

# THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

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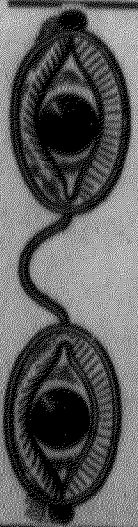
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# The Dalhousie Gazette.

"ORA ET LABORA."

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## JESUIT RELATIONS.

THE GAZETTE has very much pleasure in emphasizing the sentiment voiced in Mr. Patterson's letter in another column. His lucid article makes it altogether unnecessary for us to enter into details regarding the work itself, or its importance. To quote our valued correspondent: "Dalhousie must have it." Must. No weaker word can receive consideration. The "Jesuit Relations" is certainly one of the world's important historical works. It pours a stream of clear light upon a continent—our continent; and that at the moment of its greatest interest to the historian.

How can this important publication be secured for Dalhousie? As a class memorial it would simply outshine anything hitherto attempted. However, as Mr. Patterson observes, \$210 is a much larger sum than the average class could raise in its graduating year; and no class would care to "go shares" in a memorial. But, as the full amount need not be raised for five years inasmuch as only 12 vols. a year are to be published payable as issued, a resolute loyal class would not find very great

difficulty in placing those sixty valuable volumes on our shelves. Immediate action is imperative. A few volumes have been already published. The edition consists of 750 sets. Orders should be sent in at once, then the books can be paid for as published. If the money is assured, payable as need be, then the books may be ordered at once. If sixty individuals will agree to pay \$3.50 each, the books are ours. Students! Friends! Dalhousie must have it.

WE shall doubtless be pardoned if in the present issue we cast a glance backward. There is much in our history which demands presentation, and much that will repay repetition. It cannot be said that Dalhousians are as intimately acquainted with Alma Mater's story as it would be commendable for them to be. Excuses may be at hand. Our merits, whatever they may be, are not and have not been advertised by any particular church or sectarian organization. If this seems a loss, we do not wish it otherwise. We are passionately proud of our freedom, and fervently pray that our beloved University may never pass under sectarian control. We do not anticipate such a catastrophe. It is an impossibility.

Our confidence is based partly on the measure of support accorded to us in the past. In the short space of ten years the number of students in attendance at Dalhousie has more than doubled. The following figures are eloquent, full of meaning and of promise.

NO. OF STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE AT DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY.

Session.	
1888—1889.....	154
1889—1890.....	159
1890—1891.....	232
1892—1892.....	252
1892—1893.....	239
1893—1894.....	274
1894—1895.....	291
1895—1896.....	311
1896—1897.....	325

AN exchange, in a recent editorial entitled, "Our Maritime Universities," credits Mount Allison with 275 students, and proceeds to point out, that, from the standpoint of attendance Mt. Allison is the leading university in the maritime provinces. The writer further labors to correct what he calls "an impression that Dalhousie enjoyed that distinction." To be perfectly fair, we should perhaps add that the writer in question expresses a doubt as to the accuracy of his own statistics, viz: "If the 275 students credited to Mount Allison are all college students as distinguished from students merely attending the academy, it is to be congratulated on the primacy it has achieved over the educational institutions that have been much more favored."

Dalhousie has nothing but kindest feelings for Mount Allison. That that institution would care to be exalted at the expense of truth we do not believe. If the editor in question will but contrast the numbers 325 and 275—the latter is his own plus his reservation—he will see that, from the standpoint he has chosen, Dalhousie is the leading university in the maritime provinces.

The students attending Dalhousie for the present session are divided among the different faculties as follows:—

ARTS.

	Under Grad.	General.	Total.
Grad. Students.....	—	—	7
Fourth.....	33	5	38
Third.....	26	14	40
Second.....	38	13	51
First.....	32	24	56
			192

SCIENCE.

Grad. Students.....	—	—	4
Fourth.....	2	1	3
Third.....	1	1	2
Second.....	1	4	5
First.....	2	10	12
			26

LAW.

Third.....	14	Fourth.....	6
Second.....	25	Third.....	10
First.....	19	Second.....	11
General.....	4	First.....	18
	62		45

## E LIBRO RUBICUNDO.

*A Struggle  
with a  
Madman.*

About three o'clock in the morning I was sitting all alone in the hall of a hospital for mental diseases. The stillness of the hour was broken only by the rumbling of an occasional passing train, the rustling of the leaves upon the trees in the garden and park near by, or the deep snoring of the patients.

At the time I was reading an article on the life of Lincoln, in the McClure Magazine, but I was suddenly aroused by a piercing yell, which rang through the long hall-way. Just one yell, and no more, pierced that deep silence, but it made me very excited indeed. All the lights being turned out, except the one I used, I lighted a candle and started to find out where the cry came from. I first went to the door of a room in which slept a man over whom I was ordered to keep a "close watch." I quickly opened the door, but, alas! a little too wide. Before I could take the necessary precautions to guard myself, the man, big and powerful, made one jump at me dashed the candle to the floor, and knocking me down, grasped me firmly by the throat. The maniacal look in his eye, and the grinding of his teeth as he said, "Now, I've got you"—"Now, I've got you," were enough to convince me that I had a life and death struggle before me.

The only man that might possibly come to my assistance was the night supervisor, but as he had been on his round a few minutes before I heard the yell, it would be over an hour before he come again. One hour—that might mean death to me. I was almost powerless in the hands of such a strong and resolute man. Indeed, it was only by laboring hard that I could draw my breath, and there was no knowing when he might tighten his hold—a little more and the lamp would soon be extinguished. There flashed through my mind several plans of action. Whatever was to be done must be done quickly. Breathing hard and thinking fiercely, I waited; and luck helped me.

In trying to get into a better position across my body, he unconsciously released my right hand which he had held down with his left. I immediately struck him in the eyes with the open palm. During the time he was obliged to close them, I put my arm around his head and took a firm hold of his nose. On my twisting his head around he was compelled to allow his body to follow. This enabled me to free my left hand. I was weak, and realized fully that the fight was yet to be fought. He still had that wild maniacal look, but he said nothing.

By hard work and very slowly, I succeeded in tipping his body sufficiently over to enable me to rise half-way. Then, by giving his head one unmerciful twist, I got him down on the

floor and myself on top. I immediately grasped his throat and squeezed it as hard as I possibly could without causing any injury—you can do it if you know how. With what strength I had, I did not spare every means to inflict upon him punishment for his attack, with a view, however, of bringing him to understand that I was now master of the situation. Not a few times did I make him struggle for his breath; not a few times did he plead for mercy, and when I thought he understood what I meant, I released my hold and allowed him to get up. Without a word he walked quietly into his room and went to bed. I locked his door and fell into the nearest chair completely exhausted, and so excited, that for months after, I felt the effects of it.

J—— V——

*An  
Unwelcome  
Meeting.*

Three years ago last November, I was staying at my uncle's, which is about fifteen miles from Moncton. One afternoon I took my gun, a twelve bore, and went to the woods to try to get a few partridge. I went about two miles from home along an old mill road, before turning into the woods.

After wandering around for about half an hour, I went back to the road again, intending to watch for partridge on the way home. On coming to where an old logging road turned into the woods, a partridge flew across my path. I fired, but of course missed, as I was taken completely by surprise. However, I walked into the woods along the logging road for about two hundred yards, when suddenly right in front of me, not five yards away, a huge bear rose up from behind some small hemlock brush. That was enough by itself to make one feel peculiar, but the growl that he uttered was enough to frighten one to death. But somehow I did not feel afraid, nor did I lose my presence of mind. I quickly but easily took the cartridge from my gun, and put in another which was charged with large slugs. I did not intend to fire unless I had to, and as I had several times met bears in the woods, I knew how to act. The coming darkness was the only thing that made me think he would attack me, but the only proper action on my part was to take it easy and pay no attention to him. I had my eyes open all the same. The reason Bruin stood his ground was that I had come upon him so suddenly.

As I made a sort of half-circle past him, he backed off into the woods, and it was then that I saw a dead sheep on the ground, and this made my situation worse. I was not a bit frightened, and after a little scheming on my part, I got back to the road. My object was, if the bear attacked me, to blind him with the slugs, and I might even have killed him with good aim.

After reaching the road, I quickened my gait, and just about dark reached home. It was then that I gave away, and as my nerves relaxed, my head felt as though it were being crushed in between two stone walls. That terrible headache, which I can never forget, did not leave me until over a fortnight, and after that it used to come back at times.

A. L. M.

---

DEBT.

It is away back in the reign of Charles II., just after the English people had tried governing themselves without a king and were glad to get their old kingly form of government reestablished, that the history of the national debt of England begins; and the history of the Bank of England may be said to begin with it. The civil wars which were brought to a close when the head of the unfortunate Charles I. fell from the block at Whitehall, were pursued only at great expense to the nation as a nation, and the people found it advantageous to deposit their money with some of the eminent goldsmiths of London for safe keeping. This money-holding made the goldsmiths sort of bankers, and they soon found an investment for it in loans to the national Exchequer on assignment of some branch of the public revenue. When the Dutch war broke out and the hostile fleet surprised every one by sailing unopposed up the Thames after some undecisive actions in the North Sea, the hitherto prompt repayments of the loans ceased as the result of a proclamation from Charles II. forbidding the payment of any money out of the Exchequer due upon existing securities. This would have amounted to repudiation had not the government promised instead to add interest to the capital and to pay again 6 per cent. on the new capital thus formed. The immediate result was the failure of several bankers and of course their customers suffered with them. This order of things was brought about in 1672 and was faithfully kept up until 1683 when the payment of interest was stopped. This looks suspiciously like repudiation but didn't amount to it altogether, as in 1699 an Act was passed to take effect in 1705 providing for the payment of 3 per cent to the public creditors. This act, however, did not provide any relief for the 22 years of lost interest which they suffered.

What gave rise to the Bank of England was this. Five years previous to the date of the Act mentioned, a body of merchants loaned to the government at 8 per cent. the sum of £1,200,000, and received the privilege of incorporation as "The Governor and Company of the Bank of England," by Royal Charter. This grant was for eleven years only, but it has been renewed from time to time since and to-day it is the most trustworthy institution in England. These renewals were made chiefly

because the debt was never paid off, for the government had provided that the charter should expire when the debt was paid, and that they could pay the debt off at any time after 1705 upon giving one year's notice.

At different dates since, the debt has shown substantial increase until the close of the Napoleonic wars when it represented the wealth of a small nation. However, it is now rapidly decreasing. Here is a table showing the increase from time to time:—

1702.....	£16,000,000
1714.....	£54,000,000
1789.....	£55,300,000
1763.....	£146,000,000
1781.....	£267,000,000
1816.....	£885,186,323

The debt given for 1816 (Jan.) is the *nominal* amount of the debt. Adopting the present method of capitalizing the Annuities then outstanding at 3 per cent. stock, the debt would more properly be represented at £900,436,000,—a debt amounting to over £45 per head of population against the present day debt of £14. 06. 8d.

From the year 1793, when the French revolution began, up to the time that the captain of the *Bellerophon* secured Napoleon in 1815, and even until the following year the debt showed a steady increase. But in 1817 taxation was considerably reduced and out of the amount of revenue £1,826,814 was applied to the reduction of the debt. In succeeding years sometimes a larger amount was devoted to this object, sometimes less, with the result that in twenty years considerably over £70,000,000 had been paid off. During the next six decades, bringing us up to the present time, the work has been continued but not so vigorously, £42,882,465 representing the total reduction between the years 1837 and 1896.

There is another means by which a considerable amount is paid off each year, viz., a description of Sinking Fund known as Terminable Annuities. By this they receive from any investor who chooses, a certain amount of 2½ per cent. stock, say £1000, on which he receives £27. 10 a year. In return he receives from the treasury £55 a year for about 20 years. In the twenty years it cancels the £1000 altogether. By this means a very considerable reduction is made in the entire debt. All methods together have reduced the £900,000,000 of 1816 to £652,540,105 in 1896. The absurdity of paying off by borrowing was abandoned in 1829 and only surplus annual revenue is devoted to the purpose. The ability of England to thus discharge it even gradually is a favorable sign compared with the helpless inability of France to do anything less than increase hers. In 1875

France's public debt reached the sum of £900,000,000 and in 1895 progressed to £1,200,000,000, an increase of 25 per cent. In this connection it is interesting to note that only five countries in the world in 1895 owed debts on the decline. These countries were England, India, Germany, Spain and the United States. Their standing is shown in the following table:

Country.	1875.	1895.
France.....	£900,000,000	£1,200,000,000
Great Britain.....	780,000,000	660,000,000
United States.....	440,000,000	339,000,000
Italy.....	390,000,000	505,000,000
Spain.....	375,000,000	279,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	350,000,000	606,000,000
Russia.....	340,000,000	575,000,000
Germany.....	200,000,000	84,000,000
Turkey.....	135,000,000	180,000,000
India.....	130,000,000	127,000,000
Brazil.....	94,000,000	118,000,000
Egypt.....	75,000,000	106,000,000
Portugal.....	69,000,000	153,000,000
Australia.....	46,000,000	240,000,000
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>£4,324,000,000</b>	<b>£5,172,000,000</b>

It is estimated that the entire interest paid on these debts approximates £280,000,000 annually. Money is getting cheaper in good credit countries and consequently a very slight increase relatively has been made in the interest on these debts notwithstanding the increase of £1,000,000,000 in the total of indebtednesses. What this credit means can be seen in the rates charged in some countries. In 1875 Mexico paid 18 per cent., Spain 15 per cent. and Turkey and Peru each 10 per cent. It is remarkable that Spain has reduced her debt in spite of a heavy drain of money to pay interest. Such was the state of things two decades ago. To-day the meaning of good credit is seen in Canada's borrowing at 3 per cent.

To conclude this article, the sum of debts owed by British possessions is about £1,100,000,000. It will be seen in the table that Australia is responsible for a very large per centage of it considering the population. India's is a little less than one-half as large, and together with England's and Australia's make pretty nearly the total. St. Helena, the smallest possession, owes the smallest amount, it being £5,408. Canada's debt is over £60,000,000. England's is of course the largest, but it must be remembered that it was largely incurred to maintain the integrity of the Empire. France with a large debt has little to show for it; England's asset is one-fifth of the known world.

## LIBRARY NOTES.

"*Bibliotheca à Dallusid valde desideratur.*"

—MECANIUS, *Opusc.*, l. xxi. c. iii.

GOOD EXAMPLES.—A gentleman who has already done much for the college, and who would be offended if his name were made public, has given the Librarian one hundred dollars for binding. One batch of books has been already dispatched to the binder's; and more will soon be sent. It looks as if Dalhousie had only to proclaim her needs in order to have good friends come to her help.

Mr. Adam Burns has written from Monaco, stating his intention to donate another collection to Dalhousie. All friends of the college will be glad to learn that Mr. Burns is making steady progress in the recovery of his health. Dalhousie has no truer friend.

The following extracts from a letter of Miss Eliza Ritchie, Ph. D., of Wellesley, need no comment. They are inserted here without her permission, pour encourager les autres: "I have several books by Canadian authors that I should be glad to give to the 'Canadian Corner' of the Dalhousie Library. . . . I am much interested in the Canadian Corner, which ought to have a very good effect in directing the attention of the students to the history and literature of the country." The books promised are all new and interesting; viz., Rand, *Latin and English Hymns*. Carman, *Behind the Auras*. Carman & Hovey, *More Sonys from Vagabondia*. S. F. Harrison, *Pine, Rose and Fleur-de-Lis*. Eaton, *The Church in Nova Scotia*. Bourinot, *The Story of Canada*. Parker, *A Romany of the Snows*.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.—Since our last issue, this society has donated a number of important works on Engineering; namely, Rockwell: *Roads and Pavements in France*; Merriman: *Treatise on Hydraulics, Geodetic Surveying*; Thurston: *Text Book on Materials of Construction*; Bovey: *Hydraulics*; Weisbach: *Mechanics of Engineering and Machinery*, vol. III., sec. I, II.

LACUNE VALDE DEPLENDA.—Seven thousand volumes do not constitute a very large library. That number of properly selected works in each department would make a fair working collection for a college of our size and needs. Even now there are conspicuous gaps on our shelves, gaps deeply to be regretted, gaps which our friends should make good. Under this heading



will be published from time to time, lists of such deficiencies. These are a few to begin with:—

(1) "The Dictionary of National Biography." There are at least two other incomplete sets in the city duplicating ours. We have twenty-five volumes; but nearly double that number have appeared.

(2) "Murray's English Dictionary." We have A., B. It is tolerably complete down to E.

(3) French and German. There is only a handful of texts in this important department. An account of the works on modern languages in Dalhousie would read almost like the famous chapter on snakes in Iceland.

(4) Classics: Aristotle, Poetics, Butcher's; Nichomachean Ethics, Bywater's; Aristophanes, any good edition, no annotated text in the library; Hookham Frère's translation; Aeschylus, Supplices, Tucker; Seven against Thebes, Agamemnon, Verrall; Aschines, contra Ctesiphontem, Simeox; Cicero, Academica, Reid; Select Letters, Watson or Tyrrell; De Oratore III, Wilkins, (I and II. in library), Brutus; Euripides; Herodotus IV-VI, Macan (I-III. in the library); Homer, Odyssey, I-XII, Merry and Riddle; Odyssey, XII-XXIV., Merry; Odyssey, Translation, Butcher & Lang; Iliad, Translation, Lang & Leaf; Horace, Conington, Sir Theodore Martin's translation; "Studies in," by Verrall; Wickham, vol. I. (To complete set.) Juvenal, Satires, Mayor; Translation, Leeper.

**LIBRARY FUND.**—Dalhousie has, alas! no library fund. The students who patriotically fail to pass their examinations and contribute supplementary fees are the only regular benefactors of the library. If everybody would take one supplementary a year we might get some of the more important new books in the various departments, once in a while. The benevolence of graduating classes, and of a few accidental contributors keep a scanty stream of books trickling into our shelves. It ought to be a river like the St. Lawrence, with spring and autumn freshets. For six years we have had no library fund beyond the supplementary fees. Must six more lean years pass before anything is done? Haverford, the Quaker college, the American home of collegiate cricket, is able to spend three thousand dollars a year on her library alone. She educates no more students than Dalhousie, and we do not believe that she educates them any better. The latest news is that she has come into a small trifle of \$800,000. "Sweet is a legacy!" as Byron says. *Non equidem invideo; mirror magis.* Dalhousie has no library fund.

**DUPLICATES.**—Our present system makes no allowance for wear and tear. Dalhousie students read, as they play football,

with genuine Scottish earnestness, and the books suffer, as is meet and right. The Encyclopædia Britannica in *usum Dallusiensium* is probably the shabbiest example of that majestic work to be found in Canada. Part of it is almost read to pieces. It will have to be renewed sooner or later. Again, books like Gosse's Eighteenth Century Literature are thumbed into dissolution. When class after class of fifty consults the same chapters in one book year after year, only one result can follow. At least three copies of such books should be bought at one time. Books must be as reasonable as the great Frederick's soldiers and not expect to live for ever.

#### OUR GRADUATES.

1875.

If the class of '75 was weak numerically, it was strong theologically, as the record shows.

JAMES FITZPATRICK's native heath was Fitzpatrick's Mountain, Pictou Co., but this was a coincidence—history is clear that the mountain was not, named after him. He should have graduated with the class of '72, but lost three sessions between his first and second years. He at most—we were on the point of saying at *all*—times maintained a respectable position in his classes, and captured more than one good prize. He had to undergo four supplementary examinations in one year—we believe this is still the record—but that was because of illness during the term. After graduating in Arts, he studied Theology. He had a long and successful pastorate at Salt Springs, in his own county, and thence was called to a large and prosperous congregation in Underwoods, Ontario. During all the years of his labors in Pictou, his manse had been his alone. At Underwoods it is different—he took Horace Greeley's advice backward—he went West, and married.

LOUIS H. JORDAN was a Halifax boy. He was by odds the most distinguished student of his class, and every year saw prizes fall to him. In his graduating year he won the Governor-General's gold medal, and the class prizes in History, Modern Languages, and Natural Philosophy. The GAZETTE, too, was often indebted to him for interesting contributions. Jordan's student days did not end with his leaving college—indeed they may then be said to have begun. He studied Theology and allied subjects at Princeton, Edinburgh, and at some German Universities, and returned to Halifax to assume the pastorate of St. Andrew's Church. Thence he was translated to Erskine St. Church, Montreal, which he resigned to again pursue his studies at the great institutions of the Old World. A short time ago, he came back to Canada, and was at once called

to a leading Presbyterian church in Toronto. As a preacher and scholar Jordan has few equals in Canada. None among our graduates better represents that ideal type of refined Christian manhood.

ALEXANDER W. McLEOD was the eldest of three brothers educated at Dalhousie. He was a diligent student, and his diligence was rewarded by more than an occasional prize. Among others he won the General Laurie prize for best essay. Like his classmates Fitzpatrick and Jordan, he, too, went into Theology. He has been settled successively at Coldstream, at Durham, and at Thorburn, where he still is. In each of the three congregations of which he has been the pastor, he has done good work that has been owned by the Master he serves. And amid all his labors abundant he has still found time for study. He took his M. A. from Dalhousie, and later obtained a Ph. D. by examination from the University of Syracuse, New York.

GEORGE MACMILLAN is a worthy brother of that estimable Halifax clergyman, whose devotion to our football team not even 16 to 0 could entirely suppress. He ran Jordan close for first place throughout their course, and not unfrequently beat him. His, in his fourth year, were the Governor-General's silver medal and the prize in Classics; in his third year, the prizes in Classics and Modern Languages. Pine Hill gathered him in and made a minister of him. His first and, to date, his only charge was that of Malpeque, P. E. I. When ill health compelled him recently to resign, he left a deeply attached congregation, harmonious, thoroughly organized and alive. At present he is a preacher at large; but if his health improves, as we hope it will, congregations will not be slow in endeavouring to secure his services.

HECTOR M. STRAMBERG came from that part of Pictou county where the people can't sound th—because of their French ancestry, they cannot frame to pronounce it right. His course at college was a good average one—somewhere about the forties on the examination list, you could always find his name. He was the pioneer of that splendid band of Dalhousians who are now exploiting British Columbia, and some of whom are representing that province at Ottawa. For many years he was principal of the High School at New Westminster. Out West, when things are coming your way they come in heaps, and the converse is also true. Stramberg has found it so. By various ventures he has won and lost two or three fortunes—if we remember correctly the last we heard of him he was beginning on his fifth. We wish heartily that he may both make it and keep it.

The writer of these notes desires to apologize on behalf of the GAZETTE editors for the absurd mistakes made in the proof-

reading of his contribution to last issue. Will the kind reader read the introductory sentences thus: "The class of '74 was perfect in number. As five of its seven members went into the church, it was probably perfect in other respects?" Will he please change "university" into "ministry" in the account of Fraser; "papers" into "letters" in that of W. C. Herdman; and "pride" into "proud" in that of Oxley. If he does, then the other minor errors may be overlooked.

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### OCCASIONAL VERSES.

#### I.

Although the time of snow is here,  
It shall be June in winter drear,  
Soft air, blush roses, sunshine clear,  
To give you, Love, a glad New Year.

May all you hope for, naught you fear,  
Health, happiness and all good cheer,  
The best my heart can wish you, Dear,  
Fall to your lot, this glad New Year.

*New Year's Day, '95.*

#### II.

With all the expectant courtier throng  
The lofty presence-chamber hums,  
The silken hangings fall aside,  
And forth the Princess comes.

Smiling a little, forth she comes,  
In pride of youth and maiden grace,  
And all the room is brighter for  
The sunshine of her face.

Upon her progress, squire and dame  
Attend, and smile and mark her mien,  
And pay her court and compliment;  
For she shall be their Queen.

And some there be that stand aside,  
Tho' not because their love is cool.  
They praise the law that gave kind hearts  
The right divine to rule.

*A Coming of Age, '95.*

## THE SEVEN SEAS—ONE ASPECT OF KIPLING'S VERSE.

No other poet is as enthusiastic over the present and future greatness of 'Greater England,' as is Rudyard Kipling. And especially we see this enthusiasm in his last collection—The Seven Seas. As we read this last volume, we ourselves feel, something at least of his pride, in the great English race, for when Kipling uses the word 'English,' he means not only the inhabitants of England, but every white man subject to our Queen, in every part of the globe.

The book begins with a series of short poems, grouped under the name "A song of the English." The introduction to the series is one of the finest things in the book. It commences,—

"Fair is our lot; O goodly is our heritage!  
(Humble ye my people and be fearful in your mirth!)  
For the Lord our God Most High,  
He hath made the deep as dry,  
He hath smote for us a pathway to the ends of all the earth!

And then he continues, charging the English to be true to their obligations,—

"Keep ye the law—be swift in all obedience,  
Clear the land of evil, drive the road and bridge the ford.  
Make ye sure to each his own  
That he reap what he hath sown;  
By the peace among our peoples let men know we fear the Lord."

The first poem in "A Song of the English" is "The Coastwise Sights" that:—

"From reef and rock and skerry—over headland, ness and roe,  
Watch the ships of England go."

And then we are bidden—

"Hear now the song of the Ilead—and we learn something of the price we have paid for our supremacy by land and sea—  
"On the sand-drift—on the veldt side—in fern—scrub we lay,  
That our sons might follow after, by the bones on the way!"

And in the II part—

"We have fed our sea for a thousand years,  
And she calls us, still unfed  
Though there's never a wave of all her waves  
But marks our English dead;  
We have strawed our best to the winds unreat  
To the shark and the sheering gull.  
If blood be the price of admiralty,  
Lord God, we ha' paid in full!"

'The Song of the Sons,' and 'England's Answer,' are both fine. The former, full of pride in their strength, claim their right of kinship, and lay the world at the feet of the mother—

"Turn for the world is thine—mother be proud of thy seed!  
Count, are we feeble or few? Hear, is our speech so rude?  
Look, are we poor in the land? Judge, are we sons of the Blood?"

They bid her hear the voice of her children, the cities, and each colonial city presents itself to their common mother.

Among those thus represented are,—Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, and Victoria.

Halifax probably owes its place in the poem to the fact of its importance as a military and naval station. Kipling lays stress on both facts, but he seems to be most impressed with the constant mistiness of our atmosphere. In three, out of the four lines devoted to our city, he refers directly, or indirectly to mist. He says:

Into the mist my guardian prowls put forth,  
Behind the mist my virgin ramparts lie,  
The warden of the Honour of the north,  
Sleepless and veiled am I.

In the verse that he devotes to our two most typical Canadian cities, Montreal and Quebec, Kipling refers to the war-scars of last winter. He describes them as recalling the mighty deeds of the past, and so, they—

"Fearing no man, wait!"

When each city has spoken, England makes answer:—

"Truly ye come, come of the Blood."

and, because of their acknowledged kinship and manhood, she tells them,—

"The law that ye make shall be law and I do not press my will,  
Because ye are Sons of The Blood, and ye call me mother still.  
'A Song of the English' ends with her last charge to her sons—  
"Go to your work and be strong, halting not in your ways,  
Baulking the end half won for an instant dole of praise.  
Stand to your work and be wise—certain of sword and pen,  
Who are neither children nor gods, but men in a world of men."

C. R.

## COLLEGE NOTES.

The juniors are preparing their contribution to the library.

SHORTLY before the Xmas vacation, Mr. R. Evatt Mathers of the Medical College, entertained his class-mates at his home, 89 Victoria Road. A very pleasant evening was spent in playing "programme whist."

For the first time in many years the annual march out before the Christmas break-up did not take place. This was due to the fact that the Law and Medical men had already gone home, and that many of the Arts men had completed their exams. before the last day and had left too.

A CONCERT was held in the examination hall, which was, under the circumstances, a most creditable affair. The parodies upon the unfortunate members of the faculty, sung by Messrs. Sedgewick, Aitken, and McKinnon, were applauded enthusiastically—and they deserved to be.

WE regret to learn that the guileless innocence which our Medical freshmen manifest in regard to the ways of this wicked world, made them the victims of a practical joke a few days before the beginning of vacation. It appears that some wag sent them cards stating that a well-known professor would be "at home" to them on Saturday evening of that week. The freshmen, with their usual astuteness, seized the proffered bait, and much to the surprise of the professor they appeared at his house, prepared for an evening's mirth. He explained to them that their invitations were bogus, and they went home sadder, and we hope (perhaps without much evidence) wiser men.

EVERY year for decades now the classes that graduate in the spring begin to worry about photos and class pictures. The Arts Seniors of '97 are already troubled, and already its committees are ferreting out the information that decides which shall be the firm fortunate enough to secure their contract. A great many new and original suggestions are being offered, but it is unlikely that any departure from the old custom will be made this year. One thing, however, the whole class seem determined on, and that is that there must be marked improvement in the class picture each member carries away with him. For some years these have been disgracefully inferior and have given universal dissatisfaction. It is really the most important picture and the one which in after years, when the class has scattered itself—heaven knows where—will be most prized. The class of '97 realizing this insist on something more creditable than has been given in the past.

THE plugger has resumed his toil. From the reading-room door we see him slip into the library in the morning; we note the quietness and dispatch with which he mounts the stairs to his classes, and we cannot fail to observe the way he rushes home to dig deep into grammar and lore. Otherwise he is rather an unknown quantity.

To the rest of the students the holiday season sped away all too quickly. No burning anxiety consumed them to get back again to toil. Every day as it came was welcomed. And yet there were moments of anxiety regarding their fate in the exams. that had been upon them in the dark days. When their rest was over, with merry song they wiled away the long hours as the trains hurried them once more into the city to resume classes for the 6th. On the morrow to some there came the gloom that disappointment brings, but to most there was peace.

The majority are waiting carelessly for their spirits to settle down to the working mark. For the jolly fellows and the gay men this process will last a long time—will last till skating and hockey have lost their charms and are over, and the dark clouds of exams. again threaten destruction.

THE labors of the University Pin Committee have been crowned with success and the result is that Dalhousie will have the prettiest university pin in America—at least we think so. The committee was one elected by the General Students meeting, and consisted of one representative from every class. To them many designs were sent in for selection from the leading jewelry firms of Montreal, St. John and Halifax, but one from J. Cornelius of Halifax was, after much deliberation chosen, and the first instalment of pins will be received in a couple of weeks. The pin is of gold. The body of it is shield shaped, but above it stands the crest of the university. Upon the upper corner on the left of the shield will be stamped the name of the faculty to which the student belongs. Below the middle a narrow band of black enamel runs across displaying in gold letters the word Dalhousie. To prevent its being merely a class pin it was decided that the year of graduation should not be stamped upon the face of the pin, but should be engraved upon the back.

IN the northern wing there is an unwonted quietness. Volumes of smoke no longer issue cloud-like from the transoms. The wild glee and the merry song are there no longer. The very air is tense with the excitement and the rivalry of the contest for standing in the approaching trial. The men so careless, so debonair, a while ago, button up their coats tighter, pull down their hats over their eyes, and shiver by the registers. We note among them an unusual unanimity of zeal for the topmost places on the lists. We are saddened, however, to hear of an occasional effort on the part of some ambitious men to take measures which will not raise their own standards any, but will tend to prevent the rise and victory of dangerous rivals. One ardent seeker for honor, we learn, has gathered unto himself the notebooks of the highest men in his pet subjects of last year. Others seek in vain for information in these quarters—one man has "scooped" them all. Alas! the ambition of man and of embryo lawyers.

An eager Arts man, too, plucked from the reserve table an important book, and gave no ticket to the librarian. This precious book had been placed upon the table by Prof. McGregor for the benefit of all. Before the Christmas exams, he went himself to consult it before he set his paper. But to his surprise he found that some enterprising fellow had taken it over a week before and had left no trace either of himself or his whereabouts. Up to the latest information he is still perusing the precious volume.

THE GAZETTE expresses the deep sympathies of its editors, and also of the students of the university, for Miss Maggie DeWolf, whose mother died very suddenly on Tuesday, the 12th inst. This sad event was rendered all the more sad by the absence of Mr. DeWolf, who was on a business trip to Demerara.

## Correspondence.

## PRO VERITATE.

DEAR GAZETTE,—There is a philosophy in history. And "Tete," in his recent article on "Vocal Education," seems to have overlooked the fact that this is the vital principle of history, while the fortuitous succession of events is but the flesh and bones, the outward semblance.

In accordance with this oversight, "Tete" has concluded, or rather has accepted as a fact without reasoning, that, because Philip of Macedon, in spite of Demosthenes' persistent opposition, at length obtained mastery of Greece, therefore Demosthenes was lacking in foresight; therefore he was utterly devoid of true patriotism, and worthy only to be classed with such upstarts as Cleon, an eloquent monster of impudence not to be named in the same breath; and therefore the oratory of Demosthenes was merely a whited sepulchre of attractive epithets, full of abhorrent falsehood within.

The whole speech of Aeschines "In Ctesiphontem" is merely an extension of the form of reasoning just referred to. And the fact that Demosthenes was able to defend himself so successfully against that storm of invective, probably the fiercest and bitterest lampoon ever produced, is proof conclusive that he was far from being a paltry "demagogue," in the modern acceptance of the term.

The philosophy of history would teach us that Philip's conquest of Greece did not give the lie to the fervid, patriotic utterances of Demosthenes, but that this conquest, apart from the machinations of Philip, was almost wholly due to the degeneracy of the Greeks, who, from being the bravest of the brave, had sunk so low that the impassioned eloquence of the "prince of orators," as he pleaded the cause of duty and justice, could scarcely rouse them to lift a finger in behalf of the honor of Greece, or even in behalf of their own domestic firesides, secured to them by the dearly-sold blood of their forefathers.

Cause and effect are not always traceable on the surface, wherefore those who will not look, or cannot see below the surface, should not be in haste to predicate the one of the other.

UNDERGRAD.

DEAR GAZETTE,—I notice, with great pleasure, that certain of the later graduating classes propose keeping their memory green in the college by presenting to the Library collections of books. I should like to direct the attention of classes, who have not yet selected their books, to a republication that is now being

made of the Jesuit Relations, far and away the most important and valuable work on Canadian history in existence. I assume these classes—as indeed all your constituency of readers—know what the Jesuit Relations are, and something of their inestimable value to students of Canadian history—if they do not, and you should desire it, it will be for us a labor of love on another occasion to write of them fully. Meantime my object is to give some details of the make-up, cost, etc., of the present republication, a copy of which, by the kindness of graduating classes or otherwise, the College must secure. The work is being brought out by the Burrows Brothers Co., of Cleveland, U. S. A., under the editorship of Reuben Gold Thwaites, Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin—a man already well and favorably known among American historians. It will consist of about sixty octavo volumes, of about 300 pages each, printed in large type, bound in polished buck-ram cloth, uncut, top edges gilt. The price per volume will be \$3.50, and about twelve volumes a year will be issued. The edition is limited to seven hundred and fifty sets, and each set will be numbered.

There is now only one complete set of the Jesuit Relations in America—that in the Lenox Library, New York. The present republication will comprise everything in the Lenox collection, and much more—it will have a mass of material, hitherto unpublished, gathered from the ancient manuscripts of St. Mary's College, Montreal, and several Relations that for various reasons are not ordinarily cited in bibliographies on the subject. The utmost care is taken that an absolutely faithful *verbatim et literatim* copy of the French, Latin, and Italian originals will be had, and a translation as literal as good English will permit is given on the opposite page.

It will have at once occurred to any reader that the total cost, about \$210.00, is altogether beyond the means of any one class, be its members ever so generously inclined. But one class could at least purchase the volumes issued during one year, and the succeeding class the volumes of the succeeding year, and so on until all had been obtained. If outside help were needed, an appeal for assistance to older graduates would not be taken in vain. It is not too much to say that there is no work, or any one series of works, on the shelves of our Library that can compare in value, even in a monetary sense, with the Jesuit Relations as it is now proposed to publish them. In 1858 the Canadian Government reprinted these Relations in a moderately complete state, in three large octavo volumes. Each of these volumes is now quoted at £7-10 s., and 160 francs, while no price would be too great to set upon an original.

With best wishes, I am, Dear GAZETTE,

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE PATTERSON.

## College Societies.

THE Sodales achieved another success on the evening of January 8th. The subject under discussion was, "Resolved, that trial by jury be abolished." The speakers of the evening were Mr. F. A. Morrison and Mr. Jamieson in support of the resolution, and Mr. J. R. Johnson and Mr. D. A. McRae in opposition. The speeches were all good, showing an acquaintance with the question gained by careful preparation. There can be no doubt that as a whole they were the best of the session. The discussion was necessarily technical, especially that part in favour of the resolution, but even technicalities lose their repulsiveness when presented as they were on this occasion. The resolution was also supported by Mr. L. Cummings and opposed by Mr. Robertson. The mind of the meeting proved too conservative, and, for the present, at least, the old form of trial is safe. The duties of critic were performed by Mr. Ira McKay, in a manner at once helpful to the speakers, pleasing to the audience, and worthy of a philosopher.

ONE of the best attended and one of the most enthusiastic meetings that the Philomathic Society has ever had, was the one held in Munro Room on the second Friday evening after the students return. Every one came out eager to hear from the lips of Capt. J. Taylor Wood, the hero of the Merrimac, the famous commander of the renowned Talahassee, some of his experiences in the great struggle between the North and South—a struggle in which he played so prominent a part. His modesty prevented him from dwelling much upon the personal side, but his vigorous sketches of the military careers and noble characters of the great Southern heroes, Lee and Jackson, as he knew them, will be remembered long by those who listened. Seldom has a lecturer at Dalhousie received such breathless attention, and such enthusiastic and long-continued applause, as was accorded the old hero of the South. Strong hopes are entertained that Capt. Wood may be induced to sacrifice his modesty and at some future date tell the boys the tale of the Merrimac and the Talahassee.

ON the afternoon of Sunday the 10th, and Sunday the 17th, we had the privilege to enjoy two exceptionally good addresses by Rev. D. M. Gordon and Bishop Courtney respectively. The subject of Dr. Gordon's address was the "Education of Moses." Dr. Gordon made his lecture most interesting, describing the high state of civilization and wonderful knowledge of many sciences existing in Egypt at the time of Moses. The title of Bishop Courtney's address was "Changes." His Lordship proved to us that all things in the natural world were undergoing a change, rapid or gradual, as the case might be, but always changing. That religion had changes since the time of

Abraham, and is changing to-day, he showed us clearly. That we are changing in our physical natures we all know, and his Lordship gave us three great precepts by which our moral natures should be changed. Dr. Forrest, after a few appreciative remarks, dismissed the meeting with the benediction.

## Dalhousiensia.

Oh Ross! Did you ever hear of Venus wearing blue!

WHY does the jolly face of R-ss so often turn to a seat in the front row when in the Latin class he reads about the Cyprian Goddess?

"PEWIE MCK-N-Z. (translating): O, Maecenas, if thou shalt . . . . , I shall strike the stars with my towering head.

Ghost of Maecenas: No, no, Luther, you shall have to grow a little first.

IN our last issue Freshie H-bb was reported as having a kitten on his arm. A few evenings ago he was seen going up Spring Garden Road with something on his arm, but she was no kitten.

PROF. (standing directly in line of vision.): "Do you get a good idea of solidity from that figure, Mr B-rg-n-?"

B-n-(Wao cannot see the figure at all): "Yes sir! I get an excellent idea of solidity."

ON a recent occasion part of Maine's Menagerie got loose and entered the library. A bull in a china shop would not make such confusion. We would suggest to their keeper that he either keep them secured or gag them, when he allows them to run at large.

THAT which we feared has come upon us; Parson Smith was brewing a modicum of his famous cough-conquering "toddy" for the well-known and much beloved Billy R. of "my custom," "hatched burying," etc., fame. Murdock, having consumed all the cloves and "myrtle navy" in and around Princeton, was slowly succumbing to the influence of the seductive cubeb—and lo!

"STUDENTS FOUGHT FIRE.—Two rooms in Edwards Hall, a part of Princeton University, were destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 9, and for a time there was the greatest excitement among the students. When the fire was discovered, it had gained considerable headway, but the students formed bucket brigades, and fought the flames inch by inch until they succeeded in putting out the last spark and saving the building."

PROF.: Mr. L-n-d-s-y, in your usual *monstrousity* you make a very great noise, somewhat like a *hoiden awkward irastility*.

MCK-N-N-N: I believe we are going to have the cars down here this winter.

O'B-r-n (to excited junior): No, no! It is only Sedg-w-c-k's *whizz cars* (whiskers) going up and down.

BL-NCH-RD (the freshman) is naturally fond of quoting Scott ("Great Scott"). On Sunday night after having been to N. P. St. Church he was heard, in his light slumbers, to mutter the dull scene of "Lady of the Lake" Somehow slightly altering it he dwelt on the line.

Now truce farewell! for *ruthis* gone! and called on McK-sie in a most threatening manner.

HIS smile, we have noticed in the hall, has been more bland-like and expansive; his carriage is more pompous and benignant than ever; his conversation in the mathematical room has been what a gentleman of his class who comes from across the Strait, called it: "eckoteestical indeed." Is this the cause:—

Mr. Messenger, of Bridgetown, a former student of Pictou Academy, spent the Xmas vacation in town, the guest of Miss Katie Bernard.—*Pictou Advocate*.

It is related that one of our Dons happening round the college during the vacation met Dr. Price and wished him a happy New Year and many happy returns, for which he received the hearty thanks and same wishes of the latter, but also the startling intelligence that he, Dr. Price, couldn't expect to see many more new years. This is sufficient to sadden any Dalhousian, but we are inclined to think Dr. Price must have been looking at things through a blue glass that day. Anyone who meets him in the halls will consider him good for two decades more. "Georgie" is the most distinguished member of the staff, having smelt gunpowder in India during the mutiny and in the Crimea during the Russian war,—distinctions which no other in this college can boast.

### Personals.

MISS TILLIE BENT, '95, we heard with regret some time ago was ill with typhoid fever, at her home in Kentville.

MISS JENNIE ROSS, '95, is at present on the sick list with the same disease.

MISS BLANCHE McDONALD, '95, is filling Miss Ross' position in Kentville Academy at present.

R. M. MCGREGOR, '96, was in the city during the vacation. We were nearly all home at that time and consequently only a few had the pleasure of seeing him.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, B. A., at Christmas resigned his position on the staff of the New Glasgow High School. Frank S. Simpson, B. A., (Dal. '94 and Harvard '95) was appointed to the vacancy.

W. H. SEDGWICK, '96, is keeping Saint Carey company out in the wilderness of Fifteen Mile Stream. It is said that in addition to acting pedagogue to a number of youngsters from the surrounding districts, he also fills the responsible position of Postmaster General for that place.

CHARLES JOHNSON, a freshman of '94-'95, and now a junior in Mount Allison, paid the college a visit just after the Christmas vacation, saw some of his fellow freshmen now grown juniors, and went away well satisfied that our dons have as conspicuous a use of the "pluck" as of yore.

J. H. HATTIE, a general student a few years ago, is a new addition to the benedicts. He proved rather a refractory individual, as it required the combined energies of three clergymen to get him successfully married. It was on December 23rd, 1896, when the president of the United States recognized the new nation of Central America, that this momentous event took place. He married a sister of Rev. J. B. McLean, B. A., '91, the artist of Dalhousie's Mrs. Partington.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Henry S. McKay, R. C. Peart, A. M. Hill, Alex. Stirling, J. L. Fawcett, Ernest Forbes, C. W. Anderson, John Doull, Aubrey Blanchard, Dr. Muir, J. H. Sergeant, P. D. McIntosh, James Rankin, J. G. Hockin, — Thompson, House of Commons, R. Routledge, J. A. Fisher, M. A. O'Brien, C. Mackay, G. G. Gandier, L. P. Farrell, O. R. Salter, \$1 each. C. S. Lane, Colwell Bros., Vall Bros., P. J. Hanifer, Rev. Dr. Forrest, Waugh Bros., Silver & Payzant, John Y. Payzant & Son, Leydon & Mackintosh, A. Ross Hill, Pitt. D., \$2 each. A. U. Buckley, Gauvin and Gentsel, Book & Tract Society, \$2.50 each. MacCoy, MacCoy & Grant, Dr. E. Mackay, Wm. Ross, Morton & Co., Miller Bros., E. & A. Thompson, Thos. Mitchell, Cragg Bros. & Co., Hubley, Teas & Co., McNeill, McNeill, and Terman, Ross, Mallish & Mathers, \$3 each. N. Sarre & Son, Robt. Stanford, Barnstead & Sutherland, \$4 each. Notman & Co., Cahill & Gallagher, W. E. Hobb, \$5 each. Whiston & Frazee, \$1.50

## Law Department.

### THE CURRICULUM AND THE EXAMS.

THE law examinations are again upon us, and we are pleased to say that with scarcely any exceptions the students meet them with a modest confidence that is born of work faithfully performed. They realize in September as well as in February that the course of study pursued is directly the preparation for their life work, and therefore it is that a resting upon the oars for a large part of the term, followed by a desperate spurt at the close, is practically unknown amongst us. Speaking generally, our curriculum is difficult enough to ensure that the loafer will be ruled out. On the other hand, the thorough and the diligent find in it the widest field for application, and have pleasure in taking the most out of it in preparation for the successful practice of law. In no avocation of life would a lack of thoroughness or a love of ease more quickly end disastrously than in the legal profession. Lawyers are plentiful enough and the ill-equipped of their numbers can never expect to survive with the fittest or even to survive at all. Their work requires, and, when honestly done, tends to develop the best possibilities of the intellect. Those attending our Law School know that they will have to face a very stern battle of life, and to a peculiar degree they feel that the present is the time of opportunity, which should be studiously improved.

The written examinations which are now approaching will not form an infallible test of our relative knowledge of the different subjects of study, but it would be useless to deny that they do form an approximate test. Other things being equal the hardest worker will get the best place on the pass list. We are glad to be able to say that the Law students of Dalhousie are practically free from any puerile ambition merely to make higher marks than their class mates. There is rather the whole-some desire that the examiner should search us and try us to see how proficient or deficient we may be in that knowledge and in that grasp of our studies upon which must so largely depend our livelihood and our usefulness, to say nothing of our name and fame.

## THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

**A**N object lesson in the growth of the comity of nations and the development of international law is furnished by the recent draft treaty by which Great Britain and the United States propose to refer to arbitration all disputes to which they are parties and of which ordinary diplomacy may fail to effect a settlement. It is true that this treaty has yet to receive the ratification of the American Senate; but sooner or later that will follow as a matter of course, because of a healthy public opinion so strongly in its favor. The influence of this example set by these great English speaking powers is incalculable and must undoubtedly make for the ultimate peace of the world. A more immediate result will be the absence of those needless rumors of war which in the past have so seriously disturbed commerce, engendered financial depressions and produced an unchristian spirit of hostility in the countries concerned.

This treaty affords the most unmistakable assurance that civilization is winning its way. To substitute arbitration for arms is to exalt reason, to stamp out mere brute force and therefore to raise the moral and the intellectual standing of the human race. The enormous sums being expended to-day by the great powers of the world to maintain themselves in readiness for the contingency of war could be diverted into other and better channels upon the guarantee of peace. A thousand blessings will follow in the wake of this treaty.

As students of International Law, we have sometimes felt that the subject was far from satisfactory because of the absence of any great tribunal to make or support a general law of comity among the different nations of the earth. This treaty, however, in effect proposes such a tribunal for the United States and Great Britain. It should, therefore, cause us to take heart and expect that this defect of International Law as an exact study will disappear with the decadence of man's inhumanity.

## MOCK PARLIAMENT.

An unusually large attendance marked the sitting of the House on the evening of Nov. 7th. Speaker Phalen presided. The Ministers, all of whom were present, were busily engaged for a time in replying to questions of honorable members, and giving information regarding the intentions of the government for the future.

When government bills and orders were reached the Honorable Minister of Public Works continued the debate upon the measure before the House. If the Bill met the approval of the

members and became law it was the intention of the Government to so revise the tariff as to greatly reduce the duties at present imposed upon British goods. This would not necessarily cause a falling off in the revenues of the country for the reduction of these duties meant goods lower in price. This would at once be followed by an increased demand, the result of which would be the importation of greater quantities so that the total amount of duty levied would not be lessened. In the past our tariff had operated with peculiar unfairness upon English manufacturers; by it the other nations of the world were favored at England's expense. The average rate of duty imposed upon goods imported from England last year was 22 per cent, while that upon goods exported to Canada from other countries was only 13½ per cent. One of the objects of this Bill was to remedy the effect of this unfair discrimination. They would also impose upon the importations of other countries a rate of duty equal in amount to that taken off British goods and thus make up any deficiency in our revenue. It is our duty, the speaker urged, to use every effort to draw closer the bonds of imperial federation; this could never be accomplished while the present restrictions against inter-imperial trade existed.

MR. SEELEY, while favoring the principle contained in the resolution, pointed out that there were many practical objections to its adoption which were of so weighty a character that he felt constrained to express his disapproval. Replying to the statement of the preceding minister that a higher rate of duty was exacted from the importers of British goods than from those of other nations, especially the United States, Mr. Seeley called the attention of the House to the fact that the goods imported from Great Britain are of a higher quality than those supplied by the United States, consequently the amount of duty collected from the former was higher. A glance at the trade returns also revealed the fact that the imports from Great Britain consisted principally of manufactured products, while those which came to us from the United States were largely materials for our manufactories, and it was quite right and fair to impose upon the latter class a lower duty than upon the former. If a discrimination in this matter did exist against the mother country the proper remedy was to raise our tariff against all foreign countries to the same or higher rates. It could be of no advantage to us to give Great Britain a preference in our markets for we would be getting nothing in return since her markets are free to us as to all nations, and we should not allow our interests to be sacrificed upon sentimental grounds alone. In closing Mr. Seeley moved in amendment to the resolution before the House that our present scale of duties against Great Britain be maintained until such a time as that nation should impose a duty upon all goods imported from other countries, other than the British Colonies.



MR. OAKES said he was present to support the measure before the House, in spirit and in truth. He did not fear a falling off in the revenue simply because the duty upon certain goods was lowered. He held that a contrary result would follow, for in 1894 when certain classes of goods were placed upon the free list and a higher duty levied upon other classes, our revenue fell by over \$4,000,000. The lower the price of goods the greater the consumption, was, said the speaker, a fact that history had proved more than once. Our total trade with England (export and import included) was less than during the existence of the revenue tariff from 1873 to 1878. Our exports to Great Britain are less than our imports, and whenever this happens we are the losers to the extent of the difference.

MR. PARSONS seconded the amendment submitted by Mr. Seeley, speaking briefly in favor of it. He was of opinion that we could not afford the loss to our revenue which would follow the removal of the present duties upon goods imported from Great Britain, without receiving some compensation in the way of advantages in British markets.

MR. MURPHY feared that if we should reduce our tariff rates so as to secure the free admission of imports from the mother country the result would be a lowering of our wages to the level of those in England.

Mr. Seeley's amendment on being put to the House was lost by a majority of one. The resolution of the Government on being submitted was carried by the casting vote of the Hon. Speaker. The Hon. Premier then announced the appointment of several gentlemen to various positions, after which he handed in the resignation of himself and colleagues, upon which the House adjourned.

#### MOOT COURT.

TAYLOR, Appellant, v. SMITH, Respondent.

The defendant who carried on business at Manchester, orally agreed to purchase from the plaintiffs, timber merchants at Liverpool, a quantity of spruce deals to be forwarded to Manchester by a carrier nominated by the defendant. An invoice of the goods was sent by the plaintiffs to the defendants, and the carrier also sent an advice note to inform him of the arrival of the goods at Manchester. This note specified the number of deals and stated them to be consigned to the plaintiff but did not state their price or refer to the invoice or any other document. On the day of the arrival of the goods and on the following day, the defendant inspected them, and subsequently wrote and signed the following memo: "Refused; not according to representation." About a week later he wrote to the plaintiffs rejecting the goods as not being according to control.

The court below held that there was no sufficient note or memo. in writing within the 17th Sec. of the Statute of Frauds. And that

there had not been such a dealing with the goods as to constitute an acceptance of them within the same section. From this decision the plaintiff appealed.

The Appellants contended that the judgment below should be reversed on the following grounds:

1. Part payment or the giving of something in earnest of the bargain is sufficient to take a case out of the Statute of Frauds. It is so because either of these points to the existence of some contract, and the court then admits parol evidence of the contract. In the same way any dealing with the goods which is more than an actual receipt must point to the existence of some contract authorizing such dealing and parol evidence should be admitted to show what the contract is. If this is not so the slightest dealing with the goods by the purchaser would make him a trespasser, but the presumption must be that "all things are rightly done."

2. The 17th section of the Statute of Frauds (29 Car. ii. c. 3, 5.17), as well as the 4th section, go only to evidence which the courts require contracts falling within these provisions to be proved by and do not invalidate the contracts themselves. *Bailey v. Sweeting*, 9 C. B. N. S. 843; *Britain v. Rossiter*, 11 Q. B. D. 127; *Maddison v. Alderson*, 8 Appeal Cases, 488; *Pollock on Contracts*, 5 ed. 628.

So when the danger of perjury to prevent which the statute was passed is removed by evidence which necessarily points to the existence of a contract, such contract in fact existing between the parties, it would be a greater fraud to disregard this evidence and refuse to enforce the contract.

3. The acceptance necessary to take a case out of the statute is not such an acceptance as precludes the defendant from refusing to take the goods on the ground that they do not fulfil the terms of the contract. *Currie v. Anderson*, 29 L. J., Q. B. 87; *Tomkinson v. Straight*, 25 L. J., C. P. 85; *Benjamin on Sales*, pp. 158 and 711. And it is submitted that the dealings of the defendant Smith with the goods were sufficient to establish the existence of a contract; that he accepted them in satisfaction of the words of the statute though it was still open to him to object to the quality. *Murton v. Tibbett*, 19 L. J., Q. B. 382; *Kibble v. Gough*, 38 L. T., N. S. 204; *C. Page v. Morgan*, 54 L. J., Q. B. 434; *Abbott v. Wolsey*, '95, 2 Q. B. 97. There was also an actual delivery of the goods to the Respondent when the goods were delivered to a carrier named by him.

The Respondent contended—

1. There must be an acceptance as well as an actual receipt to take the case out of the 17th sec. of the Statute of Frauds: the acceptance must be something more than mere receipt. Evidence of acceptance must be strong and unequivocal.

*Hunt v. Hecht*, 8 Ex. 814; *Parker v. Wallis*, 5 E. & B. 21; *Bushell v. Wheeler*, 15 Q. B. 302; *Kent v. Huskinson*, 3 B. & P. 233; *Maberly v. Shepherd*, 10 Bing, 101; *Curtis v. Pugh*, 10 Q. B. 111; *Phillips v. Bistolli*, 2 B. & C. 511; *Norman v. Phillips*, 14 M. & W. 277.

2. To constitute acceptance within the meaning of the 17th sec. there must be such a dealing with the goods as can only be explained by

the existence of a contract; and also such act or acts as the vendee would have authority to do as owner and not otherwise.

*Parker v. Wallis*, 5 E. & B. 21; *Maberly v. Shepherd*, 10 Bing., 101; *Chaplin v. Rogers*, 1 East., 195; *Kent v. Hushinson*, (supra); *Bamis v. Jerous*, 7 C. & P. 288; *Lillywhite v. Devereaux*, 15 M. & W. 285.

3. Whether under all the circumstances, there has in fact been an acceptance of the goods, within the meaning of the 17th section, is a question for a jury. The court will not disturb the finding of the jury unless the verdict is one which a jury, viewing the whole of the evidence reasonably, could not properly find.

*Eden v. Dudfield*, 12 E. B. 302; *Richard v. Moore*, 38 L. T., N. S. 54, Benj. on Sales, 135; *Bushell v. Wheeler*, supra; *Phillips v. Bistolli*, supra; *Morton v. Tibbett*, 15 Q. B. 428; *Parker v. Wallis*, supra; *Metropolitan Ry. Co. v. Wright*, 11 App. C 152.

WELDON, C. J., gave the judgment of the Court, reversing the decision of the court below, holding that the inspection of the goods constituted an acceptance within the 17 sec. of the Statute of Frauds.

Counsel for appellant—Mr. J. S. MORRISON and Mr. J. W. MCKAY.

Counsel for Respondent—Mr. F. A. MORRISON and Mr. J. A. KNIGHT.

### Facetiæ.

P-R-N-Y has already commenced a lucrative practice in Antigonish.

OUR popular chief librarian has lately received the appointment of commissariat statistician for the law students. Congratulations, Jack!

WE learned in Equity the other day that Joe Howe thought the bagpipes sounded better at a distance. (Ex-Premier McKn-ic dissentiente.)

THERE has been a regular stampede among the boys in the way of changing their boarding houses at this advanced stage of the term. Moving is cheaper than paying board, so some of the franker ones have informed us.

AN-D-S-N is strutting about in knickerbockers. We always suspected that he had a latent sense of the humorous in his make-up. Milton is said to have only once given countenance to the ridiculous, and that was when he made the elephant gambol in the Garden of Eden.

HE thinks those *blokes* should not have laughed at him. He had a nap in the Library and dreamed that the exams. were over, and woke up with his scribbling book converted into a horn through which he was calling moose, imagining that he was spending his holidays in his native wilds.

THE Law School boasts among its numbers the following "Heathen Chinees":

WyLee,	Al Fee,
Mose-Lee,	Mack Fee,
Lay Hee	'Don Ah Hee,
Pur Dee,	Mur Fee,
See Lee,	Fur Gee,
Pur Knee,	"Little" Jon Knee,
McK-n Zee,	Jay Mee.
Jor Dee (scrappin').	

This large showing of the Celestials is not so much to our credit as might appear, for we regret to say that some of the last named were smuggled into this country in violation of our revenue laws.

## Medical Department.

### THE "AT HOME."

We regret that lack of space prevents us from giving a detailed account of the Medical Students' "At Home" which was held shortly before the Xmas vacation.

The Medical Faculty very courteously placed the College building at the disposal of the students and several of its members added dignity to the occasion by their presence.

The Committees appointed for the purpose of attending to the numerous details which the undertaking involved went to work with a will to make it a success, and we feel sure that all who were present will agree that their desire was fulfilled.

But to the Committee must not be ascribed all the credit for the success achieved, as each student cheerfully gave his assistance when called upon to do so and the self-constituted critic was nowhere to be found.

The Medical Students are indebted to several gentlemen not connected with the Medical College for their assistance in furnishing entertainment that evening, and assure them that their good offices will not soon be forgotten.

We trust that an "At Home" will hereafter be an annual feature, as it would be of value in ways too obvious to call for explanation.

### ANAESTHETICS.

The stranger visiting Boston cannot fail to be impressed with the beautiful works of art which adorn her public gardens. Not the least inspiring of these is the much cherished "Ether Memorial," a monument and statue erected to commemorate that notable event,—the first use of ether as an anaesthetic in its relation to surgery.

Half a century has passed since this first practical demonstration was given to the world; and, on October 16, 1896, the fiftieth anniversary was fittingly observed at the Massachusetts general hospital, Boston.

To Doctor Morton, a dentist of that city, is generally ascribed the glory of the discovery, although he, no doubt, received many valuable suggestions from Dr. Jackson and Dr. Wells with whom he associated.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was then a member of the hospital staff, and who has invented the word "anaesthesia," says that both of these gentlemen certainly deserve honourable mention. But to Dr. Morton he attributes the real establishing of the fact. We must not suppose that such a discovery was

spontaneously evolved from the mind of one man. The ablest minds had, for centuries past, been seeking for some means of allaying the intense suffering of those whose necessities required a recourse to the surgeon's aid.

"The ancients had some crude ideas on the subject, and we read of insensibility to pain being produced by means of Indian hemp either smoked or taken into the stomach. The Chinese more than 1500 years ago used such a preparation to annul pain. The Greeks and Romans used mandragora for a similar purpose, and as late as the thirteenth century the vapour from a sponge filled with mandragora, opium and other sedatives was used.

Bullein, an English physician, who died in 1579, mentions the possibility of putting patients, who were to be operated upon, into a trance by its use.

In 1784 Dr. Moore of London, used compression on the nerves of a limb requiring amputation, and in 1800 Sir Humphry Davy, experimenting with nitrous oxide, (laughing gas) suggested its usefulness as an anaesthetic.

As early as 1795 Dr. Pearson had used the vapour of sulphuric ether for the relief of spasmodic affection of the respiration, and the fact that it could produce insensibility was shown by the American physicians Goodwin, Mitchell, Jackson and Wood several years previous to 1846"; but it was first used to prevent the pain of an operation by Dr. Morton.

A few words in reference to his experiments and observations which led up to this discovery may be of interest.

Chloric ether had been applied to affected parts for the extraction of teeth and in Dec., 1846, Dr. Wells (Morton's partner) extracted teeth for patients who had inhaled nitrous oxide. This suggested to Dr. Morton the idea of inhaling ether, and he experimented on himself with mixtures of ether and morphine and ether and opium, to the extent of producing numbness of the whole system. In the spring of 1846 he experimented successfully on fowls and dogs, and was so gratified with the results that he gave up his \$20,000 practice to devote himself entirely to his researches.

Some rather unsatisfactory tests were made with his assistants but not to be discouraged he, on Sept. 30, 1846, shut himself up in his room and inhaled sulphuric ether. He became unconscious, and upon reviving found that all had been oblivion for seven or eight minutes. Private experiments were then made in extracting teeth; but the grand public test came at the Massachusetts General Hospital, on October 16, 1846, when a congenital tumour was removed from the cheek of Gilbert Abbott. The patient was etherised by Dr. Morton and the operation was performed by Dr. John C. Warren. The result was all that could be hoped for, and demonstrated to the world the value of ether as an anaesthetic.

The news soon reached England, and in December the eminent surgeon, Mr. Lester, made use of it in operations.

Ether was extensively used for nearly a year when Sir James Simpson of Edinburgh, discovered the anaesthetic power of chloroform and introduced it into his special department, midwifery. Chloroform is generally used in Europe but ether is preferred in America. I shall not presume to speak of their comparative merits more than to say that it is generally conceded that ether is the safer of the two, especially where there is weak action of the heart resulting from disease. The employment of general anaesthetics has greatly increased the scope of the surgeon's usefulness, and has been a great boon to suffering humanity. It is, however, fraught with a certain amount of danger and in spite of the care of the most competent etheriser an occasional fatal accident occurs from the action of the anaesthetic. Surgery, without anaesthesia, was nothing but a chapter of horrors and untold human suffering, "presenting on the one hand a picture of heroic boldness and masterly self-control on the part of the surgeon, and on the other a ghastly panorama, sometimes of stoic fortitude and endurance—sometimes of abject terror and humiliation—but always of agonizing wretchedness and pain on the part of the unhappy victim." Relief came on Oct. 16, 1846, when surgical anaesthesia became the priceless heritage of the civilized world. Its value can scarcely be overestimated: it not only allays the pain but very much lessens the shock incident to severe operations. Gruesome anticipations are done away with, and the patient consents to earlier operation thus increasing his chances for recovery.

The surgeon has time to do his work more thoroughly, and may even summon to his aid the pathologist and his microscope to determine the innocence or malignancy of the tumour he is removing.

Its usefulness in Obstetrics is undisputed. Above all the surgeon is able to uphold in the patient that vital resistance which mental and nervous tension and long endurance of pain, more than all other causes combined, destroy. That which soothes becomes likewise a chief guarantee of safety and an aid in the prevention of hemorrhage.

With its use we may anticipate a vastly improved diagnosis of surgical disease such as will enable the surgeon to attack pathological processes in their incipiency. Especially in the case of malignant disease is there much to be desired in this direction. Perhaps we may be justified in looking forward to such a development of the Röntgen light that the surgeon will be able to appreciate the location and character of all neoplasms while they are still young enough to be radically curable by operation. With such a fund of information, and our ever increasing and appreciative knowledge of asepais, who can doubt of the wonderful achievements that may be accomplished by the "Surgery of the Future?"

W. P. R.

## MEDICAL BRIEFS.

DR. FORBES, after leaving his *Alma Mater*, will become a specialist. He will take a post graduate course, and his special line will be *Autopsies*.

McKENZIE :—"A medical friend of mine recently told me of seven similar cases he attended in which he failed to discover the diagnostic feature."

Dickey :—"He probably used the same variety of stethoscope that you and Dan do, Mac."

PROFESSOR :—"Mr. G-t-s, what is the difference in the microscopical appearance of blood and pus corpuscles?"

Mr. G :—"One looks a little more hazy than the other."

Prof. :—"Ahem! A very hazy definition, sir."

THE Sophomores boast that they have among their number a poet, who traces his lineage back to Scotland's most famous king. His poetry is of a spiritual and idealistic nature, and we are sorry to say is appreciated by few.

ARCHIBALD'S time is divided into two portions. The lesser part he devotes to the work on *Materia Medica* by J. MITCHELL BRUCE, and the greater part to something else.

PROFESSOR :—"Mr. Dickey, what is the action of Gentian?"

Mr. D :—"It is a *saliva* gogue, sir."

Prof. :—"What is the effect of a continued course of the Bromides?"

Mr. D :—"Bromidrosis, sir."

Prof. :—"Very good."

## PERSONALS.

R. D. BENTLEY, '97, has been spending a month in the country attending to the practice of a physician while the latter was enjoying a vacation

DR. S. W. WILLIAMSON, '96, has resigned the position of Senior House Surgeon at the Victoria General Hospital, and has begun private practice in Yarmouth County. His place in the Hospital is taken by Dr. E. V. Hogan, McGill '96, who in turn is succeeded by Dr. W. H. Macdonald, '96, as Junior House Surgeon.

FOUR of our medical graduates celebrated the closing month of '96 by getting married. At the residence of the bride's parents, Elmsdale, December 9th, Dr. J. C. Macdonald, '95, was married to Miss Marian V. Macdonald. On December 10th, in this city, Dr. M. W. McAuley, '93, was united in wedlock to Miss Harriet Stevens. On December 17th, at St. Paul's Minn., Dr. W. F. Cogswell, '94, led to the altar Miss Mabel Allan, of St. John's Newfoundland, and on the same day Dr. A. A. Dechman, '94, of Upper Musquodoboit, was married to Miss McCurdy of Baddeck. The gentlemen principals in these events are well and favorably known by all the medical students, as all of them spent four years at, and graduated from our college, and each of them occupied for a time a position on the House Staff of the Victoria General Hospital. That a full share of the joys and happiness afforded by this world may fall to the lot of these young doctors and their fair brides, is the wish of Dalhousie students in general and the GAZETTE in particular.

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