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EDITORS:

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E. F. MOORE, B. A., (Med).

MANAGERS:

E. W. FORBES, '93.

W. A. HILL, (Law).

F. E. RICE, (Med).

All Business Communications should be addressed E. W. FORBES, Box 114, Halifax. Literary contributions to Editors of Dalhousie Gazette, Halifax, N. S.

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

AS students we are interested in literature. As Canadian students we are interested in Canadian literature, and therefore heartily endorse the move of the Philomathic Society to obtain "a complete collection of the prose and poetry of Canadian writers" for our library. The Philomathic, although a young Society, has already done much for Dalhousie students; but, if the plan for obtaining a complete collection of Canadian works be carried out, the Society will take a stand among the leading benefactors of our *Alma Mater*. Canadian literature is not yet as extensive as we could wish, but we have had, and still have, a number of poets, novelists and historians. Canadian poetry has been fully up to the average. DeMille and Halliburton have made names for themselves among the novelists. The former was also a poet; the latter an historian. Perhaps the most prominent historian now living in the Maritime Provinces is James Hannay, editor of the *St. John Telegraph*. Canadian literature is much more wealthy and varied than most people imagine. The appropriateness of having a "Canadian corner" in the library of a Canadian college, there is no need of pointing out. Let all loyal and true Dalhousians assist the Philomathic in its noble endeavor.

MANY eminent English writers have from time to time visited America and published the results of their observations in the home of freedom. These English visitors have been almost without exception severe in criticising the institutions and manners of the Americans, and their strictures have met with anything but a favorable reception in the great republic. Moore, in the infancy of the republic, took a trip through the Eastern States. An epistle of his addressed to Thomas Hume from the city of Washington, records his impressions of the country. In that rising metropolis, and in the demagogues who infested it, the Irish poet could see little to admire.

"The lover now, beneath the western star,
Sighs through the medium of his sweet cigar,
And fills the ears of some consenting she
With puffs and vows, with smoke and constancy.
The weary statesman for repose hath fled
From halls of council to his negroe's shed,
Where blest he woos some black Aspasia's grace,
And dreams of freedom in his slave's embrace."

He characterizes the people as:

"The motley dregs of every distant clime,
Which Europe shakes from her perturbed sphere
In full malignity to rankle here."

After paying a noble tribute to Washington, he apostrophizes Mr. Hume:

"O'er lake and marsh, through fevers and through fogs,
Midst bears and Yankees, democrats and frogs,
Thy foot shall follow me, thy heart and eyes
With me shall wonder and with me despise."

Dickens, who came some thirty years later, hit the Americans some very heavy blows, which were all the harder to endure, as the most of them were more than half truth. In his "American Notes" he gives a diary of his trip. Of the newspapers he says: "They deal in round abuse and blackguard names; pull off the roofs of private houses as the Halting Devil did in Spain; pimp and pander for all degrees of vicious taste, and gorge with coined lies the most voracious maw; impute to every man in public life the coarsest and vilest motives; scare away from the stabbed and prostrate body politic every Samaritan of clear conscience and good deeds; and set on with yell and whistle, and the clapping of foul hands, the vilest vermin and

the worst birds of prey." In "Martin Chuzzlewit" he is still more severe. Dickens, whether at home or abroad, was a reformer. He tore the garnish off abuses and showed their naked deformity as vigorously and fearlessly in England as he did in America. Instead of welcoming his criticisms, and inspecting themselves and their methods to see if his accusations were not just, they received them with impotent rage.

Kipling, the racy story-teller, was roundly abused a few months ago, because he had the presumption to comment upon certain obnoxious features of New York city.

It is time for the Americans to get over this childish dread of criticism. No nation under the sun is better able to stand it and to invite it.

THE World's Fair at Chicago this coming summer promises to completely eclipse any exhibition that the world has ever seen. The exhibition will be well worth seeing, and will be seen by many millions of Americans and Europeans. During the continuance of the great exposition Chicago will be the El-Dorado of fakirs, sharks and confidence men of all kinds and descriptions, ready to prey upon the rustics and other gullible ones who visit the city. Chicago has enough sharpers of its own to make it somewhat lively for a "tender-foot," but next summer its criminal class will be augmented by vultures from all parts of America. We would advise all those who can do so to see the show, but to take good care of their valuables, and to beware of oily-tongued strangers. The police will do their best, but with such a crowd in such a large city it will not be safe to count on them for much assistance. The Canadian government, very thoughtfully, have decided to have a Canadian reading room in connection with their own department, and there Canadians can keep posted in home matters.

FOR many years the enemies of classics, as a great central subject of education, have been growing stronger and more numerous. The hostile ranks include not only so-called 'practical men', but also eminent theorists. College curricula, too, in obedience to and in sympathy with these external movements, have deposed this once sovereign subject, and are evidently

prepared, by giving it a still lower place, to heap further dishonor upon its head. To-day, then, the study of Ancient classics may be said to be on its trial. Why such a noble subject should thus be arraigned and put to its defence, is a question difficult to answer. Certainly the arguments of its opponents are not very powerful or convincing. But everything is in their favor; the court is at their back, the jury is strongly against the accused. Consequently the hope of acquittal is slight.

The object of this article is not to make a general defence of this much maligned subject, but to point out a fact that is rarely commented on—viz., that classics plays an extremely useful part in providing suitable material for developing imagination in the young. "Imagination!" says the so-called practical man, "why, that is the very thing we wish to repress in the growing mind; imagination makes fools of men, and we will have none of it." Without pausing to expose the stupid error involved in such a remark, we go on to state that a healthy, well-developed, well-controlled imagination is one of the best results of a good education. Such an imagination is essential in religion, essential to any thorough appreciation of poetry, essential to all creative power. In infancy and childhood we find the picturing faculty taking the form of fancy. The young mind rises on light and airy pinions; for a merely inchoate reason is as yet unable to control and guide its operations. This is the stage of fairy tales, of goblin stories and the like. But growing reason soon brushes aside the cobwebs of fancy, and demands something more material for the picturing faculty, something more elevated, grander and nobler. Such a demand is supplied by classical mythology. The beautiful fictions therein contained, the godlike heroes and their wondrous feats, the myriad denizens of air, wood and wave; all these irresistibly seize on the youthful imagination and possess it as nothing else can. The whole atmosphere is bright with beauty, warm with emotion. Olympus is no longer a bare, bleak mountain, that hides his snowy cap within the clouds. It is the Council-chamber of the Infinite, the rendezvous of immortal gods, and yon mists that linger round the coast are but the veil in which divinity enwraps itself, a screen to shut out mortal gaze.—Does the Ægean sea, a short time ago tranquil and shimmering in silver light, suddenly grow dark

with waves and noisy with the hoarse swell of billows? This is the work of Æolus (no vulgar scientific cause) who in his rock-bound caverns now holds the wind in leash, now lets them forth to sweep the main and vex unfavored mariners.—Afar o'er the Thracian hills, or amid Arcadian woodlands, is heard on some still night a tuneful strain: it is the pipes of Pan, and at the sound the trembling shepherds invoke their patron deity. Around each spring and fountain sport their guardian Nymphs, their tuneful voices mingling with the water's bubbling sound. That motion by the border of yon glade was not the wind nestling the leaves, a Naiad flitted there. And so on thro' the category. Thus the student is brought into closer contact with nature, into sympathy with the woods and ever-changing forms of beauty.

But, says an iconoclastic writer, with a vehemence and exaggeration common to the class, "the filthy loves of gods and goddesses are no fit subjects for youthful contemplation." Certainly not; but this is only a very small part of classical mythology and may be easily kept out of view. Because we condemn "Don Juan" as unchaste, shall we therefore refuse to admire "Childe Harold?" The idea is preposterous. On the same ground many of the best books of the world would have to be given up. No sensible man can be prepared to accept such a view. So far from being degrading, classical mythology is on the whole refining and elevating, and is, for this reason, well qualified to meet the needs of the growing mind.

OCCASIONALLY we find some of our politicians greatly exercised over the fact that patriotism is not taught more diligently in our public schools. We are not surprised that the injunction of our Education bureau *re* "Lessons in Patriotism" should be pretty generally disregarded. Patriotism cannot be taught. You may indeed stuff your embryo "patriot" with falsified history, as is done in some countries; you may industriously instil into his mind falsehoods regarding the greatness of his country, or the superiority of the race to which he belongs. Such teaching may result in making your youth an ignorant swaggerer—a very undesirable kind of

citizen, but it will not make him a patriot. True patriotism, on the other hand, is partly the gift of nature, and partly the result of intelligent participation in the rights and duties of citizenship. It does not depend on education, and yet is not wholly unconnected with it. It is a noble sentiment, almost defying analysis, incapable of being defined, something like a great poetical idea, the general meaning of which you understand, but which, if you seek to regard it very closely, slips by your comprehension. Whatever patriotism may be, or however it is produced, this much is certain, it cannot be taught by rule or otherwise.

EXHIBITION SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have placed at the disposal of this University for the year 1894 the nomination to one of the scholarships, which are being offered by them, in certain Universities of the United Kingdom and the Colonies, with the intention of enabling students of Science who have indicated high promise of capacity for original research, to continue the prosecution of Science with the view of aiding in its advance or in its industrial applications.

The Scholarship is of the annual value of One hundred and fifty pounds, sterling, is tenable for two years, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions mentioned below, and is open to women as well as men.

The following are the conditions of nomination:—

- (a) The nominee must be a British subject.
- (b) He (or she) must at the date of the nomination have been for a term of three years, a *bonâ fide* Student of Science in a University or College (or in Universities or Colleges), in which special attention is given to scientific study, a graduate who has continued to be a student at a College after graduation being regarded as a student.
- (c) He must have been a student of Dalhousie College either during the academic year of 1892-93 or during that of 1893-94; but in the event of his having ceased to be a student of Dalhousie College at the end of the year 1892-93, he must have been engaged during the year 1893-94 solely in scientific study.
- (d) He must have indicated high promise of capacity for advancing Science or its applications by original research. Evidence of capacity for original research in Science is strictly required, this being one of the main qualifications for a scholarship; and the nominee will be selected from the students qualified for nomination mainly on the ground of superiority in this

respect, though the general proficiency attained in the study of Science will also be taken into account.

(e) There is no absolute restriction as to age; but a nominee whose age exceeds 30 will only be accepted by the Commissioners under very special circumstances.

The nomination which is to be made by this University to the Commissioners in London, will be referred by them to a Committee of eminent Scientific men, who will advise them upon it; and the nomination will take effect on its being confirmed by the Commissioners.

The Scholarship may be held at any University in the United Kingdom or abroad, or in some other institution to be approved by the Commissioners, the only restriction being that the institution selected shall be properly equipped for the prosecution of Science. But a scholar will be expected to spend at least one year of the term during which he holds the Scholarship, at an institution other than that by which he is nominated.

The scholar during his tenure of the Scholarship must devote himself wholly to study and research, more especially in some branch of Science, such as Physics, Mechanics or Chemistry, the extension of which is especially important to our natural industries; and he is not allowed during such tenure, to hold any position of emolument.

The continuance of the Scholarship for the second year is dependent on the work done in the first year being satisfactory to the Scientific Committee appointed by the Commissioners.

The Scholarship is payable half-yearly in advance through the Treasurer of this University.

Students who desire to become candidates for nomination to the above Scholarship must make application to the President of the University on or before the 28th day of February, 1894.

In making such application they must furnish a statement of the following particulars:—

- (a) Name and address of candidate.
- (b) Age of candidate.
- (c) Institution or Institutions in which candidate's term of study has been passed.
- (d) Specific statement of qualifications of candidate, including particulars of his College career, and of original research in which he has been engaged.
- (e) Name of Institution to which candidate proposes to attach himself during tenure of Scholarship.
- (f) Statement of the particular Scientific work, specifying the branch of a science, to which the candidate proposes more especially to devote himself.

As this University is required to certify the correctness of the above statement in the case of the candidate nominated, the

statement must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence as to all particulars which are not on the University's records. Thus age, attendance and career at other Universities or Colleges and accounts of original researches conducted elsewhere must be properly attested.

The candidate nominated is required by the Commissioners to sign the following declaration:—

"I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the particulars concerning me contained in the foregoing form are correct, and I undertake that, if a Scholarship is awarded to me, I will hold it subject to the conditions laid down by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 with reference thereto, and I will, during its continuance, wholly devote myself to the objects of the Scholarship, and I will not during such continuance hold any position of emolument."

Students who in view of the above Scholarship wish to engage in original research in this College during the Session of 1893-94, are recommended to notify the Professors of the departments concerned, at as early a date as possible, of the nature of the research selected by them in order that arrangements may be made for giving them accommodation in the Laboratories.

Issued by order of the Senatus Academicus.

GEORGE LAWSON, *Secretary.*

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE,

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 13th, 1893.

Contributed Articles.

STORMONT.

WERE a teacher in one of our public schools to ask the eighth grade class in British American History, in what part of the Province of Nova Scotia, and under what circumstances the town of Stormont was founded, possibly no one might be found ready to hazard a reply. The name is seldom, if ever, heard upon the lips of our busy populace, and lingers only as a faint recollection in the minds of men and women whose heads are fast whitening with advancing years. So completely does the march of progress obliterate the footprints of the pioneer, that, with the lapse of a single century, they are well nigh indistinguishable.

The southern shore of Nova Scotia is justly famed for its splendid harbors. Of these none is more deserving of encomiums

than that which is designated by the common place-name of Country Harbor. No where can a better harbor or a more delightful sheet of water be found. The harbor extends inland about ten miles, and varies in breadth from a mile to less than a half mile. The shores rise quickly from the water's edge, forming uneven hills of moderate elevation, which are covered for the most part with light brushwood. The soil is fertile but rocky, and the exposed bluffs show here and there seams of rich gold bearing quartz. On the east side the harbor branches, and sends out a beautiful arm, called Isaac's Harbor, the seat of a comfortable and picturesque mining, fishing, and commercial village.

At a place on the east side of Country Harbor, about six miles from its entrance, a little grassy plot of land may be seen from which the bush and rock have been cleared away. This was the site of the town of Stormont. To-day not a stick nor stone remains to indicate to the passer-by that he is gazing upon the spot once occupied by that aspiring village. One hundred and ten years ago, however, this was a scene of busy activity. Men, women and children, had come hither with high hopes, eager to make for themselves a new home on the shores of this beautiful bay.

These were United Empire Loyalists. Many of the men were disbanded soldiers from the Royal North Carolina and Royal South Carolina regiments, and the Carolina Rangers. Others were refugees, who had been driven from their homes by the stern ravages of the war of American Independence. They had gathered together in the friendly city of New York, where with varying emotions they had watched the progress of the struggle, the unfavorable termination of which meant for them ruin and exile.

The news of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to the American forces at Yorktown, on Oct. 19th, 1781, which brought such joy to the revolting party, fell like a knell upon the ears of the Royalists. They had hoped for the maintenance of law and order, and dreaded the confusion, which must ensue, did their head-strong fellow countrymen prove victorious. While suffering like them from the unjust and oppressive measures of the British parliament, they had looked for redress to constitutional means, and disapproved of rebellion. Loyal to British institutions and to religion, they could not be prevailed upon to violate their oath of allegiance to a temporal sovereign, nor compromise their fidelity to a higher Lord by joining hands with infidel France to make war on Britain.

For two years after the cessation of hostilities, tedious negotiations were in progress, when at length peace was agreed to by acknowledging the independence of the disaffected colonies.

This was fatal to the hopes of those who had opposed the movement. Men who had shown such sterling metal were branded as traitors, robbed of their property, and driven in utter destitution to seek a home elsewhere under the old flag. Vessels were found to bear them out of the country; and Loyalist agents, at Annapolis and other places, wrote frequently to their friends in New York describing the many excellent natural advantages of the southern shore of Nova Scotia. "The coast," they said, "from Canso to St. Mary's, abounded in splendid harbors, the soil was good, and the waters teemed with fish."

As a consequence of these combined influences, the little band, already noticed, had come to Country Harbor; and there upon its shore they had laid out the site for a town, and proceeded to erect rude huts from the materials nearest at hand. But men, only accustomed to the art of war, or skilled merely in the intricacies of trade, were ill-fitted to cope with the difficulties of making a home in the wilderness. The supplies granted to them were scanty. The land could be worked only after much labor had been spent in rendering it fit for cultivation. The harbor and adjacent ocean were filled with fish of the finest quality, but they were unappreciative of these rich stores. Besides, men accustomed to the genial warmth of the south found the rigours of our northern winter well nigh unendurable.

We may well fancy with what feelings husbands looked upon wives and children, hitherto acquainted with ease and luxury, now reduced to wretchedness and poverty. Is it any wonder that strong men, broken by misfortune and misery, at length grew despondent and discouraged. Suffering, destitution and wretchedness soon unnerved the strongest arm and bowed the most haughty spirit. Separated from other settlements by many miles of unbroken wilderness, dependent for supplies upon the occasional arrival of a trading vessel, or left to starve should anything interfere with even these meagre facilities, one by one they gave up the unequal contest, and left the settlement to return no more.

So rapid and complete was the exodus, that after the expiration of a few years not a single individual remained in the little village. Solitude once more settled down upon the wilderness; the sea fowl returned to the haunts from which they had been temporarily driven; and the denizens of the forest prowled undisturbed among the ruined and deserted abodes of men. Year by year the ever-acting forces of nature have been busy removing every trace of human habitation, until scarce a vestige remains to mark the existence of Stormont.

The captains of passing steamers are wont to point out to their passengers this harbour as one of the finest in the world,

and to predict that the great merchant ships of all nations may yet be seen there, crowding the wharves of a noble city, the eastern terminus of long lines of continental railways. Let us trust that these predictions may be fulfilled; and that upon the ruins of the old, there may yet arise a new Stormont, which shall far exceed the ardent hopes of this band of pioneers, whose touching history should long continue to enkindle the patriotic flame in the breasts of young Canadians.

TWO MAXIMS.

SOME of the proverbial sayings of great antiquity, to which so far as we can learn, our ancestors took no exception, have in these later days met with hostile criticism. The proverb, which has roused the greatest amount of opposition, and even of indignation, is a trite one—"Honesty is the best policy." We, nineteenth century folk, say, and truly, "The man, who is honest because it pays him to be honest, would he dishonest if it paid him to be so. He is nothing but a hypocrite, wearing the 'brow of grace' for the furtherance of his selfish interests."

The author of this apothegm, which has raised such a storm, merely meant to put on record the result of his observations of life. Whether his observations were extensive and accurate there is reason to doubt. He was likely well-read in the romances of the day, in which the true and valiant knight was pictured as vanquishing his enemies and attaining the goal of his wishes—some fair lady's heart and hand. He may have seen, too, in real life, a few cases of virtue crowned and triumphant, and may, from such slender premises as these, his wish being father to his thought, have jumped at what he considered a warrantable conclusion.

I do not mean to discuss the question at any length. No one will deny that in the world as it exists at present honesty is often a bar to success. The aristocracy of to-day in some parts of our Province can trace their origin back to petty traders, who amassed a fortune by grinding the faces of the poor. The descendants of these land-sharks find ready admittance into the highest society, and lord it over people who can at least boast that their fathers and grandfathers were honest men. The verse in the opera—I forget which—gives expression to a well known truth—that the prosperous can be divided into two classes—the honest and prosperous, and the dishonest and prosperous, and that the latter are as the sands of the seashore—innumerable:

" See how the Fates their gifts allot,
For A is happy—B is not;
Yet B is worthy, I dare say,
Of more prosperity than A."

Another saying of considerable antiquity, which has met with adverse criticism in some quarters, is the Latin maxim, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*" As I am not a professor I cannot say, *de cathedra*, whether it is taken from an ancient classic writer or not, but I suspect it is of comparatively recent production. It has a magnanimous ring about it which predisposes us in its favor. Think—speak nothing about the dead if you cannot think nor speak something to their credit. It is generous, no doubt, to refrain from trampling on a dead enemy—to call up in your mind whatever good qualities he possessed—or, if you cannot think of him without bitterness, to exclude his image entirely from your thoughts.

But still, if we reflect a little, we will see that a great part of the history of mankind would have remained unwritten if this maxim had been acted on. "History is little more than the register of the crimes, follies and misfortunes of mankind." No one, surely, will accuse the human race of mean-spiritedness for remembering and recording these crimes and follies, and for showering obloquy upon the memory of the perpetrators. Was it cowardly in the Roman Senate, after the death of a Nero or a Caligula, to brand with eternal infamy the name of a monster who had inflicted misery and disgrace upon millions of people? Or is it cowardly for the British and American newspapers at the present day, when reviewing the life of Jay Gould, to reprobate the mean, selfish, dishonest principles which regulated his life and conduct? Biographical history, then, which forms a large part of all history, must disregard this maxim, if it is to be worth studying at all.

Correspondence.

Dear Gazette:

We have at Dalhousie a number of special courses for Arts Degrees. I would suggest the formation of another special course which undergraduate students might be allowed to take during their Junior and Senior years. Those taking the course, I would suggest the formation of, should attend the following classes, viz.: Junior History, Senior History, Advanced History, Constitutional History, Junior Political Economy, Senior Political Economy, Constitutional Law, Conflict of Laws, and International Law, and in addition to passing the examinations in these subjects should also be examined on prescribed readings in Political Economy and Canadian and American History. To the students who satisfactorily completed such a course Honors Certificates would be granted, as are granted in other special courses. Such a course as above described is, to my mind, fully as practicable as any of the special courses already existing, and if the University Senate would carefully consider this suggestion, I feel sure that they would see the matter in the same light as it is seen by

A GRADUATE.

Exchanges.

WE thankfully acknowledge copies of *The Brunonian* and *Brown Magazine* kindly sent by Prof. Seth.

THE February number of *Dominion Illustrated Monthly* comes to hand filled as usual with articles of a highly literary character and unique photogravures of pleasant scenes and noted personages. The opening article, "John Greenleaf Whittier," is certainly admirable. "Social Life Out West" gives a very interesting view of one side of Western life, and presents a much higher idea of such than we Easterners are accustomed to associate with the land of prairies. Prominent among the articles of special note is one contributed by Professor MacMechan, entitled "Canada in English Verse."

WITH regard to the *Kings College Record*, we confess that we feel somewhat disappointed. From a college which claims such pre-eminence for herself as Kings, boasting of a position second to none, if worthy of her claims we should certainly expect a journal of better form, more voluminous and possessed of greater literary merit. The January issue has an article reviewing the past and present, and considering the future outlook of this college. Regarding the future we trust that the writer's hopes may be realized, and as he expresses, "that indifference will be changed into enthusiasm, and that failure in the past shall be but the prelude of future brilliant success."

AGAIN the *Bema* from St. Martins comes among us clad in its plain but delicate and comely dress. The January issue gives a goodly number of very readable articles. "Views of Happiness," short and to the point, attracts attention, prettily portraying a picture of the two extremes and "happy mean" in relation to this subject. The latter, unlike the former, "floating neither on the placid waters of idealism nor rushing over the dark waters of evil, steadily pursues the course of life. He admires the beautiful, loves the pure and reverences the good. For him the glimmering rays of life's setting sun cast no shadow of disappointment and sorrow over the sea of time, but touch with golden light the rippling waves of memory."

THE *Cornell Era*, ever up to the times, devotes the first four pages of the latest issue entirely to Valentine rhymes; some of which are certainly amusing and make their point. In one of the *Era's* columns a fitting tribute is paid the late Phillips Brooks, one of the world's rarest preachers and most gifted

men. "He was called an eloquent preacher, but he was more than that—or rather he was eloquent simply as a result of his earnestness, simplicity and sincerity. These qualities were the characteristics of the man and of his preaching. It was his simplicity of thought which brought him close to the hearts of all men. It was his earnestness and sincerity of belief which inspired his audience, as few ever have. The crowded congregations which listened to his words did not come to hear language played upon as an artist's instrument, they came because the preacher's voice was an inspired tool of truth. His life seems complete, altho' broken like a single, perfect flower broken from its stock. It had fulfilled his own vision of a consecrated life. He has opened his eyes "upon the untold task and infinite growth of the eternal life."

A PORTION of Mr. Froude's inaugural lecture as Regius Professor of modern history at Oxford, appears in the *Educational Review* entitled, "Education in Foreign Periodicals." In this equally lengthy and weighty article the reader is directed to the proper method of historical investigation, and introduced to the best means of understanding "the characters of men who lived long ago under conditions so unlike our own, when the forms of men and things have grown visionary in the mist of distance." "Remember first," he says, "that in accounts of events which occurred in distant centuries, you do not have the events themselves, but the events as reflected in the mind of the relator. Therefore if you would understand a particular period, study the original authorities. Go to the chronicles written by men who lived at the time and breathed the contemporary air. Drink at the fountain. The stream of tradition contracts always some alien matter from the soil which it flows through. Read, if you can find them, the letters and writings of the persons that you are concerned with. Read what they say themselves. Read what others who knew them said about them, and do not trust your own imagination. Take nothing at second hand. The originals will always contain something which is lost in the translation or paraphrase. The language itself breathes the atmosphere in which it grew. Do not rest while any point which you can reach remains obscure. This is how Carlyle called up out of the world of shadows the real Cromwell; and the half enthusiast, half impostor, which had haunted our historical literature disappeared forever. Such a method, you will say, involves immense labor. But I am speaking to genuine students. Try the plan which I set before you, and you will see that one such effort successfully made will shine like a lamp in the past, and will illuminate other objects besides itself."

It is not generally known outside the select London circles that when Lady Clara Vere de Vere learned that Mr. Tennyson had been made a baron, she hastened to write and send him the following verses :—

Baron Alfred T. de T.,
Are we at last in sweet accord?
I learn—excuse the girlish glee—
That you've become a noble lord;
So now that time to think you've had
Of what it is makes charming girls,
Perhaps you find they're not so bad—
Those daughters of a hundred earls.

Baron Alfred T. de T.,
When last your face I chanced to see,
You had the passion of your kind,
You said some horrid things to me;
And then—"we parted," you to sail
For Oshkosk, in the simple steerage,
But now, excuse my girlish glee,
You're reappearing in the peerage!

Baron Alfred T. de T.,
Were you indeed misunderstood
That other day I heard you say—
" 'Tis only noble to be good?"
I really thought that you affirmed,
'Tis so the words came back to me,
"Kind hearts are more than coronets,"
My Lord, excuse my girlish glee.

Baron Alfred T. de T.,
There stand twin spectres in your hall,
So as they found you were a lord,
Two wholesome hearts were changed to gall?
The two, an humble couple they,
I think I see them on my life,
The while they read of "Baron" T.,
That gardener Adam and his wife.

Baron Alfred T. de T.,
You've treated them, it seems to me,
In quite a shabby sort of style;
You have—excuse my girlish glee;
You praised their garden sass, you did;
You flirted with them, don't deny,
And now you fix a vacant stare
And never speak as they pass by.

Trust me, Baron T. de T.,
From yon blue heaven above us bent,
This simple granger and his spouse
Smile as you read your title clear;
Howe'er it be, it seems to be,
Nor must you call my language cruel,
It seems—excuse my girlish glee—
Consistency's a lovely jewel.

Baron Alfred T. de T.,
I know you're proud your name to own,
Your pride is yet no mate for mine,
My blood is bluer than your own ;
You'll bid me break your heart again
For pastime e'er to town I go,
I'll not do that, my noble Lord,
But give you something that I owe.

Baron Alfred T. de T.,
When you were in that angry fit
You turned to me and thundered out,
"Go teach the orphan girl to knit ;"
I am an orphan girl myself,
And that my knitting you may see,
Here is a mitten that I've knit—
Excuse my gushing girlish glee.—*Sel.*

College Notes.

WHAT has become of the student's senate? Is it not time that that body should have a constitution drawn up and ratified by the faculty and by the students?

J. D. LOGAN, B. A., has been appointed to deliver to the Sophomore class the extra lectures in Psychology. Mr. Logan's proficiency in philosophy is well known, and the appointment is a good one.

A LETTER has been received in reply to the article in the *Argosy* to which we made reference in the last issue. It has much the same tone as the article in question. Desirous of keeping the columns of the GAZETTE as free from scurrility as possible we have consigned it to the waste-basket.

THE GAZETTE asks all members of graduating classes to consider the claims that the Alumni Association has upon them. We consider it to be the duty of all students, on leaving college, to join this Association. The N. B. students should connect themselves with the Association in that province.

THE class of '91 (Arts) has decided to use its subscriptions for the current year in helping out the Philomathic society in its "Canadian corner" plan. This subscription will amount to about twenty-five dollars and will be of material assistance to the undertaking. How would it do for some other classes to follow this example?

THE regular meeting of the Philomathic Society, held on Monday evening 16th inst, was largely attended. E. P. Robins read a psychological paper entitled "Study of Mind," and Geo. E. Ross discussed "Capillarity." Professor McGregor assisted Mr. Ross in giving some illustrative experiments. Both papers were excellent.

SCRIMMAGING is practically dead for this year at least. The Faculty have risen up in their might and sworn by the Styx that this thing must not continue. In consequence of the vigorous action taken by that

august body the more unsophisticated Freshmen have been roused from their dreams of supremacy and been forced to admit that there is a power even beyond theirs. With all due deference, however, to the wisdom of the senate, we think that the fine is too large and the period of suspension too long. A smaller fine and a shorter term of suspension would serve the purpose equally as well. The unremitting spirit shown by the senate has had the effect of enlisting sympathy on the side of the culprits, whose high crimes and misdemeanours in scrimmaging and joking at the expense of professors no one disputes.

A MEETING of the Athletic club was held on the afternoon of the 17th. The treasurer's report showed a small surplus. A motion was passed making it compulsory on Law and Arts students to take club tickets. Another motion to the effect that the football team refuse to play next season with Dr. Jones as referee was carried unanimously. The officers appointed for next winter were:—

Honorable President.—PRESIDENT FORREST.

President.—WILLARD THOMPSON.

Secretary.—SHAW.

Treasurer.—A. ARCHIBALD.

Executive Committee.—H. GRAHAM, E. THOMPSON, G. GORDON, J. MCKINNON, MCLREATH.

The regular meeting of the General Students Association was held on Friday evening, Feb. 17th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President.—R. H. GRAHAM, B. A., '94, Law.

Vice-Presidents.—F. S. SIMPSON, '94, Arts; W. F. COGSWELL, '94, Medical.

Secretary-Treasurer.—E. BREHAUT, '94, Arts.

Executive Committee.—G. K. BUTTLER, '95, Arts; D. FINLAYSON, '95, Law; E. F. MOORE, '95, Medical.

Editors for THE GAZETTE were appointed as follows:—

Financial Manager.—A. D. ARCHIBALD, '95, Arts.

Assistant Managers.—A. F. McDONALD, '94, Law; S. WILLIAMSON, '96, Med.

A communication was received from the D. A. A. C., stating that they wished to make the purchase of their tickets compulsory; and asking that the meeting give its sanction to the measure. The meeting heartily endorsed the action of the club.

The students were also asked to take an interest in securing literature for the 'Canadian Corner' in the library.

Among the Colleges.

THE late Thomas G. Hodgkins of Setanket, L. I., bequeathed his entire estate, valued at \$500,000, to the regents of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

THE recently elected mayor of Cambridge, Mass, W. A. Bancroft, is known to college men throughout the country as "Foxy" Bancroft, the great stroke and coach among Harvard oarsmen.

LEHIGH University proposes to build a laboratory that shall have no equal in the college world. It will be 240 feet long, sixty feet wide and will be four stories high, with a basement. The cost will be \$200,000.

A TOTAL of \$29,061,927 was contributed during the past year in sums of \$10,000 and upwards to the foundation or support of universities, colleges, seminaries, manual training school, etc.

THE students of Harvard University have reorganized the Harvard Electric Club. Prominent electricians will address the club and members will read papers before it. The club is not to be a purely social organization, but its objects is to promote knowledge of electricity and kindred subjects.

THE McDonald building was handed over to the Faculty of Applied Science of McGill College on Friday, February 24th. In the forenoon there was a public inspection of the building. In the afternoon the Governor General and Lady Stanley held a reception, and in the evening there was a conversazione.

"COLLEGE marks, college honors, college courses, college degrees—all these things belong, with the college cap and gown and laurel berries, to the babyhood of culture. They are part of our inheritance from the past, from the time when scholarship was not manhood, when the life of the student had no relation to the life of the world," so says President Jordan of Leland Stanford University.

LAST summer at the Cornell University Summer School, courses of instruction were offered by professors and instructors of Cornell University in Greek, Latin, French, German, English, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Drawing and Physical Training. The list of courses offered for the summer of 1893 is greatly increased, and among the additions to the corps of instruction of last summer are Prof. Bennet in Latin and Professors Wheeler and Bristol, and our own Dr. Laird in Greek.

Personals.

G. W. SCHURMAN, B. A., '90, has entered a prominent law firm in New York.

WE are glad to hear that C. B. Robinson, B. A., '91, is "getting on famously" in Kentville.

THE Moore, McRae, Oliver "combination" of '91, are hustling educational matters in Pictou this winter.

F. W. THOMPSON, B. A., '91, is spending the winter in mission work on the bleak coast of Labrador.

J. A. MAHON, who finished three years with the class of '92, is taking his first year in medicine at Harvard.

JUDGE SEDGWICK, whose recent elevation to the Bench of the Supreme Court of Canada gives universal satisfaction, is a Dalhousie graduate of '67.

THE new Deputy Minister of Justice, Newcombe, is also from Dalhousie. He received B. A. in '78, and M. A. in '81.

REV. WM. J. MCKENZIE, B. A., '88, is soon to enter on a course of medicine preparatory to his departure for Corea, where he expects to labor as missionary.

MISS BAXTER, B. A., '91, M. A., '92, has been very successful in her recent examinations at Cornell. We believe she made first classes all round and stood second on the lists.

REV. L. H. JORDAN, B. A., '75, M. A. '78, B. D., who is well known to all readers of the GAZETTE, is spending the winter at Oxford, England, and pursuing advanced studies at the University.

WENDALL M'LEAN, of Great Village, a Dalhousian of '82-83, led the polls in the recent election of Councillors in Calgary, N. W. T. Mr. M'Lean was the youngest man seeking civic honors, and contested the election with old and highly respected citizens of Calgary.

Dallusiensia.

IT is said that a freshman orator was last week directing the faculty how to proceed in order to put down scrimmaging.

IT is also said that the boys would rather pay the fines than give up "scrimms."

PROF. to Freshman Mathematics Class. If any of you find that your health won't permit your taking up the rest of my work, I won't be surprised.

SCENE—CITY STORE.—Freshie: "A couple of bars of soap please." "What kind?" F.—"Baby's own."

WILL persons going to GAZETTE room between twelve and one o'clock either go by the main stairway or pad their boots before they start?

PROF.—Mr. S. What do you think of scrimmaging? How did you feel when you yourself were being bounced? Mr. S.—I felt highly elevated, Sir.

CONUNDRUM.—If the student who stood by and did not protest against the freshies being fastened in should be regarded as an aider and an abettor in the act,—what about the Professor who watched the proceeding?

PROF. to Soph who was 'up.'—How did you know the freshmen were going to interfere with your friend at the close of the chemistry lecture? Soph.—Because under the same circumstances they bounced me the day before.

PROF. to freshmen.—We may overlook and in fact are often called upon to overlook the display of ignorance in this class; but such unpardonable rejoicing in one's ignorance cannot be lightly considered.

A CERTAIN Soph reports that his freshie room-mate a few nights ago started up from his sleep exclaiming—"Three aces beat two pair."—"Take the good the gods provide." It would appear that poker and Dryden hold equally prominent places in his dark, untutored mind.

QUITE noticeable in the library at present are groups of freshies poring over the old "exam." papers. Before Christmas each freshie considered himself equal to two papers; now appearances show one paper to two freshies. *Tempus omnia revelat.*

How it is proposed to germanize the following foreign words, used in the German language:—

Matinée musicale: Stimmgabelfrühstück (tuning fork breakfast).

Hors d'œuvres: Nichts für Tagelöhner (nothing for day labourers).

Domestique: Gesindeweinconsument (consumer of servant's wine).

- Remise*: Radrollkastenunterbringungsort (storage place for rollwheel boxes).
- Menu*: Gesellschaftsatfütterungsmaterialverzeichnis (impossible to translate).
- Mésalliance*: Lätze Heirath von Arm und Reich (wrong marriage between poor and rich).
- Mansarde*: Unbemittelter Junggesellentaubenschlag (dove-cot for impecunious bachelors).
- Sauce*: Bratenschwemme (roast-soaking).
- Julienne*: Kurzfutterfleischbrühe (shortfodder-gravey).
- Jury*: Die Verschworenen (the conspirators).
- Primadonna*: "Vorerst schenken Sie mir etwas" (first make me a present).
- Mystères* (pet-titlet for books): Misterien (trash).
- Feuilleton*: Blättlein, z. b. Kohl (leaflets, for inst. cabbage).
- Négligé*: Nachlässigkeitskleid (dress of negligence).
- Orakel*: Antiquarisches Auskunftsbureau (Antiquarian Intelligence Office).
- Jalousieläden* (Venetian blinds): Eifersuchtslattenverschluss (space closed by laths to keep out jealous eyes).
- Boudoir*: Süßholzmühle (licorice-mill).
- Chaise-longue*: Kanzleibank (bench in the chancery).
- Pick-nick*: Picket nit (ausser was im Körbchen war (do not pick except what was in the basket).
- Alkoven* (Arabic): Muttelig brutteliges Schlummerdunstlock (translation impossible).

New Books.

UN PHILOSOPHE SOUS LES TOITS PAR ÉMILE SOUVESTRE. Edited by H. W. Eve, M. A., pp. 236, price 2s. Cambridge: At the University Press.

The study of modern literature is a feature of the educational movements of the age that does credit to the common sense and enterprise of the nineteenth century. The day has gone by when the works of poets, philosophers, and thinkers in every department, are confined to the temporary appreciation of a learned few, and then pass to a resting place with cobwebs and dust, to be unearthed centuries later and eulogised. We trust too that the time has passed, never to return, when a genius whose originality was too surpassingly original for the grasp of contemporary, intellect had insult and ignominy put upon him at the hands of some "hard and fast" reviewer. To-day, we fondly believe, Merit, in whatsoever guise, is not downtrodden.

While it is undoubtedly a worthy task to explore the archives of the past and bring to light, for educational purposes, all that deserves to be

honoured with *Introduction and Notes*, still we think it no less praise worthy to direct the budding minds of the age to the cream of our large and varied contemporary literature. The present work which is now added to the list of the Pitt Press Series is a product of this century. The Author was born in 1806, at Morlaix in Brittany. In his early youth he feasted his appetite for tales of adventure, on Robinson Crusoe and the legends of his own country. When quite young he showed signs of a bright imagination, and desire for contemplation. He applied himself to the study of law at Rennes and on his father's demise, went to Paris, with the intention of pursuing his studies. His special aim, however, was to come in contact with the literati of the metropolis. He now began the struggle which so many rising authors are doomed to wage, in the scramble up the ladder of fame. Poor, unknown, but touched with the fire that animated Byron's heroic end, he produced the tragedy, "Le Siège de Missolonghi." It drew the attention of the critics but for some reason failed to gain representation. Feeling the disappointment keenly, the author retired to Nantes where he accepted the humble position of a clerkship in a bookseller's shop. In his spare moments he wrote contributions to the local periodicals, by which he attained some reputation. This position he soon abandoned. His existence was for a time very vicarious—now a schoolmaster, a lawyer, a journalist and a professor of Rhetoric. When about 30 years of age he published his first novel, and returning to Paris made literature his profession. Here for 10 or 12 years he lived a quiet life of a literary savant and wrote novels, tales and short stories.

On the fall of the monarchy in 1848, he resigned the quiet of his literary career and engaged in public life. He was a candidate for the National Assembly and came within an ace of being elected. For a short time he was a Professor in a school for the training of government officials; but the school was soon closed and the Republic overthrown. He now resumed his former mode of life and so continued till his death in 1854.

Un Philosophe Sous les Toits was "crowned" by the French Academy in 1851. Souvestre has been named by a French critic, "the Aristides of literature." "In all his works there is the same nobility of purpose and the same strong convictions of moral responsibility. Few writers have treated with as much feeling and as much grace 'the short and simple annals of the poor.'" This is the second volume that Mr. Eve has edited for the series. His notes are not framed exclusively for pupils, but also with a view to the convenience of the teacher whose library may be insufficient.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY BY FRANÇOIS PONSARD. Edited by Arthur R. Ropes, M. A., Late Fellow, King's College, Cambridge. For the Syndics of the University Press Cambridge, at the University Press, 1892, pp. XIV., 184.

This Edition of Ponsard's Charlotte Corday has been prepared for the University Press with a view to its use in schools. There is a romantic interest attached to the episode upon which the play is founded which has always attracted much attention and made it the subject of numerous tragedies. Of these the best is undoubtedly that of François Ponsard. The aim of the play as the author intimates in the prologue is historical. He drew the material of his play from "Lamartine's History of the Girondists and has followed the history pretty closely, merely departing from it when the dramatic interest of the subject demanded it. The play gives a clear and correct view of the Girondist and Jacobin parties. The best part of the play is the scene between the triumvirs, Danton, Marot, Robespierre in the Fourth Act. Here Ponsard adhered strictly to his sources and the Jacobins here depicted are those of history. The text of the work has been edited with great care. In the introduction to the play a short history of the time with which the tragedy deals is given, together with a short sketch of the life and work of the author; following this is a criticism of the play itself.

As the piece deals with an intricate portion of French history, it contains a great many historical and biographical references. These, however, and all other difficulties likely to puzzle English readers are carefully explained in the notes appended to the volume.

PECHEUR D'ISLANDE, PAR PIERRE LOTI. Edited with notes by R. J. Morech, Chief Modern Language Master in the Manchester Grammar School, England. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, 1893, pp. 140. 30 cents.

There is at present a marked tendency towards the study of modern French authors. The object of this is to introduce the pupil at once to conversational French; for this purpose the classical French writers on account of the more intricate and difficult construction of their sentences, are not so well fitted as more modern French authors whose works are written in the light and easy conversational style. In publishing this edition of Pierre Loti's Pecheur D'Islande, D. C. Heath & Co., have made a valuable addition to the list of modern language text books. The notes appended to the text have been prepared with great care, grammatical difficulties are critically and minutely explained, peculiar French idioms occurring in the texts are explained and translated so as to bring out the exact meaning of the original. The peculiar use of various words and the curious etymology of others are carefully noted.

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TERMS.

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Law Department.

THE boasted civilization of the nineteenth century does not appear to have taken a very firm hold upon some of the Western and Southern States of the American Union. Quite frequently a man charged of a crime is not allowed a trial by jury; perhaps the inborn dislike of Americans for Great Britain is responsible for this, as trial by jury is a British institution. Mr. Justice Lynch is a severe judge, he condemns men to death by such torture as could not have been imagined by the Americans of the days of Columbus. The recent Texas case is in point. The Kansas difficulty is perhaps evidence of how civilized the people of that State are. It calls to one's mind the days of Cromwell in England. Canada might perhaps learn many things from the United States, but it can give "the land of the free and the home of the brave" some information on the administration of justice and the organization of government.

ONE of the city papers recently endeavored to make political capital against our worthy Dean by enquiring why he deserted the Law School for the House of Commons. For the information of this paper we may state that the Law lectures had ended before Dean Weldon left, and that that gentleman was at liberty to spend his vacation as he pleased. But, even if the term was not at an end, Dr. Weldon surely could, with the consent of the College Governors, have gone to Ottawa without waiting for the approval of every petty quill-driver in the country. The GAZETTE endeavors to keep itself free from party politics. For Dr. Weldon, as a man, and as a scholar, the editors and the students without exception, have the highest respect and esteem. With respect to the attitude he takes in politics, they are divided in opinion. It speaks highly for Dr. Weldon that the opposition press, in their frantic efforts to find something to say to his detriment, are forced, in sheer despair, to resort to the absurd charge above referred to.

THE Panama Canal scandals have been one of the chief topics of conversation lately. The disclosures at Paris, in connection with the matter, have proved it to be a boodling transaction on a gigantic scale. Some of the chief boodlers have been shewn to have lived at the Isthmus after the manner of Eastern potentates. The investigation at Washington will probably bring to light much more corruption. Past ages have been corrupt, but this age promises to outrival all previous ones in this line. It is time to call a halt. Let honesty and uprightness unite to crush the viper of corruption.

THE following editorial from the *St. John Daily Sun* explains, in a nutshell, the position of political parties at present in the State of Kansas:—

A LIVELY ELECTION COURT.

In Canada we have adopted the wise course of sending election petitions and disputed returns to the courts. The attempt was made in the Queens County case and in the London case to get the House of Commons to interfere with the work of the courts, but the scheme failed. Were the plan adopted of deciding these matters in Parliament we might have a state of affairs such as now prevails in Kansas. The little civil war in that state grows out of the fact that the house is the judge of the right of persons to sit in it. The late state election resulted in the acknowledged return of a number of Republicans, Democrats and Populists, while there were a number of disputed returns. Outside the contested cases the Republicans had a clear majority over all. When the time for assembly arrived the Populist candidates for the disputed seats met with the elected Populists and Democrats and called themselves a house. The assembly decided all the disputed returns against the Republicans, and thus gave their party a majority. The Republicans refused to recognize this legislature and formed one of their own, which they declared to contain a majority of the properly elected members. Both parties elected speakers and sought to retain possession of the chamber, the result being that for many days the room was divided between them. The officers of each body continued to arrest members and officers of the other body, and each sought to exercise influence of a legislature in the state. The governor, who is a Populist, being by virtue of his office commander of the State militia, called his forces together to take possession of the State House and eject the Republicans. The sheriff of the county, being a Republican, summoned a posse and prepared to arrest any one who should disturb the Republican legislature. Unfortunately for the governor many of the militiamen and most of the superior officers are Republicans. Signs of insubordination appeared, and the governor has found that he cannot depend upon the young men who constitute his army. On the other

hand the Republican posse is largely composed of civil war veterans who mean business, though the sheriff has thought prudent to give them no more deadly weapons than the bats used in the game of base ball. At last advices the Republicans have the best of it.

ON LAW.

WILLIAMS says: "The study of the Law is one of the noblest pursuits of the human mind, and has been held in the highest estimation by the greatest men of almost every age, and of every civilized country."

Blackstone says: "The Law is a science which distinguishes the criterions of right and wrong, which teaches to establish the one, and prevent, punish, or redress the other; which employs in its theory the noblest faculties of the soul, and exerts, in its practice, the cardinal virtues of the heart; a science, which is universal in its use and extent, accommodated to each individual yet comprehending the whole community."

Lord Bollingbroke says in his Letters on the Study of History: "The science of Law is in its nature the most noble and beneficial to mankind."

Hooker, in his Ecclesiastical Polity (Book I.), says: "Of Law no less can be said than that her seat is in the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world; all things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her, care, the greatest as not exempted from her power; both angels and men, and creatures of what creation soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent admiring her as the mother of their common peace and joy."

Sir James Mackintosh has written the following: "The science of jurisprudence is certainly the most honorable occupation of the understanding, because it is the most immediately subservient to the general safety and comfort. There is not, in my opinion, in the whole compass of human affairs, so noble a spectacle as that which is displayed in the progress of jurisprudence; where we may contemplate the cautious and unwearied exertions of a succession of wise men through a long course of ages, withdrawing every case as it arises from the dangerous power of discretion, and subjecting it to inflexible rules; extending the dominion of justice and reason, and gradually contracting, within the narrowest possible limits, the domain of brutal force and arbitrary will."

Burke has said: "The science of jurisprudence, the pride of human intellect, which, with all its defects, redundancies and errors, is the collected reason of ages, combining the principles of original justice with the infinite variety of human concerns."

Dr. Johnson once replied to a person who was foolishly abusing the profession of the Law as follows: "Do you, sir, find fault with that study which is the last effort of human intelligence acting upon human experience?"

Dear Gazette:

Through your columns I would like to ask the Dalhousie Senate to establish a higher degree in law. I think that the degree of LL.D. should continue purely an Honorary one, but why should not Dalhousie grant the degree of Master of Laws to its graduates of a few years standing who should pass a creditable examination in, or write a satisfactory thesis on, some certain branch of Law.

Law graduates have as much right to look to their *Alma Mater* for a Master's degree as have graduates in Arts, and moreover it might prove an inducement to graduates to continue their studies in a systematic manner, with some definite object in view, after their admission to the Bar. I am of opinion that a large number of Dalhousie's law graduates would hail with delight the establishment of such a degree.

LEX.

ANECDOTES.

A GOOD story is told by a recent writer, which will bear republishing. A laborer was being tried for petty larceny by a bench of magistrates, over which his employer presided. When the case was called the prisoner pleaded "guilty," but nevertheless the presiding justice went on with the case just as if the plea had been "not guilty." A lawyer present, thinking that the magistrate had misunderstood the plea of the prisoner, interposed, whereupon his Honor exclaimed: "Pleaded guilty! I know he did; but you don't know him as well as I do. He's one of the biggest liars in the neighborhood, and I wouldn't believe him on his oath." The trial proceeded.

A YOUNG judge in one of the Southern States had, during the course of a trial, occasion to severely reprimand one of the lawyers engaged in the cause. That lawyer happened to be his father. The old gentleman did not relish the "dressing down," and asked his son—the judge—if he thought it were right for a young man to so address his father. The judge replied, "Sir, in this court I must treat you as I would the humblest citizen; out of it I shall always treat you with that respect which is due a father from a son."

LAW SCHOOL FACETIE.

"W—, you are stupid."

"FREE drinks gentlemen."

It is rumored that a new wedding *march* is to be composed shortly.

THE Hon. members from Hopewell will spend the summer in the city. We expected this.

THE boys called on Dick for a speech, but the irrepressible boy governor, as usual, took the floor.

"*Ora pro nobis*" would be a more appropriate motto for the examination hall than "*Ora et laboa*."

"I AM d—d glad the exams. are over as I will now have time to look up that point in Hoyle."

"THAT is for you to find out, my boy;" said the Real Property examiner to the Freshie who endeavoured to pump him.

FRFISHMAN.—"Who was that old chap walking up and down and talking about latin maxims during our Constitutional History exam."

FAIR Arts Soph. "Mr. Munro's picture is the nicest in the Law Graduating Group." We wonder where Richard comes in.

"PREOCCUPATION," What is it? Perhaps it would be advisable to bring in expert testimony to see if it is in any way connected with London Street.

FIRST SENIOR.—What in h— is the name of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands.

Second Senior.—"There is none. A Yankee stole her crown."

JUNIOR.—"What is Anderson's case?"

"Senior.—"What one, the sailor, the slave or the train wrecker?"

Junior.—"Neither. I mean the one they tease the Colonel about."

Senior.—"Oh! I guess that was a case of love at first sight."

BEFORE the International Law ordeal began the exam. god was placed upon the desk and before it Tommie bent his knee. While performing his devotions the President swooped down upon him and, as a reprimand for his heathenish propensities, promptly fined him "ten dollars or forty days." Tommie paid up like a man.

PERSONALS.

J. A. PAYZANT, B. A., is ill and took his exams. in the house.

GEORGE A. R. ROWLINGS, B. A., has been elected Law School Valedictorian.

VINCENT J. PATON, B. A., LL.B., of Bridgewater, was in town a few days ago.

H. MCD. HENRY, Q. C., ex-lecturer on shipping, has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. Congratulations.

RUMOR has it that E. L. Newcombe, M. A., LL.B., our lecturer on Marine Insurance, is to be appointed Deputy Minister of Justice. We hope the rumour is well founded—tho if it be true we loose an able instructor.

THE HON. SIR WILLIAM CONROD REEVES, Chief Justice of Barbados, is a negro. Sir William studied law in London, and before his elevation to the bench was Attorney General for Barbados. As Chief Justice he receives a salary of \$7500 a year.—*Daily Sun*.

ROBERT SEDGEWICK, B. A., Q. C., a Dalhousie graduate, an ex-Dalhousie Governor, and ex-Dalhousie Law Lecturer—in fact a Dalhousian to the back bone, has resigned the position of Deputy Minister of Justice to take a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of Canada. The GAZETTE tenders hearty congratulations.

Medical Department.

ELSEWHERE, the "Looker-on" throws out a suggestion in reference to the reading room, which we hope may lead to the evolution of one more in keeping with the standing of our *Alma Mater*. We would respectfully suggest the reorganization of the reading room under the direct supervision of the Student's Medical Society. This idea can assume a tangible shape only through the co-operation of both students and corporation of the College. On our part, such horse play as is too frequently seen in the present reading room must be entirely banished, and any efforts to introduce it should be promptly put down. The furnishing of the room so as to make it cheerful and comfortable would devolve upon the corporation. That the present room fulfills these conditions, no one will pretend to affirm. Two or three tables, such for examples as those in the Histology room, for magazines, journals and so on, one table especially adapted to meet the wants of the students wishing to do correspondence, or write up notes, &c., during the intervals between lectures, chairs of more modern pattern, and a little more liberal use of fuel, would do much to improve existing conditions. If, added to this, we might have a room located in some quarter of the building other than the basement, we would have a reading room, of which we should all be justly proud. The furnishing of periodicals and so on might be left as far as possible to the Medical Society, which under the new constitution, would be better able than at present to bear the expense. The society should, at the same time, assume the care of the room, preventing any abuse of property or privileges, and promptly dealing with those who might be so thoughtless as to transgress any regulations.

WHILE discussing the subject of "Medicine as a Career," a writer in the Feb. *Forum* says, "To a young man about to enter upon a professional career, medicine at this time offers opportunities for the employment of the highest mental faculties, for the increase of knowledge, for usefulness to the world and for the attainment of true happiness such as no

other profession presents. It is not meant by this to assert that it will certainly secure to its followers all or indeed any of these things, but, given the same degree of intellect with a good preliminary education, the probabilities are that of a thousand men taking up the study of medicine more will attain success than will do so among a similar number of young men of like character and attainments who devote themselves to theology, law, politics or education."

THE STUDY OF MEDICINE AND ITS INDUCEMENTS.

This is an age of research, discovery and invention. In all departments, men are ever busy seeking to unearth hidden treasures or devising new methods for the pleasure and comfort of mankind. In short, poetic fancies and idle creations are relegated to the few, while the mass of mankind hither and thither engage themselves with themes and things of practical import. Thus it is that one arriving at the period when the thought "what shall I do to benefit myself and my fellow men" presents itself, ponders o'er the solemn list of professions (for it is with this class that we shall deal) with anxious thought knowing not whither to turn.

The task of wisely selecting a line of work whereby the greatest good can be accomplished and the highest success attained, is of much import to him who is starting upon life's busy road. Usually a selection is made from the professions concerning either body, soul or estate, and fortunate is he who chooses wisely. Yet while there are many lines of work from which to choose, it is here proposed to select that old and noble branch the Science of Medicine, and examine in a cursory way the attractions which surround it, its general fitness in fulfilling the wants and requirements of mankind, and the probabilities of success for him who masters its truths.

In a great or small degree there is developed in various individuals a feeling of desire or even of longing to know the facts concerning objects of common discussion, and also to ply the energies of which they are possessed in discovery and research. In other words, to peer beyond the vale of the known into the region of the unknown.

From time immemorial the study of Medicine has attracted its hosts of followers. Eager to learn the arrangement of the various structures and the various functions of the bodily organisms, men have sacrificed time and wealth in pursuit of truth now so firmly established. So that vast repositories of priceless knowledge in shape of books, are now presented to the thirsty student, from which he can drink and be filled. Not in solemn category are the facts arranged, as if to say "Here is

truth beyond which nothing is," but as the band elastic so the unlimited opportunities for the addition of facts relative to undiscovered truths and theories to be proven. Upon superficial consideration can be seen the immensity of the field in which one may ply his intellectual toils.

The science is one of steady progression, when one victory is gained, other worlds to be conquered present themselves. Facts already known are legion, and those which are unknown allure the eager toiler as with magic charm. But the dull disciples of utility can not feel the heat and fevor of the intellectualist and demand more tangible proof of the worth of this *Scientia Scientiarum*.

In all lands and in all climes mankind are possessed of bodies, which at one time or another are weakened of their powers or marred of their beauty. Nations tremble when an hero is shorn of his powers, and intellects are swayed when the tyrant pain inflicts. And when the solemn sound of the footsteps of "pallid death" are heard, all are taught to feel and realize the common brotherhood of man. At the palace gates and at the house of the poor the fatal knock is heard. But as fruits of hours spent for knowledge oftentimes the dread hand is stayed by the man of skill and knowledge, the noble physician. Health is again given to the afflicted and tranquillity is again restored.

This practical feature of Medical Science recommends it to all thinking persons. Theologians and Jurists seek the counsel of their brother professional; they recognize the important connection existing between questions of soul and body and the hearing of certain physiological appearances in cases where the criminal is involved. Through the knowledge and enterprise of medical men, learned information is given, whereby not only cures are effected but prevention is oftentimes secured.

Cities and lands are freed from the violent epidemic and the ruinous pestilence. If then utility is the measure of a thing, supremely valuable is the service rendered by the medical profession of to-day.

Turning to the question of the probability of success to one adopting medicine as a means to an end, we are led to ask the question, wherein does success lie? If to give counsel where advice is sought, to relieve pain where suffering is apparent, to lessen the burden of the tired traveller on the way, then all can be eminently successful in a large or small degree. But if by success is meant, possession of riches, elevated position or golden distinctions, then many who have their eyes fixed upon such dazzling vistas must as surely meet with failure. But in line with this latter view the same can be affirmed of all departments of human endeavour. But few arrive at the golden pinnacle of wealth, the mountain heights of fame. Yet from calculation based upon observations of those engaged in various professions, the conclusion is warranted that *ceteris paribus*, from an equal

number of individuals, those who adopt medicine, not only as means towards an end, but for love of truth and common humanity a large proportion of the number will succeed in elevating mankind and securing for themselves contentment and fair measure of pecuniary reward.

For all who follow in the footsteps of departed heroes there are golden opportunities. But rugged is the path. Love of truth must be the essential motive. All else is reserved for base utility. The profession is intellectually alive and progressive, necessary for human comfort and safety, and in average hands, notwithstanding its grave responsibilities, will charm and reward its followers. Its truths are attractive, their applicability necessary, and in untiring hands its rewards are sure.

J. L. CHURCHILL.

THE LOOKER-ON.

You asked me, Mr. Editor, for something of interest to medical students; and I was going to refuse for two reasons, 1st that I knew nothing, and 2nd, that nothing seemed to interest them. The first you denied, and the second I do not believe entirely, tho' I will begin with something that almost fills the requirements.

The meetings of our Medical Society are nearing an end. On the whole it has been a successful season. We all, I think, thoroughly appreciate the kindness of those who have addressed us at various times; but it must be confessed we have not shown our appreciation as we ought by attending regularly. It is a poor compliment to ask them to address us and not give them a good audience. It appears strange to me that more do not come. It would benefit them as well as the Society. You have no excuse! Come! and make your Society worthy to fulfil those great objects you so willingly assented to in your new constitution. Surely you as a body have some "*esprit de corps*."

Should the Society take hold of the reading-room, as suggested in last GAZETTE, I imagine it would be used differently than it is this year. It could be made a pleasant place for all students instead of being so disagreeable—I was going to say disreputable—as it is now. Our ladies have never ventured into it and I don't think they will unless it is conducted differently than at present. No other room appears available now, but the Faculty would be doing a good work by giving us a better one next year. They can do so I think if they so desire.

From many quarters comes the rumour of some of our students leaving us next year to complete their course elsewhere. To those who contemplate this I may say they "may go farther and fare worse." Of course we have not the equipment of some more fortunate colleges, but they can if they will, get just as thorough a knowledge of medicine here as elsewhere. The student must and does suffer from a change of curriculum. His success, other things being equal, depends on himself. To pass an examination is nothing, that is in the sense of showing what he knows. His success depends on his power to digest and assimilate what he learns. The material offered here is the same as elsewhere

tho', perhaps, not so elaborately served, and it has some advantages, I think, that he may fail to find in other places. Just consider then, those who are thinking of leaving us, lest you exchange your Alma Mater for a *Dura Mater*.

The Seniors have been meeting some deficits of their own or other classes by taking up a subscription, and I could not help wondering if such a praise-worthy custom might not be extended to individual debts. We might get our friends of the law school to aid us in this matter and inform us how far, as a body, we are responsible for the debts of individuals. To me it sounds both reasonable and attractive.

The medical is supposed to be devoid of sentiment, but evidence is forthcoming to show this is a fallacy. I don't doubt but that even in this they are eminently practical, cautious, and show admirable discernment, but when I was offering congratulations to one after the *wedding* the other day I was a little in doubt as to which was the other party, Cannot some one come forward and let a little light in on this mystery.

Speaking of mystery—I was not a little surprised to hear a lady say that a student had confessed to her of being one of a "cemetery party" the other night. Now we all know that no one, not even the janitor, would entertain such an idea. There has been no necessity for such a thing for many years. So surely the young man is romancing.

It was almost a Valentine that one of our Profs. received the other day. St. Valentine would make a sweet name I think. He accepted the showers of congratulations with pleasure too.

The exams. are drawing near. One is beginning to see serious faces and to hear sad and repentant sighs, but I am sure no one will be "plucked" unless it be

Yours, etc.,

THE LOOKER-ON.

MEDICAL BRIEFS.

"PUT me down for the balance." But the V that he longed for never came.

A FRESHMAN was recently found wandering about in search of the Infants Home. What next?

FREDDIE'S feelings were much *harris* (ed) the other morning by the non-appearance of a letter.

IT is reported that a member of the Freshman class has been taking large doses of *Puttner's* Emulsion all winter.

THE city minister who last Sunday evening preached an eloquent sermon on the evil effects of gambling was a week late. The Law school closed the previous week.

PROF. calling roll: "Is Mr. L. in the building?"

STUDENT: "No, he's *en route*." But his French sounded more like English.

THE student who recently went sleigh driving after *Materia Medica* is very reticent as to what direction they took. Dame Rumor saith, however, that the course was from *Morris St.* to the Cotton Factory.

HE knew her writing and so arrayed in broad cloth and immaculate linen, he hurried to the Ladies College: "But alas! She had been taken out for a walk;" and so he slowly wended his homeward way, a sadder and a wiser man.