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

The GAZETTE is for sale at W. E. HEBB'S, 139 Hollis Street.

WE intend to get out a special Xmas. number of the GAZETTE this winter, something after the style of the Xmas. number of last year which met such a favourable reception. We cannot yet say definitely what its attractive features will be, but we can assure our patrons that we will spare no effort to equal or even eclipse last winter's successful attempt. The Editors want and are entitled to expect the students, one and all, to heartily co-operate with them in this matter—to fairly deluge the GAZETTE room with contributions of all sorts—poems, essays, historical sketches, facetiæ, etc., etc. They, too, have the Xmas. exams. to face, and it is manifestly unfair to leave all the work on their unatlantean shoulders. We might call on litterateurs of note, or on some of the professors to help us out, but we don't want to do that if we can help it. The GAZETTE is a student's paper, and should show what kind of literary work the Dalhousie students can do. Come along boys, and young ladies, too. Renounce for one or two afternoons the miserable and unprofitable business of "plugging," and give your mother wit a chance to display itself.

BEHIND THE VEIL.

A Poem. By James DeMille. Author of "The Dodge Club," etc. Edited by Archibald MacMechan, Ph.D. Halifax, N. S. T. C. Allen & Co., 1893. Price \$5.00.

A FEW years ago, HARPER'S published perhaps the best of DeMille's novels, "A Strange Manuscript found in a Copper Cylinder." This novel had lain in manuscript for at least a dozen years, until, long after the death of the author, his wife sent it to be published. Rider Haggard's "She" had appeared a short time before it was given to the world; and the far-seeing critics asserted that DeMille's novel showed decided traces of the influence of "She."

The same strong and clear imagination shown in this weird novel appears in the latest of DeMille's posthumous works, "Behind the Veil." The editor has done an act of simple justice to the memory of the well-known novelist and professor in bringing out a handsome edition of his only poem. It is an *edition de luxe*, in red morocco. Each copy contains an excellent etching of DeMille by a Canadian artist—Mr. G. A. Reid, of Toronto. The first edition is limited to one hundred numbered copies. A second and cheaper edition is to appear shortly. It is to be, like the first, of quarto size, and to contain an etching of DeMille. Though bound in cloth, it promises to vie with the first edition in beauty.

The poem is edited by Dr. Archibald MacMechan, who now occupies the Chair of English Literature in Dalhousie College—the Chair once filled by DeMille. With the exception of a short and graceful note, narrating the history of the manuscript, the poem has been published without note or comment.

The writer tells us in his note that the "author's intention was probably to publish anonymously; for the outside page bears between the title and the passage from the *Apology*, the words 'Given to the world by A. K. D. N.'" The sounds *A. K. D. N.* suggest the word *Acadian*. Perhaps the author wished his poem to go to the world with the mark of native land.

Until the existence of the poem "Behind the Veil" was made known by Dr. MacMechan, DeMille was known only as a novelist and a teacher. Of his novels, we need only mention "The Dodge Club," "The American Baron," "The Strange Manuscript," "The B. O. W. C.," "The Fire in the Woods," and "The Boys of Grand Pré." He also published "Elements of Rhetoric." His work as a teacher of English Literature and History extended over fourteen years, until his death in 1880. He was one of the quintette of Dalhousie Professors who have done so much for the higher education of Nova Scotia. Though DeMille has written good novels, yet we think that his best piece of literary work is the poem "Behind the Veil."

W. C. M.

Behind the Veil is a vision of a love-lorn mortal who by fasting and prayer has long sought and at last obtained an interview with the beings of the Spirit world, that so he might meet there the lost object of his human affection. A Spirit is made manifest to him, and under this heavenly Visitant's guidance, his soul, freed from his worn-out body, starts upon its quest. Nothing but earthly scenes are first presented to his spirit's gaze—earthly, but, with a strange halo of light shed around them, they appear as a fair Paradise of glory.

"Cooling rill and sparkling fountain,
Purple peak, and headland bold,
Precipice and snow-clad mountain;
Lofty summits rising grandly into regions clear and cold,
And innumerable rivers that majestically rolled;

Endless wastes of wilderness
Where no creature might abide,
Which deep solitude possesses;
And the giant palm tree waving; and the ocean rolling wide,
Gemmed with many a foam-set island glancing from the golden tide."

Now cities of men gleam down the long vista swept by his spirit's vision. He sees all the events of the history of man unfold in swift review backwards to the remotest ages.

"Then there came unpeopled spaces
Which no human token bore,
And the pathway of the races
Lessened slowly and diminished on the plain and on the shore,
Till at last amid the vision came the form of man no more."

Then he sees the earth inhabited only by the brute creation, this age, too, then receding and at last nothing but the solitude of the "planet's dawning years." Addressing the angel he asks, "Whence these shapes of things terrestrial?" He is told that these are reflections of scenes of Earth thrown off into Space and passing on for ever. Everything earthly is thus imaged in the Universe *Behind the Veil*:

"Then a mighty woe came o'er me,
Deep despair arose within,
And a thought stood black before me,—
Shall Infinity for ever write the records of my sin?
Is it true that space shall treasure proofs of all that I have been?"

He is then seized with a strong desire to traverse the Material Universe, and he is led on thro' illimitable space, thro' countless systems of worlds. The vision of our Universe ended, a barrier is reached, and he is told that what lies before are worlds so vast, that all that he has seen is but in comparison the sunbeam's motes. This vastness again is but a grain of sand in comparison to what lies still beyond. His mind exhausted by the attempt to grasp such an idea, recoils back upon itself in sheer despair of thought; but his Spirit-Guide

"breathed new courage thro' me,
And my suffering was gone,
And I asked as strength came to me,
—"Who can Comprehend Creation?"—"One—" he said—"and one alone,"—
The All-wise and the All-knowing; the All-Dominating One,—
The Unutterable One!"

His will, to which alone his spirit in this flight is subject, then leads him to seek the living Beings of this Universe "Behind the Veil" which it has been given to him to penetrate. These then pass before his gaze in dazzling array:—Souls below his own in greatness, Souls on a level of attainment equal to his own, with which he could sympathize, more capacious souls still whom he might listen to with reverence, then

"Souls of nature, all transcendent,
Unto whom all things were nought,
Robed in majesty resplendent,

Into whose sublime communion I might nevermore be brought,
With ideas beyond conception, and desires surpassing thought."

One of these he sees to surpass all the others in beauty, and he asks his guide, "Is not this the Lord of Glory? Is not this the Infinite?" But he is told that this is one of the least and weakest of these lofty Intelligences, who looks humbly up to others far above him. This infinite gradation of Being appals him as did before the Infinitude of the Material Universe, but he is sustained by the help of his Guide. Now the longing which had led him to desire this vision comes over him,—the longing to see the loved one whom he had lost from Earth. Here he recounts his recollections of the past, and we now hear the story of the life of his Loved one, and the death, the sorrow of which had almost destroyed his reason, and drove him to the 'solitude of Ocean shores,' where he is first presented to us in the opening stanzas of the poem. The desire is granted. He sees her, a radiant spirit in these regions of glory, but he can hold no intercourse with her. She had advanced so far beyond him that he cannot make himself known to her.

"But a thousand times I crossed her
Moving on her Heavenly way,
Vainly striving to accost her,

Crying—"Oh, thou loved and lost one, wilt thou not one moment stay?"
But she knew not of my presence, for beneath her thoughts I lay.

He is now overwhelmed with grief, and prays,

—"Oh that souls might perish, so that mine might now be gone
Pass into eternal night, and sink into oblivion?"

But strength is again breathed into his spirit by his Guide and he is kept in Spirit-land for grander visions still. The Infinite Love passing from all Spirits upward to their source, and the Love of God passing downward and helping 'each aspiration' is brought before his mind.

He is then seized with despair at the thought of his own nothingness in the sight of God, but is comforted when his Guide assures him that there are infinite gradations of being below his own as there are above it:

"Thou dost stand between two oceans,
Each a sea without a shore,
Moving on to different motions;

And while wonders lie around thee, and above thee, and before,
Far beneath lie worlds of wonder lessening downward evermore,
World on worlds for evermore;

And for ever and for ever
All the Universe is rife
With perpetual endeavor,
Made by souls of all gradations, in a stern persistent strife
To ascend to higher stages and to grander plans of life:

And for ever and for ever
The Eternal One comes down,
And in love he ceaseth never
To assist each aspiration, and to make his presence known,
The All-Pitying, the All-Loving, the All Sympathizing One,
The Unutterable One!"

The assurance cheers him and he wishes to know the Angel, who in answer to his desire unfolds to him his glory, which is so great that he thinks this must be God himself; but he learns that he is a bright spirit which has stooped to Earth from glory to help mankind, as, now, in fulfilment of that loving ministrations, he has assisted this mortal to see what he has seen. Wonder comes over him to think that one so high could stoop to Earth, but he is assured that the planet he inhabits is famed throughout the Universe,

"For the All-Loving, once descending,
On its hallowed surface trod,
And the souls, in hosts unending,

Gazed upon that scene in wonder while he made it his abode,
And its name for ever blendeth with the awful name of God."

His Spirit is then released from its vision-bonds and hurries to Earth.

"Borne thro' measureless abysses, hurried backward like a thought,
And the immortal to the mortal by its own quick will was brought."

Such, in very imperfect outline, is the structure of this remarkable poem. It does not turn out as the reader expects from the opening lines. It is unlike Anchises meeting and conversing with his son Æneas in the Elysian fields. There is no Beatrice rejoining her Dante, no Protesilaus holding communion, however brief, with his loving Laodamia. Our poet has less of human passion, less of ordinary human interest in his vision. His conception is a grander one. The flight of his imagination bolder. The culminating point of interest seems to be in the stanza last quoted:

For the All-Loving, once descending, &c.

And the following one,

"So the All Loving His Creation
Love, and pities, and befriends,
Helping every aspiration:

And the glory of the Highest with the lowest ever blends,—
As the souls soars up for ever, God for evermore descends."

The aim is not to depict the reunion, in the world of Spirits, of death-separated mortals. As the thought of the Entranced Seer had fallen back in despair before the consideration of the vastness of the Material Universe, as his spirit had been stricken dumb with the infinite array of created beings, so, at last, to soothe the anguish of his fruitless quest, is granted to him a vision of the Infinite Love of God, a proof that He must needs work for the highest good of all His creatures.

Yet for such a daring flight of the imagination the picture is wonderfully clearly drawn. He is a complete master of his images.

There is no confusion. The sublimity of the thought, and the beauty of the poetry carry the reader irresistibly along with wonder and delight. Nor are there wanting, here and there, touches of a commoner human interest, relieving the readers mind from the tension caused by the demand made upon his imagination, as in the following similes where he describes the confusion caused by the vast assemblage of spirits thronging space.

"I was moved, as moves some friendless
Stranger in some city cast,
Where, in countless throngs and endless,
All the multitudinous hosts of people hurry swift past,
And he moves along unnoticed, 'mid that concourse wide and vast.

And I stopped, as stops some trembling
Youth who first his eloquence tries,
When the multitude assembling
Rank on rank, a sea of faces, o'er his faltering senses rise,
And he stands to dumbness stricken, by the spell of steadfast eyes."

And I mourned, as mourns some straying
Child, on public pathway thrown,
Who, all passers-by surveying,
Thro' his tears, beholds no visage which unto his sight is known,
So I mourned in that vast concourse, feeling desolate and lone."

The metre is the same as in Tennyson's Locksley Hall, and the poetical turns of expression in many places seem like reminiscences from that poem. Compare, as one instance of this, this couplet from the first part of the poem, the vision of the earth-reflected scenes in space,—

"And the pomp of mighty armies in the panoply of war,
And the navies of the nations speeding all the ocean o'er."

With

"Far along the world-wide whisper of the south wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the thunderstorm."

And this other from the same place, describing the aspect of the Earth, yet untenanted by man,—

"Lurked the tiger in his lair;
Coiled the serpent; sprang the lion; sped the bird athwart the air."

With this from Tennyson's description of a tropical scene,—

"Never comes the trader, never floats an European flag,
Slides the bird o'er lustrous woodlands, swings the trailer from the crag."

The fond recollection of the entranced mortal in the middle of the poem, leading the reader up to the *mediae res*, which is the situation of the opening lines, seems to have drawn something from the *In memoriam*, but has at the same time surpassed the original, if it be the original of it. Compare this stanza of the *In memoriam*,—

"When each by turns was guide to each,
And Fancy light from Fancy caught,
And Thought leapt up to wed with Thought,
Ere Thought could wed itself with Speech."

With this from the poem before us,

"Speaking oft in that communion
Voiceless words by touch or glance,
With such sympathetic union
That each soul could read the other in the eloquent countenance,
And the the thought of each burst forth to simultaneous utterance."

The rhythm of this couplet seems to us almost as beautiful as anything in Tennyson,—

"And the giant palm-tree waving; and the ocean rolling wide,
Gemmed with many a foam-set island glancing from the golden tide."

Here is a vivid bit of word-painting,—

"Vales of bright unclouded verdure; hills arrayed in living green;
Limpid lakes in dim recesses, overarched by skies serene."

There are more than hints of the sublime in such stanzas as this, from the vision of the Material Universe,—

"Golden gleams on fields of azure,
Worlds on worlds arose in space,
Numbers more than thought or measure;

There each Sun careering onward held its planets in their place,
Flashed the Meteor; flared the comet; speeding on its headlong race."

And there is the deepest pathos in these stanzas telling of the death of her whom he had loved on Earth,—

Then I saw her slowly languish,
Slowly from my aching eyes,
As I stood in all my anguish

Through the long month of that summer, watching under leaden skies,
While the darkened face of Nature seemed with me to sympathize:"

"For the surf in thunderous motion
Beat with melancholy roar,
And a heavy mist from Ocean,

Drear and dark, for ever rolling, swept along the sombre shore,
And those thick clouds never lessened till the night when all was o'er."

But this notice has exceeded its intended limits, and we must forego further comment for the present. No student of the University, we are safe in predicting, will fail to read this poem at his earliest opportunity, while for the friends of our old Professor, we are sure that they will treasure this, the last and best gift of his genius, only regretting that the added laurel might have been placed upon the brow, and not as now upon the tomb, of their old friend and teacher, whose gentle spirit has passed 'behind the veil.' J. L.

FOOT-BALL NOTES.

DALHOUSIE V. WANDERERS, SATURDAY, NOV. 4TH.

THE big game between our first team and the Wanderers' first, was suitably preceded by a match between our second team and their second. The Junior Wanderers showed more mettle and vim than they were generally credited with, but notwithstanding their unusually good playing they were badly defeated by five tries to nil. From none of the five tries was a goal kicked. Our players might advantageously spend a little time in practising goal-kicking. It's an easy way to make three points. Jordon and Lawson deserve special mention for their brilliant play. The latter got a blow in the neck in the early part of the game and had to retire for a while from the field, but he was soon back again at his post. His brilliant dashes in the second half elicited cheers of admiration from the crowd that was rapidly filling the field.

By the time the game between the senior teams commenced the Crescents' Grounds presented an animated appearance. Over two thousand spectators were anxiously awaiting the kick off. The ardent enthusiasts and the excited partizans were craning their necks along the ropes, while those who were not suffering from such a violent attack of the foot-ball fever contented themselves with the good view of the field which the grand-stand afforded. When Henry, "the father of foot-ball in Halifax," came on the field, he was greeted with cheers by friend and foe alike. "There would be no satisfaction in beating the Wanderers if Henry were not playing with them" was the comment of the Dalhousians. The teams were as follows:

| DALHOUSIE. | | WANDERERS. | |
|------------|-----------------------|-------------|---|
| Shaw. | <i>Full back.</i> | Henry. | |
| Graham, | <i>Half-backs.</i> | Bauld, | { |
| Harding, | | Beale, | |
| Archibald, | | McColl. | |
| Maxwell. | <i>Quarter-backs.</i> | Harley, | { |
| Barnstead, | | Borradaile. | |
| Pickering. | | Ruggles, | |
| McKay, | <i>Forwards.</i> | Robertson, | { |
| Grant, | | Townshend, | |
| Harvey, | | Grierson, | |
| McLean, | | Bryant, | |
| Gordon, | | Bruc', | |
| McRae, | | Doull, | |
| Logan, | | Forbes, | |
| Bigelow. | | Ross. | |

For a description of the game we cannot do better than give the *Recorder's* succinct account:

The Wanderers won the toss and chose to defend the western goal. There was breathless excitement as Harvey kicked off, and Shaw returned, and Bauld brought the ball back to centre. Dalhousie gained in the scrimmage, but Townshend brought it back again. Then the Collegians got the ball in their opponents territory, and for a time it remained there, but lively play ensued; the Wanderers once more worked the ball to centre, but it was only for a few moments, as the Collegians were soon again in their opponents territory. Graham made an attempt to score, but he was collared by Henry, and after the scrimmage the Wanderers were awarded a free kick, which was well returned, but Bauld got the leather and carried it almost to centre. A few moments later the Wanderers got another free kick, and Henry kicked it into touch, but Dalhousie soon had the sphere down in the south-west corner again. Henry punted it out of danger, when Grierson and Bauld, who were making after the ball, collided violently. Both received ugly cuts in the head. Bauld was carried from the field unconscious. Grierson, though badly hurt and with blood streaming from the wounds in his face, remained on the field. Play had hardly been resumed when, after the scrimmage, Pickering passed to Graham, who made a dash for the opposite corner, and secured the try, which, however, Gordon failed to convert to a goal. Again Dalhousie got in their opponents' territory after the kick-off. Maxwell made a fine effort to score, but was collared. There was some lively play across the field in the Wanderers' 25; then the reds and blacks gradually worked their way to centre, when Henry punted into touch, and for the first time the Wanderers were in their opponents' 25. Dalhousie fought them off, however, and during the remainder of the half the play was in the centre of the field.

Ruggles was taken out of the scrimmage and played half in place of Bauld in the second half. Harley dropped the ball after the kick-off, and the play was immediately in the Wanderers' 25. Then Dalhousie did brilliant work. Graham and Harding made several short runs, which, with the scrimmages, gradually brought their team near the line. The Wanderers fought vigorously, but could not keep them back. Barnstead, the lively quarter of the College, then got the ball, and twisting himself about, got across the line and touched the ball down in a manner that left no question of doubt as to its being a try. It was a beautiful piece of play, and he deserved all the applause he received. The ball was a long distance away, and the goal was not kicked.

The Wanderers kicked to centre, but, by beautiful passes of Pickering, Maxwell, Harding and Graham, they were soon in their opponents' 25, and Gordon took it down almost to the line. Then there was a scrimmage; Pickering passed to Harding, who made a fine run, and the third try was scored. Harding tried for goal, but did not succeed. There were no more points scored during the game, and during a greater portion of the latter part of the half, the ball was well in the centre. The Wanderers showed great pluck, but they were never in a position where it would seem they could score, but at one time it appeared as though the students would add another try, Maxwell making one of the finest runs of the day, carrying the ball almost from centre, eluding a number of his opponents who attempted to tackle him, and carrying the ball to within a few yards of the line. It was almost dark when play ended, and there were tired men on both teams who were glad to hear the whistle to cease play.

Thus the game ended in a victory of six points for our team. The Wanderers undoubtedly had bad luck in losing the valuable services of Bauld so early in the game, but that Bauld, beautiful player as he is, could have saved his team from defeat no one seriously maintains. Grierson played during the latter part of the game as well as ever he did, and the contention of some of the Wanderers that he might as well have been off the field for all the good he did, and that the Wanderers were thus reduced practically to thirteen men, is, to say the least, injustice to him. They could as easily have spared Henry or Beale as Grierson, wounded though he was. The "father of foot-ball" did not add greatly to his renown by his over-the-fence kicks or by his playing generally. The Wanderers relied too much on him. He had sometimes in addition to his full-back duties, to do the work of a half-back as well. Passing the ball to the full-back, no matter how clever a player he may be, is surely not good foot-ball.

DALHOUSIE V. WANDERERS, SATURDAY, NOV. 11TH.

THE Wanderers' well-kept grounds was the scene of this, the last and best of the senior trophy games. The afternoon was raw and bleak, and the 2000 onlookers at the game found it decidedly cool till their interest in the play made them unconscious of their bodily sensations. No changes had been made in the personnel or arrangement of the College team. The Wanderers played without Henry and Bauld. The former was unwilling, the latter unable to play. McPherson, "who had been impressed

and hastily converted into a Wanderer," was stationed full-back, and Burrows took Bauld's place among the half-backs. Lieut. Faddy was again referee, and a better man to fill that undesirable post could not have been found. The *Recorder's* account of the game, which by no means does justice to our team, and represents the Wanderers as playing a much stronger game than they actually did, has the one redeeming feature of brevity. We copy it with a few necessary corrections:

Dalhousie kicked off, and as the ball was not returned the play was at once in the Wanderers territory. The reds and blacks worked it into the centre, but the collegians soon had it in the vicinity of the Wanderers goal, and kept it there fully ten minutes. Townshend, however, gets it away, and by dribbling of Robertson, Borradaile and Forbes, it came to Dalhousie's 25. Shaw kicked it to centre, but Burrows by a good run and a punt got it to within ten yards of Dalhousie's goal, Shaw returned to McPherson, and had Henry been there he would have had a good chance to drop for goal, but McPherson punted behind, and Dalhousie made a rouge.

The Wanderers had scored the first advantage, but after the kick-off, Borradaile and Beale both jumped for the leather, with the result that they missed, and it was got to Wanderer's 25; McColl however got it back to centre, and the Wanderers dribbled to Shaw, who sent it flying towards McPherson, but just as the ball reached him he slipped and fell; Maxwell and Pickering were right after the ball, the former captured the leather, and having a clear field carried it behind the line, scoring the first try, and Harding converted the same to a goal, making the score 5 to 0. During the remainder of the half the play was for the most part in the centre of the field; twice the Wanderers had it close to their opponents line, but did not score, and twice the Dalhousies got near the other line, but with a similar result.

The play was again in the centre for some minutes after the opening of the second half; it was punted to McPherson, who sent it high in the air and McKay made his mark. Harding tried for goal from the free kick, but was not successful. Shortly afterwards the college got the ball in their opponent's territory, near the north touch line; Pickering passed to Harding, who made a brilliant run, and dashed through the Wanderers until within a few yards of the goal, where he was tackled, and quickly passed to Maxwell, who struggled by the Wanderers and secured the second try, but no goal was made, leaving the score 7 to 0. Soon after the kick-off, McPherson again punted in the air, and Graham secured a free-kick, and a goal was again attempted, but without success. Then the Wanderers rushed it down and for a time had the play in their opponents territory, but a punt by Pickering and dribbling by McRae, Gordon and Harvey, brought the ball close to the line, and then resulted the great struggle in which the Wanderers defended their line most brilliantly. The Collegians got the ball to their opponents' line, but could not score; Barnstead came very near thereto, when he made another brilliant rush, such as he scored a try in the last game, but he was stopped two feet from the line. Graham and Harding made numerous rushes. Harvey and McRae did great work in bringing the ball to the line, but without success. Burrows took the leather ten yards away, but Dalhousie resumed the attack and got back to within five yards, when Harley introduced some of his brilliant touch-line work, striking the foremost of his own team with the ball on the head and the moment the ball bounded off on the other side he had grasped the leather, and before the others were aware he was away with it, and had reached almost the centre of the field before he was tackled. The College boys, however, soon brought the ball back, and when the whistle, announcing that time was up, blew, the ball was being scrimmaged within five yards of the Wanderer's goal line.

THE following is a tabulated statement showing the results of each of the six games of the series:—

| | 1st Game. | 2nd Game. |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| { Dalhousie..... | 6 | 7 |
| { Wanderers..... | 0 | 0 |
| { Dalhousie..... | 13 | 11 |
| { United Service..... | 0 | 0 |
| { Wanderers..... | 2 | 2 |
| { United Service..... | 0 | 0 |

From this it will be seen that Dalhousie scores 37 points, not a single point having been made against them. The Wanderers come out with four points to their credit, and thirteen against them. The United Service were very unfortunate, scoring not a single point, and having 28 point made against them.—*Herald.*

* * *

THERE has been no dispute about the trophy this year. The superiority of our team has been unquestioned. It is a case of Eclipse being first and the rest nowhere. Last year the Wanderers came out ahead, but though they won the trophy by defeating the Garrison, it remained an unsettled question whether their team was better than ours. The College fifteen met them twice. The first time our men were beaten 2 points to 0; in the second game they won a glorious victory of 7 to 0. But this year nothing like that occurs. "The sun is setting upon the dying foot-ball season of 1893 in a perfect blaze of glory for Dalhousie."

* * *

CAPTAIN GORDON deserves all the praise he is receiving. By his importunate appeals he kept the men steadily practising, running and equipping themselves generally for the match games. All the members of the team, too, deserve credit for the hearty way in which they coöperated with him. The Executive Committee in restricting their choice to men who were frequently seen at practice, and in discarding "back numbers," showed their good sense. The players and the Executive Committee all speak in high terms of the valuable services of Mr. McIlreath.

* * *

THE sweets of victory have not been experienced by our first team alone: our second team has had its share. Their victorious career has not been sullied by a single point against them. The Junior trophy falls to them. In a few years, unless the Wanderers are able to put a better team in the field, we will send our second fifteen against them, reserving our first for better players.

DALHOUSIE V. ACADIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH.

THE annual match last Saturday between Dalhousie and Acadia practically closed the foot-ball season so far as Dalhousians are concerned. Some of our students fancied that we would have an easy victory; but many of us who had experience with

the Acadia team in past years, and who knew the mettle of our Baptist brethren, predicted that the men from Wolfville would be more formidable than any our team had met this season; and they were by long odds. Our team was weakened by Harding and Harvey, two Acadia graduates, quite properly refusing to play against their *Alma Mater*. The following were the players:

| DALHOUSIE. | | ACADIA. | |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------|--|
| Shaw. | <i>Full-back.</i> | Lombard. | |
| Graham, | <i>Half-backs.</i> | Moffat, | |
| Maxwell, | | Purdy, | |
| Archibald, | | Dimock, | |
| Jordan. | <i>Quarter-backs.</i> | Lockhart. | |
| Pickering, | | Pride. | |
| Barnstead. | | McCurdy. | |
| Grant, | <i>Forwards.</i> | Cutten, | |
| McKay, | | Foot, | |
| Gordon, | | Stewart, | |
| Logan, | | Bishop, | |
| Bigelow, | | Mason, | |
| McRae, | | Ferguson, | |
| McLean, | | Wallace, | |
| Finlayson. | | Munroe. | |

The game commenced about twenty minutes after two. Dalhousie won the toss, and during the first half had the advantage of the strong wind that was blowing in the Acadia men's faces. At the end of the first half Dalhousie had four points to her credit, got by Pickering kicking a goal from a free kick. During the interval between the two halves the Dalhousie students felt pretty blue. True, Dalhousie had scored, but they had had the strong breeze to assist them. The Acadia team had proven itself equal to ours in the scrimmage, stronger, if anything in its quarter-backs, much stronger in the "line out." In fact the "line out" play of our opponents was the prettiest feature of the game. In the second half Dalhousie kicked off, and, our forwards following up well, the play was at once in Acadia's territory. Within five minutes after play was resumed Dalhousie had again scored. To Pickering belongs the honour of placing the oval behind Acadia's goal line. The attempt to kick the goal was unsuccessful, and the score stood 6 to 0 in favour of Dalhousie's. For the next fifteen minutes the ball was mostly in Dalhousie's territory. One of the Acadia quarter-backs carried the ball to within a few feet of our goal line. Some scrimmaging ensued, which resulted in an Acadian carrying the ball across our line and gaining a try. No goal was kicked. During the last ten minutes of the game our men made their opponents play on the defensive but did not again score. Dalhousie won by 6 points to 2.

**

THE Acadia players were, if anything, heavier than ours. Cutten, one of their forwards, is a giant, and of great service to them in the "line out." We are sorry to say that he introduced

some of the mean tricks which characterize the American game. Their half-backs were clad in canvas jackets, which gave them a decided advantage as it was utterly impossible to grip them in a high tackle.

**

To Acadia belongs the honour of being the first to score against Dalhousie this season. The teams were well matched, and though we won the game, candour compels us to admit that our team did not show much, if any, superiority over theirs. With Harding to strengthen our half-back line we would probably have given them a worse beating.

In the *Forum* of September of this year a very interesting article on "Pay of American College Professors," by Dr. Harper, President of Chicago University, appeared. The following is the table given by him of the

RANGE AND AVERAGE OF COLLEGE SALARIES:

| | Range. | Average. | No. of Colleges reporting. |
|---|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Salaries of Presidents | \$10,000 to \$620 | \$3047 00 | 121 |
| " most highly paid Professors. | \$5,500 to \$540 | 2015 50 | 123 |
| Number of " " " " | 20 to 1 | 4 5/8 | 114 |
| Salaries of other Professors | \$4,500 to \$400 | \$1470 00 | 100 |
| " Tutors | \$2,000 to \$200 | 850 00 | 67 |
| Total membership of Faculties | 71 to 4 | 16 1/2 | 117 |
| Average pay | \$3,562 to \$550 | \$1556 07 | 100 |

We quote the result of his comparison of the wages received by those employed in the different industries with the wages of college professors.

"The salaries of the lower class of professors compare with the wages of the skilled workmen employed in the mechanical industries. The salaries that range upward from the general average of \$1470 compare with the pay of skilled and responsible operatives of the lower grades of responsible clerical and subordinate administrative employers. It is only the highest class of professors, the incumbents of responsible and exacting posts, in the larger colleges and universities who are to be compared with the lower grades of the responsible officers of a railroad or an industrial corporation or insurance company. There is practically no class of college professors whose pay is on a level with the pay of men in positions of first or second rank and responsibility in the industrial community; and yet no book questions that the higher grades of university work require quite as exceptional gifts and quite as elaborate preparation, together with the most desirable traits of character that go to make up the highest efficiency in the front ranks of industrial life. For the employ-

ment of equally rare and indispensable talents in equally exacting and responsible positions, the teachers in our universities are paid at a rate that will in no wise compare with first rate salaries or personal incomes in mechanical industry or in the professions.

"In conclusion it need only be said that the professor in the American College does not to-day receive justice at the hands of those whom he serves and for whose benefit he devotes his life. When there are considered (1) the grave responsibilities which rest upon him, (2) the numerous demands of every kind made of him, it is evident that he deserves at the lowest an income of about fifty per cent in his pay over the present rates. The average should be not \$1400 but \$2000. The 'most highly paid professors' should receive not \$4000 but \$7000; while those who to-day get \$1,800 or \$2000 should receive \$2,500 or \$3000. The payment of such salaries would be only a matter of simple justice. That it would also be from the broadest point of view a genuine economy may be taken for granted."

College Notes.

THE Secretary of the Halifax Y. M. C. A. requests the numerous students who make use of the Reading Room and Library in their building, to give in their names. We hope that the students will comply with this request.

WE are much pleased to hear that Prof. MacDonald is gradually recovering from his affliction, altho' not so rapidly as we would desire. We expect to see him with us some time next month. We long to see his pleasing face, and we will all rejoice at his return.

THE Advanced Class in Philosophy meets at very original hours: One meeting of the class is on Saturday from 12 to 1 p.m., and the other meeting on Monday night from 9 to 10 p. m. Some of the class express deep regret that there are no lady members.

THE Fifth Annual College Conference of Young Men will be held at Acadia College, Wolfville, on the 24th, 25th and 26th. An interesting programme is prepared. A number of delegates from our Association are to be present, and no doubt will bring back interesting and profitable reports.

THE students of the Halifax Ladies' College gave an "At Home" to their friends on Friday evening, 17th inst. A large number of people took advantage of this opportunity of making themselves better acquainted with their student friends. The rooms presented a gay appearance, and the ladies spared no pains to make the affair a success, and one had only to look at the countenances of the guests to see how their efforts were

appreciated. After refreshments, which were served in the dining-room, Miss Burgess and Miss McQuarrie each favoured the audience with a well-rendered solo. The thanks of many of the Dalhousie students is due the ladies of the College for a very pleasant evening.

THE Faculty, in putting down scrimmaging in the College Halls, are thereby countenancing another evil still more grave and serious. We refer to the increasing impudence of the Freshmen. The *novi homines* are generally a conceited and 'cheeky' set; but the crowd that we have this winter are simply unbearable. Sophs, arise in your might, and do your duty, and if you are fined, you will be martyrs in a good cause, and will have the sympathy and support of all level-headed seniors and juniors.

SATURDAY the 11th was a day of rejoicing for Dalhousie. We all felt justly proud of having won the trophy. Congratulations were pouring in upon the team from all sides. Both present and former students rejoiced at the way our fellows acquitted themselves on the foot-ball field this season; telegrams of congratulations were received from several prominent players of former years, as well as from other graduates. All expressed their joy at Dalhousie's success, some of the telegrams closing with these words, "I proceed to celebrate."

THE Glee Club has been re-organized for the winter under most favourable circumstances. We have been very fortunate in securing as leader and instructor Mr. Gatwood, whose knowledge of music has earned for him a high position. The club meets in the Arts room on Thursdays at 5 p. m. Some successful practices have been held, the parts are well balanced, and the singing quite up to last year. Every man who can sing should come to the Glee club and learn to use his diaphragm.

PROF. MACMECHAN is giving a series of lectures in Modern Literature at the Blind Asylum. The outline for this series is something similar to that of the Senior English at the College, only not quite so extensive. All who might find it practicable would do well to become members of this class. The course laid down in the Calendar for the Senior English class of this session was so promising, that a great number are taking advantage of it. The class is much the largest yet, and we have no doubt but many will take advantage of the promising series of lectures to be given at the Blind Asylum.

THE first missionary meeting under the auspices of the College Y. M. C. A. was held on Saturday evening, Nov. 4th. Three papers were read: the first on "The Divine plan in Missions," by A. H. Foster; the second on "Human Responsibility in Missions," by A. L. Fraser; and a third on "Motor Power," bringing out in a clear and striking way the blending

together of the other two, by Miss C. Hobrecker. These papers were intended to be introductory to the papers that are to follow during the session, the subject matter of which is to be the comparison of Christianity with other religions. The next meeting will be held on Saturday evening, Dec. 2nd, when papers will be read comparing Christianity with ancient or extinct Paganism. All are invited to these meetings.

THERE seems to be undisturbed serenity and quiet in the College halls this session. Is this owing to the superior strength of the Freshmen; is it the result of that formidable and definitely marked "Code of Laws" drawn out by the Faculty, whose import was, "We'll answer them by law, we'll not budge an inch"; or is it because there are no "German bands" in the town this winter? Whatever be the explanation, this is undoubtedly more desirable than the summoning of students before the Senate, the imposing of fines, payment of such fines in "black copper cents," etc. Yet we would not object to learn the benefits derived from those attending the Glee club (from its members) by hearing some college songs from them occasionally.

THE first meeting of the Philomathic was held on the evening of Nov. 2nd. Two very interesting papers were read: one on "Midsummer Wildflowers of East Pictou," by J. D. McKay; another on "The Manners and Customs of the Elizabethans," by F. Yorston. The second meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening of the 16th, when a very interesting and well prepared paper was read by W. H. Smith on the subject, "Character and Circumstances determine a Man's Acts." We are sorry that more of our students do not take advantage of this Society, and make it one of the most attractive and profitable of our College societies. We look for a larger attendance when out-door sports are over. An hour spent at the Philomathic fortnightly will be profitably spent.

THE foot-ball season is now nearly over. Never before did the games call out so many spectators. Hitherto there might be found a few pluggers in whom the college spirit did not burn deeply enough, or in whom interest in the game was not sufficiently keen to allure them away from their studies. This session there were none of such to be found. All the students were out in a body, and this union had a tendency to strengthen friendly relations among the students, and break down (if such existed) any class differences. Judging also from the questions and remarks of the spectators, we could learn that many were, up to this season, strangers to the foot-ball field. The game has indeed become very popular.

THE Trophy series of games is now over; and that excitement which was for a time so keen and unabating, and which gave rise to so much discussion both privately and in the press,

is now subsiding. No doubt many extravagant and unfair words have been spoken, words which in moments of more sobriety would be left unspoken. At intervals words might be heard passing between enthusiastic supporters of the contending teams, which did little honour to the enthusiasts. Yet words spoken on such occasions should soon be forgotten. It is too bad that on the foot-ball field merit should not be more impartially appreciated, and that the spectators should not be more ready to join in applauding every brilliant and praiseworthy play, and overlook without any unkind or severe criticism, those plays which might, from a spectator's standpoint, appear inexcusable. All the games of the season were well fought and interesting; the interest and excitement continued to increase until they reached the climax in the first half of the last game in the series. Our team comes out with a clean record, not one point scored against them. Every man in the team played his part nobly. The captain's skill in training and manning the team was evident throughout. I trust we may not be accused of a *spirit* of brutality, if we contradict even a lady, so far as to state that something more than mere "brute force" might be discerned in the playing of our men by any fair and unprejudiced spectator, or by any candid and skill-detecting observer.

Among the Colleges.

THIS year Harvard has its largest attendance, 3000 students being enrolled.

MCGILL also recognizes the fact that "there's a hole in the bottom of the sea."

THE Harvard library is closed at sunset, that no risk may be incurred in lighting the building.

THIS year Johns Hopkins, for the first time in its history, conferred the degree of Ph. D. upon a woman.

EVERY man at Harvard who wishes to take part in athletic events must first undergo a thorough medical examination.

EDINBURGH has the honour of giving the highest salary in the world to a college professor. Prof. Turner receives \$20,000.

MOUNT ALLISON students are urging the publication of their examination papers in their calendar. They wish to show how favourably their standard compares with that of any other Maritime Province college.

PROF. DOWNING has been appointed to the Chair of Physics and Electrical Engineering in the U. N. B. Prof. Duff was enticed across the border by the offer of a higher salary from a college in Illinois.

OHIO UNIVERSITY allows no one who is not above the average in his class standing to take part in intercollegiate athletic games.

MCGILL has received still another gift. A fortnight ago Lord Aberdeen formally opened the new library presented by Peter Redpath and J. H. R. Molson.

IN a Freshman class of 19 in the University of New Brunswick only two are ladies. This is quite a falling off in the attendance of "fair maids."

THE University of Toronto men have presented an almost unanimous petition to the Faculty, requesting that, during the foot-ball season, the time-table be adjusted so that it will not conflict with the regular games and practices.

THE fiat has gone forth that Princeton Theological Seminary students shall play football no more. "The rough and brutal game does not comport with the purposes for which students are here assembled and must be abolished," says Prof. Green.

THE University of Toronto had a lively time Convocation Day. More students than Dalhousians seem to think their own voices the most musical on such occasions, but our Toronto friends outdid themselves last time. No part of the programme was audible, they say.

THE students of McGill went in a body to the Academy of Music about the same time as a few of us occupied the balcony in the Academy at Halifax. They had the affair splendidly organized, and college songs and cries supplemented the play. The Montreal newspapers speak of it as a complete success.

THE last foot-ball game between Yale and Pennsylvania affords a conspicuous instance of the brutality and lack of conscience that prevail in such contests across the border. In spite of their padded clothes and carefully hardened flesh, one of the Yale men was injured by being bitten in the shoulder by one of the opposing team. In the United States foot-ball has long been synonymous with free fights, and we should not wonder if a few such instances as this should arouse such a storm of public feeling, that the once noble but now degraded sport should go.

WE know that comparisons are odious, and we strive to put the sin of pride far from us, but when such an item as this meets our eye, we think that we are justified in calling attention to it and challenging comparison:—"The biggest 'jay' of an exchange editor on this earth or in Canada is, without the slightest doubt, that idiot on the "Columbus Spectator" A bigot and a clown, as devoid of veracity as he is of common sense, to term him an ass would be to flatter him. To describe him would be to give

a pen picture of a feeling of supreme disgust. We have not a very exalted sense of self-respect, but we do regret that we ever stooped to hold any intercourse with such as he. His remarks are a jumbled agglomeration of remembered phrases regardless of their applicability or their truthfulness. His attempted wit is of the very sorriest description, and excites sincere sympathy for the poor fool of an editor. His paragraph on our Columbiad, or the "Catholiad," as he terms it, is unworthy of attention, for one who had sense enough to write down his words, had sense enough to know that he was wilfully writing what he knew to be devoid of truth. If the conceited nincompoop would lay aside his ridiculous attempts at wit and sarcasm, and *such wit* and *such sarcasm*, and give a little room in his column to truthfulness and common sense, he would not be quite so pitiable an object to other exchange editors, to whom he is at present a disgrace." And this from a college paper claiming to have the courtesy of Chesterfield.

THIS also from the *Educational Review*, is very encouraging: "The DALHOUSIE GAZETTE commenced its twenty-sixth volume in October. This interesting college magazine, containing forty pages of reading matter, is issued twice a month during the college year. It is neat in appearance, excellently printed, and—what one might wish of all college journals—respectably edited. The convocation address by Prof. Murray, on "Educational Ideals," is a most important contribution to our educational literature."

Exchanges.

ANY ONE who reads the *Student* cannot but be struck by the fact, that it is purely a University paper. This, we think, is an example which we and others should follow more closely. To give to the outside world a picture of college life is the function of the college paper. Unlike many other college "Notes," those in the *Student* are very readable. Its editorials, too, are to the point. One in the present month is *Student Rowdyism*, which those who have classes on the upper floor of our college should pay heed to. The writer says: "Within limits, it is recognised as right and fit that this embryonic, student, freshly, and sometime prematurely, promoted from the school-room to the University, should celebrate his new-found freedom by eccentric demonstrations in the lecture-rooms. Old professors understand that *his centre of activity is in his heels*, and that his brain is meanwhile torpid." We would respectfully call the attention of the Sophomore class to those words in italics.

AT the opposite extreme in the matter of contents is the *Owl*, of which two copies are at hand. It is mainly devoted to

contributed articles, and its college notes are very brief. In the September number we noticed an article entitled, *Pindar*, "The Father of Lyric Poetry." Its author is a member of the class of '96. Of its contents we can, of course, form no opinion, but this surely speaks very high for Ottawa University, that a member of its Sophomore has sufficient Greek scholarship to attempt a criticism of Pindar, a writer considered too difficult to be put on our course in Honour Classics. It may be that translations have found their way as far as Ottawa. In the October number is a review of the school question in Manitoba, and from the religious denomination of the College, of course we may judge the side taken. But, in our opinion, political matters should be left to the newspapers.

The University Monthly gives a send-off to the class of '93 and from the praise it bestows upon them, that class certainly must have been a remarkable one in more ways than one. Its *De Omnibus Rebus* column is very lengthy, but if this is the best it can do in the poetry line, we would advise its contributors hereafter to abstain from such attempts:

"The horse was lean and fat
Starvation seemed his lot
He got into a busted bank
And there he got upstot."

IN the *Argosy*, if the expression be not *too* trite, we see an "old friend with a new face." The appearance of the paper has been much improved by its reduction in size, and by the cut of the College on the last page of the cover. Inside the cover it maintains its reputation. Its farewell to the class of '93 is the best we have seen this year.

AS students we have seen things from a student's point of view. In *Trinity University Review* we learn the matter from an examiner's stand-point. Thus to quote one sentence: "It does amaze one, that people should so under-estimate the requirements of an examination, or the difficulty of their subject, as to imagine that they can, by a few weeks desultory study, with the aid of an English translation, gain sufficient knowledge of a language, either living or dead, to enable them to translate it into English, or English into it."

AS an event which excited much interest during the past month was the race for the America's cup, it is but natural that *Outing*, the sporting paper of the age, should devote a lengthy and well illustrated article to that subject. A long review of foot-ball, past and present, cannot fail to interest the students, coming as it does right at the time of our sweeping victory over the Wanderers. It is true that foot-ball in the American colleges has become almost a profession, but we can overlook that, and view merely the good playing. A long complete story of great interest, is *Imagination*.

Review of Reviews (New York) has an account of a part of our own country, entitled, *Possibilities of the Great North-West*. The writer speaks in glowing terms of its resources and the delightfulness of its climate. There is also a long article on *Lobengula*. The state of affairs in South Africa has brought this individual into prominence.

"AFTER Graduation, What," and "Education," are the two leading articles in the current number of *Sunbeam*. They both contain many ideas, but the language of each is that we see so often now-a-days, that we almost become weary with reading it. If it were lived up to by the writers, we might pardon it, but unless they are more than common mortals they do not.

OF other College contemporaries, we have received *Varsity*, *Tuftonian*, *Niagara Index* and *McGill Fortnightly*. Any student who wants to know what is being done in the world of colleges around us, should read all these.

Dallusiensia.

F-LK-R, (to Junior.) "I don't see how they got that ship up on the citadel."

PROF. OF CLASSICS. "Please don't confuse Cimon with 'one Simon, a tanner.'"

INSTRUCTOR IN MATH., (to Freshman.) "Won't you try, Mr. M-xw-ll? You're good at making tries." (Groans and cries for stimulants from the class.)

THE "patient man" was nearly frozen to death after the S. S. Convention. But success crowned, or, rather filled, his arms after a long wait.

PROF CLASSICS, (to Freshman.) "Mr. R-b-ns-n, on what did Pericles pride himself?"

FRESHMAN." He prided himself on the fact that he had never caused any Athenian to commit mourning."

THOUGH in the present day there is a general feeling that the body as well as the mind, should be strengthened, and though here considerable attention is devoted to athletics; we would suggest to a certain student that this is not a boxing school; and yet more, if he desires to display his pugilistic ability it would be better to do it when the ladies are in some other part of the building.

WHILST we were sitting meditating on things in general, in our sanctum last Tuesday night, we heard the sound of weeping, exhortation, and prayer in the Arts' Room. On enquiry we learned that a special meeting of the Y. M. C. A. had been called to lament the back sliding of several of our fair *students*, who were seen at the football match on the glorious 11th displaying the Wanderers' colors. We have yet to learn whether the meeting has had its desired effect.

"You wore a full beard last year, Mr. T-ttr-e."

"Yes, I did."

"After Christmas, wasn't it?"

(Referring to note book,) No! I began November 24th and shaved April 29th. I always make a note of such important things."

A FORLORN Traveller, who gave Unmistakable Evidence of having lingered too long over the Jovial Bowl, strolled one day into a Famous Place of Instruction. The Wicked Students immediately endeavored to pull his Nether Limbs. (This is a metaphor.) The Poor, Corned Wayfarer looked vainly around for Sympathetic Glances. At last he espied One clad in a Close Vest and a Ministerial Expression. In Accents of Distress he enquired of him where he might obtain an Audience with the Head of the Institution. "Know, O Man with the Jag on," said the Noble Youth, "that the Don is lecturing at present, you will have to wait an Hour." Then with Fine, Reproving Scorn, "sw-ERVING" round to his Companions he said: "You are at liberty to continue allowing the Breath to escape your Lips with a Harsh, Sibilant Sound, *ad infinitum*. The Traveller is a Man as well as you." It is needless to add that this Highly Toned Moral Lesson has already become a Mighty Influence for good, even among some almost Hopeless Cases in the Sophomore Class.

A Freshman had a little cane,
It's head was made of go'd,
And everywhere that Freshman went
The cane went too, I'm told.

It followed him to College once,
Which was against the rule,
The Sophomores began to grin
At such a little fool.

"What makes you love the cane so much?"
They of him did enquire,

"I value it, not from its intrinsic worth, tho' by the way it cost \$45, but from its Hallowed Associations."

All went well until one day the Freshman left the cane, together with its Hallowed Associations, in a place to which the Sophs. had access. Foolish deed! when a little later he looked for it, he looked in vain, the cane was gone, also the Hallowed Associations.

Then he turned up his collar and buttoned his coat,
Clinched tight his small fists, and cleared his small throat,
Stood up on his hind-legs, raved and swore in the air,
Called the Sophomore pet names and tore out his hair,
Clasped his hands, yelled and howled, any noise bad or good,
Till emotion o'ercame him, he wept where he stood."

But finding his tears fruitless he determined to make a "*coup d'état*."
Let the muse tell it in her own words:

The Freshman to the p'lice court bound,
Cried, "P'liceman do not tarry!
And I'll give thee a silver pound
Sometime before I marry."

"Now who be you, would take me out
This dark and stormy weather?"
"I'm Robinson," he loud did shout,
All trembling like a feather.

"The Sophs have swiped my pretty cane,
It's gone, I know not whither;
Is why I have come hither."

The policeman, however, refused to interfere. Nor would the college authorities, strange to relate, put their oar in. In his extremity

the Freshman appealed to the honesty of the Sophs. themselves:

"Bring back, bring back!" he cried, "my cane,"
For I'm it's right possessor,
It's loss has caused me inward pain,
I'll pardon the transgressor."

At this point the conscience of the Soph. who had stolen the cane, began to trouble him. He tried to soothe the "still, small voice" in volumes of tobacco smoke, but it would not be soothed. At last he could stand it no longer, and late one night he crept along the pas-"SEGE WICK"edly turning over the spittoons to relieve his feelings, and deposited the cane, Hallowed Associations, and a warning note, in the bell-room. But the end *was* not yet:

Two reckless "Laws"
Spit on their paws,
With stern determination;
Secured the stick,
Decided quick
On its extermination.

But milder counsel prevailed. The "Laws" decided to leave the cane in the care of one of the Professors. Accordingly they hurried to his house, and having placed the cane so that it would fall inward when the door was opened, rang the bell and departed hurriedly.

Latest advices state that the Professor is looking for the culprits with a knotted Greek root in his hand, and an angry expression on his brow. Perhaps he may find some more "Willie Drews" in the college. The end is not yet!

Personals.

J. D. MILLER, Freshman of '91-2, is taking Arts at Queen's College, Kingston.

JACK MCKENZIE has gone to Edinboro'. According to the latest news he is undecided between Arts and Medicine.

MISS SARA ARCHIBALD, B. A., '91, was in the college last week. The English Class Room presented a strong attraction, and she attended one of Dr. MacMechan's excellent lectures in Senior English.

JOSEPH J. DOYLE, Sophomore of 1892-3, is studying medicine and meditating Henry Georgeism and theoretical prohibition at McGill; while here Joe was of a very impractical and visionary walk and conversation, and it is hard for a mere mortal to picture to himself this idealist actually applying himself to a scientific course of study.

KENNETH GRANT TREMAINE WEBSTER, B. A., '91, is applying himself to English at Harvard. Webster was, when at Dalhousie, a man of many parts, he was a common figure in the class room, the reading room, the gymnasium, the football field, and at his books. We hope, however, that the seductions of the manly game, as played in New England, will not prevail on him.

ALEXANDER FRASER, B. A., '89, appeared a day or two ago in the college, bearing carefully before him his cheerful smile, which, by the

way, is a formidable rival to that which accompanies the "genial George." He is to deliver some lectures in Psychology in the Ladies' College. It will be very difficult for the ladies to pay close attention to the learned remarks of such a fascinating youth.

New Books.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND DEMOGRAPHY. By Ed. F. Willoughby, M.D. (Lond.), pp. xvi. and 509. Macmillan & Co., London and New York, 1893. Price 4/6.

In the preface, Dr. Willoughby says that "the present work, though under a different title, is in fact a third edition, greatly enlarged and improved, of the *Principles of Hygiene*, which was published by Messrs. Collins in 1884 and 1888 in their series of 'Advanced Science Text-books.'" The thoroughly scientific character of this book is such as one would expect from a distinguished graduate in medicine of the University of London, who holds from the same university a diploma in State Health, and also a diploma in Public Health from the University of Cambridge, and who has had "long and practical experience as physician sanitarian and school manager!" "I have," he says, "endeavoured throughout so to combine scientific accuracy with the popular treatment of personal health and social problems, as to render the work a clear and comprehensive manual of the Principles and Practice of Public Health, equally adapted to the purposes of the medical man, the student, the teacher, and the general reader."

The first four chapters have for their subjects, the Health of Man, of the House, of the City, of the People. The topics of the chapter, "The Health of Man," are Dietetics, Clothing and Personal Hygiene, Habits, Exercise, Rest, &c. The chapter on the Ventilation, Heating, Lighting, and General Sanitary Arrangements of the House is copiously illustrated. The same may be said of the sections on the Water Supply and Drainage of the City. The most important section in the chapter on "The Health of the People," is that on Preventible Diseases. Elsewhere he says, "All disease is unnatural, and is, or ought to be, preventible; but the term is conventionally applied to those diseases which, arising directly or indirectly from insanitary conditions, or being propagated by infection, are more under the control of the State and society, and amenable to sanitary regulations." In the section mentioned, the kinds and character of such diseases, their causes, the ways and means of infections, and the means by which they are prevented, are discussed.

Attention should be called to the section on School Hygiene, and especially to the discussion of the best way of lighting the school room. It is interesting to note that, in Dr. Willoughby's opinion, the "best arrangement for warming and ventilating" the school room is "the

one adopted in Canadian schools." His severe condemnation of the "Requirements of the 'Code' for Elementary Schools" in England, is based on extensive observation of the evil effects produced in the physical and mental health of the pupils. "Home lessons," he says, "should never be imposed on children under, say twelve or perhaps eleven years of age, and up to fourteen or fifteen years not more than two hours should be thus employed. Evening work is doubly hurtful to the brains of children, and sooner or later affects their health in one way or another. They sleep sounder after boisterous play, but are wakeful and liable to headaches, loss of appetite, and so on, after evening study." The "higher education of girls," when carried on under the pressure of competition and examinations, is severely condemned, because it subjects them to the greatest strain, physical and mental, just at the time they are physically least able to bear it. "Though in this age of competition it may be unavoidable, I do not hesitate to assert that study under compulsion, and the exacting requirements of university degrees, especially of those which, like the London B. A., demand simultaneous proficiency in a number of subjects, are ill-suited to the female constitution. So far as possible freedom and spontaneity should be the ruling principles of the education of a girl." He would delay the higher education of girls so that they should not be subjected to the strain and pressure of close study and examinations until they have arrived at maturity. "For," he says, "the best work of women in the past has been undertaken after twenty years of age." One might remark that perhaps the favourable effects of collegiate education for women in Canada are in part due to the fact that the average age of the female students has been higher than that of the male.

In the chapter on "Demography" Dr. Willoughby presents the reader with an elaborate discussion of the various ways of estimating the rate of the increase of population, and the effects of the different causes which affects the birth and death rates. This chapter includes very valuable tables of statistics of birth and death rates in different countries, and at different periods, and from different causes. The chapter on "Meteorology" also contains in addition to descriptions of the different meteorological facts, several tables of statistics. The closing chapter contains an enumeration of the acts and provisions relating to public health in Great Britain and Ireland. The book is supplied with a full index.

GEOMETRY OF CONICS. An Elementary Treatise. By Asutosh Mukhopadhyah, M.A., F.R.S.E. Pp. 184. London and New York. Macmillan & Co.

This book abounds in exercises. Every proposition is made the subject of several exercises, sometimes as many as twenty. Attention should be called to the diagrams where a dark background with white lines takes the place of white background and black lines.

THERE is no publication in this country that appears with the same regularity, and with the same amount of information, as the well known "Belcher's Almanack." The issue for 1894 is just out, and, like all the other issues since 1824, the year this work was established, it is replete with the most valuable information on all manner of subjects. No man in this country, no matter what his occupation, can afford to be without Belcher's Almanack.

Law Department.

ADVOCACY VINDICATED.

SOMEONE has said: "The war with crime, the war with sin, the war with death; law, theology and medicine, are the three greatest occupations of man." We, who as lawyers have chosen to battle with crime, must be ready to justify our tactics. Everyone concedes the truth of Archbishop Hooker's oft-quoted eulogy: "Of law no less can be said than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the spheres; all things in heaven and earth do her reverence; the greatest as needing her protection, the meanest as not afraid of her power." But while they do so, many persons are inclined to concur in opinion with the old Canonists who, at the Council of Mufti in A.D. 1090, determined that it was impossible, with a safe conscience, to follow the profession of the law. Those, who have not made themselves familiar with the doctrine of advocacy, cherish the idea that a conscientious lawyer should not undertake the defence of any cause which he does not think to be right. That this idea is ill-founded, we shall attempt to show. It is a maxim of natural equity that everyone shall be heard in his own cause, and shall not be condemned until heard. The law presumes the prisoner innocent, and guilt must be proved against him before punishment can be inflicted. The prisoner, although guilty, has the right to cross-examine witnesses, test the truth of evidence, and bring forward everything that can be fairly adduced in his favor. These are the rights which, if he were able, he is entitled to exercise; but, under our complicated court procedure and intricate rules of evidence, a prisoner unversed in law, would be in a most helpless predicament; powerless either to state his case or make good his defence. Hence, the practise of an advocate is absolutely necessary to the administration of substantial justice. Strictly speaking, client and counsel stand upon the same foundation. Let the circumstances against the prisoner be ever so atrocious, it is still the duty of his advocate, in whom a sacred confidence is rested, to see that his client is convicted, if at all, only according to that law which has been established as the best safe-guard of the liberty of the people; to see that the sentence is no greater than the gravity of the offence would warrant. If counsel should refuse to come to his aid, then advocacy would be annihilated and the reign of injustice and oppression commence. What right has counsel to assume the office of a judge, and pronounce upon the justice of a cause before hearing both sides? On one occasion, Sir William Forks

said to Dr. Johnson, that "he thought an honest lawyer should never undertake a cause which he was satisfied was not a just one." "Sir," said Johnson, "the justice or injustice of the cause is to be decided by the judge. If lawyers were to undertake no causes till sure they were just, a man might be precluded altogether from a trial of his claim, though, were it judiciously examined, it might be a very just one." This point cannot be better illustrated than by a celebrated passage in a speech of Lord Erskine, when at the Bar. He had been retained to defend the infamous Thomas Paine for a libel contained in one of his works, and was in consequence, subjected to very severe strictures and censure for defending a man so hated. He thus vindicated the general rights of advocacy: "But, with regard to myself, every man within hearing at this moment—nay, the whole of England—have been witnesses to the calumnious clamour which, by every art, has been raised and kept against me. In every place where business or pleasure collects men together, day after day *my* name and character have been the topic of injurious reflection. And for what? Only for not having shrunk from the discharge of a duty which no personal advantage recommended, and which a thousand difficulties repelled. But, gentlemen, I have no complaint to make against the printers of those libels, and even against their authors. The greater part of them, hurried, perhaps, away by honest prejudices, may have believed they were serving their *country* by rendering *me* the object of its suspicion and contempt; and if there have been among them, others who have mixed in it from personal malice and unkindness, I thank God I can forgive them also. Little, indeed, did they know me who thought that such calumnies would influence my conduct. *I will forever, at all hazards, assert the dignity, independence and integrity of the English Bar, without which, impartial justice, the most valuable part of the English Constitution, can have no existence.* From the moment that any advocate can be permitted to say, that he *will* or *will not* stand between the crown and the subject arraigned in the court where he daily sits to practice, from that moment the liberties of England are at an end. If the advocate refuses to defend, from what *he may think* of the charge, or of the defence, he assumes the character of the judge, nay, he assumes it before the hour of judgment; and, in proportion to his rank and reputation, puts the heavy influence of, perhaps, a mistaken opinion into the scale against the accused, in whose favor the benevolent principle of English law makes all presumptions, and which commands the very judge to be his counsel." H.

THE thanks of the Law Students is due to the officials of the Distribution Office Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for two copies of Journals of the Senate for 1893, and a copy of the Census Report for 1890-91.

PROCEDURE.

"SHALL we have a course of lectures in procedure?" is the question in reference to which I wish to say a few things. I apprehend there are few persons in this day who would attempt to ignore the great benefits to be derived from a collegiate training in any branch of the arts or sciences, or in any profession or calling; and that there are few students who would for one moment think of pursuing their studies, unguided and unaided by any training school and in their own promiscuous ways, were it at all possible for them to avail themselves of a proper course. That this applies, without discrimination of subjects will, I think, be conceded. Those of us who have placed ourselves under the protection of our Alma Mater in the past, know what this means; but, while we look with pride upon the splendid course of lectures in the common law, which are being delivered in Dalhousie, we cannot but think that the entire absence of any definite and intelligible instruction in procedure, by means of which we are to apply the principles of the common law in the courts, is a serious defect in the course, and a mistake which should be remedied at the earliest moment. To attempt to sail the boat without a rudder is certainly undesirable, and I apprehend our honored Dean realised this principle years ago, for in his address at the convocation of the University in 1883, we find him saying: "In our larger towns where numbers of our law students are congregated together, with what help they render each other in their clubs, their access to good libraries, their opportunities of visiting the courts, the difficulties of unguided study are not so great; but to the student in the small country town, without books, without any help from discussions with fellow students, with little guidance from the barrister with whom the student is articulated, with the most unsuitable books in his hand, with rare chances of looking into a court of justice, nothing can be considered more discouraging than the four lean and dismal years of articulated clerkship"; and it is needless to add we think he is quite correct.

The question is, why should this apply to the other branches, and not to procedure? Various reasons have been given, and other law schools have been pointed out as precedents, where a course of lectures in procedure is alleged to have been a failure. Let us examine briefly. In schools like Harvard, where students gather together from nearly every state in the Union, and many from Canada and elsewhere, it is quite obvious that to teach those branches, which were not common to all the states, would be unwise, and where the procedure differs, as it does in nearly every state, it is quite obvious that the attempt to give a course in procedure would be at least a partial failure. We have no such condition of things here. The school is attended chiefly by

Nova Scotia students, with a few from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and some other places in the Dominion, and an occasional student from outside the Dominion. To all students from every part of the Dominion, the practice in the Admiralty courts is common, and is regulated by the Admiralty rules and practice, applying to every Province. Here then the objection must fall. Again, in 1884, the courts of Nova Scotia adopted, section for section, the English Judicature Act, save those portions relating to particular laws which are not in force in this Province, and since that time the practice of our courts has been that of the English courts, save as above pointed out, and the decisions of the English courts have been used by us, and have governed our decisions. Dalhousie is not a local college, but the boys of Nova Scotia have patronized her liberally, and the result has been that the great majority of the law students are Nova Scotian. So far then, the objection as against the Judicature Act, is a very weak one.

But, it is said, if we introduce a course of lectures in procedure, which will only be of value to Nova Scotia students, this would be unfair to the other students, and would give an apparent foundation to the canvas that this is a local college. This, we think, is a very small difficulty, and easily got rid of. We do not ask that a course of lectures in procedure be made a part of the regular course to be taken by every student, but we ask, and we think we do so consistently, that it be made a special course for those students to whom it will be of value, and that those students alone pay for it. That, I apprehend, will answer the second objection.

We have also to consider that, in principle, the practice in the courts of P. E. Island, is very much like the English courts, and many of the English decisions under the Judicature Act apply and are cited and followed in the courts of that Province. It is also reasonable to suppose that New Brunswick will, in the near future, adopt the English procedure, for by so doing they would enhance the value of the English reports very much, and the indications are all in that direction.

There remains one other branch of procedure, namely, procedure under the Crown Rules. In respect to this, we simply ask that it go in with the other two branches of procedure, in order that those who wish to take it may do so and pay for it. A large number of cases of various kinds are regulated by these rules, and the class of cases regulated by them is almost the first business the young Nova Scotia lawyer gets to do.

In conclusion, we ask that the principles of these three branches of procedure be presented to us in an orderly and intelligent course of lectures, extending over two or even the three years, as may seem most advisable, wherein we shall be taught how to go to work when we go to our various offices.

AGITATOR.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

The House met as usual November 4th, with the treasury benches occupied by a new government, composed as follows:

Hon. A. F. McDonald.....Premier.
 " H. C. Borden.....Minister of Justice.
 " D. Finlayson.....Minister of Public Works.
 " G. S. Inman.....Secretary of State.

After the usual routine of business the following resolution was read:

"That in view of the growing importance of Canada as a nation, and the increasing extent of her trade with foreign nations, that it is expedient to obtain the necessary powers to enable Her Majesty the Queen, through her representative the Governor-General, upon the advice of his ministers, to appoint an agent to negotiate commercial treaties with other British possessions, or with foreign states, subject to the prior or subsequent approval of the Parliament of Canada;

"That it is further desirable that communications be opened with Her Majesty's government, with a view to perfecting such an arrangement."

Premier McDonald moved the resolution in a lengthy and exhaustive speech. He shewed that the present mode of making treaties was too round-about and tedious; that Canada as a rising nation was quite competent to deal with her own foreign affairs; and that Great Britain had frequently recognized this right by appointing Canadian statesmen on commissions that were dealing with matters in which we were interested.

Finlayson (Arichat) seconded the resolution.

Outhit (Annapolls) thought the government were trying to sweep away all the ties that bind us to the Mother Country, and that our method of negotiating treaties was expeditious enough for all practical purposes.

The debate was continued by Loggie (Northumberland), Scott (Colchester), McVicker (Cape Breton), and Inman (Charlottetown), in favour of the resolution; and McCart (Acadia Mines) against it. On a vote being taken, the resolution was carried by a majority of 8.

November 11th saw the fullest house of the session. Most of the boys were intoxicated with joy on account of the foot-ball victory, and had come thither to the Mock Parliament to dissipate their over-flowing spirits. At 8 o'clock sharp Speaker Robertson arrived with "May" under his arm, and forthwith the house proceeded to business.

Williams (Trinidad), was brought to task by the hon. member for Pictou (East), for not having introduced a resolution, of which he had given notice a few nights previous. A constitutional question then arose as to the relations between Trinidad

and Nova Scotia, which was ably handled by our constitutional lawyers.

The business of the House was now suspended for a few moments while the speaker appointed a Deputy-Sergeant-at-arms, to take charge of a contingent of Y. M. C. A. men in the lobby who were evidently "celebrating" the success of the *tiger stripes*.

One of the most interesting features of the session was a "passage of arms" between the speaker and a certain hon. member, in which the latter was completely *floored*.

The Secretary of State moved a resolution to the following effect: that it would be in the interest of the Maritime Provinces to secede from the Dominion of Canada, and form a separate confederacy.

Before there was time for any discussion, the hour of closing arrived, and the Premier informed the House that it was his intention to resign. This was strongly opposed on all sides, and on a vote being taken, it was found that the government possessed the confidence of the House by a majority of 20.

The Premier thanked the House for confidence reposed in him and his government, and after announcing the following appointments, laid his resignation on the table.

IRVING, Duke of Buctouche;
 SCOTT, Chaplain of the Govt. Institutions at Dorchester;
 KEEFLER, Caretaker of the Lunenburg Court House;
 MCLEOD, Sir Knight of the Bed Chamber;
 MCCART, Earl of Colchester;
 Speaker ROBERTSON, Knight of the Garter;
 MOSELY, Comptroller of the Gowrie Mines.

MOOF COURT.

Oct. 28, 1893.

BELLEVEAU QUARRY CO. vs- J. G. SMITH.

Appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Counsel for appellant, E. E. HEWSON, J. H. VICKERY; for respondent, WM. L. PAYZANT, L. B. CROSBY.

This was a case of fraudulent assignment by a debtor. The deed of assignment, *inter alia*, contained clauses setting out, the preference of creditors; and, the balance of the trust fund, if any, after paying such creditors, to be handed over to the debtor.

Counsel for respondent relied principally on *Whitman v. Union Bank*, a Nova Scotia case, and *Bank of Toronto v. Eccles*, cases very similar to that on appeal.

WELDON, C. J., gave judgment for appellants, considering all three points raised in defense, were illegal and fraudulent under Statute 13, Elizabeth, Chapter 5.

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

Before WELDON, J.

ROBERTSON v. DOMINION S. S. COMPANY.

Plaintiff shipped a quantity of iron on defendant's steamship, and took a bill of lading containing these words; "loss or damage resulting from * * leakage, breakage, rust, decay, frost, rain, injury to or soiling of wrappers or packages, however caused, * * excepted. The goods to be taken from alongside by the consignee immediately the vessel is ready to discharge, or otherwise they will be landed by the master and deposited at the expense of the consignee, and at his risk of fire, loss, injury in the warehouse provided for that purpose at the company's wharf at Halifax, or sent to the public store, as the collector at the port of Halifax shall direct."

The steamship proceeded, on her arrival in port, to the railway wharf, and in order to get at goods to be there discharged, the plaintiff's goods were taken out and deposited in a shed on a wharf. Plaintiff was aware of the arrival of the ship, and paid the freight but could not obtain delivery at the railway wharf, as the approach was unfit for teams, and the agent of the ship afterwards sent the goods in a lighter to Corbett's wharf. The goods were injured by rain, either on the railway wharf or in the shed. One of the plaintiff's witnesses gave evidence, not objected to, that a clerk of the agent for defendants had stated to him the goods had come out of the ship in the rain. And the judge who tried the cause, without a jury, found that the goods had been damaged in being landed and gave judgment for plaintiff.

Held by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, (WEATHERBE, J., *dissentiente*), that the landing of the goods at the railway wharf did not discharge the defendants, and that defendants were liable, notwithstanding the exceptions in the bill of lading, for the injury to the goods by rain, whether caused in the act of landing, or from the drippings of the shed, over which the plaintiff had no control.

Appellants contended that there had been a proved delivery of the iron, and that even if there had not been a delivery of the iron, that the defendants were not liable under the express terms of the bill of lading, for the injury, even although caused by the negligence of the defendants; *Norman v. Birmingham*, 25 Q. B. D.

Respondent's counsel argued that there had been no delivery of the plaintiff's iron, and that the defendants had been guilty of negligence.

The decision of the court below was reversed and judgment given for appellants with costs.

A. F. MACDONALD and R. MCILREITH for appellant. S. G. ROBERTSON and C. P. FULLERTON for respondent.

REGINA }
v. }
WASON. }

NOV. 3RD, 1893.

Before WELDON, C. J.

This was an appeal from the Ontario Supreme Court, refusing to quash a conviction under 51 Vict., ch. 32, (O.) entitled, "An Act to provide against frauds in the supplying of milk to cheese or butter manufactories."

The counsel for the defendant contended that the Act on which the conviction was based was *ultra vires* the Ontario Legislature, as dealing with criminal law, which by section 91, sub-section 27, of the B. N. A. Act is assigned exclusively to the Dominion Parliament.

WELDON, C. J., gave judgment quashing the conviction.

R. W. CROWE and L. A. LOVITT for the Crown. R. H. GRAHAM and H. W. DEW. KING for defendant.

LAW SCHOOL FACETIE.

"MATINEE for children at 3 p. m., Saturday." Don't forget Mr. M.

IF the shoe fits wear it, that is, if you can find it. The librarian's search was a bootless one, though Jerry got on the *scent* and traced it to Fullerton.

KEEFLER is getting out a new geography. From specimen sheets of the forthcoming we cull this gem. "The chief industry of Lunenburg is Sawmills."

THE law in New Brunswick must differ from that in N. S., as the counsel from Buctouche discoursed most learnedly on "acts contributory to his own negligence."

B. A. from "St. Francis Xavier." "If your Lordship is satisfied with the state of the law on that subject I will proceed with the argument." His Lordship smiles.

DURING the drive around town, given by the Dalhousie football team to the Acadians, a procession of girls was met. A prominent Acadian footballist thought it would be a large joke to give the Dalhousie *cheer*. He accordingly shouted with all his living power, but, oh horror! when he found that it was a contingent from the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

"After the Ball."

Court opened with a full chorus, "Shatter the Windows." Following is the docket:

W-A-G: Sober and disorderly, refusing to fight on the street. Sent to Home of the Guardian Angel for 3 mos.

SATAN: Assaulting a young divinity student. 3 months in Bighead.

L—T: Escaped from the Home of the Good *Shepherd*. Sent back to finish his term with 3 mos.

M—Y: Found by Loggie on a doorstep. Sent to The Infant's Home.

K—R: Rose to a point of order and was given a chance.

MC—D: Found at a late hour in bad company. Could not give a satisfactory account of himself and was remanded till further evidence be heard.

AL—N: Found with TWO cigars in his possession. Swore it was his first offence. Ordered to take the "Gold Cure."

McL—: Charged with petty larceny. It was testified that he had left his boarding house and had taken the poker with him. Charlie was shy and the judge ordered him to vote.

H—D: Up for raising a mob, but having made it appear that he was a victim of circumstances he was given a chance. (Here are some of the circumstances. * * *)

CABMAN: Discharging firearms on the street, (convicted on the evidence of Satan, who swore he heard the report of the GUNN, fired, as he thought, from the cab window.) Proved beyond doubt that the GUNN was "loaded." Remanded.

S—T: Found smoking a cigarette under suspicious circumstances. When asked for a sample of his breath he refused. Ordered to take the pledge.

I—G: Destroying property. Policeman swore he found him attempting to break a *small keg*.

B—w : Assaulting W—s in the Library "without reasonable or probable cause." Fined a bushel of apples and ordered to attend the Y. M. C. A.

MC—Y : Found unconscious on ——— street. On regaining his senses said he had been fired out a three story window. Sent home.

PERSONALS.

GEORGE G. PATTERSON, M. A., LL. B., was in the city recently as *chaperaon* of the New Glasgow Football Team. We are always glad to see friends of Dalhousie, but it gives us special pleasure to welcome such a benefactor of the University as this genial barrister of Pictou County.

H. H. MUNROE, LL. B., of last year's graduating class, paid us a visit a few days since, when in town for the purpose of being admitted to the bar. Harry is looking well and will remain at his home in Yarmouth for the coming winter at least, and whether he will be claimed by the wild and woolly West" will be a matter for future consideration.

VINCENT J. PATON, LL. B., also made us a call and reports the firm of Wade & Paton, Bridgewater, to be increasing in worldly goods, wisdom, and clients in a degree much to be envied. Mr. Paton is to be congratulated upon the excellent alliance he has formed, and the wishes of the GAZETTE are for his continued prosperity.

Medical Department.

A CHANGE which cannot but commend itself to all has been made this season, by which a special course of instruction is given in physical diagnosis and the application of splints and bandages. This, in conjunction with the usual clinics, forms a very valuable and instructive course of study, and we would congratulate the Faculty upon their wisdom in taking this step. The course of lectures is given by Dr. M. B. A. Smith, who has just returned from visiting the hospitals of New York and London.

It is a matter for congratulation with the students of the first year that the custody of the *bones* has passed out of the hands of the redoubtable janitor.

No more will we be called upon to exercise the most statesman-like diplomacy, together with a most Job-like patience when wishing to "take out a bone." Nor will we dread to meet him of the rolling eye and extended finger with the direful orders to "bring back that bone." Henceforth lectures in Anatomy will be held in the new class-room which is much more conveniently situated, in some respects, than the present room. It has also

been announced that new material is being furnished this department through the generosity of the Professor of Anatomy and of the College authorities.

It seems unfortunate that the efforts put forth in the direction of having the Chemistry class held on Mondays, as announced in the time table, instead of Tuesdays, as has been found necessary, have proved fruitless. Many of the class reside at a considerable distance from the College, and the necessity of their being idle from ten until twelve on Tuesdays is very annoying. As the efforts of getting to the College at ten is about equal to that of an earlier hour, we can consider that three hours or more are unnecessarily spent. As a suggestion merely, it would be much better if the time-table could be arranged differently at least after the Christmas vacation.

AN INNOVATION.

WE have had something new, bran, span, new. A few days ago a notice was posted on the bulletin board to the effect that Mr. ——— of the firm of ——— would give a "practical demonstration of the method by which starch is converted into sugar," in the lecture room of our college at 3 p.m., Friday 17th inst. At the appointed hour the room was well filled by students, eager, as all medical students are, to add to their store of knowledge. The Secretary of the Faculty was present, but he did not consider it worth while to introduce the learned lecturer. At the outset the lecturer stated that he would show how starch was converted into sugar. To do this he had a solution of starch, Tr. Iodine, and several patent medicines. By adding the Tr. Iodine to the solution of starch he showed the beautiful blue precipitate. This was interesting as it recalled to our minds the experiments of days gone by. The test is a comparatively new one having been discovered shortly after the flood.

He then read what he termed a lecture, but which was nothing more nor less than a patent medicine advertisement. He showed, or rather attempted to show, how the particular medicine, for which, we presume, he is an agent, excelled all others of the kind, and wound up by quoting eminent medical authority to back his statements. A sample was then passed round for inspection. That was all. Were we not taught in our early years how starch is converted into sugar, we would, in spite of the *learned lecture*, still be in gross darkness on the subject. From whence he came we know not; whither he goeth we know not; how he came we know not.

If the Medical College or any member of the College was benefited financially or otherwise by his appearance, we cheerfully repress the anger which we feel at being lectured (?) to by one who gave no evidence of any knowledge of the subject on which he was supposed to speak, but whose sole object appeared to be to advertise a patent medicine. We have not mentioned the man's name nor that of his medicine, as we do not intend that the GAZETTE shall give him a free advertisement.

MEDICAL BRIEFS.

"BRAVO, bravo, Doctor."

A NEW name for an old process—Anastomosing.

GREAT *Scott M—u—n—r—o*, there's no need to blush so.

"I HAVE seen that young fellow with the black moustache lots of times before."

TWO members of the Three-of-a-Kind Club were badly left one evening. The other fellow knew a mouse's tail when he saw it.

WHO tied up my gloves?" was the question asked by an indignant lady student at the V. G. Hospital. Mac. of course.

STUDENT in Anatomy : The bone broke off there, sir !

Prof.: Ah ! and you broke off where the bone did.

"EXCUSE me, but is this Miss Lewis?"

Alas, Steve, that was a bad case of mistaken identity.

THE Freshies recently immortalized themselves by quarreling as to which of their number should bind up a brusied limb at the Dispensary—Poor patient.

DR. D—L—Y thinks one of the Profs. decidedly off in his comparison of animal and vegetable cells. The same loquacious Freshie takes exception to the grammar and composition of Heath's Practical Anatomy.

PROF. in Chemistry : Why do we paint this wire ?

Dr. D—l—y (Sir Oracle of 1st year): To keep it from rusting, of course.

Prof.: Pardon me, sir, we do not use such unprofessional language in this room.

NURSE at V. G. Hospital to presuming student : "Patients are not allowed to wash their hands in here." We hope the young lady has recovered from the shock caused by that withering look of scorn which replied, "I would have you to understand I am a fourth year medical."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

D. C. Ross, V. E. Coffin, J. F. McCurdy, \$2.00 each ; J. D. MacKay, W. H. Smith, M. F. Grant, J. A. Benoit, D. Cock, Geo. Coffin, Geo. Ross, A. W. MacKay, Miss L. A. Davidson, A. Ross, George Arthur, Prof. Murray, M. Cummings, W. D. Ross, W. Chamberlain, Chas. W. Ward, R. McGregor, P. M. Macdonald, Miss E. M. Goodwin, Rev. H. Dickie, J. S. M. Morrison, — Aitken, W. O. Farquharson, A. Smith, Miss Cummings, Miss Baker, \$1.00 each.

Ten numbers of the GAZETTE are issued every Winter by the students of Dalhousie College and University.

TERMS.

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