

Dr. McKay

# THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

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**EDITORIAL COMMENT.**

**F**EARFUL lest we may again bring upon ourselves the poured out vials of the wrath of those whom we attack, and stir up strife where our sole aim is to help along the right, yet urged on by a sense of duty we once more take up the pen of criticism. Let no one suppose that we are actuated by a desire to expose the evils of our college or give greater publicity to the opinion already held by many that we are a band of vandals, a company of banditti. So far from this, we herald to the world the fact,—as it undoubtedly is a fact, that Dalhousie students are gentlemen and ladies. Shall we say to an individual? alas! we cannot! There are among us some who persist in acting a part which, speaking mildly, cannot be called the part of gentlemen.

An instance of this conduct was given only a short time ago. We refer to the clever (?) trick by which our venerable professor of Mathematics suffered the loss of part of his apparatus, and, in consequence of the smartness of these persons, practically lost a day's work. To say the least of it, the trick was senseless—it was puerile—unworthy of any Dal-

housian. Respect for self, if respect for gray hairs and age, and admiration for him upon whom the trick was played were wanting, should have restrained the perpetrators of the deed. The whole thing was rendered worse by the fact that it occurred at the particular time it did. It was a poor return for the generosity of the faculty in granting our petition for a holiday.

We do not desire to make a long story of this matter. We know that in our disapproval of the act we have the support of the whole student body. Now, what do we propose to do about such conduct? Simply this. Surely there are enough right thinking students in our college to put down such contemptible acts. Let us give every one within our walls to understand that such tricks and such tricksters have no place in Dalhousie. We owe it to ourselves; we owe it to our college. There is no necessity for any demonstration. It is the force which works quietly which after all is the best; let us set it in motion.

THE thanks of the students as a whole, and the "At Home" Committee in particular, are due to the President and Faculty who so readily gave us a holiday on January 27th. This contributed very largely to the measure of success which attended our efforts on that occasion. We do not often find it necessary to approach our "government" by petition, but we are none the less fortunate in being ruled by men who are always ready to accede to any reasonable request. Let us reciprocate by doing our best to follow out their wishes and requests with regard to us.

EVERY season of the year has its particular sport. The football has been laid upon the shelf, we hear no more of trys and drops and points. The athlete however, is not idle. Hockey now demands his attention, and the air is full of rumours of that sport. As a college we can take no part in the trophy series of games. But can we not have a friendly game with our sister colleges? The pleasant memories of last year's trip to Mount Allison still linger in the minds of some of our students. As they always do, the Sackville boys treated our boys royally. We hear of another trip up the line this season. Could we not arrange to have the Mount Allison team or an

Acadia team or both play a match in Halifax? Let us act the part of host this year. This is a matter for the D. A. A. C., and we take this opportunity of calling it to the attention of that association.

WE publish in this issue an interesting paper on artist life in Paris. From time immemorial sculpturing painting and the fine imitative arts have lived in those European countries, touching the Mediterranean Sea, and it would seem as if their most congenial atmosphere was still there. The seat of true literary thought has travelled far away, but the best of painting and of music is not yet found beyond Italy and France. Germauy, it is true, seems aiming at perfection in the contrasted arts of manufacture and music, but it is highly probable that in philosophy alone will the world ever look to her as the storehouse of knowledge.

It is in Paris, the city of luxury and profuse living, that we expect the true artist school, and with accommodations such as no other city can afford, Paris gratifies the expectation. But the push and lively competition actually found in the school described below scarcely gratifies our idea of the languid dilettante sketcher, and we find the poetical part of an artist life, which charms in the distance, or gratifies in result has a rough poetical side, patience and technical labour which must be endured by any who would study art in France.

#### DALHOUSIE "AT HOME."

Our function of '98 has passed off most successfully. No very great errors occurred either in the preparation for, or in the carrying out of the evening's enjoyment. Whether or not the committee possessed any influence over the Weather Clerk, it is certain that we could scarcely wish a better evening. The clear sky and bracing, frosty air contributed in no small degree to the pleasure of those who came. Very few discontented faces could be seen, and all seemed anxious to make the evening pleasant for themselves and those around them.

About four hundred and fifty invitations were sent out, in answer to which very few "regrets" were received. Those who were individually invited, the students of the Ladies College and Pine Hill together with our own Dalhousians gave us a gathering of fully eight hundred people.

The decorating committee certainly deserve praise for the

result of their two day's labor. The entrance hall on the first floor was tastefully draped with flags, and hung with wreaths made of evergreens and delicately tinted paper. Over the stairway leading to the second floor was a pyramidal festoon of various colored wreaths, radiating from a large Chinese lantern, as centre, to different points in the hall and staircase. Directly in front of this hung the motto "Welcome."

The reception room, otherwise the Library, with its sofas, easy chairs, settees, potted plants and palms was at once a parlor and a garden. Here our patronesses, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Farrell and Mrs. Russell received the guests as they were ushered from the waiting rooms. From this room groups soon made their way to the rooms and corridors upon the other floors. Along the corridors lanterns were hung at suitable intervals, their soft light lending a very pleasing effect to the bright costumes of the guests.

The decoration of the examination hall consisted principally of flags and banners draped across the walls and windows. Here caterer Wright adequately supplied the guests with refreshments—a necessary part of the entertainment, and one very satisfactorily performed. The Munro Room was decorated with our college colors. Blended yellow and black hung in various folds on the walls, around the pictures and from the central pillar, while on the walls at the front and back of the room facing each other were our motto "Ora et Labora," and "Dalhousie."

We were fortunate in securing St. Patrick's Band for the evening. They occupied a position near the foot of the staircase leading to the third floor. From this position the music could be heard in all the halls, and in many of the rooms. The selections were excellent and well rendered.

Many gathered in the Chemical and Physical class rooms where brilliant and interesting experiments were performed throughout the evening. Others enjoyed the music and conversation, while still others gathered in small groups—very small groups—in the more dimly lighted parts of the building and discussed astronomical and other questions of importance. Of course, as in all undertakings of this kind, there were omissions and commissions which could justly be criticized.

Perhaps greater efforts might have been made to introduce strangers and make them feel welcome. Truly, many people were overlooked who should have been invited; but all these were sins of the memory and judgment, and we feel that no apology is needed.

All the students were in favor of having the "At Home," though the majority gave their moral support without their material assistance in decorating, etc. To the faithful who bore the burden we give hearty thanks, knowing also that the

interest which their labor created must have enhanced their enjoyment of the evening. Nor must we close without thanking the members of the Faculty for their hearty support, and the holiday which enabled us the better to make preparation.

Looking at it from all points of view, we are very well satisfied, and looking ahead we form the wish than an "At Home" in Dalhousie may take place at least annually.

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### DALHOUSIANS ABROAD.

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#### II.

#### IN HONOLULU.

The first of this series, though without this heading, was a letter from a distinguished graduate who wrote of Canada's chief university and the manners and customs of the Ontarians. Here readers of the GAZETTE have an article from a Dalhousian who has gone as far as the Paradise of the Pacific, Hawaii, the annexation of which to the United States is so much discussed at present. Possibly another article from another Dalhousian, still farther afield, in another storm centre, China, may be ready for another number of our journal. It is refreshing to find Dalhousians abroad retaining such a vivid interest in the old college by the sea, as to devote no little time from a busy life to provide entertainment for those who have remained at home. The writer, Miss Mary S. Ross of '94, is one of the best mathematicians Dalhousie ever produced.

As the Canadian steamship approaches Honolulu, the first point visible is Koko Head. Four or five miles farther on Diamond Head appears. "One of the most striking objects to be seen in the vicinity of Honolulu is a large pile situated three or four miles to the south-east of the city, and known as Diamond Head. It is an immense cinder cone. Within it is a very large crater, more than a mile across. Its rim is a sharp edge which forms a complete circle, and though higher in some portions than others, it is nowhere broken down. The highest point of this ridge has an altitude of about 760 feet. The outer flanks of the cone are scored upon all sides with little ravines. The cone is situated close to the sea which washes the foot of its southern slope." Cocoa-nut palms fringe the side of the base facing the city.

As we approach the wharf, passengers throw coins into the water and the native boys, who have swum out to meet the ship, dive for them. As we look across the harbour the

Waianal Range, with its beautiful lights and shades varying with the time of day and the weather, meets our gaze. We notice the lonely looking light-house standing in the harbour; and we wonder what that other building at the end of the long pier from the city can be used for. It is the quarantine station. There are war-ships, British, Japanese, and American, and merchant-men in the harbour. At one time these islands were under the protection of the British and the French, and they adopted a flag bearing the crosses of the British flag and the stripes of the French. It was made the national flag by statute by the Provisional Government after the dethronement of the queen. It is quite picturesque to see the groups of the different races, Hawaiians, Chinese, Japs, and whites awaiting the landing of the passengers. Before we are allowed to go off the landing the customs officers examine our baggage.

The first place of interest we pass is the Fish Market. Some of the kinds of fish are so very odd-looking that our attention is somewhat distracted from the greatness of the variety. The squid seemed particularly curious. It looks a light-coloured shapeless mass, and the course of the blood in its veins is quite apparent. The fishes are all strikingly large. As we pass along the street we know we have never seen anything like this before, and yet the sights suggest something in the past. We have seen pictures of scenes in the Tropics, and we think how very much this is like a picture. There is generally a lawn or a beautiful flower garden before the comfortable-looking gray wooden dwellings. Nor are they close together or high. The newer streets are wide and the older ones are being widened. Sewerage is being talked of but as yet there is none. The streets never get very muddy for they are well built and the land is porous. The side-walks are built a little higher than the streets and few of them are paved.

"Immediately above the town stands another cinder cone which has received the name of 'Punchbowl,' and beyond it another rises much higher, it is Tantalus."

The Portuguese quarter, not quite so white as a French Canadian village, for their newer houses are painted in the most gaudy colours, lies around the slope of Punchbowl, really the most desirable part of the city. The Portuguese supply the city with grapes. They too keep the nurseries. The only fortifications are three old rusty guns put up on Punchbowl by one of the kings.

As we look over the city from a mountain-top, or the window of an upper room, we are struck with the abundance and the variety of colouring of the foliage, through which we get a glimpse of a roof here and there, or possibly a church-spire. If we look in the direction of Kaumakapili church, we see two spires rising side by side. It was the whim of one of the kings to have it so,

"for when a man had two hands and two eyes and two ears, &c., a church should have two spires." Here we see a clump of trees bearing light green leaves, there, dark green; occasionally the leaves of a tree are bright red, or it may be that the abundance of the flowers prevents us seeing the leaves.

Within five miles of the city is the Pali, (lit precipice rising like the side of a house), a cliff from which one may look down about 1400 feet upon a platform below, and beyond that is the sea. Over this Pali, Kamehameha I. drove the soldiers of his rival king.

The Chinese are to be met in swarms in Chinatown—the Chinese quarter of the city. Some of their stores are very nice and they deal in almost every commodity. There are two Chinese theatres in the city. Their women never go on the stage, but I would not have known that if I had not been told; I suppose their actors grow effeminate looking from constantly personating women, besides their make-up helps. They dislike our music and their singing is very curious, not unpleasant. The din they make with their musical instruments when there is about to be a change of scene is alarming at first; but one grows used to it. The men sit with their hats on in the body of the building; the women, bare-headed, occupy one side of the gallery; on the other side the whites, if there happen to be any, sit in boxes. If any prefer a seat on the stage, they go and sit there and nobody objects. From the stage a ladder reaches to the gallery, and a child is generally to be seen on it making his way up to visit his mother, or tired there, descending to visit his father.

The temperature of these islands is 10° Fahr. lower than that of any other country in the same latitude. The heat is never oppressive and a sun-stroke is unknown. In the houses on the slopes of the mountains fire-places are necessary for comfort.

The Chinese retain their native costume almost altogether. Compulsory education is very strictly enforced, and the binding of feet is prohibited by law; the teachers are enjoined to watch carefully for it. The Japanese women retain their native costume but the men adopt European dress almost immediately after their arrival. The early missionaries induced the native women to adopt the *holaku*, which closely resembles our Mother Hubbard, but is more scant, generally short in front and with a long train. The native woman, never slight, grows stout with age, and this dress is exceedingly becoming to her. An elderly native woman never looks well with a close fitting dress on. They like bright colours but cannot approach the Chinese in this respect. All other inhabitants wear European dress. The dwelling houses are all wooden and rent is very high, for most of the lumber is brought from America, and wood is subject to

attacks of ants and borers larger than Italian bees. Every house has a veranda, and on it the people spend much of their time; sometimes a room is left open, or merely railed round on three sides, and such a room is called a *lanai*.

The conveyances are much the same as one sees in a Canadian city. A cabman driving a poor horse or a shabby cab is a rare sight. I do not think there is a horse driven in this city without an overdraw. Carriages with rubber tires are to be seen on the streets.

The hotels are on the American plan. The house I board in used to be the residence of the British Commissioner, and is much like a Canadian boarding house, except that *taro* is used and more rice and curry are eaten than at home.

English is the language taught in all the government schools. The habits of the people are not tropical. A siesta in the middle of the day is not thought of. A vegetable, *taro*, supplies the Hawaiian with most of his food. He prefers it in the form of *poi*. *Taro* grows best in shallow ponds of fresh water; 40 sq. ft. will yield enough to supply one man for a year. It grows like a beet. When boiled it is spotted gray. It is prepared by pounding thoroughly, and adding water till it is about as thin as batter; then it is allowed to ferment slightly and eaten with fish or meat. The natives eat it with their fingers, several dipping into the same calabash. They have two—or three—fingered *poi*, according to the consistency of it. They prefer raw fish, and live shrimps. They eat a sea-weed they call *limu*. When they make a *luau* or feast, they wrap them up in *ti* leaves and bake it among stones under ground. It is delicious. Raw salmon mixed with tomatoes, and sweet potatoes and cocoa-nut, are favourite bean dishes. The *Eukui* nut, roasted in hot ashes and beaten to paste with salt and red pepper, is appreciated by almost everybody. They eat when they are hungry and entertain all their friends. Of course a man working by the day must eat at the regular hours, 7 A. M. 12 M. and 6 P. M. Some of the wealthiest people here are Hawaiians or half whites and they are never excluded from anything social. The Princess Kaiulani has been quite the centre of attraction since her return home in November. She was educated in England, and travelled in Europe and America.

The school hours are from 9 A. M. till 10 30, 10 45 till 12 M., when we have lunch, 12 30 to 2 P. M. Schools are opened usually with the Lord's Prayer or the singing of "Praise God from whom all Blessings Flow. Religious teaching is not allowed in the schools. The work done is much the same as in American schools. Our text books are all American, *e. g.* Wentworth's Algebra and Geometry, the Californian Readers, &c. In the Normal School we have Hawaiians, Part Hawaiians, Germans, Americans, and British. Most prominence is given to English,

Mathematics and Science. Many married women teach school on these Islands; these are busy in their homes after school. Many of the teachers are studying for a higher grade of license; and some go into society.

Sectarianism does not flourish here. There is one non-sectarian Protestant Church with its missions in various parts of the city, by far the largest church here. The pastor is a very good, clever, and liberal minded man, deservedly popular. The Portuguese, Hawaiians, Japs, and Chinese have each a church where the services are conducted in their own language. Many of the Asiatics here are not Christian. The other churches are the Anglican, the Catholic, the Methodist, and the Baptist. I suppose the Chinese, who keep their stores and laundries open on Sundays, are heathen. The government band plays on Sunday afternoons in the park on the Waikiki side of the city.

Unless there is some live issue there is little excitement over politics. At present annexation is more discussed than anything else. The Americans, and most of those of American descent hope for it. The Hawaiians and those of other races who are not against it seem to care little. The growth of trade on the Pacific in the last decade has been enormous, and events of extraordinary interest to all the world seem near at hand. These islands may soon be a great commercial centre and a valuable possession to any country. American brain and capital, it is insisted, have made these islands what they are, and therefore the Americans have the best right to them. As Japan grows in importance as a nation she is becoming more aggressive, and some think that in case of an attack, the U. S. A. would be more ready to protect these islands, if they were annexed; also, that it would be much easier to ward off the Japs than to dispossess them. Many of the Japs who fought in the war with China are now here on the plantations as contract labourers. Annexation would bring free trade with U. S. A.

The different mountain ranges run back from the sea and the city stretches up into the valleys. There is very little soil on the slopes of these rugged ranges, and yet vegetation is gradually making its way to the top. Where the soil is exposed it is red, and iron is abundant, but the cost of coal prevents it being smelted. *Lantana* was first brought here for the beauty of its flower and now it is a great nuisance to those who wish to cultivate the mountain slopes. Cacti, too, are numerous. On some of the mountains there is quite a heavy growth of wood. In fine weather the light seems to accumulate in these valleys, and we never have rain without seeing sometime in the day magnificent rainbows. We have lunar rainbows here too. How I wish I could paint! One sees such hosts of places here that would be beautiful to sketch. The water in the ocean gets



bluer as we go farther south, the sky is bluer, and the clouds are higher and more beautiful. Never till this week was I really anxious to write good English; but some way the impulse to try to describe what I see from my class-room windows has grown in force and frequency during the last few days.

Coffee inferior to none flourishes here. The orange, lime, lemon, mango, pineapple, custard-apple, alligator-pear, pomegranate, and guava grow here in abundance, but they are all exotics. The banana is indigenous.

The tourist should visit Maui to see Haleakala (Hale-a-ka-lā, the house of the sun). Myth says that Maui, the Hawaiian hero, laid a snare for the sun and, when he caught him, compelled him to make the daylight twelve hours long instead of eight.

On Molokai is the leper settlement. A leprosy suspect is closely watched by the government physicians and ordered to report frequently. If he turns out to be a leper he is sent to Molokai. Many of the children there are apparently free from leprosy. Such are kept at the Receiving Station for a sufficient time, and if the disease does not develop are set at liberty. At the beginning of each school year each child is required to bring a certificate of health and of vaccination, as are also the teachers. Any one failing to do so is liable to fine. The Hawaiian Government sent Dr. Alvarez, the leprosy specialist for these islands, to Berlin to attend the congress there for the study of that disease. They leave nothing undone in their efforts to stamp out that most loathsome of diseases.

Nor is Kauai without its interests. Many a quarrel between the rival chiefs was fought out there, and as their religion forbade them ever to remove a dead man, many a skeleton is to be found there still. There are sand hills full of human bones. Last fall a physician found the skeleton of a man who must have stood 6 feet 2 or 3 inches, who had had a leg broken and the bones had lapped and knit. Beside him lay the skeleton of a woman about as tall with the skeleton of a baby clasped to her breast. Then there is the Spouting Horn: lava had flowed down on the sea beach and gradually the water had displaced the sand and worn a hole through the lava, or more probably there had been a bubble there. Now when there is a south wind and the water is driven in, it sometimes spouts up through that hole as high as 25 feet. Sharks are numerous round Kauai and the natives catch them for food. They do not seem at all afraid to swim among them. Sharks are said to prefer white men. There are caves, too, along this coast. Probably lava flowed down on the beach and as it cooled lifted somewhat in the centre. There is a cave four or five miles long and of irregular width, from 10 ft. to 30 ft.; its height varies also and is about 6 feet in some places. It is said that chiefs were buried there and also some natives. When a death occurs among the Hawaiians the wailing makes

the neighbourhood dismal. The Chinese dig up the bones of their dead and send them in boxes to China.

"Mauna Loa—The Great Mountain—is certainly the king of modern volcanoes. A moderate eruption of Mauna Loa represents more material than Vesuvius has emitted since the days of Pompeii. The great flow of 1855 would nearly have built Vesuvius, and those of 1859 and 1881 were not greatly inferior. Mauna Loa and Kilanea are in many important respects abnormal volcanoes. Most notable is the singularly quiet character of their eruptions. In only one or two instances within the historic period have they been accompanied by earthquakes or subterranean rumblings. The lava wells forth like water from a hot-bubbling spring, but so mild are the explosive forces that the observer may stand to the windward of the grandest eruption, and so near the source that the heat will make the face tingle, yet without danger. Ordinarily the outbreak takes place without warning and without the knowledge of the inhabitants, who first become aware of it at night fall, when the sky is aglow and the fiery mountains are seen playing. As the news spreads hundreds of people flock to it to witness the sublime spectacle, and display almost as much eagerness to approach the scene of an eruption as the people of other countries show to get away from one."

Matter in quotation marks is taken from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior on the operations of the Department for the year ended June 30th, 1883, Vol. III., Government Printing Office, Washington, U. S. A.

There is a small standing army in Honolulu; there are also twelve or fifteen guns on wheels. Many of the citizens are sharpshooters and practice diligently.

#### PARIS AS A CENTRE OF ART.

That Paris has become the seat and centre of all that is great in art is now undisputed. This has been due mainly to the efforts of the great French artists in the early part of the nineteenth century, who diverted from the paths of the Old Masters and prepared the way for the modern work of to-day. But these were changes that could not be perfected in a day, but slowly, to be evolved through years and through the lives and works of Gericault, Ingres, Delacroix, Schaefer to Millet whose works did not receive their full recognition until after his death.

Not content to be mere imitators of the Old Masters and follow only in their footsteps, these men set up for themselves new standards and ideals of art true to the nature we see and feel to-day—a truly modern art. I would not mean to imply that the moderns have thrown over the experience and know-

ledge gained for us by the old masters, or that they have disregarded their great principles of drawing and painting, for without their labors the moderns never could have been, but from their noble foundation, the modern conceptions and methods full of new creations of intellectual art, have emanated.

No city in the world can now rival Paris in the privileges it offers to the student of art. But it is essentially the rallying place for advanced students. We say that students go to Paris to become artists while in other cities they learn to draw and paint. There the student is started on individual lines to develop his own style, and be it well or ill he is not handicapped with too much teaching or dominated by his teacher's will in forming a style.

When the art student arrives in Paris he invariably locates in the Latin Quarter which surrounds the beautiful Luxembourg Gardens and Palace. There in the midst of the artists' colony he establishes himself in pension or furnished lodging.

The student's first dilemma, if he has not already found many in his search for suitable lodgings, is where shall he study? and of how many of the numerous privileges for the study of art can he avail himself. In order to arrange his time to the best advantage he will first require some experience in the academies.

The principal academies are the Delecleuse, Colorassi, Julian and Mantparnasse all of which have on their staff professors who are artists of the first rank. This proficiency makes it all the more difficult for him to choose his teacher. Hence it not infrequently happens that the student delays his choice until he has worked a month in each academy, and then when he has gone the rounds, places himself under the teacher he thinks understands his individual needs best.

The Delecleuse is the favorite academy of the English, the Mantparnasse of the Americans, while the Julian and Colorassi are favorites of every nationality, and consequently have a more cosmopolitan attendance than the other academies.

An academy chosen, the student arrives early Monday morning, and finds the court or entrance thronged with nondescript characters, men, women and children in most grotesque costumes. These he easily guesses are the models waiting for a chance of being chosen for the coming week. On entering the atelier he finds the professor already there with his pupils gathered around him, earnestly endeavoring to select a suitable and interesting model. One after another the model enters, ascends the model-throne, and goes through his little mimicry of characteristic poses, then passes out to make room for the next. When all the models have gone through this unique ordeal, the matter is put to vote and the model who receives the largest number of votes is declared chosen. In the same way

the pose is decided upon. Then comes the students' scramble for places and this is done by another kind of lottery. The professor passes around a bag containing numbers. The student who draws number 1 has first choice of place, then number 2 and so on until the unfortunate ones, who have drawn the higher numbers are also placed, but rarely to the satisfaction of the last named. These must invariably, if the attendance is large, work under some disadvantages of light or position.

Now all the bustle and contention has ceased, and the serious work of the week begins. Competition is keen and each pupil has his place to keep. The first day's success usually forecasts the week's, for early on Tuesday morning comes the professor to correct the drawings. Those with unfinished or incorrect drawing are left behind, while the professor moving quietly along from easel to easel pronounces the correct drawings ready for painting. Now this, for the painters is also another trying day on which much depends, for if the true values are not obtained in the first painting, too much time is lost on the following days to make a success of that week's work. On Friday morning the professor comes again. This time if the average work is bad the master's temper is also affected, and a general feeling of discomfort spreads throughout the atelier. Expressions of fear, mortification and resentment are seen on many faces as the professor doles out his sarcasm and ridicule unsparingly on every hand. No one feels entirely safe from these shafts, for under the stress of circumstances small provocation, a slight mistake, a disinterested manner, or an amused smile may call forth a most cutting censure. His work finished, with agitated strides and "bou jour Mesdames," the street-door slams and the master is gone. A general sigh of relief follows and an unhappy class throws down brushes, palette, etc., and disheartened scatter to their various restaurants, cafes, and pensions.

The next day, Saturday, is a special sketch day in the academies. The model takes a series of difficult poses, keeping each only twenty minutes. This work is usually done in sketch-books and receives no criticism from the master. Of equal importance with the above classes are the anatomy lectures in The Beaux Arts, and the composition class to which the professor gives a subject for illustration each week. The special aim of this class is to develop artistic imagination and originality, and to put to practical test the combined faculties of the student as an artist.

But the crowning glory of art-student life in Paris is seeing and studying pictures. With pleasure and profit the lover of art can tread the extensive galleries of the Louvre and Luxembourg, and how naturally he becomes familiar with every master piece! He also gains a thorough knowledge of the history and

progress of art, from books an irksome task, but from illustration a delightful pastime.

A constant attendance at the special art exhibitions throughout the winter has also strong claims in the interests of art. But it is in the Spring Salons that the greatest interests centre and then art excitement reaches its height. Can any one who has had the pleasure of being present on the varnishing day of the Spring Salon ever forget that assemblage of the great of every profession, the wealth and aristocracy, the company of exhibitors themselves and their friends, all gathered in eager expectation to witness the unveiling, as it were, of the latest efforts of genius and talent.

B. E. MACLEAN.

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### E LIBRO RUBICUNDO.

*In the Watches  
of the Night.*

It was but two days before the beginning of the Provincial Examinations, and about one o'clock in the morning, I was returning from the house of a friend where I had been doing what is technically known as "plug-

ging." The house where I lived stood somewhat apart from the surrounding buildings and was shaded by the trees of an orchard which reached nearly to the house itself. On coming in front of the house I noticed a long ladder extending from the ground to the window of the second story. However, I took no particular notice of this circumstance, thinking perhaps one of my brothers had been repairing the window of which one pane had been broken.

I entered the house where all was in darkness and went to my room which was situated in the rear of the house. The night was very warm and my bed-room window was standing wide open. Just as I was striking a light, I heard on the lawn below a subdued sound as if of persons engaged in a conversation. Hastily blowing out the lighted match, I leaned out of the window. The sound of voices had ceased, but a faint rustling in the grass betrayed the presence of some animal, man or beast. Recollecting the ladder which I had seen, and thinking that perhaps some one was trying to enter the house, I drew off my boots and descending the stair noiselessly, not to disturb the household, went out of the house by a back door, and on hands and knees crawled to the place where I had seen the ladder. To my astonishment it was gone, but I could hear the sound of footsteps at the rear of the house.

Returning as I had come, I waited at the corner of the house, listening again for the sound. At this point the moon came out from under a cloud which had concealed it, and revealed the outline of a face peering around the corner of the house. The face

remained in view but for a moment, then was withdrawn and all was quiet again. Slowly and noiselessly I crawled on all fours to the spot where I had seen the face. A human figure was lying face downwards, and half concealed in the long grass, apparently to avoid recognition. I immediately seized the prostrate figure, lifted it from the ground, and administered such a cuffing as to elicit a howl of pain from the supposed house-breaker. What was my surprise to find that I had been shadowing my own brother who had also seen the ladder and heard the voices; so that he and I had each supposed the other to be the intruder!

Together we listened and waited to hear the slightest sound but all was silence. Thinking that the would-be thief had escaped us we went to the house, got a lantern, and proceeded to look for the ladder. We found it snugly concealed on the farther side of a fence, some distance from the house. As nothing more could be done until daylight, we gave up the search until the following morning, when we discovered that three horses had been taken from the stable; but all three were found with a halter on each, quietly cropping the grass on the roadside not far from the house.

Why the thief or thieves after securing the horses allowed them to go loose again—for they were splendid animals—and how that ladder was so noiselessly and so quietly transferred to the farther side of a fence some distance away, remains a mystery to this day.

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### Exchanges.

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THE *University Monthly* contains a short but very interesting article on the three kinds of ice-boats. The structure and mechanism of the Stanley are clearly explained. The New Year article is bright, but its poetry, "Yule Song," is rather suggestive of the Bells from *In Memoriam*, but even this is much better than "The Song" of which the theme is as hackneyed as the metre is bad.

THE December number *The Student*, Edinburgh, is full of the opening of McEwan Hall, which has but lately been formally presented to the university. It contains a rather interesting article from a series by "Professors, graduates and students," on Cornwall in Yorkshire, and is good description of a place which must be remarkably picturesque. In the January number is a well written and appreciative article on Professor Seth, a brother of our former professor of philosophy. It speaks first of his personality, then of his work; its last words sound

prophetic:—"We are certain that when *next* the history of Scottish philosophy is written Professor Seth will be something more than author."

*The Owl* from the University of Ottawa, contains a good article on "The Spirit of Edmund Burke," by one of the undergraduate students. It is chiefly on Burke's ideas of liberty, and strongly recommends that his writings be studied by all, adding that if this advice were needed there would be fewer with a superficial knowledge of political matters, and that the "Seats of trust" would oftener be awarded to solid, judicious, honest men.

Another article is on the *Academy* which has lately been so much talked of in the English literary world, and as a venture a list is given of forty Canadians who would probably be chosen were a Canadian *Academy* formed. Although rather sectarian, it is an original idea, but still we think it fortunate that there is no immediate necessity for choosing one.

REV. CHAS. A. EATON, in the *Athenaeum*, gives an interesting account of the life of Dr. Theodore Harding Rand. Dr. Rand was one of the chief forces in giving to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick a splendid system of free public schools. Between 1885 and 1895, he was associated with Toronto Baptist College, first as Professor of Dialectics and Apologetics, and later as Chancellor. Since his resignation from this onerous position, Dr. Rand is free for the first time to indulge in literary work. On another page is found Dr. Rand's beautiful poem, "The Twin Flower." This was written last summer while the author was visiting Partridge Island, N. S. The *Athenaeum* contains several other articles of more than usual interest. Merchistonian has a racy article entitled "A Spring Vacation in Brittany," where "nature decks herself in her loveliest dresses, and where the primitive and unsophisticated life of the people has not been changed by the so-called civilization and refinement." . . . . In this remote part of France the natives are known, even in these days of Christianity, for their deep-rooted trust and belief in the wild, pagan and druidical traditions, coming down from the times of old idolatrous worship of stones and fountains." . . . . "The costume of the Breton is still that of the sixteenth century, and away from the larger towns he may still be seen in his bragous-bras, goat skin coat, broad brimmed hat and long hair over his shoulders, living a life of happy ignorance of the arts of civilization.

"A Fortnight on the East of Jordan" and the Burma letter are also very readable.

Other exchanges are *The Triangle*, *Oak*, *Lily and Ivy*, *Interscholastic Review*, *Niagara Index*, and *O. A. G. Review*.

### College Societies.

A GENERAL STUDENTS' meeting was held at five o'clock on Wednesday, Jan. 19th, the President, Mr. D. A. MacRae, being in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and the report of the break up committee was received and approved, the "At Home" committee was then heard from. Mr. Sedgewick quoted a number of offers made by one of the city caterers for providing refreshments, one of which was, after considerable discussion, accepted. The date for the "At Home" was then fixed for Thursday, Jan. 27th. It was resolved to extend invitations to the Alumni, resident in Halifax and Dartmouth, and to the faculties and students of the Ladies College and Pine Hill. As there had been considerable discussion and the hour was growing late, it was decided to leave all further arrangements for the "At Home" in the hands of the committee, and the meeting adjourned.

ON the evening of January 21st, the Philomatic Society was favoured by a lecture on "English life and Literature," by Prof. De Mille of Kings College. Prof. De Mille was warmly welcomed as the son of a former professor of Dalhousie College. To illustrate the close connexion existing between life and literature, Prof. De Mille cited the Hebrews and the Greeks. The characteristic traits of Hebrew life were religious zeal and patriotism, while those of Greek life were love of life and of the beautiful. Passages were quoted from the Hebrew Scriptures and from Greek literature, showing that these were also the distinguishing traits of the literatures. Likewise the life and literature of the North are very different from the South. Prof. De Mille divided English literature into the usual periods beginning with the epic poem Beowulf, which was written on the continent before our forefathers came to England, and closing with the death of Tennyson in 1892. A short outline of the history of each period was given, and extracts from the most famous writers showing how faithfully each reflected the spirit of his own time. A hearty vote of thanks was rendered Prof. De Mille for his instructive and interesting lecture.

THE Sodales met Friday evening, January 18th. Mr. J. H. A. Anderson delivered the best oration of the season on "Joseph Howe." The debate for the evening was then announced. *Resolved*:—"That the partition of China by the natives of Europe is not justifiable." Messrs Ramsay and Sedgewick supported the motion, and were opposed by Messrs. Davis and Watt. The supporters of the motion maintained that though China is backward, yet time and education will develop statesmen, and these in turn will develop the resources

of the country which will bring great material prosperity. Above all, China needs Christianity and the aid of Christian nations to teach her how to govern her country. Those who opposed the motion based their argument on the experience of the ages. The conflicts between the nations can be traced from the earliest times. One nation rises by the downfall of another. China is disturbed by internal troubles and may require the aid of foreign powers in settling her disputes. Russia's policy is to secure power in China, and here perhaps will be the inevitable struggle between Slav and Teuton. It will be a case of the survival of the fittest, and under these conditions, who can doubt the fate of China? The meeting supported the motion. Mr. Jamieson read an interesting critique, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE following from the New Glasgow *Enterprise* speaks for itself:—A meeting of former students of Dalhousie College will be held in Y. M. C. A. parlor here on Tuesday evening next at 7.30 p. m., to form a local Alumni Association. All old Dalhousians resident in Pictou County are cordially invited to be present. Dalhousie has been the *alma mater* of many Pictou boys, all of whom it is hoped, will show their affection and gratitude by joining the proposed association.

### Personals.

MISS TILLIE A. BENT, B. A., '95, has entered a convent in the neighborhood of Halifax.

MR. CHAS. DEW. McDONALD, LL. B., M. A., '95, has gone to British Columbia to practice law.

MISS EVA HETHERINGTON, B. A., '97 has returned from New York, and is at work on an M. A. thesis.

WE are glad to learn that Miss Emily B. Harrington, B. A., '92 is regaining health and able to be out again.

WE understand that Miss Margaret J. McPhee, B. A., '94, Principal of Baddeck Academy, passed the standard qualifying for an M. A. degree in English.

REV. J. B. McLEAN, B. D., B. A., '91, paid us a visit lately. He spent nine months in Edinburgh last year, and among other points of interest in England visited Oxford University.

MR. R. M. MCGREGOR, B. A., '96, has returned after taking a graduate study of courses at Toronto University, chiefly in political science. His impressions of Upper Canada have lately appeared in the GAZETTE.

WE congratulate Mr. Harry Sedgewick of the senior year, for having captured the prize which was offered by the faculty for the best essay on "Democracy, its defects and their remedies." The prize consists of thirteen volumes, chiefly the writings of the Right Hon. John Morley and Matthew Arnold on subjects literary and political.

### Dallustentia.

F-B-S (freshman), thinks that at HOMES are the nicest things possible.

PROF.: You have made a mistake this time Mr. R-t-ge, we would rather the dog than the rowdy.

BENTLEY, the big man of the Sophomore class, was *garrisoned* by a very small force on Thursday evening.

A. C-NGH-M wishes through the GAZETTE to convey his thanks to the Professor who so kindly furnished the darkness on Thursday evening.

THE Chinese Exclusion Bill must have been in force on the night of the "At Home," as B-n-s spent the evening in retirement in the house of his father's.

WHEN Horace wrote the line "feros cultus hominum recentum," he must have foreseen the Freshmen of '01. But to fashion their rough manners would be too hard a task even for Mercury.

J. C. McL—D (In glee, supposing one must pay for refreshments): I took two girls in and didn't have to pay.

Stormy Ob-r-n: Huh, you don't have to pay, I took in five.

N. G. M. (To George in a brown study): Of what are you thinking?

George: Of deep questions.

N. G. M.: An Eth(ethical) one I suppose.

A QUESTION in classics for the freshmen:

Q. If Homer understood writing did he not dot his *is*?

A. It is not known, but Homer understands talking, and eyes his dot.

PROF. (to freshmen, of course): What experiment proves the presence of O in air?

Freshman: By putting H-cl upon zn. the O obtained is the proof.

FRAGMENT of an old ballad which for its simplicity and vividness of expression should be published

The—are coming

Is now the song.

Henderson humming it all day long. \* \* \*

### TO DEAR GENEVIEVE.

O, brother, how could you write such trash,  
Say many things—so very rash;  
Nay, even call yourself a girl;  
Behaviour worthy of a churl.

Were all the choice of writers mine,  
I could not find one so sublime.  
Did e'er such bliss and ignorance meet?  
Or brains perform so poor a feat?

You said your eyes were hungry, dear,  
Because you gazed on maidens fair,  
But then alas! they're that (poor) Bill  
Because you're boarding at Pine Hill.

I do not think that *all* boys stare.  
Sure etiquette is not so rare.  
Few minds such trifling things employ;  
"Judge not, lest ye be judged," my boy.

Take this advice in parting pray  
Ne'er try to judge of maiden's way;  
Remember fools 'tis often said,  
Rush in where angels fear to tread.

[VIOLA.

## Law Department.

### REVISION OF OUR STATUTES.

THE Local Government are to be congratulated upon the introduction of a bill providing for the revision of the Provincial Statutes. Since the fifth revision and consolidation of the public laws of the Province in 1884, so many amending acts have been passed that at present a very considerable portion of the time of a barrister, who is actively engaged in the work of his profession, is confined to the work of examining thirteen volumes of statute law in order to ascertain the existing law upon the various matters which have been dealt with by the legislature from year to year. A new revision and consolidation, if carefully and wisely performed, will prove a lasting boon to the legal profession; and of very great value to the people of this Province generally.

There is, however, one obvious criticism in respect of the measure now before the legislature which demands attention. This work of revising the statutes should be placed in charge of the ablest and most experienced men in the legal profession of this Province. Let the Government select the commissioners from its own political friends; of that no citizen will complain, for there are able and experienced lawyers in the ranks of both political parties. Within these limits let us have the best men available for the work. But can the Government secure the services of suitable men for the paltry allowance of \$600, which it is proposed to apply for this purpose? With respect to this we have grave doubts.

If the Government at the outset make the office of commissioner purely honorary; and if commissioners are appointed upon the understanding that their services are to be rendered gratuitously, we have sufficient confidence in the legal profession to believe that the best men available would willingly devote their time and talents to this work without a murmur, knowing that the results to be attained will prove of permanent value to their profession and to their Province, and a unique testimonial to their unselfish professional loyalty and their patriotic devotion to their country's best interests. But as a recompense

for the labor involved in this undertaking the sum of \$600 is altogether too meagre and parsimonious, and should in our opinion be very considerably increased.

We trust, however, that the Government will insist upon a very thorough revision as well as a consolidation of the statutes. The whole body of statute law with respect to our municipal institutions should be carefully revised and brought into harmony and consolidated in symmetrical form. The chapter "Of the Property of Married Women" is quite unlike anything to be found in the statute law of England, or in the Provinces,—a thing of shreds and patches—that demands the most careful revision. The chapter "Of the Winding up of Incorporated Companies," has again and again proved to be utterly unworkable; and the judges of the Supreme Court have never taken the trouble to frame the rules of practice necessary to its operation, even if it were otherwise workable. The chapter on "Liens in favor of Mechanics" is replete with difficulties, which would be almost entirely obviated by an adoption of the amendments which the legislature of Ontario has enacted in that Province, as the defects of previous legislation were disclosed by successive judicial decisions. The chapter "Of Joint Stock Companies" also demands careful consideration; and the suggestion that in this Province we should adopt a code of law similar to the English Companies Act should receive due attention on the part of the commissioners. Then, too, the recent codification of the law of partnerships in England might safely be adopted in this Province, and our own statute law respecting partnerships amended and modified accordingly. The practice and procedure of the Supreme Court also needs careful revision on the lines of improvement laid down by the new rules of practice adopted in England in recent years. Under our present practice it is almost impossible to carry a suit against a firm or partnership through successfully in the face of the difficulties disclosed by recent English decisions, with respect to which due provision has been made in the English practice, while in this Province no amendments have been made in the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court, in this respect at least, for thirteen years.

We have mentioned only a few of the particulars in which a revision is necessary. Others will readily occur to every practi-

tioner in the courts. The matter is not only of prime importance to the legal profession, but every litigant in the Province has a pecuniary interest in having such revision made as adequate, complete, and in fact, as perfect as possible. We trust, therefore, that the Government will not rest content with a mere consolidation of statutes by the liberal use of paste-pot and brush; but that the sixth series of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia will embody the wisdom and experience of the leaders of the profession in this Province, and the improvements which have more recently been made in the statute law of England and of our sister provinces.

AT the risk of being credited with having developed a disposition to grumble the GAZETTE hereby expresses the disgust which it feels on account of the fact that books are sometimes taken from the Law Library in contravention of a very stringent rule. We have all experienced the occasional annoyance of discovering that some particular book was missing just at a time when we were most anxious to learn something of its contents; and the annoyance is none the less when we reflect that at least one of our number has failed to exhibit the gentlemanly instincts and the ordinary honor which our worthy Dean and his co-professors are always good enough to predicate on behalf of their pupils. Several books this winter have taken tours from their accustomed shelves, to get a glimpse of the world without, and a few of them, we believe, are still abroad. We may be told that it is useless to expect an uniformly ideal deportment on the part of any body of students. It would come with very bad grace from us if we attempted to dispute that proposition; but the delinquency to which we have called attention is certainly of so serious a nature that we might reasonably hope to see it eliminated. We have no guarantee that this paragraph will dispose of the evil which it exposes, but we can assure all whom it may concern, that the Law Students overwhelmingly endorse what we say, and that no good-fellowship will induce them to make any allowance for this breach of a rule which is founded upon the most obvious justice to the students themselves. Only very bad-fellowship would do so.

## MOOT COURT.

October 28th, 1897.

LEPINE v. WILSON.

In Picton, the defendant, while aiding in the search for stolen goods, at the instance of McRae, the owner, came upon what was supposed to be part of the goods in the possession of a workman employed by him, and said to his workman, "LePine has stolen this." The workman had received the goods from LePine. The defendant aided McRae without reward. LePine sues for slander and recovers; on appeal.

Appellants contended:

1. The statement is a communication privileged by the occasion; *Addison on Torts*; *Daves v. Sneed*, L. R., 5 Q. B., 611; *Woodward v. Lauder*, 6 C. & P., 550.
2. The circumstances relate the presumption of malice; *Lightbody v. Gordon*, 9 Sco. Ses. Cas., 4th series, 937; *Ogders on Slander and Libel*.
3. The evidence of the witness in the court below should not have been admitted; *Taylor on Evidence*.

GEO. E. E. NICHOLS and C. F. JAMIESON, Counsel for Appellants.

The counsel for the respondent contends:

1. The words spoken are actionable *per se*; *Addison*, 700; *Hemings v. Power*, 10 M. & W., 570; *Sloman Dutton*, 10 Bing., 420; *Baker v. Pierce*, 2 Led. Ry.; *Webb v. Beaven*, 52 L. J., Q. B., 544; *Rawcliffe v. Edmonds*, 7 M. & W., 13.
3. The court should be slow to set aside the verdict of the jury, since the facts upon which the question of privilege is raised, are for the jury to determine; *Cox v. Lee*, L. R., 4 Exch., 288; *Peake v. Oldham*, *Baylis v. Lawrence*, 11 Ad. & El., 920.
3. The occasion on which these words were spoken was not privileged:
  - (a) Wilson had no legal right to investigate the matter; *Hooper v. Lusott*, 2 Bing. N. C., 457; *Ogders*, 167.
  - (b) Even if Wilson were personally interested in the discovery or detection of the thief, his privilege is broken down by malice; *Hankinson v. Bilby*, 16 M. & W., 442; *Ogders*, 73.

J. OAKES and A. CUMMINGS, for Respondent.

Judgment given in favour of the appellants.

Thursday, Nov. 11th, 1897.

BETWEEN { JOHN JAMES,  
and  
{ THE SUNLIGHT SOAP CO.

The plaintiff contends that the whole transaction constitutes a valid contract.

- (a) The disposal of the piano in this way was not a lottery within the meaning of the Code, for the calculation or guess on the part of the guesser required an exercise of skill and judgment incompatible with any mode of pure chance. *Stoddard v. Sanar*, 2 Q. B. D., 1895, 474; *Barclay v. Pearson*, 2 Ch. Div., 1893, 154; *Caminanda v. Hulton*, 60 S. J. M. C., 116; *Taylor v. Smellen*, 11 Q. B. D., 207.

(b) There was sufficient consideration, because every guesser went out of his ordinary course of duty to perform a mental act, and thereby so far forth to help advertise the Defendant Co., such act, together with such advertisement, being the consideration for the piano. *England v. Davidson*, 11 A. & E., 856; *Firmstone v. Bambridge*, 8 A. & E., 743; *Larydell's Cases on Contracts*, p. 1017, i. e., Sec. 55 of Summary.

H. PUTNAM, *Solicitor for Plaintiff.*

The defendants say:—

1. The alleged contract is void for lack of consideration
2. The alleged contract is void on account of illegality of object.

*Vide Criminal Code*, 1 (b) Sec. 205, and Sub-secs. 2 and 3 of Sec. 205 Pollock, p. 287.

F. A. MACÉCHEN, *Solicitor of Defendant Co.*

Thursday, 18th Nov., 1897.

*Ex parte GILBERT.*

By 57 Vict., c. 74, which provides for the expropriation of land by a Horticultural Association. Compensation of. The owner to be assessed by arbitration. It was enacted by s. 14 that "any party to the arbitration may within one month after receiving written notice from one of the arbitrators of the making of the award, appeal therefrom to a judge of the Supreme Court, and upon the hearing of the appeal the judge shall, if the same is a question of fact, decide the same upon the evidence taken before the arbitrators as in a case of original jurisdiction. The judge, upon such appeal, shall have the right to hear additional evidence and decide the question upon the original as well as the new evidence." S. 15: "Upon such appeal the practice and proceedings shall, except as herein before provided, be the same as upon an appeal from the decision of a Supreme Court judge."

*Held*, on an appeal from an award that it did not make the judge a substitute for the arbitrators, or permit him to disregard the award and deal with the evidence *de novo*, but that his jurisdiction should be exercised as though the appeal were from the judgment of a subordinate court. An appeal is taken from this decision.

1. The appellant complains that the decision of the judge in the court below was in contravention of the Statute 57 Vic., Ch. 74, S. 14, 15. *Twygrass v. Grant*, 2 C. P. D., 530; *Turtle v. Hartwell*, 6 Term. Rep., 429; *Jones v. South Western Ry. Co.*, L. R. 7 Ex., 296; *Hartley v. Cooper*, 2 Cowp., 524.

2. That without the admission of evidence *de novo* justice would not be assured. *Conrad v. Marsarait Ins. Co.*, 4 Allen, 20

3. That the judge had the power, and that it was his duty to deal with the evidence *de novo*. *Hamlyn & Co. v. Talisker Dis. Co.*, App (1894), 211; *In re Hare Valley River Co.*, L. R., 6 Eq., 436; *Spence's Eq. Jurisprudence*, Vol. 1, p. 385.

4. That the aforesaid statute does not make the board a board of arbitrators in the sense that it has the status of a judicial court. *In re Hooper*, 2 Q. B., 367; *In re Curus Wilson v. Green*, 18 Q. B. H., 7; *Collins v. Collins*, 26 Beav., 306; *Bos v. Helshan*, 2 Ex., 72; *Armstrong v. Marshall*, 4 Howl., 494; *Randal v. Randal*, 7 East, 84; *Jupp v. Grayson*, 1 C. M. R., 524, 52 and 53 Vic., U. K., Ch. 49, S. 10.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON & FAWCETT,  
*Appellants' Solicitor.*

The Respondents contends:—

1. That it is within the power of the Provincial Legislature to create Courts of Arbitration for the purposes specified in 57 Vict., Ch. 74, including the procedure regarding appeals therefrom. *Reg v. Coots*, 4 L. J. P. C., 65, Secs., 8, 10, 13, 14, B. N. A. Act

2. That by said enactment it is provided that in matters of dispute *re* compensation or damages to the owners of lands expropriated, said owners are precluded from applying to any court other than the Court of Arbitration for redress, except by way of appeal provided for by statute.

3. That Courts of Arbitration and the findings thereof rank equally with the verdict of a jury, and said courts therefor being courts exercising judicial authority, an appeal was properly taken in this case. 3 C. P. D., 142, 155; *Proudfoot v. Hart*, 25 Q. B. D., 42; J. Act, p. 17, 55, 33, 33, 34; *Armstrong v. Marshall*, 4 Dow. Rep. 596; L. R. Q. B., Vol. 11., 367.

4. That by the express terms of the enactment the Supreme Court in deciding the appeal from the award given by the arbitrators did not thereby substitute a Supreme Court for an inferior one, but followed the practice and proceedings as upon an appeal from the decision of a Supreme Court judge, with the exception as to having additional evidence, the power to hear said additional evidence being given by the Legislature. J. Act, 1884, Order 56, Rg., Order 57, R. R., 5, 11, 16; *Sarle v. Fardell*, 44 Ch. Div., 299; 53 L. J., Ch. 658; L. J., 9 Q. B. D., 736.

MESSRS. AYRE & MACKAY,

*Solicitors for Respondents.*

### Facetiae.

PROF.: Wake up Mr. Kill-ham, you are not in church now.

SALVATION ARMY LASS: Buy a "War Cry," Sir?

Rob-son: Certainly not, girl. I am a member of the Y. M. C. A.

PU—DY: Don't you believe that what is to be will be?

Mosey: I do not. I do not even believe what has been, has been.

NEW-COMER: Well, old man, did you greet Christmas with the proper spirit in your heart?

Fin—son: Yes, the doctor said it had soaked in almost everywhere.

JIMY, Slay-ted: Do you know Miss —, that music quite carries me away?

Miss— (desperately): Oh, Mr. Slay-ted, do let me play for you!

O'Con—: Can you suggest anything Miss—, that might tend to the improvement of my conversation?

Miss—: You might try occasional silence.

YES, said the microbe as it hopped from the lips of Laurier to those of Mabel, during the progress of a kiss, "I think I will like this better. I am tired living on a flat."

THE friends of Wild Alf, alias Fer Fer, will be glad to learn that he has quite recovered and is out again. His friends thought that the Thanksgiving attack would end seriously.

THE friends of Mr. B—tts will be glad to know that the seven year limit to the New Glasgow contract is nearly up, and that if the worst comes, it may be extended for a further period.

OFFICERS of N. B. Hussar's to Corp. Faw—ett, who persists in mounting-wrong: Great Scott you can't tell one leg from the other, and you've only got two. What would you do if you were a mule or a cow?

JAM-I-SON: I have just been reading that alcohol will remove grass stains from the most delicate fabric.

Bre-Hot: There you go again trying to find some excuse. Just remember that you have no grass stains in your stomach.



1ST YOUNG LADY (speaking of air) : It is easy to draw him out on any subject.

2nd Young Lady : Yes, he's like a telescope. It is easier to draw him out than shut him up.

LAURIER : Is he (Newcomber) as crooked as they say ?

Mat-son : Crooked ? Why, there is nothing straight about him except the whiskey he drinks.

HART. N. Is : I thought you promised to give us home fare ?

Proprietor : Yes, that's what you are getting, canned peaches, canned tomatusses, hot apple sauce, canned corn beef, and condensed milk, just the same as you are used to.

YOUNG LADY (who sees Lambe for first time) : Oh, do look at that dear little lamb.

Mamma : Isn't it pretty ?

Young Lady : Yes, and it is so natural too. It squeaks just like a toy lamb, and has the same sort of wool on its head.

TIME 3 A. M. Place, Boarding House Hall. Newcomer and H. Mc-ay discovered in full dress, *i. e.*, kilts. Newcomer : Say, old man, brace up, whistle the "Cock O'North" and I will charge them.

Mc-ay ; All right old man, go ahead.

Billy S - Rich-son and others beat hasty retreat.

CH-D - NICH-L (F. H.) told me this morning that he felt like a spring poen.

Fee-man ? How was that ? Did he explain the reason ?

Ch—ch : Yes, he said he had been "respectfully declined."

OK's (singing) :

Man oftimes kneels within his pew,  
And seems a softened sinner ;  
When - ten to one—his thoughts, 'tis true,  
Are on his Sunday dinner.

SCENE I.—Salvation Army Barracks, Jan. 9, '98. F-nly (in tears) : "The Lord ! the Lord ! Saved ! Saved ! !"

SCENE II. - McN-I, McN-I & T-n's office, Jan. 27, '98. F-nly (after reading following letter containing picture of reformed drunkard, the news-boy's appeal, etc. Dear Brother McD-ld : Please sign enclosed note of hand for \$5 for the good work, and remit to us. (Sgd.) S. Army Capt. (Female) in perspiration exclaims : "The Lord ! the Lord ! fine !"

### DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

Dalhousie ! College by the sea ! Tho' young,  
Thy fame, by merit, fairly won and true,  
Is wafted far beneath the Western blue  
Thy praises by great men, Thy sons are sung.  
Within thy walls, our mother-land and tongue  
We learn to love ; and sentiments imbue  
That teach, through life to give to God His due.  
Dear College, raise your head for thou art young !  
Dalhousie ! Nourish still thy children now ;  
And they will faithful be when they are gone  
To fight life's battle, and upon their brow  
To wear the crown that honest toil has won.  
Dear College by the Sea ! We love to hear  
Thy name receive increasing praise each year.

Jan. 28th, 1898.

A. L. M.

## Medical Department.

WE are sorry to observe that after each issue of the GAZETTE a goodly number of copies are left lying on the reading room table. These all have names upon them, and are no doubt left either through carelessness or intentionally, because the one to whom it is addressed considers that the paper is not worth the subscription fee. If such is their judgment we cannot be so presumptuous as to say that the reading material is really worth the sum of one dollar a year, but as this is one of the many examples of lack of interest shown by the students in the affairs of general importance, we enter our protest on this ground. The old adage that what is everybody's business is nobody's business seems to hold true with regard to our college paper. Everyone expects the other to do these things which should be done by the united action of all. The students do not sufficiently realize that the GAZETTE belongs to them all, but are very prone to leave the whole amount of the work to be done by the editors. In the case of an ordinary newspaper or magazine this would be quite legitimate, where the editors are receiving some remuneration for their labors, but in the case of a college paper the case is altogether different. The function of the editors on such a paper should not be to supply the whole material, but rather to act receivers of the material which should be sent in to them in abundance by the other students. The editors should of course contribute their share and look after the publication. If such an order of things existed the position of editor would not be altogether unenviable, but, alas, so far is this from being the case that quite the reverse order is found to be in vogue in our college. Not only do those who have been appointed editors have to bear all the burden and heat of the day, but after they have spent much valuable time they are sometimes confronted with grumblings from those who would seem to think that we owned the paper and were trying to force our production upon them without giving them full value for their money. We accept our task as a gratuitous one, but even this unsubstantial remuneration is too often denied us. If the paper is not what it should be, don't be so ungrateful and unkind as to find fault, but remember that you all are responsible for any inferiority

which may exist, and do not be so miserly as to refuse your subscription, for this also is necessary for the success of our paper, and those who perhaps cannot help it otherwise ought to be glad to have the privilege of assisting to maintain an institution which is certainly an essential part of the equipment of a university. The repeated appeals for contributions are nearly always disregarded, and most of those solicited plead lack of time as their excuse. They should, however, consider that the editors also have plenty of college work to occupy their time, and unless aided by other students cannot possibly devote a sufficient amount of effort to make the paper what it ought to be. A few are kind enough to respond to our entreaties, and to these we are ever grateful, but feel that the number could be easily enlarged. We still, however, hope on that some will arouse from their lethargy, and that before next issue contributions may come in in great abundance.

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#### THE RELATION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO SCHOOL EDUCATION.

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The careful observer of the courses of study provided by our medical colleges will notice that the student is required to spend his time, first, in loading the mind with a knowledge of elementary subjects very detailed and minute, and secondly, in counterbalancing this knowledge with pathological and clinical minutiae. While each of these sets is very important, nevertheless, when such emphasis is placed upon them as demands so much of the student's time, I think this constitutes a defect in the medical education of the present day.

I do not, by any means, try to depreciate their value, but I claim that a different use should be made of the time by giving less to details and more to a broad and philosophic view of the human being as he is met with in life, and not altogether as on the dissecting table.

A course should, therefore, be provided whereby a student could be enabled to study healthy individuals and make a record of their bodily and mental conditions. This seems the best way in which attention can be drawn to the various organic and functional defects in the human being that are so often overlooked. There would be no need of elaboration, simply a fundamental training for systematic observation.

One of the many results to follow the adoption of such a course would be a better knowledge of physical training. The physical side of education has been allowed to suffer because of the emphasis placed upon the literary. Can it be said that

physical education has received that careful attention and study it deserves? Does our system of education include a practical plan of physical training? I think not.

With a better understanding of the human organism, its care and development, there would naturally begin a search for such remedial measures as would develop or modify its action as a whole. What is true of the study of the bodily and mental conditions in healthy individuals, or anthropometry, is also true of hygiene and sanitation.

When students of medicine have acquired as a part of their medical education a practical knowledge of hygiene, sanitation, and physical training, the question will arise how are they to apply what they have learned to the schools.

They must first study the child *clinically*, as it were, so as to ascertain all its peculiarities, defects, etc. Probably what could be done in this respect is best illustrated by the work of Dr. Francis Warner of London, who, not many years ago, found that nervous children presented certain indications of their condition, such as imperfect nutrition, bodily defects and particularly "nerve-signs," such as feeble co-ordination, imperfect eyesight, etc. He decided to examine some of the school children for these indications, and the results as found in the 100,000 thus examined were very interesting. They showed that there was a considerable number of "defective" children in the schools of London. His investigations finally led to the establishment of "special classes" for the instruction of such children.

It is obvious that the child is better understood mentally and physically now than fifty years ago, that its needs are more apparent, and that new methods are being devised and introduced for its better instruction; yet, despite all these, while we have an idea of what should be done we seem to lack the ability to apply our knowledge practically.

After the physician learns what a healthy child is, and how it can be kept so, he must then ascertain what influence the school has on the child, and if bad, what can modify it. This requires of him a knowledge of school education that can be obtained only by coming in contact with the schools and seeing them in operation. This matter should not, however, be left until he is "settled down" to a comfortable practice; it should be gained while at college, and hence it is that we assume every medical student would make a better physician were he made to visit as many schools, or departments of a school, under a trained teacher during his medical course as possible. Were such visitations made as compulsory as those to the dispensaries the benefit to the student would be incalculable.

An obligation from which no student of medicine can escape is that he shall be able to promptly recognize and differentiate dull, feeble-minded and nervous children from those who are bright, well and strong. The prompt recognition also of conta-

gious or infectious diseases, diseases of the skin, etc., will materially aid in keeping the child healthy after it is put to a school suitable to its physical condition.

Education is the corner-stone upon which present and future generations are to build their highest aspirations. Looked at broadly, it is infinitely more than mere mind culture; "it is the very sap of the tree which influences the growth of every individual fibre." But important as it is, health is of even greater importance, for it is the very rock-bottom underneath the corner-stone. To physicians is entrusted the health of the people. They are the teachers in all matters relating to it. The task is arduous as well as important. The schools are the channels through which it must be accomplished, for there the physician can find the best means for combating the hereditary and transmitted tendencies that are in these days being gradually transformed into actual potentialities of deterioration if not degeneration.

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#### OUR PROFESSION.

We hear much in this age of competition about the crowding of the professions, and the young aspirant is likely to meet with much disparagement in his attempt to reach the lofty eminence. Our medical profession stands out prominently among the others, and not unlike them, receives its full share of criticism. We are often branded as incompetent experimenters, doing more harm than good.

Many of these unjust criticisms originate with a not overwise generation and need not be seriously considered. Others, no doubt, are occasioned by the unscrupulous actions of one of our own members, and are to be deplored.

We do not claim infallibility. We aim to assist Nature in alleviating the sufferings of mankind, and that we are succeeding is shown by the grand records of our hospitals, dispensaries, and similar institution. Much has been done; more remains to be done. A broad field lies before us, affording fine opportunities for the ambitious, honest worker. The Pessimists tell us that we are throwing away our time and money in securing a medical training. They say people are losing confidence in us, and sooner or later many of us will be starved out of the profession. On the other hand, the Optimist tries to encourage us by saying there is always room at the top. In the light of such influence and reasoning the man of ordinary ability is apt to be discouraged. He scarcely hopes to gain the top-most round, and failing in that he is doomed to oblivion. Let us view it somewhat differently. The first opinion usually comes unsolicited, and we shall let it pass for what it is worth.

The second is intended to point us in the right direction, but may fail in its purpose through reasons which are obvious.

All honor to the aspiring man or woman who, recognizing his or her ability, uses such to the best advantage. There is a place for the Researcher, the accurate Scientist, and the Theorist, and we could ill afford to lose them. But is there not a danger that in such lofty flights we may soar beyond the magnetic field of our usefulness? Let us keep in touch with humanity, for here lies the sphere of our labours. Let us enter the profession with right motives, and our success, I think, is assured.

If we measure that success by the fortune or fame acquired, no doubt many will be disappointed. We can scarcely hope to become rich; we cannot all become Lord Listers or Huxleys, but we may all become useful men and women in the sphere in which we labor. Let us have high ideals and give ourselves the best training possible, so that we may become "workmen that need not to be ashamed."

Let us not be discouraged by adverse criticism, nor by the pessimistic views of some unfortunate professional brother who has preceded us. We have a noble profession. Whether we grace or disgrace it remains for us to decide.

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#### Medical Briefs.

PROF. FRASER is preparing a lecture on the "Bliss of Ignorance."

It is said the caterer at the "At Home" tried to back out of his contract when Sivewright appeared.

CROSBY thought he *wood* cut great ice at the rink Monday evening, but another *encroached* upon him.

BR—HM will apply to the Newfoundland Legislature to have his name changed to that of "Br—an."

OSLER had his hands full at the At Home, between dancing at his note books, and chaperoning two young ladies, he enjoyed himself immensely.

N. F—R—LL, (after asking many questions). What did you say Macrocheilia was?

DR. H—: It's having too much lip (great applause).

WHILE Zwicker was chopping brush for decorations a raccoon crossed his path. Zwicker, with the characteristic heroism of a Freshman, slew the animal and deprived him of his hairy coat.

OVER-HEARD at the At Home—Lady to gentleman (pointing out our friends Tr-n-n and Colonel): Are they footmen, I wonder? Needless to say she was speedily informed otherwise.

ATK—NS—N still possesses the penchant for tasting drugs which characterized him last winter. He tasted 6 tinctures and 5 alkaloids one day last week. His absence from lectures the next day is easily explained.

GAND-R (examining chest of patient with his eyes shut): "Does your heart beat?"

Patient: "Well, I think I am living."

Dr. F.: "Mr. Shaw, can you tell me how a man who has talipes equinus walks?"

Mr. Shaw: "He walks on his toes, like an ass."

Hour: 2 P. M. Scene Hollis Street. F---st: "Mac---n, Don't you think we had better take a car?"

MacM---n: "Don't, (hic) you (hic) think the ambulance more appropriate?"

Miss E---t (to Prof. of Anatomy): Could we use any other than silver wire to unite a fracture?

Prof.: Unless you wished to take the gold cure. In that case you should use gold wire.

(M---oe) at hospital to patient suffering from insomonia: Say, sir, were you ever crazy?

(Patient): No. Were you?

Exit (M---oe.)

Dr. (in dissecting room): "Mr. Salt-r, would you please move down."

Mr. Salt-r: "Sorry Dr. I am so big."

Dr.: "Well, you can't have the earth."

Mr. Salt-r: "Well, Dr. I'll wait till you finish."

**Personals.**

DR. O. C. DORMAN, one of our graduates of last year, has resigned his position on the staff of the Victoria General Hospital and accepted that of physician on the S.S. "Minia."

DR. SUMMERS, Professor of Medicine, who has been confined to his house with a severe cold the last few weeks, is rapidly convalescing, and we trust will soon be able to attend to his duties.

DR. J. CLYDE McDONALD, a graduate of '95, who was employed on the S.S. "Minia," has tired of marine life, and will enter private practice. He has opened an office in Oxford, Cumberland Co., where he will no doubt make his mark.

DR. S. ARCHIBALD, of Musquodoboit, a graduate of the University of New York, has recently accepted the position of Junior House Surgeon in the V. G. Hospital, Dr. Doyle, the previous occupant, being promoted to that of Senior House Surgeon, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Dorman.

THE lives of two of our students have been saddened by the recent death of near and dear relatives. We refer to Mr. Pratt and Mr. Dymond of the second year. Mr. Pratt's mother died shortly after Xmas, and Mr. Dymond's father passed away quite recently. We sympathize deeply with our fellow students in the severe loss which they have sustained.

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