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IN a short time now we shall see the cause of the sleepy look and haggard face of the Arts student. The exams in all their pristine terror are coming and the garret is being cleared for the reception of the "plucked." Happy are they who have their work "up." For them the days of reckoning bring no qualms. They are the men who saunter into the morgue and with a *non chalant* air read their dimly written test, chew their pen handle and write enough to secure a first class. The other men rush in and with nervous hands clutch their quills, dash things off blindly, and groan as if they were signing their death warrants. Yes! exams are necessary it seems and none can escape them. We may avoid things during the lecture days but we shall surely meet them at Phillipi.

WE are glad to note that the arts' students meeting called to consider the matter of furnishing the room, has appointed a committee to solicit contributions from the students. Why cannot the matter be finished this season so that next fall we can make use of our *conventiculum*?

Contributed Articles.

PERSONALITY AS ETHICAL STANDPOINT.

Reflecting on man's duty and ideal, Teufelsdröckh exclaims—'Fool! the Ideal is in thyself, the impediment too is in thyself: thy condition is but the stuff thou art to shape,—the ideal out of. What matters whether such stuff be of this sort or that, so the Form thou give it be heroic, be poetic?' So succinct a statement is this of our own position, that what follows cannot escape the semblance of a mere commentary on these words. Mere Feeling cannot unify character; mere Reason affords itself no content. But Reason 'working' with Feeling brings at once into play the activity of the whole man: Feeling shall yield content and indicate the lines of development; while Reason shall direct and mould. Our ethical standpoint, then, is this: The only adequate end for man is that which, objective in its nature, calls into being the proper activity of his total nature or Personality; unifies, and gives moral value to, his conduct.

Personality is our central principle: our watchword, 'Be a Person.' But that this may have a meaning Personality and Freedom must be ultimately one. Man's nature is dualistic; in such a nature we have at once the Finite and the Infinite,—man an Individual and man a Person. Existing as a Person on his own account, he is *self-legislative*. The law of his life, that which calls into being the proper activity of his total nature, is that he ought to realize his highest 'manhood.' Here, then, is his 'ideal'—he ought to 'be a Person. But the 'Impediment' is also in himself. Man is not only characteristically a Person; he is also an Individual. Such a nature necessarily finds its life confronted with law. We ought to be 'Persons' fully realized; but our 'Impediment' is in ourselves; *we* imprison ourselves in law. 'Be a Person,' is the *law* of man's life. But man is an individual; and so the *order* of his life lies in the subjugation, organization of his Individuality, which on its positive side means the largest factor in the realization of his Personality.

Naming man's total nature his Personality, we analyze that into Individuality and Personality proper,—or the Empirical and the Rational self. This is our distinction between Feeling and Reason; so that, as before, Individuality is the given content of the Rational self, which the latter takes up into its own life and

organizes, moulds in accordance with the law of its own nature, while Individuality indicates the lines of development. The moral life finds its content or matter in the Individuality of the total Person. But Personality and Freedom, we have it, are ultimately one. *Whether*, therefore, the agent shall be good or bad depends wholly on the Rational self; but *in what way* good or *in what way* bad is determined by his Individuality. Must we not conceive this Individuality as in itself neither good nor bad, but wholly plastic? And as under the sculptor's guiding idea the formless matter at length issues in the perfect statue; so in Individuality we have potentially *what* the moral life of each may become, waiting for the manipulation of the Reflective self which, in the light of its ideal, shapes out of the matter of morality the *entelechia* of its true life. Just because Individuality is wholly passive and subjective, and Personality objective and active, must the former conform to the law of the latter—to its ideal. But this is not to annihilate Individuality; man's true life makes room for the play of Individuality; for the Rational self in taking up this into its life not only *constitutes* morality out of it, but also thereby *regulates* the amplitude of Individuality, that is, allows for its rights or proper measure. I ought to be a Person, but as an Individual I cannot ignore the rights of animal impulse. I ought simply to organize, systematize it; and so constitute a moral life in which there is a *harmony* of parts. On the other hand, however, since this is the proper function of the Rational self, not to perform this constitutive and regulative function would mean the *annihilation* of man's life as man's; for Individuality is exclusively passive and selfish, and would, therefore, 'seek its own' in direct violation of man's ideal and duty. Thus there is effort, struggle, 'impediment'—a 'Reign of Law' in the soul. The lower self should be realized by the higher self and become an element in its life. But the life of neither should be destroyed in animalism (on the one hand,) or asceticism (on the other); there is in reality a 'perfect law of liberty,' in which Individuality finds its proper play under the law and guidance of the Reflective self. The true moral life, then, is an organic unity: it is a life in which both processes of subjugation and realization are going on simultaneously; but what is being sought for in the whole process is a *spontaneity* of moral life—where effort tends to pass away, and Individuality having found the law of man's Person upon it learns to seek not its own life exclusively, but conforms to the reasonable demands of the moral Person. Our Personality assures us of everything; we can work, live and be free. What, then, does it matter, as Teufelsdröckh has it, whether our Individuality be of this sort or of that, so the form *we* give it be heroic, be poetic?

J. D. L.

HISTORY OF THE DALHOUSIE FOOTBALL CLUB.

(Continued.)

THE team of '87 was undoubtedly the best that Dalhousie had yet got together. Auley Morrison, already a very distinguished player, was elected captain. A match with the "United Banks" and "Garrison" on the old bankers grounds (near Jubilee Road) opened the season. Several of our regular fifteen had not yet come to the city and we were rather weaker than in subsequent games. The teams however were well matched. Each side *roughed* once in the first half. More than once the very strong play of our forwards made up for misplays behind the line. Crerar and Douglas, each in his own field a phenomenon, were unable to turn the scale and the game was declared a draw. Four days later, Nov. 2nd, the second fifteen, now for the first time put in the field, gained a comparatively easy victory over the second Wanderers, 1 try to 0. Since the overwhelming defeat of '85, Dalhousie had not faced the Wanderers, but Morrison now felt that he had a team quite strong enough to meet them. He was not mistaken. On the 6th Nov. we pressed the city team a good deal harder than they would care to admit. No points were scored but the Wanderers were forced to touch for safety, and Henry's long points alone stood off defeat for another year. In these days there was some little rivalry between "Law" and "Arts." Confiding in their own strength the "Law" men challenged the Wanderers. They were defeated but not disgraced, 1 goal to 1 try. The Acadia game was played at Wolfville on the 12th of Nov. At 11:30 the home team kicked off. Brown and Patterson several times went over the line but the touch down's were disallowed. Then for a time the game seemed more even. Finally Wallace taking the ball, while the whistle was blowing, from a "heel out" secured a touch. The Acadia men were unwilling to yield their point, and Morrison seeing no prospect of settling the difficulty, withdrew his men from the field. After the match we were most hospitably entertained at dinner by the College boys. On Thanksgiving day the team went to Charlottetown and played a very even game with the redoubtable islanders. No points were scored. That night we were royally feasted by the Abigwets. It was here around the festive board that the scheme of Maritime Football Union was first proposed. "Postridie die" we played at Pictou. Patterson and Grant were injured in previous games and unable to play. Brown went in with his thumb lashed in position, but he got there just the same. The Pictonions were very heavy. Twice we got the ball over the line only to be called back. Next day we were at New Glasgow. There on a muddy day we

won by 1 try to 0. This match ended a very successful season. Our team was made up as follows: McKinnon, back; Grant, Morrison, Brown and Patterson, half-backs; McKay and Creighton, quarter-backs; McNeil, Millar, McLean, Stewart, Campbell, Logan, Armstrong, and Freeman, forwards. The back division of the team was particularly strong. In my opinion it was better than any before or since. Grant, Morrison, Brown and Patterson were a stone wall. Billey Brown was the neatest tackler I ever saw. Scarcely less noted though, in a different way, was Albert McNeil. He was a splendid dribbler and a dangerous man in the scrimmage. After considerable deliberation the Athletic Association had resolved to adopt yellow and black as the college colours, and this year our team for the first time appeared in yellow and black jerseys. The GAZETTE, of December 1887, argued for a revision of the rules and advocated a trophy to be played for by Provincial teams as the best method of awakening interest in football. This suggestion has been acted upon, and we have yet to see whether it will prove a stimulus to the game.

George Patterson, a man who has done more for football in this Province than any other, was elected captain in 1888. Only five of last year's team were now available, but Patterson was not discouraged. The first match was with the Wanderers, on a very rough field adjoining their grounds. Our forwards did good work in the first half, but went to pieces in the second. However, beyond two safeties, no advantage was to either side. The game was so declared a draw. On Nov. 8th, the second fifteen played an even game against the second Wanderers. On the 13th we met defeat at the hands of the "Army and Banks." Till now Dalhousie had not lined up in goal for three years. In the first half, Douglas secured a try, but in the second the chief feature was a splendid run by Patterson; this piece of play so encouraged his men that they braced up in fine style, and from this point out were seen to better advantage. Thanksgiving day is marked with white in the Dalhousie calendar; on that day we again met the Wanderers, and beat them at every point. Twice they touched for safety, but the first half brought us no further advantage. We kicked off in the second and easily kept the ball near their goal line. Then came Murray's successful but useless maul with Annand. I never saw excitement run higher than when the plucky little fellow got the ball. Laird's long point and Patterson's sharp dash over the line gave us a try and victory. For the first time in their history the Wanderers were defeated. On Nov. 16th we played at New Glasgow in six inches of mud. Good football was out of the question. The home team was forced to rouge a number of times, but the game was drawn. The match with Pictou was postponed on account of the weather.

We closed the season by an overwhelming defeat of the "Army and Banks." On the 20th of Nov. we literally walked over them, score 1 goal and 4 tries to 0. The unsatisfactory match at Wolfville in the previous year had caused so much ill feeling that in '88 there was no Acadia game. Our fifteen was made up as follows: E. D. Johnson, back; A. G. Laird, three-quarter back; Patterson, J. Pitblado and McKinnon, half-backs; W. Thompson and J. G. Fraser, quarter-backs; Millar, Logan, Campbell, Graham, W. E. Thompson, J. A. Sutherland, H. Murray, A. Eben Fulton, forwards. This team, as their record shows, was a good one. Patterson himself was far and away the most prominent man among them. Few Dalhousians could compare favourably with him as a player and still fewer as a captain. Both on and off the field he was the most popular man in collége. Eben Fulton (poor fellow, he died last summer) was a model forward. His wonderful strength and activity made him a marked man.

G.

A CAPE BRETON LETTER.

Or English as she was spoke in "Cape Breton over" by a dominie, in the seventies.

This letter was actually written by a Cape Breton school master. We have taken it from a manuscript copy of the original, and it is changed in no respect, excepting that the names have been altered into the first characteristic Scotch ones that entered our head. We are not aware that it has ever been in print before, but even if it has, it will bear reprinting:

DEAR BROTHER,—

It is with expressive exultation I have endeavoured to respond to your magnimious letter which I have received two days ago previous, purposely to inform you that I am in the enjoyment of a regular circumstances, hoping sincerely that these few lines will find you in the enjoyment of a similar benedictions. I am teaching constantly in this locality with good attendance, the general number present is 30 and some days 40 and 42, and the number registered is 55. All the anti-confederates were against me teaching this term. I am teaching here before a coming in superadventually and transmitting the children voluntarily. There is an immense number of big fellows coming to school, viz., Sandy McNeill and Alec., Donald's son, and Flora Macdonald, and Hector and Donald, his brother.

I have to inform you that Rory Macintyre, merchant, Grand Narrows, died since a fortnight ago. Also Allan Callum (Donald

ban's on the Intervale), and Hugh McKinnon, Eacken Campbell them and Jane McNeil, Hector McNeil's mother died Tuesday, people are marrying and expiring profusely.

The ice took place on both lakes since long ago. Angus McCallum skinned his white horse last week. I believe the poor brute was worn out with old age before he got it. Also he did not treat it with the best of hospality, but always with the greatest of animosity, and to conclude his miserable life he stuck him in a snow bank not far from his own house, on his way to Baddeck, and left him there to starve of starvation. We did not send hay away to the mines yet we cannot get beasts for such purposes, all the horses in the vicinity are occupied on hauling goods from St. Peter's to Baddeck, there is two vessels congealed there on the approach of winter on the way to Baddeck containing goods for C. C. J. and Cameron. The old folks are not willing for you to go further off into the world, rather have you come back on the approach of summer for there is a perpetual job to be performed at home before everything that is required is accomplished. There is a large house to be constructed which will require the aid of more than one single individual, as we did not get any ploughing performed, and as I will not get any more myself no sooner than July, it will be an inconvenience to us in the ensuing summer, and therefore if you don't come home yourself, I hope you will lay aside a few dollars that you will transmit in order to get a frolic performed, and I will see to it tolerated absolutely. If a person could have a few gallons rum he could get any one he would demand, notwithstanding jurisprudence. I am now occupied making a new shanter for the bag pipes also a big droundas. I sent a letter to Mr. McNeil Donald, to Rockland, at Christmas time to get me a bag pipes, and he informed me in his response that he would get them in Boston, and demanded me to send him the sum I would be obliged to give for one. Accordingly I did so whatever will be the consequences. I told him to get one between twelve and sixteen dollars.

In your proceeding letter let me know if you have seen Rory McNeil (seaman) about that locality. I heard that John D. McNeil was coming home soon, as it was in some letter that was transmitted from there. I have no news to say to you at present, but transmitting you my best love and respect, as I remain,

Your affectionate brother,

C. S.

P. S.—I deem it convenient to give a brief explanation of some of these words. I know there are some you are not familiar with. Excessive means too much. Superadventually,

not expectedly. Exultation, great joy. Voluntarily, one's free will. Endeavoured, attempted. Transmitted, sending. Respond, answer. Profusion, abundance. Magnamitious, kindly. Animosity, hatred. Congealed, to freeze. Absolutely, completely. Inconvenience, unfitness. Proceeding, going before. Demand, to ask. Constructed, to build. You will not spare tough English in your response as this is the chap to expound it.

P. I. and J. M. went to Halifax to the military school.

Your brother,

C. S.

DALHOUSIE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

During the past few years, the Young Men's Christian Association has been an ever increasing factor in the university life. I say university life, because it is now being understood that this society does not exist as a professional training school for a certain class of Arts Students. The membership consists of men from all the faculties, all have equal rights in this respect.

The Young Men's Christian Association, as an institution, needs no apology. It exists to represent the higher, the spiritual side of our natures. It is a fact, easily verified, that the press of work at Dalhousie leaves little time to be devoted to other studies than those on the curriculum; and yet, however excellent the knowledge gained from those may be, it cannot satisfy our spiritual needs. Association men believe the spiritual life to be superior to the intellectual, and their efforts are directed towards keeping each in its proper place.

We are all proud of Dalhousie's football team, we are proud of the intellectual standing of the university, why should not the College Young Men's Christian Association share in the regard of our students? Is it unmanly for us to assert as our creed that he, who develops his physical, intellectual and spiritual natures in due proportion, is the 'all round man'?

Association meetings are held regularly on Saturday evenings, when a number of students meet in the English class room to spend a pleasant hour in an informal discussion of religious truths, in singing—as only students can sing—gospel hymns, and in prayer. Here we have an opportunity to get better acquainted with one another; and to form friendships, that may be mutually helpful.

On Sunday afternoons, meetings are held, at which the Bible and its teachings are explained by as many of the master-minds of our college, city and country as can make it convenient to address us.

At this late day it is almost out of place to ask those who are not members, to join us; but we throw out a hint, that may

be of use next session:—get acquainted with the character and aims of the Association, and lend your influence to make it still more helpful. And a quiet word more, if our President, and some of our most popular professors, and leading thinkers outside of the college give us their sanction and support, you need not be ashamed to identify yourself with us.

ONE OF THE BOYS.

Correspondence.

Editor of the Gazette:

DEAR SIR,—I have been requested to explain more in detail the project for collecting materials relating to the history of our college; and I take this opportunity of doing so. It is hoped that if the Dalhousians, who scatter in the vacation all over the provinces, only know what to collect, much could be done in the summer; and by next fall, we could begin our little museum.

Such a collection as I propose, should include portraits of all the distinguished men whose names are associated with our history.

I.—PICTURES, ETC.

- (1.) The first two Presidents, Dr. McCulloch and Dr. Ross.

There is a portrait of Dr. McCulloch in the possession of the family, and another in Pictou, I am told. The possessors might donate one of them, if they were assured of the value of such a gift to the college, and knew that it would receive proper care and due respect.

- (2.) The engraved portrait of the Earl of Dalhousie, the founder. There must be several of these hidden away in the lumber rooms of Nova Scotia.

- (3.) Portraits of Sir Wm. Young, Mr. George Munro and other benefactors of the college; either large photographs or engravings.

- (4.) Views of the parade; showing the old building. There is an wood-cut of a famous driving party drawn up before old Dalhousie. N. B.—It matters little how poor or rough the process is, the picture will be worth preserving.

II.—DOCUMENTS, MSS., ETC.

- (1.) The complete works of James DeMille. There are between twenty and thirty titles.

- (2.) The writings of President McCulloch. The *Acadian Recorder* for 1821-22, containing Mephibosheth Stepsure.

- (3.) The works of Professor Lyall.

- (4.) Files of newspapers containing controversies regarding Dalhousie, accounts of laying the corner stone, public meetings, &c., &c. The most recent as well as the earliest. *Duplicates are very desirable.* While keeping the original file intact, the extra numbers could be arranged in scrap-books. All old newspapers from 1820 down are worth looking through.

- (5.) Minute books, original MSS, in the possession of professors families, &c.

III.—ARTICLES CONNECTED WITH OUR HISTORY.

- (1.) The silver trowel used in laying the original corner stone. In Chatham, N. B.
 (2.) The brass plate from the corner stone. In possession of the President.
 (3.) Other articles connected with our history. They could be placed under glass and kept in the library.

Those who wish to work for *The Philomathic*, would do yeoman service for it and for the college, if they would simply and accurately write down in the very words if possible, any local stories of the first settlers, stories of ship wreck, hunting, war, Indians, taking up land, early hardships, local "characters." Do not attempt to improve on what you hear. Put it down in the plainest, most careful way, the nearer you come to the actual speech the better. There must be large stores of true tales, legends and traditions about, waiting for a transcriber. Explore your own famous history. Confer with the oldest inhabitant, who "can remember when —."

Students could collect old newspapers, old books and pamphlets, especially those printed in the province. These are most valuable. They could explore, map and describe family sites, as has been done already in the case of Louisbourg. Old maps, drawing-, charts, letters, observations, diaries, kept by early settlers, have the highest value. Engraved maps by Jeffery; the six copper plate views of Halifax published in 1764, DeBarres charts are especially worth looking for. These are a few of the ways in which our students can do work of real historical value. Apologizing for these rough, disconnected notes, which may still serve as guides, perhaps as well as a more elaborate letter,

I am, Yours faithfully,

ARCHD. MACMECHAN.

Exchanges.

A LATE number of the *Magara Index* indulges in a most terrifying display of spread-eagelism. Such seems to us quite out of place in a college paper. When there is no special need for such screamings, why arouse the anger of the noble bird by poking it with sticks in this fashion.

THE *Cornell Era* is published by the Junior and Senior classes of Cornell University. From a note in the last number we gather that the method of appointing editors is by competition, members of the Junior and Sophomore years contributing articles, on the merit of which the editors appoint their successors. There are some advantages connected with such a system.

MR. HAMMOND has presented a bill of \$300 for damages done at the Freshman's banquet on February 26th.—*Cornell Era*.

Is "damages," figurative for the destruction of eatables, or is it to be taken literally, as referring to the breaking of furniture and dishes resulting from the scrimmaging when the freshmen first came in sight of the table?

No II of the *Philosophical Review*, has the following articles and reviews:—

I. Epistemology, Psychology and Logic. By Prof. Andrew Seth, of Edinburgh University.

II. A Plea for Psychology as a Natural Science. By Prof. William Jones, of Harvard.

III. On Some Psychological Aspects of the Chinese Musical System. By Mr. Benjamin Ives Gilman.

IV. Discussions,—Dr. Münsterberg's Theory of Mind and Body and its Consequences. By Dr. Charles A. Strong.

V. Reviews of Books,—Among others, four by Prof. Schurman; one by Prof. James Seth.

VI. Classified summaries of articles appearing in all the philosophical journals of the world.

OTHER EXCHANGES RECEIVED.—*University Monthly, Presbyterian College Journal, Theologue, Edinburgh Student, Argosy, Acadia Athenaeum, Varsity, University Review, Manitoba College Journal, Harvard Advocate.*

College Notes.

A VERY interesting lecture on matrimony was delivered in the Reading Room on Tuesday last by a distinguished gentleman from Pictou.

THE senior class have been photographed at Notman's. They will make a distinguished looking group. We understand they have followed the usual College custom of wearing gowns and hoods.

"CANADIAN NOVELISTS," was the subject of a paper promised to the Philomathic Society, for March 1st. The fame of the writer rather than the attractions of the subject had the effect of filling the room. An abler handling of this subject could not well be desired than Mr. Patterson's paper proved. He passed in review twenty-eight of our writers, noting their history and best known works, but paid special attention to the writings of Prof. DeMille. Here the writer's appreciation and powers of descrip-

tion, quickened by the grateful memory of a former teacher, produced a picture difficult to surpass. Points of personal history about which some misstatements had been made were dealt with fully, after which the novels were taken up in detail and their merits and faults carefully noted. The paper was followed by such genuine applause as is only known inside college walls.

Dr. McMechan followed with some well chosen remarks on Canadian literature and our attitude towards it. "We should not admire anything because it is Canadian," he said, "but judge it by the same standards we set for others, then we will render true service to a national literature." He also suggested that a fitting memorial of Prof. DeMille would be his portrait and a complete set of his works for the library.

A carefully written report on the "Progress of Science," was read by Mr. Weston.

"Each one better than the last," said someone when speaking of the Society's meetings this winter, and we returned from Dr. Sinclair's lecture of March 10th without feeling disposed to contradict this.

The subject was "Cerebral Localization," and the Dr. held the closest attention of a full house for an hour. The structure of the brain and the early beliefs regarding its functions were described, then the experiments and discoveries of Fleuron, Ferrier and Broca were outlined and discussed, as well as the present knowledge concerning the functions of the different elements of the brain. The lecture was instructive throughout, and interspersed with sufficient humour to prevent any feeling weary. A hearty vote of thanks moved by Mr. Webster, and seconded by Prof. Seth was tendered the lecturer.

Mr. Webster read a report on "The Progress of Literature," dealing with the works in that department which have appeared during the month. Owing to the lateness of the evening the report on Science, by Mr. Gratz, was held over until next meeting.

Among the Colleges.

THERE are 800 American students in attendance at the University of Berlin.

THE Junior Class at Princeton have decided to adopt the cap and gown for their Senior year.

THE Medical Department of the University of the City of New York received last year \$330,000 in gifts.

THE students of Johns Hopkin, have a House of Commons modeled after the English one. At Cornell they have a Congress.

MRS. STUART, of New York, has given \$300,000 to Princeton Theological Seminary.

HARVARD, Dartmouth and Wesleyan University have given their graduates a large voice in the management of college athletics.

WILLIAMS, Dartmouth and Columbia, have dispensed with commencement (corresponding to our Spring Convocation) exercises.

DURING the last seven years Yale has played 78 games of foot ball, with a total of 3863 points to her opponents' 88.

THE University of Michigan is to have a School of Music. The new school will raise the attendance at the university to over 3000.

THE Inter-collegiate Association has decided that there shall henceforth be no more "tugs of war" among the athletic contests held under its auspices.

ONE year's expenses at Harvard are estimated from \$372 (low) to \$1,000 (very liberal.) At Princeton it is from \$311 to \$645. Expenses at Vassar are \$400; at Wellesley, \$350.

THE Baptist Educational Institutions are the most heavily endowed of any religious denomination, their colleges and universities having endowments of about \$12,000,000.

THE Yale Football Association has formed an interscholastic football association similar to the one at Harvard and has given a fine cup to be played for by the various preparatory schools in and around New Haven.

THE University of Minnesota has adopted a new plan of choosing her speakers Commencement Day. A series of contests will be held during the year, to test the oratorical merits of the Senior Class, and the ten highest will represent the class on the commencement stage.

THE new University of Chicago, of which little is known in the East yet, is making dangerous inroads upon the intellectual resources of the older institutions. Among its recent acquisitions are Prof. White of Harvard, distinguished as a teacher of Greek, and Prof. Knapp of Yale, who is to take a Professorship of Modern Languages. It has also secured Von Holst the author of the best Constitutional History of the United States, and the names of other distinguished educationalists are mentioned among the acquisitions to this new and enterprising institution. The money placed at its disposal is now nearly \$3,000,000. It is to be un-sectarian and co-educational. There will be four terms, three, required; and a student entering at any term may study all the year round or choose any term for vacation. Examinations are the only passport to admission and already over 600 applications have been received. The courses of study are flexible; but no student may pursue over two major and two minor studies. There are to be no honorary degrees. The university is to come very close to the people by a wide reaching system of university extension, including outside lectures, evening classes, correspondence courses, and a modification of

the Chataqua courses. Sydney A Kent, one of the retired merchants of the city, has given \$150,000 to build a chemical laboratory, which is to be the finest in America.

This is the University to which the Millionaire Rockefeller has recently given an additional gift of a million of dollars.

Personals.

CHAS. S. PELTON, JUNIOR, of last session is now in Riverside, California. He has a racy letter in the *Yarmouth Light* for Feb. 14th.

B. D. HIGGS, the young editor of the Charlottetown *Guardian*, is taking a trip for the benefit of his health. So says an exchange. Mr. Higgs took the special journalistic course at Dalhousie.

J. A. WHITFORD, LL. B., '89, who met with such a sad accident last autumn, spent a few days in the city last week. We are glad to see him about again.

LAST year is working havoc. Benj. A. Lockhart was married on the 8th day of February at Cambridge, Mass., to Miss Leonora M. Martin, widow of the late W. H. Martin, a prominent corporation lawyer of Massachusetts. Mr. Lockhart was a general a few years ago.

THE GAZETTE has had a short note from R. J. Grant who was with the class of '93 last winter. We are glad to be able to state he is much improved in health and expects to return to college next winter. He is teaching school at present at Cow Bay, Cape Breton. We shall welcome him back to Dalhousie next fall.

THERE is also in the *Halifax Herald* for March 1st the following announcement: Married. At Cambridgeport, Mass., Feby. 17, by Rev. Chas. H. Tucker, Frank H. Trefry, formerly of Yarmouth, N. S., to Mary A. Lowell, of Amesbury, Mass. The class of '90 will be glad to hear of Trefry's good fortune.

Dallusiensia.

"GENTS," said the leader of the mob, "all who are in favour of hanging this horse thief—pull on the rope.

PROF. IN ENG.—Let us now continue the dialogue.

Student in Corridor.—Boo ooo!!! Bah ahhh!!! Biz bzzz!!!

Very great consternation, very.

A PROPHECY was made that a storm or a deluge would surely result from the uncanny deed of the freshies. Nature must have been annoyed if the picture brought the cold snap of last week.

STUDENT TRANSLATING.—"Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum."

"He attempted three times to give his arms around the neck."

Prof.—"Now! Mr. L. would you give your arms around a person?"

STUDENT, CRITICIZING MILTON.—Should not "lark" read "hen."

Prof. (who thinks the question a "put up job.")—"Please don't waste the time of the class by joking."

"RATHER!!!"

"Yes indeed, very much rather!"

PROF.—"Mr. J. will you read, please, or have you prepared further?"

Mr. J.—"I am not prepared at all, sir."

Prof.—"Oh! that is better still."

PLUG, plug, plug,
Till the light of day is gone;
Cram, cram, cram,
Till the hours of night are done;
Plug, plug, plug,
Till the head is very big;
Cram, cram, cram,
Philosophy, classics, trig.

WISE SAYINGS:

To be delivered wholesale and retail to Editors and Popular Orators.

Transit gloria mundi.	Mouth heroes (political braggarts) are short-lived.
Verba volant, scripta manent.	The author has a heap of manuscripts remaining on his hands.
In usum Delphini.	For full-grown codfish (dullards).
Semper aliquid haeret.	The Hebrews stick everywhere.
Post tenebras lux.	Near the post office (the illumination of the street is hazy.)
Hodie mihi cras tibi.	You appear to me to be crabbed to-day.
Fiat justitia ac pereat mundus.	Bailiffs think the world would come to an end without them.
Docendo dicimus.	The docent (tutor) behaves like a school-boy.
Clericus clericum non decimat.	A clergyman knows nothing about the decimal scales.
Suprema lex regis voluntas.	The German's Will (iam) is his heaven.
Beati possidentes!	O ye happy possessors of (ministerial) seats!
Aut Cæsar. aut nihil.	Either the whole of the boodle or nothing at all.
Ubi bene, ibi patria.	High tariff duties are paid in national currency.

New Books.

ACADEMIC ALGEBRA. By Edward A. Bowser, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and Engineering in Rutgers College. Boston, D. C. Heath & Co., 1891.

Among the many Algebras now in use in High Schools and Academies, the above deserves a good place, both on account of its clear style, and the ground covered. Everything is put very fully and strikingly, and nothing is left out, that would thus be of benefit. Examples on the subjects treated are freely provided, even to repletion. To touch upon some parts more particularly, factoring and equations are both explained with great simplicity, while the chapter on evolution is marked by its logical arrangement and exhaustive treatment. There are good chapters on Progressions and Permutations and Combinations, the theorem on the

number of permutations being especially well expressed. The Binomial Theorem is touched upon very lightly in the last few pages. On the other hand, in looking over this treatise, there seem to be some little matters too elementary for a book on Algebra, such as a definition of a fraction, and one is surprised at the multiplicity of "notes" to explain any small points that may arise.

The book is well bound in cloth, and the print is excellent. Price, \$1.25.

PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY. Ed. A. Bowser. Boston. D. C. Heath & Co. 1891.

Like other writers on modern geometry Prof. Bowser endeavors to combine the excellencies of Euclid with those of the best modern writers. The propositions in this work are so arranged that those of a similar nature are grouped together, each group being preceded by definitions appropriate to it. These definitions are numerous and copiously illustrated, which we think should commend it to the beginner. The author has also attempted to group the theorems and the problems of construction, separately in each book. The propositions in plane geometry number about twenty more than in Euclid's elements. Some are proved in Euclid's own way, while others are demonstrated in perhaps a simpler manner. This is sometimes done, however, at the expense of introducing an extra theorem. For example it would seem almost superfluous to introduce a proposition proving that a st. line perpendicular to one of two parallels was perpendicular to the other also, when it might easily be placed as a corollary to the proposition proving the alt-int or the ext-int angles equal; but his method of proof requires it in advance. We notice few cases of this kind however; and if a corollary by rights is elevated to the rank of a theorem it is to be noted that a student is apt to slight a corollary where he would not a proposition. His treatment of ratio and proportion is simple; and by employing the method of limits, in the comparison and measurement of polygons and circles, the student is not dependent on Euclid's definition of proportion. By this method of limits the area of the circle is easily arrived at and the significance of the quantity π brought before the student. In addition to the principal theorems to the XI Book of Euclid, he devotes one book to the consideration of Polyhedrons, another to the sphere, and another to the cylinder and cone. One is struck by the general resemblance of this work to Wentworth's "Plane and Solid Geometry." The general contents, arrangement and methods of proof are very similar. The author has not forgotten that the principal object to be aimed at is to train the mind to concise, logical reasoning, and not simply to impart geometric

truths. On the whole, we think the book has much to commend it to the student. While this is so, we believe it equally of such a book as Wentworth's, and think it might fairly be open to doubt if this work is a sufficient improvement on Wentworth's to justify its existence.

ONE of the latest volumes in the Pitt Press series is Livy Book IX, edited with Introduction and Notes, by H. M. Stephenson, M. A., late Fellow of Christs' College, Cambridge. Price, 2/6 Books, IV and XXVII had been before edited by Mr. Stephenson for this series, as well as Books, I, II and III, for McMillan's *Classical Series*. There is an Introduction in four Chapters,—The Samnites and the First Samnite War; Livy's History of the Years B. C., 321–304; Livy's account of the Censorship of Appius Claudius, and the Comparative Strength of Alexander and Rome, which last section gives the criticism of two great historians, Grote and Niebuhr, on Livy's speculation as to the probable result of a contest between Alexander of Macedonia and the Romans had they come into conflict. The text of his author is divided by a running synopsis which would be much better omitted, or at least banished to the commentary, from artistic considerations at least, to say nothing of the injurious effect of having such an analysis thrust upon the student, and thereby depriving him of the profit and pleasure of following the course of the narrative, and properly relating its parts for himself. We heartily agree with the opinion of the editor in his preface, giving his reason for not inserting maps. "Every school boy in a classical school ought to possess an Atlas of Classical Geography, and it is better for him to look out the places he wants in a general map of the whole country, than in a fragment prepared for the book he is reading." The text is that of Madvig and Ussing (second edition.)

ANOTHER late volume from this press is the Menippus and Timon of Lucian, edited by the E. C. Mackie, B. A., late Classical Master at Heversham Grammar School. Price, 2/6. The Introduction has a life of Lucian, a criticism of his style and an estimate of his influence on his age. The notes are voluminous, and all that (perhaps a severe master would say more than) could be wished for. This would be a good edition of these dialogues for reading in the first year Greek class, where the best known works of this "Voltaire of Paganism," have usually been read.

WE are indebted to Ginn & Co., for another volume of their excellent International Modern Language Series, *Madame Therise*, by Erckmann Chatrian; edited and annotated by George W. Rollins. This book has the same good binding and print that distinguishes the whole series.

WE have received from D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, *Two Years with Numbers*, a book for children beginning arithmetic. 200 pp. 40 cents.

CANADA is a growing magazine. The March number is the largest, and we think, the best yet issued; among the chief features of it are J. M. Lemoine's reminiscences of Chief Justice Sewell, of Quebec; a story by a Halifax writer, Andre Mennert; and the new column, "Home Topics for Women."

PROGRESSIVE MATHEMATICAL EXERCISES. First Series. By A. T. Richardson, M. A. Macmillan. This little book is what its title implies, two hundred and sixty examination papers of eight questions each, in Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry. In a paper there are generally four questions in Arithmetic, and three in Algebra and one in Geometry, or four in Algebra. The exercises begin with the most elementary and go as far as Cube Root and Compound Interest in Arithmetic; Quadratics in Algebra; and the Third Book in Geometry. They are not a lot of puzzles, but good sensible exercises, very useful for the school teacher in setting his papers, or for the home student. 232 pp.

A TREATISE ON THE GEOMETRY OF THE CIRCLE. By W. J. McClelland, M. A. Macmillan, 1891. This is a book gotten up in the best style of English scholar-ship; which is equivalent to saying that its paper and type are good; the figures of the greatest possible accuracy and distinctness; the language well chosen; and that there are no superfluities of any kind about it; but that it is a work just fit for what it is meant. And this is meant, the author says, to present to more advanced students, and candidates for mathematical honors in the English universities, a concise statement of the fundamental propositions, with numerous illustrations and deductions therefrom. He has laid the resources of modern geometry and the writings of the most advanced geometrical thinkers under heavy tribute, and his work really has a much wider scope than the title would lead one to suppose. Some parts of this book it seems to us, might fittingly be prescribed in our honour Mathematics and Physics Course, but for the most part it is of rather too advanced a nature. Probably it could not be profitably taken up for study without a thorough acquaintance with Euclid's elements, and a considerable knowledge of analytical trigonometry and conic sections; but then it would be the best work we know of on the subject.

WE extract from the *Philosophical Review* Prof. W. C. Murray's review of Prof. Seth's pamphlet on "Freedom as Ethical Postulate":

This essay is an attempt to "show the living and paramount ethical interest of freedom." The starting-point is the recognition of the

"deep-seated" antithesis between the interests of the scientific or intellectual consciousness on the one hand, and the moral and religious convictions of mankind on the other. This antithesis gives rise to the problem of Freedom. The scientific interpretation of man makes him nothing more than a *thing* determined or necessitated by other things. But it fails to explain the "characteristic life" of man, or life in "free obedience to a consciously conceived ideal."

Philosophy is called on to "mediate between the seemingly rival claims and interests" of the scientific and moral consciousness. The task is metaphysical. Examination of pantheism, of materialism of evolution (biological and mechanical) reveals the fact that the denial or affirmation of freedom follows as a corollary from the general metaphysical theory. Freedom may be vindicated either by the "condemnation of the categories of science as insufficient," or by the "provision of higher and sufficient categories for its explanation." On criticism Kant's proof is found to be but negative. Then, the attempt by the Neo-Hegelian school to give a positive vindication of freedom is passed in review. The question of freedom is found to "resolve itself ultimately into two alternative views of the moral self, *viz.* the empirical and the transcendental." Criticism of the Hegelian and of the Evolution accounts of the nature of the self shows that when man is "depersonalized either into God or Nature," necessity is the result. "The reality of freedom is bound up with the integrity of the moral personality."

Then follows a discussion of personality as an ultimate term in philosophical explanation, and personality in its relation to a "scheme of the universe." "The breach between our intellectual and our moral judgments can be only apparent, not real or permanent." Since this is so, we are called on to "understand freedom in its relation to so-called necessity." The reconciliation of freedom and necessity is attempted by an analysis of their meaning. In the writer's own words I give the conclusion of this very able and impartial essay:

Finding that freedom and personality are ultimately one, I accept personality as an ultimate metaphysical conception, like the conceptions of God and of the world. . . . These are supreme categories which include all others, and are not themselves included. With God, they are the three constitutive metaphysical realities. And as Theology takes God, and the Philosophy of Nature takes the World, so must Moral Philosophy take Personality (and with it Freedom) as its supreme and guiding conception.

SENIOR ENGLISH: NOTES.

SESAME AND LILIES, p. 66. *The fallen kings*. The verse is quoted from Isaiah, XIV, 10, in the prophets rejoicing over the downfall of the national enemy. The kings in Sheol are greeting the King of Babylon.

Note to 100.21, on p. 189, is not quite accurate. The note on p. 100 "See note, p. 56," should be "p. 61," and the reference is to the *chaine diabolique* and *cancan d'Enfer*.

p. 41 "Is this, then, the power of the keys claimed by the Bishops of Rome, and is it acknowledged here by Milton only in a poetical license, for the sake of its picturesqueness, that he may get the gleam of the golden keys to help his effect? Do not think it. *Great men do not play stage tricks with doctrines of life and death; only little men do that.*"

Later in life Ruskin apparently changed his opinion. cf. p. 112. "Milton's account of the most important event in his whole system of the universe, the fall of the angels, is evidently unbelievable to himself. The rest of his poem is a picturesque drama, in which every artifice of invention is visibly and consciously employed, *not a single fact being for an instant, conceived as tenable by any living faith.*"

CARLYLE ON RUSKIN.—"He seems to me to have the best talent for preaching of all men now alive. He has entirely blown up the world that used to call itself of 'Art,' and left it in an *impossible* posture, uncertain whether on its feet at all or on its head, and conscious that there will be no continuing on the bygone terms."

Letter to T. Erskine. Life in London, II, 272.

"He is full of projects, of generous prospective activities, some of which I opined to him would prove chimerical. There is, in singular environment, a ray of real Heaven in R. Passages of that last book 'Queen of the Air,' went to my heart like arrows."

Letter to J. A. Froude, ib. II, 410.

"There is nothing going on among us as notable to me as those fierce lightning bolts Ruskin is copiously and desperately pouring into the black world of Anarchy all around him. No other man in England that I meet has in him the divine rage against iniquity, falseness and baseness, that Ruskin has, and that every man ought to have. Unhappily he is not a strong man; one might say a weak one, rather; and has not the least prudence or management, though if he can hold out for another fifteen years or so, he may produce, even in this way, a great effect. God grant it, say I."

Letter to Emerson, April, 1872.

Correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson, II, p. 388.

SARTOR RESARTUS.—5 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, was Carlyle's life-long residence in London. Cheyne is a dissyllable and pronounced like *chane-y* or *chain-y*.

SESAME AND LILIES. Ed. F. H. Sykes. Lecture I, § 1. In latter editions, *e. g.*, "Knickerbocker Nuggets," Ruskin changes this paragraph considerably; condensing and omitting much temporal references. He omits, "I believe, ladies and gentlemen * * * * *

and for having endeavoured, as you may ultimately think to obtain your audiences under false pretences." Since my good, plain-spoken friend, Canon Anson, has already partly anticipated my reserved "trot for the avenue" in his first advertised title of the subject, "How and What to Read." The gain in dignity, unity and directness is great. Ruskin knows "the last and greatest art."

Between "about" and "books" he inserts "the treasures hidden in," and for "read them, and could, or should read them" he substitutes "find them and the way we lose them." The metaphor is consistent, the sentences are much simpler and more strong. The second paragraph begins at "It," p. 28, confirming note 27, 14.

OUR contemporary, the *Student*, in a late number is loud in its cries against the present course of metaphysics in the University. Exclusive attention, it complains, is given to ancient, mediæval and modern philosophy, while contemporary thought is totally ignored. It is with pleasure that we note the reverse of such a state of affairs at Dalhousie. Her students are to be congratulated that Prof. Seth has fully recognized the needs of his students and laid before them contemporary thought in all its tendencies. We hope our contemporary will not think us arrogant in thus mentioning a respect in which Dalhousie presents an example worthy of imitation by our sister University across the water, upon whose university system Dalhousie has been modelled.

AMONG the recommendations of Bohn's Classical Library is the following: "I may say, that in the way of publication series it is the usefulest thing we know."—*Thomas Carlyle*. We take this to be as good a joke at the old sage's expense as could well be thought of. A book puff from *Tam* is really too rare a thing to look for. But the imitation would have been better if they had left out the conventional "I may say" from the first, and put "It has been long since seen by me," with perhaps, another polysyllabic superlative. The truth of the statement itself will not be denied by those who are in favor of optional Latin and Greek. Kelly, also, whose "keys" (so-called) are very cheap and very nasty, has ousted the more reliable Bohn in too many instances.

Law Department.

THE results of the recent terminal examinations are published. The moral taught seems to be: "Don't halloo till you are out of the wood." The system by which a whole year's work is judged by a two hour example has worked like itself, and peculiarly so, in this case, owing probably to the multiplicity of sources from which the student is expected to draw his information. The results in some cases are amusing. A student who was sure that he was plucked, is delighted to find that he has led his class after having given very little study to the subject. Students who averaged well, find that in what they thought they did best they have only made a "pass" or "second class," while in the subjects of which they had more doubt, they lead or make a "first class." Others confident that they made a "first class," in a given subject, find that they are plucked in the same. A student who was thought by his class to be well prepared, is routed, horse, foot and dragoons. We are, however, in some instances gratified to see those plucked, or lead, that deserved to.

FROM our childhood we have so often heard, "Woe unto you lawyers" that we seldom stop to consider that the men to whom this was said were the interpreters of the Old Testament, and their successors in office are rather the clergy than the lawyers of our own day.

The young man entering upon the study of the honored profession of law is often stopped by some sage person with the question, Do you really think it possible for a lawyer to be a good man. Even members of the profession herald themselves as "honest" lawyers as if an honest lawyer was a *rara avis in terris*.

A great deal of this talk is unmeaning, yet its constant repetition tends to lower the dignity and morals of the profession. The unsuccessful litigant who a little before wished to urge the suit at any cost throws the blame on the man whom he misled by his statement of the facts into advising him to prosecute his suit. Indeed if he had not succeeded in getting the advice to proceed

from the first lawyer he would have gone to another, and his ill success represents rather his than the lawyers' wickedness.

To accord with the standards of the profession lawyers should have the highest character and the best motives. For seven days out of the week their labor is to protect the interests and safeguard the rights of their fellow men. Their study is solely on what is designed to make it easy for men to do right and hard to do wrong. They deal with provisions designed to give every man the fullest liberty consistent with the liberty of others. The greatest expounders of the common law have excelled also in showing its reasonableness and how nicely it accords with the law of right and wrong. A case which does not appeal to a student's sense of justice in broad application shows something out of joint and a duty of parliament. Scarcely to any other profession is it given to labor so directly for the right, the good, and the true, and the profession should enjoy the dignity and reputation it deserves among well thinking people.

We cannot better close these remarks than with the words of Chief Justice Erle in *Kennedy v. Broun* when he said:

"We are aware that in the class of advocates as in every other numerous class, there will be bad men taking the wages of evil, and therewith also for the most part the early blight that waits upon the servants of evil. We are aware also that there will be many men of ordinary powers performing ordinary duties without praise or blame. But the advocate entitled to permanent success must unite high powers of intellect with high principles of duty. His faculties and acquirements are tested by a ceaseless competition proportioned to the prize to be gained, that is, wealth and honor without, and active exercise for the best gifts of the mind within. He is trusted with interests and privileges and powers to an unlimited degree. His client must rely on him at times for fortune and character and life. The law trusts him with a privilege in respect to liberty of speech which is in practice bounded only by his own sense of duty, and he may have to speak upon subjects concerning the deepest interests of social life, and the innermost feelings of the human soul. The law also trusts him with a power of insisting on answers to the most painful questioning, and this power again is in practice only controlled by his own view of the interests of truth. It is of the last importance that the sense of duty should be in active energy proportioned to the magnitude of the interests."

THE opinions of SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK on legal subjects as a rule have great weight with members of the legal profession. He has done much in his writings to remove misapprehensions and prejudices from the minds of those contemplating a legal career, and to point out the true functions of a lawyer as distinguished from a mere routine machine. His views should also have weight with the general public, who are too apt to judge harshly from particular examples of delinquency, instead of taking a more enlightened and general view as the basis of judgment. In an address on "Oxford Law Studies," he says:

"What is to be the reward of your labour, when you have brought all your best faculties to bear upon your chosen study? Is it that you will have more visible success and prosperity than others who have worked with laxer attention or with lower aims? Is it that the world will speak better of you? Once more, that is not the reward which science promises you, or to any man. These things may come to you, or they may not. If they come, it may be sooner or later; it may be through your own desert, or by the aid of quite extraneous causes. The reward which I do promise you is this, that your professional training, instead of impoverishing and narrowing your methods, will have widened and enriched them; that your professional ambition will be a noble and not a mean one; that you will have a vocation and not a drudgery; that your life will not be less but more human. Instead of becoming more and more enslaved to routine, you will find in your profession an increasing and expanding circle of contact with scholarship, with history, with the natural sciences, with philosophy, and with the spirit if not with the matter even of the fine arts. Not that I wish you to foster illusions of any kind. It would be as idle to pretend that law is primarily or conspicuously a fine art as to pretend that any one of the fine arts can be mastered without an apprenticeship as long, as technical, as laborious, and at first sight as ungenial as that of law itself. Still it is true that the highest kind of scientific excellence ever was a touch of artistic genius. At least I know not what other or better name to find for that informing light of imaginative intellect which sets a Davy or a Faraday in a different rank from many deserving and eminent physicists, or in our own science a Mansfield or a Willes from many deserving and eminent lawyers. Therefore I am bold to say that the lawyer has not reached the height of his vocation who does not find therein (as the mathematician in some less promising matter) scope for peculiar but genuine artistic function."

TO us who have boasted that the advisers of the sovereign or governor could not spend the public money without the peoples, consent, as expressed by their representatives the knowledge that such is not the case in most of the provinces of Canada, comes as rather a shock. It rather seems that responsible government now means that the people are responsible for debts incurred by the government at will, rather than that the government is responsible to the people. If the supplies now voted are not adequate to the expenditure for the current year, resort is had to Orders-in-Council. This is legitimate and necessary; but the trouble is the expenditures so made are as a rule too large to be made without the vote of the people's representatives.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Local Legislature has resumed its duties, and it is hoped they will be performed with an eye single to the good of the province and the well-being of its citizens. Complaints are often made by members of the legal profession against fruitless legislature and vexatious amendments. And more particularly against passing acts bearing the stamp *ultra vires*. Our legislature has always been prolific in the production of acts, and seems animated by the desire to take the lead of the larger provinces of Quebec and Ontario, which are certainly more conservative in this regard. As Sir Frederick Pollock observed,—“The reckless drafting of Acts of Parliament contrasted with the patient and careful analysis bestowed on their interpretation by the judges, is a sight which well might make angels weep.”

* * *

THERE are “fictions of law,” and fictions concerning law, in the minds of many scrupulous and well-meaning people; but they should have for their basis at least the air of credibility usually attached to a fairy tale, or a reasonable substratum of truth. These erroneous views, entertained by parents, have led in many cases to sons being persuaded to enter other professions against their will. To many, a lawyer is the every day representative of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Six days in the week considerably lower than the angels, and on Sunday a decently

dressed Christian. Instances could be multiplied of the falsity of such opinions, let one given by an eminent jurist suffice,—“In one department of human conduct the ethics of the courts are far higher than the morality of ordinary life. The judges condemn with the utmost severity attempts to corrupt agents under the name of commissions, perquisites and the like which are tolerated, if not sanctioned by men of business.”

* *

“IGNORANTIS juris neminem excusat,” is as tartling proposition. In the books are found a few exceptions in favor of the accused; here is one in favor of the attorney. Abbott, C. J., (Montrion v. Jeffreys, 2 C. and P. 113), says: “An attorney is not bound to know all law. God forbid that it should be imagined that an attorney, or a counsel, or even a judge is bound to know all the law, or that an attorney is to lose his fair recompense on account of an error, being such an error as a cautious man might fall into.” Let us take heart then and know as much of the law as possible, and as well the errors incautious men are likely to fall into.

RESULTS OF SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

PARTNERSHIP—SECOND AND THIRD YEAR. *First class* :—Bennett, (Grierson, Stairs,) (Graham, R. B., Puddington, Montgomery, Fulton, W. H.,) Murray, Thompson, W. E. *Second class* :—(Johnson, Dockrill, Smith,) (Marsh, Schurman, Fulton, E. M.,) Mathers, Blackadar, (Anderson, Russell) *Passed* :—Bill, Brown, Burns, Calder, Cameron, Corbett, Crowe, Doyle, Fraser, Fulton, J. A., MacCoy, Morine, Munro, McDonald, McKinnon, McLean, Payzant, J. A., Tilley, Trueman, Woodworth, Kenny.

THIRD YEAR—EQUITY. *First class* :—Schurman, Dockrill, Johnstone, Fulton, W. H., Trueman, Murray, Smith. *Second class* :—McKinnon, Fraser, Calder, Matthews, Bill, Corbett. *Passed* :—Blackadar, Doyle, Fulton, E. M., McDonald, McLean, Sangster.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—SECOND YEAR. *First class* :—Cameron, Woodworth, Puddington, Graham, R. H., Graham B. *Second class* :—Bennett, Russell, MacCoy, Munro, Thompson, W. E., Brown March, Payzant, Morine. *Passed* :—Anderson, Campbell, Fraser, J. G., Kenny, Tilley.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—FIRST YEAR. *First class* :—Barnstead, Finlayson, Borden. *Second class* :—Thompson, W. E., McDonald, A. F., Douglas, Hewson, Robertson, Irving. *Passed* :—Crowe, Fraser, T. M., Hill, Keefer, Payzant, W. L., Thompson, Wld.

CRIME—FIRST YEAR. *First class* :—Stairs, Thompson, W. E. McDonald, A. F., McKinnon. *Second class* :—Borden, Hill. *Passed* :—Fraser, T. M., Hewson, Irving, Payzant, W. L. Robertson.

INTERNATIONAL LAW—THIRD YEAR. *First class* :—Dockrill, Schurman, Fraser, Mathers, Johnstone. *Second class* :—Trueman, Fulton, W. H., Fulton,

E. M., McKinnon, Smith, Bill. *Passed* :—Blackadar, Calder, Corbett, Doyle, McLean, McDonald, L. X., Morine, Murray, Sangster.

TORTS—FIRST YEAR. *First class* :—Grierson, Hewson, Montgomery, Payzant, W. L. *Second class* :—Hill, Stairs, Borden. *Passed* :—Irving, Robertson, McCart.

CONTRACTS—FIRST YEAR. *First class* :—Fraser, J. G., Graham, R. H. Robertson, Borden. *Second class* :—Hewson, Payzant. *Passed* :—Campbell, Hill, Irving, McDonald, A. F.

EQUITY—SECOND YEAR. *First class* :—Rowlings, Stairs, Grierson, Graham, R. B., Russell, Montgomery, Brown. *Second class* :—Puddington, Woodworth, Munro, March, Anderson. *Passed* :—Bennett, Burns, Cameron, Crowe, Fulton, J. A., Kenny, MacCoy, Payzant, Tilley.

MARINE INSURANCE—THIRD YEAR. *First class* :—Schurman, Johnstone, Fulton, W. H., Trueman, Casey, Smith. *Second class* :—Mathers, Dockrill, Sangster. *Passed* :—Bill, Blackadar, Calder, Cameron, Corbett, Fraser, A. H., Fulton, E. W., Grierson, Hewson, Hill, Montgomery, Morine, Murray, McDonald, L. X., McKinnon, McLean, Puddington, Robertson.

CONFLICT LAW—SECOND YEAR. *First class* :—Bennett, Stairs, Grierson, Woodworth, Cameron, Puddington. *Second class* :—Graham, R. B., Munro, Payzant, J. A., Fulton, J. A., Rowlings, Russell. *Passed* :—Anderson, Brown, Burns, MacCoy, Marsh, Montgomery, Tilley.

BILLS AND NOTES—SECOND AND THIRD YEARS. *First class* :—Schurman, Johnstone, Rowlings, Bennett, Fulton, W. H., Dockrill, Smith, Murray, Trueman, Thompson, W. E., Sangster, Mathers, Marsh, Puddington, Calder. *Second class* :—Fraser, Fulton, E. M., Munro, Blackadar, Graham, R. B., Cameron, Bill, Montgomery, Russell, McKinnon, Brown, Woodworth. *Passed* :—Anderson, Burns, Corbett, Doyle, Fulton, J. A., Grierson, MacCoy, MacDonald, McLean, Payzant, J. A., Stairs, Tilley, Kenny.

GERMAN UNIVERSITY STATISTICS.—From an official return giving the statistics of professors in the German Universities, it appears that in Prussia the Law Professors receive from the State £300 each, the Theological and Philosophical about £285, and the Medical about £265. Gottingen, however, pays her Law Professors £500, and Berlin her Philosophical and Theological ones £600 and £510 respectively. To these are added the fees. The “extraordinary” Professors receive about one-half the regular or State salary of their superiors. Below the “extraordinary” Professors there is a grade of teachers which has virtually no representative inside the Scottish Universities. From the ranks of this younger body of lecturers (*privat-docenten*) the Professors, “ordinary” and “extraordinary,” are recruited. The *privat-docenten* receive no salary; they draw the fees of such students as care to attend their lectures; but the income from this source is often not sufficient to keep body and soul together. The *privat-docent* corresponds to what the Scottish extra-mural lecturer would be were he not extra-mural—but instead an official of the University, lecturing immediately under its ægis. The official return gives the total number of universities throughout Germany as 23. Great Britain, with only ten million fewer inhabitants than Germany, has but nine universities—five in England (Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, and Victoria), and four in Scotland.

Medical Department.

BEST FISH SWIM UP STREAM.

Christ said, "Follow me and I will make you fishers of men." So we will take man as our fish and attempt to show that the noblest of our race are those who ever push steadily onward against the stream of idleness, selfishness and vice, which gradually and insidiously sweeps the inert and careless downward to hopeless despair.

It often seems that the greater the privileges enjoyed the less they are appreciated. Take for example education. Which, as a rule, are the better students, those who are sent to school or college by friends, or those who are compelled to earn and pay their own way? Most assuredly the latter. They have to swim against the current of uncontrollable circumstances but the effort exercises and strengthens their energies and they are the better able to appreciate and lay hold of any advantages which may come in their way.

Those who inherit immense wealth not having the stimulus of earning their living to urge them onward are likely to drift down stream. To make a right use of the wealth entrusted to their care they must struggle against the swift current of many social customs and often of ridicule. To gain the knowledge necessary for aiding mankind in the best possible manner the stream of indolence must be stemmed. To be truly great the broad river of selfishness must be breasted.

We must not think, however, that all who swim up stream are actuated by the best motives. In battling with the currents of adversity or poverty there is the chance of swerving from the main channel into branches which, though perhaps not less easily stemmed, nevertheless lead not to the same grand results. In struggling against adversity we must be careful lest all geniality be frozen out of our natures and, while striving against the thralldom of poverty, beware lest our nobleness of character be lost for the love of gold.

In glancing over the pages of history we find that many of the world's most noted men have arisen from obscure positions to those of wealth and honor simply by the earnest zeal with which they met and overcame obstacle after obstacle. They swam up stream. They exercised all their faculties and success crowned their efforts. Demosthenes, when he first attempted public speaking, was cried down on account of his stammering tongue. He refused to submit to what many would have considered

the inevitable but withdrew from society, studied and practised till he could give such orations as had never before, and perhaps have never since been heard. Benjamin Franklin, the inventor of lightning rods and also a noted writer, had to contend with poverty in his early life. At ten years of age he had to earn his own living and on landing in New York had little more than a dollar in his pocket. By perseverance and hard study, however, he not only became wealthy but also a benefactor to mankind. In our own country we have a marked example of what untiring industry and perseverance can do, of the manner in which Joseph Howe gradually rose to be "first in the struggle for reform and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Then, too, at the present time we have Henry M. Stanley. Born in a Poor House, he now claims the attention of crowned heads. Through his zeal and energy, Africa, that land of mystery, has been more and more opened up to the reforming influence of civilization.

We could go on citing example after example of both men and women who have faithfully fought their way up stream. The recorded cases are "legion," the unrecorded many times more. Multitudes have passed away of whom the world has never heard but on account of whose lives it has nevertheless become the better.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing leave behind us
Foot prints on the sands of time."

STUART.

STOMACHICS.

In selecting this subject I have chosen one which every medical man must admit to be of great importance and which, in my opinion, stands second to none of the classes into which drugs are at present generally divided. I can only regret that my knowledge of them is so meagre and my ability to express the little I do know concerning their actions and uses so limited that I shall not be able to deal with the subject in a suitable and profitable manner. It is unnecessary to say that I have had little or no chance to test the efficacy of these remedies, or in fact of any others for myself, but beg to assure you that I have given them considerable study and that my statements are sustained by those who to-day stand in the front rank of the medical profession.

Stomachics are drugs or remedies which strengthen and give tone to the stomach, promote appetite and aid digestion. Hence they form a part of those remedial agents known commonly as tonics and are also closely allied with stimulants and alteratives.

In fact I shall include among them many, or at least several drugs, which are generally considered under those heads.

The stomach, as you all know, is a somewhat complex organ situated, during normal conditions, in the left hypochondriac and epigastric regions. Its walls are made up of four coats, the innermost or mucous being lined with a single layer of cylindrical epithelium, which seems to consist for the most part of mucous-secreting goblet cells. Those cells, in addition to their mucous-secreting function, have also an absorbing function. Imbedded in the mucous membrane are found numerous tubular glands, which secrete pepsin and hydrochloric acid, the two elements essential for the proper digestion of food.

The movements of the stomach are of two kinds,—1st. a periodical rotatory or churning movement whereby the parts of the organ in contact with the ingested food glide to and fro with a slow, rubbing motion, thus enabling the contents to become moistened with and hence acted upon by the gastric juice; 2nd. a periodically occurring peristalsis whereby the food materials in the stomach are further broken up and the dissolved portion squeezed onward, as it were, into the duodenum.

Now you will clearly see that anything which interferes with either the secretions, absorption or movements of the stomach must necessarily interfere with the proper digestion of food materials. Consequently, in treating of those remedies which clinical experience has shown to be valuable in correcting disorders to which these functions are liable, I shall take up those which effect,—1st, secretion; 2nd, movements; 3rd, absorption.

Before considering these in detail I wish to say a few words regarding the general effects of stimulating the mucous membrane of the stomach. In its normal condition and when empty and quiet, the lining membrane is of a pale rose color. On gentle stimulation it becomes redder and gastric juice is abundantly poured out. Further stimulation causes the vessels to contract; the membrane becomes pale and secretion stops. If the irritation be carried still further, nausea and vomiting occur due to reflex stimulation of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles. Thus it is quite evident that a deficient gastric secretion may be due to one of two distinct causes; either there may be a weakened condition of the secreting glands or an abnormal irritability of the lining mucous membrane. These facts should always be borne in mind in treating any gastric disorder in which we suspect the secretions to be at fault.

Now a deficiency of gastric secretions frequently gives rise to a series of symptoms which are misleading and frequently misunderstood. They are,—acid eructations, belching up of sour gases, &c., effects evidently due to acidity of the contents of alimentary canal. This acidity is often erroneously ascribed to

an abnormally large secretion of the acid element of the gastric juices. Such, however, is not the case. It is due to a deficiency of the digestive fluids which when present acts as antiseptics, thus preventing decomposition and the accompanying acid formation.

Corresponding to the two modes in which a deficiency of gastric secretions may take place, we have a twofold functional disturbance, known respectively as atonic and irritable dyspepsia. Of these I shall have occasion to speak hereafter and trust the explanation given of their origin will be sufficient for understanding somewhat concerning their natures and rational treatment.

From the above you will readily perceive that my first group of stomachics, namely, those remedies which effect secretion, become naturally divided into,—1st. *Secretion stimulants* or those remedies which tend to counteract any deficiency due to a weakened condition of the glands, as indicated by a pale flabby tongue or by a furred tongue and acid eructations. 2nd. *Sedatives*, or remedies to correct a deficiency due to irritation, a condition usually accompanied by a red tongue with enlarged papillae.

The term peptogens or pepsin-producers has been applied to those substances which increase gastric secretion. The name is misleading in that we are apt to infer that the pepsin is the active ingredient, which is not the case. Secretion stimulants, to my mind, seems a more appropriate term and among these toasted bread and similar substances occupy an important place. These act by producing mechanical stimulation. Hence it is often beneficial to advise that patients suffering from atonic dyspepsia commence their meals, breakfast especially, with solid food instead of liquids such as tea or coffee.

Dilute alkalies given before meals increase the gastric secretions. One might suppose they would neutralize the hydrochloric acid, and thus leave things in as bad a condition as before, since, as already mentioned, pepsin alone is not the active ingredient and has no effect in changing proteids into peptones. That they do neutralize a portion of the acid constituents of course is evident; but, at the same time, they so stimulate secretion as to leave a sufficient quantity for carrying on the digestive process after taking up enough to counteract their own irritant, alkaline action. Another important use of alkalies, especially the more caustic ones is, that when a large amount of mucus collects on the surface of the stomach they greatly aid in dissolving it, and thus afford the gastric juices a more ready exit from the glands into the stomach, and peptonise a better chance of passing by means of absorption from the stomach into the blood. Then too, alkalies act as direct antacids and hence are useful, if acidity be

present, in relieving the consequent unpleasant symptoms until the cause thereof can be removed. Among the more useful of the alkalies are Bicarbonate of Sodium, the Chloride and Carbonate of Ammonia and the Hydrated Oxide and Carbonate of Calcium.

Sodium Bicarb. is a very efficient remedy in cases of *atonic dyspepsia*, where the patient complains of a feeling of weight or pain at the pit of the stomach, pain between the scapulæ and flatulence unaccompanied by constipation. In such cases it should be given from 10--30 minutes before meals, combined with some bitter tonic and a carminative. If acidity be present, it not only acts as a direct antacid, relieving symptoms for the time being, but at the same time tends to remove the cause. The usual dose is from 10--60 grains.

Ammonium Chloride seems to have a special action on the gastric mucous membrane and hence is of special value in cases supposed to be due to a catarrhal state of the stomach. The symptoms indicating such a condition are,—bad taste in mouth, loss of appetite, nausea, fulness in stomach, flatulence, coated tongue and indications of bronchial catarrh without fever. Aside from its use as a stomachic stimulant it is sometimes very useful in tri-facial neuralgia. Dose, 5--20 grs.

The Carbonate of Ammonia, or its most important preparation, Spr. Ammoniæ Aromat. in small doses is useful as a stimulant in simple atonic dyspepsia, and as a substitute for alcoholic stimulants in the dyspepsia of drunkards. In the latter case the following mixture is very useful:—

R	Ammonii Carb.....	V-X grs.
	Tr. Capsici.....	X m.
	Inf. Calumbæ, ad.....	I oz.

It should be taken whenever there is a feeling of sinking in the stomach, or a craving for alcohol. Dose, Ammon. Carb., 3--10 grs. as stimulant; Spr. Ammon. Aromat., 20--60 m. in water.

To be Continued.

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