

Professor W. P. ...

THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

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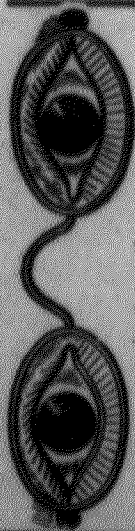
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"ORA ET LABORA."

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ON Monday evening, 12th ult., the Arts' Students' semi-annual meeting should have been held. Should have been, but it was not; and we blush to name the cause. Twenty arts' men, a quorum, were not found interested enough to attend, although one of the most important matters that has come up for years was under consideration. The meeting was postponed. In the meantime, a strong appeal for a good representative meeting on the following Monday night was posted. Result: about thirty, many of whom had been on hand for the previous meeting, appeared.

The GAZETTE keenly regrets that such a stage is reached. Surely the former days, when her sons took an interest in Dalhousie's welfare, were better than these. In days gone by college spirit rose higher. With a larger number of students registered than ever before, how are we to account for the degeneracy of these latter times?

THE question is worthy of deep consideration. Unless Dalhousie possesses the power of attracting her children's affections to herself, they will go out into the world caring not for her weal or woe; and yet, her existence, her usefulness depends upon their support. If they grow up callous and cold she will reap a bitter harvest of neglect. Just in pro-

portion to the love she inspires will be her success; the one is the measure of the other. This may be a truism, but when truisms are the one thing needed let us be courageous enough to repeat them. The decadence of college spirit in Dalhousie, with all that that implies, bodes no good to our college and calls loudly for consideration. The evil must be cured and prevented, but how?

We proceed to offer a few observations, not in any spirit of carping criticism, but from a true desire to advance our common interests. If we run athwart your prejudices or opinions, question our judgment, if you will, but not our motives. First, then, we remark, that this lamentable decline, weakness, death of college spirit was synchronical with the suppression of scrimmaging. Now wise men, trusted guardians of law and order, shake not your heads furiously and ominously fancying that the GAZETTE has become an unthinking feeder of the hydra-headed monster Scrim. No such calamity (?) threatens. We merely call attention to this somewhat remarkable coincidence. Probably the factor of simultaneity which appears in the problem has not received proper consideration.

A second observation. The college has stronger claims upon your time and attention than the city has. This does not place the Town and Gown in opposite and hostile camps. Certainly not. It simply means that, as a Dalhousian, you should place Dalhousie first. The GAZETTE believes in this doctrine, preaches it, and will continue to preach it. It may be thought that we are referring more particularly to city students, and that there is implied in our words an intimation that they do not take their proper place in college life. Our words should not be so construed. Many of our truest Dalhousians are city students. Indeed, the reverse is the exception—the very rare exception. It is only at long intervals that a traitor appears. When such a creature, whether he comes from city, town or country, flaunts his nastiness in our face, we shall deal properly with him. Our resources have proved effective and they are not yet exhausted.

But our observation has reference not to city students but to that curious class who can not attend college meetings or

otherwise serve their *Alma Mater* because they have such and such a meeting to attend or lead down town. Now we have no special antipathy to such gatherings, in fact we enjoy them ourselves occasionally, but we do maintain that a Dalhousian's first duty is to Dalhousie. Other organizations can get along without you. Incredible though it sounds they have done it; inconceivable though it be they can do it. Dalhousie cannot. If the college meetings are not what they should be, then consider whether that may not be your fault. What have you done to raise the standard? Mere critics are a drug on the market. Fellow-students, we appeal to you. Be loyal. Look the matter fairly in the face. Do not shrink your responsibilities and allow the whole burden to rest on the shoulders of a faithful few. Crucify self if need be. *Ora et labora.*

PRINCETON'S SESQUICENTENNIAL.

THE recent celebration of Princeton's Sesquicentennial was in university circles an event of deepest interest. To such as were present, the days will be red-letter ones indeed, a memory to be cherished. Such we feel sure are our worthy President's sentiments.

The celebration proper, which occurred on Oct. 20-22, was preceded by a course of lectures which began on Oct. 12. Needless to say, the addresses were of the highest character. The very name Princeton is a guarantee of that, but if corroboration is needed a glance at the programme followed will prove sufficient.

"The Discharge of Electricity in Gases," formed the subject of four lectures by Joseph John Thomson, Cavendish Professor of Physics in the University of Cambridge, England. Felix Klein, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Gottingen Germany, delivered four addresses on, "The Mathematical Theory of the Top."

Edward Dowden, Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric in Trinity College, Dublin, delivered six lectures on "The French Revolution and English Literature." Subjects: "The Revolutionary Spirit before the Revolution"; "Theorists of the Revolution: William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft"; "Anti-revolution: Edmund Burke"; "Early Revolutionary

Groups and Antagonists: Southey, Coleridge, *The Anti Jacobin*"; "Recovery and Reaction: Wordsworth"; "Renewed Revolutionary Advance: Byron, Moore, Shelley."

Andrew Seth, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, delivered two lectures on "Theism." Karl Brugmann, Professor of Indo-Germanic Philosophy in the University of Leipzig, Germany, one lecture on "The Nature and Origin of the Noun Genders in the Indo-Germanic Languages," delivered in German; and one lecture by A. A. W. Hubrecht, Professor of Zoology in the University of Utrecht, Holland, on the "Descent of the Primates."

Every effort was made to accommodate the public interested in such matters. Admission to the lectures was by ticket, secured free of charge on application to the proper authorities. No tickets were sent out, but all were delivered personally to the applicants. Tickets, however, were reserved for such as made application for them through the mails, and the lectures were delivered at hours that enabled persons not farther distant than New York or Philadelphia to come and go without stopping over night.

Oct. 20th was set apart for the reception of delegates and guests. Each day was well provided for. Thursday afternoon they visited the University Athletic grounds, and saw the good old game played by the long haired warriors of Princeton and Virginia University. In the evening, alumni and undergraduates to the number of two thousand joined in a torch-light procession, which was reviewed by President Cleveland; later all met on the steps of Nassau Hall, which was brilliantly illuminated, and sang college songs. On Friday, in Alexander Hall, the ceremonies culminated in the announcement of the University Title, and in the announcement of those munificent gifts which made the change to a University possible. The day closed with a reception to President and Mrs. Cleveland at President Patton's home, a dinner for the guests by the University authorities and Glee Club concert in Alexander Hall.

THE VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

THE Committee appointed at the meeting of those interested in the formation of a Volunteer Company secured seventy-three signatures to the petition for the formation of a Dalhousie Company in connection with the 63rd Battalion. This petition was duly forwarded by the military authorities in Halifax to the Department at Ottawa. About the time that the Committee were notified of its receipt by the Department of

Militia, Dr. Weldon at the Committee's request spoke to the Hon. A. Desjardines, Minister of Militia, in behalf of the Dalhousie Company. No further communication has been received by the Committee or by the authorities in Halifax.

About the same time, two similar petitions were sent up from Dartmouth, also one from Rockingham and Bedford. The Battalion asked for an increase of two companies only. Their present establishment consists of six companies; while that of the 66th contains eight.

Probably as soon as the affairs of the Department are set in order, and the arrears of business accumulated during the recent months of uncertainty are well in hand, a definite reply will be sent down. If it is to be of any service to us this year it must come soon.

THE LATE GEORGE DU MAURIER.

THE death of an artist so eminent and a novelist so fortunate as the subject of this sketch deserves at least a passing notice from every English Journal. It may, perhaps, be too soon to say what place George Du Maurier will eventually hold either as an artist or as a novelist, but it is none too soon to become acquainted, as intimately as we can, with the man who for the past thirty years held with confident grip the position of chief artist of *Punch*, and to whom as a caricaturist of English society his contemporaries and fellow artists unite in awarding the palm.

George Louis Palmella Busson Du Maurier was born in Paris on the 6th of March, 1834. His mother was an English woman. His father was born in London, whither his grandfather had moved after the French Revolution, and at an early age George himself was returned to London to study chemistry at University College. Thus we see that while his name is decidedly French he was in other respects practically an Englishman. Chemistry had no charms for young Du Maurier, and on the death of his father in 1856 he began to indulge his inherent passion for art. His first work as an illustrator was done for *Once A Week* and the *Cornhill Magazine*. He became an occasional contributor to *Punch*, until in 1864, on the death of John Leech, he became its chief artist. Leech's forte had been in caricaturing the middle class of English society. Du Maurier struck out on an altogether new line and dealt almost solely with the foibles of the upper classes of polite and leisured society. As an artist, he excelled in portraying youth and old age. He had no very great range of subjects and some of his types became tiresome, they were so often repeated; but his old men and women are immortal. He was a refined, and gentlemanly satirist; the humor of his pictures with the entire

absence of anything like sting had a healthful and elevating effect on his profession.

But it is not only as a comic artist that we know George Du Maurier, although that was probably where his greatest talent lay; very many met him for the first time about two years ago when he gave the phenomenal 'Trilby' to the world. Nor was this his first appearance as an author; his first and many think his best work is 'Peter Ibbetson,' which was published in *Harper's Magazine* in 1891. As a novelist, Du Maurier dealt chiefly in sentiment, and his power lay, as was the case in his pictures, in portraying youth and old age. 'Trilby' made a decided hit, first in America and afterwards in England, but the best critics look upon its success as a sort of craze.

Yet it is neither as an artist nor as a novelist that we come closest to George Du Maurier—it is to him as a man. His sweet-tempered, pure-minded, painstaking character has left its mark on all his work. His ready, guileless humor, his originality, and his wonderful faculty of observation, especially of the ridiculous in human affairs, compel our admiration and make us sorry that his place on the editorial staff of the world's greatest funny paper is empty. Nor is it likely to be filled very soon. A chief artist, indeed, for *Punch* has already been found in the person of Phil May, but he can hardly be called a successor to Du Maurier. May's genius is of a totally different character from his predecessor's. While Du Maurier dealt with the upper classes, May's work has been for the most part confined to the lower strata or Whitechapel society.

"A."

THE LATE SOCIALIST POET OF LONDON.

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS, whose death was chronicled in the papers just a few days ago, was a poet who used the purest English and a Socialist who indulged the most extravagant Utopian ideas. His peculiar notions of marriage excelled even those of Tolstoi. His apocalypse of Hammersmith was a vision of an Arcadia of art. His art colors are his conceptions, even those of plain, everyday life. He was so brimful of it that when he wrote on the socialistic millenium, he could only depict an artistic society dwelling on the banks of the Thames a century hence. Not only did he depict, but he even predicted such a society.

London contained no more artistic figure than his, nor such another character. It is seldom we find a man combining in his person so many peculiarities, and yet such peculiarities that we would not have him without them. An Anarchist by nature, the genuine expression of his character was protest. The only value he could find in the control of London schools by Anglican

clergy, was that it might make children grow up to defy and hate church authority. Marlborough had that effect upon him, for his spirit was full of rebelliousness. As he grew up, so he expected others to grow up—good rebels.

Morris was greatly influenced by Ruskin, a picturesque man too, but of altogether different character. At Oxford he was a colleague of Burne-Jones, with whom he discussed the query as to calling in life, when both were supposed destined for the service of the Church. Their ultimate decision was to devote their lives to art. They belonged to the same generation as Rossetti and along with him came under Ruskin's influence. But Morris felt that influence most, and from the great fellow artist and writer imbibed his notions regarding the effect of our politico-commercial civilization upon art.

He was not a classical man at all, but rather romantic. He regarded Milton's puritanism as a false classicism, and hated that poet's work thoroughly, though not so thoroughly as he hated Browning's. Browning's poetry was utterly distasteful to him; it could not be otherwise than distasteful, for its very spirit is so opposed to that of "The Earthly Paradise." It must be admitted that in forming literary judgements he was sometimes narrow and prejudiced.

To hear of such a man is to be curious to see him. Unfortunately we who have not seen him, now have not the privilege; but there is a good pen and ink sketch by Mr. William Clarke, published in the *New England Magazine* some years ago. Here it is:

"Morris's figure is the most picturesque in prosaic England. A stout, sturdy, stalwart man, with ruddy face, who looks frankly out upon the world with bright blue eyes. His grand massive head is covered with a stock of grey hair, tumbled about in wild disorder, while upper lip (which is short) and chin are covered with grey moustache and beard. He is always clad in the same fashion when I see him; a black slouch hat, black sack coat, and a most picturesque blue shirt, with a collar to match. In winter time he envelopes himself in a thick dark Inverness cape. A lady once informed me that the poet had taken her into dinner at a party in irreproachable evening dress, but I have never seen him in that conventional garb, and have no wish to. Many years ago he sat accidentally on his silk hat, and crushed it; he has never worn one since. His subsequent career may be said to have consisted, metaphorically speaking, in the crushing of silk hats generally, as well as all other symbols of our artificial society. Not even Shelley or Whitman is a more unconventional figure than is Morris. His very aspect is a perpetual challenge to all that is smug, and respectable, and genteel.

The father of our poet, an old London merchant, died in 1844, when William was ten years old, the latter having been

born in 1834, at Walthamston. His mother being in comfortable circumstances he enjoyed the advantage of an education at Marlborough, and afterward at Exeter College, Oxford. It was in the profession of an artist that he planned to make his mark; but unfortunately he was unsuccessful—at least until 1861, when in company with Burne-Jones and Rossetti, an art firm was established "to uphold the honor of labor and the glory of the thoroughness." The factory is at Merton Abbey, Surrey, and there England is taught the principles of decorative art applied to practical industry. It is not marked by grimy walls and smoking chimnies, but by its pleasing environment. It is an ideal factory. The artist-artisans work eight hours a day, active in mind and body, sympathetic with their work, at occupations and in places which do not deteriorate physical and mental health, and they live in a pleasant world. Work in stained glass windows, impressed with the genius of Burne-Jones, is one department; others are weaving and tapestry work, pattern stamping and dyeing. Here also are the famous press and bindery which produce books unsurpassed for artistic excellence.

Apart from the work of designing and the exacting demands of the factory, he secured sufficient leisure to produce voluminous literary works, chiefly in verse. His career as an author commenced in 1858, when he published "The Defence of Guenevere." "The Death of Jason," a war poem, was given to the world in 1867. Twenty-four romantic and legendary tales in verse are gathered into a three volume work entitled, "The Earthly Paradise." It came out between 1868 and 1870, and recites the travels of searchers after an earthly paradise in the west. To these he added many other original compositions, and aided by Mr. Eirikr Magnusson translated much of the romantic literature of Iceland into our English. The Odyssey he translated in 1887. The remainder of his work consists of certain socialistic lectures and pamphlets, and romances written in mingled prose and verse.

He was devoted from his youth to the service of the beautiful; he was "the artist of the beautiful." His work in designing was varied and one which absorbed him completely. "As for his poetry, it is of a sort which must be delightful to construct: wholly removed from self, breeding neither anguish nor disquiet, but full of soft music, and a familiar olden charm. So easy to read, it cannot be unrestful to compose, and to the maker must be its own reward. He keeps within his self-allotted region; if it be that of a lotus-eater's dream, he is willing to be deluded, and no longing for the real makes him 'half sick of shadows.' In this respect he is a wise, sweet and very fortunate bard."

H. M. R.

* Steiman's "Victorian Poets."

THE ORIGIN OF THE RIP VAN WINKLE LEGEND.

ONE has no hesitation in affirming that Americans take a deeper interest in the writings of Washington Irving than the generality of Canadians. That they are worthy of close attention is doubted by no one. This is especially true of his Sketch Book. The Legend of Rip Van Winkle is one of the most interesting of the sketches and well bears a thorough study.

Washington Irving was born in New York in the year 1783. In childhood he spent his holiday afternoons rambling about the surrounding country. In this way he became familiar with every spot famous in history and fable. At the age of fifteen he wandered through the valley of the Pocantico, afterward made famous by his "Legend of the Sleepy Hollow." At seventeen making a voyage up the Hudson he viewed the Catskill Mountains for the first time. These localities furnish a part of the material in the construction of the Legend of Rip Van Winkle. In 1817 Irving visited Walter Scott. From him he heard the story of Thomas of Ercildoune.

"We are now," said Scott, "treading classic or rather fairy ground. This is the haunted glen of Thomas the Rhymer where he met with the Queen of Fairyland, and this is the bogleburn or goblin brook along which she rode on her dapple-gray palfrey, with silver bells ringing at the bridle. Here," said he, "is Huntley Bank on which Thomas the Rhymer lay musing and sleeping when he saw, or dreamed he saw, the Queen of Elfland:

"True Thomas lay on Huntlie Bank;
A forlie he spied with his ee;
And then he saw a lady bright,
Come riding down on Elidon Tree.
Her skirt was o' the grass-green silk,
Her mantle o' the velvet fyne;
At ilka tett of her horse's mane
Hung fifty silver bells and nine."

Here Scott recounted the circumstances of Thomas the Rhymer's interview with the fairy, and his being transported by her to the Fairyland.

"And till seven years were gone and past
True Thomas on earth has never been seen."

Leaving Abbotsford, Irving extended his excursion through the Highlands. Here he was told the story of Tom-na-Hurich—the Hill of the fairies. Its story is the story of two fiddlers of Strathspey, who one Christmas season resolved to go and try their fortunes at Inverness. On arriving in the town they took lodgings at an inn. Soon after they were visited by a gray-haired old man, who offered them a large price if they would go with him, a little way out of town. They agreed to do so. He led them to a strange looking building, into which

they entered through a long hall. Their fiddles were at once brought into requisition, and they spent the night playing for a strange looking company, who danced to their music.

In the morning, they were surprised to find that it was out of a hill and not a house that they issued. When they came to the town, they could not recognize any place or person. Through the inn-keeper, who was a grandson of the one with whom they had lodged, they discovered, that they had been absent from the town one hundred years.

From a collection of old German tales Irving got the story of Peter Klaus. Peter was a goat-herd of the village of Sitten-dorf, and while tending his goat on the mountainside, was accosted by a young man, who silently beckoned him to follow. Obeying the direction, he was led into a deep dell, where he found twelve persons playing at skittles, no one of whom uttered a word. Seeing a can of wine, he drank from it and felt inspired with new life, but at length was overpowered with sleep. When he awoke, he found himself again on the plain where his goats were accustomed to rest, but rubbing his eyes, he could see neither dog nor goats. Descending the mountain, he entered the village and found that most of the people were strangers to him, and those whom he did know had grown suddenly old. On inquiring, he discovered that he had been asleep twenty years. To those familiar with the Legend of Rip Van Winkle the close connection between it and the story of Peter Klaus is easily observed. In the legend, the hero Rip Van Winkle, driven forth by a termagant wife, wanders off to the mountains. He hears his name called, apparently by a man who proves to be speechless, and who makes signs for him to accompany him. Rip is led into a broad ravine, where a number of men in antique garb are playing ninepins, with the gravest of faces and in the most mysterious silence. He drinks of their liquor and is overcome by sleep. He wakes, rubs his eyes, calls his dog—but in vain. He descends the mountain and finds the village changed, his old friends dead, and no person present able to prove his identity. His state of mind is expressed when he exclaims in answer to a question, "Who are you?" "God knows—I was myself last night, but I fell asleep on the mountain and they've changed my gun, and everything's changed, and I'm changed, and I can't tell what's my name, or who I am!" Fortunately, at this moment, his daughter, now a woman grown, appears on the scene and after mutual inquiry Rip Van Winkle's identity is established.

In childhood Irving showed a marked fondness for ghost stories, legends and fables. No doubt, he must have heard the story of the "Sleeping Beauty;" then from Scott came the story of "Thomas the Rhymer." Soon after, in the highlands, he was told the legend of Tom-na-Hurich. His intimate know-

ledge of the Catskill Mountains and the habits of the early settlers, and then the story of Peter Klaus all stimulated to action, and so the Legend of Rip Van Winkle was written.

Similar legends to these related occur in all mythologies. The Koran and the Talmud contain narratives of long sleep. The folk-lore of Germany abound in such stories. In his later days Irving was a student of German, so from childhood his mind was feasted with stories and fables in reference to long periods of unconsciousness. Thus the origin of the Rip Van Winkle Legend can be traced from the old fairy story of the Sleeping Beauty to the German fable of Peter Klaus.

M. A. B.

LIBRARY NOTES.

"*Bibliotheca Dalhousiana valde desiderata*," *Civ. De Reb. Om.* xiv.

THE donation from the class of '95 has been placed on the shelves. It is the Spedding-Ellis Bacon, the classical edition of these invaluable works. This is the second set in the city; the other is in the Legislative Library.

Public Libraries, for August, shows a sketch of a Cleveland library which would suit Dalhousie admirably. It is one storey high and L-shaped, with the entrance through a tower in the knee of the L. The windows are large and many: and the whole effect is simple, but very pleasing.

HOW THEY MANAGE THINGS IN THE UNITED STATES. "The children of the late J. P. Adriance propose to build a public library in Poughkeepsie, (N. Y.) in memory of their father. The city is to provide the site, and the building will cost about \$50,000."—*Public Libraries*, Aug.

"Elizabeth B. Case, librarian of Alma College, (Mich.) is abroad with the privilege of buying such books as she shall choose at the expense of A. W. Wright of Alma." Happy, happy case of Elizabeth B. and blessed, thrice blessed, A. W. Wright! Wright by name and right by nature.—*Ib.*

A BLACK-LETTER CHAUCER.—Through the generosity of Mr. W. H. Johnson of the New York Mutual, Dalhousie has come into possession of a very valuable and interesting book, the 1687 reprint of Speght's Chaucer, the second edition 1602. As neither Lowndes nor Prof. Cook in their bibliographies describe the book at length, it may be worth while to note the more important points of this copy.

The title has been mended by pasting a sheet of paper at the back. It reads, "The / Works / of our / Ancient, Learned, and Excellent / English Poet, / Jeffrey Chaucer; / As they have lately been Compar'd with the best manuscripts; / and several things

added, never before in Print. / To which is adjoyn'd, / the Story of the Siege of Thebes, / By *John Lidgate*, Monk of *Bury*. / Together with / The Life of Chaucer, / shewing / His Countrey, Parentage, Education, Marriage, Children, / Revenues, Service, Reward, Friends, Books, Death. / Also a TABLE, wherein the Old and Obscure Words in *Chaucer* are explained, and, / such Words (which are many) that either are, by Nature or Derivation, *Arabick, Greek, Latine, Italian, French, Dutch or Saxon*, mark'd with particular Notes for / the better understanding their Original, / Loudon / Printed in the Year, MDLXXVII." The date from the lower half of D has been torn off and is now pasted on the backing-sheet. The C between D and L has been lost.

Then follows the preface "To the Readers" on two pages. It begins "After this Book was last Printed, I understood that Mr. *Francis Thynn* had a purpose, as indeed he hath when time shall serve, to set out *Chaucer* with a Comment in our Tongue, as the *Italians* have *Petrark* and others in their Language."

Next Beaumont's letter "To his Very Loving and assured Good Friend, Mr. *Thomas Speght*," occupies four pages. The date 1597 has been altered: the tail of the 9 is scratched out and an upper story added to what remains, in order to make an 8. The intention is clearly to make this date tally with that of the mended title.

Facing this is a folio with verses "The Reader to *Geffrey Chaucer*," and on the reverse, "Upon the Picture of *Chaucer*," by *Fran. Thynn* with nine lines on the "Animadversious upon *Chaucer*."

The curious plate "The Progenie of *Geffrey Chaucer* faces this. It has been specially mounted like the title.

The "Life" of *Chaucer* which follows, occupies twelve pages. *Spenser's* famous lines "Dan *Chaucer*, etc.," are quoted at the end.

Next comes the "Advertisement to the Reader," occupying a page and signed with the initials, J. H. It is an apology for not printing the "Pilgrim's Tale" which had been seen, in Mr. *Stow's* library. It cannot be found. The next leaf is blank, which is followed by a new title: "The / Works of *Jeffrey Chaucer*, / With Additions / Also the Siege and Destruction of the worthy City of *Thebes*; / Compiled by *John Lidgate*, Monk of *BURY*." Beneath this is a large engraving of a shield with a crest, much in the style of a book-plate. It is dated 1569.

The back of the title is blank. On the opposite page a dedicatory epistle to *Henry VIII* begins. It occupies two pages (four columns) of black-letter print.

Next come "A Table of the Principal Matters / Contained in this / Volume;" (two pages); and two poems in double black-letter columns; "Eight Goodly Questions, with their Answers," and "To the King's most noble Grace, and to the Lords and Knights of the Garter:" (two pages).

The poems follow, beginning with the Prologue, at page 1 and occupy 660 pages. The "Story of *Thebes*" occupies pp. 622-660.

On page 570 is this sub-title: "Here followeth certain Works of *Geffrey Chaucer*, annexed to the impressions printed in the years 1561 and 1602. All collected and adjoyned to his former Works by *John Stowe*."

After p. 660 come ten pages of vocabulary in triple columns entitled, "The Hard Words of *Chaucer* Explained." "The French and Latin in *Chaucer* translated" and "The Authors cited by *G. Chaucekin*, his Works by name declared, occupy the four pages following.

The last page contains as an "Advertisement" two addenda, namely, the conclusions to the *Cook's Tale*, twelve lines; and ten lines, to be interpolated in the *Squire's Tale*.

The volume is backed "Chaucer's Works," and is bound in old full calf. The covers have been roughly patched to the leather of the back; and apparently did not originally belong to it.

This volume will be most carefully preserved, as it is doubtful if another copy in black-letter is to be found in Canada.

HOW TO CUT A BOOK.—"In cutting a book with a paper-knife, hold the knife as nearly parallel to the edge of the book as possible so as to avoid tearing the paper. Rub down the cut edges with fine sandpaper, thus removing all unnecessary roughness. This will prevent the dust from accumulating in the ragged edges where it cannot readily be removed. Books with soiled edges can be greatly improved by the use of sandpaper."

—L. N., No. 15.

COLLEGE NOTES.

OCCASIONALLY we note in other college papers a complaint against the man who plays and cheers against his college. For our part we have no such complaint to make. When a man acts so, we are happy, very happy, to be rid of his support and applause for "There's nothing blackens like the praise of fools." Fortunately for colleges it is only the man whose barren soul is impervious to all healthy enthusiasm that fails to appreciate his duty to his college.

PART of the gift of the Class of '95 has been placed in the Library. It consists of *Ellis and Spedding's* famous edition of *Bacon's* works. In seven large volumes *Bacon's* works in Latin and English are given. *Bacon's* life by *Spedding* fills seven more volumes. The edition presented by the Class of '95 is the new edition of 1887.

THE GAZETTE'S new dress of yellow and black has been prepared for it by Mr. *Lewis Smith*, *Harrison's Building*, *Halifax*. Mr. *Smith* left recently for *New York*, intending to prosecute his studies further. Our best wishes accompany him.

FOOT BALL.

INTEREST in foot-ball ran high when Dalhousie faced the Navy team on her own grounds Thursday afternoon, Oct. 22nd, to play another of the league matches. The Navy team had tied the Wanderers and this made their friends believe that they could probably defeat the "yellow and black." Dalhousians did not ignore the reason of this hope, but were quietly confident of victory. At 3.30 the teams lined up as follows:—

NAVY.		DALHOUSIE.	
Fraser,	<i>Full-back.</i>	McKinnon.	
Paton, White, Tompkins, Edwards,	<i>Half-backs.</i>	{ Maxwell, Purdy, Mont, Wood.	
Payne, Pearson,		<i>Quarter-Backs</i> { Foote, McLean.	
Dathan, E. Oliphant, Scullard, Barrow, Hayhurst, Meyrick, Underhill, Stevens,	<i>Forwards.</i>	{ McLean, McRae, Archibald, Tupper, Ayre, Putnam, Read, Cooke.	

Dalhousie was defending the western goal with a slight advantage of wind during the first half. Dathan's kick-off was returned by Maxwell when Edwards was awarded a free kick from a fair catch which brought little advantage to the Navy. A scrimmage followed, the Dalhousians having much the best of the maul. Maxwell kicked the ball well into touch far within the Navy territory. From the following scrimmage "Cliffy" passed to Purdy, who dashed across the line and made his try just three minutes after the beginning of play. From this Purdy kicked his goal. Dathan kicked off, and after a few preliminary kicks by the half-backs, a series of scrimmages resulted in the ball being brought almost to the Navy line. Maxwell received it on a pass and swiftly darted through the opposing line, making a try behind the goal posts. Purdy's kick for goal this time fell short. Dathan on the kick-off sent the ball to Foote who punted well down the field and into touch. The Navy now began to show better form and worked the ball up the field in a manner which threw our men on the defensive. But by some good dribbling on the part of McRae and Tupper, aided by short dashes by the Dalhousie half-backs, the fight was transferred to Navy territory. For the rest of the half both teams played very spiritedly and at half time the ball was being scrimmaged near centre field.

Upon changing goals the Navy had the advantage of the slight wind which was still blowing. Dalhousie's forwards followed sharply on Maxwell's kick-off and prevented a return, and in less than a minute Ayre got the ball from a loose scrimmage and scored another try. From a very difficult position Purdy kicked a beautiful goal. Nothing disconcerted Dathan kicked-off splendidly and Mont made a good return into touch at centre. Some loose play now followed, during which the Dalhousie players seemed temporarily to lose their heads. White got the ball and made a strong run for the line. Upon being tackled by Wood he passed to Edwards, and he to Paton, who passed to Tompkins, the latter being brought down right on Dalhousie's line. Soon, thereafter, the Navy cleverly dribbled the ball across and Oliphant, quick as lightning, touched it down and was awarded a try from which no goal was kicked. Purdy's kick-off was well returned and the Navy quickly rushed the ball dangerously near the Dalhousie line. Payne got across and secured the second try for his team, and again the kick for goal failed. Dalhousie now seemed to wake up to the fact that a few moments more of that kind of play would lose them the game, and from that on they played with great snap and vigor, often, however, ignoring the fine points of foot-ball, and suffering punishment in a series of free-kicks awarded to the Navy. A few minutes before time was up Mont got the ball and passed to Wood, who passed to Maxwell. Our captain was true to his trust and pushed off or eluded some four or five Navy players between himself and the line, making a brilliant run of thirty yards and planting the ball fairly between the goal posts. From this try Purdy again kicked a goal. Good play on both sides, without further scoring by either, marked the remainder of the game. The match was one of the most exciting ever seen in Halifax. The score, 18 to 6, is indicative of the shifting fortunes at different stages of the game.

W. G. Robertson of the Wanderers' refereed acceptably.

It was generally thought, and rightly so, that the Trophy for 1896 hinged upon the result of the Dalhousie-Wanderers game, of Saturday, Oct. 31st. Our second team, after a manly struggle and a narrow defeat, were just coming off the field when the whistle brought out the first teams of the Wanderers and Dalhousie. The weather was not propitious for good, clean foot ball: perhaps the skies were weeping that Dalhousie was doomed that day to suffer a defeat well-nigh unprecedented in its decisiveness. Nor Wanderers nor Dalhousie expected but that the result of this game was extremely uncertain. The most ultra-partizan of either team would not believe for one instant that the score would indicate a marked superiority in the play of one team over that of the other. Our forward line, somewhat

weak when we met the Red and Blacks earlier in the season, had in the meantime been strengthened by McRae and McVicar. True, Mont was laid off with a game leg, but the general impression was that Dalhousie's chances would be strengthened by playing nine forwards and only three half-backs, so the circumstance of his lameness, apart from the genuine sympathy expressed for him, in being unable to face those foemen worthy of our steel, was regarded as being possibly a blessing in disguise. We were upon our own field where victory had generally been partial to us. The choice of our team met the approval of all students of the University. In a word, we were hopeful of the Trophy. In another word we met defeat with a score of 16 to 0 against us.

The players lined up as follows :

DALHOUSIE.		WANDERERS.	
Cumming,	<i>Backs.</i>	Currie.	
Maxwell,	<i>Half-Backs.</i>	{ Beale,	{
Wood,		Burrows,	
Purdy,		Forbes.	
McLean,	<i>Quarters.</i>	{ Pickering,	{
Foote,		Borradaile.	
Grant,	<i>Forwards.</i>	{ Grierson,	{
Putnam,		Moffatt,	
Ayre,		Ruggles,	
Cooke,		Bruce,	
McLean,		DeMille,	
McVicar,		Simson,	
McRae,		Rhodes,	
Read,	McCurdy,		
Archibald		Wilby.	

Maxwell kicked off and a scrimmage soon took place about centre field. A free kick awarded to Dalhousie was more than neutralized by Pickering, who sent the ball into touch in our territory. Some quick play followed, the honors being easy. Then Forbes made a spirited run, which brought the fight still nearer to our line. From a series of scrimmages, however, the Dalhousie forwards worked the ball back to neutral territory. Wood then made a fine sprint for some 20 yards. Forbes soon had his turn, and eluding our half-backs, he made for the line but was very prettily tackled by Cumming. From a scrimmage Purdy got the ball and made a good run to centre. Beale soon thereafter recovered the ground lost to his team. While the ball was yet in Dalhousie territory it was passed to him again; dodging Wood he had a clean field ahead of him and for the first time in the life of that superb player for the Wanderers he managed to score a try against Dalhousie.

The Yellow and Black were not daunted by this reverse, and for the remainder of the first half they carried the war into

Africa. The dribbling of Grant and McLean and a kick by Purdy—unfortunately too strong a kick—compelled the Wanderers to touch for safety. After the kick off, the ball was soon rushed along to Currie who made a return kick with his usual strength and good judgment. Soon after the Wanderers had the advantage in a few man's and Dalhousie touched for safety. Shortly after the kick-off therefrom Grierson received a severe cut in the forehead, and to the regret of all was compelled to retire from the field for the remainder of the first half. The ball travelled to and fro for a few minutes more and was being scrimmaged at centre upon the call of half time.

Hopeful yet, all undaunted still and with their friends even hopeful of victory, our boys lined up for the second half. Disaster immediately visited us and was our constant companion to the end of the game. C. McLean waited patiently for the ball as it rolled along from the kick-off, muffed it as completely as the most ardent Wanderer could wish, and allowed the Red and Black chargers to block the return fatally near to our goal line. A run by Burrows, a short dash by Forbes, and a quick dribble, shoots the ball once more across our goal line and Pickering secures a try which is converted into a goal, leaving the score 8 to 0, in the Wanderers' favor. Dalhousie was naturally somewhat depressed at the size of the score run up against her so early in the game, while the Wanderers were correspondingly inspired by their unexpected good fortune. Now our boys were completely on the defensive. The Wanderers' halves were playing a superb game and their long, raking kicks promptly regained any ground which the Dalhousie forwards could manage to cover. From our twenty-five yard line Forbes made another swift run, securing the third try from which Beale kicked the second goal.

Purdy kicked off well but the ball soon came back to centre. He and Wood, however, bore it on after the first scrimmage to within fifteen yards of the Wanderers' goal. A strong kick from a Dalhousie forward sent it in across our opponents' line. A beautiful race then ensued between Forbes and Maxwell, the former managing to kick the ball up the field and into touch. The remainder of the story is soon told. The Wanderers, by a splendid exhibition of team work, gradually brought the ball nearer and nearer to our goal line. After a prolonged scrimmage in our territory the ball rolled across, and fell into the hands of Bruce, who made the last try. The kick for goal failed, and the score stood 16 to 0 upon the call of time.

Dalhousie is not in the habit of making excuses for defeat, and the GAZETTE certainly will not attempt to do so in the present instance. Our players, however, were clearly not in their usual form upon this day, and as for the Wanderers, it is generally conceded that they never before put up such a magnificent

game. There is room for improvement in our training, and in our system of tactics. Let us continue to play "the same old game," and whatever the result, we will never begrudge the Trophy to those who fairly win it, as the Wanderers have done this season.

OUR second team is always sure of the good wishes of all Dalhousians. It comprises those who play foot-ball because of the excellence of the game as a physical training as well as those who aspire to develop into first team men. Both the above motives are highly creditable ones, and the first team this year has, in more than one instance, fallen back upon the second team to help it out of a tight place. Capt. Dakin bore these somewhat unexpected disturbances without a murmur, and though we did not succeed in capturing either of the trophies, no one doubts that in selecting the teams the executive were invariably guided by what they thought would make most for the welfare of the game and the honor of Dalhousie.

Space will only permit the following very brief account of the schedule matches played by our second fifteen this year:—

October 17th they played the Halifax Y. M. C. A., winning with the score of 3—0, the closeness of which is not any fair test of the relative play of the opposing sides, for our boys had the ball in their opponents' territory throughout the whole game. Aitkin, with a strong run, got over the line, making the only score. October 21st they played the Halifax Academy. The game throughout the first half was most interesting, and neither side scored. In the second half, however, our players forced the fight and two tries were made in rapid succession by McDougall and N. Murray respectively. A goal was kicked from one of the tries, and the game ended 8—0 in our favor. The Academy boys made a plucky fight and were without their teacher, J. W. Logan, who was disabled with an injured arm. October 24th the Second Dalhousie played the Crescents. The ball was immediately sent into touch near Dalhousie's goal line, and upon being thrown it it was gathered by a Crescent forward who cleverly made a try against us at the very commencement of the game. Clarrie Grant made a try in the same half, from neither of these was a goal taken, nor was there any further scoring throughout the game, which was well contested, and thus ended in a draw: score, 3—3. October 3rd the team met the Second Wanderers' and upon the result of this match depended the trophy. The Wanderers scored a try in the first half, and though our boys played in splendid form they were unable to give the red and blacks a Roland for their Oliver. Tucker at full-back played a good game for Dalhousie.

The Second Wanderers' have since won the junior trophy and meantime the Second Dalhousie team bows gracefully to the result.

College Societies.

THE regular fall meeting of the Arts' Students was held in the Munro Room on Monday evening, Oct. 19, '96, after a week's delay. The most important business was a discussion on the present system of electing GAZETTE editors. After some time it was decided to let this system remain the same as heretofore. The Executive Committee were directed to keep the class pictures in order and to prevent their removal or any damage which they might receive.

Y.M.C. A.—The first missionary meeting of the College Y. M. C. A., held Saturday, Oct. 31st., was largely attended, and greatly enjoyed by all. The obligatory and beneficial aspects of Foreign Mission work were dealt with in a very instructive and interesting manner by Miss Archibald in a paper on "Missionary Motives"; by H. M. Clarke on "The Bible and Foreign Missions" and by W. Forbes on the "Reflex benefits of Foreign Missions." A selection well rendered by the male quartette, Messrs. J. S. McKay, A. M. McLeod, W. H. Sedgewick and Geo. Wood was highly appreciated. A good series of missionary meetings is expected during this session. The next one will be held Dec. 5th.

DESPITE the uncongenial night, Munro room was crowded on Friday, Oct. 30th, for the first of the Philomathic Society's course. President McGregor was in the chair. Dr. Forrest's "Innocent Abroad," a racy and humorous account of his experiences at the 150th Anniversary of Princeton University, was relished and enjoyed. The unconscious inferences made frequently brought forth wild applause. Doctor McMechan's "library talks" were the next feature. They were practical, to the point, and given in his usual happy style. The Society was told that in a year or two a new chair might be established and that that should necessitate the present library being transformed into a class room. Every friend of the College was enjoined to agitate and labor for a new and separate Library building such as the Redpath Library of McGill. The Society has been promised a lecture upon some phase of Modern Artillery, by Capt. Duffus, R. A.

THE first debate of the re-organized Sodales was held on the evening of Friday, Oct. 23rd. The president Mr. Cumming was in the chair. The occasion was notable as the first on which the ladies of the university have graced by their presence a meeting of this society; and we consider it a very desirable innovation, as the possible disturber of the place is awed, and the budding orator is inspired by the presence of such auditors. It is to be hoped, as the year advances, the students, both ladies

and gentlemen, will encourage and assist this useful society by their presence at its meetings on alternate Fridays. The evening's debate was on the following resolution, "That education be compulsory," those appointed to support the resolution being Messrs. Cummings and —Mackenzie, while Messrs. Robertson and Forbes opposed it. The arguments brought forward by the speakers in favor of the resolution, while more practical, were less carefully prepared than those of their opponents. The speeches of Messrs. Robertson and Forbes, while showing that considerable time and labor had been expended on them, were rather technical than practical, that of the former too legal, that of the latter too philosophical. Mr. Mackenzie, on the other hand, while speaking more briefly than the others, used the strongest and most natural arguments. Mr. Cummings in summing up his side of the case quoted with great effect, several expressions of our learned President in his class of Poly. Con. After the four appointed speakers had concluded, Mr. MacAskill made a few pithy remarks, quoting a verse or two from the Scriptures, but we have a little hesitancy in expressing our opinion as to whether he favored the resolution or no. When the vote had been taken, by which the meeting upheld the resolution, Mr. W. A. Ross read his critique, which was original and bright, for which he received a hearty vote of thanks.

Exchanges.

WE congratulate the Senior class of Milford High School on their artistic taste, if the pretty cover of their little magazine is any criterion.

Knox College Monthly to hand with the usual quota of thoughtful matter, which, while specially interesting to our Pine Hill friends is not uninteresting to the layman.

THE *Argosy* has come to port with a freight of readable matter. It devotes a large space to appreciative notices of its '96 grads. A miniature of their class picture adorns its first page.

THE June issue of the *Windsorian* comes to our table neat and bright. It contains some breezy ballads, along with short readable stories.

WE have also received the September issue of the *Ottawa Owl*. It has an extensive table of contents embracing a pertinent article on Monetary topics. We are pleased to find on its opening page a poem in praise of national unity.

THE students of St. Francis Xavier have made a modest beginning towards a college paper, in issuing an eight-page journal under the name of *Excelsior*. We welcome it to our exchange table and wish our little friend success.

Acta Victoriana, from Victoria University, Toronto, is one of our best exchanges. The last issue contains two very interesting articles—one "Our Country and College," applies to Dalhousie as well as to Victoria; the other, "A Glimpse of Ian McLaren," is of course a matter of popular interest.

McGill Fortnightly has been ahead of us with two issues. The first contains, besides well-written introductory editorials, an instructive article on "Monte Cassino," and the founder of the Benedictine monasteries. "A Summer Story," relating the summer experience of a student who was hard hit—who loved and lost—is decidedly racy and interesting. Of the second number we cannot speak fully, as we were unfortunate enough to receive a copy in which about half of the pages were blanks.

THAT it is not for mineral wealth alone that British Columbia is noted, any one reading the *Province* may know. It also produces good literature if the *Province* is a sample. This paper easily takes rank with the best of our Canadian periodicals. It is notable no less for its vigorous incisive discussion of provincial and federal matters, than for its intelligent survey of what is going on in the world at large. We recommend it to the notice of all our students, and especially to those who are meditating a trip to the Pacific. They will find it in the Library.

OTHER exchanges to hand are *The Varsity* and *Educational Review*.

Dalhousiensia.

THE verdants are very anxious to find a symbol to represent their year. They think "oo" too suggestive.

PROF.:—I must soon give you a lecture on how to use statistics: there is nothing can be made to lie like statistics.

PROF.: (Apologetically, fifteen minutes before bell-ringing time.) I'm sorry, ladies and gentlemen, but my book has given out.

PROF.—"I have striven to make that explanation plain to you, Mr. McD-g-l; but I perceive you have successfully resisted all my efforts."

WE notice that the dim, foggy appearance has left the upper lip of Freshie Sm-th. He says he does not care for M-d-n as a barber.

OUR great head wishes us to remind M-n that the office he was elected to fill is that of *president* of the verdants, not president of the university.

L-D-S-V (translating)—And in the three hundred and ninety-eighth year of the reign of—

Prof.—Don't you think, Mr. L—, that would be a rather long reign?

A WORD to theological foot-ballists.

City Lady.—"I don't see how those brutes that are studying to be ministers can be so rough."

WE would suggest to Crowe that, the next time he walks down the street with a tall young lady, he should invest either in a private telephone or a pair of stilts.

PROF.—“Does any one know what became of Mr. Shinner?” General amusement manifested when a hand appears and a small voice is heard from behind a bench near the window.

CUMMING relates that H-bb was in a *Brown* study twice while at church one rainy night. The first time was when he tried to find the sixty-third psalm: the second was when he tried to put *Aer* gossamer on upside down.

1ST FRESHMAN—“Who is that serious Soph over there?”

2nd Freshman—“Oh, that's C-n-g-h-m.”

1st F—“What makes the sides of his face so dirty?”

2nd F—“S-sh! That isn't dirt, its *whiskers*.”

L-D-S-Y was somewhat dubious about joining the young lady after the junior match, while he was yet in his foot-ball costume. She assured him, however, that she contemplated his company with feelings of pleasure, unmixed with *cotroding* cares respecting outward appearance.

IN order that freshmen may be able to read the papers in the reading room, M-ll-r suggests the introduction of step ladders, and head rests with feeding bottle attachment. The necessity of some such arrangement is evident, for just the other morning we witnessed one little freshie holding another in his arms so that he might be able to read. When he was done he had the well earned reward of being held up in turn.

WE would call the attention of those students who have read that interesting work, “Side Lights on the Bible” to two editions of a new work on a similar subject, entitled “Side Lights on the Sophomores.” One edition, by McL—d, is very voluminous, though perhaps a trifle tangled. The other, given to the world by C-n-gh-m is less weighty than the first, but much more clear. These works are very durable, being bound in calf, faced and clasped with brass.

JILTED.

She loved me for a day,
And when the day was done,
She coolly handed back my heart,
The heart that she had won.

She loved me for a day,
And lo! at eventide,
The golden sun of morning
Had smiled on us and died.

She loved me for a day,
But at the twilight hour
She severed every tie
And love relinquished power.

She loved me for a day,
And at the set of sun
I knew that I had lived my life,
I knew the day was done.

She loved me for a day,
My day of joy and feast,
The morning was when she began
The night came when she ceased.

—MAIN.

D. C. HEATH & Co., Boston, issue this month, *First Italian Readings*, by Professor B. L. Bowen, of Ohio State University. This beginner's reader will consist of over one hundred pages of easy stories, selected with great care and provided with notes and vocabulary. It can be use with any grammar, and at the beginning of the course.

Law Department.

DANGER AHEAD!

ALMOST every day we hear some know-it-all, fault finder, busy-body, or one of those whose propensities has earned for him a like title lifting up his voice in “holy-terror” at the moral depravity that he finds amongst lawyers. The poor lawyer is the only professional man picked out as a target for the invective of the so-called moralist who is generally an ex-criminal or person whom the strong arm of the law gave rather a tight squeeze to at one time or another. With an assumed innocence, uprightness, and a knowledge of what he talks about (which in nine cases out of ten is nil) he maligns and slanders a great profession. Certainly all lawyers are not paragons of perfection. They do not desire, neither do they shine forth as stars in the great firmament of the legal profession, rather, as many others do, they prefer to live a life of indolence, ease, worthlessness, and oftentimes dissipation gratifying their sensual indulgences to the hurt of themselves and the disgrace of the great profession of which they are a part.

It is by those that the profession is judged; it is those who give the profession a bad name, and hold it up to the contempt and ridicule of small-minded individuals whose abilities generally lead them no further than to judge the whole by a part, and that a very small part.

Every profession, law as well as the others, has to stand its share of this inroad of the undesirables, and be burdened and disgraced by them. As long as evil exists, as long as “man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn,” so long will those fellows seek to, and also unite themselves with, the grand and noble profession of—The Law.

It would be advisable for the bar to purge itself to some extent and more carefully regulate its morals (morals in the sense of sharp practice and unfair dealing) since the candidates for admission are so numerous nowadays. Out of the number at its doors clamoring for admission, the bar could chose those who would uplift it even above the high position which it now occupies, and refuse admission to those who regard the profession

as an intellectual shelter where they can carry on their questionable schemes, and earn a living by illegitimate work in a legitimate line.

The lawyer with a grand and noble aim, with high ideals and a healthy resolve, has a large and grand field to operate in.

This article does not purport to condemn the present status of the bar, far from it, but it aims at sounding an alarm against what may, if not "nipped in the bud," turn out to be a serious charge against the profession. At present there are a number practising law into whose hands to fall is almost financial annihilation. Woe betide the man who falls into their hands, he has gone "into that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller ere returns" with a well-filled purse. That class of lawyer is certainly in the minority, but they should not even be allowed to be a minority. Their clients, in addition to the class who have been justly condemned through proper legal proceedings on account of their misconduct, join hands and sing lustily together, "Woe unto ye lawyers, for ye shall not enter the kingdom." The one class is justified in one sense for denouncing the bar, or a certain portion of it, since they have been fleeced, that is if they did not possess the necessary qualifications to discriminate between a trickster and a first-class lawyer. We sympathize with a man that is minus powers of discernment and is imposed upon.

But the profession wants to be rid of such fellows. They are a dishonor to it. Suppose they were all given "walking tickets" from the very class who now howl with indignation over "dishonest lawyers; would come the most clamoring against interfering with "private right" and the like. The class that condemns lawyers for being dishonest are usually the class that patronize them most for questionable purposes. It is to these that this class of professional look for finances, and they in turn for legal assistance. But many a good and honest lawyer has been spoiled by dishonest clients. Sitting in his office, perhaps not oppressed with work, the lawyer is interviewed by a man with a "bad case;" he offers a retainer; "business is business." The well-meaning and honest lawyer falls a victim. There are very few clients who will not wink at sharp practice in their own lawyer when it appears to work for their own ends, in fact that is what they engage a lawyer for, and if he does not do so they look for another. Yes, the dishonest lawyer is frequently "not born but made."

Not long ago a case came under the observation of the writer. A lawyer was approached by a certain man who showed him a document and urged him, on the payment

of a certain sum which he offered, to make a certain alteration in it. The vigorous limb of the law spurned the tempter's proffered gold and indignantly told him begone at once.

Such are the men who help to make dishonest lawyers and such are the men who loudly condemn the legal profession; yet after all this rooting out there is still a large field left for the bar society in purging and rejecting. Gentlemen keep the standard, moral as well as educational, high. Let the other professions, if they will, open their doors to the "bum" professional man, but let the bar be free from such.

A word about legal fees. Oftentimes we hear complaints of over charge; occasionally there are cases of over charge, but with its scale of costs and taxing-masters, what a Nova Scotian lawyer can get without having first earned it, except in trickster, is a very small amount.

OUR NEEDS.

WITH an increased attendance, naturally one would expect an additional revenue, not from the class fees paid, which are exceedingly paltry, but from the enlarged constituency where the Law School now operates and is of interest. The name of the Dalhousie Law School is now almost an household word in all parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and each year its constituency is enlarging. The Law School has a great future before it. Slowly but surely, despite opposition and cold indifference from some quarters, it has taken root, and is destined to become in future years a great centre of legal lore. Already it has sent forth men who have made their mark in the world and will yet occupy higher positions in life. There is one thing which retards its greater progress, and that is scarcity of money. Absence of funds,—though we are not "strapped" by any means,—is a hindrance to entrance upon the larger fields, which await our maritime institution. What golden opportunities would an endowment establishing another professorship in the Law School open up? The Law School's greatest need is an extra professor. With the splendid staff of professors and lecturers at present supplemented with an additional professor on a salary large enough to enable him to devote his entire time to professorial work, the results would be excellent.

To the constituency the Law School represents we now send out a Macedonian cry "Come over and help us." Send along

your finances as well as your sons, both are welcome. Let not the Law School's claims be unto you as a dead letter. Let a patriotism for our own institution appeal so strongly to you that an additional professor will soon be a new factor in Dalhousie life. Send along the "widow's mite" as well as a more healthy contribution, let it be a willing or unwilling offering. We love the "cheerful giver." We will also cultivate a feeling of regard for the unwilling one if he chooses to contribute. The motive which actuates is immaterial.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

THE third sitting of parliament was held on Saturday evening, Sept. 26th, Speaker Phalen presiding. As soon as the house was called to order, Mr. F. A. Morrison rose to a question of privilege. He referred to the motion of the house passed at the last sitting, calling upon a certain city shopkeeper to apologize to the house for extorting money from the junior member for Antigonish, Mr. John A. Boyd. He called the attention of the house to the fact that its summons had not been obeyed, and moved that the Speaker's warrant issue for the apprehension of the offender. The Premier seconded the motion, which was unanimously passed. A number of questions were asked the government and satisfactorily answered. The Chancellor of the Exchequer especially showing an intimate knowledge with all the details of his department.

Mr. Putnam having the floor from last sitting, continued the debate on the Government's Bill. He argued that if the bill as drawn, passed the house, it would likely involve this country in a quarrel with France, owing to the unsettled state of the French shore difficulty; were this matter arranged and had the people of Newfoundland expressed a desire for the union, he would support the measure.

Mr. Parsons spoke briefly in support of the motion before the house.

Mr. Oakes pointed out that the proposed legislation was inconsistent with a previous enactment, viz., the B. N. A. Act, by which provision was made for the admission of Newfoundland as a province, by Order-in-Council. Mr. Oakes is one of the many new men of the house, and is a valuable addition to its debating strength. Mr. McKinnon in replying to Mr. Oakes stated that a conference of delegates of the house and the Legislature of Newfoundland had been held nearly a year previous, at which the provisions contained in the bill were agreed upon as a basis of union. Mr. Murphy was of opinion that the house could not accept the statement of Mr. McKinnon,

unless all the papers relating to the conference were placed on the table by the government. Mr. Leahy followed, speaking in support of the government. Mr. Bent, ex-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, opposed the measure; it would give rise to so many difficulties as to retard rather than hasten Imperial Federation. It was the honorable gentlemen's first effort, and favorably impressed the House.

The debate was closed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. J. C. O'Mullin, whose speech in support of the policy of the government held the close attention of the house throughout.

The motion on being put was passed by a majority of ten.

After thanking the house for its support, and announcing the appointment of some members to various vacancies, the premier tendered the resignation of himself and ministry.

Upon the resignation of Mr. O'Donoghue and ministry, the Hon. Speaker called Mr. McKinnon to form a ministry. Mr. McKinnon met the House on Saturday evening, Oct. 3rd, and introduced the following gentlemen as his colleagues:—

- HON. J. L. MCKINNON, *Premier and President of the Council*
- " J. H. DUNN, *Minister of Finance.*
- " C. J. BURCHELL, *Minister of Public Works.*
- " F. A. MORRISON, *Minister of Justice.*

Preliminary questions and motions being disposed of, the House began the consideration of the Government's Bill, which was moved by the Hon. Minister of Finance, as follows:—

" *Whereas*, the commercial and industrial interests of Canada have been greatly promoted under the policy of protection inaugurated in 1878; *And whereas*, protection is necessary to the continued prosperity of the various interests of Canada. *Be it therefore resolved*, that our fiscal laws should continue to be based on the principle of protection."

The Hon. Minister of Finance in introducing the measure and moving its adoption, contrasted the present condition of Canada with that prior to 1878. He discussed at length the principle of protection and its advantages to a country such as Canada, contending that its continuation was essential to the existence and development of our agricultural and industrial resources.

Mr. Robertson seconded the motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance.

The Hon. Premier then proceeded with the debate on the measure. He referred to the great increase in wealth and population as being the direct result of the introduction of the principle of protection by the National Policy of 1878; the increase had not been confined to one branch only, but extended to every department of national life; the fact that our advance commenced upon the inauguration of the system of protection was, to his mind, conclusive proof that the elimination of the principle

of protection from our fiscal laws would mean a return to the dark days experienced under the McKenzie government from 1873 to 1878.

Mr. Oakes altogether disagreed with the last speaker as to the benefits Canada had derived from the National Policy; he regarded it as a curse rather than a blessing; the principle of protection was wrong on economic grounds, and those who thought Canada had prospered under it were deceiving themselves. It was wrong to suppose that because our imports of those things which we can produce ourselves had fallen since 1878, that the country was thereby benefitted.

Mr. O'Donoghue was of opinion that if our imports of agricultural products had fallen, then the National Policy had brought about one of the very things it was designed to effect, viz., to save our home market for our farmers and producers; it was, to his mind, the most cogent evidence of the beneficial influence of the National Policy over the agricultural interests of our country.

It being ten o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

DALHOUSIE MOOT COURT.

Friday, September 11th, 1896.

MUNICIPALITY OF COLCHESTER, *Appellants*.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, CO., *Respondents*.

The Railway Committee of the Privy Council made an order that gates and watchmen should be provided and maintained by the C. P. Railway Co. to protect railway crossings at certain streets which traverse the Town of Truro and the County of Colchester, and that the Town of Truro and the County of Colchester should contribute to the cost.

Upon application, a judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia held that the decree of the Railway Committee was valid and final.

Upon appeal to the Court *en banco*.

Counsel for appellants contended—

(1) That the section of "The Railway Act" making the decree of the Railway Committee final is *ultra vires*, being legislation dealing with matters relating solely to "procedure in civil matters in the province" over which the Provincial Legislatures had exclusive control.

(2) That the section of the "Railway Act" under which the order was made is *ultra vires* the Dominion Parliament, giving the Railway Committee power to interfere with "matters of a merely local or private nature," "property and civil rights in the province," and "local works and undertakings," legislation relating to which comes under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature, under Sec. 92, B. N. A. Act.

The respondents contended—

(1) That the order of the Railway Committee was final, the right to regulate procedure in such matters was a necessary incident to the power to legislate with reference to railways such as that of the respondent company's. *Cushing vs. Dufuy*, L. R.

(2) The C. P. Railway was a work or undertaking within the excepted Clause (C), S. S. 10, Sec. 92, B. N. A. Act, and came under the exclusive control of the Dominion Parliament, which possessed the power to interfere with provincial rights to the extent necessary to make its legislation effective.

WELDON, C. J., delivered judgment for the appellants, holding the Section of "The Railway Act" under which the Railway Committee made the decree *ultra vires* the Provincial Parliament, as it trespassed upon the powers of Provincial Legislatures to an extent unauthorised by the B. N. A. Act.

Counsel for Appellants, MR. F. A. MORRISON and MR. MOSELEY.

Counsel for Respondents, MR. J. S. M. MORRISON and MR. AITKEN.

Friday, 3 p. m., 18th Sept.

REG. V. SMITHERS.

Prisoner was convicted under Sec. 210 Crim. Code of Canada. The prisoner was father of a boy seven years old who died of diphtheria, in Woodstock N. B., on 10th May 1896. Prisoner was in affluent circumstances. For some three years he and his wife had been Christian Scientists so called. They had a family physician of whom they speak in the highest terms. The child was some days before its death suffering from sore throat. When at an early stage the father called in one Mary Beer—a Christian Scientist to heal the child. Miss Beer was not called in to give medical treatment, nor had she any pretence of being a medical expert. She was not expected to and did not examine the child's throat. Miss Beer neither prescribed nor administered any drugs. Her service was the usual one with Christian Scientists. She sat silent in the child's presence. She gave no direction as to food, but gave the child anything it asked for. Medical evidence established that the case was a mild one, and the jury found that prompt medical aid would have probably saved the child's life. A point was reserved for the Court for Crown Cases Reserved whether the act of that father is an offence within Sec. 210, Crim. Code of Canada.

Counsel for the Prisoner, MR. KNIGHT and MR. O'DONOGHUE,

Counsel for the Crown, MR. MCKINNON and MR. GUNN.

Counsel argued solely on the meaning and applicability of the act.

Judgment was given for the prisoner.

Facetiæ.

T-F-S: "If the man had shot the hen instead of the person killed, would the crime have been homicide, Prof?"

Prof: "You should not trifle with a crime of so serious nature."

T-F-S: "I was not trifling, Prof."

TUESDAY, 10 A. M. A-d-n of Westmorland and Billy G-y of the North End, engaged in mortal combat. The descendant of the famous poet vanquishes the lusty son of Westmorland, when Billy, fumed with victory, exclaims, "Bring on L-d John, I'm in good scrapping form."

SCENE, College Street. Present, L-hy and O'C-or.

L-hy: "Of late I have been very much annoyed by a peculiar and exasperating buzzing in one of my ears."

O'C-or: "Perhaps you have been talking into it L-hy." Never mind L-hy, you've often made ours that way.

CANADA:
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,
COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

To all or any of the constables and other peace officers in the said county of Halifax. Whereas J. O'M-n has this day been charged upon oath by the S. P. C. Society, before the undersigned George Price, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said county of Halifax, for that he, on the morning of the 3rd of October, A. D. 1896, did shortly before the hour of 2 o'clock, with criminal intent and wanton cruelty take, and apply to his nasal organ two water-fowls (commonly known as leeches) and that upon inspection on the

following day, the two leeches, aforesaid, were found in a secluded portion of a room in the residence of the said O'M—n, in the agonies attendant on and experienced by those afflicted with the delirium tremens.

These are therefore to command you in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said J. O'M and to bring him before me, George Price, Justice of the Peace in and for the said county of Halifax, to answer unto the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 5th day of October in the year 1896, at Halifax in the county aforesaid.

GEORGE PRICE, J. P. [L. S.]

Crown Prosecutor—J. J. LAURIER MCKAY, Kikapoo County.

It is understood that the accused has retained, HARRIS & MADDEN,
Solicitors to Dick & Finlay.

Law Personals.

HOWARD S. ROSS, B. A., of the class of '97, has given up college life for the less exciting routine duties of office work. Leaving the exhilarating air of the Law School he continues his studies in the office of Murray and MacKenzie, North Sydney. Ross always had a keen eye to business, and when he saw a lucrative opening in that well-known firm he embraced the privilege.

MR. A. H. R. FRASER, LL. B., now Law Librarian in Cornell University, has not forgotten his Alma Mater. He is sending to our library the *American Historical Review*, the best historical magazine in America. The editors of the *Review* are Professors G. B. Adams, A. B. Hart, of Harvard, H. P. Judson, J. B. McMaster, Historian of United States, W. M. Sloane, author of "Life of Napoleon," and H. M. Stephens, now of Cornell, formerly of Oxford. The managing editor is Prof. Jameson of Brown. Mr. Fraser's kindness is much appreciated by Dalhousians.

Medical Department.

WITH this issue of the GAZETTE the Medical Department enters upon another year of its existence, and new editors are seated in the editorial sanctum.

The Editors of this Department do not lay claims to any literary proficiency or journalistic experience. We are however, prepared to perform the duties entrusted to us by our fellow students to the best of our ability.

Last winter the Medical Department was noted for the brilliancy of its editorials. We fear that we will be unable to attain the high standard of literary excellence to which the ex-editor's raised this Department. We are sorry that they were unable to accept office again this year. We find comfort, however, in the fact that although not on the editorial staff they are still at college, and we hope that they will occasionally favor us with contributions. We wish, at this early stage, to remind the

other students of the Medical College that we reasonably expect their hearty co-operation, without which the Medical Department cannot be a success.

All who are interested in the growth and prosperity of the Medical College must note with satisfaction the large number of students in attendance this session. In addition to a large freshman class,—the largest we believe in the history of the college,—the members of the other classes with few exceptions have resumed their studies here. These facts have their significance. They mean that students of medicine realize that they can obtain as good a medical education as can be obtained on the continent, here in Halifax. In no College can a better ground-work in the primary branches be obtained and the students of the third and fourth years have opportunities for clinical work which would be denied them in colleges of larger size.

PERSONALS.

CYRUS DECKER LLOYD of the class of '97 will spend the winter in the Boston City Hospital.

MR. W. P. REYNOLDS of the class of '99 also decided not to rejoin his class and will spend the winter in Readville, Mass.

J. C. ROGERSON, B. A., who took several classes at Halifax Medical College last winter, "wields the ferule" at Pisquid, P. E. I.

MR. S. E. SHAW of the class of '98 has decided to remain in Boston for the coming winter. The genial "Sid" will be much missed by his classmates.

R. F. BEATTIE of the class of '98 is studying medicine at McGill this winter. The "Captain" enjoyed great popularity here and will no doubt be appreciated at McGill.

C. C. A. LANGE of the class of '98 is studying at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. We have no doubt but that "Chris" will be heard from there when exams. come round.

T. E. F. TOOVEY spent his vacation studying at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the summer course. We are pleased to see him with us again for the winter.

DR. G. L. FOSTER, who was a student of Halifax Medical College during the season of '93-94, and who afterwards graduated at the University of New York, is attending to the practice of the Hon. Dr. Borden at Canning, Kings Co.

THE CLASS OF '96.

DR. MACDONALD is working up a lucrative country practice at Tusket Wedge, Yarmouth Co.

DR. McEWEN has, during the summer, held the position of Surgeon in the Government steamer "Gulvare." He will probably practice permanently in his native province, Prince Edward Island.

DR. MURRAY has entered into partnership with Dr. Halliday of Lower Stewiacke, Colchester Co.

DR. OLDING has opened an office in St. John, N. B., and has a large practice.

DR. ROSS is practising at River John, Pictou Co., and is very busy in his chosen profession.

following day, the two leeches, aforesaid, were found in a secluded portion of a room in the residence of the said O'M--n, in the agonies attendant on and experienced by those afflicted with the delirium tremens.

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Law Personals.

HOWARD S. ROSS, B. A., of the class of '97, has given up college life for the less exciting routine duties of office work. Leaving the exhilarating air of the Law School he continues his studies in the office of Murray and MacKenzie, North Sydney. Ross always had a keen eye to business, and when he saw a lucrative opening in that well-known firm he embraced the privilege.

MR. A. H. R. FRASER, LL. B., now Law Librarian in Cornell University, has not forgotten his Alma Mater. He is sending to our library the *American Historical Review*, the best historical magazine in America. The editors of the *Review* are Professors G. B. Adams, A. B. Hart, of Harvard, H. P. Judson, J. B. McMaster, Historian of United States, W. M. Sloane, author of "Life of Napoleon," and H. M. Stephens, now of Cornell, formerly of Oxford. The managing editor is Prof. Jameson of Brown. Mr. Fraser's kindness is much appreciated by Dalhousians.

Medical Department.

WITH this issue of the GAZETTE the Medical Department enters upon another year of its existence, and new editors are seated in the editorial sanctum.

The Editors of this Department do not lay claims to any literary proficiency or journalistic experience. We are however, prepared to perform the duties entrusted to us by our fellow students to the best of our ability.

Last winter the Medical Department was noted for the brilliancy of its editorials. We fear that we will be unable to attain the high standard of literary excellence to which the ex-editor's raised this Department. We are sorry that they were unable to accept office again this year. We find comfort, however, in the fact that although not on the editorial staff they are still at college, and we hope that they will occasionally favor us with contributions. We wish, at this early stage, to remind the

other students of the Medical College that we reasonably expect their hearty co-operation, without which the Medical Department cannot be a success.

All who are interested in the growth and prosperity of the Medical College must note with satisfaction the large number of students in attendance this session. In addition to a large freshman class,—the largest we believe in the history of the college,—the members of the other classes with few exceptions have resumed their studies here. These facts have their significance. They mean that students of medicine realize that they can obtain as good a medical education as can be obtained on the continent, here in Halifax. In no College can a better ground-work in the primary branches be obtained and the students of the third and fourth years have opportunities for clinical work which would be denied them in colleges of larger size.

PERSONALS.

CYRUS DECKER LLOYD of the class of '97 will spend the winter in the Boston City Hospital.

MR. W. P. REYNOLDS of the class of '99 also decided not to rejoin his class and will spend the winter in Readville, Mass.

J. C. ROGERSON, B. A., who took several classes at Halifax Medical College last winter, "wields the ferule" at Pisquid, P. E. I.

MR. S. E. SHAW of the class of '98 has decided to remain in Boston for the coming winter. The genial "Sid" will be much missed by his classmates.

R. F. BEATTIE of the class of '98 is studying medicine at McGill this winter. The "Captain" enjoyed great popularity here and will no doubt be appreciated at McGill.

C. C. A. LANGE of the class of '98 is studying at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. We have no doubt but that "Chris" will be heard from there when exams. come round.

T. E. F. TOOVEY spent his vacation studying at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the summer course. We are pleased to see him with us again for the winter.

DR. G. L. FOSTER, who was a student of Halifax Medical College during the season of '93-94, and who afterwards graduated at the University of New York, is attending to the practice of the Hon. Dr. Borden at Canning, Kings Co.

THE CLASS OF '96.

DR. MACDONALD is working up a lucrative country practice at Tusket Wedge, Yarmouth Co.

DR. MCEWEN has, during the summer, held the position of Surgeon in the Government steamer "Gulvare." He will probably practice permanently in his native province, Prince Edward Island.

DR. MURRAY has entered into partnership with Dr. Halliday of Lower Stewiacke, Colchester Co.

DR. OLDING has opened an office in St. John, N. B., and has a large practice.

DR. ROSS is practising at River John, Pictou Co., and is very busy in his chosen profession.

DR. SLAUVENWHITE has returned to his native county, Lunenburg, and has "hung out his shingle" in the town of Bridgewater.

DR. WILLIAMSON was appointed Senior House Surgeon at the Victoria General Hospital last May, a position which he still holds at this institution.

MEDICAL BRIEFS.

HAIL to the class of "'00'!

R-Y-O DS—"What is the action of the Pectoralis Minor"!

Makers—"It draws the Scapula over the shoulder."

THE popular Soph. "Murdoch" is very much interested in the Anatomy of the head and neck this session, and makes a special study of the Brain.

ARCHIBALD—"My nose is very red."

Gr-s-n—"Yes, George, a well read nose."

D-ck-y—"And he knows it too."

PROFESSOR of Medical Jurisprudence—Mr. T-ops-n, what is a dying declaration"?

Mr. T.—A dying declaration is a statement which a person makes under oath after he is dead.

THOMPSON and McMillan have started a series of political debates for the session. Thompson became so excited at the last meeting, that at its conclusion he could not find his boarding house. McMillan could not remember which side he favored and had to get the desired information from his friend Buckley.

MCKENZIE and D. McDonald are not specialists in the selection of stethoscopes. They were "taken in" recently by an American dealer who sold them two instruments at a very high price, which are utterly useless. They are very anxious to exchange with some one for a Canadian article.

A FRESHMAN in sending out his wash last week enclosed a note addressed, "Mrs. Washerwoman," requesting her ladyship to do any mending that might be necessary. When the clothes returned the poor Freshie was astounded, upon opening the bundle, to find the enclosed reply:

MR. F.—: I do not mend clothes for 35 cents a dozen, if you want me to mend your clothes you will pay me 50 cents a dozen, the same as everybody else does. Please my name is not "Mrs. Washwoman." I do not thank you for calling me such a name. My name is Mrs. S. F.—, and although I am not ashamed of washing to earn an honest living, I have been washing for Ladies and Gentlemen for seven or eight years, and every one of them know better than to call me such a name themselves.

Mrs. S. F.—

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Clayton & Son, \$5; N. S. Printing Co., \$3; Dr. Woodbury, \$2.50; McLatchy, H. O., \$2; John Johnson, Esq., McLeod, E. A., Main, C. O. Ritchie, J. N., MacKay, Murray, Fleming, J. M., Wilson, J. J., Stirling, John, Foote, S. J., Gray, W. S., Newcomb, L. J., MacDonald, D. J., Crosby, L. E., Cumming, Allison, Richardson, L., Miss, Kent, H. H., Lee, B. H., Cunningham, W. A., Baker, Elms, Miss, Smith, Chas, Ritchie, J. W. P., McKenzie—, Murphy, F. W., Forbes, E. W., S. A., Lindsay, C. F., Baird, H. J., Ramsay, J. A., Murray, A. H. S., O'Mullin, J. C., Mills, N. M., Dr. W. H. McDonald, Dakin, Wm., Reid, D. M., Noble, J. D., Coffin, R. L., Black, W., McKenzie, G. W., Mackintosh, F.H., Glover, B., Moody, Miss, Donovan —, Cameron, Ira—\$1 each.

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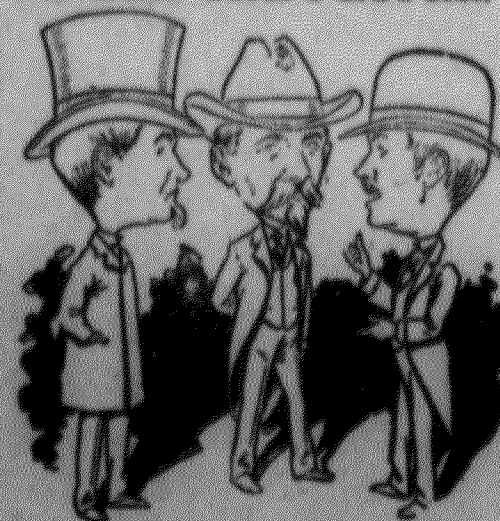
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