

# THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA

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# The Dalhousie Gazette.

"ORA ET LABORA."

VOL XXXI. HALIFAX, N. S., - OCTOBER 26, 1898. No 1.

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THE curtain has once more risen on Dalhousie, and as usual the GAZETTE is expected to come forward and make its apologetic bow. Now whether it is from the former success of the paper, or from a high estimation of our own abilities we cannot say, but in any case we are free to confess that we have no inductory apologies to make. Of course we are aware that a creditable record in the past is no guarantee of future success, but it gives rise to hopeful expectations and though the most of our staff are new to the work, we are confident of the support of the students in our undertaking, and with their sympathy and assistance we look for a successful year. Now there have always been those in College who reading little beside the Dallusiensia, have criticised and condemned every issue. We have little doubt such persons will be found this year: of their presence we take no heed. But honest criticism, no matter how severe, we invite, and

we will always be willing to take a suggestion from anyone who shows sufficient interest in our work to give us aid in that manner. The readers of the GAZETTE may be divided into two natural divisions, those attending college, and graduates who are still subscribers. It is to be expected that the interests of these two readers will be different. The one will scan the Dallusiensia, the football notes, and everything of local fame about the College. The other will read the personals to find out about his class-mates, or the editorials of general interest to an alumnus. These are the two whom the GAZETTE desires to please, and it is from them it expects assistance. If the students would only learn that the paper is theirs and not the personal property of the editors, they would then hand to the editors items of general interest, personals, original articles, letters as correspondence, and any matter they considered proper for a college paper. The graduates have also a duty to perform. They might contribute articles on solicitation; many of them very generously do, and we are grateful for such things, but the great majority spend as much time in writing excuses as would produce a good contributed article. No doubt when one pays his dollar for a paper he considers he should not be expected to produce what he pays for, but a college paper merits a different attitude, and if men would leave college remembering as they should the institution which has fitted them for their life-work, they would consider it still worthy of a place in their thoughts, and those who are adapted to such work could show a grateful remembrance by cheerfully helping along the GAZETTE.

AFTER careful deliberation and now with confidence in the wisdom of the change, the GAZETTE is to be given to its readers as a university paper, and not as a threefold issue under the one cover. It is felt by the staff that the increasing goodfellowship amongst the students of the differ-

ent faculties that has marked in an intense degree the last few sessions warrants the change, and though, at first, the editors, new to the work, may not be able to amalgamate wholly yet, the change will surely be wholly for the better. It is our intention whilst abolishing distinct departments to still maintain the individuality of the parts assigned to each faculty, and although it is our desire to give the paper a more unified appearance if possible, yet we hope to arrange the matter so that the student of any faculty may find the columns of particular interest to him without difficulty. The customary space is still reserved for each faculty represented on the board, and although the editors have been unanimous in their approval of the change, they have been studious to preserve the rights of each other. They trust that the present form may lead the reader to value the GAZETTE as a whole and not any department alone, and that all will, at least, give us a favorable trial.

ANOTHER college year has opened brightly for the Law School, and we are able to resume our studies with renewed energies. As the editor takes up his pen, let us remember that we are all a part of Dalhousie, and that we have a very important interest in the success of our college paper. We can do a great deal by contributing good literary material, but we can do more by all subscribing. If we make our paper successful financially, it will be easier to improve its appearance and contents. Remember, fellow-students, we make our paper what it is—it represents us and we should take care that it does not *mis*represent us.

We miss many faces so long familiar to us. But new ones have come up before us, and the large Freshman class is doing its part well in filling up the place of its predecessor. On the foot-ball field, in the class-room, and in Mock Parlia-

ment, the influence of the first year men is strongly felt. To them we feel safe in leaving the future of our Law School—it cannot but be hopeful.

THE introductory remarks of a college paper are usually trite and commonplace. There is the usual self depreciation of the editors, the usual confession of incompetency, and the usual appeal for indulgences from the readers. One who steps out of the beaten path of his predecessors may well be termed a genius, and the present Medical staff cannot lay claim to so much originality as to come before the public without the usual prologue.

The attendance at the Medical School this year is unusually large. This is in part due to the large Freshman class which numbers about thirty. This fact naturally leads to the question as to whether the Medical profession is not becoming overcrowded, a subject which we may have occasion to refer to at some future time. But apart from the fact that thirty have chosen this as their profession there is the added one that they have chosen this college out of so many others. Added to this, that the large attendance is also due to the increasing number of those who recognize the advantages of taking the final years here, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the fact that the Halifax Medical College is taking a deservedly recognized place among the Medical Schools of America.

We have already stated that we have assumed that each student feels his responsibility in the matter of the support of the GAZETTE, and we therefore take for granted that an appeal for their subscriptions is superfluous. In case there be any whose loyalty to the College is as yet in an embryonal state, we have only to point out to them that, whether justly or not, a College paper is looked upon as an index of the College itself, and that it is not too much to say that

the first element of success of any newspaper is a steady financial basis. Let each Medical student then consider it as much his duty to subscribe for the GAZETTE as to buy his College text-books. He should consider his copy of the GAZETTE as a necessary part of his personal property, and decry that system, sometimes in vogue, of two or three clubbing together to subscribe for one copy—a system limited to the few whose characters are so indexed by this as well as every action of their student life, as to need no further comment here.

#### TO ALL NEW DALHOUSIANS.

“The men who fought at Minden,  
They was rookies in their time ;  
So was them that fought at Waterloo—”

SO sing the old soldiers in the “Ruddipple’s” song of instruction for the benefit of the new recruits who have just joined their ranks. And so sings THE GAZETTE, in welcoming all new Dalhousians. Mindful of the trophies and honours won by our veterans, we scan the new-comers with a certain wistfulness. Are they the right sort? The freshman, the raw recruit ought to know that it is a great and glorious thing to call himself a Dalhousian, and he should value his privileges accordingly. Dalhousie is a small college, lacking funds, lacking equipment, but it is doubtful if any college of her size anywhere can equal her record for the last few months to which our President alluded at Convocation. Here it is.

#### DEGREES : PH. D.

Coffin, F. H. '86, (Chicago) *magna cum laude*.  
Cogswell, G. A., '90, (Cornell).  
Campbell, D. F., '90, (Harvard).  
Macrae, A. O., '93, (Jena).

## M. A.

Smith, E. B., '90, (Harvard).

## APPOINTMENTS.

Macneill, M., '96, Mathematical Instructor in the Anglo-Saxon School, Paris, France.

Campbell, D. F., '90, Instructor in Mathematics in Harvard.

Brehaut, E., '94, Professor of Latin, Colorado College.

Hugh, D. D., '91, Professor of Psychology, State Normal School, Colorado.

Fraser, W. R., '82, Ph. D., (J. H. U.) '97, Professor of Classics, Cosmopolitan University.

Brehaut, J. W., '91, Superintendent of Schools, Attleboro, Mass.

## FELLOWSHIPS, &amp;c.

McIntosh, D., '96, 1851 Exhibition Scholarship, value £150 per annum. *Exceptionally renewed* for a third term. Only four others obtained this honour. McIntosh has gone to study in Germany.

Archibald, E. H., '98, 1851 Exhibition Scholarship; recommendation confirmed. Studies at Harvard.

Robins, E. P., '96, Fellowship in Philosophy at Cornell; value \$500.

McKay, J., '98, Scholarship, Philosophy, Cornell; value \$300.

MacRae, D. A., '98, Scholarship, Classics, Cornell; value \$300.

McKay, T. C., '93, was offered a \$200 Scholarship by Clark.

That is a fair list of achievements placed to the credit of one little college in four months; but it is not complete. Looking nearer home, we find that the secondary education of the Province is passing into the hands of our graduates Simpson, F. S., '94, is now the Principal of the New Glasgow Schools, a post second in importance only to the

Supervisor here; Lawson, T., '95, is principal at Chester; Layton, '95, at Annapolis; Morton, '95, at Bridgewater; Stewart, F. J., '89, at Sydney; Butler, G. K., '96, at Guysboro, to mention only a few of the appointments made this summer. It rather looks as if the education given or got at Dalhousie had some real value.

Nor does this tell the whole story of our graduates activity. This year, there are five of our graduates at Harvard studying English alone; Yorston, F., '95; Murray, J. T., '97, Mahon, H. E., '96, (in addition to a course in Law); Miss E. McKenzie, '94 and Miss J. W. Ross, '95. Both the ladies have our M. A. and will work for the Radcliffe degree. McKay, T. C., '93, is also at Harvard studying Science. Archibald, H. T., has gone to Johns Hopkins with a view to the Doctor's degree in Classics; and Soloan, D. M., '88, has gone to Germany for a general training in linguistics at Berlin. The Principal of Bishop's College, at the Dominion Educational Association, compared Dalhousie to Nuremberg, whose hand according to the proverb, goes through every land, and who shall say he was not right? By the way, five of the papers read at the meetings, and not the worst, were read by our graduates.

We are a small college, and perhaps we shall never have great numbers; but so long as we get quality we need not greatly care. As long as our graduates distinguish themselves wherever they go; as long as Harvard and Cornell take our degrees and certificates at face value; so long as our men continue to fill university positions everywhere in Canada and the United States, are scholars, fellows, instructors, professors, heads of departments; we can put up with the curious apathy of our own city to what we do. Ours is truly the honour of a prophet in his own country.

And the outlook is hopeful. The new-comers will soon learn our ways and traditions, and carry on the good work.

It is interesting to see how, what may be called college families are growing up. We are old enough now to have our graduates send their sons. One of the scholars this year is bound to the college by such a double tie. We can always depend on "The Island" and Pictou County and Cape Breton to send us as good as they have given us. Nor are signs wanting that the western part of the Province and New Brunswick are awakening to the value of the advantages Dalhousie offers. In the meantime, we can look to the new recruits confidently not to let the colors droop; but to carry them on to brighter victories.

"The men who fought at Minden,  
They was rookies in their time."

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#### A NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.

THE Chairman of our Board of Governors, who has so often proved himself a friend in need to Dalhousie, has recently undertaken a most useful reform, which will endear his name to all present and all future lady students of Dalhousie. We do not know what the inside of the Ladies' Room is like, except for casual glances through the swinging door, but we are credibly informed that it is rough, bare and unfurnished like any of the class-rooms; and we know that a room intended to accommodate five persons cannot be convenient for fifty. The room cannot be enlarged; but it can be made to look less like a prison cell. Animated by this laudable intention, Mr. Doull called together a select committee of ladies to view the room and see what could be done. They came, they saw, they subscribed—seventy dollars on the spot. More will be collected. The Board of Governors will put their hands into their pockets, no doubt; the ladies in the case can be relied on to do their utmost; and in a short time Dalhousie girls will have a bright and habitable room,—as they should.

#### THE DALHOUSIE CORNER.

IT cannot be said that Dalhousie is indifferent to her own history. True, the great tables of stone with their full proud Latin of their inscription from old Dalhousie on the Grand Parade are hidden away in the Museum; but the fine portrait of the gallant, clear-headed Scotts gentleman who laid the foundation of our present system adorns the library, and the DeMill Press keeps fresh the memory of a distinguished professor. The latest "aid to reflection" comes from our energetic Librarian. He proposes to form a "Dalhousie Corner," to consist of the published works of the professors and alumni of the college. This department of the library will prove a surprise even to those who know a good deal about the stand the college has taken; and it will be a fine object lesson to visitors, who come from wealthier and larger institutions. To say nothing of DeMille's twenty-nine separate titles, the works of Schurman, Seth, McCulloch, Lawson, Lyall, Honeyman, there is much that has been done of late years by graduates and alumni. All friends of the College should assist in the important work of bringing these books together. When the collection is complete, the showing will be most creditable, over two hundred titles, and there will be more reason than ever for the cry "Hold up your head, Dalhousie!" Professor Murray deserves great credit for this important new departure. The list of such works as he has been able to secure follows below. The later accessions will be chronicled regularly in *The Library Notes*.

J. McD. Scott : Theories and Criticisms being brief Essays on Metaphysical and other subjects.

D. Soloan : Macaulay's Essay on Milton, edited with Notes and Introduction.

Patterson, Rev. G., D. D., LL. D. : Memoirs of James MacGregor.

Sable Island.

Notes on Dialect of the People of Newfoundland. (from Amer. Js. of Phil.)



- Murray, D. A. : Differential Equations,  
Integral Calculus.
- MacNaughton : Doctrine and Doubt.
- MacKenzie, J. J. : Scientific Papers (4).
- Logan, J. D. : Fixity of Character. (from Mind).  
Aristotelean Conception of Physis, ( $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ ), (from Phil Rev.)  
Aristotelian Teleology.
- Ritchie, E. : The Problem of Personality.
- McKay, T. C. : On the Calculation of the Conductivity of Aqueous Solutions containing the Chlorides of Sodium and Barium, (from Trans. of N. S. Inst. of Sci.)
- Archibald, E. H. : On the relation of the Surface Tension and Specific Gravity of certain Aqueous Solutions to their State of Ionization. (from Trans. of N. S. Ins. of Sci. and Trans. R. So. Ca.)  
On the Calculation of the Conductivity of Aqueous Solutions containing Chlorides of Barium and Sodium. (From Trans. of N. S. Ins. of Sci.)  
On the Calculation of the Conductivity of Aqueous Solutions containing the Double Sulphate of Copper and Potassium and of Mixtures of Equimolecular Solutions of Zinc and Copper Sulphates. (Trans. N. S. Ins. of Sci.)
- McIntosh, D. : On the Calculation of the Conductivity of Mixture of Electrolytes having a common Ion. (Trans. N. S. Ins. of Sci.)

HOWEVER much it may pain us to put the fact in words, it is nevertheless undeniably true that for the past two or three years the Philomathic Society has been retrograding, and this was particularly evident last session when, its original purpose entirely forgotten, not a single paper prepared by a student was read before it. Certainly such a state of affairs is lamentable, and it is worth while to look for the cause and see whether something cannot be done to renew the interest in this society.

The Sodales, on the other hand has never known so prosperous a period as this during which the Philomathic has been declining, and yet we cannot concur with some in believing that the growth of one has been the destruction of the other, for their provinces are different and imply no conflict. As is well known, the policy pursued by the former has been to depend almost entirely on the students for its

speakers, and by invariably offering in its debates the carefully prepared work of students, to incite feelings of personal interest in and responsibility for the society. It has been specially fortunate in its choice of officers, and the fact that its work has been so successfully carried on is in great part due to their efforts.

The Philomathic also originally depended on the students to furnish its literary program, but through careless administration, it came to be almost invariably the case that the student who was to read a paper was not sufficiently impressed with his responsibility to prepare properly. Consequently, the papers furnished by students having fallen to a comparatively low standard, in order to renew the interest in the society, the administration commenced to look about for outside lecturers and the students sank back into the position of onlookers. As a natural result, responsibility having been removed, personal interest died out and the Philomathic rapidly sank into disrepute.

The need of such a society as the Philomathic was intended to be is felt every day. Sodales is primarily a debating society, and cannot fill both its own place and the place of a society for the investigation of and instruction in matters literary and scientific. As already pointed out, the main trouble seems to have been an insufficient recognition by the student of the importance of the work assigned him. Can we not then re-organize the Philomathic, and, profiting by experience, avoid the exclusion of the student by the outside lecturer? Certainly if the standard were properly raised, and the papers prepared by the students showed careful thought and study, the Faculty would arrange that such papers should count in the course of study, so that the writers might feel that they were doing work along their own lines. Such a plan is at least worth thinking over.

## CONVOCAATION.

The opening Convocation of the Session of 1898-'99 was held in the Law Library on the afternoon of Wednesday, Sept. 14th. The Library was crowded with students and friends of the college.

After the opening prayer, President Forrest conferred the degree of LL. B. upon Messrs. J. H. Dunn and S. Foot, B. A., and the degree of M. D. C. M. upon Messrs. H. L. Dickie and E. M. Macdonald. He then alluded to the prosperity which the college had enjoyed during the past year, and to the prospect of still greater success in the present term. The following list of the successes of Dalhousie graduates was read:

The degree of PH. D. has been conferred upon the following:

- D. F. Campbell, from Harvard.
- F. J. Coffin, " Chicago.
- D. A. Cogswell, " Cornell.
- A. O. MacRae, " Jena.

The following had been appointed to professorships:

- E. Brehaut, Chair of Latin, Colorado, Cal.
- M. MacNeil, Math. Dept. Anglo-Saxon College, Paris.
- D. Hugh, Chair of Philosophy and Pedagogy, State Normal School, Colorado.

- D. F. Campbell, Instructor in Math., Harvard.
- J. D. Brehaut, Supt. of Schools, Attleboro, Mass.

The following scholarships were awarded:

- Cornell, Fellowship in Philosophy, E. P. Robins,
- " " " " Ira Mackay.

The Science Scholarship held by D. MacIntosh, was renewed for the third time. This had happened only five times since 1851.

The 1851 Science Scholarship was awarded to E. H. Archibald, B. Sc.

The result of the Matriculation Examinations were announced.

## JUNIOR MATRICULATION.

*1st Class Distinction.*—(1). E. D. Coffin, awarded a professors' scholarship; and for unusual excellence, a Sir Wm. Young Scholarship.

(2). Geo. Christie, Sir Wm. Young Scholarship.

*2nd Class Distinction.*—(3). K. F. Mackenzie, Mackenzie Bursary.

(4). Clarence Christie, Sir Wm. Young Scholarship.

(5). Bertha L. Morrison, " " "

## SENIOR MATRICULATION.

D. A. Lawson, Professors' Scholarship.

Prof. E. Mackay then delivered the opening address, an interesting paper on Chemistry, which appears in this issue. The Convocation was closed by the benediction, pronounced by the President.

## THE STUDY OF CHEMISTRY PAST AND PRESENT.

THE most remarkable feature of the present century is unquestionably the phenomenal development of the physical sciences. Science has come to occupy a dominant position in the affairs of the world and to exert an influence as varied as are human activities. In the material world it has revolutionized industrial and physical conditions of life, and in the intellectual world it has brought about a revolution equally great in the ideas and modes of thought of men. Like the great tree in the dream of the Babylonian king, its height reaches to heaven and the sight thereof to the end of all the earth.

Of the influences which the development of science exerts, one of the most noteworthy is that upon educational progress. Whewell has observed that scientific stands to educational progress in the relation of cause to effect, so that every considerable advance in education has been the result of some great scientific discovery, or group of discoveries. It is to a single phase of the educational influence which the growth of modern science has exerted that I propose to direct attention, namely to the part played by that science whose function it has been to lead in educational reform—the science of chemistry—and to some of the secondary influences which the growth of the study of chemistry has in turn created.

Chemistry is one of the youngest of the sciences. Its vigorous life may be said to have begun with the present century. But the phenomena which form the domain of chemistry have been studied for many centuries, and in order to understand how the science has come to be what it now is it will be necessary to glance backward at that long period during which chemical knowledge was slowly accumulating while chaos brooded over it.

It was as alchemy that chemistry first came to occupy a place of importance in the world. The object of alchemy was, as is well known, to discover the philosopher's stone, a substance which was believed to have certain very remarkable properties. The fundamental article in the belief of the alchemists, as expressed in the writings of one of them, was that "there abides in nature a certain pure matter, which, being discovered and brought by art to perfection, converts to itself proportionally all

imperfect bodies that it touches." This belief was a product rather of speculative philosophy than of close observation of nature. But it nevertheless dominated the chemical work of the world for twelve centuries. The discovery of this Pure Matter, this Great Elixir or Philosopher's Stone, as it was variously called, became the primary object of research. The fortunate discoverer of it would attain to all knowledge and acquire power over all diseases. And there was another incentive to discovery even more powerful than this, for by the aid of the philosopher's stone it was believed possible to transmute one metal into another, and so to change baser metals into gold. And thus the study of alchemy became the pursuit of wealth.

The alchemist of literature is an unscrupulous scoundrel who preys upon the credulity of his fellow men. But the alchemist of history seems in general to have deserved a much better reputation. No doubt there were many impostors who made profit by pretending to a knowledge they did not possess; for conditions were favourable to fraud and imposture. Living in an age of mysticism, the alchemists loved to surround their work with an air of obscurity. The descriptions of their processes given in their writings are couched in strange and symbolical language so that their words seem to us as idle tales. But the picture given us of them by a contemporary shows them to have been earnest students of nature. "They are not given to idleness," says Paracelsus, "nor go in a proud habit, or plush and velvet garments, often showing their rings upon their fingers, or wearing swords with silver hilts by their sides, or fine and gay gloves upon their hands; but diligently follow their labours, sweating whole days and nights by their furnaces. They do not spend their time abroad for recreation, but take delight in their laboratory. They put their fingers amongst coals, into clay and filth, not into gold rings. They are sooty and black like smiths and miners, and do not pride themselves upon clean and beautiful faces." And by "taking delight in their laboratories" these old alchemists, although they failed to find the philosopher's stone, succeeded in accumulating a number of facts which were of inestimable value to the future science of chemistry.

In the sixteenth century there arose a reformer who gave an entirely new direction to chemical work. This was Paracelsus—his full name was Philippus Aureolus Paracelsus Theophrastus Bombastus. "Alchemy" he said "has but one aim and object, to extract the quintessence of things and to prepare arcana and elixirs, which may serve to restore to man the health and soundness he has lost." Thus, then, according to Paracelsus the aim of alchemy was not the making of gold but the preparation of medicines; and henceforth for a century and a half this became the dominant idea of chemical activity. Under the influence of

this new doctrine chemistry became a subsidiary science, a branch of therapeutics, and as such it soon formed a part of the education of medical students. It was thus as a branch of medical education that chemistry was first recognized as an academic study. By the beginning of the present century chairs had been founded in most of the universities of Europe. Instruction was given solely by means of lectures and chiefly to medical students.

The idea that the study of chemistry might have an educational value seems first to have occurred to Robert Boyle, an eminent scientist of the seventeenth century. The story of his attempt to introduce the study into the University of Oxford furnishes an excellent illustration of the attitude of the educational authorities of that period towards experimental science. It was about this time that the physical sciences began to feel the quickening effect of those ideas which had found expression in the writings of Roger Bacon three centuries before and were now being embodied in the philosophy of his great namesake. Chief among those who came to the study of science imbued with the new spirit of investigation was Boyle. He was the first to give chemical investigation, a truly scientific character—the first to insist upon accurate experiment as the only sure basis of progress. "One of the most considerable services men could do the world," he tells us, "is to set themselves diligently to make experiments, and collect observations, without attempting to establish theories upon them, before they have taken notice of all the phenomena that are to be solved." It was Boyle, moreover, who first raised chemistry to the dignity of an independent science. Hitherto, as we have seen, it had held a subordinate position—had been followed with the hope of obtaining gold or as an aid in preparing medicines. "Finding," he writes, "the generality of those addicted to chemistry, to have had scarce any view but to the preparation of medicines, or to the improving of metals, I was tempted to consider the art, not as a physician or an alchemist, but a philosopher," and he adds that he had in view "no less than the advancement of natural philosophy by means thereof." Holding such views as these, Boyle thought that chemistry should be introduced as a subject of instruction at the University of Oxford, and for that purpose he brought a chemist from Strassburg at his own expense, to act as lecturer and laboratory director. His action awakened a storm of indignation. The wits of the period made merry at his expense. The friends of the university protested. His laboratory, they said, was a menace to the university; his theories to religion. But what they found most intolerable of all was that he, a gentleman of birth and breeding, should concern himself with low mechanical acts. Under such circumstances it was not to be expected that the study of chemistry would flourish

And the spirit of antipathy to science which prevailed in the Oxford of that period continued far into the present century. On the occasion of the first visit to Oxford of the British Association, in 1832, Keble, who was then a leader of university opinion, writes indignantly to complain of the conferring of degrees upon a number of the leading members of the Association. "The Oxford Doctors," he writes, "have truckled sadly to the spirit of the times in receiving the hodge-podge of philosophers as they did." Among those who received degrees were Brewster, Dalton and Faraday. The sentiment of Oxford has changed since that time and at present the university is striving earnestly, and with some success, to undo the evil effects of earlier prejudice.

In the meantime chemistry was advancing rapidly. Chemical knowledge had grown into chemical science. This change was hastened and completed by the discoveries of a brilliant group of chemists in the last part of last century—Scheele in Sweden, Priestley and Cavendish in England, and, greatest of all, Lavoisier in France. Of their discoveries the most notable was that of oxygen by Priestley and Scheele; and in the hands of the great French chemist this discovery became the means of arriving at the true relation between chemical facts, which, up to that time, had been viewed through the medium of false theory and seen, as it were, out of focus. The lion in the path of progress was now removed and chemistry thereupon entered upon the period of brilliant discovery and rapid advance which has lasted until the present time.

The new science aroused a wide spread popular interest. Popular text-books began to multiply; and from this time also we may date the general adoption of an idea which led to a considerable reform in chemical instruction. This was the opinion that chemical lectures could be made much more effective by the introduction of experiments. The French had taken the lead in this reform; and the great French chemists had become masters in the art of experimental illustration. And now in England also, in the hands of such men as Sir Humphrey Davy, and later of Faraday, the experimental chemical lecture became an effective means of popular education. The course of lectures given by Faraday at the Royal Institution on the "Chemical History of a Candle," probably excited more popular interest than any other course of lectures ever delivered, and became celebrated throughout the civilized world.

The year 1824 is memorable both in the history of science and of education; for in that year was opened the first public laboratory for the teaching of chemistry—the first laboratory indeed for the teaching of any science. This was the laboratory founded by Liebig in the little German University of Giessen. The story of that great chemist's early life affords the best

illustration possible of the state of chemical education in the early part of the present century.

Liebig was born in Darmstadt in 1803. He was one of those rare and fortunate men for whom nature has made choice of a profession; and very early his aptitude for chemistry began to reveal itself. The chemical literature which he had access to he literally devoured, so that while yet a mere boy he had exhausted the not inconsiderable resources of the court library in his native town. All chemical phenomena, from the simple experiments he could carry out himself to the mysterious operations of a peripatetic coat-cleaner or the processes in a neighbouring soap factory, he never wearied of watching and their every detail sank indelibly into his memory. It is easy to understand that with such a bent of mind his life in a school of that period would not be a very promising or happy one. "I found myself," he tells us, "in the most uncomfortable position in which a boy could possibly be; languages and everything that is acquired by their means, that gains praise and honour in the school, were out of my reach; and when the venerable rector of the gymnasium, on one occasion of his examination of my class, came to me and made a most cutting remonstrance with me for my want of diligence, how I was the plague of my teachers and the sorrow of my parents, and what did I think was to become of me, and when I answered him that I would be a chemist, the whole school and the good old man himself broke into an uncontrollable fit of laughter, for no one at the time had any idea that chemistry was a thing that could be studied."\*

One of the most eminent chemists then in Germany was Kastner, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Bonn; and thither Liebig went in his sixteenth year to carry out his intention of becoming a chemist. But what he found there was a great disappointment to him. The study of chemistry in Germany was still under the influence of the old philosophical methods of investigation, which, leading to a want of appreciation of experiment and of an unbiassed observation of nature, had been the bane of early science. "From the professorial chair the pupil received an abundance of ingenious contemplations, but, bodiless as they were, nothing could be made of them." "It was then," writes Liebig, "a very wretched time for chemistry in Germany. At most of the universities there was no special chair for chemistry; it was generally handed over to the professor of medicine, who taught it, as much as he knew of it, and that was little enough, along with the branches of toxicology, pharmacology, materia medica, practical medicine and pharmacy. . . . Chemical laboratories, in which instruction in chemical analysis was imparted, existed nowhere at that time. What passed by that name were more like kitchens with all sorts

\* Chemical News, lxiii, 206.

of furnaces and utensils for the carrying out of metallurgical or pharmaceutical processes. No one really understood how to teach it.\*

The great chemists of that period were to be found in Sweden, in England and in France. And when Liebig became convinced that he could not attain his ends at home, he went to Paris. The lectures in the Sorbonne of the brilliant French chemists, Gay Lussac, Dulong and others were a revelation to the young German student and had for him an indescribable charm. The lectures consisted of a well-chosen series of experiments, the connection between which was made clear by oral explanation, and, unlike the German lectures, facts, not speculations, were made of most account. But there was not in France, any more than in Germany, an opportunity offered students to study chemistry practically. Admission to private laboratories, where alone a practical knowledge of chemistry was to be acquired, was difficult for a stranger to obtain. Liebig, however, succeeded in finding favour in the sight of Von Humboldt and other distinguished philosophers at Paris, and through their influence he was admitted to work in the laboratory of Gay Lussac. And it was in this laboratory that Liebig, conscious of what he owed to the guidance of the great French chemist, dreamt of founding a laboratory which should be open to all students of chemistry, and in which he should be to his pupils what Gay Lussac had been to himself. His opportunity came when, in 1824, he was appointed to the chair of chemistry in the University of Giessen: and soon afterwards he opened a laboratory for the teaching of analytical chemistry and the methods of chemical research.

The result proved the need for such an institution. Talented men flocked thither from all over Germany and from every country in Europe, and the little University of Giessen soon became the centre of such scientific activity as the world had never seen before. Here in the years which followed were laid the foundations of organic chemistry, and from here came forth the most of those who as teachers and discoverers afterwards became eminent in the science. Other universities followed the example set by Giessen, and became in their turn centres of chemical instruction; and thus it came about that almost every chemist now living owes his training directly or indirectly to that first laboratory at Giessen.

It would indeed be difficult to overestimate the influence which Liebig's laboratory has exerted. The founding of it marks an era in chemical science. It revolutionized methods of teaching and it gave to research a stimulus of which the effect is still felt. Nor was its influence confined to chemistry alone. The laboratory method gradually extended itself to all the other

\* *Ibid.*

physical sciences. "If at the present moment," said Hoffman in his Faraday lecture, "we are proud of the magnificent temples raised to experimental science in all our schools and universities, let it never be forgotten that they all owe their origin to the prototype set up by Liebig half a century ago."

The institutions of which I have been speaking were professional schools intended for the training of professional chemists. The method of teaching chemistry in other institutions where chemistry was taught, as in colleges where it formed a part of the academic curriculum, long remained as it had been at the beginning of the century. But reform here, too, was inevitable, as elementary chemistry came to be taught more and more by those who had themselves been trained in professional schools. Foremost among those who recognized the educational value of the laboratory method and strove for its introduction into the ordinary college course, was Josiah Cooke of Harvard University. When Cooke graduated from Harvard in 1848, no course in chemistry was given. Three years later he was appointed professor of chemistry and immediately recognized the need of providing laboratory instruction. The opposition he met with recalls the experience of Boyle at Oxford two centuries before, only the objections now urged were not intellectual or religious, but—as becomes the nineteenth century—utilitarian and financial. However, a simple practical course was organized for students who chose to give extra time to the subject, without college credit. The laboratory was modest enough. It was a basement corner fitted with rude tables. "There was neither gas nor water," we are told, "and Mr. Cooke's nearest neighbour, on the adjoining corner, was a baker's oven where considerable batches of bread were baked every morning and yeast was sold every afternoon. A pump in the cellar yielded water for both bakery and laboratory."\* The sentiment, however, in favour of laboratory practice grew rapidly; and eight years later, in 1859, the present chemical laboratory was opened.

(Continued in our next.)

#### OUR GRADUATES, 1898.

##### ARTS.

AUBREY BLANCHARD BLANCHARD slipped down to college from Bible Hill, decorated with Truro's gold medal. He was a modest youth with an abstracted manner, eminently suited for philosophizing, and endowed with that philosophic quality which compels you to speak twice, and even then he gazed upon you with a what—did—you—say air. He always laughed heartily at the wit of others: all jokes were a matter of philosophic inquiry to him, containing something he could not just under-

\* *Proc. Am. Acad. of Arts and Science*, xxx, 530.

stand. Though somewhat bashful, Aub had a susceptible heart, but he carefully entrenched it behind the works of Kant with platonic outposts, and so only twice were the enemy able to approach the citadel, though one breach in the walls made by a famous band of highlanders he has never repaired. At first a careful student, he became more easy at the last, but his record is good, and for the winter we leave him to perform the requisite antics at the professional institution in the Nova Scotia Athens, assured he will, notwithstanding, be able in the spring to fulfil the duties of a good teacher.

MURDOCH BUCHANAN came blundering into our halls one day muttering something about being "over from St. Ann's." For four years he continued to stumble about, and having purchased a tail coat went to board at Pine Hill. Well, he can sign B. A. to his name, and surely that is what an Art's course is for.

WILLIAM BRODIE dropped back into this class hoping that a year's delay might add some event worthy of being written up. We don't think anything has occurred of an eventual nature, yet the class were glad to have him, for his quiet and unassuming manner must always make friends. He looks to law, and his choice will lead him to be one of those quiet men who do the lucrative business of their profession.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL was a living contradiction of the parable of the talents. He undoubtedly had five talents, but he hid them for three years, and then he only half used them when he did bring them out. Dunc. came from Truro Academy, and the day is coming when Truro will be proud of him. Engineering is his choice and he will be a success.

JOHN GEORGE COLQUHOUN will answer to any of his three names, besides various pet ones we are not at liberty to divulge. Everybody knows J. G., knows that he studied "once in a while," knows he was a great committee man, knows he was a favourite with the ladies, knows where his pocket money went since ferry tickets and boquets soon add up. He goes to Pine Hill to take up association work which *he* says is very near his heart, but *we* fear that at present it is crowded out of the inside circle. Colquhoun will be one of the figures that we will miss. His "knickers" that were his pride, his button-hole rose, his cane, who can forget? We can see him yet as he swings his legs under the library table and looks across to where the mathematical library presses stand.

ALEXANDER DAVID COOKE tried to show that his name was applicable to himself by stewing about the chemical laboratory. He was awfully popular with the ladies\* and affiliated into medicine to escape the blandishments of the Arts ladies, but it was like going to Nova Zembla to escape the cold. His last two

\* Editor's note.—This we suspect is sarcasm.

years in science knew him not, for he thought of nothing but his medical classes, and he was a living example of the evils of affiliation which makes men become almost unknown to their own class, which they meet only on graduation day. A. D. played foot-ball with tolerable success and used to smoke a cigar occasionally as a sign that he lent to the wild set.

JAMES CORSTON, Halifax, otherwise Jimmy, entered the first year, passed all the exams. Entered the second year and repeated the experiment successfully. Pleased with these results he did the same thing in his third year, and to make his course uniform he made his fourth year like the other three. We cannot think of anything else just now, so exit James Corston, B. A.

HENRY SAM. CROWE was far more elegant than his name would lead one to expect. It was Henry's main purpose in college to pace D. A., yet he found time for the recreations of life, and never was he happier than when it was his fortune to out-general several gallants in an affair of the heart. Never did such events lose their lustre in Henry's mind, and when he was on his mettle he could relate some interesting personal romances. Near the last of his course, however, he had to "raise the arms" to philosophy, and thereafter he never reentered the lists. He buried himself in books and graduated with Great Distinction. Henry was always genial and well-liked and we wish him every success in life, and hope that at some future time he may find some one to heal his wounded feelings.

CLARENCE GRANT came to college very, very young. For the first few days he was lost in this great city and his wanderings were the occasion of a poem, the refrain of which was:—

"For he was green, green, green, much greener than the grass;  
He was fresh, fresh, fresh, too fresh for us, alas!"

However, he soon found his way to the ladies' college, and affiliated there in his last two years, but they say that it took him a long time to learn the signification of the different gong rings, until at last the janitress taught him. Clarey was a good foot-ballist and was a zealous little captain for our team, but he had an eye to business even on the field, for he has told us in a burst of confidence that "the girls you know like a fellow to be good at foot-ball," but these are only little things. Everyone really liked Clarey for his merry honest face. We were all sorry he did not work harder and get H. H. instead of H. in classics, but then he is young and his record is very creditable. More creditable, indeed, than his attempts to appear old, resorting to such clandestine means as leaving his upper lip unwashed, that he might seem to be raising a mustache. However, he can be excused, perhaps, for Mell could not show a single speck on his lip, and had Clarey been successful poor Mell need never

have been sent down to Pleasant Street again, but we must get off this strain, and the only way is to stop.

MACDONALD, D. J., intended to graduate in '96, but he got lost amongst the hills and it took him two years to find himself. Possibly, because he was not a regular member of the class of '98, he was shy of getting his graduation photos at the same place as the others. Possibly we say, for we cannot state positively that this was the reason. He affiliated at Pine Hill, and was, we believe, a fluent speaker; we know he could talk eloquently on some subjects, one particular was D. J.'s own ills. Yes, he was a confirmed hypochondriac, and learned the names of all the diseases with which he supposed himself afflicted from a careful perusal of the "Family Doctor." His method was to choose each alternate disease, going through the book alphabetically, and appropriate it to himself, and in this manner he acquired a vast topic of conversation. Well, we leave him at Pine Hill, and in two years more we will congratulate him in our personal column.

FINLAY H. MCINTOSH possessed many good qualities, but alas! application was not one of them. A man of high class ability, Finlay allowed an indolent spirit to mar a course which might otherwise have been one of the most brilliant Dalhousie has ever witnessed. His chief delight was in sitting down. It was quite natural that such a turn of mind should take kindly to philosophy—in that he could meditate in an easy posture. Finlay, we are told, was faithful to a first love, and therefore, though admired by the girls he never starred as a ladies' man. His other characteristics are too numerous to mention.

#### LAW.

With the exodus of the class of '98 passed out many leaders of the bar, great parliamentary luminaries and famous statesmen—in embryo. This, the largest class in the history of the Law School, had many attributes of which to be proud. But perhaps a more personal glance will help us to reveal the great loss we have sustained in parting with our friends of '98.

First of this notorious class comes JOHN ALBERT BOYD, B. A. Born down in the wilds of Antigonish, John Albert passed three quiet years at good old Dalhousie after graduation at St. Francis Xavier. He liked his pipe, and no wonder, for it is said that he once had a very lively 'scrap' with Wild Alf over its ownership. John frequently showed a strong liking for summer clothing which he often displayed in the dead of winter—the effect, no doubt was very pleasing. He, however, had a very strong will and woe to the man who tried to tempt him, as Marks Mills once found to his sorrow. Our friend has settled down in his native county, and we shall watch with interest his success before the bar.

ALFRED GRAHAM CUMMINGS, B. A., had spent several years at Dalhousie before he joined us in the north end of the building. For a long time he wavered between the church and the bar, but the superior charms of the latter at length prevailed. He would have made a good parson—indeed he seemed expressly fitted by nature for such a calling. But contracts et alia had more attraction for him than predestination and kindred topics. We miss his inspiring "fer, fer;"—we miss Putnam's invocation to all humanity to hurrah for "Wild Alf,"—most of all we miss Alf himself. At present he may be found paying some attention to office work, and more to—(we will hold her name for the present). We wish him prosperity in all his undertakings and assure him that he will always receive a hearty welcome among Dalhousians.

JAMES HAMET DUNN! He was a peculiar fellow; what pen can do him justice? He came amongst us breathing out threatenings and slaughter. No person ever had to ask twice for his opinion, and a look of relief and satisfaction always rested upon the face of the professor when "Jimmie" stamped said professor's remarks with approval. On one occasion, Robertson at the request of the lecturer, discussed a very important case of contract. It was not handled to the satisfaction of our friend so he silenced Mr. R. by thundering out "Lord Eldon, *with whom I agree*, holds a different opinion." Of course "Jimmie," plus Lord Eldon, carried the day. Dunn was also an orator. With marvellous combinations of words and resistless logic he enthused and convinced his audience; his very look carried consternation to the hearts of his opponents. In his Senior year "Jimmie" became "Mister." The office-boy was ordered to call him "Mr. Dunn"—all others were expected to speak of him likewise. His famous "business trip" to Newfoundland has become historic. The Canadian West has claimed this legal luminary. We wish him every success in his chosen field and would give him the motto—"Fortiter et recte."

ROBERT EMMETT FINN was a fair student and an all round man,—orator, politician, factotum, "everything by turns." The two great events in his career were his leading Equity, and his 'scrap' with the librarian. In both he acquitted himself equally well. We were never able to find out for certain whether he lived in Halifax or in Dartmouth. Politics was his strong point, and to his exertions was largely due the victory of his party in this county at the last Federal election. He is now practicing his profession in Halifax and Dartmouth with every prospect of success. We hope to see you gathering laurels in the future, Bobbie, but remember that it generally pays to "make haste slowly."

SAMUEL JAMES FOOTE, A. B., deserves a place in our columns even if we have to provide a stool for him to stand on. However his energies make up for his inches. We miss Sam,—especially on the foot-ball field, for he could run and he knew how to handle Bennett. We also miss in the Annex, the sound of his deep base voice in songs of the "Potato Isle." He was always very fond of jokes and took great relish in a game of pool. He is now at his home at Grand Bank, Nfld., but intends spending the winter in Halifax under the sunny influence of the fair sex. We shall be glad to see him with us again, and would heartily welcome him back to our classes if he should choose to visit us. Sam expects to practice law in St. John's where no doubt success awaits him.

JAMES ROBINSON JOHNSTON, B. L., LL. B., was no unimportant member of this important class. His beaming face was always welcome amongst us. He had a particular fondness for the fair sex and in consequence always took a prominent part in the College "At Homes." Jimmie still shows a longing for Dalhousie, and he is taking the lectures in Procedure with us again. He will, we understand, put out his shingle in Halifax. He deserves great credit for the admirable way he has overcome obstacles to obtain a thorough preparation for the bar, and no doubt his untiring efforts will secure for him a prominent place in the future of our country.

WILLIAM JAMES LEAHY was a native of the capital city of Nova Scotia. We suppose Halifax is proud of that fact. He was a quiet, modest lad when he first appeared upon the campus, and quiet he remained to end of the chapter. He disliked very much to exert himself by talking, in fact one had always to urge him to give his tongue the necessary exercise. Rumour has it that William as junior counsel in a celebrated case before Mr. Justice Weldon, addressed the court for fifty minutes. It was also whispered that at a social gathering on one occasion he addressed a fair companion (without introduction) for three delightful hours. These are only rumours, however, in which we place no credence. But even if true they are the exceptions which prove the rule. He never studied seriously, merely taking a "cursory glance" at his subjects,—at least we have his word for it. Leahy will practice law in Halifax, and we feel confident that he will be a credit to his Alma Mater. In bidding him adieu we would simply advise him to make sundry evolutions with his preambulators whilst the sanguiniferous fluid of juvenality rushes warmly through the arterial structure of his physical organization; for when the rural corleagation of many hibernal seasons has shattered the capeliferous intergum of the cranium, the ultima thule of his further advancement will have been reached. Do not blush Leahy, it's true. We hope we have made sufficiently plain when this period may be expected

## MEDICAL.

ALFRED THOMPSON was the largest man of his class, and had a most magnificent capacity for champagne; this was one of the principal reasons why he was selected as the representative of the Meds. at McGill's Annual dinner. Not only were Alfred's organs of digestion capacious, but his biliary system was abnormally developed, and the professor who could catch Alfred in an oral exam. need not fear contradiction from any other source. A trip to Boston made his class mates stare in wonder, but Alfred only considered it pastime, and a Sunday's work after his return placed him with Jimmy and Geo. when results were declared. It is difficult to know where he hailed from, whether Nine Mile River, Marble Mountain, Musquodoboit, Oldham, or the four combined, but whichever claims the honor may flatter itself as sending to Dalhousie the most scientific leg-puller that ever graced her halls. Alfred was a politician, and his frequent tilts with MacMillan will be remembered long after his beardless face has faded into oblivion. Wherever he settles he will without doubt have a fair share of patronage and be popular with the ladies. To put him in a nutshell, he was physician, orator, politician, smoker and fakir.

DAN McDONALD was a fakir, but of a different variety from Thompson. He could cough out gold coin and bank-notes at any hour of the day, and frequently entertained the boys by pulling various articles of baby's apparel from Avery's coat pocket. Cape Breton was the birth-place of this prodigy in ledgerdemain, and there among the hills of his native island he learned the trade of a carpenter; but arriving at the age of maturity he turned his attention to Medicine, and is now able to handle scalpel and forceps as successfully as he used the saw and chisels in the days of his youth. Dan was a good fellow and always ready as a friend. No man in the class was more respected than our stalwart Cape Bretoner. He now practices his profession at Whycomagh. He possessed a very valuable stethoscope and was most accurate in diagnosis.

GEO. MATHEW ARCHIBALD was the plugger of the class and as a consequence he was generally a companion of Jimmy in the past lists. Being modest and tender-hearted he was always the "white-headed" boy with nurses and patients during his year as Clinical Clerk. George pulled through without being once heard to utter a profane word, yet he was one year a room-mate of Syd. His early life was spent on a farm at Musquodoboit, and his interest in Agricultural pursuits won for him the classic title of "Agricola." Though young he became prematurely grey, having on one occasion had a thrilling experience with a bear. He has always been a close student of Mitchell Bruce and knows it by heart as well as he does the shorter catechism. He now holds the important position of Senior house-surgeon at V. G. H. and continues to enjoy to even a greater extent the confidence of the hospital staff.

Next comes WILLIAM D. FORREST, better known as Billy Duff. Well, Billy was alright as a student and as one of the boys, but he had his failings, he could walk around the block more times than any man I ever knew, and wait in provision stores until time for closing came, which action is opposed to good manners, but B. D. did not care, for he was FULL of such. He now holds a very responsible position as junior



house-surgeon in the Victoria General Hospital. Long life and prosperity, Billy.

ANGUS McD. MORTON was thought to be the possessor of the largest head of the class of '98. But so seldom did he have his hair cut it was impossible to judge of its dimensions. The fact is he was somewhat bashful, and the hayseed so conspicuous that he did not care to occupy the barber's chair. Morton came from Woodville, and the name is very suggestive of his appearance when he landed in Halifax. Before he left however, a reformation had taken place and he was known quite familiarly as the "ladies' man." He never was the piugger that Geo. was, but Angus always managed to have a respectable place on the pass list, with but one exception, and then to show his ability he led the boys in a Sup. in histology. A year as clinical clerk seemed to put the finishing touch on this gentleman, and on graduating he obtained a lucrative position on the "S. S. Gulnare."

MURDOCH DAN. MCKENZIE was a curious creature and had a great many curious notions. He could see no sense whatever in the Spanish-American war as it did not concern him. The blowing up of the "Maine" was a trivial affair so long as the "Halifax" and "Dartmouth" were unmolested. He possessed quite a museum, and among his treasures were an old note-book and a twin stethoscope of Dan McDonald; Murdoch began his career as a pedagogue, but finding life too slow in that sphere entered upon the study of Medicine and graduated when comparatively a young man, being born quite early in the fifties. He was an ardent admirer of foot-ball, and received during the latter part of his course the enviable title of "Centre Scrim." It is understood he has a very promising career as a physician at Parrsboro.

GEORGE GAW GANDIER came from the old province of Ontario. Records do not disclose the date of his birth, but Geo. was no chicken. His early life seems to have been spent in a cloister, and his parents hoped that he would turn his attention to theology. He had some thought of it himself, but considered Medicine his proper sphere. Like Archibald he never was given to profanity, but on one occasion he was known to have been blasphemous. He was a close second to Angus as an admirer of the fair sex, and it is predicted that he will be the first of his class to join the Benedicts. George only suffered one pluck but he was not alone, in fact it was hard to find him alone at any place. He has opened an office in Pictou and enjoys the confidence of the community.

AVERY F. BUCKLEY, the grand old man of '98, was a druggist by trade, and still dispenses quack remedies when his own fail to have the desired effect. He was a hard student, and did in three years the work which generally requires the average student four years to complete. Next to Alfred he was champion leg-puller of the class. A more genial man it is hard to find, and the smile with which he greets his patrons is a sure guarantee of their return. Halifax gave him birth long, long years ago, and he has now begun practice in his native city. He suffered but one pluck during his course. He was an adept in physical diagnosis and carried off all prizes offered in that department. He was something of a scrapper and was always ready with a good story when the boys congregated in the smoking-room.

(To be continued.)

For the Dalhousie Gazette.

### VERSUS MEMORIALES.

The following curious 'recipe for making Latin Prose' was first published in the pages of the "Home University." It was written by a former professor at King's College, London. It may serve as a *vade mecum* for those who like Latin.

If you are wishful to be put in  
The curious art of writing Latin,  
'Tis a good plan by heart to know  
Some Livy and much Cicero:  
Nor Caesar slight, for he is free  
From turgid phraseology:  
But, Oh! beware, 'tis dangerous  
To imitate terse Tacitus.  
Also a classic piece translate,  
Then put aside and let it wait;  
Then re-translate; compare the two—  
The old, methinks, will beat the new.  
Remember that Latinity  
Is very fond of brevity,  
Is studious of simplicity,  
Disgusted with redundancy.  
Order of words most chiefly is  
Decided by the emphasis:  
Yet rythm, too, here will play a part,  
'Tis scarcely taught by rules of art.  
The weighty words put in the front,  
Or at the end; less weighty shunt  
Into the middle; last place give  
E'ven to a mighty adjective.  
The Latin tongue, of this be sure  
In verbs is rich, in nouns is poor—  
The English nouns; you'll often find  
(Still more if of the stuffy kind)  
By Latin verbs you can express;  
Detest, as death, all stuffiness—  
When English abstract terms you see  
Concrete in Latin let them be.  
While you diminish substantives  
Use in abundance relatives:  
These relative their duty do  
When they begin a sentence new.  
Within main sentences, please, plait  
The sentences subordinate.  
In tenses English is not nice,  
The Latin tongue is more precise;  
Eschew dull uniformity—  
In structure show variety—  
Further, a rule not bad is this—  
To aim at neat antithesis;  
Contrasted words you'll sometimes lay  
Crosswise arranged, and humbly pray:  
"Ye shades of Tully and Erasmus  
Teach me to use the queer Chiasmus."  
Into your head drive in and hammer  
The various rules of Latin Grammar:

Then often read most carefully  
Lumpt, Roby, Key and Kennedy,  
And Madvig : for, said Shilleto,  
" Latin right well that Dane did know."

MOCK Parliament is keeping its place as the weekly scene of lively debates notwithstanding the absence of sturdy old oaks and the bearded fir. We are pleased to see some of the law-students taking an active interest in Sodales. The training in debate given in that society should be eagerly seized by all would-be successful barristers. Sodales is open equally to all Dalhousie.

THE placing of electric lights in the library, lecture-room and court room has been greeted with great pleasure by the law students. As a result the library is full every evening, and apparently a new era has dawned for the "plugger,"—now he is the man of the day. Old graduates will see in this abolition of the old flickering gas lights, fresh progress in our sure development, and the active interest taken in our welfare by the Board of Governors.

THE visit of Lord Herschell to Halifax, has awakened considerable interest among his many admirers in the Law School. Lord Herschell has had no inconsiderable influence over our lectures in Constitutional Law and other subjects. We gladly add our welcome to that of the citizens of Halifax, at the same time expressing our regret that we have not been able to have His Lordship address the students in body.

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### College Societies.

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THE first meeting of the Student's Medical Society was held on Sept. 30th; and officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:—*President*, J. G. Munro; *Vice-President*, W. P. Reynolds; *Secretary*, E. R. Faulkner; *Treasurer*, E. Roach.

The following committees were then appointed:—*Executive*, The Officers, J. MacKenzie, L. J. Giovanetti, L. M. Crosby. *Entertainment*, Miss DeOlloqui, Miss Philps, E. Roach, A. M. Hebb.

At the meeting held on Oct. 7th, several members spoke on the subject of fostering the University spirit, and to further this object it was unanimously resolved, "that the meetings of this society be held fortnightly, and on the Friday evening alternating with the night of meeting of the Sodales." This will enable members of either society to attend the meetings of the other, and is certainly a long step in the right direction.

THE Young Men's Christian Association has resumed work with favourable prospects. Four meetings of the Association have been held. These were largely attended and very interesting. The membership has been largely increased by the addition of the new men. An excellent course of Sunday afternoon lectures has been arranged for. A number of addresses will be given during the session by some of the best lecturers in the Province. In the Association the Christian element of our college finds expression. Let every man give it his hearty support.

SODALES.—The first regular meeting of the session was held in the Munro Room, Friday evening, Sept. 22nd. The retiring President, in his opening address, after reviewing the progress of the club in the past asked for greater support from the students during the present term. The officers elected for the year are:

*Hon. President*..... PROF. McMECHAN, PH. D.  
*President*..... J. H. A. ANDERSON.  
*Vice-President*..... W. V. GOODWIN.  
*Secretary*..... A. W. WATT, B. A.  
*Treasurer*..... F. A. MORRISON, LL. B.

The debate on the merits and demerits of prohibition was opened by F. A. Morrison, who spoke in favor of such a law not to control the liberty of the strong but to assist the weak. J. H. A. Anderson supported Mr. Morrison by a strong plea for the drunkard. G. N. MacKenzie as respondent, discussed the arguments of the opener, and claimed that a prohibition law would be of little use unless the people are first educated up to a point where they can see the evil of the liquor business. Mr. MacKenzie was seconded by C. F. Grant. Mr. Grant pointed out that Spain, the most immoral country in Europe, has comparatively little drunkenness. Other speeches followed; after which Theo. Ross read a short and pointed critique. The second meeting took place October 7th. The debate for the evening was, "Resolved, That an Anglo-American alliance, offensive and defensive would be to the best interest of civilization." Messrs. Seeley and A. M. McLeod supported the motion and were opposed by Messrs. Theo. Ross and J. C. O'Mullin. The supporters of the resolution maintained that England and America, representing the highest type of civilization, should make an alliance to promote and protect it. Their opponents claimed that Great Britain was too staid and powerful a nation to yolk with so weak and fickle a country as the United States. The interest of the debate was sustained by several other speakers on both sides, F. A. Morrison's critique was witty and suggestive.

## Dallustensia.

THE social Lyon(s) of the Sophomore Class thinks it is necessary to be a "plunger" in order to be "in the swim."

The GAZETTE wishes to announce R-ss-r's latest pseudonym:—"The Thing in Itself." For explanation see the Professor of Philosophy.

FOUND.—A locket charm containing miniature of a young lady whose name rhymes with "like." Locket bears the initials R. L. R., and owner will please apply to the bell boy.

R-SS-R:—And after I had finished my argument, what would the idealist say?

Prof. of Phil.:—The idealist would say, "You are talking nonsense."

CHRISTIE (on grand stand), "say, Fod, how do you like the fireworks?"  
Fod McD., continuing to gaze into a certain fair one's eyes, "I haven't seen them, but their reflection is just beautiful"

D-PHN-Y "the greenest of them all" ran up against the established rule that no freshman shall carry a cane. The result was disastrous both to the cane and Mr. D's affected dignity.

CITY LASS:—I have received seventeen proposals this summer.

Another C. L.—I did not know you had seventeen admirers.

C. L.—Neither I have. The seventeen were from B-r-n-s. Six he brought personally and eleven he sent from Chicago.

FAKIR.—"Come along boys, roll 'em in, an' if you hit the coon on the head, you gets a cigar."

Freshman.—"Have you got any of these make believe cigars what's got chocolate on the inside?"

The earth and sea and welkin rang  
With notes so clear and high:  
"I'm coming," little C-mpb-II sang,  
"I'm 'coming' 'thro the rye."

THE freshies held a class meeting the other day and, as was to be expected, did not notice that the president's chair had been placed directly under the ventilator shaft. As a result the chairman's clothes as well as his ardour were dampened to the extent of four gallons of cold water. Fortunately the water contained no soap, for, according to Remsen, freshmen are completely soluble in saponaceous fluids. As a measure of protection in future the class appointed M-d-r chief umbrella bearer to the president, with C. McD—d as assistant.

HISTORY repeats itself, with the exception of your own private history which is repeated by your neighbors.

TAY-OR.—Is Rutt— up in the history of the dark ages?

Davis-on.—I guess he is. He's usually up most of the night.

ARTS Lady Student.—Yes, they say there's a fool in every family. Don't you think so?

I. Tarte.—Er-well you see I'm the only member of the family.

LAURIER.—A ship is always regarded as feminine, is she not?

Mad-m.—Well, I don't know, but I understand they are going to send those prisoners back to Spain in neutral ships.

CORP. FAW-ETT, (visiting Exhibition with best girl).—He shouldn't say "shoulder arms" to those dragoons.

Best Girl.—Why not?

Corpl. Faw-ett.—They have nothing but swords. He should say "shoulder blades."

THE management of the Do-Do Club, owing to circumstances over which they have no control, are unable to make the usual announcements this issue, but hope to do so in our next.

FIN. MACK, alias Dark Horse.—Oh yes, several long years ago, I proposed to a girl, but as usual was refused, she made a regular fool of me.

Hen. McCay (sadly).—And you never got over it.

CAM-N, (coming out of Moot Court to Neil).—Say I did pretty well.

Neil.—Oh yes, you put up a good argument.

Cam-n.—Oh, I don't mean that, but wasn't I fluent.

SLAY-TED.—I say Billy, what did that telephone girl say to you when she broke the engagement?

Billy G.—Ring off.

LADY MED.—Do you know that kitten there reminds me of you?

O. H.—I'd like to know where the connection is?

L. M.—It seems to have just as much success in catching its tail as you do in finding your moustache.

THE following "Ad" has been handed to us for publication, and the Editor desires to say that all such "coms." should go to the Fin. Editor.

## NOTICE.

Professor McIntye begs leave to notify the ladies and gentry of Halifax, that he will re-open his Studio, (Old Exhibition Building) on the evening of the 20th inst, at 8 p. m.

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DEPARTMENT.

He also takes great pleasure in announcing that he has succeeded in obtaining the services of Miss Smithereens as Assistant. Classes every evening at 8 p. m. Private lessons as may be arranged for.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

IN the hurry of going to press, we have been unable to notice *all* the celebrities of the Law School in this issue. We will gladly publish any notices that those whose names have omitted may send in, we feel quite sure that there must be quite a number of interesting occurrences in their lives which they would like their friends to know. Our columns are open to them.

WE hope that the freshmen who heard the fog bell and hurriedly arose at one a. m., to go to "the fire" suffered no ill-effect from their exposure.

SENDING the freshman, that expected the faculty to meet him at the train, to The Ladies College, was a Fuller joke than the boys anticipated.

AT—who came to the city by water, reports very heavy weather off Malagash Point where he lost part of his deckload, including a pair of shanks, Osler on Medicine, and his favorite milk-stool.

OVERHEARD in Anatomy room. Prof. Mr. F—b-s would you trace the reflections of the peritoneum?

F—b-s.—Well, as you said it was carried down through the canal, I presume there is none left to trace.

## Personals.

JAMES LAYTON, B. A., last year principal of Maitland High School, goes this year to Annapolis as principal of the Academy there.

J. T. MURRAY, B. A., High Honours in English, after a year of preparation, is further satisfying his tastes by a course in English and German at Harvard.

H. T. ARCHIBALD, M. A., High Honours in Classics, is leaving his position as classical instructor on the Truro Academy staff to attend Cornell. He will follow further his love of technique, and of course obtain his usual success.


PROF. JAMES SETH, M. A., professor of philosophy at Cornell University, has been appointed to the chair of philosophy in Edinburgh University. Prof. Seth was former professor of Philosophy at Dalhousie College.

A. M. GORDON, son of Rev. Dr. Gordon of this city, graduated B. D., Edinburgh University, and won the Pitt scholarship connected with the university, of the value of £108 stg. a year tenable for three years. Mr. Gordon will probably take sessions at German seats of learning.

WE are glad to welcome an old friend in the person of Mr. J. Rodgeron, B. A., who graduated from Dalhousie in '94. He took classes in Medicine during his last session at college, and now joins our class of '00. Mr. R. has the reputation of being a clever student, and, no doubt, will uphold his good name.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Messrs Ritchie & Menger, \$2.00. Drs. Woodbury, \$2.50. E. C. McLeod, A. E. M. Macdonald, D. K. Finlayson, B. C. Anderson, H. H. Kent, D. J. Nicholson, Theo. Ross, J. S. Bentley, C. M. Patea, Campbell Macdonald, A. M. McKay, A. S. H. Murray, C. W. Anderson, H. F. Monroe, G. G. Sedgwick, W. S. Macdonald, F. H. Macdonald, C. O. Main, F. T. Dauphiney, A. McArthur, J. W. G. Morrison, G. E. Forbes, D. W. MacKenzie, H. D. Forbes, F. S. Vance, L. B. McLellan, J. L. Cock, Chas. A. Cordeir, Wm. Macdonald, P. J. Worsley, Clarence Grant, J. B. Carr, C. C. MacIntosh, J. H. A. Anderson, H. T. Morrison, G. G. Archibald, G. N. MacKenzie, R. Messenger, W. M. Gould, J. W. A. Baird, F. A. Morrison, D. A. Lawson, Fraser Cameron, R. B. Layton, Ewen Macdonald, Thomas McKay, Geo. H. Ross, Franklin Fisher, D. E. Ross, M. Stewart Macdonald, W. E. Outhit, Bro. Aelred, M. J. McPherson, James Barnes, E. W. Coffin, each \$1.00. H. T. Archibald, 20cts.

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