

THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.

Ora et Labora.



Dalhousie College and University.

SESSION, 1890-91.

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Editors:
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WE wish all our readers a Happy New
Year: that is, that they may not
become GAZETTE Editors, and have
their holidays spoiled by trying to get out
this number.

OUR READING ROOM.

SOME time ago the committee which is sup-
posed to have charge of the students' read-
ing room, posted a notice on the door,
asking all students to preserve order in the room,
and while going to and from it. Some injudicious
students in defiance of the request, still continued
to block up the way leading to the room after
the bell had rung. The consequence was that a
mass of struggling humanity surged about the
door tearing the papers placed in that vicinity.
However, this has happened but very seldom of
late, and we are in hopes that the students, or
we should say, the two or three students who
are always the ringleaders in the matter, will
exercise a little common sense and remember
that such tricks are never indulged in by gentle-
men. We will therefore say nothing more about
this.

On the last day of the Christmas examina-
tions the boxes and almost all the furniture of
the gymnasium were carried into the room and
used to block up the door. The culprits then
went not out by the door but climbed up some
other way, thus making their escape. One of
the committee happening to come along while
one of the students, who had got in to secure his
clothes, was still in, asked him to take the
blockade away from the door. He kindly com-
plied with the request, and for his very proper
conduct was roughly bounced by some who w

standing by, and who by this action showed that they were at least more interested in the continuance of the blockade than in keeping the room in decent order. The table had been turned upside down and the magazines scattered about the floor. That any student who has the least spark of college spirit or common sense could so stultify himself as to use the property of the reading room in such a manner seems incredible. People are sometimes disposed to overlook the actions of a body of students, especially when they are being relieved from the pressure of examinations, but at all times they are expected to act as rational beings. The difference between the action of the Harvard students who disfigured the statue of her founder and that of these students, is only one of degree. Although we are not prepared to prove who the guilty parties are, yet the circumstantial evidence points to certain persons so strongly that we are quite satisfied that we know some of the few who had a hand in it. And we are pleased to be able to state that only a few of the students do take part in such disgraceful actions. Will not the great majority assist the reading room committee in finding out and proving who the parties are. The *Senatus Academicus* should call them to account, and if it does, they do not deserve, nor will they get the sympathy of any student who takes any pride in our well equipped Reading Room.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

APOLOGY.—Owing to the editors of some of our departments being away from the city during the holidays we are somewhat late in getting this issue before our readers. Promises made by these editors before leaving have been forgotten in the enjoyment of spending their holidays among friends. Our readers will kindly accept this apology for the delay. It will not likely occur again.

ARTS STUDENTS' ROOM.—Rumors have reached us that the *Senatus Academicus* has placed a room at the disposal of the arts students. We are not aware that the president or secretary of

the arts students meeting have received official notice to that effect, but if they have, it would be well to call a meeting in the near future to consider what steps shall be taken to furnish it; if they have not, then they should find out if the rumors are true before taking action.

STUDENTS' SENATE.—What has become of the students' senate? What has it done to show cause for its existence? Does it exist? True, eleven students were elected to that high and honorable position, but we have never heard of a meeting for organization. No president, no secretary, no one whose duty it is to call them together when any necessity arises. Sometimes we hear President Forrest inquiring for members of the students' senate, and some two or three meet him and talk over some question. This shows a disposition on the part of the authorities to recognize it and use it to further the interests of good order in the college. Our senate, then, should lose no time in getting themselves in working order. If they do no more than they have done in the past, it would be as well to discontinue the appointment.

THE GYMNASIUM.—No gymnastic competition has been held, and consequently no medal awarded at Dalhousie since the spring of '88. Of late years very little interest has been taken in indoor athletics. Out door sports have been cultivated more than ever, tennis and base ball added, and the hiring of a ground seems to have become a fixed thing. And at the very time it is most needed—in the winter—exercise is dropped; instructors, the best in the province, have to be dismissed because the classes are not attended; gold and silver medals so kindly offered by the president, excite no enthusiasm; and we believe the result is very hurtful to the students and to the college.

And during "the decline and fall" of gymnastic activity at Dalhousie, the students of Acadia, almost by themselves, have built and equipped a fine, separate building, 82 x 42 feet, solely for a gymnasium. What a stinging reproach. Such a state of things should not exist at Dalhousie. Why can't we have a rousing competition in the spring? "Wake, freshmen,

wake!" Sophs and juniors too. We have no hope for the lethargic seniors. Let the competition be such that it will be an honor even to fail, and remember that the silver medalist one year almost invariably gets the gold next.

Christmas examinations have made the work lighter, and more time can be put on physical training. Do not be branded again by the dismissal of the instructor.

THE BIBLE AS A TEXT BOOK IN COLLEGE.

THE influence of the English Bible in moulding the language of the fireside and market place, in quickening thought, in purifying heart currents, in awakening loftiest efforts, personal and national, has never been fully estimated. It is more than an influence; it is a creative force, and as such is beyond our power to measure. But as our pleasure and profit in the contemplation of the book of nature do not depend upon ability to see all the waves of ocean lift up their hands in multitudinous acclaim, or inhale all the sweet odours of a continent, or hear all the voices in a mid-summer forest, so the benefits of Bible study are not conditioned upon capacity to grasp the truth in all its length and breadth, and depth and height. That King James' version possesses uncommon beauty, wondrous power, and marvelous English, F. W. Faber willingly acknowledges, while deprecating it as the stronghold of heresy. "It lives on the ear like music that can never be forgotten. Its felicities often seem to be almost things rather than mere words. The power of all the griefs and trials of a man is hidden beneath its words. It is the representative of his best moments; and all that there has been about him of soft and gentle, and pure, and penitent, and good, speaks to him forever out of his English Bible." This judgment is fully sustained by the best writers of our mother tongue.

Teachers of English language are supposed to hold out before their students the best models in perspicuity, harmony, and vivacity. Where these are studied with devotion an elevating influence on style is soon perceptible. It is on this ground that the argument for the introduction of the Bible as a text book in the colleges may well be based. "The mingled tenderness and majesty, the Saxon simplicity," of which Froude speaks, as well as the preternatural grandeur, unequalled, unapproached, in the attempted improvement of modern scholars—all are here."

Purity of style combined with richness of thought and imagery stand out conspicuously in Old and New Testament. Who has not observed the absence of all affectation. To sacred writers the message is everything, their own personality nothing. The herald John in announcing himself as "a voice" bringing a message, and of no consequence beyond that, expresses the feelings of prophets and apostles. Nowhere is this more marked than in the record of Christ's arrest and trial. The evangelists never once dip their pens in gall, nor sharpen them with the blade of righteous indignation, even when laying bare the unscrupulous tactics of chief priests and scribes. Their hands display no tremor in describing the procession on the *via dolorosa*, or the crucifixion of the One loved more than life itself. Some one compared their style to the transparent atmosphere which permits the eyes to feast upon a landscape without once calling attention to itself. Surely this is the perfection of style. Addison, recognized as a master of pure diction, can find no words rich enough to express his admiration for the English Bible. "Our language," says he, "has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that infusion of Hebraisms which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in Holy writ. They give a force and energy to our expressions, warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases than any that are to be met with in our own tongue. There is something so pathetic in this kind of diction that it often sets the mind in a flame, and makes our hearts burn within us." Speaking of how "kindly the Hebrew manners of speech mix and incorporate with the English language," he goes on to say: "If any one would judge of the beauties of poetry, after having perused the work of Psalms, let him read a literal translation of Horace or Pindar. He will find in these two last such an absurdity and confusion of style with such a comparative poverty of imagination, as will make him very sensible of what I have been advancing."

The comparison may be extended. Probably more Dalhousie students are familiar with the 9th book of the *Odyssey* than with any other part of Ulysses' wandering. Is there any passage in it at all comparable, for natural beauty, to that portion of the 24th chapter of the gospel according to Luke, known as "The walk to Emmaus"? From a literary point of view what has Virgil to say of the Elysian Fields, and Infernal Regions, that rises to the majesty of the Bible when picturing the great and terrible day of the Lord? Which of the epistles

of Horace contains a passage that equals in discriminating power and sweetness the Apostle Paul's picture of "the greatest thing in the world," or the sweep of the climax found in the closing verses of Romans viii? Or what idyl of the same length as the book of Ruth, reveals so much of human nature, or casts as much light into the gloom of the poor yet pure hearted? Or take the unity of the Bible which challenges the admiration of every thoughtful reader. Whether it speaks the language of Moses or Plato, whether the penman be an instructor in a school of the prophets, or seated on a throne, or a keeper of sheep, or a skilled accountant, or a common fisherman, the testimony to truth is the same. Long centuries creep on apace, witness the birth, development and downfall of empires; but when the contributions to the book gathered from periods overlapping these ages and stretching beyond, are examined, they are found to display one grand purpose. If for no other reasons than its literary attractions the Bible ought to have as much attention in college instruction as Shakespeare, or Milton, or 19th century prose writers.

Another strong claim for its use as a text book is its lofty ethical standard. It demands a clean heart. Its lightnings flash fiercely in the face of the wrong doer. In letters of fire it points out ruin vast and remediless as the inevitable result of moral corruption. It emphasizes what the British public has just set its seal to, that a man by a guilty course injures himself infinitely more than all his enemies combined are capable of doing. When brilliant men are being blasted by self-indulgence, and others, if less brilliant, more numerous, are drifting to the quicksands, is it wise, is it just, to young men who are about to encounter the currents and competitions of life to ignore, during the formative period, that standard of right and wrong which appeals prevailing to the judge and jury carried about in every man's bosom. A college course is intended to prepare men for life's duties and struggles. Not only is this admitted, it is insisted upon on every fitting occasion by senates and governors. It may be gravely asked: Will the sharpening of the intellectual side of a man's nature, while the best means of quickening the moral pulse is ignored, produce the highest type of citizens? I gladly remember that there is a class in Ethics, and a glance at the nature of the work undertaken, as indicated in the calendar, will show how valuable the instruction is. But all such lectures are confessedly only an approach to practical ethics; whereas in the study of the Bible the student is brought face to face with

living characters struggling upward or striding downward. It is this intensely practical aspect of the Bible which gives it its value as a guide to life.

About 22 per cent. of the graduates of Dalhousie have entered the ministry. To those who have chosen other professions, the one golden opportunity for a thorough study of some portions of the texture of Scripture was during their Arts course. Christian parents whose boys enter an institution of learning have a right to claim that the instruction be of the best practical nature. They have a right to demand that the literary food supplied be not drawn too exclusively from pagan sources. In the estimation of not a few men, who judge of an educational mill by the character of the grist when ground, the omission of one or two Latin, or Greek, or even English authors now prescribed, and the introduction of a course of studies on the development of ethics from Moses to Malachi, coupled with a mastery of the principles laid down in the Sermon on the Mount, would produce men that no university need be ashamed of. Many other reasons can be adduced in favor of an unchained Bible in the class-room; such as its vast relations to the history of mankind, and the light it throws on the profound question of individual destiny. Its power to humble the loftiness of man was felt and acknowledged by Sir Walter Scott, who affirmed that "the most learned, acute, and diligent student of the Bible, will, after the longest life, leave the world confessing that the more he studied the Scriptures, the fuller conviction he had of his *own ignorance* and of *their inestimable value*." Had Dr. Halley known the Book he sneered at, Sir Isaac Newton would have been spared the pain of administering the following cutting rebuke: "Dr. Halley, I like to hear you when treating of astronomical questions; but now you are speaking of a Book concerning which you know nothing." A close acquaintance with Scripture would have saved Victor Hugo from describing, "with a strange and scandalous ignorance of the original incidents, the crucifixion by Louis Napoleon, of the Christ of nations." If Prof. Huxley had imbibed the spirit of the Book he attacks, he would not have stumbled over the question of the universality of the deluge, and given Principal Dawson the opportunity to say in an article entitled "Old Lights and New" that "the whole question of universality is little more than a mere useless logomachy, having no direct relation to the facts, or to the credibility of the narrative." If young men were more familiar with the Bible they would be prepared to answer the flimsy objections which, unmet, work incalculable mischief.

If any one should admit the high literary and moral position accorded to the Bible during two and a-half centuries, but dispute its claims as a text book, on the ground that it is a religious book, and as such should be taught by theological professors and preachers, my reply is: So far as the Bible is approached as a Revelation from God its study lies properly outside the Arts course; but so far as it is a vehicle of thought, containing unnumbered facilities, and a moral harvest field where the full corn in the ear of ripened consequences may be studied, its rightful position is within the Arts course. It is encouraging to know that a place has been found for the Bible in the curriculum of Princeton, Dartmouth, Lafayette, and several other American Colleges; and that the proposal to introduce it elsewhere has been favourably received. If Dalhousie students will but urge the claims of the Book of books as a literary storehouse, and a moral force "that makes for righteousness," the academical oversight in relation to it will surely be corrected.

ANDERSON ROGERS.

Yarmouth.

RAMBLINGS.

THE Philosophical Undergraduate is a mortal of odd moods and curious tenses. The other day, in my den, he suddenly broke a long, happy silence in this fashion:—"Consider what a huge, meaty oyster is this same ancient and honorable City of Halifax to me! When I came down here from the old homestead, ten miles back of Waywaybackadie, I said to myself, 'Phil, my boy, here is the chance of a life-time; not only can you fill your head with book-learning at old Dalhousie; but in the town itself you can gather something still more important, knowledge of men! So I began to open my oyster with my eyes and tongue. I wandered about and stared; I rambled like you, and asked questions; around Citadel Hill, the Park, Point Pleasant Batteries, the market, along the streets, the commons, the wharves, the warehouses. Whenever I could get a soldier or a sailor man, or even a loafer of a communicative turn of mind, I would talk to him. You have no idea what I saw and heard.

It was all so new to me, the look of the houses, the dirty streets, the blue-jackets and red-coats everywhere; the big Norwegian barques full of glittering salt, the fishing schooners with their fragrant cargoes, the split cod drying on the racks; the patter of all nations, French,

German, Russian, Swedish; the object lessons in trade, saucy West India brigantines loaded with cocoa-nuts like cobble stones, and puncheons of molasses; white French brigs from St. Pierre; the long, dark warehouses, cramming sugar barrels at one door and sending out kegs of herrings at another. Then the chance of talk, of much and various palaver; now with a veteran artilleryman who gave me the history of his Afghan and Egyptian medals, or a mulatto second mate who wanted me to ship with him to Hayti, "to see how the people fight down there." That brought Legitime very close to me.

It is surprising, once you get beneath the shell, how much juice and flavour there is in the old clam, he went on, with sparkling eyes. You would never believe the amount of local history and tradition that I have absorbed just by prowling around the mouldered lodges of the past, old churches, houses, libraries and so on, and talking to the people that I found there. There is no place in America richer in associations than Halifax. Kings, poets, princes, novelists, soldiers, explorers, have tarried here on their way through the world. If the harbour and the hill ever talk of what they have seen! D'Anville's armada, flying the Bourbon lilies, sweeping in from sea, to find death and disgrace on the rocky shores of the Basin; later the city of Halifax floating up the harbour one June, in thirteen transports, under St. George's cross, the Miemacs watching the big canoes the while; the useless tragedy of *La Tribune* at Thrum Cap; the heroism of the men who tended the plague stricken *England*. What a list of notables, Boscawen, Amherst, Wolfe, Rodney, the Sailor King, the Duke of Kent, the Prince of Wales, Moore, Maryatt, Dickens.

My curiosity led me to make a tour of the factories, the schools, the charitable institutions, and to pay more than one visit to the legislature. I saw the way men associate to make money, to make laws, to make life endurable to the wretched, and severe for the criminal classes; the way they arrange caucuses, weddings, elections, Sunday schools, political picnics, tea meetings, dress parades, big dances, foot-ball matches. I know how these curious creatures men organize themselves in all ways. I have no need to travel, I have the world in a nutshell here. Sometimes, when I look down on the smoky city from Citadel Hill, it seems like my old copy of *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, dirty and ragged, because I have read it through so often

and have worn it out in using it. Its a book I never tire reading, you can't imagine—"

"By the way, Phil," said I, for I saw no prospect of his ending, "where did you stand in the Spring exams?"

"Bah!" said he in wrath, "what an abject, ramshackle soul you have, Rambler! As if the chief end of man was to pass examinations! Believe me, to loaf judiciously is in itself a liberal education."

What could I say to such an eccentric being?
THE RAMBLER.

A VISIT TO THE BOSTON ART MUSEUM.

ANY one visiting the intellectual capital of Massachusetts, the renowned City of Boston, the fountain, (as the Bostonians think,) of all knowledge, should not fail to pass a few of his leisure hours in the Boston Art Museum. I should advise him in fact, to visit that before he had dampened his ardour or exhausted his strength by climbing up to the top of Bunker Hill Monument, the only place where there is no elevator in Boston. To any one interested in high art, or to one who has read much on this subject, but seen little, a visit to a real, genuine art museum is a pleasure that is easier experienced than described. The building itself is handsome and admirably fitted for the noble purpose of containing the relics of past times. The chief features of the museum are the remains of Egyptian and Grecian Sculpture; the Egyptian specimens are less interesting on account of their stiffness and lack of originality; there is a sameness about them which tires one. Most of them representing figures half human and half beast, familiar to all who have read anything of Egyptian art. But what fills one with awe in presence of these images is not the beauty of workmanship, but the unmistakable signs of age which they all show, they all have had their ups and downs in life; they have at one time played their dumb, lifeless, but no less real, part in the history of Egypt, and they have, no doubt, helped to make beautiful to the children of Pharaoh, the ancient city of the Nile. The thought will occur that some of these images may have decorated some of the ancient temples of Egypt even before a beginning was made to record the events of mankind; and a person walking among them feels about two or three years of age, and I need scarcely add, so small as to live in a nut shell. Time has stolen what little beauty they once had, but age has awarded to each and all of them a grandeur and a majesty

so sublime as to win the sincere and humble devotion of every lover of art. You will also notice the same thing in regard to Assyrian sculpture; the pictures, every one has so often seen have not misrepresented them. Those old Assyrians seem never to be satisfied with making single figures; most of the remains of Assyrian art are cut in bas relief and represent groups of horsemen, one behind the other, and each horse and rider followed by an exact fac-simile; the most important statue is one of a king seated on a throne, which, no doubt, was intended for King Ahasuerus. But they, like the Egyptian, lack expression, and with stony eyes stare at the opposite wall and never heed the myriads of visitors who have examined them, praised them, or criticized them, and they have, no doubt, stared that way for thousands of years, and will stare for thousands more: they had looked just that way, though perhaps not quite so seedy, when the ancient empire, which they represent, held in bondage the infant civilization of man; and when that empire had fallen these alone remained to give us some idea of the ideas of their own creators, but the years as they glide over these silent people of stone had each left their impress, and gave to the thoughtful and the thoughtless this lesson, "that the most stable things of man's creation must yield little by little to the silent workings of time." In fact nothing so impresses one visiting a museum of ancient relics as the fact that he seems to be standing face to face with all the centuries that have passed: and the effect is noticeable on every new visitor who comes in. He comes up the step jauntily, pays his fifty cents at the office, sticks his hands in his pockets and feeling in himself the importance of the third vowel, walks in among these ancient figures; the smile and the look of importance vanish, his hands glide out of his pockets, his face begins to lengthen, his mouth opens, and he creeps around from one figure to another the meekest individual since Moses' time. If anything could make those grim images smile it would be a sight like this: but they look just the same though. It is a relief somewhat for one to escape from these to the marble representatives of Greece. With these you seem to have a fellow feeling, their positions, expressions and everything about them seem natural. They carry an idea of perfection about them to the finest detail that wins one's admiration. A few in their stormy periods of life have lost some of their parts as an ear or a toe, and even in some cases an arm or leg, still they can boldly claim a pre-eminence with what is left them. The Greeks in nearly all cases seemed to imagine that clothes on a marble image were useless, and most of the visitors seem to share the same opinion; indeed far from detracting the attention of either the learned or ignorant it only served to call forth closer scrutiny to the hidden beauties of the human form. You do not have the same reverence for the Grecian work as regards age, although they

too, have passed through centuries of sun and wind and rain, and watching the weather for three or four thousand years don't work much better with a marble image than with a human being. One striking feature in this apartment is the busts of the old sages, poets, philosophers and rulers of Greece and Rome; and I think any student of history or lover of ancient literature cannot fail to be benefitted by examining the likeness of the features of the very men about whom they are studying; they are not all beautiful, not by any means, but they all have grand heads, the forehead is high and prominent in nearly every case, and you could easily imagine that men, possessing such domes of thought, could be the creators of a literature that has been the admiration of and a spring of knowledge and noble inspiration to all the races that have followed them, (the above refers to the ancient men of learning,) of the emperors, but a great many of these instead of bearing any resemblance to the renowned man of learning, could compare very favorably with what Sam. Small calls a "bull-necked bar keeper." and indeed as we can judge of them from history many of them deserve no better comparison. It takes quite a while after leaving these ancient people and mixing with the men of the latter part of the nineteenth century, to shake off the feeling of reverence and awe with which the visit inspires one, but in this bustling age we cannot live for the past; and the present with all its urgent necessities, soon obliterates these feelings, but does not obliterate the memory which ever clings to one and by whose potent aid we are able to recall those signs of a dead past, and the recalling them up and imbibing the lessons which they teach, although dumb and lifeless, cannot fail to aid the mind and soul of the student in his aspiration for higher and nobler things. C.

THE XMAS. RACKET.

THE usual Xmas. Racket was held on the last evening before the holidays. A larger and better programme than usual was given, marred by a larger and worse programme of noise than usual. The Examination Hall was comfortably full, and a good sprinkling—or rather bunching, for the boys are timid, and the ladies were all together—of ladies gave the place a bright appearance. Mr. Brehaut, in the Chair, presided with his usual urbanity and tact, no doubt a very difficult task. We shall not particularize; but Jordan's ventriloquism—a new feature—and Congdon's playing deserve special mention.

The programme was as follows:—

1. Solo and Chorus—"Swing dose gates ajar."
2. Piccolo Solo—"Massanello".....J. D. Logan.
3. Solo.....H. J. Logan.
4. Valse—"Souvenir de la Jeunesse".....Orchestra.
5. Solo.....Miss Hobrecker.
6. Cornet Solo—"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.".....A. V. Morash.
7. Male Quartette—"Tarpaulin Jacket."

8. Violin Solo—"Bid me good-bye".....Fred. Yorston.
 9. Ventriloquism.....E. J. Jordan.
 10. Piano Duet.....Messrs. Anderson and MacCoy.
 11. Irish Medley.....Orchestra.
 12. Piano Solo—"Soiree de Vienne".....F. Congdon.
 13. Scotch Medley.....Orchestra.
 14. Quartette and Chorus—"The Bull Dog."
 15. Valse—"Thousand and one Nights".....Orchestra.
- "God Save the Queen."

The concert ended at about half-past nine, and the usual march-out followed. Professors Leichti, Johnson, McMechan, MacGregor, and Seth, Judge Shannon, Drs. Weldon and Goodwin, and Messrs Payzant and A. M. Mackay were visited. Most of those called on came out like men and gave the boys a little speech. The procession ended in the usual manner at the Central Engine House, where three cheers were given for the firemen for their kind loan of torches.

LITERARY NOTES.

BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK.—For the Province of Nova Scotia, 1891. This is the old-time favourite, appearing, as the season comes round, with all the regularity of a natural phenomenon! "Belcher" was first issued in 1824. Its successive volumes are a treasury of local history. A complete set of "Belcher" is not easily secured. This year's issue is exceptionally full of all matters connected with trade, commerce, agriculture, shipping, time and tide, mails, &c., &c. The tariff is accurately given. The clergy lists, the lists of lawyers, doctors, magistrates, &c., are all up to date. You cannot fail to find in "Belcher" all that can reasonably be looked for in an Almanack. For sale by all dealers. Price 12 cts.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.—Prof. J. G. MacGregor, of Dalhousie University, writes as follows to T. C. Allen & Co.:—"At your request I have subjected the new edition of Webster's Dictionary to a critical examination, in the course of which I have turned up some hundreds of scientific terms in different departments of mathematical and physical science. As a result, I may say that in these departments—(1) there seem to be no omissions of either purely scientific terms, or of references to the scientific usage of ordinary words, in the case of words of any importance, and very few omissions even in the case of words of very small importance, which have not come into general use; (2) the definitions in the great majority of cases are clear and compact and represent accurately the usage of the best writers; (3) in addition to the etymology, pronunciation and usage of words a wonderful

amount of valuable and accurate information is in many cases given with regard to the things which the words denote, so much indeed, as to make the work not only a dictionary but a compact and trustworthy encyclopædia. If, in other departments, in which I have not sufficient special knowledge to warrant my expressing an opinion, the editing has been done with as great care and thoroughness as in the department of physical science (and the names of the various distinguished editors give one confidence that it has) the new dictionary is undoubtedly a work of the very greatest value and utility.

GRIP 1891.—At the beginning of each year the intelligent man—especially if he be the head of a family—decides upon the papers he will subscribe for. This is a matter of very great importance, and as the amount thus to be invested is usually limited, not a little thought must be exercised if a wise choice is to be made. Next to the local paper—for no public spirited citizen will fail to support one or other of his home papers—the journal which affords the best value for the money in this country is *Grip*, our natural humorous journal. Its weekly visits, freighted as it always is with fresh, bright and cleanly fun of pen and pencil, are events of the most pleasurable description. In Canadian homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific, *Grip* is hailed with delight by the children as well as their elders, and for all, it is a source of profitable instruction and healthful laughter. The splendid success of *Grip*, which is now in its thirty-sixth volume, is a credit to Canada, for in the opinion of good judges, so far as pith and point are concerned, it stands in the front rank of the world's comic journalism. It costs only \$2 per year, and, if patronage were always granted in accordance with merit, it would be in every Canadian household without exception. Parents who wish their growing boys and girls to be influenced in a right way, should not overlook this powerful agency.

The College Societies.

SODALES.—During the first half of the session Sodales has hardly kept up the record of the past. Owing to deteriorating influences, which are unhappily strongest on Friday evenings, fewer meetings have been held, and, on the whole, less interest manifested in the debates. But several of the discussions by their interest and power clearly proved that there lacks but one thing to make this the most flourishing winter in the history of the society; not greater oratorical ability; not wider information, or deeper insight; but regular attendance. To the credit of the Freshmen we may say they have supported the society better than any other class. Upon all the students we would urge the importance of Sodales. Here we are being trained for life's battle; and what more indispensable in these modern days of free thought and speech, than power to express ourselves clearly and with ease? Sodales is the place to learn this. Freshmen, you have been studying the beauties of Cicero! Sophs, you are reading the most powerful eloquence of the English language in the plays of Shakespeare; Juniors, you have

before you the fiery Philippics of the greatest orator of Greece; with these as our models, and a resolute spirit, we can make the coming debates the best yet.

THE COLLEGE ORCHESTRA.—The programme presented at the Christmas Break-up Concert has been voted by all as one of the best for many years. Much of the credit is due to the College Orchestra which made its first appearance on that occasion. The organization of an orchestra in the college had often been mooted, but it was not till the opening of the present session that the idea assumed any shape. Although all the musical talent in the University could not be got to interest itself in the undertaking, yet a sufficient number were found ready to give their time and talents to the work to make the result a decided success, and give us ground for the assurance that the orchestra has come to stay. Mr. Frank Congdon, Law '91, the leader, is a pianist of a very high order. Besides having wonderful natural talent he has made music a study from childhood, and has attained an efficiency rarely reached by those who have not chosen it as a profession. All the pieces played by the orchestra were arranged to suit the different instruments by Mr. Congdon, except the first waltz, which was kindly presented to the club by Mr. Hopewell, leader of St. Patrick's band. Mr. Fred. Yorston, Arts '94, as first violin, is a strong addition. Without particularizing further, though each player filled his place with credit to himself, we append the names:

Frank Congdon.....	Law, '91.....	Piano (Leader).
Fred. Yorston.....	Arts, '94.....	1st Violin.
V. J. Paton.....	Law, '92.....	2nd Violin.
P. McDonald.....	Arts, '94.....	Bass Viol.
J. D. Logan.....	Arts, '92.....	Piccolo.
G. R. Rollings.....	Law, '93.....	Flute.
— B'gelow.....	Arts, '93.....	1st Clarionette.
C. E. Casey.....	Law, '92.....	2nd Clarionette.

ATHLETIC RECORD, 1890.

Baseball.	Dalhousie, 5...Oriente, 6.
	" 12. " 11.
	" 9... " 8.
	" 13..Chebuctos, 15.
Football, Oct. 18.	" 0.. West Riding 4.
25.	" 0.. United Service 7.
Nov. 4.	2nd Dalhousie 0 Navy 0
6.	Dalhousie, 0... " 0
7.	" 0.. Abegweits 0.
14.	" 7.. Kentville 0.
15.	" 4.. Acadia 0.
19.	2nd Dalhousie 0. 2nd Wanderers 0.
22.	" " 2 Kings 0.

Thirteen contests—Five victories, four draws, four defeats.

Total points for	Dalhousie, 48.
" against	" 51.

The lawn tennis department was quite a success. There was no competition in this sport, although a tournament was spoken of. The players should try to work up one for next fall.

A very successful season and bright prospects for next year.

THE Y. M. C. A. this winter is in a very flourishing condition. Both the Saturday evening meetings and Dr. Forrest's Sunday afternoon class are well attended. Much praise is due to the Freshmen for the way they attend these meetings and add to their size and interest. The Sunday afternoon class, on Christian Evidences, is made especially interesting by monthly addresses relative to the subject, given by prominent clergymen. The Rev. Mr. Moore, of Grafton Street Methodist Church; Prof. Young, of Acadia College; and the Rev. Mr. Fowler, a friend of Prof. Seth's, have given admirable addresses, and we hope to have others during the rest of the session who will be equally instructive. The session has been quite a busy one for the Y. M. C. A. Among the other incidents we have to record a visit from Mr. Mott, travelling secretary for College Y. M. C. A.'s, and Mr. Miller, College Y. M. C. A. missionary to Japan; a large delegation was sent to the Convention at Acadia; and Sunday afternoon meetings have been conducted by students at the city Y. M. C. A.

Exchanges.

Acta Victoriana takes notice of a discussion at present going on between the *Argosy* and ourselves, with regard to federation of colleges of the Maritime Provinces; and sagely remarks that it is "inclined to side with the *Argosy* in its advocacy of independence," though "not well acquainted with the merits of the case." This modestly ventured opinion would seem to receive additional weight (?) from the fact that Victoria has but recently federated with Toronto University.

"Consistency! thou art a jewel."

WE had almost despaired of seeing the *Manitoba College Journal* this year, but it has at last put in an appearance in an enlarged and otherwise improved form. Due attention is given to the "grand old game"—foot-ball, and considerable space is devoted to an account of a recent match and the after-celebration. College journals are fairly saturated with foot-ball this year. On the editorial staff we note the name of J. N. MacLean, who will be remembered by several still in Dalhousie as having completed his Sophomore year with the class of '90. Partly to regain his health and partly in pursuance of Horace Greeley's advice, he went west.

THE Christmas number of the *Argosy* is unquestionably a "thing of beauty." The delicately tinted and chastely beautiful design of the cover first attracts our attention. Turning within we are saluted with a hearty Christmas greeting, and then from four different quarters comes the jubilant announcement of Mt. Allison's foot-ball victory over the St. Johns.

An interesting feature is the publication of cuts of the different professors with a few general remarks upon them—the professors, not the cuts. But not even this festive season can prevail upon the *Argosy* to refrain from those joklets which are accustomed to lead off the *Sackvilliana* column, and to which the very pertinent remarks leading off the Exchange Column on another page might be so well applied.

IT is some time since the *Ouel* of Ottawa University took the lead—we say it advisedly—among our Canadian college journals, rising head and shoulders above all other attempts in that line, and bearing a very favorable comparison to some of the best kindred productions from across the border. The Christmas number of the current session is even an exceptionally creditable issue and pays an implicit compliment to the well directed labours of the editors, who have evidently devoted much time and attention to its preparation. We can assure them that it is fully up to their expectations, as set forth in a modest editorial; and we hope their labors may be rewarded by a hearty response from the public to whom it appeals. Among other contributors we notice the well-known names of Archbishop O'Brien and Archibald Lampman. Quite a number of poems, appropriate to the season of the year, are sprinkled in among the numerous prose articles, many of which are also in reference to the Christmas-tide. One student gives reminiscences of his college life. An interesting account of Kondiaronk makes out a strong case for the better part in the character of the famous old "Rat" of Canada's early days. More than these, space forbids us to mention. Most of the illustrations are, we understand, from the hands of students, and (as might be expected) this is the crudest feature of the issue.

Dallusiensia.

THE total number of students registered at Dalhousie is 260.

THE "long of C. B." was only seen once during the holidays. He was then going to the P. O. for exercise.

THE students would like to have the recipe for the invisible ink with which the Professors wrote their Xmas exam papers.

DALHOUSIE'S ventriloquist has been performing at the Sailors' Home. The daily papers do not seem to be aware of the fact.

WE would advise M—to make his plans more definite in the future, to prevent the *clashing* of opposing engagements.

Wonder if the President knows what a boon it would be to the students if the Bursary money could be paid when it is due.

Professor to class laughing at the braying of a jackass in a neighbouring field, "Tut, tut, gentlemen, one at a time, please, one at a time."

The GAZETTE acknowledges the receipt of a very large and beautiful calendar from Farquhar, Forrest & Co., agents for the Royal Insurance Co.

FOURTEEN citizens are taking advantage of Prof. Lawson's evening class in Chemistry, and nine of Tutor Morrison's in Elementary Mathematics.

The editors have had their pictures taken. One editor smiled, and as a natural result spoiled one impression. The Sophs are going to have theirs taken. What next?

The GAZETTE is indebted to Mr. J. B. Paton, agent for the Manufacturers' Life and Accident Insurance Co., 76 Granville St., Halifax, for a supply of blotting paper.

Mr. M. B. Huzzar, agent for the Federal Assurance Co., 70 Spring Garden Road, has presented the GAZETTE with copies of a handsome and neat calendar for 1891. Thanks.

The Christmas break-up was a grand success. Everybody remarked on the unusually good order which prevailed. Those near the front said there was some good music. We didn't hear it.

A Soph translates, *grævem Pelidae stomachum*, "the heavy stomach of the son of Pelæus." If he can defend this rendering it will be valuable evidence as to the existence of dyspepsia among the early Greeks.

Speaking of translation blunders reminds us of the youth who rendered *jam satis*, "enough jam"! Swift proposed to read *Romanus scum dominus* thus: Roman nose; A rare 'un; dom your nose."

A FRESHMAN who lodges across the common with two seniors, sent word home that he expected to spend Xmas with them. A barrel of herring was ordered immediately. The seniors say he is capable of eating it all.

A CERTAIN freshie was taken by a soph, to Mitchell's ice-cream parlor, and on being greeted by the waiter with the customary question "Vanilla, Lemon, Pineapple, Strawberry?" replied, "No thanks, I'll take an ice cream, please, thank you."

Some of the freshmen seemed to be in "Egyptian darkness" over their Algebra papers at the examination. Woe to the unfortunate few whose evil genius prompted them to ask for light. They were gratified by the assurance that the examiner was bound to use correct grammar.

A YOUNG lady was overheard describing the dark-eyed Soph, from P. E. I. as follows: "Oh, he is so jolly, I just had a great time on Xmas day, and he's so truthful too, why you can depend on every word he

says." If she is right it would be well for her to write a recommendation for him and send it to Fine Hall, whether he is bound.

Mr. A. M. Hoare, of Knowles' bookstore, has presented the GAZETTE with samples of the University writing paper which he has had prepared for the students of Dalhousie. On the first page of each sheet and on the back of each envelope the words "Dalhousie College and University, Halifax, N. S.," are printed. Mr. Hoare's enterprise deserves to be encouraged.

Prof. Young's Address.—Prof. Young's address on a recent Sunday was very much enjoyed by the students. If there are going to be many such we may expect some treats once a month this winter. This is another sign of the great and growing spirit of friendliness between Acadia and Dalhousie. We think great praise is due to the Y. M. C. A. for providing these addresses.

A YOUNGFRU freshie had the tender shoos of his budding self-conceit severely pruned at the railway depot. He boldly asked the baggage master to attend to his baggage soon. He was firmly but politely told to await his turn. He then tried to crawl into the baggage room through the window, but after the unfortunate attempt he entered by the door "a sadder and a wiser man." It is taken for granted that the lesson has not been lost to him.

A wise P. E. I. senior, who expected to have a laugh at his fellow-countrymen, who left for home on Saturday morning, arrived in Pictou on Monday one hour too late for the boat. After waiting till Wednesday for a chance to cross he returned to Halifax resolved to use all his oratorical powers, when he became a man, to advocate the proposed tunnel across the Straits. The pecuniary loss that the Islanders suffer by their isolation in winter can well be illustrated by his experience. The following is his own financial statement:

75 pieces laundry expected to be washed at home	\$ 3 00
Repairing watch warranted by Ch'town jeweller.	2 00
Ticket to Pictou	3 24
Lodging at Pictou	1 50
Food consumed there	26
Came broken by carrying baggage to station.	25
Novel and prize package of candy	35
Less board saved in Halifax	\$10 60
Total loss	\$10 20

AT HOME NOTES.

Amour 700 invitations have been issued. Refreshments will be served in the Arts Library and in the Reading Room from 9 to 11.

All students are requested to take their coats, hats, etc., to their cloak room in the basement, as the cloak rooms on the first floor are only intended for guests.

Dr. and Mrs. Forrest, Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Reid and Dr. Weldon, will receive the guests in the Examination Hall.

The students will remember that they are the hosts of the evening and will therefore be expected to show every attention to the guests. While all the members of the general committee have undertaken to try to make all feel at home, it should be the aim of every student to do all in his or her power to assist them in their task.

Preparations are progressing favorably. The members of the committees who remained in the city during the vacation, of course had to do the greater part of the work. The students who have been away enjoying themselves, will find plenty to do yet, and it is to be hoped they will be on hand on Tuesday to assist in making the final arrangements.

ARRANGEMENTS are not yet quite completed for the entertainment. The band of the West Riding will "discourse sweet music" in the hall on the second floor at intervals during the evening. A musical and literary entertainment will be given partly in the Examination Hall and partly in the Law Library. There will be a piano in each of these rooms. The whole building will be thrown open for inspection, and arrangements are being made to make the laboratories attractive by interesting experiments. Programmes giving full particulars will be supplied to all guests on entering the building.

Personals.

The Rev. Anderson Rogers, from whose pen we have an article this issue, has accepted a call to Windsor.

A. K. McLENNAN, popularly known as the "Bishop," a former student of Dalhousie and now of the Theological Department of Queen's University, was presented by the ladies of his Mission Station with a fur coat. Mac. was always a white headed boy with the girls.

The *Manitoba College Journal* contains among its notices of graduates, one of our old friend, J. N. McLean, sophomore of '87. In which it says: "If Dalhousie has any more to spare like him send them along." We have more like him but not to spare, and if ill-health had not made a change of climate absolutely necessary, we would not have spared him either. Mr. McLean while here took an active interest in everything relating to the College, was an editor of the GAZETTE, and is now doing good service to the *Journal* in the same capacity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

J. M. Carmichael, \$3; Arch. McGill, \$2; Mrs. Treuman, J. A. Roberts, George Patterson, House of Commons Reading Room, Rev. John McMillan, A. H. Fraser, J. A. Mahon, M. S. McKay, Rev. G. S. Carson, Jas. Maclean, D. M. McKay, D. M. Robinson, R. H. Graham, Miss M. L. J. Stewart, V. J. Paton, W. H. Falcon, P. F. Mathers, B. S. Smith, W. H. Treuman, \$1 each.

Law Department.

MEMBERS:

ALEXANDER McNEIL, B.A. '91. J. A. MACKINNON, B.A. '92.
G. A. R. ROWLINGS, B.A. '93, Manager.

DURING the giving season, we doubt not, the desires of the home circle have been studied and in some measure satisfied. Many good resolutions have been made, the sincerity of which can only be judged by the developments of the ensuing year. Among the sincere ones on the part of the graduates in law we find hope in the resolution to make some small gift to the larger home circle of their intellectual development—the College. Dalhousie has now strong claims on *severely* graduates in law and a number of general students, who are indebted to her for a partial course. These claims may be ignored, but they are none the less real and pressing. We ask but a small favor—a supply of contemporary legal literature. In this regard we are sadly behind the times, and it is to our graduates we look to make up the deficiency. If several graduates would club together, they could by means of small subscriptions, easily provide us with a number of legal Reviews for the next session. If those on whom we are entitled to call fail us in the matter, we shall be placed under the necessity of offering the "beggar's palm" to stranger blood.

PLEASING feature in connection with the "At Home" to be held on the 13th inst. is the unanimity which characterised the general meeting which resolved upon it, representing as it did the departments of Arts, Law and Medicine. Almost all present seemed to feel that our Munro Celebration this year should be of a more general character than ever before. It is true we have had dinners in the past, and successful ones too, the representatives from other colleges tell us, but those who know most about those dinners and were most keenly interested in their success, have always felt that there was something wanting to gratify their aspirations. Why was it that in the past Munro

Day was marked by a celebration belonging peculiarly to the Arts students? It was not ingratitude to the great benefactor, as a few moment's conversation with any student will show; neither was it parsimony, as an inspection of the list of contributors this year will prove. But one reason may be found in the fact that for a majority of the students in the University a dinner has no charms.

This year a new scheme has been devised which seems to have met with the highest approval. This explains why more Arts students are giving their support, but fails to show why the Law students have lent their aid to the movement almost as a unit. Another and a peculiarly gratifying reason must be found for this. Perhaps at no period since the establishment of the Law School has a kindlier feeling existed between the students of the different departments than at the present time. This is a happy result easily reached, for it is but the natural consequence of acquaintance. They are thrown more together, have more joint committees, participate in more games, and in a word, have more common interests than ever before.

The "At Home" this year will have many beneficial results, and is it too much to say that not least among them is that of causing all of us to feel that Dalhousie is not a college but a University, and that we are all brothers under the trusty guidance of an *Alma Mater* which is fitting us for life by courses adapted to our peculiar wants?

ABOUT THE LAW SCHOOL.

A FEATURE of the At Home entertainment will be a *piano in the law library*.

We should like to tell where some of the boys spent their vacation, but after all it is no joke.

EVERY one takes books away in holiday time and reads them, of course, when he comes back.

REFERENCE in any department of this paper to management &c., should not be read as intended to refer to any part than that containing the reference.

WE are pleased to know that Mr. McKenna is recovering from his recent severe attack of illness. He intends going south.

THE Christmas entertainment for which the Orchestra this year labored so faithfully and with such gratifying results, should either be conducted with decorum or dropped.

BEFORE our next issue there will have been an opportunity of seeing the experiment of an "At Home" for Munro day. Let those who at first opposed it, and those who have all along doubted the possibility of making it a success, suspend judgment until after the evening of the 13th.

Is note-taking an essential part of the lecturing system, and is the lecturing system the best and only way to teach law? Should we have a society besides, or instead of the Mock Parliament, to discuss such questions? "How to make the best possible use of the three years to be spent in the Law School," would also be an interesting theme, and might prove useful. And what about "the things we do which we should not do, and the things we do not do which we should do." Is it for the student to point out how matters should be conducted in the school, or for the professor to find out? has reached the sphere of practical politics. Does the history of the Mock Parliament justify its continuance? Do all judges speak equally good law, and is it proper, or even desirable, for a student to enquire whether a quoted judge is, or was, reputed a good lawyer? To be a good judge is it necessary to be a good lawyer?

We have no society or meeting in which questions such as those may be discussed. Our students might, however, make use of these columns for the purpose. At this season of the year the question, "How I might have spent my time," becomes of peculiar interest to him who is cramming in "knowledge," with feverish haste.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

THE last meeting of the session was held on the 13th ult. The adjournment of the debate upon the Government resolution—Tariff for the Empire—had been moved on the previous evening by Hon. Mr. Bennett. The hon. minister resumed the discussion, criticized the criticisms of the opposition, and as usual showed an unusual grasp of facts and figures. He was followed by Mr. A. H. Fulton on the other side. A brief but

forcible and interesting speech was made by Hon. Mr. Woodworth, after which Premier Rowlings closed the debate. Upon the vote being taken it was found that the Government was sustained by a safe majority. Immediately after the count the House was prorogued with the usual formalities.

NULLIFICATION.

A GOOD deal of attention has been given of late to an apparent conflict between the courts and the legislature, one provincial journal even going so far as to demand that a commission should be appointed to investigate the manner in which one of our provincial statutes is administered by the Supreme Court of the Province. We cannot concur in the expediency of this motion, not because the courts of the country are above criticism, but because it would be practically impossible to select a commission in which a sufficient degree of public confidence would be reposed. The best kind of commission would be a free and enlightened press, but it is a misfortune for the country that on the questions with reference to which the conduct of the courts has been specially brought in question, the metropolitan press is to a large extent muzzled.

There is good ground for the complaint that the courts in some instances assume the power, by a process of interpretation, to practically nullify the acts of the legislature. When the late Chief Justice had his attention called on one occasion to a statute passed by the Provincial Legislature with reference to costs, he replied to the contention of counsel by saying that the court had not "adopted" that statute. It would appear that there are various acts on the statute book which there is a disinclination to adopt, and the effect of which is got rid of by methods that cannot commend themselves. Two cases in point are all that we shall at present dwell upon. Our legal readers are familiar with the principle that the court will not allow its jurisdiction to review the proceedings of inferior courts on *certiorari* to be taken away by a general provision, if the court whose judgment is sought to be reviewed has no jurisdiction. A statute was passed by the Local Legislature in which among other things it was provided that no conviction under it should be removed by *certiorari*, but the court acting under good English authority decided that nevertheless it could review a conviction on *certiorari* where the court had no jurisdiction. This was all right and in entire accordance with English and colonial judgments of the highest authority.

The legislature then went further and enacted that before a *certiorari* should issue to remove a conviction, a special affidavit prescribed by the statute should be made. The inevitable conclusion would seem to be that as *certiorari* was taken away where there was jurisdiction, the only case to which this statute could be applied was the case where there was no jurisdiction, but it was held by the Supreme Court that in cases where the inferior court had no jurisdiction the affidavit was not required. The inquiry immediately arises in what cases does the provision as to the affidavit apply, and the answer of the Supreme Court would seem to be that it can only apply in cases where there can be no *certiorari* at all, which is a self-evident absurdity. The opposing contention, which to our judgment seems unanswerable, was put by Mr. Justice Graham in a judgment which for lucidity of reasoning and perfection of form and finish is a judicial master-piece, but it is unfortunately not a majority opinion, and in the result the clearly expressed intention and will of the legislature in this matter has been nullified by the decision of a majority of the judges.

Another case has occurred in which the miscarriage of justice is still more clearly apparent. A majority of the judges of the Supreme Court hold the retail clauses of the License Act within the legislative authority of the provincial legislature. Mr. Justice Weatherbe, dissenting, holds the Act *ultra vires*. The consequence is that when application is made to him for a *habeas corpus* he feels no difficulty in releasing the prisoner on the ground that no offence was committed. Even if it be held that the ruling in question is appealable of course there is the great mischief of protracted litigation to prevent a single judge from defeating the judgment of the court and nullifying the will of the legislature. If it should be held, as it may be, that there is no appeal, the situation is still more ridiculous. The result is in any case a burlesque on the administration of justice, and if the legislature has any proper degree of self-respect, and regard for its own dignity, it will assuredly find some method of preventing the repetition of such travesties.

It may be argued that the legislation is itself oppressive and ridiculous, but this is surely a question for the legislature itself. It is a condition that cannot be long endured in a constitutional country, that by a process of interpretation the will of the sovereign people, expressed by their constituted representatives, should be nullified by the tribunals appointed to administer the law, or that an enactment held by the Court to be perfectly valid and constitutional, should be over-ridden by the fiat of a single judge.

BY THE WAY.

METHODS of legal education have been much discussed both in England and in this country, and at this stage there are few who will question the advantages which a course in a school, such as we have in Dalhousie, confers upon the student. Under no other method has he so good an opportunity of becoming acquainted with fundamental legal principles. This, however, while of prime importance to the man who is to succeed, must be accompanied by a knowledge of the routine of practice. He must learn to apply those principles and to bring the proper machinery into operation to carry them out. It has been a stock objection to law schools that its graduates failed when it came to carrying their knowledge into practice. One of our judges not long ago in characterizing a pleading as "abominable," stated that "it might have been drawn by a student at the Law School." It is to be presumed that he meant no disrespect to our particular school and perhaps none to the system. He merely emphasized the fact that a part of the training without which a practising lawyer is helpless, cannot be included in the curriculum. The only means of supplying this part is an intelligent attention to office work during the period of apprenticeship. It may be some consolation to the student who dislikes and fails to see the good of the work given to him in the office, that Lord Cairns attributed much of his success to the fact that in the office of Mr. Chitty he was well grounded in the practice of common law pleading. It should be impressed on the mind of every law student that a part of his education, equal in importance to that received in the law school, can only be acquired by diligent and intelligent attention to the business of the practising solicitor to whom he is articled.

To pass from the the serious to the humorous consideration of a grave subject, here is an anecdote which may help some one in the coming exams. Some years ago the great question among lawyers in California was the Legal Tender Act. They were all discussing its constitutionality. Some said it was constitu-

tional, others said it was not. It was at this time that Reed, afterwards Representative from Maine, applied for admission to the Bar of California. He described his examination thus: "The first question Judge Wallace asked me was, 'Is the Legal Tender Act constitutional or unconstitutional?' I didn't hesitate a moment, I said simply, 'It is constitutional.' 'You can pass,' said Judge Wallace, 'We always pass a man who can settle great constitutional questions off-hand.'"

A GOOD deal of law seems to be crystallizing around the Liquor License Act of 1886, and its annual amendments. At least (which may not be the same thing) there are a good many decisions. It is the old story of the difficulty of expressing oneself exactly in language, with the added complication in the case of whether this particular "one" has the right to express itself on the subject.

SPEAKING of this difficulty of expression would the learned lecturer on Contracts, who has kindly been giving in his course some valuable commentaries on the Married Womans' Property Act, give us the benefit of his well-known acuteness on the wording of section 37. It enacts that under certain circumstances a married woman shall be entitled to have and enjoy all the earnings of her minor children in as full and ample a manner "as if she continued sole and unmarried." How can a woman who "continues sole and unmarried" enjoy the earnings of her minor children?

BEGINNING with this year we are to have another change in the mode of citing the Law Reports. With this year a new series begins and the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting has announced its plan of citation. The volumes will not run up into the forties as heretofore, but will be designated by the year of publication, thus:—(1891) 1 Q. B.; (1891) 2 Q. B.; (1891) 1 Ch.; (1891) 2 Ch.; (1891) 3 Ch. Next year will begin (1892) 1 Q. B. There was a strong protest against the change, but it has been overruled, and we are to have three series of the Law Reports since 1865 and three different methods of citation. [STOP-GAP.

Medicine.

R. J. MACDONALD, B. A. Editor.

THE most intense interest still prevails the world over in regard to Dr. Koch's cure for consumption. While as yet, the time it has been under trial will not justify a precise statement of its curative effects, yet, nothing has occurred in those cases where due precautions were taken and proper conditions observed, to weaken confidence in the results claimed for it by its author. Never before have physicians and scientific men generally abandoned so readily that unscientific and ultra-cautious attitude towards a new discovery or invention with less positive proof of its utility. This is largely to be explained, no doubt, by the great confidence reposed in Dr. Koch's integrity, skill and ability, but it also serves to show the practical change in public sentiment with regard to such matters since the time of Jenner's discovery of small-pox vaccine. That distinguished man was hooted and jeered at when he appeared before a public audience, and his vaccine was regarded by many good men as the invention of the devil.

Not so Dr. Koch. From every civilized land physicians have hastened to Berlin to acquaint themselves practically, with his method of treatment, and the whole world awaits the results of his experiments. As yet he has not revealed the composition nor mode of manufacture of the curative lymph; not however, from any mercenary motives, but solely to exclude the danger of any imitation or bogus article being imposed on the public. The lymph is manufactured by Dr. Libbertz, of Berlin, under Koch's personal supervision. It takes six weeks to have the remedy prepared and it costs \$1.25 per gramme. This quantity when diluted makes 100 injections. The lymph is described as a brownish liquid of about the same viscosity as glycerine. The remedy is introduced into the system by means of a specially prepared hypodermic syringe and preferably beneath the skin between the shoulder blades, or in the lumbar region. It acts with effect even in extraordinary dilutions, and checks

the propagation of tuberculous bacillus by affecting the tissue in proximity to it.

Prof. Koch does not claim that consumption of an advanced stage is amenable to treatment, but wherever it exists in its incipient forms, and where the lung tissue is not so far invested by the disease as to be incapable of regeneration, there he believes it is efficient. The lymph appears to be equally effective in cases of lupus.

It is not of an exceedingly dangerous character, Koch tells us, when used with due precautions, and his method is to begin with very small doses and then increase the amount with due regard to the reaction and temperature of the patient. We quote:—

"The course of the temperature must be followed for a day or two, both before the beginning of the injections and also during them. It is, therefore, necessary to begin at least one day before the first injection with observation of the temperature every three hours, and to see that this is continued during the entire treatment.

"The injections are recommended to be made in the early hours of the forenoon, in order that their effect upon the body temperature, which first appears some hours later, may be observed upon the same day.

"For the first injection in phthisical consumptions, one-hundredth or two one-hundredths of a cubic centimetre of the undiluted remedy are to be used.

"On the succeeding days the treatment proceeds cautiously, either by repeating the same dose if the temperature rises above 101.3 Fahr., or possibly stopping altogether; and if little or no fever occurs, it is increased 100th or 200th of a cubic centimetre of the original lymph.

"The injections are then, with interruptions of one or more days, continued until the symptoms of the disease have disappeared."

The remedy, as yet, is only furnished to hospitals, and experiments are now being made in a great number of cases both in Europe and America, which will practically settle the question of its value. We are glad to learn that Hon. Mr. Fielding has been successful, through the British Ambassador in Berlin, in securing a small quantity of the lymph for trial in the Victoria General Hospital. Its arrival and administration will be watched with interest by the people of Nova Scotia.

It is to be hoped our college authorities will soon be able to effect more satisfactory arrangements with those in charge of the Poor House, whereby our students will have access to the wards of that institution more easily than at present.

Medical Briefs.

— — —, clinical clerk, enjoyed the Teachers' Convention held in this city during vacation, very much indeed, and only wishes *they* would come oftener.

MEDICAL freshman, in brown study over a fair photo, muses:

"O who will squeeze her snow white hand,
snow white hand.

Alli Bazan, yucatan,
Jap—bad man!"

OUR venerable junior from the far east visited Boston during vacation for the purpose of securing a uniform rate of postage between U. S. and Canada—and now, it is said, it matters not to him!

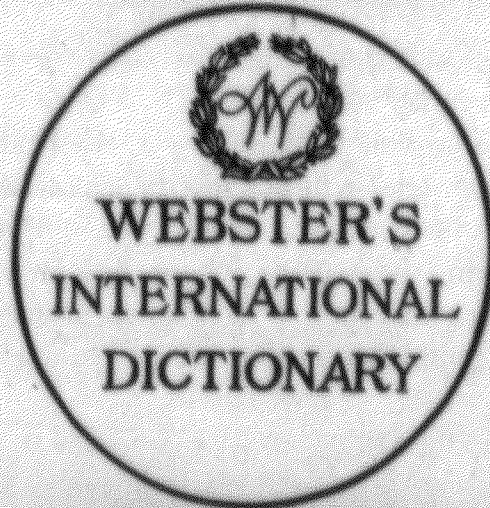
THE P. W. freshman had to wait two hours for his train. This period he occupied part in scanning a lady's photo just received from the far east, and part in the society of a young lady from Wolfville. Thus are east and west brought together.

"THE course of true love never did run smooth." So it seems at least, in the case of a junior who was *delayed* at Hogomagh, got snowed under at Tracadie, and arrived back from his vacation several days after commencement. But he saw her.

EXTRACT from C's speech at Xmas presentation: "In keeping with the old saying 'Similis simili gaudet' it occurred to us that you, respected sir, might be better pleased with a goose, but the poet's lines led us to choose

—'Turkey as the beast, Sir,
To drive dull care away.'"

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