, language and habits, the people are essentially American, their feelings and sympathies are decidedly in the opposite direction. While one readily admits the great desirability of cultivating a strong pride in our nationality, it seems to me that the "jingo" spirit is always objectionable, quite as much in Toronto as in New York.

And there is another feature of these intensely Canadian people which is extremely galling to a maritime man, and at the same time tends somewhat to *cheapen* their patriotic devotion. I refer to the gross ignorance displayed by all classes and ages regarding any portion of Canada beyond the limit of the province of Ontario, and more especially is this true regarding our own Maritime Provinces. It is positively painful to contemplate the delightfully vague ideas which are current concerning our poor little selves. Of British Columbia and the North-West something is known in a general way, but of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the knowledge which is

lacking to the average citizen would fill the DeMille Press in our library. I understand now how an Ontario public man, of deservedly high reputation, could refer to us as "the shreds and patches of Confederation."

But despite all this misconception and lack of interest in our corner of the Dominion, really more injurious to our pride than to anything more substantial, we can readily forgive our Toronto friends. In the multitude of their good qualities we forget the lesser defects.

The University of Toronto and its affiliated colleges form a very important factor in the city life. There is also another university situate here, but the Jews in Trinity have no dealings with the Samaritans in Toronto. My knowledge of the former is extremely limited, suffice it to say, that Trinity is an ancient and honorable institution of high church affinity, occupying in Ontario a position analogous to that of Kings in Nova Scotia. But it was with Toronto that my lot was cast, and of it only can I speak.

The buildings of Varsity, as the students are wont to call it, are situated in Queen's Park, one of the most beautiful spots in the city. The grounds are beautiful, and are laid off with exquisite taste. University College, the principal building, and in which all the lectures of the Arts course are held, is a magnificent structure of Norman architecture. The class rooms, laboratories and assembly halls are large, bright and well ventilated. As the interior was almost completely gutted by fire some seven years ago, everything within the building is new and modern. In front of University College is an extensive campus, around which are grouped the school of Practical Science, the Chemical and Biological buildings, the Technical Institute, Y. M. C. A., and the University Library. In the rear is a second campus, the scene of most of the football contests. Here too is the Students' Union building, beneath the roof of which is a reading room, a splendidly equipped gymnasium, magnificent swimming baths, and a commodious hall for the meetings of the various student societies. At greater or less distances are the various affiliated colleges of divinity, Wycliffe, Knox and Victoria, as well as the schools of Medicine and Dentistry.

The aggregate number of students attending these various bodies, all centering in Varsity, is well up into the thousands. Indeed *College Topics* estimates the number at the various collegiate institutions of the city at six thousand. This is probably an exaggeration, but when I say that at Varsity there are one thousand in Arts alone, it will readily be seen that the exaggeration may be very slight.

To attempt to describe the buildings of the university would be far beyond my powers or the limits of my poor article. Despite an increasing plea of poverty and a continuous appeal

for funds, (the orthodox chronic state for a university,) all seem to be well equipped for the work of their various departments. The University Library, as has been noted, occupies a separate building. It contains, besides a fire-proof stock room, with a capacity of 100,000 volumes, a reading room capable of seating upwards of two hundred readers, a periodical room, several seminaries, offices, cloak and conversation rooms. The heating, ventilation and light are arranged with every precaution for the comfort of the student. The library contains at present about 70,000 volumes, the collections of friends during the past few years, the disastrous fire of 1889 having destroyed the splendid collection formerly possessed by the University. Let Dalhousie profit by this bitter experience of Toronto.

As to the students themselves very little need be said,—the *genus* is the same the world over. The facilities for study are of course better than with us, and the men on the whole seem to work harder. Thanks to Ontario's public school system they come to the university with much better preparation. But in general information and all round breadth of knowledge, I think the average Dalhousian will compare favorably with their best.

The courses of study are so different here that in this line it is well nigh impossible to draw a comparison. Specializing begins in the first year; in fact it begins before the pupil leaves the High School. At the same time, no matter along what particular line one is working, he is compelled, during at least part of his course, to take some subjects other than those of which he is making a specialty. It is rather significant that the course in Toronto, the strongest and most popular, is the very one in which Dalhousie is weakest. In fact Dalhousie affords practically no course in Political Science, and should she establish one I would venture to say, from what I have seen here, that it would attract the brightest and best students. Surely between Dr. Weldon, Dr. Forrest, and our good professor of Philosophy, who is an acknowledged economist of a high order, we could arrange such a course second not even to Toronto. The general course here is rather more extensive than ours, but it does not appear to treat its subjects so thoroughly.

The relations between students and professors are very different than with us, and in this respect I think the undergraduate at a large university is at a great disadvantage. It is not too much to say that three-fourths of the Toronto students do not know *personally* a single professor unless they happen to be working under his special direction. Professor Alexander, whom Dalhousians will be glad to know is enthusiastically admired by the students, was kind enough to remark to the writer on this very subject, that he missed the old feeling which he had in Dalhousie, of friendship with and interest in his students individually.

College societies are numerous, but are to a large extent disappointing. Each special department has a society of its own, and the result is a certain narrowness among the men who meet only their fellow-specialists. At present an agitation is on foot for the establishment of a general society corresponding to our "Philomathic," which will embrace all the various departments.

The Musical Club, the Literary Society, Y. M. C. A., and the Athletic Club are open to the whole student body. Of the first I know comparatively nothing. Unfortunately, the "Lit." has developed into a sort of fighting ground for aspiring politicians, and the literary part of an evening's programme is frequently omitted or forgotten. Varsity politics are most interesting and intensely exciting. Party lines are divided purely on university issues, which are however none the less real. At present the vital question seems to be whether the "residence men" shall control the university. All the officers of the "Lit." are in the hands of "residence" adherents, but the opposition is critical and determined, and the knowing ones say that the annual elections will result in a change. Every insignificant office or appointment on a committee is vigorously contested, and at the time of the annual elections referred to, student work is practically at a stand-still for some days. Under the control of the "Lit." is published the *Varsity*, the students weekly paper which precipitated the "rebellion" three years ago. Here also are the arrangements made for the Hallowe'en demonstration at the theatre, which has now become an annual event. Its significance to the peaceful citizens of Toronto may be judged from the fact that in addition to the regular force, over two hundred strong, some sixty special policemen were enrolled to assist in maintaining the law on the occasion of the last Hallowe'en.

The Y. M. C. A. have a neat little building of their own, with a cosy parlor and reading-room. They keep a general secretary employed, and do an excellent work in assisting new students to find suitable board, and in promoting generally a spirit of sociability. Every Thursday afternoon an address is given in their rooms, usually by one of the professors, on some religious topic. Bible classes are also conducted on Sundays, but there is nothing, so far as I can learn, corresponding to the excellent Sunday afternoon lecture course at Dalhousie.

The Athletic Club, strange to say, is the most *select* club of the university, the membership fee (which includes all gymnasium privileges) being beyond the means of many of the students. Notwithstanding, everyone turns out to shout for Varsity's footballist, and all the students take great pride in the success of their representatives in any line of sport. The close of the football season is marked by an athletic club "At Home," held in the Gym, with no super-sensitive Senatus to forbid the

pleasure of a dance. Between ourselves, there is much that the Rugbyites of Toronto could learn from their much despised brethren in the east. As I saw Varsity succumb to Osgoode on the "grid-iron," and Osgoode in turn fall before Hamilton, I could not help wondering what consternation would be wrought by the appearance on the field of a veteran "dribbler" like the renowned "Mashie" Logan, or an unfailing tackle of the ilk of "Doug" McIntosh. In the finer arts they may surpass us, but in "the noble game" I am bound to say, (despite the shadow cast by "21 to 0,") that we are their masters.

R. M. McG. '96.

LIBRARY NOTES.

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

MORES MERICANORUM.—"Our offer was accepted and the agents have sent word that the library will be sent to us in the next general shipment to NEW YORK."—*American College Paper.*

This extract relates to the purchase of an entire collection of books in Germany for a college library in Illinois. The collection of standard authors amounting to 2,700 v. was offered for sale last month in Leipzig, and this month it has become the property of the college which was able to "make an offer" for it *en bloc*. Think of it, a college able to "make an offer" for a rare collection of nearly three thousand volumes—and this college is not one of the richest or most famous either. How was it done? "The matter was hastily arranged with the friends of the department," says the college paper, which means that the friends of the department put their hands in their pockets and set their signatures to the various cheques. So one more complete German library is to follow the Bluntschli, and the Zarncke, and the Bechstein and the Scherer across the Atlantic. But consider the simple gorgeousness of the plan:—"friends arranged," "offer accepted," "library will be sent." Yea, marry and in good sooth!

ILLUMINATION.—"After working at the well filled shelves of this library, I begin to see why you are so anxious to improve ours. I shall do all I can to help you."—*Extract from the letter of a Dalhousian abroad.*

Such golden sentences as those quoted show the usefulness of finding out what sort of people live on the other side of the mountain. If one has never seen more books than fill the ordinary minister's study, or the score or so that lie about the

ordinary farm-house, he has no conception what a college library should be. But let him "go to Boston" or anyone of the dozen universities which our ambitious graduates seek, and he learns the meaning of the word—library. The words of the letter have the true ring. May every Dalhousian echo the last sentence.

NEW BOOK SHELF.—The succession of new books on this press is cheering to behold. Since the last list, the following have been acquired:

- Baird: Huguenots and Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 2 vols. A Friend.
 Benn: The Greek Philosophy, 2 vols. "
 Bosanquet: Psychology of the Moral Self. \$300 Fund.
 Zeller: Aristotle and the Earlier Peripatetics, 2 vols. "
 Hobhouse: The Theory of Knowledge "
 Williams: Elements of Crystallography "
 Mack: Science of Mechanics "
 Brooke: History of Early English Literature, 2 vols. "
 Ten Brink: English Literature, Vols. II-III. "
 Saintsbury: Nineteenth Century Literature. "
 Ward: The English Poets, Vol. III. "
 Morley: English Writers: Vols. VI-XI. "
 Masson: Life of Milton in connexion with the History of His Time—Index "
 Smith: York Mystery Plays "
 Berners: The Chronicles of Froissart "
 Tennyson: Memoirs of Tennyson, 2 vols. "
 Wundt: Outlines of Psychology. "
 Macan: Herodotus, Books IV-VI, 2 vols. "
 Stewart: Notes on the Nicomachean Ethics, 2 vols. Class '98.
 Jowett and Campbell: The Republic of Plato, Greek Text, 3 vols. "
 Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents, Vol. IX. Class '96.
 Watson: Christianity and Idealism Rev. R Murray.
 Evans: English Masques Blackie & Sons, Pub.
 Shuckburgh: History of Rome Macmillan, Pub.
 Nall: Macmillan's Elementary Latin English Dictionary. "
 Revue des Deux Mondes, 35 vols. Dr. Tobin,

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—The year's great festival approaches: and the time for the giving of gifts. Is there anyone poorer than *Alma Mater* or more deserving? How she would caper if some good kind person stuffed a few cheques into her (blue) Christmas stocking!

THE SODALES CONSTITUTION.

To the Editors of the *Dalhousie Gazette* :

Now that Sodales is firmly established it seems likely to become a great power for good in the college. The committee appointed about two months ago to draw up and have printed a new constitution for the society have done so, and I see before me a neat little pamphlet of eight pages in a most artistic dress. I cannot but wish to become a member of a society so strong and progressive.

I read the Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order. I know they are as nearly perfect as it was possible to make them. Of course it is due to my obtuseness that I cannot quite comprehend them. I feel sure that some fellow student whose head is clearer than mine will cheerfully explain them to me. There may be several who would profit by such an explanation were it made in the columns of the *GAZETTE*. If the following questions were answered in a satisfactory way, I should have at least a better understanding of the contents of this little book :

1. CONSTITUTION. Art. 3.—Is twenty-five cents the sum total required in order that all registered students of the university may become members? (If it were not for the word "nominal" I should be inclined to think that it was intended that each male student should pay twenty-five cents in order to become a member.)

Art. 5, Sec. 1.—Were the officers and committees who are now acting as such elected at the first regular meeting of the society? Can any officer be elected in the future?

Art. 5, Sec. 2.—May there be but two nominees for the three offices? If so, which two of the offices may be held by which nominee? But the meaning may possibly be that there are to be at least two nominees for each of the offices mentioned. If so, why should unanimous elections to these offices be prohibited and how can they be prevented?

Art. 7, Sec. 2.—May the Vice-President "on the request, absence or resignation of the President" act as a member of the Executive Committee, or is he excluded absolutely from that committee? Who would have authority to call a meeting of the Executive Committee should the President vacate his office?

Art. 7, Sec. 3.—Why should the society be commanded to make amendments to the constitution from time to time? (Or is it a copy of the constitution which shall be made from time to time.)

Art. 7, Sec. 4.—Has or has not the society under this section and any other section the power to expel or place under any disability any member who refuses to pay all or any of his fees?

Art. 7, Sec. 5.—How many "subjects for debate" may be discussed at any meeting?

BY-LAWS. Art. 1, Sec. 4.—What idea in addition to that expressed by the phrase "at will" is intended to be conveyed by the words "at any time"? Would the President be obliged to act upon a requisition for one such meeting? What is a quorum for this purpose?

Art. 3, Sec. 2.—What would be the consequence if the majority of the members present should refuse to accept these resignations?

Art. 3, Sec. 3.—Should some future treasurer fail to present accurate accounts, how could the Audit Committee report favorably upon them?

And in case they could not or would not, must such Treasurer continue in office for all time?

Art. 3, Sec. 5.—Does this section materially increase the powers of the meeting mentioned herein?

Art. 5, Sec. 3.—Is the opener to be allowed ten minutes in opening the debate or are the opener and respondent together to occupy no more than that time in doing so? What is it that the respondent is expected to close?

RULES OF ORDER.—Under rule 2, should the President, in case he entertains doubts on the subject give his decision and then invite discussion? How could his decision be "debatable" before being given.

Does the first part of rule 12 agree with parliamentary procedure or has any other society a similar enactment?

COLLEGE NOTES.

THANKSGIVING and Munro day passed off quietly.

It has been decided not to enter a Hockey team in the league this season.

THE Junior Football team have been photographed by Gauvin & Gentzel. The photo is a very good one.

PROF. AND MRS. MCGREGOR were "At Home" recently to the students of the Junior Physics Class. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

WE are glad to see that the General Students' Meeting has caught up and acted upon the suggestion thrown out in the last *GAZETTE* with regard to the College "At Home." The 21st of January will be here shortly after our vacation is over and will thus be a fitting time for a reunion meeting. We know that all the students will do their best toward making the "At Home" a success.

ALL who attended the eighth Inter-collegiate Y. M. C. A. Convention at Acadia University are unanimous in praise of the hospitality of the Wolfville people and the kindness of the Acadia students. The convention was full of enthusiasm from start to finish, and must have been stimulating and helpful to all concerned. It meets next year at U. N. B., Fredericton, during Thanksgiving week.

PROBABLY before this number of the *GAZETTE* shall have been issued, another batch of mid-sessionals will be over. We have long been in hopes that the flickering and odoriferous gas lights would ere this, have given place to the more humane incandescent lamps; but so far our hopes have been disappointed. We hope the "powers that be" will give this wish of the students their most careful consideration.

MERMAN SONG.

Away, away, for the thunder clouds gather,
 Away, away, through the white sea-lather,
 Away to the deeps
 Where the sea-wave weeps
 For there's heaven or hell out yonder.

On, on, mid the tempest and foam,
 On, on, forever we'll roam,
 Where the water spouts burst
 And slacken friend's thirst,
 The friends of the turmoil that's yonder

Away, away, from the peace of the choral,
 Away, away, to the strife that is mortal,
 And feel the soul slip
 As you lose the death-grip
 'Mid the laugh of the gods that are yonder.

College Societies.

AT the last meeting of the Philosophical Club, Mr. Ira McKay read a racy paper on the *Psychology of Will*. Owing to the absence of the President of the club, Mr. McKay was appointed to that office for the rest of the session.

THE missionary meeting on Saturday evening, the 4th inst. was addressed by Mr. Rough, a member of the China Island Mission. The speaker dealt chiefly with the common everyday customs of the Chinese, and showed by illustration that they do everything almost directly opposite to our methods. His few words of application were truly missionary, and impressed the hearers with the fact that behind them is a strong personality whose whole influence is going out for the uplifting of his fellowmen.

THE Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon lecture course has been very instructive and inspiring this session. We have had five lectures already. On December 5th, Professor Andrews, of Mt. Allison University, spoke on *A Biological Study*. He illustrated his lecture by the means of specimens, which each of the hearers carried with him, viz.: the consciousness of sin. The lecture was an analysis of this universal consciousness and revealed the various judgments which we are compelled to make, when true to ourselves, with regard to the character of sin. There is a distinction between a sin and a wrong. Sin is a consent to evil, a choosing of an advantage instead of a duty. Christianity intensifies this consciousness of sin because it views it as the breaking of a Holy Law; yet by all mankind, heathen and Christian alike, the following judgments are made: sin is rebellion against conscience; it is cowardice; it is dishonesty; it is treachery or the violation of allegiance to righteousness; it is hypocrisy or falseness to an acknowledged standard.

ON Dec. 3rd. the Sodales Debating Club met for the last time before Christmas. Mr. Seely delivered the oration for the evening, choosing as his subject International Arbitration. He traced the origin and growth of the principle, citing the particular instances where arbitration had been employed to settle disputes between the United States and Canada. He graphically depicted the horrors of war, and showed how necessary peace is to the progress of a country, and how arbitration is destined to regulate future difficulties between nations. The debate for the evening was then announced:—"Resolved, That the modern newspaper deserves censure."

Mr. Irwin and Mr. Anderson supported the motion. They maintained that the press should be censured as the different news items are not given prominence according to the relative value, as it caters to the public taste for the sensational, and as party spirit has undue influence. Mr. Outhit unassisted made an excellent defence. He contended that the tastes of the many must be satisfied to enable the paper to flourish, that sensational details are to a large extent suppressed, and that the papers are at liberty to express opinions on whatever side they please. The resolution was passed by a vote of sixteen to twelve. Mr. J. C. Murray gave a short but witty critique. The society then adjourned to meet on the second Friday after the vacation.

Personals.

MR. H. R. SHINNER, B. A., '97, has gone into business in this city.

MISS EVA HETHERINGTON, B. A., '97, has gone to New York for the winter.

CONGRATULATIONS TO REV. and MRS. P. M. MACDONALD of Wolfville—a daughter.

PROF. HOWARD MURRAY made a very brilliant speech at the recent celebration of St. Andrew's.

DR. J. D. LOGAN has an excellent article in *Mind* for October on "Fixity of Character: its Ethical Interpretation."

MR. R. D. BENTLEY, M. D., C. M., '97, has decided to locate at North Brookfield. We believe he will have a successful career. Dr. Bentley was on the staff of the Victoria General Hospital for some time.

WE congratulate PROF. W. C. MURRAY on his being selected President of the newly organized Good Citizenship Club of this city. PROFS. WELDON and RUSSELL have already delivered lectures before this body.

AMONG those who are in attendance at the Provincial Normal School, Truro, this session, we notice the names of some of our graduates: Miss Wilkie, Mr. E. Cummings, Mr. Melville Cumming, Mr. S. Lifford McLean.

PROF. J. E. CREIGHTON contributed a very interesting article on "The Philosophy of Kant in America," in *The Kant Studien*—a magazine edited by Dr. Vaihanger, the great Kantian scholar. Prof. Creighton is one of the assistant editors.

MR. A. D. GUNN, B. L., '95, and LL. B., '97, was in the city for a few days on business connected with salvage claims against the barqt. *White Wings*. Mr Gunn still edits the *Bras d'Or Gazette* in good Conservative style.

Dallustien-ia.

MACKINNON may now yell officially.

WHO is this George R-s-s? He is the man who asked and received not

WHY is B-r-n-s unlike a chinaman Because he likes and is liked by the *Melican* man.

WHAT letters inserted will make this word distasteful c-ll-i-n to christmas excursionists from Halifax Answer, either collision or collegian.

WE think forsooth C l r n-c, F-l-t-n will bear with us when we say that Upper Musquodoboit is a name which bringeth unto him a tale of *visionary hours*.

MCD-G-L (in *any* meeting): Mr. Speaker / rise to say that / think that / am uncertain what / think about — myself.

Editor—This is a joke

DOLL.

Little Morris Mac-kin-non,
For his yells was sat upon;
Give such jackenapes their sacks,
Dalhousie College, Halifax.

SCENE FROM THE READING ROOM.

Newspaper Reader (looking up): The E'hel Tucker Company will be here about Christmas.

Fourth Year Man (struck with the idea): By George! *would* they take a new hand do you think? I am tired of Theology.

HEN-D-R-S-N (meditating):—

My speech was but a start,

Then a forgetting.

The thoughts that rose up with me,

Refused to stand as long as I did and left me.

FRAGMENT of an old Norse manuscript found and translated for the GAZETTE by Mr. R-m-s-y:—

Here. The Viking Risher (whose hair was all gold) gave Pee-Wee (who dwelt mongst the rocks) various chocolates and things. Men say that Viking Risher gave onto Pee-Wee such great favours not for the love of Pee-Wee himself but —

[ED. NOTE.—At this point unfortunately the manuscript is irremediably torn.]

THE following is from a Dalhousie Lady Student's note-book:—

43 lectures in English Literature, to make pin balls.

French Revolution, make 9 chain, join

Political Sack-ground in England * Five chain 7 times and work in the ring.

Forerunner of Wordsworth tight Join seven to first, then crochet Coleridge.

Law Department.

OUR LECTURERS ABROAD.

BOTH Professor Weldon and Professor Russell have lectured recently before public audiences in Halifax under the auspices of the Good Citizenship Club lately formed in this city. We were pleased to see that a large number of the law students attended these lectures, as they enjoyed the treats which were of course expected. Dr. Weldon dealt with the subject of Government in general, giving a brief description of its different types and development. Dr. Russell took for his text the Canadian Constitution. Of necessity the most of what was said in these lectures was not new to those students of Dalhousie who have taken Dean Weldon's classes in Constitutional History and Constitutional Law, but the addresses nevertheless did contain many excellent thoughts which we did not get in the class room, and of some of these we shall endeavor to give the merest outline.

Dr. Weldon took occasion to speak of the power wielded by the press in our Dominion. He explained how jealous the law is that a member of parliament shall not have a pecuniary interest in anything that would interfere with the independence of his position as a free representative of the people. Drawing the analogy, Dr. Weldon very ably contended that the press also, which is the real outer chamber of parliament, should likewise receive no public money for advertising or the like, inasmuch as the bestowal of such patronage by the government of the day produced the result that the newspapers in receipt of these favors would be tempted to support their benefactors whatever the course of the latter. The daily newspaper, with the great influence which it is calculated to have upon the public mind, should be at least as independent of the government as an ordinary member of parliament. In Australia the government does not dare to subsidize the press, and consequently no dumb dogs are found among the leading newspapers of that country.

The circumstance that politicians from our Maritime Provinces have figured so prominently at Ottawa, was one to which Dr. Weldon only had to draw the attention of his audience to receive a round of applause. But the learned lecturer was far too frank and fair to take advantage of any such cheap popularity and went on to explain that this was no proof of our intellectual superiority as compared with our fellow-countrymen of Upper Canada. The fact is that for some reason, perhaps the greater potency of the "machine" element, proud and self-respecting men in the Province of Ontario, and Quebec as well, are most unwilling to enter political life. They have turned their attention elsewhere, and in the field of commerce the Upper Canadians have completely eclipsed us, while in our own profession we in the Maritime Provinces probably have no peers of such men as Edward Blake, Christopher Robinson, and D'Alton McCarthy.

Dr. Russell's lecture dealt with the scope and nature of the Canadian Constitution, and in a most interesting and succinct manner he set forth the salient features of the B. N. A. Act. In pursuance of the object of this short article we shall give only a few of the thoughts contained in the address.

The lecturer exposed the fallacy of that popular notion which supposes that after the creation of a federal parliament at Ottawa, the provincial legislatures became insignificant bodies dealing only with unimportant affairs. He contrasted in detail the matters assigned respectively to the federal and provincial parliaments and showed that the subjects of legislation which come within the purview of the latter, are, after all those which vitally affect our real and permanent interests. The smallness of the revenue controlled by a provincial legislature is no criterion of the importance of its duties as defined by the Act of Union. To our provincial parliaments is entrusted, for example, the delicate subject of education which entails more responsibility, and which more vitally affects the welfare of our people than the whole group of federal matters. The practical lesson is that the very best, most intelligent and most patriotic of our public men should be elected to our provincial parliaments.

In pointing out the constitutional power whereby a uniform system of Procedure could be secured in the different English

speaking provinces of Canada, Dr. Russell touched a question that has a very lively interest for the law student. It is a wonder that this power has never been taken advantage of. Why should the lawyer in Nova Scotia, for example, be compelled to bear the relation of stranger to the court procedure in New Brunswick, Ontario or the other sister provinces? We hope to see a reform in this matter before very long. Besides the convenience which it would mean to the legal fraternity, another step would be taken to teach the people of Canada that we are all citizens of one country, united by stronger bonds than the mere wording of an Imperial Statute, however perfect that in itself might be.

Another important and very timely matter to which Dr. Russell alluded was the clause in the B. N. A. Act, making imperative the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. He pointed out that it was a condition precedent to the Union that this railway should connect the waters of the St. Lawrence with Halifax Harbor. In view of the uncertainty now existing with respect to the status of Halifax, as the real Eastern Terminus of the Intercolonial, this clause will hereafter be likely to see more of the light of day.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

On the evening of November 20th, the Mock Parliament sat as an Imperial House, the government being:—

WM. F. O'CONNOR *Premier.*
 R. E. FINN *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*
 CHAS. J. BURCHELL *Secretary of State.*
 MR. SPINNEY *Colonial Secretary.*

The following was introduced by the Premier:—

Whereas, It is contrary to the spirit of British institutions that so large and important a possession as Ireland should labor under the disadvantages of the lack of a representative legislature upon its own soil;

Therefore be it:—

Resolved, that this House affirm the principle that Ireland should be accorded Home Rule, and a legislature modelled on the lines of the provincial legislatures of the Dominion of Canada; that possession still to retain its present representation in the Imperial House until such time as it shall be convenient to enact a new reform bill providing for a redistribution of seats.

In fitting remarks the mover showed that the object of this resolution was Home Rule for Ireland, the only Colony of the British Empire which is deprived of such a right. At one time it had native rulers, and a Parliament of its own, but through misfortune and oppression it has been bereft of both. In a clear and forcible manner the speaker traced the history of the Emerald Isle through its various political experiences. During the past six hundred years nothing but coercive measures have been applied to the Irish nation; exodus of the population, and the decrease of her native industries are caused by the severe methods of government still in vogue. During the period preceding the union of the Parliaments of Ireland and England, advancement was most wonderful in every direction. At present Irish exiles could be found the world over. No more patriotic sons of Britain exist, and it was with considerable regret that the Irish representatives in the British House could not vote in favour of the congratulatory address presented to Her Majesty in this her Jubilee year. Could Home Rule be secured before the close of this century, it would be the last link of the golden chain which binds in closer union the British Empire, the satisfying of a discontented people, the magnificent culmination of a glorious reign.

R. U. SCHURMAN seconded the motion.

MR. IRWIN, in a short address, remarked that the measure was promulgated by the peasant class, and did not meet with the approval of the gentry; that it was an outcome of Irish restlessness.

MR. O'MULLIN took objection to the remarks of the last speaker, denouncing in forcible language such an opinion.

H. PUTNAM congratulated the Premier on his excellent speech, but the cause was not as popular as declared by the mover of the resolution. Gladstone hit on this as a policy by which to ride into power, and while on the hustings at that election solicited a large English and Scotch majority so as not to be at the mercy of the Irish faction. This step is only a ruse for greater freedom for Ireland; better separation by far than Home Rule. If the latter was granted there would be a clashing of authority, as regards the militia, the veto power and tariff and commercial regulations. If Ireland is to be benefited, greater municipal freedom should be had, and better educational advantages given to the lower classes.

MR. McEACHREN followed, criticising the last speech for dealing with the details of the Gladstone bill while the question under discussion was the general principle. The speaker displayed great knowledge of history while he traced the career of the Irish people, through their various successes and oppressions, from the time of Henry II. to the present century. The Irish

are a peace loving people, and occupy leading positions in all countries where they settle. They demanded Home Rule as a right, as a constitutional right, and until such was granted there would prevail a spirit of opposition.

R. E. FINN closed the debate, and in doing so declared that this question was not a dead issue, if it is, it is a disgrace to the fair name of England. Irishmen have always done their duty to the mother country, but in return they have not been trusted, but oppressed.

On the third night the question was put, the motion being carried by a vote of 10 to 7.

MOOT COURT.

October 14th, 1897.

LANE & Co. v. CLEMENTS & Co.

Clements & Co. wrote to Lane & Co. for quotations on a set of the Law Journal Reports. L. & Co. reply: "Law Journal Reports, full set down to and including 1896, half calf, good, F. O. B. at K., \$490.00, and say we can ship in 5 or 6 days if ordered soon, awaiting your kind favor, &c." C. & Co. answer: "You must put in the quinquennial digests at \$450.00" L. & Co. reply: "We will accept your offer of \$450.00 for Reports, good, with digests. We will ship books last of week." C. & Co. telegraph: "Don't ship books until we close bargain. Am writing."

This was followed by a letter of one of the firm of C. & Co. stating that he only wanted quotations, so that he could submit them to other members of the firm for decision. That there never was any intention to make an offer to buy, refused to take the books and repudiated any bargain or offer in toto.

Plaintiffs sue for damages for breach of contract and recover.

On appeal—the defendants contend that:—

1. Whether the correspondence set forth in the stated case is sufficient to constitute a contract, is a question of law, and as such for a judge to decide; 5 M. & W., 535.

2. The same construction must be put upon a letter, or series of letters, as would be applied to the case of a formal instrument; 3 Mer., 451; 5 M. & W., 540.

3. If an offer to purchase cannot be gathered from the face of the correspondence, it cannot be assumed that the defendants intended to make such an offer; 5 M. & W., 540; 3 Mer., 451.

4. Defendants letter of April 3rd: "You must put in quinquennial digest for \$450, &c.," cannot be construed to mean "we will give you \$450 if you put in quinquennial digest;" Appeal Cases, 1893, at p. 555.

5. Without such a construction there is no offer by the defendants to be found in the correspondence.

And the defendants ask that the former judgment be reversed and judgment entered for defendants.

By their attorneys, W. H. ROBERTSON and R. U. SCHURMAN.

The respondents oppose the appeal on the following grounds:—

1. That the letters which passed between the plaintiffs and defendants disclosed a valid and binding agreement.
2. That the said letters disclosed an intention on the part of the defendants to buy the goods.
3. Where an offer is made in an ambiguous manner, and it be capable of being construed as an offer, pure and simple, the offeree is justified in treating the offer in that sense, and in acting upon it; *The English and Foreign Credit Co. v. Arduise et al.*, 40 L. J. Ex., 108.
4. That this contract must be construed according to the ordinary rules of construction; *Powkes v. Man. Ass.* 3 B. & S., 915; *Haigh v. Brooks*, 10 Ad. & E., 309, cited in *Anson*, 269; *Kennedy v. Lee*, 3 Merrivale, 441; *Mallan v. May*, 13 M. & W., 517.

Messrs. PURNBY and IRWIN, Counsel for Respondents.

JUDGMENT.—The court is of opinion that there was no contract, as the parties must be held on the exact words.

October 22nd, 1897.

REG. v. WRIGHT.

This is an application to discharge the prisoner on the grounds of the non-jurisdiction of the county court judge before whom the prisoner was brought for trial. It was a conflict between sec 91, ss. 27, and sec. 92, ss. 14, B. N. A. Act.

For the Prisoner:—Sec. 92, ss. 14, B. N. A. Act. Jurisdiction of judge to try a prisoner is part of criminal procedure; *Ward v. Reed*, 22 N. B., 279, 3 Cart., 405; *Reg. v. Toland*, 22 Ont., 505; *Re Boucher*, Cassel's Digest, (1st ed.), p. 181, (2nd ed.), p. 327. Designation of court of appeal is part of procedure; *Cushing v. Dupuy*, 5 App. Cases, 409. Power to legislate upon a particular subject included the power to provide the necessary procedure for the execution of the law; *Cushing v. Dupuy*. The designation of the court of trial does not come within the power of provincial legislation; *Valin v. Langlois*, 5 A. C., 115; *Reg. v. Braulshaw*, 38 U. C., Q. B., 564.

For the Crown:—County court judge has jurisdiction to try the prisoner by virtue of the Con. Stat. of N. B., c. 51, s. 62. That jurisdiction cannot be procedure, as procedure is the way a court is to work, while the giving of jurisdiction is the constituting of a court. (See definition of Procedure and Jurisdiction, English and American Encyclopædia of Law, vol. 19, s. 220, and vol. 12, p. 245. Clement, p. 469.) Jurisdiction comes under the head of maintenance, constitution and organization of a provincial court of criminal jurisdiction; *Reg. v. Homer*, 2 Cart., 317; *Cootes Case*, L. R., 4 P. C., 605; *Reg. v. Bush*, 15 O. R., 398; *Reg. v. Mason*, 4 Cart., 280; *Clement*, 238-9; and therefore the N. B. statute was *intra vires* of the provincial legislature.

G. H. PARSONS and H. O. McLARNEY, for the Prisoner.

H. MAHON and S. FOOTE, for the Crown.

The court decided that, in the light of *Valin v. Langlois*, the competency to clothe a tribunal with criminal jurisdiction rests with the federal legislature.

Facetiae.

BOW-LEGS challenges any one in Nova Scotia for the championship, as a lamp-post climber; preference to be given to lamp-posts situated in front of churches.

M-LLS.—Little Mose-y is going to marry that tall Miss —.

PU-DY.—Goodness! How did he mash her—with a step ladder or a telephone?

MR. L. A. NEWCOMER, official referee, makes the announcement that the "scrap" between the "New Brunswick kid" and the "Hailifax sailor boy" is off for the present.

O-K-S gives an emphatic denial to the rumor that he was an intimate friend of Tommy Cullen. He says, and his word should be sufficient, that he was never in New Glasgow in his life.

DARTMOUTH YOUNG LADY.—What do you think of the proposition to tax bachelors with a view to encouraging matrimony?

T-F-TS.—I think it would be much better to give a bounty with wives.

PHINN.—Can you give an example of an action that speaks louder than words?

I-WIN.—Certainly Bobby, when a man calls for soda water and accompanies his order with a wink.

LAURIER.—Oh, no matter where we travel,
How we pray and curse and cavil,
We are sure to find the gravel
In the hash!

JOE. MAT-ON (to best girl)—I dreamt last night that you and I were walking in Point Pleasant Park, and I gave you a kiss.

BEST GIRL.—That's too bad. If it happened in the Park somebody may have seen it. Next time select some more secluded spot.

THE following, which was intended for one of the city dailies, was found upon Finley's table: "Strayed from 55 South Street, a student, described as follows,—Stands 14 hands high, warped at the knees, barbed wire moustache, slightly bald-headed, and answers to the name of Harry."

BILLE G.—Whenever I see Rich-son standing at a bar he always reminds me of the x in an algebraic formula.

IR-IN.—How so?

BILLE G.—Because he is equal to any given quantity.

THE students will be sorry to learn that owing to an urgent call to England—illness in the M-ir family—the genial J. McL-od will be absent from their midst for a more or less lengthened period. He is pressing his friend in the south end of the building to accompany him, but he (the friend?) says he cannot go as he is interested in a candy deal.

SCENE—MOOT COURT —Fa-itt, Q. C., having closed his argument (?)

M'-ay, Q. C., addressing the court said, that after having listened to the argument (?) of his learned friend on the other side, he would be justified in resting his case, but he would not pursue that course.

His Lordship —As the senior counsel on the other side has yet to be heard, I think you had better not.

Query —What did his lordship mean.

Medical Department.

AT this time of the year when many students are compelled to consider the subject of examinations, a few remarks as to the method of examining which exists in our department may not seem out of place. The best means of testing accurately and fairly the knowledge of students is not at all easy to discover, and even if discovered may be very difficult to put in practice. Whatever the discovery of our medical board may have been, one thing is certain that their practice in this regard is far from perfect, for it is surely impossible to include a whole session's work in one examination of two or three hours. Under such a system many an honest, hard working student finds when he sees his examination that a few things to which he has not given special attention has delighted the fancy of the examiner. He thus perceives that his fate is sealed, that his whole winter's work is to be stigmatized as inefficient in the eyes of the world by some examiner whom he does not know, and who has no conception whatsoever of his work during the term. On the other hand, many an idle, lazy fellow has found that by a happy stroke of fortune the examination paper only embraced such things as he possesses in his narrow circle of knowledge, and, consequently he acquits himself nobly in the eyes of the examiner and of those who judge ability by such results. We all know that this is too often the case where the standing of students is estimated by a single examination, and especially when the lecturer and examiner in the same subject are different persons. There is, however, no use in finding fault without proposing some contrivance by which the evil may be remedied. A multiplicity of tests such as class work and frequent examination would, no doubt, be a desirable remedy, but could scarcely be practicable in our college. It would, however, surely be within the range of possibility to hold some sort of an investigation during the session which could go towards making up the general standing for the year. This could be held before Christmas vacation, at the time the Arts and Science faculties are holding their examinations. These changes we do not recommend as something to make our course easier, but as a more

adequate means of dispensing justice and for the further elimination of chance in a matter of such vital importance.

Another advantage which mid-session examination would afford would be to serve as a goad to the negligent, and would add a pressure to all which would insure better work in the earlier part of the term. These facts are self-evident, and we hope that the Medical Board will consider the proposed remedy, and decide that such a change would greatly promote the welfare of the institution, and consequently strive to affect it.

THE STUDY OF MEDICINE.

"He is no true chirurgien,
That cannot shewe by arte,
The nature of every member
Eche from other apart.

"For in that noble handyworke,
There nothing doth excell,
The knowledge of anatomye,
If it be learned well.

"Endeavour therefore by all means,
The same to knowe and come,
For when thou hast it perfectly,
Thine arte is halflye wonne."

It is not my purpose to lay down any new rules for the study of medicine. In such a study, one to which many have devoted their whole lives, there must of necessity be vast accumulations of knowledge, a large part of which the student can only gain by diligent and systematic reading. Yet, the medical student does not always appreciate being the "heir of all the ages," but rather pities the poor mortal, who will first enter on this work some twenty years later than himself, and wonder how many more microbes will have been discovered by that time, and how any one will be able to remember the motile from the non-motile ones, or the aërotic from the anærotic. He thinks of all the researches which will have been made in Histology and Pathology, and wonders what size a quiz compends will be by that time. Then, with a sigh and shudder, and a prayer for the medical student of the future, that as his day is, so may his strength be, he returns to the ponderous book that lies before him on the table.

For the book of the medical student usually lies on the table when he studies. He cannot, as the Art student in the next room does, tilt his chair back, put his feet on the mantel-piece, and hold his book before him, for "the muscles of his brawny arm," even though "strong as iron bands," would

certainly ache long before a half hour's energy had been expended on the American Text Book of Surgery. Though "book larnin'" is, perhaps, the student's greatest burden, still it is not his greatest work. Take for instance a day out of a student's life in his second medical year. He attends three or four lectures, works two or three hours in the chemical laboratory with perhaps an hour at the dispensary or operating room, and two to four hours in the dissecting room, and finally settles down to prepare for to-morrow's "quiz" an hour or two before midnight. He just gets fairly to work when an Art student saunters in and exclaims "By Jove, Mack you're always studying! You want to lead in anatomy. I suppose, I'd lead in something myself if I studied as hard as you do."

The study of medicine is certainly a fascinating one, and it is by no means a mark of a great mind to fail to feel this fascination. It is a study ever new, full of unexpected things, and wonderful discoveries, and the humblest student of it will be listened to respectfully by the whole medical world, if he can but tell how a little more light can be added to the illumination, which already shines on the path of those whose work it is to relieve suffering. When the student becomes the physician, then it is that he should be student indeed, the student with opportunities, the student who knows how to study, and what to study.

But first, he needs patients, and patients "worketh experience, and experience hope," though, alas, sometimes hopelessness. There are new fields to conquer in medicine, and many strange microbes to be overcome. "There's a work for me, and a work for you." To everyone there will be opportunity if they are but ready and looking for it.

The physician of ancient times often gained his reputation by his imaginative ability, or his willingness to appeal to the imagination of others. For we read that he used a ring made from the hinge of a coffin to cure cramps. A dead man's hand could dispel tumors when used to stroke the part nine times. A cure for night-mare was a stone with a hole in it called a "haystone," suspended from the head of the bed, because it prevented the witches from sitting on the patient's stomach. One recommends a powder made of brome seeds, percilles seeds, saxifrage seeds, gromil seeds, gete stone, date stone, and egg shells that a chicken had laid in, the pith pulled out. Another tells us to "mark where a swine rubs himself, then cut off a piece of the wood, and rub the swoollen place with it, but with this proviso, that where the hog rubs his head, it helps swellings of the head, and where the neck those of the neck, etc."

But the physician of to-day may not gain his reputation so

easily. "Steadily, steadily, inch by inch," he must climb until he gains that part of the ladder where there is said to be plenty of room. And how shall he do it? By study,—study aided by books, study aided by the microscope, study of disease as he sees it at the bedside, and in the operating room, and study of human nature.

"For by the same above the rest,
Ye shall greater fame deserve;
The life of man from many streights,
To save and well preserve."

A. STUDENT.

To the Editors of the Gazette:

In the issue of the GAZETTE of Nov. 9th, there appeared a letter over the signature, "Progress," advocating the formation of an Alumni Association of those who studied medicine at the Halifax Medical College.

I do not hope to be able to strengthen the position taken by "Progress" in favour of such a movement, but rather desire to call attention again, to this means of aiding to some extent the Faculty and Corporation of our College.

Progress showed that the constituency from which this college should draw its students is the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, and the yearly increasing influx of students to our college leads us to believe that when the merits of the medical education received here become more widely known, we shall receive not only the majority of medical students from that territory, but also many others who desire a thorough and practical training in medicine and surgery.

Now, a large increase in the number of students brings up the problem of how they are to be accommodated. We must have larger lecture rooms and larger laboratories. Consequently it is at this time and for helping to meet and overcome this difficulty that such an association is more needed than perhaps at any previous time in the history of our college.

To illustrate the utility of an association of this kind we need only point to what the Alumni Association has done and is doing for the Departments of Arts and Science of Dalhousie, and we have every reason to believe that if the large number of persons who have studied here were similarly united they would be equally effective in advancing the interests of the Halifax Medical College.

Let then our virile and progressive Medical Society be the pioneer in a movement to establish an association which would be of lasting benefit to one of the best Medical Colleges on the continent.

JUVENIUS.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Although the evening of Nov. 12th was very stormy, yet a goodly number turned out to take part in the debate for the evening. Mr. Atkinson in a very neat speech introduced the following resolution:—*Resolved*, "That it is in the best interests of the Society as constituted in this country that the practicing physician should actively engage in politics." Mr. Ferguson took the negative side and spoke in his usual masterly manner. Mr. Munroe supported Mr. Atkinson and scored many points in favor of the resolution. Mr. Thompson who was to support Mr. Ferguson was unhappily absent. Among those who spoke on the resolution were Messrs. Forbes, McLean, and Dr. Doyle. Resolution was lost by a majority of 5 votes. Mr. McMillan's critique was very appropriate and well received.

On account of the pressure of work Dr. Forrest was unable to be present on the 19th. However, a very enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. Thompson read a very interesting paper on the Life and Work of Joseph Howe. The excellent attention of the students showed their appreciation of the subject as well as the effort of Mr. Thompson. The reading by Miss Reid was a very pleasing feature of the evening. The entertainment committee furnished us with music.

The meeting of Dec. 3rd was opened with a duet very pleasingly rendered by Miss deOlloqui and Mr. Dymond. The subject for debate proved to be one of special interest. Mr. McMillan in his usual easy manner in a good speech moved the following:—*Resolved*, "That the confederation of the British North American Colonies of 1867 was in the interests of the Maritime Provinces." Mr. Shaw ably defended the negative side of the question. Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Monroe followed, who in eloquent speeches seconded the remarks of Messrs. McMillan and Shaw respectively. After other speeches by Messrs. Thompson and Cummings, the resolution was put to the meeting and lost by a majority of six votes. Miss Randall of Bayfield, N. S., favored us with a solo, accompanied by Miss L. Randall of the class of '99.

THE following selection from the *Universal Medical Journal*, might be read with interest and profit by some of our students —

THE INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO-SMOKING UPON THE HEALTH —
Wishing to explain how far tobacco-smoking is spread among students, and how it acts upon the respiratory and digestive organs, Dr. Mendelson, in 1890, sent questions to all the students of the Military Medical Academy and Technological Institute. Every smoker was to give five answers (age, how long he smokes, how many cigars or cigarettes daily, if he inhales the smoke,

and if he often suffers from affections of respiratory or digestive apparatus), and non-smokers three, and those who gave up smoking nine. He received 5000 answers. Of 1,071 students, 556 were of the Medical Academy, and 515 of the Institute. There were a few more smokers, namely, 51.07 per cent. Among the students of the academy were more smokers than among those of the institute, of the first 54.66 per cent, and of the latter 47.18 per cent. The majority began to smoke in the sixteenth, seventeenth, or eighteenth year. On the average, the smoking medical student smoked daily 19.64 cigarettes, and the technological students, 22.88. Estimating ten cigarettes to have cost 1½d., the author figured out that the students of the Military Medical Academy spent yearly on tobacco £1200, *i. e.*, a sum quite sufficient for the competent support of forty poor students. The smokers in both institutes show a greater percentage of mortality than non-smokers. Out of 100 smokers 16.09 per cent fell ill from affections of the respiratory organs, and out of 100 non-smokers only 10.68; of digestive organs, out of 100 smokers, 11.88, and out of 100 non-smokers, 9.92; affected with both apparatus, respiratory and digestive, out of 100 smokers were 8.77 per cent, and out of 100 non-smokers only 3.22; in general, 36.74 per cent of the smokers and 23.83 per cent of the non-smokers were taken ill. One-third of the smokers began to smoke before the sixteenth year, and two-thirds after sixteen. The first became ill oftener than the latter; of the first, 45.83 per cent became ill, and of the latter, 32.71 per cent. The health of the technologists is better than that of the medical students; this difference is particularly noticeable in the first Semestre, where, of the first, 14.66 per cent, and of the latter, 31.53 per cent became ill. The smoking especially increased the sickness of medical students of higher courses and technologists of the chemical section.

The reason that the technologists are, on the whole, healthier, is that they principally come from the country, and besides are not tired and fatigued by the classical system of education. Sixty-one students gave up smoking, of this number, 20 on account of lung affections; of the latter 6 cases recovered completely; 10 showed improvement, and 4 none whatever.

Medical Briefs.

THIS is the way Thanksgiving day was celebrated — Cordiner mysteriously disappeared from his boarding house and was found near a neighboring wood.

SIVRIGHT offered up his morning devotions at the *Garrison Chapel*.

McMILLAN was under treatment at the V. G. H. His pulse was at 65.

FERGUSON collected old jokes for the next debate, and intends to pan them off as original.

MUNROE accompanied his pal to the Musquodoboit Valley. There has been a far away look in his eye ever since.

FORBES was preparing for Christmas At Homes, and voicing vengeance on the freshmen.

DYMOND attended the dispensary and gave pointers to the medical staff

ATKINSON gathered theories bearing on the cause of Tissue Metamorphosis.

PRATT coaxed out his whiskers with Unguentum Molasses.

DICKY went to church and gave thanks for the large measure of success attending his efforts to adorn his superior labial region.

FRASER was introducing a new system in the Anatomy room.

ALMON was fascinated with his studies. He expects to receive a class prize in the spring.

SHAW made an arrangement with Brehm whereby he agreed to give him a large supply of hay and potatoes in return for an equal value of the finny tribe from his native island.

MCLEAN studied the life of a prominent member of the Irish bar.

FRESHIE THOMAS : Dr.—If you see a blue vein on the forehead is it an artery or a vein? (Collapse of Dr. L.)

SOPH. (wandering around dissecting room)—Where is my head? I dropped it some place around here

FRESHIES going through gymnastic feats Prof. of English enters to stop the noise.

ROCHE delighted to have such a distinguished spectator call him to witness in familiar terms. He broke the record and received great applause.

A freshman has discovered a new process in a cervical vertebra which he calls the *Odonnelloid* process

TRENNIE : What do you think a fellow should take after having a drink of beer?

Colonel : Another one of course.

A JUNIOR having more than ordinary BRAINS defines a kiss as an anatomical juxtaposition of two orbicularis oris muscles in a state of contraction. It is a *good one*.

ANOTHER earnest Soph. says that unlike an osculatory demonstration a blush can be scientifically defined thus :

A blush is a temporary erythema and chlorific effulgence of the physiognomy, etiologized by the preceptiveness of the sensorium when in a predicament of unequilibrium from a sense of shame, anger, or other cause, eventuating in a paresis of the vasomotor nervous filaments facial capillaries, whereby, being divested of their elasticity, they are suffused with radiance emanating from an intimidated præcordia.

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