

In Memory

THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA

CONTENTS.

ARTS DEPARTMENT:	PAGE
EDITORIALS: Some Books of '97, p. 129; The Small College, p. 134; Comments on Mr. McRae's Letter	135
Library Notes	136
College Notes	139
Correspondence	139
College Societies	143
Succession (Poem)	144
Exchanges	144
Dallusiensia	145
Personals	145
LAW DEPARTMENT:	
EDITORIALS	146, 147
The New Judiciary Act	148
Mock Parliament	150
Facetiae	152
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:	
Dr. A. P. Reid	154
The Annual Dinner at McGill	156
The Dreamer	157
Personals	159
Medical Briefs	159



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The Dalhousie Gazette.

"ORA ET LABORA."

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SOME BOOKS OF '97.

WE often hear it said that, in the literary world, as in every other department of life, there is a decadence at the present time. Many are crying out that we have to-day no writers and no writings comparable to the writers and writings of "the olden days." They can see nothing to interest or to admire in the productions of the modern mind. English literature is perhaps the greatest of all literatures, and contains in its roll of honour names which are immortal. Nor do the writings of these men lose anything because of their age. As the grandeur and magnificence of a great mountain can only be fully realized from a distance, so it is with men and writers. There is a certain halo which surrounds the worthies of long ago, and it seems almost like sacrilege even to compare with them those of our own day. The former are spiritual; the latter extremely earthly.

That this is, however, a narrow, if not wholly distorted view of things, becomes very evident upon even a brief and hurried survey of the literary activity of the present and immediate past. This seems an opportune time to glance at some of the works issued from the press during the year which has just closed.

The year '97 is one which will long be remembered by the English-speaking peoples as the diamond jubilee year of England's Queen. Such a spontaneous outburst of world-wide feeling was never before witnessed. Great movements, especially great national movements, are always productive of thought, and fertile in literary effort. It is not surprising, therefore, that this year has seen the publication of many works bearing upon the life and reign of Victoria, and the great progress made since her ascension. Some of these are works of much value, perhaps the most important being the fifth volume of Justin McCarthy's "History of our own Times," which is a record of Victoria's reign from Gladstone's victory in 1882 to the Diamond Jubilee. The national poet has also been led to sing. By far the best Jubilee ode or poem is that of the truest English poet of the day, Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional."

The year '97 was also an important year in our Canadian history. As has been well put by one of our Canadian magazines: "This was the year of our coming of age, Canada has been publicly admitted as a partner in the firm of John Bull & Co." But we can record no such outburst among our Canadian writers; it remained for one without our borders to give fitting expression to our filial feeling towards the mother-land. "Our Lady of the Snows," although it may contain more poetry than truth, yet expresses beautifully and fittingly the relations of the two countries to each other.

There are several new books which are important to all students of English history. Among these may be mentioned Mr. McCarthy's "Story of Gladstone's Life." There is hardly one of the more important men in English politics in the last forty years who is not mentioned in this book. Hence its historical importance is great.

Turning to fiction, we find several historical novels of first rank importance, dealing with interesting periods in the world's history. "On the Face of the Waters," by Mrs. F. A. Steel, is an historical tale dealing with the Indian Mutiny. In details it professes to be exact. On its imaginative side it is strong and deeply impressive. It is not a play-hour novel, but a bit of hard reading, with matter to reward the labour. Its descriptions and accounts can be relied upon, thus making it a valuable book.

"Quo Vadis," by Henryk Sienkiewicz, by many considered to be *the* book of the year, undoubtedly is the best historical novel of the year. It is an example of that custom which is becoming so common, the translation of leading books from foreign tongues. "Quo Vadis" is an historical novel of the old-fashioned, leisurely, ample, and solid character, a kind demanding for such success as is attained here, a vast deal more learning and brains than the slighter sort in vogue to-day, wanting, too, from us, rather more patience than we are accustomed to give. It is a story of the time of Nero, and is a terrible picture of the cruel conflict between the new ideas and the old.

In the department of pure fiction the market has been literally flooded with books, good, bad and indifferent. As was remarked in a previous issue of the GAZETTE, 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. These books, especially the last, have been reviewed so often that we need not stop to comment upon them. They are all strong books, among the best yet written by these writers. In "Sentimental Tommy" Mr. Barrie has produced a very clever work, which sustains his reputation as a prince among modern entertainers. S. R. Crockett, of the same school, published early in the year a sequel to his "Men of the Moss Hags" in "Lad's Love." This book adds a number of fresh characters to the brilliant gallery of Scottish village worthies with which Mr. Crockett, Ian McLaren and J. M. Barrie have enriched modern fiction. F. Marion Crawford has continued his "Saricinesca" series in "Coreleone." Miss Sarah Grand has contributed "The Beth Book" to the year's catalogue. A comparatively new writer, James Lane Allen, has achieved one of the successes of the year in "The Choir Invisible." The book is distinctly American. A leading American Review says of it: "The Choir Invisible" bears upon its front that unspeakable repose, that unhurried haste, which is the hall-mark of literature. . . . It is distinguished by a sweet and noble seriousness through which there streams the sunny light of a glancing humour, a wayward fancy, like sunbeams stealing into a cathedral close through stained-glass windows."

"Phroso," by Anthony Hope, is, all in all, the best of that

author's work, combining the subtlety evinced in his social studies with a vigour of invention he has never before maintained for so long a time.

In Edward Bellamy's "Equality" we have a representative of another class of novel. It is a sequel to "Looking Backward," and the story begins just where the former book closed. The main question in the book is the settling of the social and economic conditions of life. Mr. Bellamy presents a picture of the world under what he conceives to be the right conditions for the perfecting of the best in man. The abolition of private fortunes and co-operation for the general good are the salient features of his philosophy.

But we must leave fiction. "Farthest North," the account by Nansen of his Arctic wanderings, has continued to be one of the most popular books of the year. It contains much new information, and is written in a clear manner. Of the many important scientific books, we have not space to write. Particularly interesting to us, as Dalhousians, is the publication of an admirable book on an intricate department of mathematics—"A Treatise on Differential Equations,"—by one of our own graduates, Prof. D. A. Murray of Cornell University.

Another book in which we, as a university, feel an especial interest, is the edition of Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," edited by our scholarly professor of English, Dr. MacMechan. The manufacture of this book is all that could be desired, and no doubt it will long remain the standard edition of that great work. "The Age of Wordsworth," by Prof. C. H. Herford, Litt. D., is a valuable contribution to the critical study of English literature. It is published by Bell & Co., and is by far the best work yet issued in its series. And this is but one of many good books to which we should like to call attention if space permitted.

Mention has been made of many excellent works, but there remains yet, the book of the year. "Alfred Lord Tennyson; a memoir by his son." The year was one of biographies—Mr. W. H. Walker's memoir of that remarkable woman Isabel Burton (Hutchinson); Mrs. Oliphant's account of the Blackwood firm and family; Mr. Shorter's contribution to the literature of the Brontë family; the life and letters of Benjamin Jowett, M. A., Master of Balliol College, Oxford, by Evelyn

Abbott, M. A., LL.D.; McCarthy's "Story of Gladstone's Life," already referred to; and second only to the life of Tennyson's "The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning," by Mr. Fred. G. Kenyon. But all these are of small importance in comparison with the memoir of Tennyson. That Tennyson was great in life as well as in work, is an opinion abundantly confirmed by these admirable volumes. A writer in "Book Reviews" says: "Of all the important literary treasures that have been given to the world during this latter half of the century, this memoir may perhaps be said with justice to be the most precious. The life of the man, the career of the poet, and the quintessence of refined thought which have so long at once stimulated the curiosity and satisfied the literary taste of our English-speaking people, are now reverently shown to us in their mutual bearings." The book is a model of what such a work should be. The son speaks seldom in his own person, but at the close he expresses the opinion which will be shared by most readers, that, "The main and enduring factors of his father's special influence over the world lie in his power of expression, the perfection of his workmanship, his strong common sense, his humility and open-hearted and helpful sympathy." "History," Lord Tennyson wrote, "is half dream. Aye, even the man's life in the letters of the man." But undoubtedly the letters, though they may be half dream, enable us the better to understand the poems, which, after all to the immense majority, will always be the best interpretation of the poet's life.

During the year some bright lights have been extinguished by death. Mrs. Oliphant, whose name is well known wherever English is read, has passed away. Henry George, a political economist, rather than a literary man, died amid the excitement of an electoral contest. Professor Calderwood of Edinburgh, one of the leading philosophical writers of the last quarter of a century, and a leading member of the school of Scottish Idealism, ended a long and honorable career in the closing months of the year. Richard Hutt Hutton, for years the keen and scholarly editor of the "Spectator," one of the censors of the English press, finished his labours during the year. Professor Henry Drummond, a man greatly beloved, a writer who has written much that is excellent and nothing that is weak, was removed early in the year. These are but a few names which

occur to us among those who began the year, but who did not see its close.

This survey of the literary activity is necessarily partial and imperfect; doubtless we have left out works which should have been mentioned, and given a place to some which, in the opinion of many, should have been omitted; our aim was simply to show that the year had been one of unusual activity in literary circles; if we have done this, we are satisfied.

THE SMALL COLLEGE.

DALHOUSIE has a direct interest in the question so well presented below. Her place, at present at least, is in the ranks of the small colleges, but not in the strict American sense of the term. Here we have a freedom in teaching, an elasticity of curriculum, an utter absence of denominational control, which the average small college in the United States has never dreamed of. "University" means, to our southern neighbors, not "degree-conferring body," but "school for specialists." This is due to German influence.

"Professor Sharpless, of Haverford College, attempted to define the sphere of the small college at this time when the interest in higher education largely centres in the phenomenal growth and activity of the universities. He maintained that the small college should abandon the attempt to follow the university in its standards of admission and methods of instruction and administration, that it should gradually differentiate itself and form a definite part of our educational system. He called attention to the very pertinent fact, while at every previous convention of the association college and university men have insisted upon a decrease of the age at which pupils are prepared for academic work; and, while there is much public criticism of the system which delays entrance upon business or professional life until an age thought by the critics to be too advanced, the recent changes in college entrance requirements have been such as to induce a number of leading preparatory schools to add a year to their courses of study. The small colleges have a distinct mission. *They stand for the personality of the teacher, as against the reality of the great buildings, libraries, laboratories of the universities. They have the dangers of provincial and sectarian narrowness, but they are sources of light at the very doors of the communities in which they stand, for the loss of which no distant light, however powerful, would compensate. Manned by university trained men, the small college need not stagnate, need not teach discredited theories.* Endowed with

the advantages of healthful location and a system of living in common, it offers opportunities for the cultivation of manly virtues and the affections of brotherhood which are apt to be lacking in the great universities of cities. The position of these latter, in respect to the technical professions, is undisputed. That the small college can afford equally good training in preparation for the general activities of life is likewise indisputable. The differentiation of the methods and curriculum of the small college, that it may attain its real scope, is however, essential to the success of its mission."

But is Dalhousie so small? She had a larger graduating class last year in Arts than Victoria, and has as large a fourth year class this year (again in Arts) as McGill. Hold up your head Dalhousie!

ELSEWHERE will be found a long letter from Mr. D. A. McRae, wherein he takes exception to our Editorial of last issue, in which we criticized the recent General Students' meeting, of which he is the chairman. It is in the interests of absolute fair play, though not without regret that our correspondent did not add to his patience, brevity, that we have made room for the communication. Mr. McRae must remember that if an injustice has been done him, the whole board of editors are responsible for the article, as it was adopted at one of our regularly convened meetings. We do not say that a slight injustice has not been done him, and his explanations with respect to the hour of calling and the manner of conducting the meeting are now given as much prominence as was enjoyed by the article wherein we incidentally criticized him in those respects. We say "incidentally," because we understood,—and we find that the students generally understand, that the article was principally intended for those who went to the meeting as they would go to a picnic; instead of being willing to treat seriously, and with becoming respect, the important business that came up for consideration.

We confess that we are pleased to learn that these formed a less significant proportion of the meeting than the article itself might lead one to suppose. One word further: Mr. McRae is under a complete mistake in supposing that any element of malice entered into the motive of the article in question. We assure him that the only possible grudge which any of the editors bear toward himself, is because of his declining to serve a second term upon our staff.

LIBRARY NOTES.

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

WHAT HAPPENS: "Easton, Pa., Dec. 18.—Pardee Hall, the main building at Lafayette College, is on fire and is burning fiercely. The loss will probably reach \$200,000. Insurance \$130,000.

Only the east wing was saved from the flames.

Thousands of dollars worth of valuable property belonging to the professors at the college was destroyed. The library, consisting of 10,000 books, is in ruins, with a valuable museum of minerals and birds."—*Daily Paper.*

Lafayette is famous as a conservative college, and the home of March, the O. E. scholar and spelling reformer. It also produced Bright of J. H. U., and Hench of Michigan. Dr. Karlake is also an alumnus of Lafayette. Again the moral is plain: *Only wait long enough and your library is sure to burn.*

BOOKS WANTED.—A friend suggests that these notes should be used as a "want" column, "And I said his opinion was good." There are many, many books wanted. In German, complete and accurate texts of the great classics: say the publications of the Goethe Gesellschaft to begin with, and a set of the Deutsche National-Litteratur. In French, say, the *Grands Ecrivains Français* as a nest-egg. There are said to be three original "Kilmarnock," Burns, in the province. One at least ought to be in the college with the good Scottish name, which is planned on Scottish lines. It would be bound and preserved as carefully as the *Codex Argenteus*. In general, no book published within the last ten years can come amiss in any of the departments, least of all in the departments of Chemistry and Physics. For general reference, Poole's Index is badly needed.

CARE OF BOOKS.—The marks of carelessness on some books in our library is a disgrace to some person or persons unknown. Finger marks, pencillings, leaves torn open, prove as plain as print that the perpetrators did not deserve the name of Dalhousians. Wordsworth was capable of opening a book with a buttery knife; and the fact shows that he was *capable de tout*. The books are not only ours; they belong to those who shall come after us.

ACQUISITIONS.—The following books have been put in circulation since the last list was published. May the GAZETTE never appear without one as long as this:—

Arber: An English Garner, Vol. VIII.....\$300 Fund.
Graham: *Chemie* 2 parts

Gray: Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism, Vol. II, parts 1 and 2\$300 Fund.
Giles: Manual of Comparative Philology"
Kelvin: Popular Lectures and Addresses, Vol. II.."
LeBlanc: Electro-Chemistry"
Monro: Homeric Grammar"
Watson: Hedonistic Theories"
Kelvin & Tait: Treatise on Natural Philosophy, Pt. II "
Kelvin: Mathematical and Physical Papers, Vol. III. "
Nichols & Franklin: The Elements of Physics, 3 vols. "
Chemiker-Kalender—1898"
Beilage zum Chemiker-Kalender—1898"
Walter: Tennyson: Poet, Philosopher, Idealist { Proceeds of 2nd
Stephen: Horae Sabbaticae, 3 parts..... } course of Shak-
Herford: The Age of Wordsworth } speare Lectures.
Swinburne: A Study of Ben Jonson"
Swinburne: Miscellanies"
Swinburne: Studies in Prose and Poetry"
Skeat: Shakespeare's Plutarch"
Lee: Renaissance Studies and Fancies"
Herford: Literary Relations of England and Ger-
many in the 16th Century"
Jeaffreson: The Real Shelley, 2 vols."
Nicoll & Wise: Literary Anecdotes of the Nine-
teenth Century, 2 vols....."
Hume: The Year after the Armada, &c....."
Campbell: S. T. Coleridge"
Shilleto: Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, 3 vols.."
Carlyle: Lectures on Literature"
Swift: The Journal of Stella"
Swift: A Tale of a Tub and other Early Works...."
Lewis: Christopher Marlowe....."
Ruskin: The Stones of Venice, 3 vols....."
Ruskin: Praeterita, 3 vols"
Shakespeare Society, 18 vols"
Haliburton: A Centenary Chaplet"
Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin"
Archer-Hind: The Phaedo of PlatoThe Class of '98.
Jebb: Growth and Influence of Classical
Greek Poetry"
Butcher: Some Aspects of the Greek
Genius"
Bywater: Aristotle's Ethica Nicomachea"
Sandys: Aristotle's Rhetoric, with a Com-
mentary by E. M. Cope, 3 vols"
Dobbs: Elementary Geometrical Statics Prof. C. Macdonald.
DeMille: Behind the Veil.....Prof. J. G. MacGregor.

- Mill: On Representative Government ... A Friend.
 Pollock: Spinoza, his Life and Philosophy. "
 Gesner: Industrial Resources of Nova Scotia Walter Crowe.
 Gesner: Remarks on Geology and Mineralogy of Nova Scotia "
 Webb: Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome. Macmillan (Pubs.)
 Starkie: Aristophanes: "Wasps" "
 Kimball: The Physical Properties of Gases Alumni Association.
 Documentary History of Education in Upper Canada, 3 vols Min. of Educ. (Ont)
 The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents, Vol. X The Class of '96.
 Kingsford: History of Canada. Vol. IX...
 Sadler: The Book of Ayub The Author.
 Emery: The Historical Present in Early Latin Bryn Mawr. (Thesis.)
 Maddison: On Singular Solutions of Differential Equations, &c. "

LANGUAGE!—The proposal to establish an English Academy does not please Mr. Swinburne, who writes as follows to the *Times*: "In this decadent month, after the great sea-serpent has usually risen once more to the surface of the Press—only, perhaps, to be choked in a far more unseasonable effort to emulate the digestion of other contributors by swallowing the gigantic gooseberry—no sensible man will feel, and no honest man will affect surprise at the resurrection of a more "ridiculous monster" than these. The notion of an English Academy is too seriously stupid for farce and too essentially vulgar for comedy. But that a man whose outspoken derision of the academic ideal or idea has stood on record for more than a few years, and given deep offence to nameless, if high-minded, censors by the frank expression of its contempt and the unqualified vehemence of its ridicule, should enjoy the unsolicited honour of nomination to a prominent place in so unimaginable a gathering—*colluvies literarum* it probably would turn out to be, if ever it slunk into shape and writhed into existence—well, it seems to me that the full and proper definition of so preposterous an impertinence must be left to others than the bearer of the name selected for the adulation of such insult."

Evidently age has not tamed the Swinburne blood. His ruby locks have fallen; but the exuberance of his own verbosity is as super-abundant and intoxicating as ever. "Adulation of such insult," yea, marry and in good sooth!

COLLEGE NOTES.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR to all our readers.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Forrest were "at home" to the freshman class on the evening of the 14th inst. We understand that it made quite a creditable debut.

We rejoice to learn that the gymnasium class is soon to start. All students should attend if at all possible, and we know from past years that all who do so will not be disappointed.

THE graduating class now faces the ever recurring problems concerning designs of class pictures, photos, photographers, and such like. Last year's precedent is not likely to meet with much favour, but nothing has yet been finally decided upon.

THE long looked for has come at last. No more sensational newspaper reports and broken down fence stories, for the "hole" will now accommodate all comers. For this or any other practical acknowledgement of our rights we are always ready to render thanks.

It goes without saying, that all students now in attendance should do their utmost to make our "At Home" a success. The last one, we are safe in saying, was in some measure successful, but this was only possible through self-sacrifice and good honest help on the part of all concerned. Let us rally round the committee, on whose shoulders the responsibility has largely been laid, and assist them in every way we can.

THE break-up concert was a grand success—one of the best for years. The parody composed by the "old reliable" was fully up to the standard of his former productions. The usual march and serenade then followed, the most striking features of which were Dr. MacMechan's animated address on college spirit and football, and Prof. Howard Murray's "lunch" consisting chiefly of the "strong-jawed, loud-lunged, and stout-limbed oyster."

Correspondence.

To the Editors of the Gazette:

DEAR SIRS,—In the last issue of the GAZETTE appeared some comments on the last General Students' Meeting which merit some attention. I am very much surprised that such a misleading report should have ever appeared in the GAZETTE, much more am I surprised that it should have appeared in the editorial columns. I feel sure that it must have been introduced in some surreptitious manner, and that, if the better sense of the board had predominated, no such unfair, unmanly and contemptible criticisms would ever have been admitted to your pages.

Criticism fair and honest is always to be welcomed. Criticism which, while unfair, is yet candid, and given with honest intentions, may indeed require rebuttal, but provokes no resentment. But criticism, which is alike unfair and dishonest, which, prompted by spiteful motives, wilfully exaggerates every defect, and tries to discredit all excellencies, needs in the interest of all candour and honesty not only an emphatic denial but a sound rebuke.

We do not claim for the meeting absolute perfection. It may have had some minor features which, if eliminated, would have made it a better meeting. But that it merited such censure as is implied in those comments, I flatly deny. The general charges of excessive hilarity and too swift dispatch of business are so little worthy of consideration that they will receive from me only a simple contradiction. The charge is an utter absurdity and would never have occurred to anybody but one very anxious to find fault.

As to the charge that "the meeting was called at an hour inconvenient as giving little time," I might say that the hour was carefully selected to suit the convenience of the largest number of students, and a sufficient refutation of the charge of inconvenience is to be found in the unusually large attendance at the meeting. It was certainly one of the largest, perhaps the largest General Students' meeting ever held at Dalhousie, and one of the few which the ladies honoured with their presence. They, at all events, found it convenient as I trust they always will in future. In view of these facts, how very smart the reference to one o'clock in the morning as a *more* inconvenient hour. Moreover, there was ample time for all discussion and no postponement was even hinted at, not even by our ill-natured critic.

The financial editor's report was accepted with perhaps a little less discussion than usual; but what of that? If the report of the financial editor was so clear and satisfactory as to commend itself to the meeting, and if the meeting had sufficient confidence in the honesty of the financial editor to dispense with the audit, where was the harm in accepting the report without extended discussion? If our spiteful critic had any remarks to offer, why did he not offer them then instead of now making sinister reflections on the honesty of the financial editor by cavilling at the omission of the audit? Moreover, it was impossible for the meeting to know who the audit committee were, had it called for their endorsement. If an audit committee was ever appointed no minutes of the meeting were to be found in the minute-book. So far was our meeting a decided improvement on those that had preceded it, deserving praise instead of censure. Indeed, at the last meeting of last year—called, mark you, not at five o'clock, but at eight—neither president, vice-

president, nor secretary were present, and the meeting, a small one, had to appoint a man to the chair. If our good critic had been at Dalhousie last year what a howl of indignation he would have vented at such "business-like" business.

If "not a single voice was raised in support or condemnation of an important suggestion," where was the brave voice of our critic? As to the "At Home," he wanted one, but did not want it granted him so quickly. It is difficult to appreciate his grievance. If the vote was, as he says, unanimous, that implies that every-one had his or her mind made up, and that there was no need of discussion as to the question of having one. For the question decided was practically that of having one. Every one, but an ill-natured critic, must have seen that, if necessary, any question of ways and means could be discussed at a subsequent meeting, after the holidays, when the care of Xmas Exams. would have been laid aside.

A good instance of that contemptible meanness, which exaggerates defects, is to be found in the statement, "this (the inconvenient hour) necessitated such great haste on the part of the chairman that he ruled out *one* motion at least which was plainly in order." Now one false ruling was made, I regret to say. A section of the constitution provides that certain projected measures be posted on the bulletin boards three days before the meeting. The mistake was in supposing that Mr. O'Mullin's motion fell under that section. When I discovered the mistake, which was before those kind criticisms appeared, I notified the mover of my mistake, apologized, and offered to call a meeting at a suitable time to discuss his motion. But mark the contemptible innuendo which appended the "at least" to his italicized "*one*." Too cowardly to state outright, but mean enough to hint, that more than one false ruling was made. I have no desire to evade censure for my mistake, but I might point out, 1st. That the whole meeting—critic included—acquiesced in the ruling. 2nd. That owing to the laxity of our predecessors, the constitution of the meeting was hard to find. It came to my hands only the day before the meeting, and I had scarcely time to familiarize myself with it. At present, thanks to a prudent motion of this decried meeting, the constitution and all important documents are in the library where any one may consult them.

There are some other features of the comments which I would like to refer to, such as his characterizing the enthusiastic consideration of the college yell as "ridiculous haste;" his gratuitous and ungentlemanly reflections on the W. C. T. U. and other kindred societies; the pointless nonsense of the following sentence which even *his* literary finesse and antithetical jugglery cannot redeem: "In those things in which the meeting was

commendable it does not deserve praise if it lacks censure." Substitute for "commendable" Webster's meaning, "deserving of praise," and find what the sentence amounts to. But I have already extended these remarks beyond what I expected, but certainly not beyond what was needed. For while a general denial of the criticisms would have sufficed for our friends outside, and no denial was necessary for those within, who knew for themselves the truth of the matter, yet I have thought it better to deal with the charges at this length, that the truth indeed might be vindicated, but chiefly because I considered that a sound rebuke should be administered to the malice that does not hesitate to misrepresent from motives of private spite, to the cowardice that, vacating the fair and proper field for discussion, seeks to make reprisals under shelter of some adventitious advantage, to the cool insolence that pretends to be "calmly and fairly reviewing" while uttering false and damaging criticisms. I hope, Sirs, you will be more guarded against any criticisms of this nature in future.

Yours truly,

D. A. MACRAE,

President of the General Students' Meeting.

January 15, 1898.

Dear Gazette,—Let me through your kind columns beg that the powers take some means of having the halls less crowded during the interval between classes. To a bashful maiden it is a most trying thing to be compelled to run the gauntlet of a hundred pairs of eyes when passing to and from our waiting room. Since the faculty was able to prohibit the boys from the use of their old reading room in order that some of the books might be locked beyond the reach of certain over-diligent students, surely the same powers might decree that the said boys spend their unoccupied moments in the coal cellar or furnace room. Or why could they not be compelled to spend their time in the new reading room under the stairs? Of course we have heard the hackneyed arguments that it is wholly unsuitable for its purpose, that there is not room for one-tenth of the students, and that it contains nothing to interest them even though they should be decoyed within its precincts. None of these, however, are effective against authority; and if the faculty would only command that the male students should spend their intermission in the above-mentioned place or places, I have no doubt that they would be meekly and cheerfully obeyed. What then hinders? Let us have such a decree at once in order that we girls may pass along the halls without being stared at by a crowd of hungry-eyed youths.

Thanking you for your space, I am,

GENEVIEVE.

College Societies.

The Sodales Society met in the Munro Room on the evening of January 14th. Reference was made to the inter-collegiate debate. Acadia is willing to take part in a debate, provided that the Law students of Dalhousie are excluded, and the judges include a professor from each university and a disinterested person. The Acadia students prefer to have the debate in Wolfville, since the football team was here last fall.

The President, Mr. Munro, was to open the debate, so Mr. Watt was appointed to fill the chair *pro tem*. The debate for the evening was announced. *Resolved*, "That it is conducive to the best interests of Canada that she be independent." Messrs. Munro and Murray supported the motion, maintaining that the present state of lukewarm dependance on England could not continue, and that the question now was either Imperial Federation or Independence; that Canada, if independent, would not be liable to be drawn into wars in which England might engage; and that instead of an aristocrat sent out by the English government to occupy the highest position in the land, this would be within the reach of any citizen.

Messrs. Thompson and Ross opposed the motion. They contended that Canada was now practically independent; that the extra expense entailed by having to maintain the defence of the country, the postal and judicial services, would be ruinous; that Canada's credit would decrease, as now with England at her back she pays interest at the rate of 2.77% while the United States pays 4%.

The motion was carried by a small majority. The audience was not large owing to counter attractions in the city, but the debate and the critique, given by Mr. Outhit, were probably the best of the season.

On Sunday, the 16th of January, the students of Dalhousie were favoured with a lecture by Prof. Russell. The lecture was occasioned by the late discussion on the 250th anniversary of the Westminster Confession of Faith.

The modern tendency of the laity to interfere in what was formerly the exclusive domain of the clergy was pointed out, and while it was evident that some harm might arise from this, it was also evident that much good would also result. Prof. Russell then spoke of the undue stress laid in our creeds, on our beliefs, and of the little attention paid to action. Science has investigated many of our traditional religious beliefs and some have fallen; although this may not affect the faith of the strong there are some whose faith may suffer, and are these honest doubters to be condemned? Already the creeds of many of the churches are broadly interpreted, and it is the spirit and not the minute technical points which is most considered, still to many sensitive and conscientious clergymen this is a constant stumbling-block and should surely be removed from their faith. Let us regard our creed with all due reverence, but let us not forget that the model creed is one broad enough to embrace all true believers, and in which right living, and not our belief on minor points, is made the standard.

SUCCESSION.

IN the early summer grey-dawn,
When I rise and walk abroad,
All the rousing sounds of day time
Lead my thoughts to Nature's God.

When the sun glares on to mid day,
And I labour all alone,
Then I feel my own true powers,
I am one, the only one.

But the day has vanished westward,
And its tones the twilight sings,
Sounds of night birds, falling waters,
Flaring day time never brings.

I am weary of my day's task,
I rejoice not in the dawn,
Let me have my rest and quiet,
Nature I am thine alone.

Exchanges.

IN looking over the *Halifax Academy Annual* for '97, we were much pleased with its contents. It is commendable in the students that they prefer to publish one good number each year, than several of more ordinary quality. Not that the material would be exhausted but in a school as industrious as the Academy the time could not well be spared. We presume the picture story from Webb illustrates the July struggle with the provincial examinations. According to the *Annual's* own account the Academy was victorious, but only after a hard fight, and then possessed the field in a dilapidated condition. There is little doubt it is right to deplore any innovations which turn the pupil's attention from their work, but perhaps the *Annual* has overlooked the more likely cause of an unsettled year of study—the elections in April. We are sorry the Academy students were not well pleased with their own showing at the last Provincial Exhibition. We thought their display was creditable, but we object to the phrase "*University* of such high standing as the Halifax Academy," because there is but one University at present in Halifax, and a High School, no matter how good, receives no additional renown by being miscalled a University.

Of the fables in the issue we would praise especially that which gives to us a glimpse of the world of Shipmunk, Big Beak and Bruno. We are unwilling to admit our own stupidity, and so refuse to say whether or not we understand the interesting parable of Miss Never-do-Right. The adventures of "M. J." with the old lady on Pleasant St. are thrilling. "As I sidled to the east she was before me, as I walked to the west she was there. When I made a dive for the gutter she headed me off, and when I dashed for the stone fence, she, like Messala in the

chariot race, hugged the wall." Perhaps the best poetical effort is found in the lamenting part of "The Old Locomotive," and a short but good imitation is "In Dead of Night." We notice a hobby horse the *Annual* is wont to ride is the abundant studies in the curriculum. The hobby will bear a deal of rocking. On the whole we think the issue good, and no doubt the GAZETTE would gladly exchange for a few copies of the *Annual*.

Dallustensia.

MACK-N-N (Soph.) has got back, but is mourning the loss of the fondly cherished *ornament* of his upper lip.

THE Freshmen are to be congratulated no less on the oratory of Mr. McL., than on the scrimmaging ability of "M. J. McPherson."

YOUNG LADY: "Papa, do you remember the meanings of different names? Now Cupid means *love*. I wonder what Bishop means?"

Father (severely): "I hope Bishop means business."

"YOU ought to have your ears boxed," she said to N. G. M., who had just stolen a kiss. "Well," he asked, "why don't you do it?" "I would," she replied. "if I had a box large enough."

LOST—a cane, near the corner of Sackville Street and Dresden Row, on the night of the break-up. Any information about it, will be thankfully received by E. L. McD—.

EXTRACT from a Latin Exam paper, (2nd year).—"Evilly holding up his arms, he fixed his sword in the upper part of his neck, and deprives him of his arms laying down."

McD—D (EN.), translating.—"And men from the common people bore off many beautiful women, destined for the senate."

Prof.—"I did not think that movement was so ancient, Mr. Mc—d."

FRESHMAN (after exam. results have been read).—"I don't think you read my name, sir."

Prof. McK— (with peculiar emphasis).—"I don't think I did."

A MESSAGE boy entered the halls the other day wishing to see the President. "Pa" was standing by the bulletin board. "Please sir," said the boy, "are you the President?" "Pa" disdainfully disclaimed the honor. "Why," said the boy, "they told me I would know the President by his heavy beard."

Personals.

MR. J. W. BREHAUT, B. A., '91, a high honour man in classics, is now principal of the High School in North Attleboro', Mass.

MR. ERNEST BREHAUT, '94, also a high honour graduate in classics, on account of ill-health, was compelled to give up his post-graduate course at Harvard, and seek for his health at Colorado Springs. He is recovering.

MR. MELVILLE GRANT, M. A. '95, is gaining strength quite rapidly. He is staying at present with his cousin, Rev. R. J. Grant, B. D., M. A. '95, River John.

MR. ALONZO SMITH of New Glasgow, and MR. GEO. MITCHELL, were compelled to give up their year with us through sickness. Both, we are pleased to know, are convalescent.

TWO more Dalhousians, at least, are subjects for congratulation in this issue. REV. RALPH G. STRATHIE, B. D., M. A. '96, was married on

December 28th ult., in the First Presbyterian Church, Middleton, to MISS ELSIE MORRISON STEWART, daughter of Rev. Robert Stewart, of Wilmot.

REV. GEO. D. WEAVER, who took one year of his college course with us in '94-'95, was married on 27th December, 1897, to MISS LAURA FULLERTON of Pictou. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver reside in New Holland, Ohio.

WE congratulate MR. RITCHIE, who took the first year course with us during the past session, on obtaining first place in Toronto University in his essay on "The Student's Native City, from a Canadian point of view."

REV. J. D. MCKAY, B. D., M. A. '95, of Dorchester, N. B., has received an unanimous call from the Coburg Road Presbyterian congregation in this city. Mr. McKay has accepted, and Dalhousians will join heartily in welcoming him among us again.

WE apologize for omitting from the list of our graduates in attendance at the Normal School, Truro, the names of two of our lady graduates, MISS MARY S. GRANT, '97, and MISS MARY A. MCKAY, '96.

Law Department.

WE who are responsible for the Law Department of the GAZETTE, can plume ourselves for the present issue in that we have induced Prof. Harrington to contribute an article on the proposed new Judiciary Act. We know that this will be read with deep interest by all the lawyers and embryo lawyers within the pale of the GAZETTE's constituency. We commend the article as food for thought to every person who is willing to have light thrown upon a topic which has more than a professional importance, and which is just being launched into the sea of public discussion.

WE regret very much indeed that Prof. George Ritchie, our popular and efficient Lecturer on Real Property, Wills and Conveyancing, has been compelled to leave for Bermuda on account of ill-health. He had to give up all work early in the present term, and his illness has been very serious. Of course the Law School has been a heavy loser; but meantime we would winnow out this selfish view of the case to express the universal sympathy which the students feel for Prof. Ritchie in his prolonged sickness. We fervently trust that he may soon be restored to complete health, and that the benefit of his kindly tuition at the commencement of the next academic year. Prof. Ritchie is a most conscientious instructor. His lectures are concise, full and reliable. It is no disparagement

to the bar of this province to say that probably no one of its members has a better grasp of the subject of Real Property than he.

THE Law Students enjoyed an exceedingly good lecture from R. L. Borden, Q. C., M. P., on the Thursday evening preceding the Xmas vacation. The lecture was given in the Munro Room of the College, under the auspices of the Law Students' Society. Dean Weldon occupied the chair, and we had a full turn out of the boys. Mr. Borden's enviable legal standing, together with the intelligent sympathy which permeated his address throughout, makes it difficult for us to believe that he is not a full-fledged Dalhousian. The lecture dealt with the Practice of the Law, and truly we do not see how Mr. Borden's treatment of his subject could have been improved upon. In all justice we refrain from mutilating his concise style, delicate humour and useful suggestions, by any such brief epitome as our lack of space would render necessary. Since his kindly, unique address in our interests, the GAZETTE is safe in telling Mr. Borden that every student in the Law School is his humble friend.

WE have already had a touch of the examinations, and our notes on Equity have been consigned to kindly oblivion. When this issue reaches us we shall be wearily engaged with the subject of Bills and Notes, with the examination thereon perhaps even then taking place. By the unanimous request of the class these two exams. were brought on before the Calendar time. As we go to press our urgent petition to have the examination in Procedure postponed for a week is hanging fire at a critical stage. We trust that the sequel will show that the sweet reasonableness, which induced members of the Senate to grant this little boon to our predecessors, has not deserted them.

WE are sorry to observe that a few students persist in violating the very good and reasonable rule against marking any of the books in the Library. This misdemeanour has extended over a long period of years, but we are happy to believe that it is on the decrease. It cannot be excused under any pretext. The reader who thinks he has caught the crucial point of a case and thereupon daubs his pen upon the margin, has done a questionable act of kindness to the student

who is to come after him. Let research proceed in a self-reliant spirit, and let each student exercise his own powers of discrimination without any such voluntary suggestions from such unauthoritative source. Where the marks are intended to suggest a pleasantry, they are prompted by a spirit of great childishness. This is not a crying abuse, but we desire to take time by the forelock lest it should become such.

THE NEW JUDICIARY ACT.

Some recent events have projected upon the curtain, somewhat prominently, the shadow of the coming bill to re-adjust our courts. Whether such a measure is needed or not, whether it is a good measure or a bad one, it is sincerely to be hoped that it shall receive ample public attention and discussion, ere it reaches the stage of a bill's hurried passage through the house, where no bill of importance receives adequate discussion.

No bill so radical and far reaching, dealing with matters so delicate and so intimately connected with the welfare of the community, has a right to demand any presumptions in its favour. On the contrary it should be required to win its way by the strongest reasons, together with ample proof that it means progression and not retrogression. The following questions would seem to demand an answer from those promoting such a measure:

First—Have our present courts broken down in the duties assigned them?

Second—If so, in what particulars?

Third—Is the proposed measure the only or the best way to remedy such failure?

The statement that the bill is radical is borne out by the fact that it contemplates sweeping both our Supreme and County Courts, as now constituted, out of existence, and setting up in their place two other courts, with jurisdiction in both cases wholly dissimilar to that of any court ever heretofore existing in the province.

The one court is to be called a Court of Appeal, to be composed of a chief justice and four assistants, whose duty shall be to hear appeals only. The other court is to be called the Superior Court, to be composed of another chief justice and ten assistants, whose duty it shall be to try all the causes for trial in the province, but never to hear any appeals. No court resembling either of these courts has ever existed heretofore in Nova Scotia, or elsewhere we may say, so far as our recollection serves us. It need not be denied that the administration of justice can be improved both in the Supreme and County Courts; in the former

it would be a decided reform to have, as the law prescribes, all the judges, not disqualified, to sit on appeals,—a thing which hardly ever is seen.

The County Court also may well be reformed, but chiefly, we should say, by giving it something more to do. It is now a by-word among the profession, that (if you except the County Court of District No. 1, presided over by Judge Johnstone) the County Court judges have nothing to do. As to both courts, the reform, if any, should be in the direction of reducing the number of judges, not increasing it as the present bill contemplates. The County Court judge of District No. 1, (Halifax), tries as many causes in each year, as all the seven judges of the Supreme Court put together. A reduction of the number of Supreme Court judges to five, and of the County Court judges also to five, would seem to meet the chief abuses which now infect them both. The present bill, however, seeks to increase the total number of our judges from fourteen, as at present, to sixteen. It is pretty well understood that the leading lawyers of the province are not in accord with this bill. There seems a suspicious plurality of chief justices, suggesting the idea that some parties with personal interests may be behind it.

Then it seems pretty well understood that at present in Halifax, at least, business may be expedited so as to satisfy the most exacting and impatient litigant. The principal defect which seems to call for reform is some arrangement which shall expedite the transaction of business in the country, for Halifax is all too well supplied. Two circuit courts of the Supreme Court, each year, are manifestly not enough for the rural counties. There should be four at least,—in fact there seems no reason whatever why one judge of the Supreme Court should not be on circuit the whole year round. We have the judges, why not have the courts? Just as one judge out of the seven sits in chambers twice a week, so should another out of the seven be disposing of causes ready for trial in the different parts of the province. Those causes which the litigants insist upon bringing in the Supreme Court, notwithstanding the superior appliances of the County Court for disposing of them, might thus be worked off without unnecessary delay. One day a month in each county, would more than suffice to dispose of all non-jury causes brought in the Supreme Court; and this one day a month we have an ample staff of judges to provide for, leaving also the regular bi-annual terms for the trial of crimes and jury causes, together with a quorum of four to hear appeals in Halifax.

As to the County Court, reduce the number of judges to five at most, and let them rotate, so that within a month from the time a cause is ready for trial, there shall be a judge in the county to try it. The small amount of work done by our present County Court judges, (always excepting Halifax) is simply

ludicrous. To increase the number is to reform in the backward direction. In any case this seems to be the opinion of some of our best lawyers.

The point has been taken, also, that a Court of Appeal not having any causes to try is as unfitted to our limited equipment of first-class lawyers from whom such court must be taken, as is the other provision of the proposed bill, to have another court trying causes only and never hearing a cause argued. This is a subtle question upon which we do not express an opinion, but we do hope to find such a public interest aroused with reference to the proposed change, as shall make it impossible that a bill fraught with such serious consequences to the commercial community, exploiting, as it were, a wholly untried system of disposing of our litigated causes, shall not be allowed to come before the legislature till it has been well considered in all its complex bearings.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

On Saturday evening, December 1th, 1897, sitting as a Federal House, the following was introduced:

Whereas, in view of the wholesale destruction and damnation of body and soul throughout this fair Dominion by the use and abuse of intoxicating beverages;

And Whereas, considering the enormous expense of maintaining gaols and alms houses;

And Whereas, our Federation is otherwise untainted by deeds and temptations of the evil one, and in view of Christian sympathy and fellow feeling, which prevail at all times;

And Whereas, the majority of the provinces have through the plebiscite spoken strongly in favor of temperance;

Therefore be it resolved, that this House, as within its powers, do hereby enact a statute prohibiting and declaring illegal the manufacture, importation and sale, for medicinal and scientific purposes exempted, of all alcoholic and intoxicating liquors.

The Government was composed of:—

JOHN C. O'MULLIN, *Premier and Minister of Finance.*

HARRY O. McLATCHY, *Minister of Justice.*

WILLIAM S. GRAY, *Secretary of State.*

JAMES M. SLAYTER, *Minister of the Interior.*

In moving the resolution the Minister of Justice pointed out not only the advantage, but the necessity of prohibition. For the advancement of this question it was found necessary to form a third party, as both political factions had not fulfilled their promises; the government appointed a royal commission, which at a great expense travelled the country to gather evidence and

facts, which at a still greater expense were published in book form; the other government had gone in on a platform which contained a prohibition plank, but when pressed to carry out their policy turned a deaf ear to the appeals of their supporters. The third party didn't savor of political discrimination, nor was it based on denominational principles. Its chief object was the uplifting of mankind, and the betterment of the citizens of Canada. It was for prohibition pure and simple, unmixed with financial questions, untainted by political trickery. The process of teaching the people the advantages of total abstinence had reached its culmination, and the voters through the provincial plebiscite had demanded prohibition. There might be violations of such a law now, but the effect of a statute was to help to do right, and make it hard to do wrong.

G. H. PARSONS seconded the motion.

MR. BUTTS followed, criticising the ambiguous construction of the resolution and its illogical conclusions; he had not heard of the familiar expression of the wholesale destruction and damnation of body and soul, and rather doubted whether there was any after-existence in which body or soul could receive punishment or reward. He also questioned the power of the evil one, if such there was; and condemned the government in having so little faith in the people of Canada as to believe that a law was necessary to help them resist temptation. An over-indulgence of the necessities of life would produce unpleasant sensations; scientific inventions cause loss of life; many are drowned by the pressure of water; yet there are no laws to prohibit the use of foods, the exercises of nature's knowledge, or the abstinence of water.

The Minister of the Interior in a clear and logical speech exposed the fallacies in the remarks of the last speaker. The indulgence in alcoholic beverages caused directly or indirectly three-fourths of the crime, nearly all the poverty, fills the gaols and alms houses, and carries off the best in the land. Of the 35,653 convictions for all causes, 11,670, more than one-third, were for drunkenness alone. British Columbia, with the largest number of liquor licenses in proportion to its population of any province, had committed for intoxication alone, one for every 135 of its inhabitants; while P. E. Island, having the fewest legalized saloons, had only one to each 425 committed for drunkenness. The flower of the home fades away, the bright cheeks lose their color, tokens of remembrance disappear one by one, until at last the once happy home is nothing but a garret room. The cost of maintenance of gaols and the poor would more than counter-balance the loss of revenue. In places where prohibition is in force crime decreases, the manufactures strengthen, industries spring into existence, and prosperity increases on every side.

W. R. PARSONS accused the last speaker of manufacturing figures for the occasion, and contended that proved statistics would not sustain his remarks.

W. F. O'CONNOR also criticised the speech of the Minister of the Interior, maintaining that prohibition where tried had not proved beneficial; that crime had not decreased; and that the violations of such a law would be numerous, and the force of customs officials would have to be greatly increased, the expense of which would more than counteract the savings caused by such a statute.

G. E. E. NICHOLS followed, supporting the measure in a few well chosen words.

H. PUTNAM ridiculed the personnel of the government, accusing them of insincerity. None of the ministers had been noted for their temperance work, and their object in thus parading themselves in such a noble cause was questionable. He warned the temperance people of Canada against allowing themselves to become the dupes of political adventurers.

The PREMIER closed the debate, thanking the members present for their kind attention; he protected the members of the government from the attacks of the various speakers, and grouped the arguments in favour of the resolution.

On motion the question was carried.

On the last night of sitting, the thanks of the parliament was tendered to the Speaker, who had during the term presided over the house in such a fair, untiring and impartial manner. Mr. Robertson replied, expressing his appreciation of the good feeling which has always existed, and hoping that the ties formed by these meetings may never be broken.

Facetiae.

It is rumoured that Mosey is promoting, in the interests of M—lls and Pu—dy, a corset company.

FRAGMENT from Wild Alf's maudlin soliloquy heard only by the forest: "It is true that we do think quite a lot of each other."

B—TTS: "Say, old man, your hat looks decidedly shabby this morning."
MCI—TYRE: "Yes, I was out all night, and it lost its nap."

It is understood that Rob—son has not abandoned all hopes of amending Magna Charta. Of course this is subject to objection by Sea-lily.

OKS—: "Last night I dreamed I was dead."
SEA—GENT: "That was a hot one, wasn't it?"

OFFICIAL REFEREE NEWCOMER announces as a special attraction for the next meeting of the Do-Do Club, a set-to at catch-weights between Rob-son Corbett and Doug's Lass Fitzsimmons.

JAM—SON: "Did you hear what Ch—ch found in his stocking on Christmas?"

MU—PHY: "What?"

JAM—SON: "Snakes."

PROF. R.: "It always struck me as strange that a guardian could not set up as a defence, lunacy."

SCHUR—AN: "Oaks."

PROF. R.: "I thought that would strike near home"

MESSRS H. & C. have returned to their homes, but they have left a monument behind. O-ks, Rob—son and Billy G— heard them preach. Result, these three wayward youths have joined the College V. M. C. A. But alas, how long, oh how long will they persevere?

JAM—SON: "Have you anything that will stop the habit of cigarette smoking?"

BLACKEYE: "Yes, sir. John, give the gentleman a box of 'Rough on Rats.'"

RICH—SON (on his way home for vacation enters car with much fuss, &c.): "Ah, say porter, where do I sleep?"

PORTER: "What is the number of your berth, sir?"

RICH—SON: "I wonder what that has to do with it; but if you must know, it's the third; there was a brother and a sister born before me, there now."

A well-known city cleric who is in the habit of asking startling questions, such as "Are you prepared to die?" when he meets his friends, met Jam—son on Barrington Street, and asked him, "Are your windows open towards Jerusalem?"

"I am not sure," replied Jam—son, "and I'm not bothering my head much about that, but if my landlord doesn't put weather strips on them pretty soon, I'm going to move into a steam-heated flat."

M—LLS: "The old skinflint who owns that clothing store on the corner is a rank, unmitigated fraud and swindler."

L—MBE: "What's wrong now?"

M—LLS: "Look at the condition of this overcoat that I bought of him, and I've only worn it a week."

L—MBE: "Well, that doesn't justify you in calling him names. You know the adage says: "Never judge a man by his clothing."

B—GG: "I seem to have a very unfortunate manner of saying things."

ROB—SON: "What has happened now?"

B—GG: "I remarked to Miss ——— that there was one point upon which I had made up my mind."

FIN—AYSON: "And was she interested?"

B—GG: "Not greatly. She said she thought a point was quite large enough for the purpose."

THE following has been handed in with a request for publication. What does it mean?

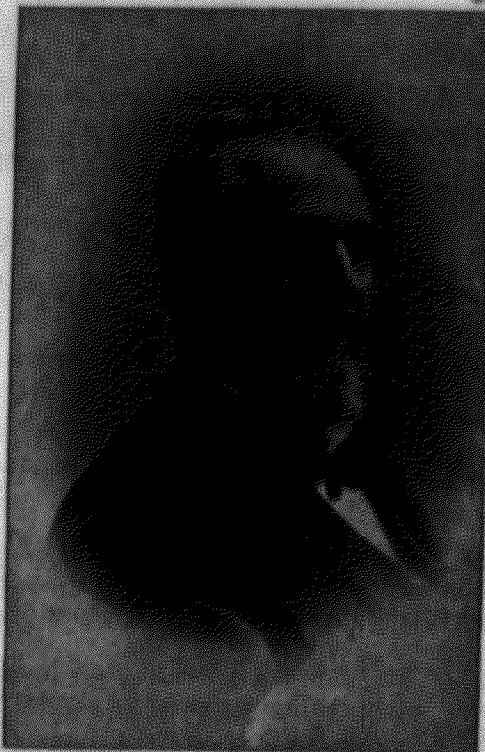
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A Prominent Married Woman of Houlton, Me., Falls in love with a Tramp From Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and Abandons Her Home!

He is a Jailbird, and She First Met Him in Halifax, N. S.—A Great Scandal!

Is it Mat—son, B—tts, Fin—ayson, or Neil, or can it be Charlie Purtsell?

Medical Department.



DR. A. P. REID, whose portrait we present in this issue of the GAZETTE, is one of the most prominent and widely-known medical men in the Lower Provinces.

It is our privilege to give a short sketch of the Doctor's career, and especially that part of it which relates to the founding of the Dalhousie Primary Medical School, now known as the Halifax Medical College.

Dr. Reid was born in London, Ont., in 1836, graduated in medicine at the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, in 1858, and also in the same year took

the degrees of M. D., C. M., McGill University, and L. C. P. and S., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Lower Canada. He first practised his profession in the County of Huron, Ont., but after a few years, being young and of a roving disposition, and his health demanding a change, decided to see something of life in our great North-West, just then opening up. He was among the pioneers who made their way over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast, meeting with a number of stirring adventures and novel experiences, which now afford him many an hour of pleasant reminiscence, and his friends oftentimes a rare good story. In 1865 Dr. Reid opened an office in Halifax, and soon worked up a lucrative practice. He was one of the visiting physicians to the Provincial and City Hospital. In 1878 he accepted the position of Superintendent of the Mount Hope Asylum, and while there, and subsequently at the Victoria General Hospital, devoted much of his time to scientific research, the result of which was submitted in the form of many valuable papers to various medical associations. The idea of founding a

Medical School in Halifax originated with Dr. Reid, and he found willing associates in Drs. Farrell, Woodill, Hattie, and Prof. George Lawson. These gentlemen brought the matter to the notice of the Governors of Dalhousie College, and were very greatly assisted by the late Principal, Rev. Dr. Ross, and the late Sir Wm. Young, President of the Board of Governors, who took a warm interest in its establishment.

After careful consideration and much thought on the part of the promoters of the idea, it was decided to establish a Preparatory Summer School and a Faculty of Medicine of Dalhousie College. The following composed the Faculty:

VERY REV. DR. ROSS	.....	<i>Principal (ex officio).</i>
WM. J. ALMON, M. D.	.....	<i>President.</i>
ALEX. P. REID, M. D.	.....	<i>Dean.</i>
WM. J. ALMON, M. D.	}	<i>Lecturers on Obstetrics</i>
ALEX. G. HATTIE, M. D.		
PROF. GEORGE LAWSON	.....	<i>Lecturer on Chemistry.</i>
ALEX. P. REID, M. D.	.....	<i>" Instit. of Medicine.</i>
EDW. FARRELL, M. D.	.....	<i>" Anatomy.</i>
ALFRED H. WOODILL	.....	<i>" Materia Medica.</i>
JAS. D. ROSS, M. D.	.....	<i>Demonstrator of Anatomy.</i>
THOS. R. ALMON, M. D.	.....	<i>Prosecutor to the Chair of Anatomy.</i>

We cannot better give our readers an idea of the aims, etc., of the founders, than by quoting from the *Provincial Medical Journal* of May, 1868:

"A better selection of lecturers could not possibly have been made, as each of the above named gentlemen is thoroughly competent to teach the branch allotted to him. It appears that the Faculty are not so much actuated by the desire of conferring degrees, as of giving to the students of the Lower Provinces an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the primary branches of the profession at home, and thus be better prepared to profit by the more advanced instruction in the Schools of Medicine of the United States and Europe. We also notice that a summer course of lectures at this school will be recognized by the principal colleges in the United States and Canada as equivalent to one year's study with a general practitioner."

It is not our intention in this issue to review the later history of the College, or the many vicissitudes and changes through which it has passed; but through all these Dr. Reid has ever stood the friend of the College, both financially and otherwise, and we think it is but fitting, that now when the dawn of a brighter day opens up for us, and we see in the not distant

future our College prosperous and thoroughly equipped, we should remember that it is to Dr. Reid and his associates we owe everything, in fact our very existence.

THE ANNUAL DINNER AT MCGILL.

MCGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, has for many years past, very fraternally extended to us an invitation to send a representative to the annual dinner given by their Undergraduates' Society in the Windsor Hotel. So far as I know, the invitation has been accepted but once before this year. This was largely due to the fact that our Students' Society was not in a position financially to afford the expense of a trip of one of their number to the commercial metropolis of Canada. This year as usual the same courtesy was extended by the students of McGill, and our society decided to show their appreciation by sending a representative, and the writer was fortunate enough to be the man.

An uneventful ride of some twenty-six hours by the C. P. R. landed me in Montreal on Dec. 16th, the morning of the day of the dinner. On arrival I went to the St. Lawrence Hall, and by an odd coincidence there met the delegates from the Western Colleges who were on the same mission as myself. There were three of these men representing each Toronto University, Trinity and Queen's Medical Colleges. After breakfast we were met by the members of the entertainment committee of McGill, who took charge of us for the rest of the day: We were first taken to see "Old McGill," and once there introduced to the king of janitors, Mr. Cook. Mr. Cook's coronation is an annual affair, being celebrated every year by the students, who have his majesty photographed while in his robes of state, and incidentally give the old gentleman a bucketful of coppers as a slight token of their appreciation on this interesting occasion. Well, we were taken charge of by Mr. Cook on entering McGill, and he conducted us thro' its labyrinths from the upper room, where the taxidermist works, to the basement, where the dissecting material is stored for future use. To a medical student the tour of inspection is most interesting. Our guide was a man of intelligence, and took great pleasure in pointing out to us who were strangers the things of interest, and their name was legion. We were shown their magnificent pathological and chemical laboratories, dissecting room, lecture rooms, museum, and library. The anatomical museum contains many rare and costly specimens beautifully prepared and mounted. This room was fitted up to receive the British Medical Association last summer, and is a sight worth seeing. We were received everywhere with the utmost cordiality, and spent a very pleasant three hours in this historic building; and right here let me say that I came away feeling proud that Canada is the possessor of such a magnificent

Medical School as McGill. It is thoroughly equipped with all that wealth can procure. After leaving the college, we were taken by the committee for a drive around the city, and after this were lunched at the Occidental Hotel. From here our genial guides took us to the theatre to an afternoon performance. From the theatre we went to our hotel to prepare for the dinner. This took place at the Windsor Hotel, began about eight, and was a grand affair. There were about two hundred and fifty present. The board was graced by the Principal, Dean, and many other eminent men. Telegrams of regret were read from the Governor-General, Premier, and other distinguished worthies, after which the dinner proceeded. After full justice was done to the spread, the following toasts were drunk, with all the vigor medical students are capable of:—"The Queen," "Old McGill," "Dean and Professors," "Sister Universities," "Class of 98," and the "Freshman." Music was furnished for the evening by an orchestra, and the entertainment was interspersed with college songs.

The morning after the dinner the committee called for us again, and took us thro' the Royal Victoria Hospital, a beautiful building beautifully situated, overlooking the city from the side of Mount Royal. This building was a gift to the city by Lords Mount Royal and Mount Stephen, and cost over a million dollars, and is said to be the best equipped and most modern institution of its kind in America. In the afternoon we were taken to another theatre and enjoyed a good play. Altogether we were entertained for two days by the committee, and entertained in a royal way. I was fortunate enough to be entertained for a third day by some Nova Scotia students of my acquaintance who are attending McGill, and they also showed that they were not lacking in that spirit of fraternity which is so characteristic of student life.

I neglected to say that I met at the dinner representatives from Laval and Bishop's Medical Colleges, and the Dental College, all of the city of Montreal. While in Montreal, I met several young and rising Drs. who are Nova Scotians, and am indebted to them for kindnesses received.

A. THOMPSON.

THE DREAMER.

I HAD been racking my brain over the pathological effect produced by an overdose of opium, when, weary with well-doing I fell asleep. I have dim recollections of ascending a lofty flight of stairs (whether in the spirit I cannot tell) and finding myself in an upper room containing some of the most ghastly objects I had ever beheld. A number of individuals surrounded a table, while several others, arrayed in feminine garb, paced to and fro. I approached a wily looking old man who had just

entered, and asked for an interpretation. "These," said he, "are a class of individuals called Freshmen, who hope to revolutionize the world. They are delving into the hidden mysteries of the creation and the result of their research has done much to shake the faith of the 'Great Authority' who reigns in the adjoining room." Profound admiration invited me to the spot; but while I wondered, I was suddenly translated to another room where it was said, knowledge was extracted from students at a very high pressure.

The dissertator was expounding some new and startling principle which he had originated for the benefit of unfortunates. He claimed to be able to modify the sounds of the human voice by the inhalation of the vapors of certain liquids and essences. Thus the inhalation of absinthe would raise the voice two full notes, while the essence extracted from pines would give two low notes. For the strengthening of medium notes, periodical recourse to rum in which coffee bean had been dissolved, was recommended. Other odors, though less agreeable, were very efficacious. Kerosene, turpentine and strychnine were enumerated. The effect of the latter was positively marvellous, being able to raise the voice five notes. Thus the divine gift of song could be supplied, and a voice of any required calibre or register would be presented to any mortal requiring the treatment.

The wily man pressed a button and another appeared on the scene. He was a scientist and claimed to have made a discovery. "Love," said he, "is a physiological phenomenon which enters the domain of pathology the moment it assumes a sentimental form." Do we not say, "So and so" is madly in love? This passion, which is beyond the control of sense, in the face of which reason loses her rights and her power, is incontestibly a human malady. The symptoms of love-sickness bear a wonderful resemblance to those of alcoholism and morphinomania, and one must be struck with the absolute identity of the pathological processes in each case.

Love similar to alcoholism! How dreadful, thought I, to reduce the tender passion to something that has pathological processes and things of that kind. What becomes of the poets words: "There's nothing half so sweet in life as Love's young dream!" It is reduced, scientifically to Love's young nightmare; Love's young alcoholism; Love's young morphinomania.

"The cure, for each," said he, "is the same—separation." "Begone," said I, "thou unpsychical and perversely physiological instructor of mortals."

As I beheld the contortions of my companion, I was suddenly awakened by the clang of a rude bell;—my reverie was at an end.

Personals.

MISS RANDALL, of the 3rd year, who sustained a severe injury to her knee in December, and who was obliged to remain in the city during the holidays is, we are pleased to say, able to be about again. She looks none the worse for her mishap.

ALFRED THOMPSON, who was sent as our representative to the annual dinner of our brother medicos at McGill, was much pleased with the cordial manner in which he was received. In response to the toast of "Sister Universities," he made a speech which was favorably commented on among the students. On another page is a report of his trip.

WE are in receipt of a letter from Dr. Cogswell, a graduate of '94 who has been practising his profession, during the last two years in Montana. We are pleased to note that he still has the interest of his Alma Mater at heart and is a yearly subscriber to the Gazette. We expect a communication from him later in the Session, which will be read with interest by his many friends in Halifax.

Among the happy events of the New Year we notice the marriage of DR. W. H. McDONALD, a graduate of '96, to MISS VICTORIA YOUNG. The ceremony took place on Jan. 5th, in the Methodist Church at Middleton, the home of the bride. The groom was supported by Dr. Williamson, a graduate of the same year, while the bride was attended by Miss Frame. A year ago all four were on the staff of the Victoria General Hospital, and are well and favorably known in Halifax. The GAZETTE extends congratulations.

Medical Briefs.

MANAGER IRWIN and his menagerie were photographed recently at Gauvin & Gentzell's.

ONE of Muir's lower extremities seems slightly lengthened since he was up before the Faculty.

THE presence of gold in Klondyke is now denied by many. Skelly says it is pure unalloyed brass.

FRESHMAN TH—M—S at close of difficult lecture: "Dr. will you please go over all that again."

THE recent cold snap did not materially interfere with vegetation on the upper part of the *woodland*.

MISS DEO.: "Prof. if this H₂ SO₄ would escape would it hurt it?"

PROF. (blandly), "No, but it might hurt you."

PATIENT in Dispensary: "Who is that man? Is he a book-wright?"

Second Patient: "No, he is a *Sivright*."

"EDDIE" has intimated that he will not be satisfied until he gets square with Mr. L. for injuring his dignity and his wearing apparel in a recent scrim.

Patient: "That's an ancient looking note book."

Centre Scrim: "Yes, I have had it some 45 years, indeed ever since I was a boy."

BR—HM refuses to be held to the bargain he made with Shaw on Thanksgiving Day. He says that he has found that Sid's potatoes are rotten, and that his hay is mouldy and mixed with straw.

SHAW has originated a new classification of drugs which greatly assists him in the study of Materia Medica. FORBES has discovered that the pancreas excretes bile, while COOKE declares that the egg is a product of the vegetable kingdom. Next.

PROFESSOR to A——n: "Mr. A——n, what is the therapeutic value of Corium (the hemlock)?"

BRUCE: "The only use to which it has ever been applied in medicine was for the poisoning of philosophers."

Scene: (McK. plugging).

Fabir (after protracted dissipation, talking in his sleep. (No general.) —won't bring anyone out after this (snore)—no use asking me—the boys tease too much (snore). O—o—o! my head! (breakfast bell) McK—— carried out in convulsions of laughter.

THE Sophs. held a grand pow-wow in the Students' waiting room on Jan. 10th; Grand Sachem W. P. Reynolds presided.

Forbes appeared, dressed in walrus skins, and reported on the prosperous condition of the tribes in the far north.

A vote of thanks to the Queen for her efforts in securing a peaceful settlement of great national disputes, was gracefully put by the Grand Sachem and carried unanimously.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

S. J. McLellan, H. G. Logan, A. K. McLean, V. J. Paton, \$5.00 each; Justice Sedgwick, \$4.00; John Montgomery, LL. B., Arthur Roberts, LL. B., Dr. E. Mackay, Prof. C. McDonald, \$3.00 each; A. H. Costley, Rev. J. K. Fraser, A. S. McKenzie, \$2.00 each; W. E. McLean, Edward Harvey, A. Hookin, Miss Alma Hobrecker, Miss Bessie Logan, Miss Bessie Lewis, Miss Grace Rice, Joe Matheson, Melville Blanchard, D. H. McKinnon, A. B. Blanchard, Ewen McDonald, T. C. Hebb, B. Glover, L. B. McKenzie, H. B. Anderson, Miss Randall, Morse, A. A. Smith, Miss Maggie DeWolfe, Miss M. Gorham, Prof. John Johnson, Fred Morrison, D. K. Finlayson, H. T. Morrison, C. C. MacKintosh, E. A. Macleod, Eben Johnson, C. W. Anderson, J. A. Ferguson, P. F. Lawson, W. F. O'Connor, N. M. Mills, J. G. Macdonald, G. U. McKenzie, F. H. Archbold, L. R. Burrows, John Hockin, Geo. A. Grant, K. J. MacInnes, J. St. McKay, W. B. Almon, J. L. Frazee, T. Torey, W. P. Reynolds, Miss F. O'Donnell, Miss de Olloque, J. W. Pennington, W. Gray, Richardson, H. Mahon, Mossley, John R. Macleod, Douglas (Arts), McArthur, W. E. Stewart, Miss Ethel Fleming, C. F. Grant, Roach, Miss Mont, G. N. McKenzie, D. McD. Campbell, J. Fisher, L. E. Borden, N. G. Murray, J. T. Murray, W. A. Cunningham, Robert Campbell, Rev. W. H. Smith, Miss E. H. Stewart, Miss W. Williams, Robie Simson, MacKie, G. Ross, Miss Jean Forrest, Miss Margaret Chase, Robert Landells, B. A., Miss M. Ethel Stuart, Harry Shinner, H. A., \$1.00 each; Killam (Law), James McDougall, H. T. Archibald, 20 cts. each.

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