

Thos H. R. MacKay

THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA

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TERMS.

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IT seems to the GAZETTE that many come to College for the first time without considering the importance of the step. When the effects of a college course are reflected upon, It is wonderful how unconcerned students are about it. Of course this is true of human nature in everything, and men by nature approach crises in life with little thought as to their gravity, but perhaps very few things are, or ought to be more important than whether or not a man has been an undergraduate at a university. There is no doubt that the question is still in debate as to who is fittest for the worlds battle, the college graduate or the so-called uneducated man, but if character is, as some fondly hope, everything then an acquaintance with the accumulated experience of all the great minds of the world must have some beneficial effects on a growing intellect. Most students come to college as the majority of men go through life, unthinking beings, creatures

in whom instinct is more prominent than reason, but if one follows out intelligently the curriculum, what an effect must philosophy, literary culture and mathematical science have upon him. Surely his moral standpoint is changed when, as something new, he goes through even the course in Junior, Senior and Moral Philosophy, and the attitude of a person who has ever slightly but meditatively read Chaucer, Dryden, Pope, and more particularly Shakespeare, Wordsworth and Tennyson, must be different to the mechanical arts. The æsthetic standpoint is of necessity changed if he understands them. The effect of a mathematical and scientific training is especially great, and everyone knows how a glance at these subjects, as found in the last three years of our curriculum, might tinge the student's ethical bearings. In short the man who graduates is altogether a different man from the one who matriculates, and if the summation of the experiences of past generations is of value, the undergraduate has had the benefit of a great deal. This is perhaps only saying what all know, but it is not an abstract truth but a practical fact, and if a student goes through college without being forcibly influenced, it is his own fault. The student brings to Dalhousie his intellect and energetic powers, he leaves with his mind improved and his aptitude for work increased. He has left the college a paltry one hundred and fifty dollars in return, and surely he leaves under obligations. It is well to consider the matter seriously, and think that our college is doing everything for us. The three or four years here, are the years to which we have looked forward and will look back, in short the important distinction between two men of equal ability is, which has taken a college course. It speaks hard for an Alma Mater if she is not worth cherishing, and Dalhousie with her past record is worthy of greatest respect. The man who thinks differently should not come to her. If a college course is so important throughout the whole of life, the few

years whilst it is being pursued, it should be all in all. Now there are some who find it necessary to attend religious gatherings in the city to the prejudice of similar work done in college, others find their outside pleasures so attractive that the intellectual enjoyment found in the college societies is missed altogether, still others are so absorbed in athletic sports for themselves that they cannot aid our athletic association for the sake of its university connection, rather they must oppose it. It would of course be absurd for the whole body of students to draw together and refuse to amalgamate with the outside world. In the case of local undergraduates it would be absurd in the extreme, but the GAZETTE believes that a true collegiate who appreciates the value of a college course will be first a collegiate, whatever he may choose to place as second. There may be found, or seem to be found, individual instances that circumstances seem to palliate, but the principle that a collegiate is of and for his college is so strong that nothing, perhaps, can legitimately be cited as an exception.

WE are very much pleased to be able to present to our readers with this issue a paper on the Behring Sea Arbitration, by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. Mr. Tupper has written this paper especially for the GAZETTE. No doubt every student in the law school will appreciate the great kindness shown to us, and will take ample advantage of it.

THE sessions of Moot Court have progressed so well this year that cases are soon to be allotted to the members of the third year for a second time. Although such allotment has been published in the Calendar every year, the number of students in the second and third years has heretofore been too great even to allow everyone an opportunity of arguing a single case. We are pleased to note that better arrangements have been made this year to give the students more

practice in court pleading. It has been frequently suggested that two of the third year men should sit with the Dean and give judgment at each trial. This certainly would be of practical benefit to us, and would, perhaps, create a greater general interest in Moot Court. The attendance at Moot Court is certainly much smaller than it should be, and every student should make it a strict part of his course.

WE are very sorry indeed to have to mention the fact that some of our class-mates have been so ungentlemanly as to stoop to the playing of a mean and unmanly trick on a fellow law student; a trick liable to injure most seriously an honest and well-earned reputation. Whoever may be the perpetrators of this low practical joke, they deserve the severe censure of all, and we should certainly feel obliged to publish their names if in our possession. Such jokes go beyond the bounds of decency and tend to lower the standard of the college in the eyes of all right thinking people.

IN our last issue we mentioned that some of the Halifax ladies, with the help of the Board of Governors, were refurnishing the ladies' waiting room. Especial thanks for this change is due to Mr. Doull and to Mr. McInnes. The result of the work was shewn to the whole college on Monday evening when the room was formally opened.

The walls and ceiling are tinted a very pretty rose colour, and the floor painted a slightly darker shade. In one corner is a dainty and comfortable couch; a handsome table of light wood with a cloth of the prevailing colour is in the centre of the room with around it several luxurious and comfortable chairs and two pretty tables. A portiere separates the outer from the inner cloak-room, and gives the room a home-like look. Neat blinds and pretty rugs com-

plete the furnishing of as dainty a waiting room as could be desired.

The girls very much appreciate the kindness of the ladies so practically shewn, and heartily thank them for their generous action.

WE would call the attention of our students to the errata and addenda in the front of the college calendar. It would be well for everyone to make the corrections in the body of the pamphlet in ink to avoid mistakes. One particular addenda had better be copied in red ink to keep it in memory. It reads:—"The Gymnasium Instruction is furnished by a competent Gymnast. All male students on paying the registration fee are entitled to the use of the Gymnasium." Perhaps it would be better to heavily underline the words, "instruction is furnished by a competent gymnast." Incidentally we would remind those whom it may concern that the football season will now soon be over. Those who like athletic exercise should take it in the field as much as possible, but after the games are finished we are almost without any athletic exercises at all, and there is a general wish amongst the students that a regular gymnasium class be organized for all winter. As the funds have been already paid in there is nothing to be done but secure the names of those who will attend and then make arrangements with a "competent gymnast."

OUR FOUNDER'S AUTOGRAPH.—Mr. R. T. D. Aitken, in rummaging among the papers in the garret of the old Lawson house, found a letter from Lord Dalhousie to S. G. A. Archibald, at that time Speaker of the House, and has presented it to the college. The note is insignificant in matter, but couched in the courteous phraseology of the time. This interesting document can be seen in the glass case in the Library.

THE STUDY OF CHEMISTRY, PAST AND PRESENT.

(Continued from last No.)

The visitor to the Harvard University of to-day, seeing large and well appointed laboratories, not only for chemistry but for each of the other physical sciences, finds it difficult to realize that less than half a century ago the only representative of these was Cooke's rudely furnished basement corner. And the growth of chemical teaching which the last few decades have witnessed at Harvard, is typical of the development which has been taking place elsewhere. It is within the last thirty years that most of the great chemical laboratories of the world have been built. And not only have laboratories for the training of professional and technical students multiplied, but every college—almost every high school—has its chemical laboratory, while chemistry finds a place in the curriculum of every important seat of learning side by side with the most venerable of disciplinary studies.

Let us consider now some of the influences which this development of the study of chemistry has exerted. And, first of all, it has been one of the most notable effects of scientific investigation, which, as we have seen, chemistry has aided in stimulating, that a knowledge of the scientific method has been spread abroad in the world. And, as a consequence, much greater value than formerly has come to be attached to facts; much less value than formerly to mere speculation; while much more than formerly is now appreciated the necessity of guarding conclusions against the influence of prejudice and pre-conception.

To make clearer the character of the change this implies, let me compare the method of attacking scientific problems typical of the science of antiquity with the method employed to-day. One of the questions discussed by Greek science was whether a body would fall in a void. The question received various answers. It was answered by Aristotle in the negative on the following grounds. In a void, he argued, there can be no difference of up and down; for a void is merely the negation of matter, and as in nothing there are no differences, so in a privation or negation there are none. Hence, he concludes, in a void motion upwards or downwards must be impossible.

The Greeks, it is thus seen, decided scientific questions by a mental process. They analyzed the meaning of terms, their own mental conceptions. They were accustomed to appeal not to facts, but to words. They did not, it is true, ignore facts, but they gave language the supremacy. Experiment was made subordinate to speculation, and it was asserted by one of the greatest of ancient philosophers that no true progress could be made by means of it. True knowledge, it was asserted, was to

be apprehended by reason and intelligence, not by sight. And it was in consequence of this attitude that the Greeks reached so few scientific results of permanent value.

The alchemists did not make the mistake of supposing that they could acquire any trustworthy knowledge of nature except through experiment and observation. We have already seen that they were unremitting in their experimental work; and, in consequence, they made many valuable discoveries. But their conclusions were untrustworthy, because their minds were dominated by pre-conception, so that they were satisfied with the feeblest evidence and the most superficial observation. An alchemist, for example, placed a piece of copper in spirits of nitre and it disappeared, yielding a green liquid. When he now placed a piece of iron in this liquid, the iron became changed into copper. In reality the iron became coated with copper; but to the alchemist, dominated by the pre-conception that one metal could be transmuted into another, the evidence of change was satisfactory.

Let me now give an example of the method of modern experimental science. A few years ago, Lord Rayleigh was engaged in determining the relative weights of equal volumes of nitrogen and oxygen—the two chief gases of the atmosphere. Nitrogen gas can be obtained from various sources. It can be obtained from the atmosphere by absorbing from a portion of the latter the other gases it contains. It can also be obtained from various chemical compounds. Now, it occurred to Lord Rayleigh, by way of confirming the accuracy of his results, to compare the weight of a given volume of nitrogen from these different sources. On doing so he arrived at a curious result. For he found that while nitrogen from the various chemical sources always gave the same weight, that from the atmosphere was slightly heavier. Repetition of his experiments always gave the same result: atmospheric nitrogen was heavier volume for volume than chemical nitrogen. The discrepancy was indeed slight—only one part in two hundred. But Lord Rayleigh had a supreme regard for facts, and he immediately set about seeking for an explanation of the anomaly. He thought of all possible causes and investigated each in turn. The gases, for example, might one or both have been impure. Both these possibilities were investigated and found not to afford an explanation. And thus he tested each possible cause in turn until there remained but one untested hypothesis: the atmospheric nitrogen might contain some hitherto undiscovered substance. In the meantime Professor Ramsay had joined in the investigation. He reasoned that if atmospheric nitrogen is really a mixture of nitrogen and some new substance, it ought to be possible to absorb the nitrogen without absorbing the gas associated with it. An apparatus was devised for this purpose, and as a result,

at the meeting of the British Association in 1895. Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay were able to announce the discovery of a new substance, which with true scientific caution they added was "probably" an element.

This meagre sketch of the discovery of Argon can convey but a very imperfect idea of the refined methods employed and the care exercised at every step of the investigation to eliminate sources of error and ensure accuracy. But it will serve the present purpose if it illustrates the distinctive features of the modern method as contrasted with those it has superseded, namely, its supreme regard for facts; the rigour with which it subjects speculation and hypothesis to this final test; and the caution with which it excludes the influence of pre-conceived ideas. These then, are the characteristics of the change which the growth of physical science has been gradually bringing about in the world's mode of thought. And to say this is to say that physical science is rendering humanity the greatest intellectual service of which one can conceive.

If we now turn to the industrial influences which the development of chemistry has exerted, we shall find that there is no trade, no industry which has not felt the beneficial effect of chemical research. And it is not difficult to understand how the influence of the science has been so far reaching. For industrial processes consist in changing the forms or properties of substances so as to make them applicable to definite uses. Now, a large proportion of these changes involve changes in the identity of matter, and such it is the object of chemistry to study. Many of the industries most familiar, for example, the manufacture of coal gas, of steel, of glass, of leather, the refining of sugar, are essentially chemical industries—some of which owe their existence, and all of which owe their development to chemical research. Take, for example, the manufacture of coal gas. A century and a half has passed since the discovery that the distillation of coal yields a gas burning with a luminous flame. But the impure gas so obtained is wholly unfit for use; and for more than half a century the discovery could be applied to no practical purpose. In the meantime the science of chemistry had grown up and by its aid it now became possible to analyze the impure gas and to devise means of removing objectionable constituents, means which became more and more perfect as knowledge of the chemistry of gases developed. Nor did the assistance of chemistry stop here. For it discovered that the waste products of manufacture, previously thought to be valueless, were in reality mines of wealth, and it thereby facilitated economical production to a degree before unthought of. And I need not stop to remind you how the growth of the coal gas industry to its present vast proportions has stimulated such industries as the iron industry and

the coal industry, and has called into existence several others. It would be easy to multiply instances of this kind; and so intimate, indeed, is the relation between chemistry and industry that the advance a nation has made in chemistry may be taken as a trustworthy index of the vigour of its industrial life.

There is one feature of the relation between scientific and industrial progress, which a study of the industrial influence of chemistry brings very prominently into view. It is the immense service which scientific research, pursued for its own sake and without reference to practical applications, has rendered to the industrial world. Most of the discoveries in chemistry which have proved to be of greatest practical value have been made in the service of pure science. It was in pursuit of knowledge solely that Faraday discovered benzene, and that Unverdorben, a Russian chemist, discovered aniline. No one could have predicted at that time that either of these substances would ever be anything else than chemical curiosities. Still the study of them was continued, and some thirty years after the discovery of aniline, an English chemist, while investigating its properties, observed the production of a coloured substance. The observation was followed up and led to the founding of the great aniline dye industry, which at the present time employs thousands of workmen and represents a capital of many millions. And time would fail me to speak of those other numerous members of the benzene family which have found important practical applications, and all of which are the gifts of the pursuit of science for its own sake. And so, whether we survey the vast field of organic chemistry, or whether we consider the contributions of chemistry to agriculture, or whether we look at the revolution chemical knowledge has affected in metallurgy, or in whatever direction we turn, we find countless illustrations of the same truth. It is a truth which a utilitarian age, with small place in its scheme of activities for anything which does not promise immediate returns, is in some danger of forgetting. The work of Reaumur, who wrote six quarto volumes on the history of flies with two wings and the history of flies with four wings, with a supplement on the history of flies with two wings, was made of small account by his contemporaries. We are now able to form a truer estimate of its value; but we are none the less disposed to undervalue the work of contemporary scientists who expend their energies upon fields giving no promise of practical application. And yet there is in progress at the present time a great object lesson whose meaning there is no mistaking. If we direct our attention to that people whose marvellous industrial progress has of recent years occasioned so much anxiety in England and America and who in respect of chemical industries have long since distanced their competitors,

and inquire the cause of their success, we shall find among the various reasons assigned one upon which all authorities are agreed, and it is this: that pure science, without reference to its applications, is more assiduously cultivated among them than anywhere else. The technical chemists of Germany are first of all men of science, skilled in methods of chemical research. The fatherland of Liebig has laid well to heart the doctrine that great chemist so strenuously insisted upon, that while the applications of chemistry are countless, there is but one chemistry, and that he who would become skilled in any of its applications must first of all make himself master of the science. In our own country we are, I think, especially exposed to the danger of attempting to produce "sugar" chemists, or "steel" chemists or "agricultural" chemists without any adequate knowledge of science beyond the narrow limits of a single application of it. I believe that every such attempt works an injury both to science and to industry; and I conceive it be a function of the university to insist upon a broader and truer idea of technical and professional education, that idea the development of which in relation to the older professions called universities into existence, and the maintenance of which by the universities through all the vicissitudes of six centuries has been to the world a service of inestimable value.

The world has changed much since the first universities were founded. But however much outwardly the nineteenth century may seem to differ from the twelfth, they have one feature in common, and it is this: there have arisen in the nineteenth century, as there arose in the twelfth century, new conditions, making necessary a broader theory of education. When in the twelfth century developing commerce created a demand for better legal knowledge, when there grew up a more scientific medicine, a more critical theology, the universities arose to meet the new educational necessities thus created. And now that in the nineteenth century the field of human activity has vastly expanded, we must once again look to the universities to meet the educational needs this expansion has occasioned. The old universities recognized very clearly that a university training should be a special preparation for practical life. Their task was relatively simple; for the activities of their world which called for special educational recognition could be classed under the three heads of law, theology and medicine; and so there arose the three corresponding faculties, and a fourth, the faculty of arts or philosophy, which was regarded as preparatory to the other three. The nineteenth century has witnessed an unprecedented expansion of knowledge, and the classification of modern activities demanding special training has become vastly more complex. But is it not incumbent upon the modern university to recognize these new professions,

as it has already recognized the older ones, to see that the electricians, the chemists, those whatever their profession who are the brain of the industrial world, shall go forth to their work equipped with that degree of intellectual training and that grasp of scientific principle and method, as opposed to mere technical skill, which a university is best fitted to give and which industry most urgently requires? A university, it has been said, is the nation's organ of memory. But that is surely too limited an idea of its functions. It should also be the nation's organ of thought, a centre about which the intellectual life of the nation naturally groups itself; the centre of educational activity, co-operating with and vitalizing every worthy educational effort; and the centre of its industrial life in so far as that is dependent upon scientific progress. When our own country finds itself in the van of industrial competition it has a right to look to its universities for that intellectual and scientific equipment without which defeat is certain. And its universities as they inherit the name, if they would also inherit the spirit and power of their great prototypes of the middle ages, must be ready to respond to their increasing obligations, else there may be pronounced upon them the judgment which went forth against the decadent church of antiquity: "Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead."

THE INSURRECTION OF THE POLLYWOGS.

The following sketch by E. I. H. Cra has been translated from his native Hottentot by Mackasey:

Once on a time there was, in our land, a large pond in which lived a flourishing colony of frogs and pollywogs. The kingdom was ruled by a large and pompous green bullfrog, who went about clothed in a silk crown and much authority, and who was a terror to evil-doers. His voice, whether heard resounding through the channels of his own pond, or lifted on high in the general assembly of all the frogs, was one of power; and as he could out-croak all competitors both as to the strength and duration of said croakings, he was looked upon as a chief among chief bullfrogs.

Under this great Rex were a number of princes of a lesser degree who formed the council of state, chief of these and rulers of different provinces in the pond were Dickon, Jiggon and Edon. The greater part of the pond, however, was ruled by the King Gohon himself without any intervening prince.

The pond itself was divided into four parts in which were frogs and pollywogs of different character. The training of the pollywogs in each division will give us some idea of their different aims. Under King Gohon the young and rising

generation was trained to speak in a tongue unknown to common frogs, and upon subjects of which the frog world knows nothing in order that they might also become great rulers among frogs or might direct others in the ways of life.

Under Jiggon the pollywogs were taught chiefly to make vile sounds and viler smells, or else to form instruments of craft and cunning, dangerous alike to user and observer. At times the uninitiated, when passing Jiggon's corner of the pond, would be struck with the thought that at last a machine had been contrived by which the lid had been pried off the nether pit as the fumes arising could apparently come from nowhere else. The fires, called will-o'-the-wisp, are the watch lights by which Jiggin's followers perform their fiendish orgies.

Dickon's followers or pupils are the *peaceful* inhabitants of the pond and are trained in the arts which make for peace. Thus, if two frogs are seen to be at enmity, a member of Dickon's community will attach himself to each of the parties to the quarrel, and by a systematic course of blood-sucking so reduce the sinews of war of his patient that both offender and offended are soon in a condition to seek for peace. Thus are Dickon's pupils the benefactors of the race.

But what shall we say of Edon? The orgies of his flock are carried on in a remote and secret part of the pond, and it is only when we catch a glimpse of a bone gnawed bare or see some murderous weapon inadvertently disclosed that one can judge of the cannibalistic proceedings behind the scenes.

Of the sub-divisions in the different departments we say but little. After a certain time spent as a pollywog the young members of the commonwealth were brought up for examination before the princely old bullfrog mentioned above, and if it were found that their legs were fully developed and their tails had disappeared completely, the king would declare them full grown frogs in a solemn assembly of the kingdom, using the following formula:—"On behalf of this frog-pond, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me, I now declare you a frog among frogs together with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto." It was at such an assembly the rebellion took place.

For sometime the pollywogs had been deprived of their natural and lawful part in the proceedings of assembly, while the exercises of the princes had increased with increasing years. In the pond also, the part of the swamp in which the younger class of the community had been accustomed to frisk their little tails in glee had been closed up, Gohon giving as an excuse that it was needed as a store-house for food. The sweetmeats which the pollywogs formerly kept in store there were meanwhile placed in a crowded little corner into which only a few pollywogs could squeeze at a time, and in which they could

not so much as move an embryotic leg even to brush away the mildew which was fast gathering upon them through long continued inaction. If in the exuberance of youth a voice should be lifted up in the channels of the pond or a tail given more than a regulation flip, an ominous splash and a loud croak would declare the presence of King Gohon, and would send the trembling pollywogs to the sedges and rocks to hide from the terrors of that awful presence. All these privations were felt to be grievances and were laid up in store against the great day of assembly.

The assembly came, marking another epoch in the history of the kingdom. It had been a custom of the ancient time that the pollywogs should sink in a mass in the bottom of the pond while Gohon and the other bullfrogs should harangue them from some prominent stump. On this occasion, however, the first sign of rebellion was that, instead of following this time-honoured custom, the pollywogs crowded out upon a log overlooking the stump upon which Gohon and the princes sat gravely upon their hunches, and prepared from their point of vantage to hurl down anathemas and other substances upon the offending heads.

And now the struggle begins. Gohon will speak and at once a perfect babel of peeps from the log begins to punctuate his croakings, while high over all sounds a strange machine such as could be invented only by the children of Jiggon. Gohon is, however, well named, and proceeds manfully to the end where he is vociferously applauded by the occupants of the log, who, as he knows, are really proud of him. Then comes the crowning of the new made frogs in which we are but little interested.

And now, Jiggon, probably one of the most, if not the most popular bullfrog in the swamp, rises to address the young frogs. As he does so, he is naturally greeted with applause. Another of the princes thinking it was time the applause should cease and being possessed of a most penetrating eye, now gravely moves along the stump, and squatting on the part nearest the log stares fixedly at the offenders above him. Had he been waiting for some unwary fly that was circling ever nearer and nearer the cavernous pouch of his lower jaw he could not have been more intent. Some of the less learned in facial contortion among the pollywogs, however, mistook his glance of withering scorn for a leer of sly encouragement and so the applause burst forth afresh, and each new grimace from the prince evoked a fresh burst of applause from his admirers upon the log. In the meantime Jiggon was becoming displeased with the performances, for not knowing that a brother bullfrog was the real cause of the uproar, he had taken it as a personal insult. As a result, with a volcanic burst of croakings he sat down, to the astonishment alike of frog, toad, and pollywog. The latter were

sorry that a prince whom they esteemed so highly should be offended at them, but their position was such that they could pursue no other course. Merit is always worthy of recognition. And so they could do nothing else than applaud the unique facial contortions of the prince of croakers.

And now came the joke of the assembly. A toad and an eel had been invited to address the guests of the frog-pond. The toad came first. Coming by a series of hops to the very edge of the stump and leering with that organ which is said to redeem him from ugliness, he proceeded to inflict a severe verbal castigation on the occupants of the log, at least he thought it such. A little burst of applause followed his joke (?) but the pollywogs immediately quieted down and listened dutifully to a *more* or *less* interesting speech. At its conclusion the speaker squatted again on the stump, and having gulped down a large quantity of the surrounding atmosphere, he inflated himself until he was looked upon as the biggest toad in the puddle; for had he not quelled the pollywogs? The truth is this,—There is an unwritten law among pollywogs that a certain amount of liberty can on some occasions be taken with their own princes to whom they have yielded a year's obedience, while strangers are to be treated with the utmost courtesy even if they fail to show a courteous manner themselves. In the present instance the leer and joke (?) of the visiting toad made it difficult to restrain the peeps of the younger ones upon the log. Custom and the influence of older heads prevailed however, for which his toadship should be profoundly thankful. We would advise all toads in future, however, to be more careful. Of the eel and his speech we have not time to tell. The assembly closed with different opinions in different minds as to merit or demerit, but all thinking that something had been done.

Moral:—Do not judge of a pollywog's respect for a princely bullfrog by an hour's conduct, ignoring that of the rest of the year, and let no toad imagine that he can do more in a frog-pond than the frogs themselves, mistaking an old-time custom of tolerance to strangers for a newly infused fear.

BEHRING SEA, AND QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

The dispute between the United States and Great Britain involved many questions interesting to students. The claim that any part of Behring Sea was "*mare clausum*" was practically abandoned before the discussion was ended. The United States did, however, press very persistently a claim of a right of property in the wild animals which resort to United States territory for a certain portion of every year, where they breed, and where, as they said, they were hus-

banded, but certainly where they are killed. A claim was put forward of a right to protect this alleged right of property by the search, seizure and condemnation of ships of other nations even when outside of ordinary territorial limits.

The government of Great Britain resisted each and all of these claims.

The habits of the seals were exhaustively examined and natural history played a large part in the contention of the United States. Counsel at Paris propounded two questions. First, whether the United States had a property interest in the seals themselves, not only while they are upon the breeding islands, but also while they are on the high seas. Secondly, whether, if they had not property in the seals, they had such a property interest in the industry long established and prosecuted on the Pribylof Islands of maintaining and farming the herd, and appropriating the increase to themselves for the purposes of commerce and profit, as entitled them to extend their protection to such herd against capture while it is on the high seas, and to require and receive from other nations an acquiescence in reasonable regulations designed to afford such protection. Mr. Carter contended that in defence of its rights a nation might employ upon the high seas necessary force, and he insisted that if it was decided that the United States had a property in the Alaskan fur seals, or a property in the industry which it maintained upon the Priblyof Islands, then the United States had the right to prevent the invasion and destruction of these property interests. It mattered not where the vessel was which was invading these rights. He argued that such force exerted upon the high seas reasonably necessary to these ends was justified upon the reason and necessity of the thing and the practice of nations.

"To all the shadowy claim the Government of the Queen submit but one answer—the law. . . . The whole case, and every part of it, and every form in which ingenuity can frame it, are covered by the law. And to this law Her Majesty's Government can most confidently appeal." So the printed argument of Great Britain began.

"Title in things," said the Attorney-General of Great Britain, "must take its root in municipal law," and the demonstration is complete "that municipal law does not support this claim, but negatives it." . . . "Is there any ground conceivable for treating the question in a different way because the United States happen to be the owners of the sovereignty over the islands, and have given to their lessees the right to take these seals on the islands? It is

impossible that property should exist in one case and not exist in the other, or that property should be non-existent in one case if it is not also non-existent in the other." . . .

"They substitute for the reason of experience all the chimeras of their own imagination. . . . They have confounded positive international morality, or the rules which actually obtain amongst civilized nations in their mutual intercourse, with their own vague conceptions of international morality as it ought to be, with that indeterminate something which they conceived it would be if it conformed to that indeterminate something which they called the law of nature." And again, "My learned friend in his argument has confounded acts done in a state of belligerency with acts done in time of peace; and, further, he has confounded acts which a nation will do in defence of what it conceives to be its interest with what it may legally do under the sanction of international law."

The Hovering Acts, the St. Helena Act of 1815, and the Quarantine Acts were referred to by the counsel for the United States. The Hovering Acts and Quarantine Acts were shown to deal simply with the prevention of offences within the jurisdiction, and with ships proceeding to the territory of the country to commit them. The Quarantine Acts are of the same nature. "Parliament," said Chief Justice Cockburn in *The Queen v. Keyn*, "has a perfect right to say to foreign ships that they shall not, without complying with British law, enter into British ports, and that if they do enter they shall be subject to penalties unless they have previously complied with requisitions ordained by the British Parliament."

The St. Helena Act was the result of an understanding between the allied powers embodied in a treaty the second article of which entrusted the custody of Napoleon to the British Government.

Respecting the United States' contention which went the length of saying that the rights of defence were the same in time of peace as in time of war, and involved search and seizure upon the high seas, there was quoted the famous passage from the judgment of Scott, "If it be asked why the right of search does not exist in time of peace as well as in war, the answer is prompt—That it has not the same foundation on which alone it is tolerated in war—the necessities of self-defence. They introduced it in war, and practice has established it. No such necessities have introduced it in time of peace, and no such practice has established it." And again the language of Marshall, "The right of visitation

and search is a belligerent right, and no nation which is not engaged in hostilities can have any pretence to exercise it upon the open sea." "Any visitation, molestation, or detention of vessels bearing the American flag by force, or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign Power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States."

The result of the Paris arbitration was to reject the United States contentions, but in the opinion of the arbitrators certain regulations were necessary for the protection and preservation of the fur seal in the Behring Sea. A large area was prescribed by them in which no hunting should be carried on, and regulations were laid down to be observed by vessels when hunting. Under the Treaty this left the question of damages to be settled, and subsequently Judge Putnam of the Circuit Court of the United States, and Judge King of the Supreme Court of Canada, were appointed Commissioners for the assessment of these damages. Before them came the claims of those who had been injured by the action of the United States, based upon the Paris award, and when the voluminous evidence was given at Victoria, many interesting questions were evolved. It is proposed here to notice shortly some of them and of the arguments put forward on either side.

(To be continued.)

OUR GRADUATES, 1898.

ARTS.

JOHN B. MACKENZIE was from Campbellton, N. B. "Jack" entered the college overcome with the idea that he was venturing for the first time into a great institution and among new associates. This feeling did not entirely wear off during the first two years of his course, but thereafter Jack's genial spirit unfolded itself and he grew more and more into prominence among the boys, and, rumour says, among the girls also, though on this subject Jack is very reticent. Like his famous namesake he distinguished himself in foot-ball. His ability as a student was of the highest order and some contend that he made a great mistake in not taking the Honor course in classics. Recently, however, he has turned his attention to philosophy, and the central idea of his meditations might be well expressed in the words of Kipling:—

"A million surplis E—ls are willing to bear the yoke;
And a woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke."

In his 4th year he affiliated in medicine and this year is back with us again as a freshman med.

W. T. MACKINNON had another name. Morris. Nothing pleased Mackinnon more than to see the word Morris-Mackinnon: the hyphen was the cause of his pleasure. Primarily he was a ladies' man, secondarily he went to college, and finally he graduated B. L. He had reasons for graduating B. L., at least we think he had. He will long be known to future collegians as the originator of a college yell, and in the distant years to come when even the euphuism of Morris-Mackinnon is forgotten, the echoes of

"Rickety, raxo axo pax,
Dalhousie College, Halifax,"

will still be remembered around the college halls. When Mac attended a meeting of any kind he had one principle to which he rigidly adhered, he objected to everybody and everything; this got him notoriety which he regarded as the equivalent of fame. He was one of those few favoured ones who carry a cane to fourth year English, but then everyone has his own idiosyncrasies, though some people manage to monopolize those of others as well.

JOHN GEORGE HOCKIN came with our classical professor from the City Academy.

First, classes in Greek and Latin might be said to be inseparably connected with Hockin's name, and he found time to gather up enough in other lines to give him a good margin in Great Distinction. But his fame was only of graduation day. In fact few knew him; many supposing when he received his cap that he was a strayed freshman upon the platform. However, he was no freshman, but a genuine graduate, and one who used the curriculum as something of value, and if he can summon up courage he has a career before him.

DONALD ALEXANDER MACRAE did not come to Dalhousie by chance. He did not come to Halifax. He came to college. At the end of the first two years he knew the sidewalk (the nearest one), between his lodgings and the college; and the contents of all the text books, etc., generally used in the first two years. There was no use in making a record, D. A. always went one better, excepting in classics, where he never made more than ninety-seven, and actually once fell to eighty-nine. Carlyle says genius is the capacity for doing work. Mac was at first a proof of this, but in his last two years he began to investigate what a recent writer says "must be understood clearly and vitally before its full and tremendous significance can be realized." He was tutoring in Montreal during the summer. He has gone to Cornell with the highest standing Dalhousie can give in classics, and in a few years we will with pleasure record his acceptance of some professional position across the border.

MORTON, J. R., was of the class of '97, but he decided not to graduate then. He studied some and some he didn't. A good sort of a fellow, he was a favorite with the few who knew him, and he has buried himself in a typical position in the finance department at Ottawa.

NORMAN MURRAY came to us of a famous clan. But he was fairly docile and gave the faculty but little trouble. His famous "hooking" of the freshman's page proofs was characteristic. As far as we can remember he did not overstudy, but he always did well, and what counts against him is that he might have done better. Norm's true love was a high born lady, so the boys say, and everybody says he can play football. He is taking a special course in that game at present with a few lectures in law.

J. D. NOBLE, having carefully removed most of the fish scales from his apparel came to college and went to work. In his last two years his ability was appreciated and he is now a worthy occupant of Pine Hill. We cannot remember Noble having ever shown any sentimental leanings. In fact we are safe in saying he had none, and when we find this lacking we must close off short.

HIBBERT R. READ, having resolved to come to college, inquired what hour the train left six months before the opening of the term. Having found a lodging suitable and brought the other lodgers into subjection, he started out to play football and played it well. He also studied a little, and always went out to tea on Sunday evening. In his last year he went off to Guiana, S. A., to preach, and incidentally settle the Venezuelan question. He is bound to be successful as the Rev. H. R. Read.

MARGARET WOODILL DEWOLFE of Halifax, was a fair student and a general favorite. She was among the leaders in modern languages, but her favorite subject was philosophy, especially during her last year. She is among the number of graduate students whom we are pleased to welcome back to Dalhousie, and as she is still here we must not say too much.

ELIZABETH EROTA KENNEDY is a native of Halifax. She was a quiet unobtrusive girl, and very popular among her student friends. Her name is perpetuated by her brother and sister who are now with us. Miss Kennedy is now in attendance at the Normal School, where we wish her every success.

BESSIE BLANCHE LEWIS—Miss Lewis came to us from Truro and proved one of our best students. During her first two years her work was excellent and she seemed to be in a fair way for either classical honors or distinction. Unfortunately weak eyes compelled her for a time to almost forsake her books, and during the other two years she followed the ordinary course,

taking however a high place in the class lists. In her last year she proved an able GAZETTE editor for the senior class. After graduating Miss Lewis went to Europe, spending a very pleasant summer among the countries of the old world. She has now returned and is teaching in Maitland Academy of which she is principal.

BESSIE MARGARET LOGAN from Truro, was a good student, and had she wished could have taken distinction, but was generally content with a high place in the pass lists. She was a leader among the ladies, being president of their Y. W. C. A., and in any place where energy and a cool head were required, was in great demand. Miss Logan was a good collegian and a staunch supporter of our college societies. She is now teaching in Digby, and we are sure that she will there achieve success.

CATHERINE WETMORE MCKAY came from Dartmouth, and to Dartmouth we are indebted not only for her but for many pleasant evenings on which she entertained the students. Miss McKay was not distinguished for especially hard study, although her class work was always good, but she was distinguished for her brightness and her infallible good nature. She is not taking any classes with us this year, but we hope to see her frequently as she is not far away.

LAW.

FRANCIS ALEXANDER MACÉACHEN, B. A., P. K. R., is at home faithfully performing his paternal duties and enjoying a well earned rest, after seven years of hard work in college. Anyone walking into his room at the Earncliffe during his last winter here, would have found him always hard at work solving the great problem of diamonds with the aid of equity and his old clay pipe. And that pipe was a great curiosity too—a real meerschaum, bequeathed to the trustworthy hands of Madden, it may be seen at any time by any lover of ancient relics. MacEchen had a wonderful faculty for making money. This, of course, was largely due to his stately bearing and fine looking features. His propensities are being turned to good use in his present practice at Sydney.

HARRY OTIS McLATCHY was a good juicy apple from the Annapolis Valley. He found the law school a good receptacle for the overflow of his spirits, especially of the cider order. Never lacking in appropriate wit, he did much to keep up the joviality of his class. He was a good student and had a superior knowledge of Partnership and Real Property, which lead him often to correct the lecturer of less concise thought. In politics he easily took a first place as shown in the fall of 1897. As minister of justice in a certain third party government of great

notoriety under the able leadership of John C. O'M., our friend took upon himself the arduous duty of introducing a measure for the absolute suppression of the liquor traffic, "for prohibition pure and simple, untainted by political trickery." Needless to say, his oratory won the day. Harry is now diligently seeking success in his chosen field, and of course he will find it unless the charms of the ministry or the temperance crusade entice him away.

THE ladies' man of this class was certainly *John Robert McLeod*, and he deserved the title. Never was it possible to see this gentleman outside of class-hours without a nut-brown maiden at his side. He says he has a true Eve now. It is a good fault, keep it up Jack. Very fond of football from the outside, he greatly admired the brave boys who played. Perhaps, however, this is due to the fact that his big brother is an active footballist at Acadia. With all his modesty, and Jack had a lot, he was a prominent member of his class and made an excellent showing in his examinations. He is now in the office of Payzant & Son from 11 to 1, and from 3 to 4, nearly every day. At other hours of the day he is generally to be found in a private parlor of his boarding house, the Queen Hotel. In both of these places John R. is always in demand, which we sincerely trust will always be the case, with the former at least.

MEDICAL.

HUGH LEVERETTE DICKEY was a sport when he came to Dalhousie and a sport when he departed. He was born and bred among the apple-trees in Upper Canard; and his early religious training led him to believe in Baptist doctrine. During his first three years he was a strict follower of this body. In his fourth year, however, his religious belief had undergone a change, and he became a staunch supporter of Methodism,—but the less said about this matter the better, for it has cost Dickey much trouble. He was the friend and companion of Louis Trenaman, and had, undoubtedly, absorbed from him some of his special aptitude for work. Since joining the ranks of Aesculapios he has had a somewhat chequered career; but as Dickey would probably prefer it, we refrain from any details. During the summer he has been employed as surgeon on an Atlantic steamship, and this winter, in company with Brehm, will continue his studies in London. Success! Hugh.

ROBERT ALMON BREHM, better known as Jimmy, hailed from the foggy city of St. John's, and the ancient colony has reason to be proud of her representative. He began life on a small farm situated, among the rocks on the outskirts of his native city. Later he entered a drug establishment, and after becoming proficient in the art of dispensing was seized with a

desire to study medicine. He came to Halifax, a stranger in the fall of '94, and was unknown, even to his classmates, until the results of the exams. were declared in the following spring. He was not a hard student, as some supposed, and frequently might be seen at Finlay's with his confidante Dickey, whiling away the evening at some harmless amusement. His success as a student was due to natural ability and aptitude for medical work. Jimmy was retired and inoffensive. He seldom spoke save when asked a question; but when he did venture a remark it was the signal for a chorus of voices to join in expressing their commendation. Though the most unpretentious of men, he came among us as a freshman, with well developed whiskers, which he invariably kept neatly trimmed. The cause of Jimmy's brilliancy was believed by some to be due to the bright hue of his appendage, by others to the phosphorescence which so widely obtained about his home. One part of Jimmy's career in Halifax has always been shrouded in mystery,—no one knew where his city residence was. It is said that, on one occasion, Alfred and Angus undertook the solution of this problem, and accompanied Jimmy home to lunch. After wandering hither and thither, until overcome with fatigue, they were obliged to retrace their steps, leaving the subject of this sketch still travelling onwards. He undoubtedly had more natural ability than any other member of his class, and ended his sojourn among us, by graduating with honors. He spends the winter, accompanied by Dickey, pursuing a post-graduate course in London.

EDWARD MURRAY MACDONALD, was a native of Sydney, Sydney Mines, or Lorway,—nobody knows which. At any rate he hailed from Cape Breton, which place he believed to be superior to any other. He came among us enjoying some celebrity as a pugilist; but an engagement with Gandier during his third year destroyed his reputation. He could never be induced to speak in public, but in scrimms he was always the lion of the hour. All eyes would then turn on him, and more than once he has redeemed his class from the bitterness of defeat. Eddie was modest and retiring,—seldom spoke to freshmen without an introduction, but studied them afar off, and was a good student of human nature. He possessed ordinary ability, but was generally behind time. He came to college about a month after Lectures had begun and seldom began study until late in the session when he could find no one to accompany him on his long walks. It is said that at one time he and McKenzie were rivals for the hand of a fair one across the water, but undue influence was used and Eddie withdrew. Few knew Eddie well, but those who did could not help admiring the generous, unselfish disposition which always characterized him. He is now pursuing a post-graduate course in New York.

FOOT-BALL.

The Senior Dalhousie Football team played their first game this season, on Monday afternoon, 24th ult., against St. John. The game was played on the Wanderers' field, the use of which had kindly been given by that club.

There was more than usual interest felt in this as the Wanderers had defeated the St. John team a few days previous, and our showing would in some measure indicate our chance of winning from our old-time rivals. The weather was all that could be desired from a player's point of view, but the cold wind made it rather unpleasant for the spectator.

The following were the players:

DALHOUSIE.			ST. JOHN.	
Douglas,	}	<i>Backs.</i>	Desbrisay.	
Cock,		}	<i>Half-Backs.</i>	{ Jones,
Murray,				{ Kerr,
Cumming,				{ Shaw,
Archibald,				{ Markham.
MacKenzie,	}	<i>Quarter-Backs.</i>	{ Gordon,	
Hale			{ Jones.	
Roach,	}	<i>Forwards.</i>	{ Shaw, E.,	
Faulkner,			{ Fairweather,	
Macdonald, F.,			{ Day,	
Ayer,			{ Ayles,	
Hall,			{ S. Jones,	
O'Brien,			{ Morley,	
Jardine,			{ MacMichael,	
McDonald, C.	{ Sutherland.			

Referee: W. A. Henry. *Touch-line Judges:* Messrs. Stephen and Uniacke.

The game began at five minutes after four, with Dalhousie defending the eastern goal. S. Jones kicked off for St. John, and the ball was returned by Archibald and scrimmaged near centre field. The Dalhousie forwards soon showed that they could push their opponents, but the latter for a while seemed to heel out the ball more often. After several scrimmages the ball was sent into touch on the north side of the field, well in St. John territory. After the ball was thrown out, St. John was awarded a free kick. Jones kicked but the ball was blocked by Faulkner and rushed nearer the St. John line. Shaw relieved his goal at this point by a punt, but the ball was dribbled back in a splendid manner. At this time the halves had nearly their first chance to do anything as the men had not been heeling out very well, but on account of a bad pass they did not gain any ground. A few minutes after,

the ball was kicked over and Hale fell on it, scoring the first try. Jardine kicked the goal, making the score 5—0.

After the kick-off the St. John men played up better. In a few scrims the ball was worked down dangerously near Dalhousie's goal. Good runs by Gordon and Kerr brought it still nearer, and at last Dalhousie was forced to touch for safety. St. John returned the kick-off well, and the ball went into touch about the Dalhousie 15 yard line, just as the whistle blew for half time.

The game was faster and more one-sided in the second half. From the beginning Dalhousie worked the ball down, and a series of scrims took place well in the St. John territory. Archibald made several dashes, but though he invariably gained a little he could not break through. From a line out the ball was sent across and St. John touched for safety. Shortly after the kick-off they were awarded a free kick. They gained some ground, but the ball was brought back by Cumming, and St. John was again forced to touch for safety. Soon after, St. John got another free kick. Again Cumming caught it but a free kick shortly after brought the play into the college territory. Cumming punted, Desbrisay muffed and Murray, who had run up, caught the ball, ran in and placed it behind the goal posts. Jardine succeeded in kicking the goal. After the ball came into play again Cock made several dashes and finally carried the ball across and scored the third try. No goal was kicked.

After the kick-off from the twenty-five yard line the St. John men worked the ball up into Dalhousie territory. Cumming brought it back to within a few yards of the line by a splendid run. From the scrim which resulted Hall dashed across making the score 16—0.

LIBRARY NOTES.

"The true university of these days is a collection of books."
SAINT THOMAS DE CARLYLE, *Herioca*.

"Bibliotheca a Dallusia valde desideratur."—MERCANIUS,
Opusc. lib. xxi, c. iii.

PINE HILL GO BRAGH!—They have done it! Where last year there was a raspberry garden, to-day ascends a stately pile of bricks and granite, almost completed, the LIBRARY of the Halifax Presbyterian College. It will have ample room for the present collection of 11,000 volumes

and provision for as many more; it will have class-rooms, and a good assembly room warmed, lighted and ventilated according to modern ideas. This is a triumph. It is more than doubtful if any Theological College in the country has anything nearly so good.

THE MEANS.—How was it done? Was there any fuss or trouble? Not at all. In their unemotional Scottish fashion, the faculty decided they wanted a building costing the tidy sum of \$18,000. The President put down his name for \$1,000: a committee went about the city with the hat and got \$6,000 more from the Haligonians, while books were circulated through the province for subscriptions. It is confidently expected that by the time the session opens, at least \$14,000 of the total amount will have been subscribed. The method is commended to other institutions in want of buildings, lectureships, books, &c., for its elegant simplicity.

THE MORAL.—Is Dalhousie envious? No. What a friend gets is not lost. And the fact that Pine Hill has a decent building will undoubtedly stimulate the friends of old Dalhousie to do as much for her. The marked progress of an institution so close to ours and so intimately associated with ours cannot fail to spur on those interested in our library to greater efforts for the great end.

COLLEGE NOTES.

On Saturday, Oct. 15th, Mrs. Dr. McMechan gave a very enjoyable At Home. The inclemency of the weather prevented a very large attendance, but those who were present had a very pleasant time.

THE Freshmen have had their pictures taken by Gauvin & Gentzel. In the preparations the transport of the members of the class to the studio especially, they received much assistance from the Sophomores.

F. S. FRAME has been elected president of the second year Arts and Science class. Ex-president Mackasey soon learned that his action in turning football Turk did not meet with the approval of his classmates.

THE recent fraternizing, despite college traditions, of freshmen and sophomores indicates a healthy *esprit de corps* in regard to matters affecting the interest of the university. The deliberations at the meet-

ings of the combined classes are likely to have a dampening effect on the ardour of the sports in these classes, who may persist in hunting down the Dalhousie Tiger.

DALHOUSIE is to be congratulated on her ability not only to put teams of her own in the league, but to help fill up those of her opponents. Her men are to be seen on all the teams in both leagues except the United Service and Y. M. C. A. Whether the men themselves are to be congratulated on playing against their Alma Mater is not quite so clear.

THE ladies of the College held a very successful At Home on the evening of the first. The affair might be called a happy impromptu and was enjoyable in its formality. The President and faculty were present with several members of the board of governors. Suitable refreshments were served in the examination hall, which for a short time seemed divested of its usual gloomy aspect. Very *tasteful* decorations were arranged in the arts library, and Mrs. Campbell by favoring the gathering with "Coming Through the Rye," and Miss Lowe by a Scotch recitation, were in touch with the mischievous merriment of Hallow'een. An impromptu fire-brigade was hastily organized twice and proved very effective. Several of the company reverted to their younger days in "bobbing" apples, etc. The ladies may well feel satisfied with the success of this "At Home," and more of such would be in order.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Speaker BURCHELL called the first meeting of Mock Parliament to order on the evening of the 10th of September. The premier, J. D. Matheson introduced his cabinet as follows:—

R. H. BUTTS.....*Minister of Justice.*
 H. H. PARLEE.....*Minister of Trade and Commerce.*
 J. J. MACKAY.....*Minister of Public Works.*
 C. N. CUMMING.....*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*
 J. D. MATHESON.....*Prime Minister and Sec'y. of State.*

The premier introduced the following resolution with a well-chosen speech, briefly seconded by the Hon. Minister of Public Works:—

"*Whereas*, The friendly relations of late existing between the United States and Great Britain and Canada have taken practical effect by delegates being appointed by the governments of the said countries with a view to adjust all matters in dispute and to break down the trade barriers which have been prolific of much annoyance and ill-feeling particularly between Canada and the United States ;

And whereas, It is expedient at this stage of the negotiations carried on by the said delegates, that the desire on the part of the Canadian people for closer trade relations with the United States be unequivocally expressed :

Be it therefore resolved, That in the opinion of this house, it is in the best interests of Canada that a full and unrestricted measure of reciprocity in trade exist between Canada and the United States. '

Mr. BUTTS, on rising, quoted from Patrick Henry in support of the resolution and compared the existing state of affairs in Great Britain and the United States, giving it as his opinion that there could be no great contrast. He illustrated his argument by dealing with the sugar duties, closing with an eloquent plea for the support of the measure by the house.

Mr. RICHARDSON then commented briefly on the speeches made in support of the resolution, saying that he did not think the ministry was in earnest in bringing in "such an antiquated measure."

Mr. KILLAM rose to defend the remarks of the Hon. Minister of Justice on the sugar duties, and went on to show the superiority of Canada's natural resources over those of the United States. He also dealt with the Immigration question to show the superior judgment of the Liberal party, closing with a few general remarks on the resolution.

Mr. SEELEY followed, pointing out the discrepancies in the speech of the Hon. Minister of Public Works and showing some evil effects of Great Britain's trade policy. He exposed the platform of the Liberal party, stating that preferential trade and unrestricted reciprocity could not co-exist

The debate was resumed on the 17th September and able speeches were made by the Hon. Mr. Parlee, Mr. Davison, The Hon. Mr. Cummings and Mr. O'Connor. The Premier then closed the debate. The vote was then taken and resulted in a defeat of the resolution, 10 to 4.

Saturday Evening, 19th inst.

Sitting as a Provincial House for the Province of Nova Scotia, the parliament will discuss the following resolution to be introduced as a government measure by the Attorney-General, seconded by Hon. J. W. Madden:—

Resolved, That considering the extension of university privileges to women during recent years, a wholesome return to the practice of better days, considering the qualities of mind and heart of the women of Nova Scotia, and the proofs they have furnished that in all the walks of life they are the equals of their fathers and their brothers, and following the dictates of humanity and common sense, that

1 THE PRIVILEGES OF THE PROVINCIAL FRANCHISE BE EXTENDED TO WOMEN ON THE SAME BASIS AS TO MEN.

2. That WOMEN SHOULD BE ADMITTED TO THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS AS MEN.

CABINET.

<i>Premier and Provincial Secretary</i>	HON. J. H. CAMERON.
<i>Attorney-General</i>	HON. W. F. O'CONNOR.
<i>Commissioner of Works and Mines</i>	HON. J. L. FAWCETT.
<i>Without Portfolio</i>	{ HON. J. W. MADDEN. HON. C. D. LIVINGSTONE.

College Societies.

SODALES.—The Sodales debating club met in the Munro Room on the evening of the 21st inst. The entertainment for the evening consisted in a debate between the Freshmen and Sophomores. The subject was one of living importance—"Resolved, that the Czar's proposal of peace be accepted." The room was crowded by those who were anxious to witness the war of words between the opposing forces that love to do violence to each other in the halls.

The debate was opened by Mr. Vance, second year, in favour of the resolution. He spoke of the oppression of the different countries of Europe on account of their armies and navies, of the advantage of a treaty of peace which would enable them to develop their resources.

Mr. Morrison, first year, responded to Mr. Vance. He said all would admit that peace was a thing to be desired, but it was impracticable. Nations were called into being by the sword and by the force of arms; they are protected and allowed to flourish.

Mr. Archibald was the next speaker favouring the resolution, and he based his argument on the fact that all the great nations of Europe desired peace.

Mr. S. Cummings opposed the resolution, because although the present Czar wanted peace the next one might not, therefore the existence of a strong army and navy was a surer guarantee of peace than the propositions of a Czar.

Mr. McKinnon said the Czar was not sincere. He merely wanted time to develop his country and strengthen his forces.

The resolution was lost by a vote of 50—30.

Mr. Seeley satisfactorily performed the duties of critic.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Sodales was held on Friday, the 14th ult. The announcement that Dr. McMechan would address the society on "College Spirit and Football" was a double assurance for a large meeting. The Munro Room was filled to overflowing, and those who had the good fortune to hear the Dr. went away prouder than ever of Dalhousie, filled with college spirit, and realizing more and more that Dr. McMechan is "a jolly good fellow."

To see the effect of the meeting upon our worthy representatives on the Campus, we simply remind the reader of the following Monday's victory.

The Dr. spoke of two things in particular which are required by our boys before they can be perfectly successful donors of the yellow and

black. 1st. The field in front of the college for practice. 2nd. An awakening of college spirit. What would the score be then?

THE first of the Sunday afternoon lectures in Munro Room was held on 16th. A large number was present to hear Rev. Mr. Gandier on the subject of Christian Socialism. The lecture was carefully prepared, of deep interest throughout, and delivered in Mr. Gandier's usual forcible style. The Rev. gentleman took as a basis of his remarks, Luke 1: 51-53. He hath showed strength with his arms: he hath scattered the proud in the imagination of their hearts! Mary's son enunciated the truth. He has proved his power to save. In Greek cities—the places of art and literature—man as man had no rights. Infanticide was common. Plato in his republic makes provision for it. When Christ came a change took place. It was brought about by methods unheard of before. Formerly it was the policy to meet force by force, wealth by wealth, and Christ's method was altogether different. He was of humble birth, pious, and of simple life, forsaken at last by his friends and died the death of a public malefactor. To the world it looked as if his life had been a failure. But not so. He conquers by being conquered. He crushes by being crushed. His kingdom was founded on love. Man was elevated. Tyranny and war and oppression becomes impossible, as also does inequality of wealth where loss reigns supreme. The socialist and communist trusts too much on legislation—the bringing in of cut and dried methods. They neglect largely the part the individual should play. Christ exalts the individual. He is the great leveller. His principles not only level down but they level up as well. In Him wealth, rank, etc., tend to equalize themselves.

Exchanges.

THE *McGill Fortnightly* has vanished, and in its place there has come to us a weekly, with the wide-awake name, *McGill Outlook*. Our fellow-students in Montreal are enterprising and we wish them success. The first four numbers are bright and interesting. The following extract from one of their exchanges is appropriate now that football is ceasing and we are settling down to work:—

"Pluck wins. It always wins,
Though days be dark and nights be slow,
'Twixt days that come and days that go,
Yet pluck will win, its average is sure;
He gains the prize who can the most endure,
Who faces issues; who waits and watches and never shirks,
Who always works."

The Argosy contains an excellent article entitled, "Novi Homines" It consists of good sound advice not only for the Freshmen class at Mt. Allison, but for every college boy that reads it. In seeking an education which it calls "The harmonious development of the inherent faculties of our being *pro bono publico*," it is necessary to take advantage of every facility offered by the college, if the student is to acquire the most that an undergraduate

course presents. Among other bits of advice we notice the following:— "Have a purpose in coming to college. Some have no bull's-eye at which to aim and thus train their ideas." "Make the college course a means of culture." "Believe that the professor knows more than you do." "Do not get inflated with an ambition to be famous, lest your ideas lack coherence, and your knowledge get vapoury."

THE contributed articles of *The University Monthly* are bright and interesting. The one entitled, "Thoughts on Shakespeare," is worthy of particular attention, as it points out why the appellation of interpreter of his age is ascribed to the poet. A continued article on "Our Native Snails" is well written and interesting as an account of a student's natural research.

INSTEAD of the *Owl*, the students of the University of Ottawa send us the *University of Ottawa Review*, new dress, new type, and generally new style. It contains much that is of general interest, as "Events of the Month," and "Poems Worth Reading." However, the paper seems no longer a college magazine, but rather a journal of information for the public.

THE first two numbers of the eighteenth volume of *Varsity* have arrived. They are brimful of college life, spirit and football.

OTHER exchanges are *The Niagara Index*, and *The Oak Lily*, and *Ivy*.

Personals.

HART NICHOLS, LL. B., '98, is a partner with Frank Jones in a large law business at Digby.

MISS ELMA BAKER, B. A., '96, has been appointed vice-principal of the North Sydney High School.

REV. R. G. STATHIE, '95, of Newport, N. S., has been called to St. Andrew's Church, Truro.

D. A. MACRAE, B. A., '97, has received a \$300 scholarship at Cornell University, where he is taking a graduate course in Classics.

H. T. ARCHIBALD, '97, has given up his position as teacher of Classics in Truro Academy to study his subject further at Johns Hopkins University.

F. S. SIMPSON, B. A., '94, has succeeded D. M. Soloan, '88, as principal of the New Glasgow High School. He has also been appointed supervisor of the New Glasgow schools.

GEORGE K. BUTLER, M. A., of Kelley's Cove, is the first person in the province to obtain a grade A (Sc. and Cl.) license. He secured it at the last examination.—*Yarmouth Times*.

F. I. STEWART, B. A., '89, has been appointed to the principalship of Sydney Academy where he was formerly vice-principal. He was succeeded as vice-principal by D. S. MacIntosh, B. A., '92, B. Sc., '96.

REV. F. J. COFFIN, Ph. D., of the class of '86, has been appointed Professor of Old Testament Literature and Comparative Religions in the Bible Normal College of Springfield, Mass. He entered on his work November 1st.

THE GAZETTE congratulates A. E. Crockett, B. L., '97, on the publication of his story "A Scion of the Covenant," in the *New England Magazine*. Mr. Crockett did good service on the GAZETTE during the session of '96-'97. He is at present engaged in journalistic work in Boston.

ANOTHER Dalhousian who has won distinction for himself and honor for his *Alma Mater* is R. B. Bennett, late of Chatham, N. B. He achieved this by successfully contesting West Calgary last Friday for the local legislature of the Territories. The fight was the bitterest ever known in the history of that part of the country, yet, opposed by two old-timers, he led both in the City of Calgary and the county. In the polling divisions alone he polled the highest vote ever given to a candidate in that constituency, and his total vote was within fifteen of the combined vote of his two opponents. Mr. Bennett is a native of Albert County, N. B., and graduated from Dalhousie Law School in '93. After his admission to the bar he entered into partnership with Hon. L. J. Tweedie, and went West last year as law partner of Hon. Senator Loughhead.

AT the July Convocation of the University of Chicago, the Rev. Fulton J. Coffin, who has been fellow and instructor in the departments of Semitics, Comparative Religious and Ancient History during the last three years, has just been granted the degree of Ph. D., with the rank of *Magna cum laude*—a degree for the first time obtained in these departments. Not only is Dr. Coffin a brilliant student but an eminently successful instructor, as his students do gratefully testify. Having received his preparatory training at Prince of Wales College in Prince Edward Island—his native province—he graduated from Dalhousie University, Halifax, with class of '87 and Princeton with the class of '90. He obtained the degree of A. M. from Princeton. Dr. Coffin expects to spend August and September in Nova Scotia: after which he will probably visit some of the European universities.—*Westminster*, July 30th, 1898.

Dallustensia.

THERE is a Socrates in the second year philosophy class.

FRAGMENTS of the Roman Empire have been flying around on the third floor for some time.

"IT is falling in love with our own mistaken ideas that makes fools and beggars of half mankind."

ALL—, "Say, barber, how long will I have to wait for a shave."
Cohil—"Oh, about two years."

PROF.—"You have handed in a very creditable exercise, Mr. L-nds-y."
M. A. L.—, "It's my first offence, and I can prove an alibi."

"LOOK here, El—e, was C-ff-n bent or only badly pulled?" Perhaps the freshette realley desired his presence at the reception.

PROF. OF ENGLISH—"Mr. McPherson (F.) you may write an experience on *The Tale of a Tub*." (Did the Professor think he had received a tubbing?)

ONE of the things learned in the English (D) class: "If Wordsworth had lived long enough he would have invented the phrase 'splendid isolation.'"

THE father of the Freshman class reports, that the shocking habits of the "library hen" are enough to madden the latent sensibilities of his ministerial spirit.

FEE-MAN (to nurse girl in Public Gardens). "Hold on! we cannot sit on this bench. It is freshly painted."

Nurse Girl—"If you were really in love as you say you are you would never have noticed it. I'm sure dear old Rutt would not."

FORMERLY the air, "On the Banks of the Wabash," had a great attraction for M-ck-s-y, who would follow a hand organ all over town to hear it, but now he dreads the very mention of the song. It unpleasantly suggests "On the Brink of Wash Basin Down Below."

SCENE—A President's office at the beginning of the session. The President looks up and sees Pierre standing before his desk. "What is it Mr. —?"

Pierre—"I'll have five dollars worth of supps, if you please."

N-OLLS—"Say, boys, Cam—on isn't working very much this session."

Neil, (alias b—b s)—"Why, he told me the other day that he was working for all he was worth."

Fin. McD., (alias D. H.)—"Well, it amounts to about the same thing."

N-CH-L-S-N to T. McD—, "Say, where do you get the keys for the lockers downstairs?" McD—, proud of his knowledge, "Oh, you get them from the doctor I suppose." N-ch-ls-n, as he rushes into the President's office, "I wonder if there is any *price* to these keys or if that is included in the registration fee."

TAY-OR—"Say, Rutt, old boy, do you count on another interview with the Faculty?"

Rutt—"Well, I don't exactly like the phrase. I am willing to have another interview if circumstances make it necessary. *But* I ain't making love to it."

SCENE—Court House, St. John, N. B.

Faw-ett, (moving for judgment)—"The jury found for the plaintiff and judgment should be delivered after *five clear days*."


Rich—son, (for defendant)—"But, my Lord, we did not have five days clear of fog for the past three months."

Motion discharged with costs.

FIRST FRESHIE—"I have an idea."

Second Freshie, (surprised)—"What is it?"

First Freshie—"Why if the British want to drive Marchand out of Africa without bloodshed, all they've got to do is to get N—l McL—n to walk past the French camp while smoking one of his favourite brand of cigarettes. If that don't drive 'em out, nothing will."

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