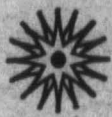


*Prof. Chas. Macdonald*

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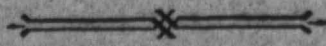
# Dalhousie



# Gazette.

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"ORA ET LABORA."

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### MID-SESSIONALS.

MANY of the students find fault with the manner in which the mid-sessional examination results are dealt with by the Faculty. It is not that they complain of the papers set, or of the values assigned. They are as anxious as the professors to maintain Dalhousie's honoured name. May the day never dawn in which Dalhousie exams. can be considered "snaps"! But what purpose is served by keeping the results of the Xmas exams. a secret? Few students care to ask for their marks, when they are given to understand that the professors have agreed not to disclose results. Is such an unsatisfactory agreement—we speak as students—necessary? Do the professors think that if a student makes a high mark at the mid-sessionals, he will, depending on that, rest for the remainder of the year? Surely not. They could never entertain a thought so insulting to the student body. But it is useless to speculate. To speak plainly, we cannot imagine one good reason for the continuance of the present masonic system. If Xmas exams. are to be obligatory, let us have the results within a reasonable time. "A few were very good; several were second-class; a large

number passed, and a small per centage failed," or "you may all take the extra work," is altogether too indefinite and unsatisfactory. The faculty might object to making the marks public at *any* time, they might even refuse to publish the names in order merit, and, perhaps, from an ethical standpoint, their course could be approved of; but, while the present system obtains at Dalhousie, it is hard to understand why the Xmas exams. should be wrapped in such mystery. The plan does not commend itself to the students. It does not help them, nor does it increase their confidence in the professors' industry or fairness; but it does foster a spirit of discontent and suspicion.

AFTER many days, and after repeated suggestions from the GAZETTE, a move has been made in the line of sociability. To the lady students belongs the honor of breaking down the barriers of prejudice and holding a "reception" in the college. True, their hospitality only extended to the Senior and Junior Years in Arts, but had the Munro room been as capacious as the hearts of the hostesses, no one would have been overlooked. The GAZETTE takes it upon itself to express the heartfelt appreciation of the more fortunate Arts men, but would respectfully put in a plea on behalf of the vandal horde of "Laws" and "Meds."

#### INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATING.

ON this subject will be found in its proper place, an article by one of our students who, while an undergraduate at a sister College, participated in one of these friendly discussions. It surely would be an easy matter to arrange an annual meeting between representatives of Kings, Acadia, Mt. Allison, and Dalhousie. From the tone of their respective organs, we would judge that the three other colleges will soon move in the matter, and surely Dalhousie should not be lagging in anything tending to higher culture among Maritime students. Every year is it asked: "What's [the trouble with Sodales?]" and every year is an ineffectual struggle made by a faithful few to resuscitate our almost defunct Debating Club. To-day it is a regrettable fact that a Dalhousie student, unless he be registered at

the Law School and so entitled to a seat in the Mock Parliament, has scant opportunities for cultivating the art of public speaking. Disregarding even the many advantages of such an arrangement suggested by our contributor, there would at least be a solution of the "Sodales" problem for, impelled by the ambition of being chosen to represent the college in a public contest, students would support its meetings with the same enthusiasm which now characterises our foot-ball practices.

#### FORSAN ET HAEC OLIM MEMINISSE JUVABIT.

DALHOUSIE has always given considerable prominence to Philosophy. For twenty-seven years there were at least two professors in Philosophy; at one time there were three. The venerable Principal Ross lectured upon Ethics from 1863 until his retirement in 1885. Dr. Lyall occupied the chair of Logic and Metaphysics until his death in 1890.

The Ethics class in early days was supposed to form a natural introduction to Theology. It was reserved for the mature men of the fourth year. The text books were Stewart's "Actine and Moral Powers," and Whewell's "Elements of Morality." The Ethical theory most in favour was Intuitionism.

Prof. Lyall gave two courses—one in Logic and Psychology to the students of the second year; the other on Metaphysics to the men of the third year. Dr. Lyall, like the Principal, was an admirer of the Scottish School. He had come under Hamilton's influence, and like the majority of Scottish students of Philosophy in the forties and fifties, was both strongly attached to and repelled by Hamilton. Dr. Lyall's book on the "Intellect, Emotions and Will," owes much to Hamilton, and yet in many respects shows considerable divergence from Hamilton's positions. Both courses were, however, redolent of Hamilton, his Stoicheiology, his Philosophy of the Unconditional, and his Natural Dualism. Mansel too was given a place with his application of Hamilton's doctrine of Relativity to the Philosophy of Religion. Perhaps the most characteristic feature of Dr. Lyall's courses was the great prominence given by him to the Aesthetics. He prescribed Cousin 'On the Beautiful,' Allison 'On Task,' for the ordinary class, later, Burke "On the Beautiful and Sublime," for honours. The philosophical courses were in the main regarded as an introductory to the study of Theology. In this respect, Dalhousie closely followed the Scottish universities where, up to within recent years, a layman was thought unfit for the chair of Moral Philosophy.

In 1871 Honour Courses were prescribed. In Ethics, the Principal required a course of reading on the History of Ethics. Aristotle's Ethics and Plato's Republic were read in fragments and in English. Of the Ethics books I, III, VI and X were chosen. But two books (I, IV) of the Republic were required. The Republic and the Ethics were alternatives, but after one year the Republic was withdrawn, Mackintosh's 'Progress of Ethical Philosophy,' the standard of that day, supplied the general historical sketch. The ever fresh Butler was read. Perhaps the Principal's interest in the author of the "Wealth of Nations," led him to prescribe Adam Smith's "Moral Sentiments." The claims of Theology were satisfied by Thompson's "Christian Theism."

The prescribed Honour course in Logic and Psychology contains Hamilton, Mill, and Whateley on Logic; Locke, Stewart and Hamilton on the Metaphysical Psychology then in vogue. In Metaphysics, Descartes, Berkeley, and Reid. Hamilton on the Unconditional, Hamilton on Preception, Mill on Hamilton, Hamilton in every shape and form appear. With these came Burke "On the Sublime." Hamilton, during the fifties, sixties and early seventies, held in the orthodox Academical Philosophy, the position which Kant now occupies. Mill, at this time, was the delight of the free lances, the radical and independent wing. He too has been supplanted, and Spencer reigns in his stead.

As we glance over these courses—courses not yet a quarter of a century old, we are strangely impressed by the antiquity of the scheme. Of all that motley band, Locke, Descartes, and the reinstated Berkeley, (Berkeley was discarded after one year's trial) alone remain,—but not the Locke of those days, nor yet the Berkeley. For Green and Fraser have interpreted and criticised them since then. And yet if we will but take the trouble to compare these courses with those of the Scottish universities at that time, e. g., Edinburgh our pattern, we will find that Dr. Lyall and Principal Ross gave their classes what they, and those of their way of thinking, thought was the very best of the latest contributions to philosophical literature.

Why is it that the era of Hamilton seems so remote,—Hamilton the logician, the psychologist, the metaphysician, the apologist for faith? Why was Hamilton's reign so brilliant and yet so brief? Its brilliancy was largely due to the incisive and dominating personality of the man. He infused new life and vigour into the parched forms of Scottish Metaphysics; he routed in many a fierce and wordy battle all those who made light of Metaphysics and Theology. The brevity of his influence was due to other causes. The age of controversy, of dogma, and of intolerant criticism and hostility was passing away. And why? The scientists and the Germans were at the gates. In Psychology, Fechner was observing and measuring in a prosaic

experimental way. At Leipsig, '78, Wundt founded the first laboratory in the world for experimental psychology. Bain, at Aberdeen, was working away at mind from the physiologist's standpoint. Hamilton's philosophy could not contend with these. The Mills and their ilk at last overcame the mighty controversialist. From another quarter a new power was arising. The Kant, whom Coleridge talked about, and whom Hamilton misunderstood, was coming over to Britain at first in fragments of broken English, and then in his native German,—the doubtful joy of young Oxford. From this time forth there was but one star of first magnitude in the Metaphysical skies, and that was Kant. Another star, veiled in haze, was appearing above the horizon of British Philosophy. Hutcheson Stirling had discovered it, and had published his discoveries in two dark volumes called the "Search of Hegel." Kant's relation to Hume turned attention once more to the genial sceptic. The conflict between the Idealism of Kant and Hegel, and the Materialism of Spencer awakened a two-fold effort on behalf of our belief in the unseen. Green, with merciless logic, sought to cover the logical empiricists with confusion for their inconsistencies. Fraser, the philosophic mystic, turned to Berkeley, the English apologist, for our belief in the unseen, and after years of reverent study, presented the great Bishop's subtle speculations to the public. These two influences, each making for the same end, each in its own way, deepened popular interest in the history of Metaphysics in Britain.

Hamilton's glory in Psychology and in Metaphysics was eclipsed by the experimentalists, by Kant, and by the idealists Green and Fraser, but was it not as yet unrivalled in Logic?—the Logic of Aristotle. Here too, Hamilton was the victim of his times. He had done wonders for Formal Logic, only to find that his foster-child must give way to the rightful heir,—the introduction of Bacon and Mill and Jevons, and later to lose all caste before the new arrival from Germany.

The greatest service which Hamilton did for Philosophy was to render his own speculations obsolete. Perhaps no thinker has ever done more to sharpen the metaphysical wits of his time, and to stimulate men to settle the deep questions of Philosophy for themselves. It would have been better for his reputation had Hamilton awakened this interest, aroused this intellectual activity of sympathetic suggestion; but that was not Hamilton's way. He was a critic or a controversialist by nature. The interest which he awakened, the activity which he excited, were called forth by antagonism. Hamilton drove these men to think and to write, and in nearly every case to criticize his own conclusions.

In Dr. Schurman, the author of "Kantian Ethics and Ethics of Evolution," the author of "Ethical Import of Darwinism," Dalhousie found a representative of the new order of things.

Dr. Schurman had come but a short time before from the best universities of England, of Scotland, and of Germany. In England he had imbibed the scientific spirit of Darwin; in Scotland he had seen Idealism face to face; and in Germany he had made Kant his own. The new Psychology he had seen developing. With every side of the new developments of Philosophy he had been in contact.

The Philosophical course immediately following 1882 was a strange blending of the old and new. The new element was first introduced in '82, in the Metaphysical portion of the course; then in the Ethical course, on Principal Ross' retirement in '85. The modernisation of the course was completed by Prof. Seth, who introduced the new Psychology after Dr. Lyall's death in 1890. The next step—the introduction of Experimental Psychology, remains to be made.

The effects of the change were soon seen in the increased number of students taking the special course in Philosophy. From 1871, when honour courses were instituted, to 1882, the foundation of the Munro Professorship of Metaphysics, but one student graduated with honours in Philosophy,—J. MacDonald Oxley, the novelist. From 1882, when Dr. Schurman came, to 1892, when Prof. Seth left, no less than thirteen took honours in Philosophy. Three of these, Dr. Creighton, Dr. Ritchie, and Dr. Hill are professors of Philosophy. Six others have spent from one to three years in the study of Philosophy at other universities.

We are at times apt to imagine that the principal difference between the old and the new is the greater prominence given to Psychology in recent times. But if we look at the Metaphysics of Hamilton, or the Moral Philosophy of Stewart or Whewell, we will soon see that we are in error. These works are mainly Psychological. Intuitionism in both Ethics and Metaphysics spent nearly all its energies in describing and analyzing conscience and consciousness, their origin and principles, in other words, in treating these words psychologically. Recent Metaphysics and Ethics have been less psychological, and more metaphysical or philosophical. Psychology itself, however, has become less metaphysical and more scientific; and because the change in the method of Psychology has been so very fruitful, the new movement in Philosophy is supposed to be mainly a development of Psychology. In the History of Philosophy, the principal feature of the transition has been the introduction of the idea of development, and the consequent interpretation of the different philosophies with reference to their antecedents and consequents, rather than with reference to their truth and falsity, as measured by a system which the interpretation has adopted. The student to-day, for example, is less concerned about Hume's orthodoxy than he is about Hume's relation to his predecessors, Locke and Berkeley, and to his successors, Reid,

Kant, and the Mills. As Hume and Kant have become the central figures in the interpretation of the modern Philosophy, so Socrates and Plato are the central figures in the interpretation of Greek Philosophy.

It is hoped that this retrospect has brought out clearly the nature of the transition from the old to the new, and has also brought out even more clearly the excellent service which Dr. Lyall and Dr. Ross did for the cause of Philosophy in the early days of Dalhousie's existence.

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#### THE NEEDS OF DALHOUSIE.

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DEAR GAZETTE,—If one may judge from the frequent letters appearing in your columns, the subject of Dalhousie's 'needs' is practically an inexhaustible one. No doubt many of the suggestions offered of improvement and reform are highly valuable. But the short answer in most cases is the query, where are you going to get the money with which to carry out the program? and this question has been so often repeated that the ear of Echo herself has grown weary of the sound and declines to utter the despairing and perplexed answer "where." After all we have not been greatly advanced by the discussion. The chief result has been to emphasize the fact long recognized that the old college has a splendid abundance of 'needs' and a woeful dearth of the 'needful'. Indeed so long and painfully has this fact been present to the minds of Dalhousians that we are grown like unto the miser's parrot, which understanding his master's all-absorbing passion makes "money, money, money" the monotonous burden of his unceasing strain.

Instead of feeding the fancy with dazzling visions of a prosperous future with its new laboratories, assistant professorships and an all-round increased efficiency, let us for a moment consider the question whether we are at present making the most of the means available; whether we are accomplishing the best results with the resources which God, nature, and the liberality of man have put into our hands. Your correspondent desires to direct this inquiry principally to the Law School. With regard to that institution it is unhesitatingly asserted that we are not making the most of our resources. The Law School is not doing the work which it can do and should do. The subject is a delicate one, and a full and proper discussion of it would necessarily involve animadversion on the powers that govern that institution. Belling the cat is usually considered a difficult and dangerous proceeding, and the task is often a thankless one. Your correspondent hardly feels inclined to play the part of the moral hero, who speaks out boldly and strongly, fearing nothing, concealing nothing, condoning nothing, and with an eye single to

truth and duty. He will, however, say a few things out of a full mind and break a silence, the length and deepness of which is hardly creditable to the college.

There are not wanting to the Law School signs of an outward prosperity. The attendance has always been good, fluctuating indeed from year to year, but gradually increasing, and on the whole, when one considers the limited field from which our students are drawn, quite satisfactory. But there are other and better criteria of the prosperity of an institution than the mere numbers of its students.

With respect to the ability of its professors and lecturers the Law School has no cause for complaint. Many of them are men of exceptional talent who would adorn much loftier stations in legal education. The chief and great cause of complaint lies in a want of devotion on the part of the professors to the school; the fact that they have private interests widely apart from their professorial duties, interests which frequently conflict with those duties to the great prejudice of the school. This is no imaginary abuse, but one of substantial proportions. Sooner or later it must be reformed if this institution, the welfare of which lies at our hearts, and to the record of which in years that are gone we point with a pride justified by its achievements, would continue the movement in advance and not retrograde.

Your correspondent has not entered fully into details. The gravamen of his charge finds support in facts well known to all who are familiar with the working of the Law School, facts which are undeniable. He has simply desired to level a temperate and guarded criticism against abuses, the reality of which has long been admitted by the best friends of the college. In such a matter one would desire to avoid wounding the feelings of those whose fault is perhaps attributable rather to circumstances, than to their own deliberate action or neglect. One shrinks also from giving unnecessary publicity to our internal affairs. But plain speech and publicity cannot in the interests of the college be long avoided, for they are often the parents of long delayed reform.

ALUMNUS.

[The GAZETTE some months ago, solicited contributions on the "Needs of Dalhousie." The above was presented by an alumnus of standing, and is inserted without the necessary concurrence of the editors in the sentiments expressed.—EDS.]

DALHOUSIE will soon be training her sons to the sound of martial music. The sentiment of the movement is excellent and should receive the hearty support of the students. Two volunteer corps would give our Christmas march out a splendid appearance.

### SKETCHES.

#### I.

YESTERNIGHT, happening to pick up an old note-book, I saw on the front page three or four names which vividly recalled my college days. Then it seemed good to me that I should, partly for my own amusement and partly for the pleasure it would give to the little ones, write short sketches of the personages to whom these names belonged.

The first is George: George Wilde; it seems but yesterday, yet it is fifty years since I first met him. Sir Robert and I were strolling along the right bank of the Cam, when a sudden turn brought us unexpectedly upon a young man, gracefully sprawling in the shade of a willow. As we passed he glanced up, and bade us good-day, with a pleasant smile. Being much taken with his appearance, I determined to further our acquaintanceship, and so asked Sir Robert if he knew anything about him. He replied that he did not, except that his name was Wilde. Upon inquiry however, I found out his address and determined to call on him. Accordingly, one evening, about a week after our first meeting, I knocked at his door, and in answer to a cheery "come in," entered. There was George, just I've seen him many a time since, sitting in the big yellow rocking-chair, book in hand, with that slight hectic flush on his cheek, which told of his delicate constitution. That night I learned that he was a "manse" man, the only son of a widowed mother, and had come to college, as he himself so often expressed it, "to win a way." From this time until his death our friendship continued unbroken.

One evening, in my last year, near the end of the term, I called on George and found him, as usual, reading in the rocking-chair, but as I entered an irresistible presentment of evil seized me, for as I looked at George's figure, there was an undecipherable drooping about it, as of the fading lily. I did not see him again until the night before the exams, when, as I was passing his door, I poked my head in, with a cheery "Hello, old boy!" He looked up with somewhat of his old sprightliness, and waving a book above his head, shouted, "win a way," "a chance at the Tripos." Ten days later I had occasion to go to the Hall, with a message for the Examiner, and while awaiting his answer looked around. At one of the lower desks I saw George, with his face lightly flushed, writing rapidly. Ten minutes later we were carrying him to his room unconscious. It was hemorrhage and he would not live till morning. About eight o'clock the doctor left, and I sat down by the bedside to watch for death. How my heart ached when I thought of the lonely mother, waiting in the little village home for news of her son's success, opening the looked-for letter, and \* \* \* Oh! my God, is there any justice in the world?



I must have remained in a sort of stupor, for it was eleven o'clock when I was roused by a movement in the bed, his lips moved and I caught the words: "Win a way, mother: \* \* \* William."

In twenty minutes George was fully conscious, but so weak that I scarcely heard him, as he whispered, "William,—pray." A word of prayer had not passed my lips for years, and I said them with my dying chum's hand in mine, speechless.

"William \* \* \* say Our Father." "Our Father \* \* \* forgive us our trespasses," tore its way from my heart. "Amen," whispered George. George again lapsed into unconsciousness, and remained so until about four o'clock, when, just as the first rays of the sun were struggling through the curtained window, half rising in bed, with a bright smile on his face, he shouted in a full strong voice, "Mother, I've won a way," and fell back dead. So a pure soul passed into the presence of its Maker, and I was left to thank God that I had met George Wilde.

WILLIAM JAMIESON.

#### INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATING.

**D**URING the past few years, popular writers on education have contended against the stultifying influences of the University training. It has been pointed out that the continued concentration of the students' attention upon classical lore, dry mathematical principles, and physical sequences, has had the effect of unfitting them to cope with practical issues. The new education has prescribed a stiffer course of study, turned out relatively more graduates with a broader knowledge of everything, but after all, is the number of competent men on the increase in the output? The colleges seem to have caught the spirit of these headlong times; there is so much to learn that there is no time for reflection and liberal thought.

Nowhere is this defect more apparent than in the abilities of the graduate to address an audience with ease, originality and expression. The debating and the literary societies are too often looked upon as places where good jokes may be heard and the gossip of the hour discussed. In fact, the pressure of the work which the student has to perform in preparing class assignments, is such that he finds little time to devote to a question for debate, or to a paper for the literary society. Under such conditions, it is so much easier to present a borrowed argument, or an article stolen from one of the magazines, or from the stores of literature in the libraries, that it is deemed useless to attempt anything original. The rule generally followed is:—Take some author's analysis of the subject to be treated, borrow from some quarter a few good illustrations, and dress up the matter in your own words. So long as college faculties set so little value on

public speaking as a means of education, little improvement may be expected along this line. It is only when the student sees the bottom knocked out of his arguments by an opponent that he learns to trust his author less and himself more.

It seems to me that there is no good reason why the work of the debating society should be deemed of secondary importance in a college training, and left for leisure hours, or possibly not done at all. The practice of contending in a debate develops intellectual power as truly as the study of the classics, mathematics, and science, if all concerned in it depend upon their own resources in analyzing the question under discussion. To learn how to grasp an argument as soon as heard, to see its bearings in an instant, to read the expression in the faces of an audience, and to give the proper retort on the spur of the moment, are intellectual accomplishments of as great value as those developed by severe study. The person who can think of what ought to be said only when the opportunity for saying it has passed, is at a deplorable discount wherever he goes, while he who has learned to say the right thing in the right place is at a premium. If it is too severe to say that there are too many pedants graduated now-a-days, then, at least, it must be admitted that we are prematurely reaching that fixed condition which Professor James styles "old-fogyism." It is this feature of college education which popular writers so eloquently denounce.

In recent years a movement has been set on foot to remedy this tendency in education, attention being drawn to the value of college debating as a means for the development of mental alertness. In 1893, the students of Harvard and Yale met for the first time in an intellectual contest on the platform. Mr. Carl Vrooman, of the Arena Club, is president of an inter-collegiate debating society for New England. Those who wish to know his views will find them in his article on college debating in the *Arena* for October, 1894. The larger Canadian universities are fully awake to the movement. In the "Students' Handbook for McGill," under the head "Undergraduates Literary Society," the following is significant:—

"The members of this society hold an annual Inter-Collegiate Debate with the students of Toronto University, and a motion is now in progress to arrange for similar debates with the students of other Canadian universities."

How pertinent is the question, What attitude is old Dalhousie going to assume in regard to this movement? If the distance between McGill and Dalhousie is too great to enable us to accept their offer, why not take steps to organize a Provincial or a Maritime Inter-Collegiate Debating Society? Inter-collegiate sports seem to be duly appreciated by all college faculties, and are evidently thought to be in the interests of higher education. Cannot as much, or a great deal more, be said in

favor of intellectual contests between the students of the Maritime colleges? To the best of my knowledge, but one experiment of the kind has been made, which was witnessed in the convocation hall of King's College, in March last. Judging from this experiment, the tendency of inter-collegiate debating is to stimulate a deeper interest in the debating societies of the various colleges. Seeing that an opportunity is presented thereby to come before the public, and to attract public attention, it is natural, and quite proper, that the student should enter into competition with his fellows for the honor of speaking from the public platform.

Another beneficial influence which would naturally result from the organization of an inter-collegiate debating society, either in this province or the Maritime Provinces, is the uniting of educational forces, and the doing away with the clanish feeling which is too apt to exist between rival institutions. By means of such a society every college would more efficiently perform its work in educating its students to deal with the hard problems in years to come, which are continually coming into existence as our civilization grows more and more complex. Any thoughtful person can easily foresee good results in such an organization.

Of great interest to all students in the Maritime Provinces, this scheme is of special importance to the student of law. Those who are aiming to become successful pleaders cannot gain too wide an experience during their college days. It is, therefore, fitting that the gentlemen of the Mock Parliament should solicit the co-operation of the students of this University, and of the various sister universities, for the purpose of promoting such a scheme.

Without saying anything definite, it may be suggested here that in organizing an inter-collegiate debating society the representative system could be profitably employed. Delegates could be appointed in the various colleges to attend the meetings, which need not take place oftener than once or twice a year. The nature of the work to be performed by such a society would of course be largely determined by the society itself. One of the duties would be to arrange dates for the series of debates to be held through the entire year, so that they could be published in advance in the university calendars; and, if practicable, let the question for debate be specified, so as to enable every student who might wish to compete for the honor of speaking to prepare as thorough an analysis of the subject as his abilities would allow. Let the faculties of the various colleges oversee the work, and be satisfied that suitable subjects are selected for debate. The merits of the speakers would, of course, be determined by judges chosen by the inter-collegiate society.

It is useless, in drawing attention to this subject for the first

time, to offer any further suggestions. I hope, however, that the college exchanges for the Maritime Provinces will not pass this matter over in silence, but will honor the subject with their careful attention. If the colleges will be good enough to publish their best thoughts and suggestions, it may be found practicable to take immediate action to organize an inter-collegiate debating society, as has been accomplished in New England.

INGRAHAM OAKES.

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### OUR GRADUATES.

1872.

WE come now to a famous, and to their time the largest class. ARCHIBALD, WILLIAM P., divided with Scott the class prizes throughout their course, only once, it was in their Junior year, did they share honors with a third. With four others of his classmates, Archibald went into the ministry, and after a course at Pine Hill was in 1875 settled in Cavendish, P. E. I. There he remained till called to Sunny Brae, Pictou Co., during the past autumn. His studies did not end with his leaving College. He is still a student as was shown by his taking his B. D. from his Alma Mater in Theology in 1887, and by the fact that his name was mentioned for one of the recent vacancies on the staff of that Alma Mater. Said one of his Island brethren to the writer only a few days ago: "When Archibald came to the Island he was our worst preacher; when he left it he was our best." Thus P. E. I. finds its noblest use,—as a training school for Pictou County.

BRUCE, WILLIAM T., is a Musquodoboit boy. He studied for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church with a view to labor in its Foreign Mission field; and that he might the better do missionary work he studied Medicine and obtained his M. D. degree. Bad health prevented his going as a missionary, and compelled his staying in Nova Scotia, first at Vale Colliery, in Pictou Co., and afterwards at Coldstream, Colchester Co., he has labored with acceptance and honor. At present we believe he is in New Brunswick, but in what place we do not positively know.

CARMICHAEL, JAMES M., has had many advantages in life—none greater than that of being born at New Glasgow. At College he displayed more activity than at any time since. He was one of the first Captains of the College football team, and he it was who first established the reputation of New Glasgow in football matters. After graduation he went into business in his native town, and is now one of the leading men there, prominent in each of its important enterprises. He has continued his studies along some of the lines begun at College, and a better read-man—a more keenly disciplined mind—it would indeed be hard to find. With a little energy and a dash of enthusiasm, there is no position to which he might not reasonably aspire. As it is he might serve for the Langham of a Nova Scotian "Robert Elsmere."

CRUICKSHANKS, WILLIAM R., like his classmate Bruce, was brought up under the late Dr. Sedgwick's preaching. His name on examination

lists was oftenest found in that good comfortable position at the head of Class 3. After graduation, he taught for a short time, at Dartmouth, a private school, and probably like Dr. Johnson called it an Academy Teaching, however, he soon abandoned to study Divinity. His theological course was taken at Edinburgh, where he was the first President of the Canadian Club, and at the Presbyterian College, Montreal, and at once upon leaving this latter institution, he was called to St. Matthew's Church there. St. Matthew's then was a mission, rather than a regular organized charge, but under Cruickshank's labors it has developed into a large, self-sustaining, congregation.

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#### COLLEGE NOTES.

PRESIDENT FORREST was recently in Sackville, visiting the college.

SLOWLY but surely the ash heaps are growing at the north side of the building. Who would suppose that from these will come by next session a snug little foot-ball field?

THE boys do not evince the same interest in the puck as they show for the leather ball. However we have a hockey team, and a good one too, though it is generally thought the average weight of the players is by far too light. Something is wanting, as the team fails to show up satisfactorily.

DOGS are a nuisance. It is trying on a professor to attempt to expound the beauties of his subject to his class and at the same time secretly kick a dog he holds by the collar under the desk. It is just as aggravating to see a cur gazing upon you with beaming countenance in the midst of a lecture on philosophy.

A MOST enjoyable reception was held in the Munro room on Friday, January 31st. The male students of the senior and junior classes in Arts were the guests of the ladies in the above mentioned faculty. Dr. and Mrs. Forrest welcomed the boys while Misses Baker and Hill, representing the ladies, handed each one a tastefully gotten up programme, which consisted of songs, piano and violin solos, topics for conversation, and a speech by our esteemed president. He was in good form, and his sentiments with regard to lady students, and "we girls," were heartily applauded. The introductory system was complete, the most bashful fellow there having at one time no less than three girls about him. Refreshments were served towards the last, and ample justice done to the good things provided. The singing of Auld Lang Syne and three cheers for the ladies, closed the pleasant entertainment which we hope is the forerunner of many more of a like nature. Now boys do your share to make the session of '95-'96 one never to be forgotten by the students in attendance.

### Correspondence.

*To the Editors of the Gazette:*

DEAR SIRS,—Since your article before Christmas on the need of a library, there has been no discussion on what seems to me a most important topic. Will you give me space for a word or two on this subject?

Whether or not a library building is *the greatest* need at the present moment may be disputed; but it is impossible to deny that it is a very urgent need. The present state of the case is briefly this. Our library room is badly lighted and cannot be ventilated. The arrangement of the windows and cases renders gas necessary. The gas makes the room intolerably hot and must destroy the bindings. Besides the room cannot be kept free from noise. The present collection comprises some five thousand volumes, and has been augmented for the last six years by driblets of only some two hundred volumes per year.

Some reasons why a separate, modern, fire-proof building is desirable seem to me to be these:

1. In case of a new chair, say of geology being founded, the present library and reading-room would be needed for laboratory and class room. Even if this does not happen, every new case added must greatly contract the floor-space.

2. Experience has shown that as soon as people know that the books they give will be housed in a thoroughly safe manner, their donations will come in.

3. Students could read all day in a comfortable, quiet room, without danger to their eyes.

4. Small as our collection is (and 5000 well-selected volumes for each department or 40,000 in all would be only a good *beginning* for such a library as we need), it should not be exposed to the risk of fire. Toronto, Pictou Academy, and the University of Virginia have all been recently burned. From the days of Kalif Omar, fire has been the constant enemy of libraries.

As to the sort of building we need it seems to me, that the "reading-room, book-stack" plan would be the best; that is the bulk of the collection would be shelved out of sight in a room built of steel, iron, concrete and glass chiefly; and adjoining it would be a large, airy, well-lighted room, furnished with tables and chairs, where students could read in peace and quiet. In the latter room, the most necessary books of reference, dictionaries, encyclopædias, &c. would be stored in open presses, as at present. Such a library could be heated from the main building and so be rendered almost absolutely fire-proof.

"Very pretty!" somebody says "nice little castle in the air! But where is the money to come from?" And the question is pertinent. Again, experience shows that the hope of colleges is in individual, wealthy, generous men and women. Dalhousie is bound to be the chief educational centre of the maritime provinces. She has a great future. For such a college as she is and must grow to be, books are as needful as tools to a workshop. She has a right to expect help from her wealthy friends; but unless we tell people what we need, we cannot blame them for not helping us. If we do *not* tell them, they may think we need nothing. It is the normal condition of colleges to be in want.

Oxford is in want. President Eliot of Harvard is always begging. One of President Schurman's first acts as President of Cornell was to appeal to New York in *The Forum* (if I mistake not) for further help. Therefore my advice is "Cry aloud and spare not." Readymoney Mortiboy was right when he said "If you see a man contented, kick him till he is discontented." We should not be contented with things as they are.

Faithfully yours,  
Feb. 3rd, '96.

ARCHIBALD MACMECHAN.

To the Editors of *Dalhousie Gazette* :

The girls seem to have solved the problem of social life at Dalhousie. Everybody was lamenting the fact that we saw nothing of one another except in the class-rooms and the corridors. Everybody was making suggestions which nobody thought of following out. And then the girls took us by surprise with their unassuming little invitations. They did not promise too much ; but they did much more than they promised. We all went and we all enjoyed ourselves. The idea of the entertainment was so simple and so gracefully carried out that no one could help feeling and falling in with the spirit of *cameraderie* which prompted it. I looked about carefully and I did not see anyone moping or standing in a corner. To judge by the faces everyone was delighted.

I think the organizers of the little evening are to be congratulated on a complete and well deserved success.

Ehret die Frauen, sie flechten und weben  
Himmlische Rosen in's irdische Leben.

That is their special calling. To them we must look in the future. The success of this impromptu shows what the girls can do, and what their special place in our college life must be. They created a most welcome diversion in the routine of lecture and study, and they have it always in their power to repeat the pleasure. That it may be the first of many such evenings in old Dalhousie is, I am sure, the wish of all.

It was an admirable idea to keep it to ourselves. We are now a large enough community to be independent of the outside world. DON.

### College Societies.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB held a special meeting on Jan. 28th. It was decided to incorporate the club, and a committee was appointed to take the necessary steps toward this end.

PHILOMATIC held one of its most successful meetings on Friday evening, Jan 17. The Munro Room was crowded with professors students and graduates, the attraction being a lecture by Professor Macdonald on "Lucretius," the great Latin poet and philosopher. The lecturer handled his subject in his own inimitable style, enlivening his able review of the philosophy of Lucretius with many flashes of humour. The applause of the audience was drawn forth again and again, and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was given to the lecturer. Prof. Macdonald is always sure of a good audience, and his hearers are never disappointed. The regrettable point about his lectures is their infrequency.

AT A GENERAL STUDENTS MEETING held Jan 21, the question of forming a volunteer company was discussed. Profs. MacMechan and W. Murray were present and spoke in favor of the idea. A committee was appointed to ascertain the number of students willing to enlist, and the conditions necessary for organization.

A letter from the Senate was then read, asking the students to consider the reducing of the number of valedictories at Convocation, as the present method of having a valedictory from each faculty is not satisfactory. After a spirited discussion it was resolved that valedictories be abolished unless the Senate can suggest some satisfactory method of choosing one valedictorian to represent the whole university.

Y. M. C. A.—At the annual meeting of the Association, Jan. 18, the following officers were elected for the session, '96-'97 :

President ..... D. McODRUM.  
Vice-Pres..... G. E. FORBES.  
Rec. Sec'y..... R. DAVIES.  
Treasurer..... J. G. COLQUHOUN.  
Cor. Sec'y..... A. H. DENOON,

In spite of the storm on Saturday, Jan. 25th, there was a good attendance at the Missionary Meeting. "Phases of Foreign Mission Work" was the subject under consideration, and four interesting papers were read: "Medical Missions," R. Grierson; "Educational Work," Miss Montgomery; "Woman's Work for Woman," Miss Archibald; "Evangelistic Work," R. L. Coffin.

THE noon meeting on Jan. 30th, "The Day of Prayer for Colleges" filled the Munro Room to overflowing. Evangelist Hunter and Crossley had been invited to address the students; and they spoke earnestly and hopefully, urging immediate decision for Christ and loyal service to Him.

### Dallusiensia.

WHO is under the special care of his Landlady?

REVIVAL MEETING.—*Pastor to Grad.*—"Are you a Christian?"  
*Grad.*—"No! I am a Presbyterian."

WAS it Hattie's old nurse who attempted to embrace him in the bookstore?

PROF.—Yes gentlemen! The man who *produces* fish can trade with the man who produces corn." (Great applause from class.) "Oh, that is enunciated by John Stuart Mill."

R-T-L-D-GE really did enjoy the game on the train, but probably the ladies relished the dinner more than he did. Four persons, seventy-five cents apiece and a treat.

EVANGELIST.—"If anyone here learned to smoke after he was twenty-one please hold up his hand." (Great uplifting of hands by Messrs. G. A. G—t, T. I—g, R. F-l-k-r, etc.) "Well, I am proud of you." (Collapse of the toughs.)

MCASKILL, (at church social) —"I thought Prof. — lecture was fine."  
*Frequent Companion.*—"Yes! What was it about?"

McAskill, (at a venture).—"Oh, about the physiology of a Greek poet, Lucerne."

## IDEAS OF FUTURE PUNISHMENT

"Puss" Currie.—To study three minutes a day."

Dug. — — Skating with fair maidens.

Macnill.—Vice versa to Dug.

Theopompus.—A clean collar.

A. J. McDonald.—Only three meals a day.

## CELESTIAL BLISS.

"Rev." Currier.—Attending pie socials

Fisher.—Belonging to C. E. Societies.

Nich-n-n.—Plugging Anglo-Saxon.

ELDERLY FEMALE, (to professor ascending the College steps). Is Mr. McOner in do you know?"

Prof.—"Mr. McOner? Is he one of the students?"

E. F.—"Student? And what would he be a student for, is'nt this the Poor house."

IF Ira chanced his watch to stop,  
Or watched his chance to stop,  
'Twas long past one, in either case,  
When Ira got here to his place.

O'BRIEN, (Freshman).—"I didn't sleep a wink last night."

Room Mate.—"Why?"

O'Brien.—"Well, until twelve o'clock I was afraid I had'nt eaten enough at that Social, and from twelve till morning I was afraid I had eaten too much."

PHILOSOPHER MCKAY, (fatigued by a long wrestle with the German thinker).—"Oh dear? KANT'S about dead.

Watt, (wishing to appear knowing).—"Well he must be getting pretty old."

P. M., (with increased weariness).—"Yes, about ninety-two."

## Tableaux. Act I.

SCENE: Room in Pine Hill College.

Clrk, St'rl'ng and many other semi-theologues, each holding a "but" in either hand.

Spirit of H. Y. echoing, "You can't choose both."

## Act II.

SCENE: Room in a neighboring residence.

Clrk and St'rl'ng kneeling with supplicating air before a Rev. Gentleman, and each still clutching frantically his "invites."

## Act III. Scene I.

SCENE: Dalhouse College.

C-l-k-e, S-t-l-g and Hebrews devouring cake.

## Scene II.

SCENE: Residence near Pine Hill.

C-l-k-e, S-t-l-g and Israelites repeating the preceding scene.

N. B.—Many authorities claim the last scene to be not authentic, being more a prophecy of (good) things to come than an actual fact.

THE power of our Muse is great,  
We work the poor thing hard,  
And sing of hair in various form,  
But some things are debarred.  
Ye, who desire to grace our verse,  
Forbear side-lights to grow,  
We cannot sing of such mishaps,  
Except a song of woe;  
We trust they'll see there error soon,  
Our friends McKinnon and Denoon.

## Personals.

WE hear that JAMIE PUTMAN, '94, has started a Temperance paper in Maitland.

REV. HOMER PUTNAM, '89, has been forced to take a trip to the Southern States, on account of ill-health.

ACCORDING to report, HEDLEY ROSS, '93, is at present tutoring in Nebraska.

THE many friends of E. E. ANNAND, B. A., '93, will be pleased to hear that he is enjoying good health, and prosecuting his studies in the Presbyterian Seminary at San Anselmo, Cal., U. S. Annand was well liked, and we all wish him well.

## Law Department.

## POLITICS.

IF there is a time in a students experience when perfect quiet, and no excitement is desired, it is when passing through the ordeal of examinations. When the political sea is troubled even the redoubtable plugger throws his books aside and argues strongly after his convictions. It is somewhat unfortunate that the political situation stands out so prominently at present, (that is looking at it from a law students standpoint).

By profession being to some extent assimilated with politics, we try to keep abreast of the times, and familiarize ourselves with all that appeals to the Canadian. Oftentimes after hours of warm argument during which we laud our heroes, and decry and belittle our opponents, we become aware of the fact that our politics is a nuisance: probably a curse, at this stage of our existence. Family traditions, or special favoritism, the foundation upon which they are placed and from which our convictions emanate, are generally all the politics we possess. We praise our hero, almost idolize him, follow him on and on in his career, justify, or try to, when his name is connected with transactions that cause purity to blush; we speak of him as if possessing the genius of the nation, the strength of his party, and the welfare of his country at heart. Politics is undoubtedly one of the best games of life, and affords scope for ability, shrewdness, and all the noble traits of man, but usually it is run on different lines, viz.: selfishness, family advantage. The desire to be above, to see your party successful, turns the politician's head, as it were, and he becomes a mere grabbing and fighting machine.

The growing desire for power, causes him to misrepresent, and cover, as well as possible, shady transactions. True in Canadian political life we have some ideal politicians. Men who will not sacrifice honor and purity for power and favoritism. Men whose presence in Parliament is a check and a hindrance to those who are less honest and pure.

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REVISION OF STATUTE LAW.

I.

WHEN the Local Legislature met for the despatch of its business in 1895, it was confidently expected by the members of the legal profession that the Statute Law of our province would be revised. The last revision had taken place in 1884, and during the eleven years that had elapsed, Statutes were amended and re-amended, revised and re-enacted and in fact subjected to legislative dissection or mutilation in every manner conceivable. The result was that our laws dealing with matters of every day concern were in a deplorable condition, and to those who were called upon to administer them the task of finding what or how much of the Statutes were still in force, was one of the greatest difficulty. Even for the wide awake practising lawyer, the necessity of first turning up the cumbrous volume of Revised Statutes, and then to run down the different Statutes and finding new enactments through the eleven volumes of the yearly Acts was no easy matter, and naturally enough his trouble in this respect would have to find recompense from his client. Specific instances of the perplexing state of the Statutes can easily be given; indeed they will present themselves to every one who has had occasion to resort to our law books.

There was therefore considerable annoyance felt by the legal profession when the announcement was made that no general revision of the Statutes would be attempted, and that the legislative abilities of our law officers and members would be devoted only to the consolidation of the "Counties Incorporation Act," the "Towns Incorporation Act," "The Education Act," and the "Liquor License Act." These Statutes are no doubt of great importance, but surely if, as to these consolidation or revision were necessary, no one will dispute that the consolidation of the "Judicature Act," the "County Courts Act," the "Magistrates Act," and a host of others, is of equal importance.

Though disappointed, the legal fraternity was not completely cast down; the worst they expected was that for another year they would be compelled to plod wearily through fourteen volumes of Statutes, and that at the next session of the legislature the Attorney-General would awake to a sense of his

responsibility and endeavor to carry through the all too long deferred work of revision. But again the legislature has met, and while no public measure of any importance demands the attention of the members, and while they would have plenty of time to consider revision legislation, we find that the only attempt in that line that is to be made is a consolidation of the "Probate Act."

To insist on the importance of the due and careful revision of our laws, on which our private rights and interests are to so great an extent dependent, would be as unnecessary as to insist on the importance of responsible government. Every one recognizes the fact of its importance, as well the members of our legislature as the long suffering public. To what end have we secured to ourselves by long and bitter struggles what we deemed responsible government, if the freely expressed opinion and desire of the whole population of the province cannot be brought to find expression in the acts of the legislature. Surely responsible government is a delusion and a snare, if important measures so strongly demanded and so absolutely necessary can be so long delayed on flimsy excuses. Our revenues are larger than in 1884, and the calls on it are not proportionally greater. Let not the expense of the revision be urged any longer as an excuse for delay. A due appreciation of their position and of their responsibilities on the part of the executive and assembly, and a desire to fulfil the trust in them reposed by the people, and a little endeavour on their part will accomplish a work which our necessities imperatively demand. See to it then, gentlemen, that next year will find the R. S., N. S., 6th Series, adorning alike the alcoves of the lawyers library and the floor of the Justice's of Peace sanctuary.

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"ENGLISH RULING CASES," AND "CONSENT" IN CONTRACT.

One of the most valuable, perhaps the most valuable, of the many legal works which this decade has produced, is the collection of "English Ruling Cases," lately placed in press by Messrs. Robert Campbell, M. A., of Lincoln's Inn, and Irving Brown, formerly Editor of the American Reports, and the Albany Law Journal. The work is such a massive one, the collections so choice, the deductions so compact and easily mastered, that one need not be sparing in praise of the work, which is especially adapted to the use of the student and the lawyer young in his profession. Commencing with the first letter, "Abandonment" is treated of, and so on through the alphabet, dealing with every branch of the law. The full series is not yet compiled, or at

least it is not yet to hand, but we may confidently look for the same degree of merit in each succeeding volume.

We publish herewith a selection of headnotes upon the subject of "consent" in contracts. Among the cases cited as authorities, the reader will discern the names of many old friends (?), which during the past year have assisted to make the hearts of the freshman particularly sad. The rules laid down as below may be useful to bear in mind upon examination day.

#### CONSENT.

(1.) Where an offer is sent by letter the person making the offer is conclusively presumed to continue making the offer, during such period as is determined by or is reasonable having regard to, the terms of the offer, or until notice of recall of the offer has reached the person to whom it is made. *Adams v. Lindsell*, 1 B. & Ald., 681; *Stevenson v. McLean*, 5 Q. B. D., 347.

(2) To constitute acceptance of an offer there must be an expression of the intention, by word, sign, or writing communicated or delivered to the person making the offer or his agent. A mere private act of the person to whom the offer is made does not constitute acceptance. Where the post is prescribed the acceptance is complete as soon as the letter of acceptance is posted. *Brayden v. Metropolitan Railway Company*, 2 App. Cases, 667; *Household Fire Insurance Company v. Grant*, 4 Ex. D., 216.

(3) An offer may be addressed to the world at large. Performance of the conditions of such an offer is acceptance of it. *Williams v. Carwardine*, 4 B. & Ad., 621.

(4) Where an offer is refused there is an end of it; and no subsequent acceptance, without a renewal of the offer will make a contract. *Hyde v. Wrench*, 3 Beaven, 334.

(5.) A communication purporting to accept an offer, but introducing a new term as part of the proposed contract does not constitute an acceptance. But where the offer is accepted by a communication which adds to the acceptance, a collateral requisition not warranted by the terms of the offer, that circumstances does not prevent the contract being complete. *Fordan v. Norton*, 4 M. & W., 155; *In re Aberaman Iron Works*, Peek's Case, L. R., 4 ch., 532.

(6.) Where a contract is alleged to have been made by letters, the whole of the correspondence and negotiations may be put in evidence in order to determine whether there was a contract or not. And although certain letters, if taken by themselves, appear to constitute a binding agreement; yet, if the whole correspondence and negotiations show that there were other terms contemplated by both and in which they failed to agree, the result is that there is no binding contract. *Hussey v. Horne-Payne*, 4 App. Cases, 312.

(7.) Where parties agree in a binding manner to all the terms of a contract, the agreement is none the less a contract because it appears from the terms of the written agreement, or otherwise, that the parties invited to embody the terms in a more formal contract; but where it appears that the drawing up and signing a formal contract was contemplated as a condition precedent of the final transaction by which the parties were to be bound, there is no contract until this is done. *Winn v. Bull*, 7 Ch. D., 29; *Rossiter v. Miller*, 3 App. Cases, 1124.

(8.) Where, after parties have apparently agreed to the terms of a contract, circumstances disclose a latent ambiguity in the meaning of an essential word by which one of the parties meant one thing, and the other a different thing, the difference going to the essence of the supposed contract, the result is that there is no contract. *Raffles v. Wichlehaus*, 2 Hurl. & Colt, 906.

(9.) Where a person is induced to sign what purports to be a contract through a mistake or fraud going to the essence of the contract, there is no contract to bind him.

And so if A has been fraudulently induced to make what purports to be a contract with B, under the belief that he is contracting with C, there is no valid contract. *Thoroughgood's Case*, 2 Co. Rep., 9a.; *Courturier v. Hastie*, 5 H. L. C., 673; *Cundy v. Lindsay*, 3 App. Cases, 459.

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#### LAW SCHOOL NOTES.

NELSON has been returned to the Library.

THE Library is almost deserted at night—plugging is the order of the day.

THE Examinations in Conflict of Laws, International Law and Shipping have taken place.

THE law graduating class have decided to get their class picture and photographs from Gauvin & Gentzel, Elite Studio, Spring Garden Road. Messrs. Gauvin & Gentzel hitherto have turned out excellent work, and the boys expect satisfaction.

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#### Law Correspondence.

DEAR EDITORS,—Whilst faculty union is being discussed in the GAZETTE by Medicus and Skeleton, the view from a law student's standpoint may be entertained.

What Medicus and those of his kind mean by "closer union" I fail to determine; personally I have found and still find quite a spirit of friendliness extended to me by all and every one of the students whom I meet from the respective faculties.

Closer union, what is it? Is it to be a series of entertainments in which all will be allowed to partake? or is it to be an unorganized and

ridiculous system of handshaking and *howdydoisms*. Do the advocates of this system (*i. e.* closer union) not know that divisions into classes are part and parcel of our nature? Racial divisions are fixed. Established organization divisions are also fixed; we show comity and justice to others who are not of the same race, and who do not belong to the same Order; yet there is not a kindred feeling, and we cannot help it.

In our boyhood days we remember how easily and how readily we divided into classes, *e. g.*, the up-river and the down-river, or the up-town and the down-town fellows. The old schoolhouse was the line of demarcation, yet no logical reason. So we see in all lines of life the tendency to divide, but not necessarily any harsh feeling engendered.

Can it be wondered then, that whilst at college, the Arts man keeps company with his own; the Medical with his, and the Law student, the "lord paramount" of the north wing with his fellows.

Though we associate with our own, still we do not allow our ties of endearment to render us less respectful to our brother students in the other faculties. We treat them with respect, but we prefer to chum with ours, because we are with them and of them. Writing after a few years experience in the Law Faculty, I cannot say that I ever felt badly treated by a Medical student, or an Arts one. Everywhere I have met them, I have found them courteous and gentlemanly (of course individual exceptions not worth mentioning.) What more do I want? What more does Medicus want? I fail to grasp his contentions; but I fear that in erecting his man of straw and in hurling weapons at him he has raised a mound which may be mistaken for the great bug-bear isolation. There is no isolation gentlemen, it is Medicus' missiles you see. To my mind this affair of sounding the trumpet for closer union will awaken feelings, suspicions and the like, and everything and anything that is done in any faculty or any class will be interpreted as an indication of this feeling.

Medicus in his letter in the Christmas GAZETTE, mentioned the affiliation of the departments of the GAZETTE as a step into this higher sphere.

Suppose that a vote of the General Students meeting, suppose those whom he hopes will not tire of the "good work" continue, the death knell to what he proposes is sounded.

An adverse vote can rule; but can never convince. Destroy our identity in the college paper; take away the last shred of individuality which marks us, without changing our natures, and Medicus I fear will not have the happy state he sighs for. Strange to say some of the advocates of this closer union connect themselves with movements that can be interpreted as marked indications of faculty or class feeling; which causes us to credit them with originality alone; not to say anything of sincerity. Yours, etc. LEX.

THE regularity with which students attend the office's where they are articulated is illustrated by the following:

R. F. P. (who intends going home for Christmas vacation thinks he will call at the office to apprise them of the fact and get their permission).—Mr. —, "I intend to go home at Christmas."

Mr. —.—"Excuse me, but you have the advantage of me."  
(Collapse of R. F. P.)

## Facetiæ.

D—N objects to interviewing professors after lectures.

PROF.—"Yes, the lien system goes quite a ways to protect —"

McL—y, interrupting—"Can it go as far as to allow a landlady to seize a fellow's trunk for board?"

THE preponderance of side-lights in the second year is marked. Some miserable attempts are being made, an organization is being planned under the auspices of a well known student, viz., Baron Sidelight, alias M— further reports next week.

LECTURER:—This man M— staggered along for two years, just able to keep his head above water. Tremendous applause from some of the students, whilst all the M's blushed a lovely red. The lecturer assured them that nothing personal was meant, and things assumed the normal.

LAST Friday week our noble friend, Mr McK-n, accompanied by a Freshman kid, who answers to the name of Routledge, of fog horn fame, wended their way to the Ladies College, but were refused admittance. The Matron informed them that if they came down the following Friday, McK-n with a reference from the Dean of the Law Faculty, and the Kid minus 40% of cheek and 120% of collar, she would consider their application.

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of this Province, now in session, for an Act in amendment of the Act of Incorporation of the "Dalhousie Law School Whisker Club," (58 Vic., 618), for the following powers:

1. To increase the capital stock of said club.
2. To acquire by purchase, or otherwise, all ungranted whisker areas in this Province.
3. To admit G. H. Vernon, Esq., as a member of said club, notwithstanding his inability to comply with Sec. 6 of said Act of Incorporation.

By order of

HALIFAX, Feb. 4, 1896.

THE PRESIDENT.

### SCENE I.

A railroad train. Three students, F-g-n, R-b-n, and F-l-r, (Arts) engaged in a religious discussion. The argument waxing hotter and hotter.

### SCENE II.

Three students asleep. The argument ceased.

### SCENE III.

North Street Station. Old woman, professional car sweeper enters, spies the three sleeping beauties and shrieks.

F-g-n awaking and rubbing his eyes.—"Avaunt foul creature. Thou ugly, hideous spectre of the night, that haunts my life, begone, I will not marry thee."

R-b-n.—"And thou, oh, ugly witch. Where comest thou from? Was't thou privy to our discussion and comest now to bear me off? Thou —"

F-l-r, fearful.—"Oh! foul washerwoman, how much dost I owe? My funds are low. Wilt thou not take an I. O. U., and leave me then alone in Morpheus' hands."

Old Woman.—"Get out, or I will call a policeman; three o'clock in the morning and asleep in a car. Get out?"

Grand Finale.—Three disconsolate students on the homeward march for their boarding-houses.



PROF. in Contracts, on seeing a hair been picked off M-h-n's shoulder remarks: "Yes, yes, it is longer than it really ought to be." Applause from the students, whilst M—, blushed.

AROUND the Library table were seated McV—r, D—n, M—s, L—e, and P—ns, who were recounting this summer's romances. Trips to the Mount Ladies College, promenades, cake, chocolate, &c.

Suddenly, McVicar was seen to rise to his feet and with extended hand declaim:—"Oh! Love. Oh! Love. The poets dream."

The following verse was found carefully pasted in MacVicar's note book on *partnership* and companies:

I think of thee when flies the gloom  
Of night—before the dawning gray,  
And in my lonely, quiet room  
I kneel in morning light to pray,  
While my devotion's early flame  
Ascends to heaven, from where it came,  
I think of thee, though far away.

The boys are wondering what partnership Mac is contemplating, or what the above has to do with the law of companies. Some think it comes in about partners' liens. Where is she Mac?

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### Law Personals.

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CONGRATULATIONS to JOSEPH McDONALD, '91, North Sydney. Baby.

D. A. CAMERON, '93, is taking an active part in the Cape Breton campaign.

HOWARD ROSS of the second year, has gone down to his native County of Cape Breton to take part in the election.

D. FINLAYSON, '95, has been appointed a Commissioner of the Supreme and County Courts. Finny is quite a prominent lawyer in the town of Arichat, C. B.

DR WELDON left on Friday, Jan. 31st, for Ottawa, to resume his parliamentary duties. He carries with him the well-wishes of the entire body of students. Canada would be fortunate if she possessed more public men of the stamp of Dr. Weldon.

FRED T. CONGDON, B. A., (LL. B., ad eundem) '89, and J. FRANK OUTHIT, LL. B., '95, have entered into partnership under the name and style of Congdon & Outhit. Mr. Congdon is well-known as a successful practitioner, and the author of Congdon's Digest. Mr. Outhit is one of last year's graduates, and a rising lawyer. We wish the new firm success.

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### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Executors Prof. Lawson, \$5.00. P. J. Hanifen, Prof. Chas. McDonald, each \$3.00. H. H. K. Fitzpatrick, H. C. Borden, H. H. Hamilton, Wallace McDonald, each \$2.00. J. H. Trefry, D. R. Keddy, Miss Lawlor, Kate Forrest, Miss Hobrecker, D. Keith, G. E. Forbes, W. A. Black, F. G. Stevens, Miss Margaret Chase, J. T. Murray, G. H. Vernon, Wm. Ferguson, A. D. Gunn, R. H. Phalen, — Robertson, J. H. Dunn, Miss B. Cumming, D. McD. Campbell, Miss Randall, J. G. Munro, J. Reynolds, W. P. Reynolds, W. V. Goodwin, M. G. Archibald, G. H. C. Dickie, Angus Morton, Miss Hill, F. E. Armstrong, C. P. Atkinson, A. H. Campbell, Miss E. F. Hetherington, G. A. Cogswell, C. W. Anderson, J. W. G. Morrison, — McGeachy, — Hebb, — Outhit, L. D. McCart, E. W. Moseley, J. S. M. Morrison, W. F. O'Connor, — Purney, J. R. McLeod, Harry Putnam, Rev. A. Rogers, J. M. Carmichael, Syd. Howe, each \$1.00.

## Medical Department.

ON another page will be found an article on "Matriculation," in which the writer advocates the holding of Matriculation Examinations for the Medical College in every county in the province, and in convenient parts of New Brunswick, P. E. Island and Newfoundland as well. There is no doubt but we are too conservative in this matter,—more so than we can afford to be.

The Principals of our County Academies and High Schools are all reputable men, and might well be trusted with the responsibility of the examination. Such a system would undoubtedly make the institution more generally known and attract a larger number of our provincial students, many of whom seek a medical education abroad from the simple fact that they are not sufficiently acquainted with the excellent character of the work done at this institution.

We hope to see this year's calendar make some intimation in the line indicated.

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### ARE WOMEN LIKELY TO BE AS SUCCESSFUL IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AS MEN?

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WE think not. Men prefer a physician of their own sex, which is not only desirable but natural, and in accordance with the rules of propriety and common modesty. Men are generally in favour of women doctors for women, but not so with the majority of women. We do not believe this is owing to deficient modesty. How then can we account for it?

Are women doctors intellectually inferior to doctors of the opposite sex? A reply in the negative is scarcely necessary. Since they have been given the opportunity of obtaining a higher education, women have proven their ability to keep abreast of the most brilliant male students in every profession in the acquisition of knowledge. If in the past they have been degenerating mentally, that does not prove that they were not originally as strong as men. As exercise of mind is necessary to promote its growth, or even to maintain a normal condition of intellectuality, the fact that women has been denied the privilege of higher education would account for any mental degeneration.

Are they not required to know as much as male students? A mistaken notion of this kind has been received in some localities, but has influenced to no great extent their reception by the people. And as it becomes generally known that they are required to

take the same work as male students, this will prove no obstacle in their way to success. Whatever injury this false impression has done in the past, in the future it will not effect the reception of the female student of medicine by the people. Or perhaps custom has lessened the demand. The unaccountable prejudice that proved until recently an insurmountable obstacle to the admission of women to our medical colleges would have its effect after her graduation. But this is not the chief difficulty. What is it?

Woman places the greater confidence in man. She feels safer in clinging to him. And the more manlike his nature the stronger her confidence. She will suspect first her own sex of wrong. When woman sinks so low that she loses faith in woman, she retains a wavering confidence in man. Man has no use for a masculine woman. Woman has no use for an effeminate man. Women feels safer having man for her protector, her adviser, and consequently as her medical adviser. Other difficulties, as custom and false impression, can be removed, but this is a principle implanted in woman's nature, and will always remain.

A young dentist began to practice in one of our towns, and met with phenomenal success in the face of keen competition. He did not owe his success to extraordinary skill. He was strongly sexed, and in this lay the secret of his success. He was a man in the fullest meaning of the word. There was strength in the gentleness of his touch. The weak, the nervous, the fastidious, felt safer having him attend their teeth. Tennyson has said :

"Woman is the lesser man."

But we doubt if even Tennyson knew the force of the meaning of these words as fully as woman herself.

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#### MATRICULATION.

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**M**Y excuse for taking up your space is that I wish to make a few observations regarding the approaching spring Matriculation examinations. I note by the calendar that local examinations are held in Sydney, Yarmouth and Pictou, in May, and at the college in May and September. Now I believe that our College is entirely too conservative in this respect. I feel that we have not a sufficient number of places throughout the province where intending candidates can take this examination.

If we are to keep pace with other institutions in this progressive age we must avail ourselves of every opportunity to increase the attendance at our school. We have the facilities for teaching twice the number of students that are now attending Dalhousie Medical College, and if we were getting our share of the students now studying medicine who belong to Nova

Scotia, we would not need to complain. There are now no less than fifty Nova Scotians studying medicine in one of the Baltimore colleges, and doubtless that many more in other colleges throughout the eastern United States; besides those who migrate yearly to McGill and other colleges in Quebec and Ontario for the same purpose.

I am a firm believer in patronizing home institutions, and feel that this state of affairs should not and need not exist. I have reason to believe that with the single exception of the Johns Hopkin's University of Baltimore, the course of general training at this university is second to none on the continent. There is an impression prevalent amongst students, however, that a man has more prestige by being graduated from some one of the larger colleges. This is wrong. Prestige alone never yet built up a lucrative practice; it is skilled training that tells. Therefore we have a just claim to those students who go yearly from our province to study medicine in the Upper Provinces, or worse, to the United States.

Now for the remedy. I would advocate that we have local examinations held in the shire town of each county, in our province at least once a year. Also that we have the same system extended to the most populous centres of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

On application McGill will send the matriculation examination papers to some reliable man in any town, where candidates can pass or be plucked in the examination, as well as if they went to Montreal, and thus save the expense that such a trip would necessarily incur. The papers are returned to McGill for examination by the proper authorities, and the candidate is notified in due time as to his success. This perhaps would be too great an innovation in our conservative system, but surely we can apply the principle in the way I have outlined. I personally know of four men that we lost and McGill gained in 1892 for this very reason. At first they applied here for the papers to be sent to Pictou, and were refused. (The Pictou examining station was not then established.) They then applied to McGill, and their petition was granted. They are, I suppose, in the graduating class there this year. We have lost at least twelve hundred dollars, and worse have lost the men. Would it not have paid to have granted their request? I am not a seer, but I venture to predict that if our matriculation system were extended as I have suggested, our college would shortly be well known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and we would have such an influx of students as to tax our accommodation, and this college would spring to an enviable position in the front rank of the medical colleges of North America.

PROGRESS.

To the Editors of the Gazette :

In your issue of Jan. 22nd, "Skeleton" takes exception to two statements made by me—(1) That the proposed change in the form of the GAZETTE would be in the interests of the University, (2) That the lack of unity is due *partly* to the fact that students who were formerly connected with sister colleges find it difficult to maintain allegiance to both old and new.

"Skeleton" says that he has never heard "one good reason why the three departments should be amalgamated." One might then reasonably have expected that "Skeleton" would have given substantial reasons as to why they should *not* be amalgamated. But he did not. He had none to give. On the other hand those desiring the change can give several reasons. Among others those come to my mind:—(1) Among other University Journals we find no such distinctions as in the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE. This is *precedent*. (2) It would involve less trouble and expense. This is *economy*. (3) The removal of any line of distinction between bodies, providing such distinction is not *absolutely* necessary, must result in bringing these bodies into closer relationship with one another. Such would be the effect of the proposed change on the social problem of Dalhousie. This is *reason* and *common sense*.

Therefore with *precedent*, *economy*, and *reason* and *common sense* on my side I shall not begrudge "Skeleton" all that remains.

For his further enlightenment I may say that "reformers" as a rule, meet with opposition from the narrow-minded and prejudiced (to which class I should assign "Skeleton"). To compare small things with great, Joe Howe in advocating responsible government had the opposition of many of the "Skeleton" type. Yet time and history justify his wisdom and foresight. The adoption of the Free School Act in Nova Scotia met with opposition from the same class, many of whom were *compelled* under threat of punishment, to carry this law into execution. Yet, who to-day doubts the wisdom of the educational "reformers"? And I have no hesitation in predicting that in the very near future the proposed change in the GAZETTE will have been realized, and many will wonder why it was not always thus.

In regard to the second statement I shall only say that if "Skeleton" had seen (as I have) Dalhousie (?) students on the foot ball field cheer lustily for Dalhousie's opponents, he would be convinced of the truth of my statement.

Permit me in conclusion to say, that had I followed the old adage, "answer a fool according to his folly," I, too, might have indulged in ridicule and sarcasm (at Skeleton's expense), but no good end would be thus subserved and the subject is too grave a one to trifle with.

MEDICUS.

THE irrepressible R. R. McLeod, ex-log roller, ex-clergyman, ex-lawyer, gold mining expert and general humbug is having his say about the medical profession in letters contributed to the *Evening Mail*.

Mr. McLeod appears as one who is disappointed with life and so imagines that he owes a spite to all mankind. Religion, education, woman suffrage, protection, free trade, and a host of

other subjects have been subjected to ridicule by this self-constituted authority. Nothing suits him and he suits nobody. All the above *roles* he has tried in his life time to fill, and has made a miserable failure in each case. He stands as a living example of what some one has called "a Jack of all trades and master of none." Like Buckingham,—

"He was everything by starts, and nothing long  
But in the course of one revolving moon,  
Was chemist, statesman, fiddler and buffoon."

He never contributes anything to the press except in a spirit of fault finding. Such an one is indeed a wretched specimen of humanity. Mr. McLeod's reading has been extensive and certainly very varied. He possesses a wide superficial knowledge of everything in general and nothing in particular. Sponge-like he has remarkable powers of absorption, but the mechanism of digestion appears to be altogether wanting. With a vast vocabulary and a facile pen he no doubt appears to the ordinary cursory reader as a prodigy, but when the search light of logic is brought to bear on his arguments there is not enough left to make a decent shadow.

His defence of Cancer Doctor Bond is the most ridiculous of his many ridiculous productions. The merest novice in the study of medicine can afford to chuckle at him. His attempt to show that there is no *science* of medicine because different opinions are held in regard to certain diseases and modes of treatment is very lame. Carry this argument to its conclusion and there is *no science*. Logic, Psychology, Moral Philosophy, Theology, are at once hurled from their high ranks to take place with ploughing or tailoring. Mr. McLeod will find it difficult to carry on his defence of the cancer doctor when reason, common sense, and common decency are all against him. He had better betake himself to "greener fields," as this subject is altogether too practical, and the members of the profession know a "wee bit" too much for him. Such in brief is our estimate of "the Sage of Brookfield."

FRESHMAN.

#### PERSONALS.

DR. MOORE has been appointed assistant physician to N. S. Hospital for Insane.

DR. P. A. HOLMES, recently Junior House Surgeon V. G. Hospital, has been promoted to the position of Senior House Officer.

DR. C. B. MUNRO is getting an excellent practice about Wallace, Cumberland Co. The GAZETTE extends wishes for his continued success.

MISS KATHRINE MACKAY, our lady graduate of last year, we are informed, is practising in conjunction with her brother Dr. H. H. MacKay, New Glasgow.

RUEY and ARCHIBALD have been absent from classes for the past week owing to illness. We hope to see them soon again occupying their accustomed places in College.

WM. ROSS, Clinical Clerk, during the interval in the appointment of a Junior House Surgeon, has been acting in that capacity, assisted by Mr. Williamson as Clinical clerk. It is reported that the appointment has been filled in the person of Dr. Shaw of Berwick.

DR. J. C. McDONALD has resigned his position upon the Staff of the N. S. Hospital for Insane, and has accepted the post of Surgeon to Cable Steamer "Minia." Mac's genial good nature will always win hosts of friends, while we are sure that in his professional capacity he will always loyally uphold the honor and reputation of his *Alma Mater*.

DR. W. F. COGSWELL, late Senior House Surgeon to the Victoria General Hospital, writes in a most encouraging manner in reference to his work in Montana. The GAZETTE, in extending its congratulations, is not at all surprised to learn of his success, and we have not the least doubt that wherever Cogswell may go he will always reflect the greatest credit upon the V. G. H., his *Alma Mater*, and himself.

#### MEDICAL BRIEFS.

ON dit—that the *Gand(i)er* is in *Love*.

WHERE is French River? Ask Thompson.

WHAT is sauce for the goose is sauce for the *Gand(i)er*.

ARM-S-T-G must have had his neck severely wrenched to displace the hyoid-bone back of his ear.

S-H-W has been unusually quiet for the past fortnight. He has been attending the meetings of Crossley & Hunter.

THE recent cold snap has had rather a *blighting* effect on that luxuriant growth which ornaments the physiognomy of "Daddy" B-r-m.

"SAY McLean it was too bad she was not at home when you called last. You may have better luck next time."

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the Mercury was hovering so near zero all last week Archibald's temperature was at the *boiling* point for several days.

IT is stated on good authority that D-k-y positively and vehemently refused an offer made him by one of the fair sex, and that too, in the presence of two law students. Shame! D-k-y, we thought you were more chivalrous.

"EDDIE" of the second year has made a brave attempt to follow in the footsteps of Shaw and Brehm, confining his efforts, however, to the neighborhood of his upper lip.

THE waiting room has been the scene of many political combats during the past few days, the chief combatants being the *aged* Freshman, and the genial Alfred. So far, honors are about equal.

S-H-W's temperature has been subject to remarkable fluctuations lately. On one occasion he resorted to a cold bath in the poor-house pond. On a more recent occasion, the steam from the spout of the water kettle was brought into requisition.

EVERYONE is praising the new Hair Vigor manufactured by Thompson and McDonald. This firm expects to do a rushing business during the year '96. Although just beginning operations, they expect to be able to supply the trade (wholesale) with their wonderful remedy in a few weeks.

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