

D. Mackay

THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA

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"ORA BY LABORA."

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"A FORWARD MOVEMENT."

JUDGED by the increasing number of students who, year after year, are entering her halls, Dalhousie is certainly making progress. Indeed, from very many standpoints her friends have great cause for rejoicing. But there is one fact—and a very important fact it is—which must be a cause of anxiety to all who have her best interests at heart, and that is, that her resources are miserably inadequate and show no sign of improvement. Account for it how we may, the fact remains, that while our sister colleges, near and far, are enjoying the princely gifts of their various benefactors, our own university is being left out in the cold. This can have only one result. We must ultimately be left behind in the race.

This fact has roused up the students to make an effort to bring about a change in the state of our finances. The credit of this movement is due to the President of the General Students' Society, who has worked out a plan having this end in view. It is briefly as follows. Petitions signed by all the students are to be sent to the wealthy men of our Province and Dominion

asking them for a subscription. These are to be accompanied by such information, with regard to our college and its needs, as is considered necessary. The whole management has been placed in the hands of a competent committee who are to remain in the city after college closes and set the movement afoot.

This is wholly a student's movement, and has no connection whatever with the Board of Governors. Its promoters are actuated by no desire to invade the province of that body, but simply and solely by a desire to further the best interests of our University. Whether or not the movement will be productive of benefit, great or small, remains to be seen. There are those who cannot see any possible good which it can produce, but on the other hand probable evil. That the scheme has its defects, its originators and supporters are quite ready to admit. But they, nevertheless, confidently expect that some good results will follow from their efforts. We trust that all our students will heartily co-operate with the committee in this work, and that this forward movement will have the happy effect of introducing an era of plenty in the history of the college treasury.

Mention should also be made in this connection of the steps taken at the same meeting at which the above scheme was adopted, for the acquiring of the field opposite the college for an athletic ground. This is an old and much debated question. Of the necessity of such grounds nothing need be said. The suitability of the field in question is apparent to all. We trust that the city will do themselves the honour of granting the prayer of our petition and either lease us the grounds or sell them to us at a reasonable figure. There seems to be little doubt that the property is soon to be disposed of, and therefore action must be prompt. The students have proved that they are in earnest in the matter, by a resolution to tax themselves, if necessary, for the payment of the interest on the purchase-money. We respectfully press this matter on the attention of the Board of Governors with the hope that it will receive that consideration which it deserves.

"DISTRICT BRANCHES OF THE ALUMNI."

AT the regular meeting of the Alumni Society in April, '97, a report of a committee appointed to draw up a scheme for the formation of local branches of the association was presented. After an interesting discussion, the report, together with the modifications suggested during the discussion, was referred to the incoming executive for their consideration. The benefits which would flow from such organizations must be apparent to every one who gives the matter a moment's thought. Probably in no other way, could those who have left our halls be kept so well in touch with their *Alma Mater*. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that we give a place to the following note, in reference to the first of these local branches. May the good example of the Dalhousians of Pictou, Antigonish and Guysborough Counties soon be followed by their fellow-graduates in other sections of our country:

"The Dalhousians of Pictou, Antigonish and Guysborough Counties have been the first to take advantage of the scheme of the Alumni Association for the formation of district branches. At an enthusiastic meeting held in New Glasgow, on the 8th ult., steps were taken towards organization, and the "Pictou, Antigonish and Guysborough Branch" may now be regarded as a living factor in work for the good of old Dalhousie. The Branch will meet again early in April to complete organization, and determine its views on all matters of interest to the college before the regular meeting of the parent society"

THERE has of late years been an attention paid to scientific agriculture that is gratifying. It is pleasing to know that at last we are beginning to apply acquired knowledge to this all-important branch of labor. Indeed scientific agriculture is already an assured fact, and the first stage of development has been fairly passed. It is becoming customary to urge men to seek employment here rather than in the packed professions; and whilst it is to be expected that increased proficiency in all lines of intellectual life will tend to drive mediocre talent elsewhere, yet this very fact will always keep the superiority of the professional class preponderatingly above that of the mechanical arts.

The application of knowledge to so-called useful ends or

physical needs is one of the glories of the present day, but any such application which will endeavor to eliminate rather than aid pure intellectual culture is to be deplored. "When both the intellectual and mechanical work are equally well and worthily done," it is the head that is the noble, and the hand the secondary.

It is hard to define the limit or direction of modern education, but undoubtedly those minds, which are enveloped in the pure and higher forms of knowledge, are more likely to represent the blossom of the age than those whose attention is chemical by reference of that knowledge to particular instances.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard University, calls attention in his latest report to "the increasing number of students admitted to the University for short periods of residence, like one year or two years, who nevertheless obtain some degree from the University, and not infrequently a highly honorable degree like that of Master of Arts." He shows that in the College proper the work of the men admitted to Junior and Senior standing in the past decade "has been decidedly higher than that of the Harvard undergraduates in the year 1896-97 as a whole, or that of the Senior Class of 1897." Now it strikes us that several Dalhousians, who might be named, have been at Harvard during "the past decade," and that some have taken even the "highly honorable degree" of "Master of Arts." Hold up your head, Dalhousie!

DALHOUSIANS ABROAD.

HONOLULU.

[*Note.*—In response to a request for a letter on Hawaiian affairs, Miss Mary S. Ross, M. A., one of our most distinguished graduates, has promptly sent the following interesting account of matters not usually discussed in articles dealing with the "Paradise of the Pacific." No matter how far they may wander from the "old college by the sea," Dalhousians are always glad to do what they can for their *Alma Mater*. Miss Ross has the sincere thanks of the editors for her interesting communications, and may feel assured that they will be very glad to hear from her again.]

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 25th, 1897.

Previous to the discussion of annexation with U. S. A., little was known of these islands, but now they are the subject of so many articles in magazines that I hardly know what to write.

Everyone seems satisfied with the present government, but in the case of an emergency, the protection of a greater power is desirable. If U. S. A. refuses annexation, the protection of G. B. will probably be sought.

The Executive power of the Republic is vested in a President and a Cabinet. The President, with the approval of the Senate, elects the Cabinet. The Legislature consists of fifteen Senators elected by the property-holders for a term of six years, and fifteen Representatives elected for two years. These sit together to elect, by ballot, a President, who holds office for six years. A member of the Legislature gets \$400, and ten cents mileage each way for each regular session. Sessions are held biennially in Honolulu. Each elector may cast as many votes as there are Representatives to be elected from the district in which he votes. He may cast them all for one Representative or may apportion them among the several Representatives as he sees fit. He may cast only one vote for a Senator. An election here is not attended by as much excitement as one in Canada, for here there are so many aliens.

Almost all of the manual labour is performed by Japs and Chinese. Chinese laundry-men, dressmakers, tailors and merchants abound. A Jap or a Chinese is to be found in almost every kitchen. A Kanaka maiden is very ready to marry a Chinaman, for she is sure that in him she will have a thrifty husband.

Judges here are frequently young men. The last appointed shrank from the position because of his youth—he was twenty-five—but he was prevailed on to accept it. The defendant has a right to trial by jury, and in a capital case must be so tried; but a three-fourth vote is sufficient to condemn him. The judge may reverse the verdict of the jury, but he rarely does.

The Hawaiian language was first written by a British missionary about seventy years ago, and he did the work very well. Any one who hears a word pronounced can spell it. He used five vowels and seven consonants; "w" has to serve for both "w" and "v." It is a very simple language, with few abstract terms, no declensions, and verbs are conjugated only by means of auxiliaries. Of Polynesian languages, that most resembling Hawaiian is Maori, and that most remote is Samoan. The Hawaiian language, with its numerous vowel sounds, lends itself readily to music.

Hawaiian music consisted of very monotonous chants used in religious services and dance music. The charm of Hawaiian music consists in the beautiful cadences, the good time kept by the singers, their oneness of feeling, their motions and their surroundings. With the influx of Europeans and Americans came a change in the music. The present very efficient government bandmaster was sent out by the German Emperor at the request of Kamehameha V.

Educational matters are controlled by a Board of Commissioners appointed by the President of the Republic, and presided over by the Minister of Education, who is also Foreign Minister. The teachers all over the islands are government officials and receive their appointments and all their salaries from the education office. Every teacher is paid at the end of each month. There is an Inspector-General of Schools and a Deputy Inspector, both *ex officio* members of the Board. A liberal appropriation is made for schools at each regular session of Parliament. Teachers' Examinations are held annually at Easter. Education is compulsory between the ages of six and sixteen. A truant officer visits every city school daily. We have Kindergartens, Primary Schools, Grammar Schools, High Schools, and a Normal School. The Principal of the Normal School is Mr. Edgar Wood, a native of Cumberland Co., N. S., an honour's graduate of Mt. Allison, who afterwards secured a degree from Cornell. A graduate of Wellesley teaches English and History. Specialists teach Drawing and Music. The writer teaches Mathematics. The Principal of the High School in Honolulu was formerly Professor of English in the University of Tokio, Japan, and has made the school quite the equal of American High Schools.

Of the endowed schools, Punahou College does the most advanced work.

The Kamehameha schools own almost one-sixth of all the land on the islands, and open their doors to Hawaiians only. In the museum connected therewith is the best collection in the world, not excepting London. The buildings—of gray lava—are very beautiful. The equipment for manual work is particularly fine. Lack of funds never hampers the success of these schools along any line of work.

Government schools are strictly non-sectarian, and even in the churches sectarianism does not flourish.

Any part or all of the above you are at liberty to publish if it is at all interesting. I have tried to write on subjects that are not usually touched on. For the manners and customs of Hawaiians and life generally in the "Paradise of the Pacific," one may refer to almost any magazine. I hope I have sent something of what you would wish to hear. I would rather have answered any questions you would care to ask.

THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Thirty-five years ago, in the midst of the greatest struggle the world has ever witnessed, when every muscle was being strained to the utmost to provide means for preserving a nation's existence, the Congress of the U. S. assembled, and reversing the old adage, "In time of peace prepare for war," calmly turned aside from the absorbing topics of the day, and in time of war prepared for peace, by passing an act for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanics arts, providing for the establishment of national schools of science in every State of the Union. They were to be *colleges*, in which it was explicitly declared the leading object should be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. In such broad and liberal spirit, trammelled by few conditions, was framed this earliest act of Congress for the promotion of national popular education.

From the sale of the 360,000 acres of the public lands, allotted to Massachusetts, was realized the sum of \$298,404, and in 1871 this amount was increased to \$360,000, the whole constituting a perpetual fund for the promotion of education in agriculture and the mechanic arts, two-thirds of the income to be annually paid to the treasurer of the Agricultural College and one-third to the treasurer of the Institute of Technology.

Twenty-five years later, a second act of Congress established in connection with each college a department of agricultural experimentation, at an annual expenditure of \$750,000.

Again, three years later, Congress granted an additional endowment, which should commence with \$15,000 and increase each year \$1,000, till the maximum \$25,000 should have been reached, at which figure it was to remain without further increase.

Seldom has a more munificent gift been made by a nation to the cause of education. It was a fortunate period in which these colleges were established. The rapid development of the various branches of mechanical and physical science had been accompanied by a corresponding application of them in industrial pursuits, and a consequent demand for thoroughly trained and competent men. In the hearing before the committee on education, the effect was thus briefly epitomized. The result was, that large numbers of the most promising youth of the country were drawn to these institutions which opened so many possibilities. This movement gave an impulse which was felt by every school of science in the country. It forced new methods of instruction to meet the constantly increasing demand. It compelled expensive outlays for equipment which should keep pace with this new and practical education of the people.

It was the "awakening of a new intellectual life, and there was a certain freshness of interest, a spirit of youth, a generous enthusiasm, which argued the happiest results, and which time has only strengthened as the years roll on."

Thirty-one years ago the Massachusetts Agricultural College first opened its doors to students. It lies in the town of Amherst, in the midst of the rugged New England hills, near the Connecticut River. Near by are Smith and Mt. Holyoke, two of America's foremost colleges for women. In its brief history of one score years and ten, it has graduated farmers, market-gardeners and florists, veterinarians, entomologists and teachers in Agricultural Colleges. Other industries are represented by chemists, civil engineers and architects, electricians, teachers, ministers and doctors, and officers in the army and navy, lawyers and business men. We have furnished Japan with one President and seven Professors. We have given Presidents to Rhode Island and North Dakota, and a vice-Chancellor to Indiana. We have sent Professors to nearly every State in the Union. Yale has drawn upon our lawyers for an instructor in criminal law and medico-legal jurisprudence. Harvard has called our graduates to her veterinary and dental schools, and Canada has found a botanist for McGill University.

Any one visiting the college will find an opportunity of securing a maximum education at a minimum cost, tuition free, board at a trifling figure and work to be had for the asking, if the necessities of the case demands such aid. He will find a growing library of over 18,000 carefully selected volumes, almost entirely scientific in its character and well abreast of the literature of the day. He will find a certain definite required curriculum for three years, with liberty to select and specialize in the fourth; and together with this, eleven short winter courses, especially adapted to the requirements of those whom circumstances debar from spending a longer term in the prosecution of their studies. He will find a superstructure of education, reared somewhat after this fashion: agriculture the foundation; botany, chemistry, zoology, and mathematics, the four corner-stones, while the walls are solidly built up with English, horticulture, floriculture and forestry on the one side; English, physiology, entomology, comparative anatomy of the domestic animals and veterinary on the other; English, mechanics, physics and civil engineering on the third; and English, French, German, political economy and constitutional history on the fourth.

If one wants to become a farmer, a market-gardener, or a fruit-grower, he will find the appliances at hand, and every opportunity to become conversant with the art. If he wants to become a good civil engineer, the foundations will be laid deep and strong. And he will further find, if he requires, that the

course covers such extensive ground in botany, chemistry, physiology and allied branches, that graduates entering veterinary or medical schools stand at a great advantage, and in the former case are allowed one year's time. In fact, he will find that the whole aim and purpose of the college has been to so educate its students as to prepare them to play well their part in the "several pursuits and professions of life."

LIBRARY NOTES.

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

ACQUISITIONS.—Since the last issue of these notes, the following works have been placed on the shelves:—

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Lang : Early Popular Scottish Poetry, { | Proceeds of second course |
| 2 vols. | of lectures on Shakspeare. |
| American Historical Review, January, 1898. | A. H. R. Fraser. |
| Kingsford : History of Canada, 9 vols. | Dr. Kingsford. |
| Knott : Physics—an Elementary Text Book | Alumni Association. |
| Merriman : The Strength of Materials | " " |
| Oman : A History of Greece | Longmans (Pubs.) |
| How and Leigh : History of Rome | " " |
| Gardiner : Atlas of English History | " " |
| Sewell : Outlines of History of Italy | " " |
| Dowden : Poems by Wordsworth, (Athenaeum Press Series | Ginn & Co. (Pubs.) |
| Lamont : Burke on Conciliation with America, (Ath. Press Series) | " " |
| Mead : Selections from Morte D'Arthur, (Ath. Press Series) | " " |
| Groom : Elementary Botany | Geo. Bell & Sons, (Pubs.) |
| Hayman : Homeri Odyssea, vol. iii | \$300 Fund. |
| Furieux : The Annals of Tacitus, vol. ii | " " |
| Wilkins : Ciceronis de Oratore, Liber iii | " " |
| Wickham : The Works of Horace, vol. i | " " |
| King and Cookson : Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin | " " |
| The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents, 4 vols. | Class of 1896. |
| Symonds : Studies of the Greek Poets, 2 vols. | Class of 1898. |
| Butcher : Aristotle's Theory of Poetry and Fine Art | " " |
| Bury : The Philebus of Plato | " " |
| Sellar : The Roman Poets of the Republic | " " |
| Weldon : The Rhetoric of Aristotle | " " |
| Susemihl & Hicks : The Politics of Aristotle | " " |

Riddell : The Apology of Plato	Class of 1898.
Merry and Riddell : Homer's Odyssey, vol. i	"
Merry : Homer's Odyssey, vol. ii	"
Middleton & Mills : Student's Companion to Latin Authors	"
Pater : Greek Studies	"
Holm : History of Greece, 3 vols	"
Schreiber : Atlas of Classical Antiquities ..	"
Nettleship. Philosophical Lectures and Remains, 2 vols	"
Nineteenth Century, 6 Nos	Prof. C. Macdonald.
Winthrop : Memoir of R. C. Winthrop	R. C. Winthrop, jr.
Froude : History of England, vols. x, xi, xii.	

WELL DONE '98!—The list of books presented to the college is a notable one, as showing the new interest in classics and the strong desire of Dalhousians to supplement the deficiencies of equipment in that department, and make it thoroughly modern. Up to the present it has consisted of a set of Teubner texts, school-books presented by publishers, and little more. But there is no subject more alive than the study of the so-called dead languages. The results of recent excavations are not only wonderful, but rich in promise. If by digging in old ruins, in almost a casual way, we can recover the very Troy and Mycene of Homer, part of Aristotle, and a large part of a lost poet like Bacchylides, what may we not expect from combined, systematized, well-backed enterprise in the future? In what is going on the special student at least ought to take a keen interest, while a general knowledge of modern researches is highly desirable for all.

NEGLIGIBLE QUANTITIES?—The strength of the small college lies in its teaching power. In a huge institution, its very hugeness, or the system, appliances, equipment, atmosphere, historical or literary associations, often make good teaching unnecessary, or at least assist inefficient teaching in an extraordinary way. But if a small college has not competent teaching, what is left? Now instruction cannot be fresh and clear-cut in outline, and precise in detail, unless the instructor have access to the tools of instruction,—books. He cannot buy them for himself. The college ought to buy them for him.

CASE IN POINT.—Some time ago there was an article in *Scribner* which might be called "The Bitter Cry of the Professor." The poor fellow *only* had \$2000 per annum, was able to lay by *only* three or four hundred a year, *never* more than five, was *only* out of debt, was able to spend *only* \$120 a year on books and magazines, received *only* \$25 and expenses for every

lecture he gave in the country towns, and *only* a few hundreds regularly from the sale of text books, and yet he was not quite happy. But the point is that although he could not spend much for books, the college he served had *a good library*. That enabled him to do his work.

MORAL.—This is the *annus mirabilis* in the history of Dalhousie Library. Within the last twelvemonth we have been able to spend about \$600 in the purchase of books. Such a thing was never heard of before. But this happy state of things is the result, one may say, of pure luck. Three good friends gave three cheques, and another good friend, outside the college, organized a course of lectures, (the professor had nothing to do but deliver them and bank the proceeds). But this is pure luck. Who is going to give even one cheque next year? When is money to be spent as regularly on the library as on the furnace-room? Till such a time, we can only have a lop-sided library, one or two departments half-fed, perhaps, and some starved. And till that time, the instruction cannot reach its possibilities of effectiveness. *What is imperatively needed is all-round systematic development of the whole library.*

WEST-ROOM.—Thanks to the energy of the Professor of Physics, Dalhousians have now access to a collection of memoirs, proceedings, transactions, &c., in natural science, such as few small colleges can boast of. The Library of the N. S. Institute of Science is now arranged and shelved in the West-Room. The arrangement is simple and easy to get hold of. Beginning at the most northerly press, we find the publications of Canada, in alphabetical order, by the names of the cities in which they are published; then follow those of Great Britain, the other colonies, the United States, and last those of foreign countries. This room contains also the Morrow, Lawson, in part, and McCulloch Collections all in (or to be placed shortly in) the most southerly press. Each press will accommodate about 1700 books. Room has been left for expansion.

LETTERS AND NOTES.

"ONE prime reason why Americans are considered by Europeans to be under-cultivated, is their very inability to hold any sort of intercourse by correspondence without making blunders—social blunders, and blunders arising from lack of training and education. The most common-place shades and gradations of difference in one's correspondence with people who occupy different relations to us, seem totally unfamiliar to many Americans, whose wealth and position would imply, in any other country, just such knowledge.

In Rome, London, and Berlin, more than one unofficial note, from one of the under-secretaries at the American Embassies of these cities, has been passed about as a sample of American ignorance and American bad manners.

After my visit to Harvard College, I received a note about some trifling matter from one of the students there, who is in the highest class, whose education indeed was supposed in a month or two to be finished. In it two words were mis-spelled, the punctuation was done evidently by accident, and the phrases and the forms of address and closing were such as a French boy ten years old might well have been ashamed of.

On the other hand, I have a large bundie of the most charming and witty notes and letters from Americans. What I am remarking upon is merely that the great mass of people, in some sort of society in America, do not know how to write either notes or letters, and that many men and women holding prominent positions, and possessing large wealth, write you notes and letters unworthy of a first-rate head gardener or a country shopkeeper.

Hence the stranger is often surprised to find an eminent lawyer, a secretary of legation, a clergyman, a member of the cabinet—these being instances that have come under my personal notice—apparently unable to write a note accepting an invitation to dinner, and ignorant of the proper way to address, and to phrase, a letter to one with whom they are only slightly acquainted. At first one puts it down to boorishness, but the genial reception later, and the hearty good will of the man, when you meet him, prove conclusively enough that it is merely ignorance of the finer shadings of social intercourse, and nothing worse than that.

The foregoing paragraphs are quoted from the sixth edition of Brunetiere's *America and the Americans*, a book which goes far to justify the sage remark of the great and good Samuel Johnson, that for all he could see, foreigners were fools. At the same time, it must be confessed, the errant Frenchman puts his finger upon an ailing spot. The present writer can confirm what he says about the Harvard senior's note; but mine was a graduate in music and fine art. The point is that educated Englishmen, Germans and Frenchmen *expect* from educated Americans a knowledge of the minor moralities. Are they so very unreasonable?

De te fabula! What is true of Americans is also largely true of ourselves. It is only the other day that a Governor of Dalhousie was heard to lament the uncouthness of Dalhousian letter-writing—of graduates! And if this is true of the dry tree what must be said of the green? The art of correspondence, if not easily learned, is one of the most delightful known. Few

pleasures are comparable to receiving a racy letter or a bright note; or letting oneself go in free outpouring of heart to a trusted friend. The mere formalities of it can be learnt in an hour, and educated, cultivated people ought to know them.

D. O'N.

E LIBRO RUBICUNDO.

To the people of Nova Scotia and more particularly to those who are or have been students of Dalhousie University, a detailed history of the Ninth Earl of Dalhousie would be of great interest. Very little, however, is known beyond the collection of a few bare facts and dates, of the more important incidents of his life; and from the lack of reference to this Scottish nobleman, in the magazines and periodicals of his time, apparently the great grandfathers of our newspaper reporters failed to obtain a satisfactory interview. Such information as could be gathered from our Halifax libraries, is contained in the following sketch:—

George Ramsay, Ninth Earl of Dalhousie, was born on the 22nd October, 1770. He was descended from a long line of Scottish ancestors, many of whom had figured prominently in the history of their country.

Of his boyhood very little is positively known. He was a school friend of Sir Walter Scott, and as such was referred to in Sir Walter's diary. "I was," says the great novelist, "his companion at school, where he was much beloved by his playfellows, as he has ever been by his companions in arms." We may infer from the grand character of the man and his life of extraordinary activity that his boyhood would, in some degree, foreshadow the events of coming years. In those good old days in Scotland the rod was not spared and the child was not spoiled, but, a reverence for sacred things, a respect for old age and time honoured customs were deeply implanted in the hearts of every one of the laddies of old Scotia. The good and useful life of the Ninth Earl was probably, to a large extent, due to the wise and careful training of his boyhood.

At the age of nineteen, George Ramsay entered the army, serving at Gibraltar and Martinique; but severe wounds received at the latter place in 1795, compelled him to return to England. Three years later, he was serving in Ireland during the Rebellion of '98, and in 1799 he accompanied the expedition to the Helder, being present in all actions of the Campaign of Holland. Thus the young manhood of Lord Dalhousie was spent in active service and was but an index of his whole life.

There were certain periods, however, when a leave of absence was granted to the young lord, and among these times, his

holiday of 1805 was marked with unusual interest. On May 17th of this year, George Ramsay was married to Christian, the only daughter of Charles Brown, Esquire, of Colstoun, in Haddingtonshire. They were married by Dr. Isaac Davidson, parish minister of Whithorn, my great-great-grandfather.

The future Earl did not settle down to many years of quiet married life; for very soon again we find him in active service in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby. In 1808 he served in an expedition to the Scheldt. He commanded the 7th division under Wellington in the Peninsula, was engaged in the Battle of Vittoria and other important actions, and was one of the general officers who received the thanks of the parliament.

On the 11th of August, 1815, George Ramsay was created a peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie Castle, and the following year the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie were on their way to New Scotland.

The Frigate "Forth" sailed up Halifax Harbour, October 24th, 1816, bearing, among others, the new Governor and his lady. Seldom has the Queen's representative in this Dominion been a man of such rare excellence. Nova Scotia owes to Lord Dalhousie a deep debt of gratitude. Many wise measures which have been of lasting benefit to the province were proposed and carried forward during his term of office. In Halifax, there is at least one monument of his untiring energy and benevolence. Dalhousie University for many years will serve to keep fresh in the minds of her students and of all Haligonians the memory of one Lieutenant-Governor, through whose efforts, to a large extent, the college was founded on the 22nd of May, 1829.

Lord Dalhousie had been appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1819, and on the 5th of June, 1820, he left Halifax for the Upper Provinces, leaving here many warm friends and ardent admirers. Of his life in Upper Canada, we may notice but one incident which is an additional witness to the untiring zeal in his loyalty to his country. In November, 1827, Lord Dalhousie called a meeting for the purpose of discussing the erection of a monument to Wolfe and Montcalm. The foundation stone was laid on the 15th and the monument was finished in September, 1828, the morning of the day on which Lord Dalhousie returned to England.

In 1830, the Earl attained his full rank of General. He also numbered with his other titles, that of Knight Grand Cross of Bath.

Scott, in speaking of Lord Dalhousie, says, "He was always wise, steady, and generous." In Arche's History of Canada, we find this reference to the Ninth Earl, "He had a reputation of being a proud man, refined and courteous in his manners, and a rigid upholder of the prerogative of the crown." His life was not a long one, but it was well spent. He died in the year 1838.

The title then passed from an illustrious father to a more illustrious son—the great Governor-General of India, but although the deeds of the Tenth Earl are more widely known than those of his father and the record of his life is more easily obtainable yet among all her great men there is not one of which Scotland should be prouder than that of the late George Ramsay, the Ninth Earl of Dalhousie.

N. K. M.

DOUBT.

In considering "doubt," the first necessity that presents itself is to define our subject. Here we find a difficulty; for, as in the state of doubt there is a vagueness and uncertainty, so there is in the word itself the same characteristic evasion of an exact meaning. This then is the vindication of the inevitable haziness which the definition, to be worked out in the succeeding part of this essay, will show.

In order that we may make our position clearer, we will begin by telling what doubt is *not*. In many minds the notion of doubt is confounded with that of disbelief, or rather the name of the former is often misapplied to the latter. In the two there is nothing in common. Disbelief is a positive stand in opposition to some presented idea, theory, or statement of fact, while doubt, on the other hand, is an undecided state which does not at once refuse the presented idea, but without immediately accepting it, holds it off as it were at arms length for a more minute inspection. In fact, the position of the doubter is that which Berkely makes Alciphron claim for himself in the "Divine Visual Language," that of staring a little at the conclusions, while that of the disbeliever is strongly implied farther along in the dialogue when Alciphron says, "If that can be made appear I shall own myself very much mistaken."

Doubt then decides nothing. It is a position of inquiry. When, however, we refuse to accept an idea, even though it be for lack of evidence, we pass beyond the region of doubt and betake ourselves to the positive stand of disbelief. It is here that the generally accepted notion of doubt founders. Those that confound it with disbelief infer that because they have not accepted the idea, their state is still that of doubt, whereas they have thrown the weight of their own opinion into the opposing scale, thus destroying the balance which doubt maintains. We may define doubt then as—that mental condition which holds an idea in abeyance until additional data shall be brought to bear upon it, making it either acceptable or repugnant.

We have said above that "doubt decides nothing." Is it then to be branded as an altogether useless or pernicious state of mind which serves only for the confusion or destruction of truth? By our definition we easily see that the only answer to this

question is a negative one. Doubt is not useless since it holds the idea out for a clearer light, and it is manifestly impossible that that which places a thing in a clearer light should tend to confusion. Again, it is not perniciously destructive; for, since doubt decides nothing, it cannot destroy one iota of a truth presented to the mind.

We may go a step farther, however, and say not only is doubt not useless or pernicious, but it is even legitimate, useful and commendable.

Doubt is legitimate owing to the diversity and individuality of minds. That which appeals to one mind as an affirmed truth may to another mind, whose environment or experience has been different, either lack some of the elements of truth or even contain a positive repugnancy. It is evidently legitimate then that that mind, for which the idea has not all the elements of truth, should hold such idea in abeyance until further data be brought to bear upon it.

Secondly, doubt is useful. It leads to a greater light being thrown upon an idea, thus making its truth more firm or else establishing its falsity.

Finally, doubt is commendable, since it leads to or encourages that individual inquiry so necessary to the growth of the individual mind.

From the last paragraph then it is evident that honest doubt should be followed by honest investigation. And if it causes us, having laid aside prejudice as far as it lies in our power, to examine all sides of the question at issue, its true aim is accomplished.

What now is the end or result of doubt? It says, in effect, such and such a presented idea seems to contain something which prevents its immediate assimilation. What is this something, or does it really exist? The province of doubt is not the settling of this question. That must of necessity be done by the influence of new data brought to bear upon the idea, the function of doubt being in the meantime, as we have already said, to hold the presented idea forth in the light of these new data. Now these data must be either in agreement with the presented idea or else contrary to it. If they agree the result will inevitably be the confirmation of the presented truth, while if they are contrary and sufficiently strong to satisfy doubt a new truth will by them be established. It may be argued that the conclusion arrived at need not be a new truth, but simply a refutation of the presented idea, *i. e.*, showing its untruth. This is in itself, however, something more than we knew before. That is it is additional knowledge or a new truth. To the question then with which we began this paragraph we may reply.—The end or result of doubt is investigation, which leads either to the discovery of new truths or to the confirmation of existing ones.

With particular forms of doubt or rather doubt of particular ideas, such as religious beliefs, this paper has little or nothing to do. In spite of the prevailing idea that doubt in such a case is reprehensible, we call attention again to what we have already shown, that doubt leads to the discovery or confirmation of truth, and hence cannot be wrong. And an idea that cannot stand against the investigation which follows doubt is certainly not worthy of being accepted as a truth by the doubter.

If then doubt is useful and commendable it is to be encouraged. How shall we do this? It may be encouraged by making it our habit to examine presented truths before accepting them, instead of taking them as it were at a gulp as is so often done. The character of the crow and its habits respecting food will serve to illustrate our point in this matter. A young crow, being always hungry, will swallow with like avidity, shingle-nails, wood-screws, buttons, corn, hazel-nuts, bits of pipe stem, or any other substance of convenient size. The action of an old crow is, however, vastly different. Being presented with a more or less edible morsel, it will turn the presented object over and over, at the same time eying it with a profoundly inquiring air. The ordinary mind may be compared to the young crow, which often accepts very indigestible material. The old crow is a representative of the inquiring mind, which examines its food before accepting it. Probably the best way to follow out this examination is by tracing the argument or line of presentation which leads up to the presented truth. By such deliberateness of decision we will not only train our minds to note the repugnancies of an idea, if such there be, but also to a quickness in the confirmation of truth. The mind being exercised in the habit of deliberate decision, will become more quick in its grasp of presented data, and hence, paradoxical as it may seem, doubt encouraged will lead not only to a firmer but also to quicker decision. There are, however, some truths which seem to appeal *in rerum natura* to the mind. Such self-evident or self-existent truths are probably not capable of outside proof, and hence indubitable. The generality of truths, however, are possessed of attendant data which, if examined, will lead to firm conviction either for or against the truth, and such ideas are profitable grounds for doubt and investigation.

Let us now, in concluding, notice to what our discussion of the subject has led us. We have found doubt to be a mental condition of balance which creates or encourages in the mind a craving for truth, and leads to the investigation which satisfies or tends to satisfy such craving. We have shown that it is both useful and commendable when followed to its legitimate end. Finally, these things being so, we have shown that doubt may and should be encouraged, with at least one method of doing so. These then are the conclusions to which a hazy view of a hazy subject has led us.

DUBITO.

A DREAM.

"YOUR YOUNG MEN SHALL SEE VISIONS."

Methought I died and slept a hundred years,
Then, for my sins, I was sent back again
To Halifax. The town look'd much the same
Some of the houses had been painted once
Or twice in th' interval. The Grand Parade
Held L-ngl-y's statue. At the statue's base
Stood pigmies, J-hnst-ne, D-ws-on, Gr-nt and H-we.
Along the streets electric trains careered ;
Still women fumbled and conductors swore ;
And I got out at Morris Street. All round
Swarmed stalwart youths and gladsome maidens fair
Who bore in pride the tiger-striped badge.
Some strolled, some lounged and flirted, while some kicked
A leathern sphere, while some in hard-boiled shirts
And faces clean, looked idly on and talked.
At one side stood a regal home for books,
A hive of study, where, in casements deep,
O'er-glowed with painted windows, pluggers plugged
Till the sun fell and all the land was dark.
The broadened campus held not only one
But two gymnasia, stately fabrics tall
Where the young athlete got his muscle up ;
In t'other one the gentle damsels glad
Themselves disported. From the light trapeze
Hung by their toes, or ran the flying rings.
And laboratories wherein chemists mild
Did fashion uncouth smells. Biologists
Made slides and sections, and with curious arts
Injected *Anonymus Catirs*, and carved up
The harmless necessary garden cat.
A tower I saw, whereout an optic glass
Did peer, out-licking Lick ; and at one side
The Public Gardens did an annex form.

* * * * *
At last I found a red brick building square
O'er-grown with ivy, its blows'd face quite hid.
"Here," said a student, "is the original Dalhousie, as 'twas a
hundred years ago,
'Tis a museum now for c-sp-d-rs, examination papers, * *

* * * * *
And other relics of the barbarous dead
Who thronged these halls in 1808."

COLLEGE NOTES.

THE Wanderers beat the Dalhousie curlers lately by a score of 16 to 10.

MESSRS. GAUVIN & GENTZEL are doing the photographing for all three of the graduating classes—Arts, Law, and Medicine.

DR. and Mrs. Forrest were "At Home" to the graduating class on the evening of March 3rd. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

THE students of the Third and Fourth Years enjoyed a very pleasant evening at the "At Home" given by the Principal of the Halifax Ladies' College on the evening of February 18th.

LAW exams. are over and the students are scattering far and wide, some to fight their own life's battles, some to put in time until another session comes round ; the rest to do—well, most anything that comes the way. The stillness in the north end of the building is now almost oppressive.

THE Maritime Y. M. C. A. Convention met at Amherst, Feb. 17th-20th. Mr. Hibbert Read, our Y. M. C. A. president, represented us there. We were represented at the International Student's Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, by Mr. G. E. Forbes, president elect for next session. Both conventions were excellent.

THE executive of the Glee Club are out with their annual offer of a prize for the best composition suitable to be sung at their annual concert. The prize is two dollars. The composition may be on any subject of college interest. Here is a chance for our poets to distinguish themselves—perhaps immortalize would be better, or canonise, *vide* St. Carey—and at the same time to assist in a good cause. The contributions should be sent to the Secretary of the Glee Club as early as possible.

AT the request of the Hon. Mrs. Montgomery-Moore, the students occupied the gallery in the Academy of Music during the presentation of the tableaux vivants in aid of Lady Aberdeen's plan for securing good literature for the poorer classes in our land. The tableaux were very fine—perhaps the best ever presented in Halifax. We had a grand time. Our orchestra and chorus were much superior to anything to which an academy audience has been treated for years, and it is doubtful if they will hear the like until they hear us again.

THRE is still quite a heavy balance against the "At Home" Committee which must be met in some way. We are sorry that there are so many who think more of a dollar than they do

of the good name of this college. There are a sufficient number of students who have not paid to wipe out the balance, and thus help the committee out of an awkward position. We trust that all such will send in their dollar at once. Some of the law students may have neglected to do this before leaving the city. Any such would confer a great favour on the committee by remitting.

College Societies.

On the evening of February 11th, Capt. J. Taylor Wood favored the students of the Philomathic Society and their friends with an account of his exciting experiences as captain of the blockade runner, *Tallahassee*. Early in the war between the States, Mr. Lincoln closed the few good southern ports. Of these, Wilmington is the best. Here, the *Tallahassee* was fitted out in the summer of 1864. At the third attempt, the *Tallahassee* succeeded in passing safely the fifteen or twenty steamers then blockading that port. Two steamers gave chase. The race was exciting, but in a few hours the *Tallahassee* left them behind. Later, Capt. Wood captured and burned the *William Bell*. On one occasion the *Tallahassee* came to Halifax. The law allowed her to remain in port only twenty-four hours. On a very dark night, a pilot guided her out of the harbor past two cruisers which were watching for her outside the harbor.

We heartily endorse Dr. Forrest's words, when tendering the thanks of the meeting to Capt. Wood, that history is interesting at all times, but doubly so, when heard from the lips of the men who make history.

The last meeting of the General Students for this season, was called for Saturday evening, February 19th. Mr. Sedgewick presented the report of the "At Home" committee. This showed a small deficit, but some collectors were yet to be heard from, and it was hoped that their contributions would pay off the remaining debt. A vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. Sedgewick and Hebb, and all others who actively contributed to the success of the "At Home."

But the most important matter discussed at this meeting was the unfortunate state of the finances of Dalhousie College. For bettering this, Mr. McRae proposes a comprehensive and practical scheme. This is to address personally the monied men, not only of Nova Scotia, but of Canada, stating the needs of our college and asking for aid. Mr. McRae's scheme was unanimously endorsed by the meeting. A committee was

appointed, who will spend some time in Halifax after examinations are over, preparing these letters. A tax of twenty-five cents is imposed on each individual to defray the expenses of postage, stationery, etc. Let us, one and all, render the committee every assistance in our power to further this project, which cannot but result in good to our college.

A committee was also appointed to interview the City Council, for the purpose of securing a lease of the property in front of the college at a nominal rental. If this fails, the committee are to propose to the governors of the college, that a part of the college funds be invested in this land. The gymnasium fee exacted now from the arts students, and an additional two dollars per student from the law and medical students, would pay the interest on the investment.

A LARGE audience assembled in the Munro Room, Sunday afternoon, February 21st, to hear the Rev. Mr. Dobson discourse on "The Social Conscience." A fitting introduction to the subject, was the reciting of the soliloquy in Richard III. The soul is but a part, and is made in harmony with the universe. Conscience says, one owes it to the plan of one's soul to the powers and possibilities placed in one, to the universe, to everything material and spiritual, to do right. Conscience is that in the human soul which determines the rightness and wrongness of motives, and produces the feeling that one ought to choose the right and reject the wrong. Action and judgment are excluded. The former is merely the means by which motives are made to bear fruit, the latter implies the education of conscience, which is impossible. In Political Economy one meets the precept that every man should count as one; no man for more than one. Compare the masses in the slums of London and Queen Victoria. The former it is impossible to treat as individuals the latter counts for vastly more than one. Kant says, "Never treat humanity in yourself or in anyone else as a thing, but always as a person." The difference between a person and a thing is, that a thing expresses its value by its present utility; a person is that which has a will and a personal consciousness, a definite relation to the universe. One man has the same faculties as another, nay, even the same as Christ Himself. Sin is ignored because it is not human nature. Take then, these two principles into life—count no man as more than one, and let every man count as one—treat humanity in yourself and in everyone else, never as a thing, but always as a person.

On the evening of February 25th, the seniors and juniors met to discuss the important question of Home Rule for Ireland. The motion was: "Resolved, That Home Rule be extended to Ireland." The seniors, represented by Messrs. Munro, W. A.

Ross, Sedgewick, supported the motion, and were opposed by Messrs. T. Ross, Davis, and Outhit, representatives of the juniors.

The debate was opened by clearly defining the principle of home rule, "when in a nation or in a heterogeneous empire one nation or representative section of the people is differentiated from the empire by race, custom and history, it should be extended a system of home rule." England herself is the cause of the animosity of the Irish to England. The Irish are exceedingly patriotic, and are both able and eager to govern themselves. If Ireland is ever to progress, their oppressive system of land tenure must be improved. The landlord asks a rent that the tenant cannot and does not expect to pay. The result is eviction after eviction in the course of a very few years. To this cause emigration is largely due. Remove the cause by a good system of home rule, and the Irish will remain at home to build up their own country. Ireland should have control over its own local matters. The difficulty of Irish members sitting in the Imperial Parliament could be overcome by debarring them from voting on matters affecting England and Scotland only.

The opposition contended that the celtic nature of the Irish is too excitable for self-government. This is patent from the fact that among all the illustrious men Ireland has produced, there is not a single great statesman. According to later reports rents are much better paid than formerly, and during the past few years a vast improvement has been made in the system of land tenure. During a former period when Ireland was governed by a measure of home rule, matters were not in such an exceedingly prosperous condition. The motion was lost by a small majority. Mr. Ramsay performed the duty of critic.

THE regular spring meeting of the D. A. A. C. was held in the Munro Room, on the afternoon of February 19th, President Putnam in the chair. The first business was the reception of the report of the Treasurer. Mr. MacIlreith reported a small balance in favour of the club. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:—

Honorary President, Dr. Forrest; *President*, Allison Cumming; *Vice-President*, M. J. McPherson; *Secretary*, A. H. S. Murray; *Secretary*, R. T. MacIlreith; *Executive Committee*, N. G. Murray, J. L. Douglas, D. Jardine, E. Roach, L. Cock; *Ground Committee*, R. T. MacIlreith, A. H. S. Murray, W. S. Gray; *Representatives on Football Championship Committee*, R. T. MacIlreith, Allison Cumming.

A departure from the usual custom was made in the appointment of the captain for our football team in the spring instead of

in the fall after college opens. Allison Cumming was elected to this position. The advantages of this step are very apparent, and the wisdom of the club's choice must commend itself to every one. After considerable discussion on the matter of grounds the meeting adjourned.

Exchanges.

THE last number of *The Varsity* contains some interesting articles, among them "Some Aspects of College Life at Yale." "My Father's Fame" also is bright and well-written, and supplies the lack, so often felt in college journals, of fiction.

Queen's University Journal contains several good articles. "Horace and Persius," for fact, and "Auntie," a character sketch of an old Scotch woman, for fiction, are both good, and "Recent Fiction," containing short reviews of late novels, should induce many to read the books themselves, a good thing for students who are too apt to forget the claims of current literature.

IN *The Presbyterian College Journal*, of Montreal, is an article on the Chinese question, by Rev. George R. Maxwell, M. P. for British Columbia, also a good article on Wordsworth's Poetry, by Prof. Wm. Crocket, M. A., of Morrin College, Quebec. "The Aim of a College Education," an address delivered before the Philosophical and Literary Society by its President, is good, and "Talks about Books," is a strong and comprehensive article. Altogether this number is an especially good one.

OTHER exchanges are the *University, Monthly, McGill Fortnightly, Manitoba College Journal, The Student, The Owl, Herald, Niagara Index, Sunbeam, Triangle, Oak, Lily and Ivy, Vox Wesleyana, and Academy Review*.

Personals.

REV JOHN MACINTOSH, B. D., M. A., '96, has received a unanimous and hearty call to St. Columba congregation, Hopewell, N. S.

WE are sorry to learn that Rev. A. H. Foster, B. D., M. A., '97, of Riverside, N. B., has been laid aside for a few weeks by sickness. He is rapidly recovering.

REV ROBERT GRIERSON, B. A., '90, has been appointed by the Foreign Mission Committee of the Maritime Synod of the Presbyterian Church to labour in Korea. Mr. Grierson is eminently qualified to fill the position of Medical Missionary in that far-off land where a worthy son of Dalhousie, the late Rev. W. J. McKenzie, has already laid down his life in the interests of humanity. After graduating from Dalhousie he studied in the Presby-

terian College in this city, graduating in '93. For the next four years he studied at the Halifax Medical College, finishing in '97 with the degree of M. D., C. M. During the past summer he took charge of the hospitals of the Deep Sea Mission at Battle Harbour and Indian Harbour, on the coast of Labrador. This winter he spent in the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, Lexington, N. Y., and took lectures at the New York post-graduate Medical School and Hospital. He leaves for Korea in the early part of the summer in company with Mr. W. R. Foote of the Presbyterian College.

Dallusiensta.

PROF.—I would not use a "quid" that way Mr. Mackay.

WHY is Blondy M'-d-n-ld a curious phenomenon? Because he is red and green.

It is said that Homer was so well pleased with the recent victories of the St. John hockeyists, that he missed a whole French lecture.

POLITENESS is always to be commended, but we think that W--d--n overdid it when he prostrated himself at the feet of the young lady on Spring Garden Road.

FRESHMEN take warning from the fate of P-s-a. The gallantry of this young man led him into the wilds of the west end. The timely appearance of the citadel led him home at the early hour of three A. M. Next morning he invested in a Guide to Halifax.

CUPID (at C. E.) Shakspeare says:

Men's evil manners live in brass,
Their virtues we write in water,

but dear brothers and sisters / do not agree with Shakspeare.

AT the rink:—1st young lady: "How are you going to get home?"

2nd young lady: "Perhaps I shall take a car."

1st young lady: "There are different kinds of cars you know; some are electric, but I know of at least one Carr that is magnetic."

PROGRAMME enjoyed by McD. (W. S.) at the Academy:

Fra Diavolo, Act I., put on by Jaxon Co.

Richard III., Scenes I. and III., edited by Tawney.

Fra Diavolo, Act II

Richard III., Sc. III.,

etc.

MISS —, (singing).

O were I sovran o' the globe,

Wi' thee to reign, wi' thee to reign,

The brightest jewel in my crown,

Wad be *McQueen*, wad be *McQueen*.

McQueen feeling faint, starts up in astonishment.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH used to smoke

The best tobacco grown,

And yet cold pails of water,

They say were on him thrown.

Now Ritchie, freshman, short and fat,

Smokes two-for-five and stumps;

Then sure that hose we have down stairs

Will quench the little chump.

SCENE I.—Philosopher A-d-r-s-n (under the influence of dim gas jet an two Willing Y's.) If you deem it in the interest of humanity I shall—
W. Y. - Oh, Mr. A —, do, please.

Philosopher A-d-r-s-n, with one W. Y. holding ink bottle and other his hand signs the following:

"I —, do hereby promise never to —, nor —, nor —, nor — and never to smoke. (Sgd.) J. H. A.

Scene II.—Philosopher A —, (with chair tipped back, feet on table): Well, Dave, (puff) I think (puff) that "'liberty' is license."

Dave.—I think "each man in his time plays many parts."

AND in those days the Queen of the North sent an invite to her acquaintances saying "If you are willing, come," and H-bb (not the beardless youth) rejoiced to have one. Then said H-bb, I will elongate the lists of G. W., and he sent unto G. W. an invite, "If thou art willing, why come." Now G. W. bit, for he is a lover of festivities (and good things of the table.) But it came to pass that H-bb made a journey into a foreign land (where they are unto him), and said unto her that dwelt there "behold I have roped in G. W. So he is green." Then he arose and departed, but she unto whom he had spoken did as is natural to her kind, and gave her secret unto another for safe-keeping, but the another was of the clan M-ck-z-e, and when G. W. came (as the custom was) to see her she said unto him "thou art pulled," then G. W. "smelt a rat," and rose up in haste and gat him into his own country, and took unto himself ink and paper and wrote to the Queen of the North saying "I am not willing, why should I come, from H-bb," but this was a lie and the truth was not in it, for at the time appointed H-bb trimmed his beard and arrayed him to go. Then said G. W. "Lo I am in the swim." I will go with thee. Only come to the Queen Hotel that I may see a man, behold the order! Then was the face of H-bb smeared, and then was sand inserted in his eyes; for the man was not to be found. Why should he be? Then said G. W. to H-bb, tarry thou here in the smoking room till I seek the man in his room, but G. W. ingratiated himself with the hotel attendants who let him out secretly by a door, and he gat him away on his feet to his haunts, and had a very pleasant evening indeed. But with H-bb heavily went the time, until the Deacon who was near said, "Of a surety thou art pulled, thou hast it in the neck. Depart." Then H-bb left his post, but at the festivities they knew "how the land lay," and greeted him as one who cometh unexpectedly (though secretly glad to see him). Here endeth the tale, ponder reader it well, lest men "from Cape Breton over" set thee also too great a pace.

LAW FACETIÆ.

CAM—RON: If I were as full as you I'd go home.

Ch—ch: Mosie aint's full as that.

KILL—HAM: My brain is all on fire.

Ir—in: What's the matter—feeling light-headed?

BREATHE—HOUT: Do wet days make you feel gloomy?

Jam-son: Oh, no; it's the dry clothes I complain of.

E—HART NICKLE: My family used to be a very proud one.

Jacky Bo—yd: That was before you were born, I suppose?

It is understood that Judge Lahey has taken a cursory look at his notes and done some desultory reading.

WILD ALF, alias Fer-Fer, declares that there is more than an ordinary friendship between himself and the "school-marm" (?)

LAURIER : Look here, B--yd, are'nt you walking a little crooked ?

B--yd : I don't see why I should. I haven't taken anything but straight whisky.

STIPD. MAGST. F--DING : The officer found you hiding in a barrel in a cellar. You certainly could not of had any honest intention in view.

Wad--le : But the barrel was empty your honor.

P--RDY : "I cannot, cannot, thankful be,
Don't ask me to I beg : '
Thanksgiving never comes, but see
Some fellows pull my leg.

OK'S-- (loaded) : First I went to college, then I took a stroll, then I went to the "student's club" and drank beer, and from there I went to the P. S. ; that's as far as I can remember--hic, consequently I must find myself in the "jug" (P. S.)

NEWCOMER : I am deeply interested in the new gold discoveries.

Portsell : You don't think of going to the Klondike, do you ?

Newcomer : Oh, no ! But I thought of advertising that I should be glad to communicate with any successful miner who might have an unmarried daughter.

ROB--SON : I am in the habit of investigating things for myself, and in the matter of my rights and duties as a student, and as to my vote on any question, I take no man's *ipsi dixit*.

Sea-lily-- (bristling up) : Neither do I. That's something I won't take from nobody. If any man was to call me an *ipsi dixit* he'd get it in the neck.

GEORDIE : Are you studious Killham ?

Killham : Frightfully. Just think of it, last night I was in my room and didn't even have time to go to bed.

Rich--son : What makes you think me a fool about women ?

Sammy F--ot : Because you're silly enough to think that you know all about them.

B--LTS (at North St. Station heavy with Christmas cheer, confidently to ticket agent), where does she go ?

T. Agent : East, going ?

B--lts : Yep, gimme a search warrant.

T. Agent : Ain't got none.

B--lts : I'll search this person without one, (and falling upon himself proceeded to go through all the pockets his hands could remember from long practice in lucid intervals), can't go, he said at length, you needn't flag her.

T. A. : Why ?

B--lts : Haven't got my money back from the laundry yet.

NOTICE --We have been informed, that some of our friends, who have received notices in this department, are annoyed with us because they have not been written up more fully ; to these we beg to say that our intentions were of the very best, and we are sorry to have in any way offended them, but we are sure that they will see that with the large number of celebrities in the law school this year, many of whom received no "space," it was impossible for us to do as they wish. We trust this statement will put us right with our clients.

Medical Department.



AMONG those who have been most intimately connected with, and who have been most zealous in advancing the best interests of the Dalhousie Medical College, none perhaps is more worthy of mention than the gentleman whose picture accompanies this article.

DR. EDWARD FARRELL was born in Dartmouth in the year 1842, and it may be observed that he has proved a notable exception to the

rule that "a prophet is not without honour save in his own country." He studied medicine at Columbia University, and graduated in 1864. He then tried the competitive examinations for the house-surgeonship in Bellevue Hospital and was the successful candidate, later he occupied the same position in Charity Hospital, and in the discharge of the duties connected with these positions he spent his first two years after graduation. Upon quitting this position he returned to Halifax and opened an office, where he quickly gained the confidence of the people and developed a large practice.

Shortly after his return to Halifax he was appointed surgeon to the Victoria General Hospital, and in this capacity he has gained his greatest reputation. He has been an almost invaluable man to this institution, and his success as a surgeon has added greatly to the confidence placed in the hospital. In 1868, in cooperation with Dr. Reid, he reorganized the Dispensary, and to him is largely due its present efficiency. It is certainly an enviable honour to have participated in the founding of an institution which affords such an amount of relief to suffering ones who cannot purchase medical attendance for themselves.

In 1868 the Medical Society of Nova Scotia was reorganized,

and in 1872, by an Act of the legislature, the Provincial Medical Board was established. The founding of the College received mention in a previous issue, and also Dr. Farrell's early connection with it. He was one of the first instigators of the movement, and became one of the first lecturers, ever since he has been most sedulous in promoting the welfare of the college, contributing of his time and energy with such an unselfish benevolence as will insure him the lasting gratitude of all who are in any way attached to the institution.

Although it is in his profession that Dr. Farrell has gained his greatest reputation, yet he is also well known as a public man. He represented the County of Halifax in the Local Legislature from 1874 to 1878, and during the latter six months of the term was a member of Mr. Hill's cabinet. In 1891 he was a candidate for the Dominion house. He carried on a vigorous campaign, but both he and his colleague were defeated. In the following year he went to London as a delegate for Nova Scotia at the International Congress of Hygiene. Since then to the present time he has continued attending to his practice in the city, lecturing on Surgery in the College, and still fulfilling the duties of surgeon to the hospital.

It is impossible in our short space to give many details in the Doctor's career. Nor do we consider it to be in good taste to give any elaborate eulogy upon him while he continues to go in and out among us, but, in conclusion, will express our fondest desire that he may long be preserved in health and strength to continue his labours in that profession which he has graced and adorned.

A NOVEL WAY OF PREPARING FOR AN EXAMINATION.

Strange and amusing incidents occur from time to time in the routine of college life which help to break its monotony and assist in swelling our fund of mirthful recollections. One of these, which happened in our own college not so very long ago, I am about to relate. The spring examinations,—which senior students look upon philosophically, but the mere mention of which causes cold chills to pass down the spinal column of a freshman,—were near at hand.

To none of the benighted first year men were these examinations, particularly that of Junior Anatomy, a greater source of uneasiness than to a stalwart youth reared somewhere, I believe,

in the wilds of Pictou. He had "ground" his bones until he was bleary-eyed and sick at heart, yet his anxiety increased as the fateful day approached.

Now, it happened that about this time two celebrated fistic champions had settled their differences of opinion in the roped arena, and our hero had read of the elaborate preparations, in the way of "cold baths," "rub-downs," etc., which they made on the morning of their ordeal. An idea, *mirabile dictu*, entered the brain of our Freshman, and he reasoned thus: These men were about to engage in a physical contest and such preparation was good for them. I am about to participate in an intellectual struggle, and as the intellectual is based on the physical, it is what I also need. On the morning of his first examination he arose at 6 A.M., and milk-men and others who were out at that early hour were surprised to see a tall, rosy cheeked young man rushing madly in the direction of the North-West Arm. Having returned, after a run of two miles, he took a warm bath, and had his room-mate rub him vigorously with coarse towels for fifteen minutes. His dinner consisted of a small quantity of beef-tea. Then came a cold bath (temp. 65°) and another rub down. Our intellectual athlete then dressed himself lightly, entered examination hall, and proceeded to dispose of the questions of the wily examiners. Upper cuts, right hooks, jabs and the like, were brought into requisition, until at length he proudly closed his paper and smiled triumphantly at the examiner, who read it carefully, and placed beneath his name the respectable number, 65.

HIS BROKEN LEG.

Science often stumbles over the simplest difficulty; indeed simplicity unexpectedly encountered is what most easily takes its breath. The proceedings of the Royal Society of London were not taken so seriously one hundred and fifty years ago as they are now.

A sailor who had broken his leg was advised to send to the Royal Society an account of the remarkable manner in which he had healed the fracture. He did so. His story was that, having fractured his leg by falling from the top of a mast, he had dressed it with nothing but tar and oakum, which had proved so wonderfully efficacious, that in the course of three days he was able to walk just as well as before the accident.

This remarkable story naturally caused some excitement among the members of the society. No one had previously suspected tar and oakum of possessing such miraculous healing powers. The society wrote for further particulars, and doubted, indeed, whether the leg had been fractured. The truth of this part of the story, however, was proved beyond the shadow of a

doubt. Several letters passed between the Royal Society and the humble sailor, who continued to assert most solemnly that his broken leg had been treated with tar and oakum, and with these two appliances only.

The society might have remained puzzled for an indefinite period had not the honest sailor remarked in a post-script to his last letter,—"I forgot to tell your honors that the leg was a wooden one."

STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

One might be led to think that owing to the infrequent reports given in the GAZETTE that the Medical Society was not in a flourishing condition this session. Such an impression is not consistent with the facts. Under the direction of President Archibald every meeting has been a decided success. The executive committee departed from the usual custom, in asking some of the prominent clergymen, resident in the city, to address us; all of whom kindly consented. This proved a very pleasing feature of our course of lectures, and we hope it will not be forgotten next year.

We must not fail to mention the meeting of December 17th. The "Xmas racket" has always been looked forward to as the most brilliant meeting of the session. On that occasion the medical students, as well as many others, came to have a jolly good time. They were not disappointed. Not only was it the most successful meeting of the session, but if we mistake not, the most successful in the history of the society. A lengthy programme was prepared by the entertainment committee, and was most successfully rendered. Besides the contributions of students, consisting of quartettes, piano solos, etc., the society was favoured by some choice selections from friends in the city, not connected with the society. Readings by Miss McColough, Miss Hayes and Miss Reid, and a solo by Miss Clark, were highly appreciated. The solos by Messrs. Hebb, Shute, Cummings, and the genial Doctors Smith and Gow, added much to the success of the evening.

A very interesting meeting was held on the evening of January 21st. Besides receiving the report of our representative to the McGill dinner, we were favoured with an address by Dr. Jas. Ross. His subject, "Health and Personal Beauty," is one which should draw a large audience, but it was plainly noticeable that those most in need of the latter were unhappily absent. The doctor denounced the materials commonly sold for cosmetics, and recommended a plentiful supply of the better grade of soap as the best way to attain that beauty of complexion which all admire but few possess.

On January 28th, Rev. Wm. Dobson was the speaker. His remarks on "The Ultimate Test of Spiritual Truths," was interesting and instructive. He paid a glowing tribute to the medical profession by placing it second to none; the Christian ministry not excluded.

On the evening of February 4th, Dr. Reid, who has always been a warm friend of the Society, addressed us. This lecture was of a scientific nature, and his illustrations, by means of a magic lantern and other views, commanded the closest attention of his audience.

The meeting of February 11th was conducted by the students. On this night, a very successful debate took place. Mr. M. T. McLean moved the following resolution: "Resolved, That the character of Napoleon I. was not worthy of admiration." Mr. Wm. Dymond acted as the champion of Napoleon, and made a good speech. Messrs. Sivright, Atkinson and others followed. The resolution was carried by a majority of 11.

February 18th, we had the good fortune to have the Rev. Dr. Foley address us. "Mediaeval University Life," the subject of the Rev. gentleman's remarks, proved to be one of more than ordinary interest, and was presented by the speaker in a very graphic manner. Paris, he said, was the centre of learning during this period, and here the scholars of Europe come to complete their studies. He depicted the mode of life in the great French University, and the chief characteristics of the student of different nationalities in attendance. This was also the recognized school of medicine at the time, and here the medical attendants of the crowned heads of Europe were educated.

Medical Briefs.

FR-S-R has again visited the place of his birth. The boys say it is a fair school teacher he goes home to see.

AT-K-S-N has recently become particularly interested in surgical dressings. He now *whirls* around one of these wards in the hospital most of his spare time.

FOLLOWING Prof. M's suggestion, three freshmen and two sophs. are to be taken into the dissecting room and their gall producing apparatus examined. Look out for some startling announcement later.

THE foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the micro-organisms have no place to lay their heads since Goodwin and Shaw have shaved off their whiskers.

L. FA-R-LL: Dr., how long must you shake the patient before administering this medicine?

Dr.: Why, Mr. F., you only shake the medicine.

SINCE hearing Prof. Murray's lecture, "A wife or a library, which?" Taylor and McLean are conducting themselves creditably. The lecture, however, was too late to have any effect on "Dan" and Morton.

PROF. OF CHEMISTRY : The principal source of Phosphorous is apatite. Freshman (looking at his fellow lodger) : Is it the presence of phosphorous which causes one to have a very good appetite?

J-M-Y R-L-D-S in conversation with the directors of the Dartmouth Ferry service, has intimated that this year he will be content with an extra trip per week, at 1 A. M. Mondays. Next year he will waive his objections to the present order of things. There is already a shadow of something.

PROF. OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.—This is a condition which may be brought on by worry or over-work, mental or physical. It is frequently met with in students about examination times, after severe study. Now, Mr. Shaw, what would be your treatment? Shaw : Pass the student.

Personals.

DR. R. GRIERSON, who has been pursuing a post-graduate course in New York during the winter, is again in the city. We understand his next move will be for distant Korea. He has our best wishes.

HYMENEAL.—Again we have the pleasant duty of chronicling an interesting event in which one of our recent graduates participated. On February 21st, Dr. Robie Bentley, who is practising in North Brookfield, was married to Miss West, of Wolfville. We wish to convey to Dr. Bentley and his amiable bride our best wishes for their future happiness.

We regret to say that Dr. Reid, Superintendent of the Victoria General Hospital is about to sever his connection with that institution. Dr. Reid has been on the lecturing staff of the Medical College ever since its inception, and we trust the above change will not necessitate his withdrawal from active duties in the college which he has served so faithfully and so well.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

C. J. Burchell, W. M. Gould, H. S. Mackay, Fawcett, J. A. Boyd, J. J. McKay, L. F. Newcombe, H. S. Crowe, Geo. Forrest, W. Mackasey, J. B. Carr, Jas. M. Rankine, Dr. Pollok, W. T. Kennedy, Horace Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, John Doull, M. S. McDonald, T. C. Wood, Ruggles, James McDougall, A. F. Robb, Donald Keith, A. Benoit, Wm A. Begg, Miss Huestis, J. G. Munro, G. G. Gandier, Taylor, C. C. Archbold, each \$1.00. Rev. D. M. Henderson, Isaac Gammell, Esq., H. H. Munro, Esq., E. L. Newcombe, A. Morrison, H. H. H. Fitzpatrick, L. P. D. Tilley, F. A. Howay, W. J. Stairs, each \$2.00. N. S. Printing Co., \$3.00. H. V. Jennison, E. W. Lewis, each \$4.00. Aulay Morrison, M. P., \$5.00. F. J. Stewart, \$6.00.

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