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PRINCETON AND ITS INSTITUTIONS.

(Concluded.)

"GEOLOGICAL HALL" stands a little to the west of "Nassau." It is so called because it contains the lecture room and geological museum of Prof. Guyot. Above these are the rooms of the "Philadelphian Society," a religious association composed entirely of students, and numbering at present some 200 members. One department is fitted up as a reading room, and is well supplied with the leading religious periodicals of the day. In the other, daily prayer meetings are conducted throughout the session, besides other religious meetings on special occasions. A corresponding building on the east is known as "Philosophical Hall." It contains a museum of natural history and a variety of philosophical apparatus, among which are two of the electrical machines used by Franklin, and the electro-magnet with which Prof. Henry demonstrated the practicability of an electric telegraph.

The students' lodging rooms or dormitories stand at short distances from the buildings already described. They are handsome, commodious and comfortable. The finest and newest was erected two years ago by a few friends of the College to commemorate the union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S., and was appropriately named "Re-Union Hall."

Recitations are conducted in Dickinson Hall, an elegant building which stands at some distance east of the chapel. It is a fine stone edifice of three stories, and contains a large examination hall, a chemical laboratory, and nine class rooms, all admirably adapted for their purpose, and not surpassed by those of any other college in the land. The cost of the hall and adjoining grounds was over \$100,000, and was a part only of the donation of one of the friends of the College, John C. Green, Esq., of New York. The same gentleman since gave \$120,000 to build a library, which promises to be one of the finest of the kind in the country, and he has recently added the munificent sum of \$200,000 to found a school of Science—so that Princeton may be able, as heretofore, to maintain a position in the front rank of American Colleges. When a Dalhousie student hears of such noble and praiseworthy liberality, and sees its beneficial effects, he cannot but blush at the remembrance of the embarrassed finances of his own Alma Mater; and looking at her diminutive class-rooms, her poorly paid professors, the fewness of her scholarship and prizes, and the insufficiency of her general equipment, he is led to wish that among the wealthy merchant princes of Halifax there might be found some generous individual whom future generations of students might arise and bless as the John C. Green of Dalhousie.

On the southwest side of the Campus are two Halls be-

longing to the Literary Societies of the College. They were erected in 1838, and are considered the finest buildings upon the College grounds. They are exactly alike in size and appearance, being modelled after the Temple of Bacchus in the peninsula of Teos, Asia Minor. The hall on the east is that of the American Whig Society, founded 1769; the other one belongs to the Cliosophic Society which is four years older. Both possess fine libraries and contribute largely to the literary culture of their members.

On the extreme west of the Campus and near the railway station are two important buildings, the Gymnasium and the Observatory. The former was the gift of two gentlemen in New York, one of them the proprietor of the "Ledger." It cost \$38,000, and is thoroughly equipped with the best apparatus. It is open to the students every week day and evening, and is largely patronized. Each student, unless physically prevented, is required to take a regular course in gymnastics. It may perhaps interest some of our readers to know that the present instructor is a Scotchman, George Goldie by name, and is considered one of the best athletes in the country. He receives a salary of \$1,200 per annum. The benefits of such an institution need no remark. When will Dalhousie be able to boast of a Gymnasium? Echo answers, "when?" The observatory occupies a commanding position near the gymnasium. It is a massive stone building, consisting of an octagonal tower crowned by a revolving dome. It cost \$60,000, and was presented to the College by General Halsted of New Jersey. Although not yet furnished with a telescope it is in contemplation to procure one of the best that can be obtained. When this has been done, the new Library and School of Science completed, and other projected improvements carried into effect, Princeton College will be as well equipped as any institution in the land.

The faculty of the College consists of twelve Professors, five Tutors and two "lecturers extraordinary." Among these there are at least two whose names have attained no ordinary eminence—President McCosh and Prof. Guyot. The former was appointed to his present position in 1868. By his removal from his former sphere of labour in Ireland, Britain lost and America gained one of the best thinkers of the age. Princeton is justly proud of having, as President, one who has received such well merited distinction. Since his coming, a vast change for the better has taken place in the College. Under the previous *regime* matters were in a very unsatisfactory state, discipline was lax, and the tone of morals low; the number of students was falling off, and public interest in the institution had greatly diminished. For the first year or two the new President found his office no sinecure. "A freshman," as he himself expressed it, in the ways of American College life, and accustomed to the more rigid discipline of trans-Atlantic Universities, he encountered

no little opposition in his work of reform. But by degrees the opposition faded away, success rewarded persistent effort, one abuse after another was removed, the tone of morals gradually grew higher, and money and men came pouring in until the present prosperous condition was attained. Princeton can now boast of as elevated a tone of morals among her students as exists in any college in the country. It is well known that during the past four years it has received in donations a million of dollars. The attendance is yearly increasing and the general condition of the College is in the highest degree prosperous. It would be absurd to say that all this is due to Dr. McCosh, but there can be no doubt that his influence has largely contributed to bring about the present state of affairs. In person Dr. McCosh is tall and commanding, with a pleasing intelligent countenance, high intellectual forehead and gray hair. His voice is agreeable though his utterance is somewhat peculiar and is strongly marked by a Scotch accent which his students are never weary of good humouredly imitating. He is an indefatigable student and appears to be never idle. In private he is kindly, courteous and hospitable, and his house is generally the headquarters of the distinguished *savans* who occasionally visit Princeton. Long may he continue worthily to fill the Presidential Chair!

Prof. Guyot is widely known as one of the ablest of living geographers. His maps and charts as well as his text-books have made his name a household word among students and teachers everywhere. It is to be regretted that his health is so poor that he is prevented from prosecuting his researches to that extent which is desirable. His course of lectures to the students on Physical Geography and Geology are said to be very fine. In common with those of Dr. McCosh, they possess, in an eminent degree, the quality—which, alas! is too rarely found among scientists—of reverential, devout piety. Nor is this characteristic of the instructions of these two gentlemen alone. With scarcely an exception, the Faculty consists of earnest Christian men who are neither afraid nor ashamed to avow themselves as such. Their whole teaching is pervaded by a sound practical flavour of Christianity, and this without the least semblance of anything approaching to sectarianism. In this respect Princeton presents a pleasing contrast to Harvard and Yale with their positivist and rationalistic tendencies.

The regular course of study extends over four terms of ten months each, and does not differ materially from that pursued at Dalhousie. To stimulate students in the prosecution of their labours valuable prizes are awarded at the close of each term. The aggregate value of those offered for competition during the present year exceeds *four thousand dollars*. Among these are six fellowships, four of \$600 and two of \$250 tenable for one year, which are open to members of the Senior class alone. The remaining prizes are offered as follows, to Seniors, 3 prizes, total value \$260; Juniors 6, value \$510; Sophomores 3, value \$280; and Freshmen 1, value \$100. In addition to these, four handsome gold medals are awarded to the four best speakers appearing in the annual oratorical contest at the close of the term. Prizes are also given for proficiency in gymnastic exercises. The total number of students in attendance during the present term is 370. Of these five are foreigners, one the son of a missionary in Syria, another bailing from Wales, while the remaining three come from that nation which seems almost literally to have been born in a day—Japan. Twenty-five States of the Union are represented among the American students; Pennsylvania as usual taking the lead with her 104 sons, followed by New Jersey with 88, and New York with 70. About 50 are natives of “the Sunny South,” the strife of civil war having happily given place to the more peaceful conflicts of literary pursuits. The Senior Class numbers 82, the Juniors 99, while of Sophs. and

Freshmen there are 90 and 99 respectively. The opening of the new School of Science, which is expected to take place next September, will doubtless have the effect of considerably increasing the attendance.

It would be easy to extend our rambling notes upon Princeton to a much greater extent. We might speak of the musical tastes of the students, of their lively college songs, their quartette clubs, and their serenading excursions through the town; we might describe the peculiar and interesting ceremonies of “Class Day” and “Commencement,” or tell of foot-ball matches with the Seminary students, bonfires, and stump speeches round the old cannon; “cane spees,” mock “burials” of Homer and “Mathew Matics,” and a host of other subjects: but our paper has already grown too, lengthy, and the reader’s patience, to say nothing of the editors, must be well nigh exhausted. Passing over these interesting themes, therefore, we shall conclude with a few practical remarks by way of a moral.

While the course of instruction at Dalhousie is perhaps fully as thorough and almost as liberal, as that pursued at Princeton, it falls far short in one very important particular. We refer to the study of elocution. The Dalhousie students cannot fail to be struck with the great attention generally devoted to this subject in American colleges. It is made a part of the regular curriculum. Special instruction therein is given by Professors whose liberal salaries show the estimation in which their services are regarded. Students’ orations form one of the most prominent and interesting features in the public exercises of the colleges. Gold medals and other valuable prizes are annually awarded to the best speakers and essayists; and in every possible way the oratorical talent of the students is encouraged, cultivated and rewarded. But how different the state of things at Dalhousie! Beyond the scanty and insufficient exercises of the Debating Clubs or Literary Societies, the student receives positively no training whatever in this most important department*. The consequence is that when, in after life, he meets with the graduates of American universities he becomes painfully conscious of his deficiency in this respect. We have had the opportunity of comparing the oratorical exercises of quite a number of students from both sides of “the line,” and are reluctantly compelled to admit that while our fellow countrymen exhibited an equal degree of scholarship and proficiency in other matters, they were, as a general thing, sadly inferior in the art of elocution. Their ideas might be well arranged, their illustrations good, their language forcible and even elegant: but in respect of proper attention to posture, vocal expression and gesticulation, they were generally surpassed by their American brethren. It is high time that this disparity should cease. There is no reason why the alumnus of Dalhousie or McGill should be a less pleasant speaker than he of Princeton or Yale. The difference is wholly due to the neglect of attention to the subject; a neglect which should be suffered no longer to exist. Let the students of Dalhousie take the matter in hand. The Literary and Debating Societies might make a beginning by offering prizes for the best speeches or essays, to be awarded after competition by a committee chosen from the Senate or Governors. This would be an easy thing to do, and would set the ball rolling. Let the students then petition the Senate to grant them similar privileges to those enjoyed by the undergraduates of almost every other college on the continent. It will not be necessary to go outside the University to obtain a competent instructor: no better could be desired than our esteemed Professor of Rhetoric. Under his direction regular exercises in elocution might at once be commenced. Some of the generous friends of the college will be ready to come forward with prizes for the best orations and essays. Let the subject be agitated at once. Success can scarcely fail to crown an earnest effort after so necessary an addition to the present excellent curriculum. Those who are instrumental in obtaining it will benefit not only themselves but the students of our Alma Mater for all time to come. We sincerely trust that this desirable reform may ere long be accomplished. We hope to see the day when Dalhousie shall have its “Senior orations” and its annual oratorical contests: when Argyle Hall, and soon, we trust, the Convocation Hall of the new College that is to be, shall re-echo to the eloquence not of one solitary valedictorian but of a dozen Convocation orators; when future issues of the GAZETTE shall contain long lists of prize essayists and speakers; and when the Dalhousie graduate who in his wanderings, chances to visit Nassau Hall shall be able to display attached to his watch-guard a medal of Nova Scotia gold, inscribed *Causa honoris*. May it come, and come speedily!

*It is not altogether so now.—[Eds.]

A REVIEW OF GAELIC LITERATURE.

III.

In our last paper we referred to the historical value of Ossianic poetry, but it has since occurred to us that few will have candour enough to allow it such a status. However, as far as is in our power to test the accuracy of Gaelic bards, we find them delight in truth. Very many interesting illustrations of this have been discovered during the past century. Ossian describes the burying-place of his grandfather, Comhal and Ayrshire tradition points out the locality of the grave. The late Rev. Dr. Memes, determined upon an experiment, with some other gentlemen removed the overlying debris. The urn in every respect verified the description of the poet. Another similar experiment was followed by greater results. Jain Lòm, a bard of the time of Charles I. tells us of his own conquests over the Clan-Dughail, for whose arrest he received a warrant from the Privy Council, because they had murdered his chief. When he seized them, he caused them to be slain, and (as the warrant required) sent their heads to Edinburgh. About half a century ago the Rev. Dr. Smith, a professed sceptic in all Gaelic poetical legends, arguing from the dryness of the soil in which it was said the bodies were buried that the skeletons must yet be in a state of preservation, resolved to annihilate the credulity of the Gael by causing the place to be excavated. Seven skullless skeletons were found, one of which bore several marks peculiar to the chief of the Clan-Dughail. Dr. Smith had common sense enough to yield to conviction. He immediately applied his time and talent to acquire the language in which so many pleasant tales were couched and afterwards became a collector and editor of ancient Gaelic poems. Although we by no means profess to be credulous, these instances and the many similar ones that might be quoted give us courage enough to assert our belief in Ossianic poetry and many Highland local legends.

The space at our disposal does not allow of a review of the other ancient bards whose works have reached us; viz: Ullin, Carril, Caoilte, Fingal and Orran.

The Bardic Institution measured its verse by accent. We regret that so much talent has been expended in trying to bring all Celtic antiquities into close relation with the Greek and Latin. Desire to establish this connection has been a stumbling-block to many men of real genius. Because the classic languages have a present tense in their verbs, our grammarians have said that the same is the case in the Gaelic. Because those have measured verse by length of syllable and not by *ictus* this must follow the same rule. This kind of forced comparison had reached its climax when Logan declared that Gaelic poetry cannot be scanned. But no one who has heard the beautiful songs of the North will agree in such an indictment. Both the *ictus* and length of syllable exist in the language and generally they coincide; but not unfrequently we find such a line as the following in which they do not agree:—

“Dh' aithnich Cairbre mu chòrr rìgh nan gnomh.”

This is a line of three anapaestic feet and consequently the word *rìgh* is unaccented although it is a long syllable. Many were the measures made use of. Mention is somewhere made (in *Anglia Sacra*, we think) of a Scot who was acquainted with, at least, a hundred different kinds. The measure most frequently used is a trochee followed by two anapaests. In Ossianic poetry we have rhyme as we have it in Shakespeare—to serve as the medium of more than ordinary passion.

Although some of Ossian's poems are given to us in the form of dialogue, yet so low is the opinion which adverse criticisms have forced us to form of early Scottish life that we never believed that the drama existed in his day until we received the testimony of a trustworthy foreign historian. Giraldus Cambrensis tells us that the Highlanders sung and played “in parts;” and tradition corroborates the statement. The drama occupies a very important and no less strange position in Gaelic literature. Its object was to represent as closely as possible actions that had actually occurred, performed by persons whom the dramatist had seen, or by the ghosts of those whose memory was fresh in the minds of the people at the time of the first appearance of the work. Strict regard was always paid to truth and morality.

We have treated of the Bardic Institution at some length, because we deem the time of its existence the most important period in Gaelic Literature.

From the coming of Columba to the 12th century, only a few MSS., now lying on the dusty shelves of the Edinburgh Advocates' Library, remain as landmarks to guide the antiquarian. Then follows an abler series of MSS. preserved in the same library.

These latter treat of theology, medicine, poetry, mathematics and metaphysics. They are written in a careless style; but are not without research and useful information. They are composed in the dialect of the Celtic then used by the schools of learning in Scotland and Ireland. The theological MSS. contain legends, lives of saints, and tales of priests and their wives, with occasional dissertations on portions of Scripture. Those on medicine are chiefly from the pen of the famous Bethunes of Mull, and besides original matter contain long translations from the Arabian, Greek and Latin writers on the subject. “The Celts,” says Dr. McLauchlan, “had a vernacular literature before any other of the nations of modern Europe; and there is nothing but their untoward circumstances with regard to the rising literature of Europe which prevents its growth. It may be here added that the written character among the Gaelic races is that which both they and the Saxons obtained from the Romans; and that its introduction, both into Scotland and Ireland, must have been contemporaneous with the appearance of the Christian faith.”

We have lost sight of the bards now for many centuries. But they were neither dead nor sleeping. Being lovers of freedom, they hated the feudal despotism of the South with a perfect hatred, and preserved in the North the spirit of liberty. Their songs gave no little annoyance to the Kings of Scotland. So we find James II. (of Scotland) and his parliament enact that, “Gif there be ony that makis them fuiles, and are bairdes, they be put in the king's waird, or in his irons for their trespasses, as lang as they have onie gudes of thair awin to live upon; that thair ears be nailed to the trone, or till ane uther tree, and thair ears cutted off and banished the cuntrie.” A similar act was passed in the days of James VI, by which all minstrels who were not in the employ of the lords of parliament or boroughs were to be scourged and have their ears burnt with a red-hot iron. A sad change had visited the bards! They who were the ambassadors and confidants of Fingal were the criminals under the earlier Stuarts. But fortune is as fickle to kings as to bards.

G. L. G.

STREET THOUGHTS—BY A MEDICAL.

In perambulating Granville or Hollis Street, what a number of unsophisticated ragamuffins do I observe busily occupied in the the meritorious manufacture of slides! With what interest I contemplate that youthful sport, particularly when I regard its probable consequences upon the human understanding in general, and the legs of my fat friend in particular! He falls. When I reflect upon the wonderful construction of the skeleton, and consider to how many dislocations it is liable in such a case, my bosom expands with gratitude to a considerate police to whose non-intervention we are indebted for such chances of practice.

The numerous open trap-doors, which so pleasantly diversify the pavement, attract my attention. Never do I bend to close them. The blessings of our whole profession upon the heads of those who place them at our convenience! Each one may furnish a new and instructive page to the Chapter of Accidents. Considering the slushy, muddy condition of our streets, I am equally amazed and delighted to see the ladies almost universally going about in thin shoes. This elegant fashion beautifully displays the conformation of the ankle joint, but to your “Medical” it hath a special recommendation. I behold the delicate foot scarcely separated by the thickness of this paper from the mire. I see the exquisite instep undefended but by a mere web. I meditate upon the influence of cold and wet on the frame, I think of the catarrhs, coughs, pleurisies, pneumonies, consumptions, and other interesting affections, that must necessarily result from their application to the feet, and then I reckon up the number of pills, boluses, powders, draughts, mixtures, leeches, and blisters, that will consequently be sent in to the relief of the fair sufferers, calculate what they must come to, and,—wish I had the amount in my pocket.

PROF.—Dr. Wayland calls conscience a *Faculty*; is the term well applied?

STUDENT.—I think so, Sir, as it always interferes when we are doing any mischief.—*Ex.*

A SHIVER runs through the ranks at the announcement that Professor Loomis' Mathematical Series have been translated into Chinese. Have they not been Chinese to some outside of the Celestial Land?

Dalhousie Gazette.

HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 29, 1873.

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THE Convocation of the University is fixed for the 30th of April. We are sorry it is so late for the reason that it is so very inconvenient for the great majority of the students. Were it only a few days earlier this inconvenience would not exist. The consequence of the present arrangement will be, very probably, a large decrease in the number of "Caps and Gowns" in attendance on the closing ceremonies of the Session. The majority of the students of Dalhousie is from among the teachers of our Public Schools; and, with few exceptions, they are engaged during the Summer Term in teaching. It is a necessity, speaking generally. This state of affairs is also full of promise for the future of our University; for, to what institution is the aspiring nature of the youthful genius more likely to be directed than to the fount of learning which produced the tutor whom he is wont to love and imitate? Yet we find that the convenience of the student-teacher is completely ignored. It may be through want of thought—to put the most charitable construction on the matter. The Summer Term in our Public Schools begins, as all are or ought to be aware, on the first of May. Unless on account of unavoidable delay, every teacher wishes to open school on that day. In fact it is considered by all as irregular if this be not the case. Now when Convocation occurs as it does at the end of this session, the day before the opening of the school term, it is evident that students who wait till the close are placed at a disadvantage, as they cannot arrive at their teaching stations until some time after the opening of the Term. On account of this difficulty many students leave immediately after their examinations, and those who would remain longer have to do so at the expense of no little annoyance and inconvenience, very often.

Now, to obviate this very disagreeable state of things, all that would be necessary, is the intervention of at least two or three days between Convocation and the first of May. This we feel certain could be accomplished without encroaching upon the work of the Session. We hope that in future arrangements, the convenience of the Nova Scotian Public School Teachers, without whom Dalhousie would instantly dwindle down to the numerical insignificance of some of our denominational colleges, will not be entirely overlooked.

THE last issue of the GAZETTE, for this Session, comes out after Convocation.

WHAT THE COLLEGE PRESS SAYS.

"The 'Dalhousie Gazette,' a monthly paper published by the students of Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S., is upon our table for the first time, and we give it a cordial greeting. It is the only college paper published in that section of the country."—*Union College Magazine*.

The GAZETTE is published semi-monthly during the Session, and not monthly.

"The only college exchange we have outside of the Union, is the 'Dalhousie Gazette,' and we hope our acquaintance will be long and pleasant. We can assure them that we take a deep interest in the college news of the British Provinces."—*Virginia University Magazine*.

"Dalhousie College and University, of Halifax, N. S., sends us the *Gazette*. It is one of the prettiest little sheets we receive. It is printed on tinted paper, and is well conducted. Yet we think it makes a mistake in devoting two pages to an editorial."—*College Herald, Pennsylvania*.

"The *Dalhousie Gazette*, Halifax, Nova Scotia, has at least the charm of novelty. This, however, is by no means its only attraction. Its appearance is neat, and its pieces are for the most part well written. The last number contained a rather lengthy editorial on the prospects of Dalhousie College."—*Qui Vive, Shurtleff College*.

We always endeavour to improve by criticism, and acknowledge the justice of such remarks; but we plead that the long editorial was quite exceptional in our case.

"The *Dalhousie Gazette* comes to us from Halifax, N. S. It appears to be very ably edited and deserves a compliment also for its good looks. We should think, however, that a little more *Dalhousiensia* would give it greater local and general interest."—*College Mercury, Racine College*.

Thanks for the suggestion. We say *Dallusiensia*. (Classical).

"The *Dalhousie Gazette*, Halifax, N. S., is our only foreign exchange. We like it very much, and the managers are entitled to great credit in sustaining it so well under embarrassing circumstances. It is a very welcome guest to our table, always."—*University Herald, Syracuse, N. Y.*

We hope our delinquent subscribers won't delay in assisting us out of the "embarrassing circumstances."

"The cheapest college paper on our list, and yet one of the best conducted and most interesting, is the *Dalhousie Gazette* (Halifax, N. S.) It is published fortnightly at only fifty cents a year. At the other extreme is *Cap and Gown* (New York), of the same size, but issued monthly, at two dollars. If this is an index of the comparative purchasing power of money in the two cities, to wish one 'in Halifax' is not so uncharitable as is usually supposed."—*College Journal, Western University of Pennsylvania*.

We were not aware that "Halifax" was proverbial in so "uncharitable" a sense in the Great Republic. We think we deserve more than fifty cents a year, at least from our Haligonian subscribers, for thus raising their character abroad. This unfavourable impression of our metropolis—and country also—seems to be more general than we suspected, as can be seen from the following remarks:—

The *Dalhousie Gazette* (Halifax, Nova Scotia,) has finally been thawed out and is a welcome sheet upon our table.—*The Owl, Santa Clara, Cal., Cal.*

The Californian Boys evidently look upon the "Land of the May-flower" as the *Ultima Thule* of habitable America.

"The *Dalhousie Gazette* though from a cold climate is warm in its matter and exceedingly interesting."—*Virginia University Magazine*.

"From the far away fogs of Nova Scotia, the *Dalhousie Gazette* comes to us. Dalhousie University must be a shining light."—*Packard Quarterly*.

We are just beginning to notice that we do have fogs and bad weather occasionally.

A FEW WORDS WITH OUR EXCHANGES.

AMONG the very best of our Exchanges we rank the *Magenta*, a new journal, published fortnightly during the college year by the students of Harvard College, Cambridge. It is neat in form and interesting in matter; and of the numbers we have received, each appears better than its predecessor; showing the *Magenta's* aim to be high, and its progress a steady one. If we miss the delicate external tint of some of our Exchanges, and the spicy wit of the *Advocate* or much-abused *Yale Courant*, we are repaid by sprightly looks, good poetry, and a general colouring of unassuming independence. Why some college papers should deem it impossible for amity long to exist between the *Magenta* and *Advocate* we fail to see. So far as yet appears, there is nothing like rivalry, or any likelihood of there being rivalry, between them. This is as it should be.

THE *Emory Banner* issued semi-monthly at Emory & Henry College, Virginia, has been sent us. It abounds in short, spirited pieces, average length about a column. Though not at first prepossessed by its newspaper form, we speedily became deeply interested in its contents. We are very glad to exchange.

THE *Westminster Monthly*, published by the literary societies of Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, has come to hand. We are happy to exchange with it.

WE welcome to our table the *Annalist*, from Albion College, Mich., published every alternate week of the college term. It is a thorough students' paper, containing many instructive and lively articles. We think, however, that its essays go over to great and varied a range of subjects.

THE *Student*, from Urbana, Ill., has been sent us, and we gladly exchange. The number lying before us is replete with short and vivacious essays. It is well arranged, and deserves a compliment for its good looks. It endeavours, perhaps, to comprehend too much, being divided into the following departments: *Literature* (discussed in two pages), *History and Social Science, Engineering and Architecture, Local and Miscellaneous, Natural Science and Agriculture* (under which head comes "the study of the Classics") and last but by no means least, *Young Ladies' Department*.

THE *Geysier* of Wabash College is a pleasing little sheet. It is quite profuse in its Locals, Exchange Notes, &c. Friend *Geysier*, we wish you every success, yet when next you begin to spout, don't say of yourself that you "need no *ecconium*," nor tell the students not to loose their voices in shouting your cheers, nor their hats by throwing them among the dancing rainbows, seen in your falling spray.

THE *Bates Student* for February has been handed us. This new magazine is good looking, lively and well got up; being highly creditable to the two students who edit it.

THE *College Mercury* has commenced a new volume. It is as good looking and pleasing as ever. But we would suggest that the Editors revise the motto they have adopted. We consider it a pity that they curtailed it by throwing out the doubting words "forsan et," but it is a still greater pity that they have put out one of "Meminisse's eyes" (having spelt it *meminisse*—vide cover-sheet.) We had once that motto ourselves and are jealous when we see it elsewhere. Yet we have no hesitation in saying that the *Mercury* presents the finest appearance of any of our Exchanges. In matter also it is inferior to very few.

THE *Yale Courant* is a great business paper. It never shows any unnecessary sentiment or affectation, but goes to the point at once. We want more of this practical, honest stamp of journalism.

THE *Virginia University Magazine* is always interesting. Its literary character is a very high one. "Wise and Otherwise" is a capital idea. Nor is the "otherwise" often in the ascendant.

Just received, the *Palladium*. It is quite an ornamental sheet.

Correspondence.

CHICHESTER, ENGLAND.

Messrs. Editors,—

Ere I left the shores of Nova Scotia, I made a promise to one of your number that I would occasionally contribute a sketch of such objects of interest as I might see. Circumstances over which I had no control—v. g. laziness, or was it consciousness of inability—have hitherto prevented me having the pleasure of seeing my thoughts adorning, I mean occupying, the pages of the GAZETTE.

That most delightful of essayists, the Country Parson, has told us something about the Art of Putting Things; I am seriously thinking of electrifying the world by a treatise—as elaborate as popular—on the Art of Putting Off Things. Certainly if knowledge of my subject is a recommendation—though, by-the-way, authors do not generally consider such knowledge requisite—I am the right man for the task.

To return to our mutton, I feel a just pride in the little sheet, which for four years has braved the criticisms of friends—and they are ever the hardest—and the sarcasm of foes, and now, braver and brighter than ever, stands an established and popular institution, proving the triumph of Canadian pluck over malicious prophesy; and I feel that if my poor mite will do any good, it must be thrown in.

It seems to me that a brief description of a visit to Winchester School, which has lately occupied so much public attention in England, will be interesting to your readers, who, I hope, are as numerous as your merits. The first week of this year I spent in the venerable Cathedral town—the *Venta Bulgarum* of the Romans—which gives its name to the School, and many a column could I fill with accounts of all I saw there; but I refrain. The merciful writer is merciful to his readers, and a prosy article has no right, though it has sometimes a place, in the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.

I mentioned that the School had become quite famous lately, and why do you suppose? Simply because somebody had been flogged. The story is a long one, nor will I tell it now. It gives matter for a lengthy treatise, and the London Jupiter has devoted whole pages to it. Shall its Haligonian compeer speak of it in the humble limits of a correspondent's letter?

Winchester College was founded in the year 1387, by the celebrated William of Wykeham, Bishop of the Diocese, and the greatest benefactor of the town. He richly endowed the institution, giving provision for a warden, and ten priests, who are perpetual fellows, three chaplains, three clerks, sixteen choristers, a school-master and under master, and seventy scholars. The establishment continues in the same condition, but now, as in all the other great Public Schools, a large number of boys are instructed who are not on the foundation, and are charged pretty dearly for the privilege. Still the School is very popular, and I was told by one of the authorities, that it was now necessary to put a boy's name on the books at least *seven years* before he would be old enough to enter.

There are now about five hundred students enjoying the privileges afforded by the good Bishop's charity, and of course they despise and contemn those for whom the school was founded—the seventy poor scholars, who are compelled to eat their meals alone, to wear a sort of livery, and generally to regard themselves as servants of their more favoured fellow-pupils. O Charity, what gross deeds are perpetrated in thy name!

I shall not give you a description of the buildings, only saying that they are in the ordinary Anglo-collegiate style, with the inevitable Quadrangle in the centre.

The school-room—which is now only used by the seventy, the others having more luxurious quarters—is quite a curiosity. The benches are of the roughest, and on them, at regular intervals, are deposited coarse wooden desks. In writing or studying the boy must either sit straddle-legs or sideways—neither very comfortable positions. It is in this room that the celebrated motto is to be found,

Aut discere
Aut discende,
Manet sors tertia, caedi.

This is translated in ordinary Winchester language, by "Work walk, or be whopped."

The head-mastership is worth about fifteen hundred pounds a year, and is a sure stepping-stone to a Bishoprick. The fellowships average three hundred, and it takes at least two hundred and fifty a year to educate a boy, who is not on the foundation. The great public schools of England are conducted on a style of extravagance, which I am glad to say is now provoking public criticism, and which must be reformed. In this respect Oxford has set a noble example, and in the new Keble College one hundred and fifty a year is considered a superfluity for a student,—but I am rambling.

I think I have said enough for one letter, and I must think of the promise with which I began.

Before the close of the term, I will, if you like, send you my impressions of Oxford, where I spent nearly a fortnight, and, thanks to some letters from kind friends, had good opportunities of seeing everything possible.

With best wishes for the continued success of your paper,

I am, very faithfully yours,

A. PARKER SEETON.

Dalhusiensia.

A STUDENT speaks of his gown in the following terms: M gown is expensive, because its *rents* are great; soft-hearted, because it is full of *tears*; sacred, because it is *hol(e)y*; interesting, because so many *tails* are attached to it; like Athens because in the midst of *grease*; like a hard argument, because many *knotty points* are connected with it; and candid, because it is *open*, and can't be called a *cloak* to conceal anything.

Certes, it can't be much of a gown.

A Freshman has discovered a difference between whistling in English and in Gaelic.

We were asked the other day, "what clever man is Finis, his name is at the end of so many books?" We gave up in despair.

The largest students' meeting this term was held last Thursday, 27th inst.

The classes in Practical Chemistry are now on the eve of closing. Through Professor Lawson's earnest labours, this course has become very popular, and exceedingly interesting. Long may it flourish in Dalhousie College, and long may the old class-room continue to send forth its sweet savours and delicate perfumery to distil over the whole building. Our students cannot be too grateful to their talented Professor for inaugurating such a course. The want of a complete system of instruction in that branch was long felt by those inclined to scientific pursuits.

Before Christmas, football was played by our students on an average, every second day; since Christmas, not a single game has been played.

A Freshman was lately reciting in the Rhetoric class-room a famous oration, and coming to a place where Britain was described as hugging her dependencies, overcome by the exuberance of his feelings, folded his arms melo-dramatically and gave himself a hearty squeeze. One should always suit his gestures to the subject-matter of his speech.

The Debating Societies have closed for the term. A few faithful Kritosophians met two Fridays ago, and formally adjourned the Club till the first Friday after Examinations. The Excelsiors, however, passed noble resolutions to keep theirs up through thick and thin; but their Committee (unconstitutionally) determined during the course of the next week that it also should be postponed.

Pale and anxious faces are now beginning to appear among the students.

The Seniors have at length pitched upon one of their number to be the Valedictorian of the year, provided the Senate approve of their choice. They are also making arrangements to get their class photographed.

The UNIVERSITY SEAL bears the inscription "VNIVERSITAS DALHOVSIANA, HALIFAXIÆ, N. S., A.D. MDCCCXXXIII." Motto above *Coat of Arms*, "DOCTRINA VIM PROMOVET INSITAM;" on *Coat of Arms*, "ORA ET LABORA."

LATEST SENSATION.—The Dalhousie Gazette Ring. Fabulous fortunes supposed to be made.

College Items.

THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH (founded A.D. 1592.)
Chancellor—Rt. Hon. John Inglis, D.C.L., LL.D., (Lord Justice General.)
Rector—Sir Wm. Stirling Maxwell, Bart., LL.D.
Principal—Sir Alex. Grant, Bart., LL.D.
Representative in Parliament—Lyon Playfair, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.

Professorships in Faculty of Arts.....	15
do. do. Divinity....	4
do. do. Law.....	6
do. do. Medicine... 13	
Total.....	38

The Library contains about 150,000 vols., besides valuable MSS.

Annual value of Fellowships and Scholarships....	£1600
do. Bursaries in Fac. of Arts.....	2000
do. do. Divinity.....	400
do. do. Medicine....	100
Total.....	£4100

During the Sessions of 1871-72 there were in attendance at the University 1832 matriculated students.

During 1872 the degree of M.A. was taken by	46
do. M.D.	17
do. M.B.	70
do. C.M.	59
do. LL.B.	2
do. B.D.	20
do. D.Sc.	1

No. of degrees taken.....	215
The degree of LL.D. was conferred on	5
do. D.D.	4

Total No. of degrees conferred—224

During the present Session there are in attendance at Edinburgh—in the Faculty of Art..... 728 students.

do. Medicine...	652	"
do. Law.....	322	"
do. Divinity ...	57	"

Total.....1759

University of Glasgow (founded A.D. 1450.)
Chancellor—Duke of Montrose, K. T., M.A.
Rector—Rt. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P.
Representative in Parliament—Ed. S. Gordon, QC., LL.D.
Principal—Thos. Barclay, D.D.

Professorships in Faculty of Arts.....	9
do. do. Divinity.....	4
do. do. Law.....	2
do. do. Medicine.....	10
Total.....	25

Annual Value of Exhibitions, Bursaries, &c., £3600.
During the Session of 1871-72 there were in attendance at the University 1349 matriculated students distributed as follows:

Faculty of Arts.....	817
do. Divinity....	72
do. Medicine....	349
do. Law.....	111

During 1872 the degree of D.D. was conferred on	5
do. B.D.	7
do. LL.D.	6
do. M.D.	32
do. M.B.	41
do. C.M.	38
do. M.A.	44

Total No. degrees conferred....173

University of Aberdeen (constituted A.D. 1860, by the union of King's and Marischal Colleges and Universities.)

King's College and University founded, 1494.
Marischal College and University founded, 1593.
Chancellor—Duke of Richmond, K.G., D.C.L.
Rector—Professor Huxley.
Principal—Peter Colin Campbell, D.D.
Representative in Parliament—Ed. S. Gordon, Q.C., LL.D.

Professorships in Faculty of Arts.....	7
do. do. Divinity....	4
do. do. Law.....	1
do. do. Medicine... 10	
Total.....	22

During the Winter Session of 1871-72, there were in attendance at the University 577 matriculated students; during the Summer Session of '72, there were 163.

During 1872 the degree of M.A. was conferred on	32
do. M.D.	26
do. M.B.	42
do. C.M.	42
do. B.D.	1
do. D.D.	4
do. LL.D.	1

Total No. degrees conferred....148

During the present Session there are in attendance as follows:

Students in Arts.....	325
do. Medicine...	243
do. Law.....	21
do. Divinity....	49

638

Deduct attending in two faculties..... 19

619

University of St. Andrews, (founded 1411.)

Chancellor—Duke of Argyle, K.T., LL.D.
Rector—Lord Neaves.
Principal—John Tulloch, D.D.
Representative in Parliament.. Byron Playfair, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.

Professorships in the united college of St. Salvator and St. Leonard....	9
Professorships (all Theological) in the college of St. Mary.....	4

13

Aggregate annual value of Prizes, Bursaries, &c. £2000.

During 1872 the matriculated students numbered 156.

The degrees conferred in 1872 numbered 26: viz., M.A.....	10
do. do. B.D.....	3
do. do. LL.B.....	3
do. do. M.B. or M.D.....	10

26

MATHEMATICS—1ST YEAR.

Tuesday, April 1st, from 1 A. M. to 11 P. M.

THEOREMS.

- (1) A circle of influence will contain a sphere of usefulness.
- (2) A "point of departure" is a necessary postulate to a "line of thought."
- (3) Reasoning in a circle cannot coincide with acting on the square.
- (4) Commercial circles are concentric, their centre being the centre of Interest.
- (5) The Angles as well as the Jutes and Saxons were isosceles.
- (6) If two similar lines of policy be carried out to extremes, they will form, 1st a historic parallel, and finally the point of a moral.
- (7) The formation of a square in military movements was never successfully accomplished before the introduction of cymbals and triangles.
- (9) The ends of a line are points. Reference is kindly permitted to the Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway.

PROBLEMS.

- (1) Describe a family circle, from the baby as a centre.
- (2) Determine the position of the boiling-point on the snow-line.

ALGEBRA.

- (1) Express with Algebraic cymbals, the music of the spheres.
- (2) What powers of the "Devil on two sticks" would you employ to elucidate the functions of the following geometrical series: (A) The horn of the Unicorn, (B) The Triple Alliance, (C) The Austrian Quadrilateral, (D) The Cyrenaic Pentapolis, (E) Six-barrelled Revolver, (F) Century Plant, (G) Millenium.

EDITORS' TABLE.

WE have received *The New Illustrated Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy*, for 1873. It contains portraits—not, perhaps, of the highest artistic merit—of more than fifty distinguished subjects, including Seward, Livingstone, Fred. Douglass, Arnold; with Indians, Negroes, Malays, Mongolians, Arabs, Caucasians; views of the human brain; language of the lips; character in expression; Physiognomy; with sketches and portraits of all the Presidents of the U. S., from Washington to Grant. A capital Hand-Book of 75 pages 12mo. Price 25 cents. S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Received also, *The Gardeners' Monthly*, an excellent horticultural magazine, edited by Thomas Mehan, assisted by an able corps of AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS. Publishing Office, No. 814 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

A Prize Essay has been placed on our table—where it has lain for several weeks, there having been no room to criticise it in the last few issues. The Grand Division Sons of Temperance, of Nova Scotia, some time ago offered a prize of fifty dollars for the best essay on the subject:—"In the present position of the Temperance question, what is the duty of the Christian Church in relation to it?" Samuel McNaughton, M. A., has been the successful competitor. We are very much pleased to find that it is a graduate of Dalhousie who has thus "done honor to himself."

We could not have expected any new arguments or many new facts to be brought forward on this question; yet the subject has been treated in such a manner as to present some of its features in a new and striking light. Although in some passages we would prefer less eloquence and more argument, we cannot hesitate in giving our approval of the general treatment of the topic. The moderate use of intoxicating beverages is shown to be, at the least, a great inconsistency in the character of a professional Christian, when he knows its tendencies. We would add that we consider it equally the duty of the follower of Confucius, Socrates, Mahomet, or he who makes pretence to no other religion than the "Enthusiasm of Humanity," or to no other system of morality than "the greatest good to the greatest number,"—we consider it to be his duty, even for the sake of consistency with his creed to encourage and practice Total Abstinence. In view of the evils of following drinking customs in so many cases, and of the non-necessity of those customs, we consider this to be his duty. But we are sorry to say that in the higher classes of society, as well as in the lower, among ladies as well as gentlemen, there are so many so devoid of philanthropic spirit, or so fond of the pleasures of the palate and alcoholic excitement, as not to forego the use of their wineglasses for the amelioration of the misery of hundreds and thousands in our country. Selfishness is yet the presiding deity of human affairs! On page 13, the magnitude of the liquor traf-

fic is most strikingly shown. Prohibition would make useful articles fill its place in the Custom House. Thus our revenue would not suffer in the course of time, nor would society be subjected to the uselessness and positive evils of the dram system which afflicts it now. The long and loud disputed question of "Scripture wines," is touched upon and notwithstanding the rather questionable authority of the "Princeton Review," we think the essayist holds the most tenable view.

We have been presented with the *Public Ledger Almanac*, by George W. Childs, Philadelphia. It consists of fifty-six pages crammed full of information, scientific and statistical. It is furnished free of cost to the subscribers of the *Public Ledger*.

Received from GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Advertising Agents, and Proprietors of the American Printer's Warehouse, No. 41 Park Row, New York, some specimens of *Printers' Card Stock*. Orders filled by the firm with any quality desired, cut to any size, or in sheets, 22x28 inches, at as low a price as is consistent with the expense of always furnishing the best.

Received, the first number of the AMERICAN EDITION of "Cook's Excursionist," published by Cook, Son & Jenkins, 262 Broadway, New York. It is a handsome journal, consisting of 28 pages of compact reading-matter, to be issued monthly as a "Home and Foreign Tourist Advertiser." Though this is the first number published in the United States, this journal has carried on a thriving existence in London for 22 years, filling as important a position among the travelling classes as the omniscient "Bradshaw" itself. We learn with pleasure that the gentlemen who conduct this useful publication have lately crossed the Atlantic, "endeavouring to extend the tourist system to the United States and Canada." Their system is a most admirable one, almost entirely removing the inconveniences and great expense of foreign travel. To narrate the skilful manner in which this is effected would take up too much space. PROCURE THE PAPER FOR YOURSELF, and learn what an age of progress we live in. Mr. Cook is certainly a benefactor to his species; but if his character is as the "Excursionist" states, something is wrong somewhere: "He is domiciled in ubiquity, he is the incarnation of perpetual motion, his pen is plucked from the wing of the carrier pigeon; he writes as he runs."

Received, the *Report of the Department of Mines, by the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, for the Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1872*. This Report is exceedingly interesting and we are grateful for having received it.

Received from S. M. Pettingill & Co., samples of their card stock. They're very pretty but not in our line.

NEW EXCHANGES.

Student, Urbana, Illinois; *Geyser*, Wabash College, Indiana; *Herpian Student*, University of Nebraska; *Denison Collegian*, Denison College, Granville, Ohio; *Bates Student*, Lewiston; *Palladium*, Knoxville, Illinois.

Letters received since last issue:—Rev. Geo. Patterson; Rev. W. L. Currie; Rev. A. J. Mowitt; James R. Thompson; J. G. McGregor, B.A.; H. McD. Scott, B.A.; Rev. A. P. Serton. (These were omitted to be mentioned in last issue of "Gazette" through misplacement.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS have been received from the following:

Rev'ds J. Munroe, R. Sedgewick, A. J. Mowitt, Geo. Patterson, W. L. Currie, D. McMillan, J. K. Bearisto, J. Hogg; Messrs. David Marshall, James Thompson, James R. Thomsson, A. J. Trueman, A. Gunn, Jas. W. Smith, Walter Mitchell, A. McKay, M.P.P., J. S. Smith, J. H. McDonald, Isaac Matheson, J. K. Ramsay, H. Primrose, C. Primrose, J. W. Jackson, Harvey Graham, Mary Russell, Sherbane Waddell, J. S. McLean, F. O. Corbett & Co., J. F. Muncey, E. Gordon, G. Morrow, J. B. Dickie.

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