

The Dalhousie Gazette.

"ORA ET LABORA."

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It will be greatly to the advantage of the GAZETTE for Students to patronize our advertizers.

WE are very glad to see that active measures are being taken to form a College Glee Club. The idea was started at the beginning of the Session but the matter was allowed to drop. Now, however, things have taken a turn for the better, and the proposed Glee Club promises to become a reality.

This is a matter for congratulation. A University of Dalhousie's standing ought to have some institution of the kind. How much better would a college chorus be than the irregular yells which occasionally resound throughout the corridors. We venture to say that the singing would be better appreciated by the professors, who, we believe are giving the efforts that have been made their cordial support.

The gentleman who has so kindly agreed to take charge of the Club is, as we all know a thorough musician, and one whose fame is not confined to the city of Halifax. The students ought to feel honored in having such an instructor.

The Glee Club is a regular institution at all the great European and American Universities. At Harvard, especially, this club is so popular that whenever they adjourn to the

quadrangle to sing, the place is always crowded with enthusiastic listeners. We do not say that it will advance a man on the rank-list. To be able to strike a high note on the musical staff is not by any means synonymous with a man's ability to be near the top of the bulletin board, but for the small amount of time spent—say an hour every week, we ought to get as much, if not more enjoyment out of it, than any other college society. If we cannot all soar mightily as great tenors, let us pound and rumble away in unappreciated bass, and do all we can to make our Glee Club a success.

WE are informed that the University has been asked to establish the degree of Master of Letters, in order to enable those who have taken the B. L. course, to obtain a higher degree from their *Alma Mater*. Dalhousie has always been very conservative; but of late in our College, in common with its sister institutions, a liberal sentiment has been growing up, and we hope that this sentiment has now reached a point which will enable those who have taken modern languages to be placed on an equal footing, in respect of a higher degree, with those who have taken classics.

AS stated in our last issue the Royal Commissioners of the London Exhibition '51 have placed at the disposal of Dalhousie University a Science Scholarship of the annual value of \$750. The object is to advance Science and apply it to the industries of the country.

Too much praise cannot be given for this marked interest in the future welfare of the colonies, and we feel proud that Dalhousie has been placed among the six deemed worthy of the honor. We understand that the student recommended for the scholarship must have shown ability to conduct original research, and Dalhousie's facilities in this direction are very meagre. Excepting two instruments in the Physical Laboratory, we are devoid of apparatus suited to accurate scientific work. Why? Dalhousie has not the funds. Who has?

There are men in Nova Scotia and in Halifax particularly, who seek their country's welfare as earnestly at least as do

any of the Royal Commissioners. Many of those patriots are men of means.

Is this scholarship to be withdrawn for lack of a few thousand dollars invested in apparatus? Surely no! The money to keep it is here, We want it. Our country needs it, and we much mistake our fellow countrymen if the necessary is not forthcoming.

THERE are those who condemn students because of the pranks they play on others, the practical jokes they perpetrate on their fellows, and the noise they make on the football field and at other places. Some there are who go so far as to call collegians "young barbarians." They would have those who study philosophy or science, medicine or law, always wear a long face. But why should the young man, full of hope and spirits, on the very threshold of life, wear a grave and serious air, and deport himself with that staidness which becomes old age, just because he is a student?

Gravity and staidness are no signs of wisdom, they are more often found in those of shallow brain who endeavor to make the world believe that they are sages. From the time of Plato to the present, men of thought have realized that there is room in life for pleasure. Leading thinkers of the day in every path of life have found that their lives and minds have been the better for being seasoned with the spice of worldly pleasures. If you find a large number of young men together, and there find no noise or practical jokes, you may depend that the occasion is a solemn one, or that they are not in a healthy state of body or of mind. Then should not those who participate in "College rackets," or join in College songs, or lustily cheer their College athletes, be too harshly judged for their frivolity; for, as has been well said: "The gravest beast is an ass; the gravest bird is an owl; the gravest fish is an oyster; and the gravest man a fool."

THE University of New Brunswick has been fortunate in securing Prof. John Davidson, M. A., of Edinburgh, to succeed Prof. Murray in the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Political Economy.

Contributed Articles.

TENNYSON.

"The hero and the bard is gone
His bright career on earth is done."

WHEN the news of the poet's death was given to the world not a few felt the pangs of separation, for who has not been indebted to Tennyson, the one who ever held out in his verses

"The mighty hopes that make us men."

The time has not come to estimate his influence. Nor do we think it can ever be estimated, for he shall live on through the ages and continue to champion the cause of those who think

"It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill."

He was the truly great artist of this, his age, standing clear of his contemporaries as the man who sang from the heart.

This was his province, and to him must be awarded the highest place. He never failed to touch the tender feelings of our nature, be it on simple tales or grand poems, he came to us. The key to our hearts is his, and like the master hand that draws forth the soul with which he inspires the reeds of an organ, so when the laureate calls for it, the response comes.

* * *

There have been greater poets in some respects. Browning was a deeper thinker; Milton's grandeur was more pronounced, but Tennyson succeeds where others, to a great extent, have failed. The deep loving nature of the man is well expressed in "The Lovers Tale," one of his early poems:—

"'Tis even thus
In that I live I love: because I love I live
What e'er is fountain to the one
Is fountain to the other; and when'er
Our God unknits the riddle of the one
There is no shade or fold of mystery
Swathing the other."

If Browning was a Christian singer, so also was Tennyson, and his faith was put in

"That God which ever lives and loves,"

He sings of immortality in no uncertain strain—

"My own dim life should teach me this
That life shall live for evermore
Else earth is darkness at the core
And dust and ashes all that is."

The writer of "Paradise Lost," has not given out such as the following to meet the need of humanity—

"He taught me all the mercy, for he shewed me all the sin
Now tho' my lamp was lighted late, there's One will let me in;
Nor would I now be well, mother, again, if that could be
For my desire is but to pass to Him that died for me."

* * *

The writer of this sketch remembers the first time he read the poem from which this last extract comes. The deep, deep pathos of the story was almost overpowering. It was indeed as if—

"Up the valley came a swell of music on the wind."

Andrew Lang has very fitly written:—

"Let us attempt to get rid of every bias, and thinking as dispassionately as we can, we still seem to read the name of Tennyson in the golden book of English poetry . . . look his defects in the face, throw them into the balance, and how they disappear before his merits!"

Six of his poems would serve quite well to hand his name down to the coming generations, but how many he has written, and how well he has written lines that are to-day entwined with the dearest objects in life. Take up his poems and read where you will, the beauties will not hide themselves, the mind of the man is seen, and his great heart speaks to you in the plainest way. We cannot help loving this man who loved his fellow men.

"For love reflects the thing beloved."

* * *

Tennyson is not generally didactic, and for this reason we perhaps enjoy him more. He tells his story in a faultless way, with a moral running through the lines, and the effect is more lasting than anything didactic could be. He is not a teacher, but a leader, and he leads us through life in its many conditions. He knows that—

"Shadow and shine is life * * * *
Flower and thorn."

And when we are conscious of his knowledge we lay ourselves open to his power as we do to few others.

Macaulay has said that "as civilization advances poetry almost necessarily declines." With this statement in our minds, if it be true, we can see at once that Tennyson had truly great genius, for in this age the advance of civilization has indeed been the greatest of the centuries. While it is true that he wrote most of his longer poems in middle life, still he has not been silent in late years. Some of his smaller pieces are very touching, indeed, though they were written when it was the time of

"Twilight and evening bell,"

in the poet's life.

One of his finest works is "The Princess." It has been called "the truest and noblest poem of which manhood is the theme in any language." Here is a touch:—

"Home they brought her warrior dead
She nor swoon'd, nor uttered cry;
All her maidens watching, said—
'She must weep or she will die.'"

* * * * *

"Rose a nurse of ninety years
Set his child upon her knee
Like summer tempest came her tears
'Sweet my child, I live for thee.'"

We might go on quoting from the store house of poetic gems in this one poem, but space will not allow.

The death bed of the poet was placed in circumstances most fitting for its occupant. One of the physicians waiting on him states that his demise was one of the most glorious he had ever witnessed. With the last of the day, the life left the body. There was no light in the room save a ray from the moon, and the cold stars watched the spirit take its flight. The prayer was answered:—

"Be near me when my light is low
When the blood creeps, and the nerves prick
And tingle; and the heart is sick,
And all the wheels of Being slow.

* * * * *

Be near me when I fade away
To point the term of human strife
And on the low dark verge of life
The twilight of eternal day."

He regarded death as "embarking on a voyage," writing:—

"And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea."

The following lines, based on this, were written by Sir Edwin Arnold, at the time of Tennyson's death:—

No moaning of the bar, sail forth, strong ship,
Into that gloom which has God's face for a far light,
Not a dirge, but a proud farewell from each fond lip,
And praise, abounding praise, and fame's faint starlight
Lamping thy tuneful soul to that large noon
Where thou shall choir with angels.

Words of woe
Are for the unfulfilled, not thee, whose moon
Of genius sinks full orb'd, glorious, aglow
No moaning of the bar, musical drifting
Of Time's waves, turning to the eternal sea.
Death's soft wind all thy gallant canvas lifting,
And Christ thy pilot to the peace to be.

REPORT ON LITERATURE.

SUMMER OF 1892.

(Read before the *Philomathic Society*.)

When the period of observation is limited to a few months, the development of a nation's literature can be no more definitely traced, than the development of a man's mind in a similar period of time. The picture is too close for the true valuation of the perspective. The Indian conjurer has a curious trick by which the seed laid in the earth grows before your eyes to the plant blossoming and bearing fruit. Such a marvellous growth seemed the great Literary Renaissance of the sixteenth century in England, yet its roots were in the past, and awaited only the favourable season to put forth shoots fertile and far-spreading. At the present time, when the stream of literary production follows in the main the channel indicated in the last years of the eighteenth century, the windings of the course are slightly marked, and few outlets seem to give promise of leading to fresher fields and pastures new. All then that can be done in a paper of this sort is to emphasize tendencies which are patent to all, and by recalling the books produced in the period, lay a foundation for future judgment.

No one will dispute the assertion that this is an age of journalism. Whether this is the necessary result of the extension of the sphere of human interest, or the outcome of shallowness of intellect, the periodical has its uses. The whole world is by its means kept in daily touch, and a broader view of life must follow. The aristocracy of intellect alone is recognised, and every new-comer runs the gauntlet of world-wide criticism. Thus we must recognise the value of the more solid periodicals, and so much must be said to indicate a form of literature which occupies many of our leisure moments.

The vigour with which the pioneers of the eighteenth century revolution—brushing from their eyes the cobwebs of tradition, and blowing aside the disfiguring dust of conventionality,—set themselves to investigate the world about them, survives in many branches of Science and Literature. To such a perception of the value of truth, we owe many of the late historical and biographical works. An example of untiring devotion to the records of the past, and the minute investigation of fact, is Sir James Ramsay's "York and Lancaster," the first instalment of a work intended to cover the whole field of English History. A most reliable work is "Studies in Chaucer: His Life and Writings," by Professor Lounsbury. Prof. Lounsbury

conscientiously clears the story of the Father of English Poetry from the mists of romance and invention which have hitherto obscured it. With scientific regard for truth he discards all the myths which have grown up about the too scant details of Chaucer's life, and retains only as much as has been proved true. The value of the work can hardly be estimated until one recalls the legendary history of Geoffrey Chaucer, and compares the romantic fancies of other biographers with the facts given by Mr. Lounsbury. Upon a clean canvass is thus presented a picture of Chaucer, which strengthens our regard for his cheery, manly personality, and our admiration for the conscious perfection of his art, as well as our delight in the picturesque flashes which brighten his descriptions. Professor Lounsbury's work is thorough and exhaustive, and must become a standard.

Another outcome of this conscientious spirit is the "History of the Jews," by Hirsch Grætz, edited and mainly translated by Mr. Frederick Mocatta. Professor Grætz entered intimately into the spirit of Judaism, and with earnest enthusiasm for truth and justice, led the van of research in the Hebrew historical study, of which movement the end is not yet.

Fiction has attained such a position in the world of letters, that without apology we may pass from the grave company of historians to the merry band of story-tellers. For, in spite of the naturalism of Mr. Thomas Hardy, and the analytic pen of Mrs. Ward, the days of the psychological novel seem to be numbered; the old world has entered upon its second childhood, and welcomes him who comes with a tale upon his tongue. While "David Grieve" possesses much interest in the analysis of character, and some strong situations, the *tout ensemble* is depressing. Perhaps it touches too nearly the sore spots of the nineteenth century, and in a sad and colourless age, bright irresponsible tales relieve the shadows, and lift, if only for the moment,

"the heavy and the weary weight,
Of all this unintelligible world."

So we delight in Clark Russel's sea stories, in Kipling Stevenson, William Black and Barrie. Rudyard Kipling's weird tales, R. L. Stevenson's "On the Beach at Falesà," and "The Wreckers" (written in conjunction with Osborne), and, James Barrie's dainty novel "The Little Minister," have been, perhaps, the most widely read books of the summer. Mr. Kipling's magic pen, which presented to us the very spirit of Anglicanized Hinduism, and led us to the barracks to listen to the rollicking tales of Private Mulvaney, has not failed in pathos and power in the story of the painter who sacrificed "the light of his eyes" to Love and Art.

We follow Stevenson to the far-off islands of the sea, led by the dancing light of his fantasy, and the charm which lends to

all he shows a romantic interest. His language is no less charming and exotic, no less full of bright surprises than the conduct of his tales. "Across the Plains" is made up of random sketches in Mr. Stevenson's own best style of picturesque and harmonious language. His most recently published work, "Seven years in Samoa," is in its facts painstaking and accurate, but lacks the author's peculiar, romantic faculty. The tender pathos and pure humour of Mr. Barrie's "Auld Light Idylls," and "A Window in Thrums," are not absent from his more ambitious work. The quiet old schoolmaster content to live and die unknown to the love of his youth, the upright uncompromising elder, the bright gypsy Babbie,—as brilliant a dash of colour as her own red-roan berries,—the little minister himself, boyish yet impressed with the dignity of his office,—all these characters move in a picture of life where tears and smiles are never far apart. Among works of light humour, one of the most delightful is that which has lately been sent abroad in a cheap edition, "The Lazy Minstrel," by Mr. Anstey and Mr. Ashby Sterry. Mr. Anstey's comical sketches "The Travelling Companions," have been collected from *Punch* and published.

"The Series" is another product of the times, and exists in every form and on every subject, from "English Men of Letters," to "Preachers of the Age." The latest edition to the former is Nichol's Life of Carlyle, published early in the summer; in the latter "Messages to the Multitude" are selected from the sermons of C. H. Spurgeon. While speaking of Carlyle, we may note the publication of "Lectures on Literature," compiled from the shorthand notes of Mr. W. T. Anstey of the lectures of Carlyle, and edited by Professor Reay Greene. In August were republished the articles of Sir Gavan Duffy in the *Fortnightly*, "Conversations with Carlyle." Longmans also produce "Last words of Carlyle," containing the excursion to Paris, the letters to Varnhagen von Lure, and the incomplete novel Wotton Reinfred. There is a tendency to think that in a report of the unconventional and impromptu words of a man of genius, we come nearer to the real nature of the man than in the pondered and conscious productions of his pen. Whether this view or the other that "the book is the man," has most truth, it is nevertheless interesting to see a man famous in the world's annals, as he showed himself to his contemporaries. It is therefore with no little interest that the "Letters of Samuel Johnson, LL. D." will be read, as they have been collected by George Birkbeck Hall and published in the Clarendon Press Series. A work of like nature is Mrs. G. A. Sala's "Famous People I have met," (London, Osgood and M'Ilvaine). Mr. Lang turns the tables in his "Letters to Dead Authors," in which he endeavours to adapt his manner to each of the twenty-two authors whom he addresses.

We have also a reprint of Mr. Lang's "Old Friends: Essays in Epistolary Parody," wherein letters are exchanged among the famous characters found in the works of Dickens, Thackeray, Kingsley and others. "Miscellaneous Essays," by George Saintsbury, are worthy in matter and able in judgment. Mr. Saintsbury's literary manner is however not happy. Holding as he does, the position of censor in the fiction of the day, the most important of the Essays is naturally that upon the novel. Other volumes of Essays lately published are Mr. D. T. Courtney's "Studies at Leisure," and Sir Herbert Maxwell's "Meridiana: Noontide Essays."

We return to Mr. Andrew Lang in "Letters on Literature," and "Books and Bookmen," in Longman's cheap edition. These works lack no point of the versatile charm of Mr. Lang's literary quality. A volume of delightful "Gossips in a Library," by Mr. Gosse, belongs to the early part of the year. Mr. Morley has lately put forth Vol. VIII of the series begun in 1887; "English Writers: An Attempt towards a History of English Literature." The present volume deals with the period 1540-1580, Surrey-Spenser.

Among new editions a pretty little volume of the "Sentimental Journey," with illustrations by Stanley L. Wood, forms No. V. of the Aldine edition.

It is with reluctance that we pass to the poetical works of the period, for of late the poetical horizon has darkened. There are, nevertheless, some additions to the minor poems of the language, which are worthy of mention. Of a pathetic interest is "Marah," being the posthumous poems of Owen Meredith, published by Lady Lytton. The proof sheets were in process of revision during the last days of the poet, and among them the poem upon which he was engaged at the moment of death. Another posthumous work is a "Vision of Life: Semblance and Reality," by William Gifford Palgrave. Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of the World," showed a certain decline from the quality of the "Light of Asia," but he is at home in the short poems of his latest publication, "Potiphar's Wife." Those on Japanese subjects are particularly pretty and characteristic.

The graceful, dignified verse of Andrew Marvell is worthily edited by Mr. G. A. Atkin; and a good edition of "The Seasons," and "The Castle of Indolence," with illustrations, and an introduction and life of the author by Allen Cunningham, is published by Chatto and Windus. In the Abbotsford Series the latest volume is "Mediæval Scottish Poetry," edited by George Todd Eyre. This book is an outcome of the revived interest in ballads and folk-lore. Mr. Rudyard Kipling may now be safely reckoned among the minor English poets. While his "Barrack-Room Ballads" disregard many of the laws of versification and

harmony, the effect of the poems is indisputable. The language is unrestrained, but many of the poems possess a swing, and a power of real emotion as palpable as they are indescribable. Mr. Andrew Lang's "Blue Poetry Book" is a judicious selection for children and derives additional charm from the illustrations.

Among the generation of writers of *vers-de-société*, Mr. Frederick Locker Lampson holds a high place. In 1867 he edited "Syra Elegentiarum," and in 1878 a miscellany under the title of "Patchwork." His "London Lyrics" have lately appeared in their eleventh edition. Their nature cannot be more accurately described than in the verse upon the title-page:—

"Apollo made one April day,
A new thing in the rhyming way:
Its turn was neat, its wit was clear,
It wavered 'twixt a smile and tear:
Then Momus gave a touch satiric,
And it became the London Lyric."

There is among many a strong faith in the possibility of a revival of the literary drama. It is a question whether the nineteenth century possesses the necessary conditions for such a return to an older form of literature. The demand has, however, called forth a supply, and among the most prominent of the new literary playwrights is Mr. Arthur W. Pinero. "The Profligate," played at the Garrick Theatre 1889; and "Lady Bountiful," put upon the stage in March of last year, were not very successful. Both have lately been published, and probably appear to better advantage in book form than upon the boards.

"The Sisters," by Algernon Charles Swinburne, is tragic in plot and simple in language. The lyrics are especially fine. "The Foresters: Robin Hood and Maid Marian," adds little to the laurels of Alfred Tennyson. The plot is the old legend of the Robin Hood ballads, the characterization frail. As a drama, the work is disappointing, but as a poem it has much to delight, and the lyrics are undeniably charming.

With the latest work of the great laureate whom the world mourns to-day, we may fittingly close. This hurried review would, however, be still more incomplete without some mention of those who in the past few months have passed from the literary world. In March, Professor Edward A. Freeman died at Alicante in Spain. He was one of the most learned of English historians, and did much towards advancing a truer view of the study of history. America could ill spare another poet after the loss of Lowell, but of late Whittier and Walt Whitman have both passed away. The Quaker poet is worthy of remembrance for his tuneful songs of freedom, and the claims of Whitman are becoming more fully established. Of the last and greatest loss there is little need to speak, but many feel that with Alfred Tennyson, "there hath passed away a glory from the earth."

E. B. H.

ONE OF OUR SOCIETIES.

WHILE it is not the chief aim of this organization, yet among the many societies connected with our colleges that tend to promote the social element in the University life, the Young Men's Christian Association takes a prominent place.

There are various reasons for this. In the first place, the Association knows no one sect nor persuasion, and men can enjoy their own denominational beliefs without any fear of having these interfered with. Such a fact cannot fail to have good results. All classes, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, or any other sect are members of this class, and this they are in the best possible spirit.

This is realized and the outcome of it is that the students learn of each other and profit mutually as part of one greater sect. Sympathies are awakened and constrictions done away with. Doctrines are minimized and at the same time knowledge does its work. Men come to see the results of each particular belief, and "since by their fruits we shall know" beliefs, intolerance vanishes.

Again, the Association is a good medium for getting acquainted with the men of all the years and of all the different faculties. By this we mean personal acquaintance. Friendships are formed by members of this society that never shall be severed perhaps. This is not a trivial thing, for as we know a very great part of the benefit we get through College life is just this same "rubbing against" men who have sterling characters. In our colleges to-day all over the world, some (we don't say all) of the best men are members of the Association. Some of the best fellows we have ever met were signally interested in this society. It is one of the objects of its existence for members to know each other and to help each other in all possible ways. It may be that the ways shall be few, but if it is only a handshake or the exchange of a kind word, we cannot tell how much good may result. The circle of acquaintances is enlarged, and a man cannot go through his course without knowing some of his classmates at least. Some men have failed—we use this word advisedly—to such an extent that by just appearing at the beginning of a lecture and vanishing at its close, they never formed one acquaintance while at College. While this may never occur at Dalhousie, still there is scope for this branch of the Association work, and in some measure it is successfully carried on.

But while all the above is true, the higher aim of the Association is to engender and maintain the religious life of the student. One of the effects of a college life is a chill and retardation of this side of a man's nature. To counteract this is the object of the organization.

The plan of work mapped out for this winter will, it is hoped, meet with the wants of our students. A lecture course similar to the one of last year has been arranged, and on each alternate Sunday afternoon a lecture will be delivered by some prominent man. All the students are invited to attend these. The weekly prayer-meeting is still informally held on Saturday evenings. We are pleased to see so many of the boys at these—there is room for more however, and all are welcomed. Bible Study Classes have already been formed. These will meet in different places on Sabbath morning or afternoon, and we feel convinced, as experience has taught us in the past, that those who attend them shall profit by the hour spent in this way.

If you are not a member of this organization now, come and join us. You will never regret having done so; while on the other hand we feel sure that either as an associate or active member you will profit by your connection with this society in college life.

College Notes.

THE attention of our students is respectfully directed to the announcement, that the third annual College Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations of the Maritime Provinces, will meet at Dalhousie University, on Nov. 4th to 6th, 1892. Representatives of the different colleges will be present. An attractive programme is being prepared. President Forrest will give the opening address on, "The claims of religion upon the time and energies of college students." At the various sessions interesting papers on phases of college life and work will be read and discussed. Matters affecting intercollegiate relations will receive attention. An attractive feature will be an address on, "The Bible on the College Curriculum," by Rev. Dr. Saunders. It is also hoped that J. R. Mott, a man well and favorably known in American and Canadian Colleges, will represent the International Committee. Much good may be expected from this Conference; as young Canadians we need to know more of our compatriots in other colleges. Let us see that Dalhousians will not be outdone in making the affair interesting and pleasant for our visitors.

THE Sodales Debating Club is attracting the attention of many of the Arts students this session. Already several successful meetings have been held, at which it was made very apparent that oratory is by no means a lost art. But if oratory is an art, and a desirable one, where can a better place for its cultivation be found than at Sodales. Unlike the Greeks, we to-day can hire men to speak for us, but how much better to be able to do our own speaking, and do it effectively. It may be all right to be a 'plain, blunt man,' but an educated man should be able to express himself clearly and forcibly in public. Some of the speeches to which we have listened have been very creditable; but there are many

of our students who think they are qualified to speak on almost any subject, without having given it previous thought. Would Burke or Pitt ever have thought such a thing? It is not objectionable that a member should speak every night, provided he takes time for preparation. But one thoughtfully prepared and carefully delivered address will do the speaker more good than a dozen such rambling speeches as are heard too often in our society. What do you say, fellows, to fewer and better speeches.

At the first regular meeting of the Philomathie the following were appointed to take office March 30th, '93.

President—J. D. MCKAY.

Vice Presidents—
 { FRED YORSTON, (Arts).
 { F. J. MCKITTRICK, (Sc).
 { D. K. GRANT, (Law).
 { E. F. MOORE, (Med).

Sec.-Treasurer—D. A. FRAME.

Ex. Committee.—E. W. FORBES, MISSES M. S. ROSS, ETHEL MUIR,

B. L.

The paper by Miss Harrington, published in this number, was read; also a paper on 'Sanitation-Food,' by the President. Both papers showed considerable care in preparation, and were well received.

THE average student at this season of the year talks of nothing but foot-ball. The interest in the game is now at its zenith. Every intellectual nation has assiduously cultivated athletics. Though it is true that 'muscle' worships 'brains,' it is no less true that brains have a high respect for muscle. Never before have our students turned out so regularly to participate in the manly game as this season. It is to be regretted that some of the first team are so seldom to be seen at practice. To that fact and that alone it is due that our first fifteen have already once at least met with defeat.

THE 'trophy' series of games has so far resulted disastrously for us. In our first game with the Wanderers we had it all our own way, till Grant, one of our half backs, was carried senseless from the field. From that time our men had to play fourteen against fifteen. Some might think that it was by no means creditable to the Wanderers that they refused to put off a man; and that tho' it was in accordance with a previously made agreement, it was scarcely in accordance with the principles of fair play. The referee, after some hesitation, gave the game to the Wanderers. Whether they won it or not is a disputed question.

In the game with the Garrison on Oct. 22nd, our team was defeated. Our opponents were entirely outplayed in the first half, but in the second half they disagreeably surprised our men. Their determination and pluck, which cannot be too highly commended, won them the game 5 points to 2.

DALHOUSIE VS. WANDERERS.

THE most hotly contested match of the season took place on Saturday the 29th, on the grounds of the Royal Blue. According to the general opinion this was also the best exhibition of foot-ball ever given in the city of Halifax. The firm hold which this noble sport has taken of the public interest is attested by the fact that nearly, if not quite, 2000 people witnessed the struggle for mastery between the rival teams.

In the last two matches an adverse fortune had dogged the footsteps of our College team. We shall not here state what we believe to have been the real nature of those occurrences. Such statement would not now mend matters, and would only breed offence in certain quarters. On this occasion but one desire animated every member of our team, a desire to redeem the fair football fame of Dalhousie. The presence of McKinnon—whose fame as full-back belongs to other years as to this—was re-assuring. The sublime confidence of the boys in their chosen team in this crucial test of their strength, was also calculated to inspire with hope. It was a confidence that no previous mischance could for one moment impair—such confidence as evinces the perfect faith of those who provide fireworks in anticipation of a great victory.

Shortly after 3.30 the teams face each other on the campus. Much to the regret of the team W. E. Thompson is unable to play. His place is worthily filled by J. G. Fraser. The Wanderers defend the west goal, with a slight wind in their favor, while Dalhousie takes the kick-off. The few moments preceding that event is always an anxious time. The combatants are at once desirous, and at the same time nervously reluctant to begin the game. They stand "like greyhounds in the leash," weight resting on forward foot. Ready! away goes the ball. The Wanderers do not return well and Dalhousie is on the ball far up the field. Each side is anxious to test its strength in the first scrim. The first scrim is partly even. The ball reaches the halves, but the halves on each side watch one another closely, and no ground is gained. The play continues well up in the territory of the black and red. Then Gordon, one of Dalhousie's magnificent forwards, breaks through the maul in a fine dribble, but is checked by Henry. The ball nevertheless is kicked past followed by the wing-footed Willard. The ball crosses the goal line and on it Willard fairly drops. "Touch down!" and the welkin rings with clamorous applause. By the careful kicking of McKenzie, the touch is converted into a goal. All this within ten minutes from the start.

Throughout the remainder of the first half play is pretty even. Henry's splendid kicks send the leather far down the field, but McKinnon with cool precision and unerring skill returns into touch. The last five minutes of the first half is a time of real danger to the yellow and black. Their forward game has become rather disorganized, while the Wanderers are steady and determined. Annand is here particularly lively and does good work. But Dalhousie's quarters and backs rise equal to the occasion, and the onward course of the black and red is checked. Presently Dalhousie makes a safety touch, and half time is called.

Graham, like the wary captain he is, gives his men some good advice as they enter on the second half. The play begins strong and continues stronger. A stiffer game was never played in Halifax. But the College men are on top, and to all appearance are bound to win. Their backs play a careful game, their forwards a rushing game. McKay has the strength of two and plays throughout right royally. Logan is his own self once more and shows his ancient dash. Here Bauld, of the black and red, gets in the best run of the day, courses down the field in fine style, but is checked by the scientific tackle of McKinnon. After this the game is a losing one for the Wanderers. They are obliged to act constantly on the defensive. Our bantam weight quarters, Thompson and McKenzie, completely outplay the opposing quarters. Steadily and irresistibly the ball is driven towards the Wanderers southern goal line, is pushed by main force over the line with Logan (John) serenely on top. Another try is the result, but no goal ensues.

Seven minutes now remain. The College men improve in wind; their antagonists are growing 'rattled.' The ball keeps hovering near the latter's goal. Once more it looks as if Gordon, the tireless and irresistible, would score a touch down: but he is heavily tackled by Henry within a few yards of the line. Again they touch for safety and a few minutes afterwards the game ends. Score 7 points to nothing. The issue was succeeded by some *slight—very slight*—applause in the Dalhousie quarter.

Exchanges.

WITH this, the second number of the GAZETTE, we are glad to acknowledge the arrival of a much larger number of our Exchanges. Gradually as our sister colleges resume another session's work, their magazines are flowing in and our Reading Room is again assuming its proper appearance. We welcome to our table every one of our exchanges and tender to each our hearty wishes for a session of success. College journals are yearly asserting themselves more prominently, are wielding a mightier influence, binding more tightly the bands of College sympathies and claiming in the world of journalism a high position well deserved. Great as has been the success in this direction in the past, we feel confident that the prospects for college magazines to-day are much brighter than for any session heretofore; may our anticipation be fully realized.

WE regret to say that again we deem it necessary to call attention to our students with regard to the Reading Room. On more than one occasion already have we sought some particular paper where it should be, and found it missing. This ought not to be, for the student who removes any of our periodicals from the room is doing a gross injustice to his fellows. Will those

who have been guilty of this offence in the past, either wilfully or through misunderstanding, please remember that such actions incur no small amount of trouble and inconvenience to others, and are positively forbidden.

THE October number of *The Dominion Illustrated Monthly* is the first of that popular magazine we have received this season. A fine photogravure of Sir H. Tyler adorns the frontispiece; also one of the old Government House, Montreal, accompanied by an exceedingly interesting article on historical events connected with this aged edifice, by Gerald Hart. For those interested in yachting an admirable article is prepared with splendid illustrations.

Accompanying this number is a supplement which consists of an excellent photo of Premier Fielding of Nova Scotia.

THE *Varsity*, ever welcome, with its short and pointed articles is truly a sample of what it professes to be, "a weekly journal of Literature, University thought and events." Few of our exchanges devote as much space to College societies and current events. We like the idea and think it worthy of emulation to a much greater extent than we usually see.

Knox College Monthly, for many years our acquaintance and welcome friend, is to hand. The last number, as usual, is worthy of the commendation of its readers. The articles are ones of weight. Foremost stands the able discourse delivered before the Pan-Presbyterian Council in September by Principal Caven on the subject of "The Spirit's teaching indispensable in the Study of Theology." "The Position in Quebec" is a vivid description of the present religious aspect of that province. With such a competent band of Editors in control, the continued success of this journal is assured.

Number 2 of the *Cornell Era* devotes much attention to football and other athletics. The item with regard to college spirit is excellent. "Class spirit and fraternity spirit are both perfectly good in their way and should by all means be fostered in the college man. But there is a sentiment which should be placed above these—which should be framed in gold and hung aloft where it will be ever in sight—and which should cause a thrill of patriotic feeling to touch the soul—that of loyalty to Alma Mater." This opinion we heartily indorse.

AGAIN we welcome in our midst the genial ray of the *Sunbeam*. Its first issue this season is well calculated to make the influence of Ontario Ladies' College felt. It opens with a fitting tribute to the memory of the lately departed Whittier, and is full of items of special interest to our lady students. May it ever cast its beams with increasing radiance.

WE also have the pleasure of acknowledging the first number this season of the *Vanderbilt Observer*. Since its last appearance it has been brushed up considerably and now presents itself in a new robe. Changed both with respect to color and style we think it a decided improvement and much more comely than the past. As it tells us, it comes forth with "new garments, new editors, new hopes and aspirations." Not only externals but contents also merit comment. The article on the celebrated George W. Curtis is specially noticeable. Here we have a worthy tribute to the memory of "one who passed away on the 31st of August last, beloved by his people and honored by all the world; the truest type of the political patriot and most eminent representative of non-partizan in politics;" one who was "bred a man of letters with a delicate taste, an exuberant fancy, and above all a devotion to æsthetic ideals, voluntarily relinquishing the possibility of higher attainment in literature to devote himself to the reforms which became the ideals of his life."

The *Observer*, also, cites to some length the recent Homestead trouble. This is one of many troubles of the kind which are continually attracting and demanding the attention of the world to-day—the constant disputes between labor and capital. It is an article of interest to our students of Political Economy, and the means of conciliation suggested by the writer are worthy of consideration.

Among the Colleges.

A LAW SCHOOL has been established in St. John, in connection with King's College, Windsor. The opening took place on the eighth of October, and regular lectures have since been delivered.

PROFESSOR LOUDON has been appointed President of Toronto University, by the Ontario Government, in the place of the late Sir Daniel Wilson. The appointment is a very popular one as the new president is not only a man of brilliant attainments, but also a native of the province.

THE policy adopted some years ago by the University of Michigan, of admitting graduates of the public schools of the State without examination, is represented by the *University Record* as working well. The principal gain has been in strengthening the bond between the university and the high schools. This has been apparently done without lowering the standard of scholarship.

A SONNET.

The autumn sea was rolling at my feet
As evening's silent footsteps hurried past
And thread their way across the Arm, when cast
With nature's master skill a path did meet
Each shore. It was the sun's clear ray that beat
With richest touch; for was it not the last
He had to give that day before he passed
From sight, and built of gold another street?

So evening sped and slowly fades away
In shade, the path by which she crossed to me,
With hastening steps; in truth she could not stay,
And scarcely had she reached the place I stood
Ere vanished quite the gold-path from the sea,
And darkness reigned alike on land and flood.

RAH. '94.

Dallusiensia.

Oh *Rouge et Noir*, why those short pants?

SHE has decided to *grant* his request and give him a photo.

THE Saint John freshman is very wicked. It is a grave crime for a freshman to wear a cane but a much more serious one to steal one.

"For Maggie has written a letter to give me my choice between
The wee little whimpering Love and the great god Nick o'Teen.

Light me another Cuba;

, I'll have no Maggie for spouse."

It is but fitting that a freshman should prefer the weed to the woman.

MERCURI, qui feros cultus hominum recentum—formasti, te canam.
Soph. (translating in class): "I will extol thee in song, O Mercury, who didst civilize the boorish habits of the freshmen."

SODALES Debating Society. *Pres.*: "Mr. T., I think you can tell us the usual night for church socials." *Mr. T.*: Last winter they were held on Tuesday nights, sir."

SCENE—Y. M. C. A. Library. *Sec'y*: What college do you attend, sir?
Freshie: Dalhousie. *S.* What year are you in? *F.* '96. *S.* What year?
F. '96. *S.* What!!! *F.* Oh, first year. The Secretary was not to be hood-winked.

A CERTAIN freshman bought an overcoat a few days ago and wore it about town for some time before he discovered a ticket on it containing the following interesting information: First price, \$6.00; Discount for cash, \$2.00; Student's discount, \$1.50. Net price, \$2.50.

WHY does the proud, conceited *Soph.*

With cruel sarcastic grin,

Declare a freshmen cannot get

A girl to look at him?

Why does he laugh at poor freshmen

When he himself last year was one?

The reason is quite plain I vow—

His last year's girl has dropped him now.

THE following almost incredible piece of information is to be found in a certain Soph's notes on philosophy: "We look at a table and get a blurred impression of it; then we call up images of things like it; then we know it to be a door."

IN addition to their ordinary officers the freshmen have appointed the following members of their class to lecture for the benefit of the "organization": Sutherland—"Oratory"; Irving—"Muscular Christianity"; Macrae—"Ye Olden Times"; Sedgewick—"Mashing"; Morrison—"Prevarication as a fine Art"; McNeill—"Lecturer on Ego"; Campbell—"Scrimmaging as viewed from a distance"; Kennedy—"When we should carry canes."

STORY OF A FRESHMAN.

The shades of night were falling fast
As through Halifax city passed
A youth, who carried by his side
A cane, and all the people cried—
"A Freshman!"

His hair was banged, his eye was bright,
His boots were polished black as night,
His upper lip was bare and clean,
He strode along with stately mien—
This Freshman.

A down Tower Road past many a home
Where bright and warm the firelight shone,
With aching heart he hurried by,
Nor even paused to heave a sigh—
Poor Freshman!

"Take not that road, the old man said,
Dark clouds are gathering overhead,
The Quarry Pond is deep and wide
And many an infant there has died—
Young Freshman."

"Oh stay, a nurse maid said, "and rest
Thy weary head upon this breast,
This is the place for homeless kids
Lie down, lie down, and close thy lids—
My Freshman."

Beware, Pine Hill is no fit place
For such sweet innocence and grace.
This was the nurse-maid's lullaby,
As slowly closed the bright blue eye
Of Freshman.

At break of day as Pine Hill-ward,
A pious theologian trod,
Muttering an oft repeated swear,
A voice called through the startled air—
"Hie Freshman!"

And presently there hove in sight
The janitor, with cheeks most white,
"Alas," he said, and smote the ground,
There has been lost and can't be found
A Freshman."

Then to the Infant's Home he ran
To telephone the news to town,
When lo! reclining with his head
Upon the nurse-maid's shoulder laid,
Was Freshman.

J.

Personals.

MISS AGNES S. BAXTER, M. A., is studying at Cornell.

C. L. MOORE, B. A. ('91), joins the staff of Pictou Academy this fall.

GEORGE F. JOHNSON, one of last year's class, is continuing his studies at Harvard.

W. AITON, B. A. ('85), of Sussex, was married to Miss Sharp, also of Sussex, last summer. We wish them joy.

JAMES H. MYERS, general student of '89-90, died on the 7th of June. His family has our sincere sympathy.

ARTHUR I. TRUEMAN, M. A., was one of the government candidates in the city of Saint John at the recent provincial elections.

J. MACDONALD OXLEY, B. A., has an interesting article in the *Sunday School Times* entitled "Clock-work Christianity."

ON Tuesday, the 18th of October, DR. DUGALD STEWART, of Bridgewater, was married to Miss Dora H. Kelly, of Shelburne. Stewart was during his Arts Course one of our most popular students. He obtained his medical degree in New York. The GAZETTE tenders congratulations to the happy couple.

New Books.

WE are again indebted to the well-known publishing firm of D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, for two of their excellent and welcome publications, and which, judging from their contents, we are sure, will be hailed and received with pleasure by students and all those having a taste for Classical German literature.

The first of these works bears the title: *Einführung in Goethe's Meisterwerke* (Introduction to Goethe's Masterworks), and is edited by the talented Dr. Wilhelm Bernhardt. It contains selections from Goethe's epic, lyric and dramatic poetry, and from his prose-writings. The most excellent judgment and good taste have guided the compiler in his selections, every one of them being resplendent with the flashes of genius, and exhibiting the magnificence of diction of the *German King-Poet, Goethe*, of whom *Emerson* says: "He is the type of culture, the amateur of all arts and sciences, and events; artistic, but not artist; spiritual, but not spiritualist. . . he is the master of histories, mythologies, sciences and literatures." What renders the work more valuable still, either for use in the class-room, the library, or the home is, that the various selections are supplied with interesting literary and critical notes, enabling the student to fully appreciate and enjoy these

specimens of *Goethe literature*. A short introduction to Goethe's life and works, and help-notes to word-translations are also added. It is to be hoped that Dr. Bernhardt may, in the near future, edit as a companion work to the above, an *Introduction to Schiller's Masterworks*, for both *Goethe* and *Schiller*, are held in equal esteem, and in fact are called the *twin-poets* of Germany.

The second work is a *German Science Reader*, edited by J. Howard Gore, B.S., Ph.D., with an introduction setting forth the difference between scientific and classical or literary German. The extracts have been carefully selected, principally from actual publications. The notes are concise and clear, and the vocabulary at the end of the volume contains all scientific terms used in a technical sense. It is just the book for science students acquainted with German grammar.

So much attention is being paid at the present day to the study of science, particularly in Germany, where the greatest activity prevails among scientists, and enormous strides are being made by them on the various paths leading to knowledge, that a student who would wish to keep abreast of them should be able to read fluently technical German. We recommend the "Science Reader" as an excellent class-book.

PITT PRESS SERIES. Milton: Paradise Lost; bks. V & VI. Verity.

If the same labour and research which Mr. Verity has expended on these volumes of Milton, were displayed by all annotators, teachers and professors would in time become cumberers of the ground; their avocation would be rendered in a manner superfluous. Without instituting comparisons, this edition of Milton is *par excellence* the best. This is no random statement, as anyone may discover by examining the present volume. It has been the aim of the editor to elucidate the poem, by studying it in relation to the author, the time of its production, and all the external circumstances which effected its form, quality and evolution. All this information is conveyed in condensed and systematic form in the introduction. The notes are concise, pointed, and suggestive. Mere word-lore is wisely relegated to the Glossary. The cosmology of Paradise Lost is dealt with in an appendix. The Satan of Milton is discussed, and compared with the traditional Mephisto. Mr. Verity has already edited the greater part of Milton. His principle throughout is to illustrate "Milton's use of tradition, learned and popular," concerning the supernatural *dramatis personae* whom he introduces. Price 2s. 6d.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR WITH SELECTIONS.—Matthews. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, 1892.

The method of this Grammar is the outcome of a system of teaching followed by the author. Based as it is on logic, and found satisfactory through years of experience, it can scarcely fail to be an advance on old systems. It contains all the material to be found in the ordinary school grammar. And, besides, a copious volume of extracts, prose and poetry, to exemplify the rules. The distinctive features of a grammar and a reader are combined. The pupil is made to grasp the newly-learned rules as he advances, by liberal application of them to the examples. The extracts given are selected from the best modern American writers,

with a view to the literary as well as the grammatical knowledge of the learner. This renders it a decided improvement on the old "dry-as-dust" grammars. Price 80 cents.

MACMILLAN & Co. have at last given definite intimation of the forthcoming of Stopford Brooke's *Early English Literature*. It is in the press and will appear shortly. This is pleasant news to many. Judging from the "Primer of English Literature," we expect to find the history of the early writings as interesting as a fairy tale. As to Dowden's *Nineteenth Century Literature*, it is yet of the things to be hoped for.

D. C. HEATH & Co., announce for October:—

Heyse's L'Arrabita, edited with notes and vocabulary by Dr. Wilhelm Bernhardt. This charming little tale by the "Prince of German Novelists," is edited for the use of pupils in the early stages of their study of German.

George Sand's, La Mare Au Diable, edited with introduction and notes by Prof. Sumichrast of Harvard Univ.

A Primary French Translation Book, by Lyon & Larpent, England. The object of this book is to furnish the beginner in school or college with very easy French, so copiously annotated at first, that reading may be begun at the very start.

OUR acknowledgements are due for nine numbers of the "Old South Leaflets." The numbers received bear chiefly on the Discovery of America. The name of Columbus is at present arousing such widespread enthusiasm, that all the records bearing on his exploits have acquired more than ordinary interest. The "Leaflets" afford in cheap and convenient form much reliable historical information. D. C. Heath & Co., wholesale, \$3.00 per 100.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.—By E. W. Hopson, D.Sc., and C. M. Jessop, M.A.

The above comes to us neatly bound and printed by the Cambridge University Press. Simplicity coupled with thoroughness seems to have been the aim of the authors, and they may well be proud of their success. The chapters are well arranged, the explanations clear and forcible. Exercises are numerous, and they are all instructive. Those given on "Properties of Triangles" are especially worthy of note. This book will be appreciated by both students and teachers, and to such we highly recommend it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mrs. S. J. Trueman, \$1.20; A. J. Fraser, H. W. Sangster, L. P. D. Tilley, C. P. Fullerton, Geo. W. Ross, R. B. Graham, Frank Beales, Jno. Montgomery, Geo. Arthur, J. W. McKay, A. D. Archibald, Prof. Murray, A. M. Morrison, J. W. Tupper, A. K. McLennan, J. D. Millar, H. B. Stairs, G. S. Gordon, Miss E. M. Goodwin, \$1.00 each.

Law Department.

WE are aware that it is a difficult matter to get barristers of good standing to deliver courses of lectures. Were they ever so willing, they have not the time to prepare and deliver full courses. But we should think that at the Bar in Halifax there are men who could easily be induced to prepare and deliver half a dozen lectures on certain subjects. We would therefore suggest that "the powers that be" try and arrange, before another session, for a number of short courses on Carriers, Bailments, Agency, Suretyship, Wills and Domestic Relations. In the course there is also room for Practice and Procedure, and lectures on it should be obtained. The course is already a good one—there are none better in Canada, and if these additions to it be made, and the long promised lectures on Shipping be given, our school will be placed on an equal footing with the best institutions over the border. A move in the matter should be made at once in order to give sufficient time for the careful preparation of the lectures.

LAW SCHOOL AND LAW OFFICE.

THE legal profession is one of the necessities of civilization. In a state of society in which might was right, the lawyer was not needed; but with civilization came the law of custom, and when the wealth and the population increased social relations became artificial and complex, and in order to preserve a proper balance of affairs statutory enactments became necessary.

The law of the land is then of two kinds, the *lex non scripta* and the *lex scripta*, and from the very nature of its origin is somewhat complicated and by no means easy of interpretation and administration. It follows then as a matter of course, that it can only be properly interpreted and administered by men who make it a study and are possessed of those qualifications which can only be obtained from special training and experience.

These men are the attorneys, barristers, solicitors, proctors and advocates of our courts. Special training being required of the lawyer, it is natural we should ask: What system of special training is the best? Some there are who favor a law school training, while others maintain the superiority of a law office training.

Attending a law school will not make a lawyer out of a man, neither will lounging about a law office for three or four years. To obtain the proper qualifications of a lawyer, work is required. A well equipped law school is the place to acquire a thorough knowledge of the general principles of the law; to make a theoretical lawyer of a man. An acquaintance with the machinery of the law can be obtained to the best advantage in the law office. To be a good lawyer a knowledge both of the theory and of the practice of the law is required, and it would seem that to acquire such a knowledge, careful study in a law school for half the term of study, and close attention to office work and the courts for the other half, would best qualify a young man for an immediate entrance on his professional career at the Bar.

OBITUARY.

THE sympathy of all connected with the University—more particularly that of the Law Students of the past and present—goes out to our beloved and respected Dean and his family in this hour of their heavy bereavement.

On Tuesday, the eighteenth of October, Mrs. Weldon, the wife of the Dean of the Law School, passed away while yet in the prime of life.

She was a pleasant and affable woman, and one who won the respect of all who met her. In her death her husband lost a true and faithful helpmate and his young family a fond and affectionate mother. Words cannot express the deep sorrow of the large body of students who attended at the last sad rites, and witnessed the interment of her body in Camp Hill Cemetery on the Friday following. Their grief was participated in by the students of the past as well as by a host of friends. Her Creator has called her to Him, and we can now only express the desire that during the dark hours the Divine Comforter may be with the mourning family; and that when their work here is done they may all be happily re-united before the Great White Throne.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

THE Mock Parliament sat on Saturday, Oct. 13th, with a new government occupying the treasury benches. Its personnel included the following:

HON. D. A. CAMERON—*Premier and Minister of Justice.*
 HON. A. F. MACDONALD—*Minister of Finance.*
 HON. H. C. BORDEN—*Minister of Public Works.*
 HON. L. B. CROSBY—*Postmaster General.*

The very faces of the ministry bespoke Liberalism, and Reform was written in the first resolution proposed to the house:—That in the face of the enormous annual deficit, it was desirable that the Intercolonial Railway should be handed over to a company who should operate it, subject to the government approval.

The resolution was introduced by the Hon. Premier in a short, airish speech, in which he outlined some of the objections to government of public works.

Montgomery (Restigouche) leads off the opposition in a speech bristling with war. This was the first time this versatile and honorable gentleman had made his appearance during the present session. He attacked the resolution on constitutional ground, viz., that it was contrary to the provisions of the B. N. A. Act.

Woodworth (Kings) supported the measure and showed that state management had proved evil in its effects in almost every country of the globe.

Hewson (Oxford) seconded Montgomery in opposition to the measure, followed later on by Messrs. Outhit, Gillis and Anderson. This last honorable gentleman said the introduction of such a measure would be detrimental to the peace, benefit and prosperity that Providence intended this country to enjoy.

Rowlings (Bedford), Barnstead (Halifax), March, and Macdonald (Minister of Finance) support the resolution, and argue that the terms of the B. N. A. Act are in no wise conflicted with. The B. N. A. Act contemplates nothing more than the construction of the road, and says nothing about its subsequent operation. The mere fact of its being in operation, whether under government or company control was sufficient. The resolution was carried by a majority of nine.

On Saturday, October 22nd, Hon. A. F. Macdonald, Minister of Finance, moved a resolution to the effect that—The house present a petition to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that 30-31 Victoria, cap. 3, sec. 17, be so amended that hereafter Canada shall have one House of Parliament sitting, as the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada. The Hon. mover in opening the debate, argued that the Senate was an entirely

unnecessary body. It was incapable; it was a great expense to the country, and besides it was a safe retreat for disappointed and worn-out politicians.

Outhit (Annapolis) opposed the measure. Rowlings (Bedford) in an admirable speech, severely criticised the principle of the resolution. He pointed out to the House the close analogy between the House of Lords and the Senate of Canada; that was a check on hasty legislation, and quoted Todd, Kent and others in favor of an Upper House. Payzant and Graham, (Brookfield), also took the floor against the resolution. Woodworth (Kings) supported the government and their policy in a short, but forcible and well-chosen speech. And Anderson (Lunenburg), and Barnstead (Halifax), also followed in support. Premier Cameron reviewed the arguments of the opponents to the measure. He challenged them to show a single instance in which the Senate had checked hasty legislation or conserved the balance of power between the provinces.

On the vote it was found that the government had been sustained by a majority of 5.

THE NOVA SCOTIA FINAL.

THE results of the final law examinations held early in September, have been made public, after what appears to us a very unreasonable delay. With two exceptions all the successful candidates were Dalhousians. They were as follows:—

First Class.

W. H. FULTON, B. A., LL. B. Halifax.
 F. F. MATHERS, LL. B. Halifax.
 E. M. BILL, B. A., LL. B. Billtown.

Second Class.

G. W. SCHURMAN, B. A., LL. B. Freetown.
 L. M. JOHNSTONE, LL. B. Halifax.
 G. O. M. DOCKRILL, LL. B. New Westminster.
 J. A. MCKINNON, B. A., LL. B. Cow Bay.
 J. A. GRIERSON, B. A., (Law '93) Kentville.

Pass.

H. S. BLACKADAR, B. A., LL. B. Halifax.
 C. E. CASEY, B. A., LL. B. Amherst.
 J. E. CORBETT, LL. B. Folly Village.
 E. M. FULTON, LL. B. Truro.
 H. J. LOGAN, LL. B. Amherst.
 S. E. MARCH, (Law '93) Bridgewater.
 L. X. McDONALD, LL. B. Sydney.
 H. B. STAIRS, B. A., (Law '93) Halifax.
 C. M. WOODWORTH, B. A., (Law '93) Weston.

(First and Second Classes are in order of merit. Pass List is in alphabetical order.)

THE N. B. LAW EXAMS.

THE following is a list of the Dalhousians who passed the New Brunswick law examinations in Michaelmas term:—

<i>Final.</i>	
W. H. TRUEMAN, LL. B.	St. John.
CHARLES COMBEN, B. A., LL. B.	Woodstock.
R. W. HANNINGTON, B. A.	Dorchester.
<i>Preliminary.</i>	
R. A. IRVING	Richibucto.
A. O. MACRAE	St. John.

THE CLASS OF '92.

Last year's graduating class has now gone forth to fight the battle of life. That they may find their lot in this world a happy one is the wish of the GAZETTE.

After graduating in Arts at Acadia, E. M. BILL came to the Law School. He was a fair student, and a first-class foot-ball player. Last year he captained the team, and led the "yellow and black" in many a hard fight. The solution of the "sixteen" puzzle was perhaps his greatest undertaking. It is rumoured that he will go west. He made a first class in his final, and we have no doubt will make a first-class lawyer.

HUGH SAXON BLACKADAR, B. A., of Acadia, was another member of the class of '92. He had very strong opinions of his own on the interpretations of the law, and did not mind if there were a dozen cases against him. He has passed the final, and will probably locate here.

For the first time in its history, West Bay has been represented in the graduating class in law. FRED CALDER hails from there, and did honor to the place. He was a model student,—one who was never satisfied until he had mastered every subject he studied. Fred was a bit of an athlete, and could throw the hammer with any man in the province. He will probably obey the old command of "go west young man."

C. E. CASEY, or "Pat" as he was universally called, was a general favorite. He was always in good humor, and felt particularly happy when he could throw down a "full house" and scoop in "the chips." This, indeed, was one of Pat's chief characteristics, as the boys well knew. There was another phase of his character which we must not overlook, and that was his devotedness to the fair sex. To go to a foot-ball match or to the Academy of Music without some one of his lady friends, was not to him endurable. But Pat did not allow pleasure to crowd out his work, and many a wee sma' hour was spent with "Finch's Cases," or "Snell's Equity." Casey will likely practice in the west.

"Who frew dat brick?" CORBETT of course. Was there any diabolical scheme afloat? Was any unsuspecting innocent the victim of some demoralizing joke? The author would be found in the person of J. E. CORBETT, of Truro. He was a great practical joker, but was withal a good student. He passed his final, was sworn in, and now practices in Truro. Our best wishes follow him.

G. O. M. DOCKRILL was British Columbia's representative in the class of '92. "Dock" was a persevering and industrious student, and one who soon became very popular. His only weakness was his love for "Pictou twist." The final examination results contained "Dock's" name, and as soon as he was sworn in, he started for his Pacific home. He took a wife along with him. May success follow them.

MATTHEW N. DOYLE was a Halifax boy. Mat. was a fair student. He was of a very quiet disposition, but if there was any fun going on among the boys, he generally was in for a share of it. He intends opening an office in the city, and in the venture we wish him success.

A. H. R. FRASER is an efficient librarian. Under his surveillance the library is open, not only during the session, but throughout the whole year, for the use of barristers and students. Fraser was appointed to this position shortly before his admission to the bar last spring, and through his zealous efforts many missing volumes have been supplied, and complete sets of the Statutes and Reports of various countries have been placed on the shelves. He also relieves the Dean from many of his executive duties, and is considered by the Faculty of Law as an invaluable acquisition to the school in many respects. Fraser's memory has been the admiration of his fellow-students. He is able to cite the report, the volume, and even the page for hundreds of cases, besides the principal points decided by such cases. We hope that he will remain in his present position for a long time to come.

E. M. FULTON, of Truro, was *par excellence* a ladies' man, but that did not prevent his being "one of the boys" when occasion demanded it. He has passed his final, and is now taking a graduate course in law at Cornell University, where we feel assured he will well uphold the fair name of his *Alma Mater*. The ladies join us in wishing him success.

WILLARD H. FULTON, B.A., came out well in his exams. He did not take an active part in the side shows of college life, yet in the end he was not lacking in popular regard. Speeding Nelly was his chief amusement. Together they took the conceit out of many a fine turnout. He led at the final, and will remain in the city.

L. M. JOHNSTONE attended the lectures punctually, and at their close just as punctually returned to the office of the firm with whom he studied. The library seldom or never saw him. He has passed his final, but we have not learned where he intends putting out his shingle.

FRED F. MATHERS was not given to self-assertion in class, but he generally got there in the exams. He took a deep though silent interest in the Mock Parliament. He objected to night lectures, especially on fine nights. He made a first class at the bar final. The horoscope has not revealed his future, but we are inclined to think he will remain in the city.

L. X. MACDONALD hails from Sydney. He was a general favourite about the school, and during the early part of his course won for his *Alma Mater* laurels on the athletic grounds. With the assistance of the head-notes of cases, he always managed to get through the exams. in a pretty fair manner. He will probably open an office in his native town, and we bespeak for him a prosperous future.

JOHN A. MCKINNON entered the Law School after graduating in Arts. He was a good student,—rather above the average. But it is on the foot-ball field we find him in all his glory. He was not only a good player, but as captain he kept the team in grand form. He took the bar final this fall and mastered it. He will probably open an office in the city, and his personal popularity should help in working up a practice.

Perhaps one of the most conspicuous figures in the class of '92, was A. K. MACLEAN. He figured more prominently in the Mock Parliament than the class-room. He was a devoted follower of the Knight of South Oxford in politics. He did not think a great deal of lectures when there was such a thing as an election going on. Even examinations could not keep him from the stump in his native island of Cape Breton. Lunenburg now claims him as one of its lawyers, and he will probably soon represent it in the Legislature.

It is with a feeling akin to pride that we number among the class of '92, ALFRED B. MORINE, or as his political opponents in Newfoundland dub him "that bad man Morine." Throughout his course here Mr. Morine displayed a depth of thought and a power of research excelled by none of the members of his class. He took high rank as a speaker, and was an ornament to Mock Parliament. May his efforts to make the ancient colony a part of this Dominion, be crowned with success.

ROBERT G. MURRAY, more commonly known as "Bob" has opened an office in his native city of Saint John, and is getting a fair share of business. "Cap," the colored dude of our sister city performs the duties of office boy for him. Bob still loves the platform, and it is rumored that he rendered valuable service to his party in the recent elections in that province. May his business increase.

HERBERT W. SANGSTER, B.A., of Mount Allison, desired to be popular and therefore he abundantly supplied the boys with cider and cigarettes. On these festive occasions he preserved order with a revolver, and amused his guests by tooting a cornet. He was very fond of long rambles in the dead of night. He was admitted in June, and immediately entered into a partnership with Mr. Christie of Windsor, and then Windsor began to awaken. So great is his popularity in the county, he will probably contest it in the next election.

GEORGE W. SCHURMAN was perhaps the best student in his class. He met the final this fall and passed it very creditably. He is taking a graduate course in law at Cornell, and we feel assured that the honor of Dalhousie is safe in his keeping. Lawn tennis was the most violent exercise he indulged in, and he preferred to play that with the ladies. They will anxiously await his return.

BOWYER S. SMITH was a very quiet kind of chap, but he knew more than a great many of the men who made a lot of noise. He is studying in his father's office in Saint John. We believe that he will be an honor to the bar of New Brunswick.

WALTER H. TRUMAN was a hard student, a painstaking editor of the GAZETTE, and the possessor of considerable oratorical power. At one session of Mock Parliament his eloquence became literally *striking*.

He passed his final at Fredericton a few weeks ago, and has now opened an office in St. John. Rumor says he has a lien on a Halifax girl. We forgive him for the valedictory he delivered, and offer him our best wishes for his future success.

THE following gentlemen have generously presented books to the Law School Library during the past summer:—Hon. H. Casgrain, Atty.-Gen., Quebec, 18 Vols.; Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K. C. M. G., Premier of Ontario, 10 Vols.; Hon. John Robson, late Premier of British Columbia, 9 Vols.; Hon. Frederick Peters, Premier of P. E. I., 8 Vols.; W. H. Wiswell, Esq., Halifax, 10 Vols.; R. B. Gordon, Clerk of the House of Assembly, Regina, N. W. T., 6 Vols.; H. W. C. Boak, LL. B., Halifax, 11 Vols. pamphlets; J. J. Stewart, Esq., Halifax, 5 Vols.; Hon. J. R. McLean, M. E. C., Souris, P. E. I., 3 Vols.; Rev. Dr. Forrest, 3 Vols.; Dr. Weldon, 3 Vols.; Hon. L. J. Tweedie, M. E. C., Chatham, N. B., 2 Vols.; R. T. Murray, Queen's Printer, Halifax, 2 Vols.; T. C. Jean, Municipal Clerk, Arichat, 2 Vols.; Robert Sedgwick, Q. C., Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa, 1 Vol.; Hon. W. E. Russell, Governor of Massachusetts, 1 Vol.; F. A. Marsters, Esq., Kentville, 1 Vol.; John Montgomery, B. L., St. John, N. B., 1 Vol.

MOOT COURT.

STRANGE, *Appellant*.

vs.

THE QUEEN, *Respondent*.

Friday, Oct. 7th, 1892.

The appellant was tried at the last June sitting of the Supreme Court in Kentville. The indictment had one count for indecent assault. The jury found the prisoner guilty of an attempt to commit indecent assault but made no finding as to the crime charged. After the jury were discharged prisoner's counsel asked the Judge to reserve the point of law raised for Court of Crown Cases Reserved. Judge refused. Prisoner's counsel sued out a writ of error, returnable before the Supreme Court *in banc*.

J. A. FULTON and W. A. G. HILL, for the Appellant.

W. E. THOMPSON and S. G. ROBERTSON, B.A., for the Crown.

The Court reserved judgment.

RICHARDS

vs.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF YARMOUTH.

Wednesday, Oct. 12th, 1892.

Payzant and *Puddington* appeared for the appellant municipality, *McCoy* and *Anderson* for the Respondent, Richards.

This case is an appeal to the Privy Council from the judgment of the lower Court, which decided that the Municipality was liable in an action for damages on account of injuries received by the plaintiff while crossing a street in Yarmouth after dark and falling over a pile of earth negligently left on the side of the road by persons employed by the Commissioners of Streets.

The grounds of appeal were that the Municipality was not liable at common law to an action for damages. That there was contributory negligence, and that the Commissioners of Streets were not the servants of the Municipality and therefore the Municipality was not liable for their acts.

The Court gave judgment in favor of the Municipality on these last grounds, viz.: that the Commissioners were not the servants of the Municipality.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH DUFFERIN. }

vs.

BERNARDIN. }

October 19th, 1892.

This case, an appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada, was argued in the Moot Court before RUSSELL, J. *March* and *Graham, R. H.*, appeared for the appellants, and *Borden* and *Munro* for the respondent.

The appellant Municipality entered into a contract, not under seal, with one Grant to build a bridge. Grant transferred the contract to the respondent, who completed the bridge and handed it over to the municipality. The municipality refused to pay a balance due on the ground that the contract was not under seal.

It was argued by the counsels for the appellants, that under the 111th section of the statute, the municipality could not make a valid contract without passing a by-law. Also, that a corporation can only contract under seal, and any exception to this rule applied only to trading corporations. They relied on the recently decided cases of *Young v. Leamington*, and *Hunt v. Wimbledon*.

The counsels for the respondent contended that the 111th section of the statute was merely directory, and did not prohibit the municipality from entering into contracts in any manner they choose. As to the rule that corporations can only contract under seal, they contended that it was being continually relaxed in favour of corporations, especially where the contract had been executed as in this case. For authority they relied on the cases of *Pim v. The Municipal Council of the County of Ontario*, and *Clarke v. The Guardians of the Cuckfield Union*.

RUSSELL, J., gave judgment for the respondent on the grounds advanced by his counsels.

HARDING

vs.

PEPTONIZED ALE AND BEEF CO. }

October 26th, 1892.

Defendant Co. inserted in the daily newspapers in Halifax an advertisement to the effect that \$100 reward would be paid by the Company to any person who should contract La Grippe after using the Co's goods daily for three weeks. Plaintiff read the advertisement and used the Peptonized Ale and Beef for the period mentioned and was afterwards within a few days from expiration of that period seized with La Grippe.

Judgment was given for plaintiff for amount of the reward and was upheld by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia *in banc*.

Defendants appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada from this judgment.

MONTGOMERY and W. L. PAYZANT :

1. There was no contract, because the advertisement did not amount to an offer, the act of the plaintiff was not sufficient acceptance, and there was no consideration.

2. The contract, if any, was void; for that it was in restraint of trade as it prevented free advertising.

BURNS and HEWSON, for respondents :

Williams v. Carwardine, and *Cartill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.*, decided that such an advertisement amounted to an offer, the using of the medicine was sufficient acceptance and the purchase of it sufficient consideration. It is not in restraint of trade.

RUSSELL J., (WELDON C.J., concurring) :—This is a good contract, there being every necessary element present. It is not in restraint of trade. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia will be upheld.

PERSONALS.

"JACK" SINCLAIR, LL. B., is doing a nice business in St. John.

FRED. L. FAIRWEATHER, LL. B., found time to go to Fredericton this year and to be sworn in as a barrister. Sussex still holds him.

J. KING KELLY, one of our old students, is flourishing in Saint John. In everything that savours of politics, temperance or orangeism, King takes an active part.

JAMES A. SEDGEWICK, B. A., LL. B., President of the Alumni Association, has married one of the fairest daughters of Musquodoboit. Jim is "a jolly good fellow," and to him and his bride the GAZETTE tenders congratulations and best wishes for a long and happy life.

WILLIAM A. HENRY, LL. B., ('86), has also taken unto himself a wife. Congratulations.

FRANK CONGDON and TOM NOTTING, two more of our law graduates, have also joined the benedicts. They have our best wishes.

LAW SCHOOL FACETIE.

FRESHMAN : "That professor knows a little about his subject."

THE rule in *Isles & Co. v. Smith*:—"Don't crow till you are out of the woods."

"RICHARD is himself again." We did not recognize his voice at the football match.

A CONUNDRUM for the freshmen. What takes the Colonel to the V. G. H. so often?

"THEY should have a law student for a referee. He would interpret the rules right."

WHAT greater love can any student have for his *Alma Mater* than that of "Whiskers." He wears the red and black on the football field.

SCENE: Moot Court at close of a particularly long and tiring argument—Freshman (sighing) :—"By —! it will be a cold day when the Dean gets me in here again."

IN every case of murder a man is slaughtered—therefore murder is only manslaughter; at least such is the conclusion arrived at by the author of "An Ode to my Pipe."

THE "boy governor" should have learned by this time that the Law School is not a kindergarten where children are allowed to amuse themselves with cords, colored paper, etc.

Medical Department.

THE important question of extending the session of the Medical College to seven months has been frequently introduced and discussed in former years.

A large number of students in medicine belong to the teaching profession, and it would be a great disadvantage to them to have College open before the first of November. Hence it is that in the past the students have objected to the change proposed, so that since the session of 1889-90, nothing has been done, and the College year remains *in statu quo*.

It is now, we think, a fitting opportunity to introduce the question again. The Council of Public Instruction have given us a provincial school term of one year ending July 31st, thus enabling a teacher to complete his school year and enter College in October, or in September if necessary. Therefore the students can have no objections if the work of the College begins a month earlier, or say the first Monday in October.

It would give the student more time for the same amount of work, and as a consequence a more thorough knowledge of his subjects.

The Faculty have done much in the matter of improvement, but we know they can do more, and in this era of reform let us hope that our College will open earlier next year.

A FEW words to the students of last year, and to those who have just entered upon their medical course. It is needless to say we are glad to see our old friends back, and to welcome our young friends of the first year, particularly the ladies.

We have met as friends, and may our friendship continue, for there is nothing more beneficial to ourselves and to the interests of the institution, than perfect unity on the part of the students. Do not let conceit and ignorance excuse any of us for acting uncivilly towards a fellow student, but "do to others as you would have them do to you."

The first regular meeting of the Students Medical Society, will be held in the class room on Friday, November 4th, at 7 p. m. We should like to see every student take an interest in, and attend our meetings. It is notorious how lax the students have generally been in regard to this society.

It is shameful to see what might be a means for original thought and development of mind, so illy attended and terribly neglected. Let us appoint officers who are willing to sacrifice a little of their time in order to make our meetings attractive as well as instructive. Let every man of us, and every woman too, agree to attend regularly. We can surely spend one hour of a whole week in pleasant and profitable discussion of some professional subject.

THE rooms of the College with which we are most familiar, in which the leisure moments of past sessions have been spent, where the wit and wisdom of different years budded and bloomed in the unrestrained freedom of a student atmosphere, where conversation languished and ideas moved slowly, the chairs, where tables, or other furniture were passed around with the same lightness and freedom,—these rooms will always be remembered by us with the usual mingling of feelings, notwithstanding the regard for the old reading room, with its register of students of past days carved on the wooden walls. We believe that more rooms, and better furnished ones, might be placed at the disposal of the students. The Faculty might dare to ask the janitor and janitress to let some of the rooms at present used by them as workshops and lumber rooms.

We would also kindly petition the landlord to allow the "museum" (upstairs) to be open, say once a night for inspection, and to gratify the wishes of those seeking knowledge. This sacred department, most dear to the heart of the janitor, is generally thrown open at the close of the session when the "remains" of knowledge seem to ebb away. Now we hope to see a change the coming session, and that the osteology room will be open every afternoon or evening.

OBITUARY.

JOHN H. PITBLADO, M. D., died at his father's residence, Los Angeles, California, on October 13th, aged 23. He was a student of the Halifax Medical College during the session of '88-'89, and removed with his parents to California shortly after, studying the following winter in Los Angeles, and during the past two winters was a student at Long Island College, Brooklyn, where he graduated in March last. Although his college life in Halifax was a brief one, yet he was sufficiently long here to become one of the most esteemed members of his class; and not only was he a favorite among them, but he gained the confidence and res-

pect of a large circle of friends in this city. In the foot-ball team at this College he played half-back, and added not a little to the prestige and popularity of the Dalhousie fifteen of that season. Almost immediately after taking his degree Dr. Pitblado opened an office in Los Angeles, being full of enthusiasm for his profession, and with many a bright plan for the future. But his fond hopes were never to be realized, his health gradually gave way and in July grave symptoms developed alarming his physicians and friends. He was ordered a change of climate and with his parents went to Banning, Cal. But neither his own courage and hopefulness, nor the kind attention of friends, could check the remorseless progress of his disease, and he returned once more back to his home with its comforts and companionships. Then he completely put his case into the hands of the Great Physician, and through all his sufferings his faith never wavered, and up to the last moment of his life he was strong in the Lord, and was more than conqueror through the Blessed Redeemer. His was an "abundant entering into the kingdom."

The memory of Dr. Pitblado will long be dearly cherished by his classmates, not in Halifax alone but also in the other colleges where he was a student as well. He was liberal to a fault, unassuming, full of generous good-fellowship, free from anything mean or small, and made himself loved by everybody. His grief-stricken parents have our deepest sympathy o'er the departure of a son worthy of their love.

BRIEFS.

Freshman: Is that the President of the College? *Grave Soph*: No! that is *petrous* hearted Charon who conducts the dead to Tartarus, of which he keeps the keys.

"NO flirtations allowed this year" said a bold Senior. We venture to say Cogswell has broken the record the first day and is chatting away as usual.

SITUATE on the platform at the Masonic Hall Monday evening was one of our beardless Meds. If G. A. B. had brains commensurate with his audacity he might invent perpetual motion.

BEFORE graduation Professor Macdonald styles us "medical neophytes" and "medical duffers. After graduation "merely a superior kind of a tradesmen ready to perform the gravest experiments on the *vile body* of the general public." The notorious nomenclature is no doubt original.

RESULTS OF MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, PROV. MED. BOARD.— Order alphabetical:—

I. Passed in all required subjects :

Brookman, John Stewart,	Minard, Ralph,
Brown, Mattie Wyman,	Olding, Clara Mary,
Foster, Gilbert LaFayette,	Smith, Frederick F.
Lloyd, Cyrus Dekkar,	

II. Passed in all subjects but *one* :

McDonald, William Henry,	Smith, Owen N.
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Ten numbers of the GAZETTE are issued every Winter by the students of Dalhousie College and University.

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