

# The Dalhousie Gazette.

"ORA ET LABORA."

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

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THE recent sweeping changes introduced into the public school system of Nova Scotia by the new Superintendent of Education are undoubtedly, in many respects, in the direction of progress. The long term is a great step in advance. Where, again, the new system sharply separates between non-professional and strictly professional qualifications on the part of teachers, there is a further step in advance. Formerly to more than one-half of the profession the teacher of their art was experience. Now, no one will deny that experience is an excellent teacher; but, at the same time, it is equally undeniable that, before experience has done its work on the raw teacher, great harm may be, and generally is, done to the subjects of his experiment. Such a method of training the school-teacher is uneconomical and decidedly detrimental to the best interests of the public. It is, therefore, quite right and proper, on general principles, that all persons who desire to qualify themselves for teaching should be required to take a course in purely professional work. Mere knowledge of the special subjects required is, on general principles, insufficient in the candidate, whether the case



be that of the college graduate, who aims at an academic license, or that of the country lad or lass, whose humble aspirations rise no higher than a Grade D.

Of such a system, however, an essential part is a thoroughly efficient training school. At Truro we have a Normal School which has always done good work in the training of teachers. In the past this school was intended only for the training of candidates for Grades B, C and D. But under the new regulations candidates for Grade A are required to attend that school. And here we have arrived at the more immediate purpose of this article.

While we freely concede that the Normal School at Truro is an institution capable of training effectively candidates for Grades B, C, and D, we do not think that it is similarly situated with respect to candidates for academic license. For years past the majority of these have been college men. To compel a man who has had the advantage of a college training, with all that it implies, its severe mental discipline and its high-class methods of doing work, to attend the Normal School as at present constituted is, to say the least, hard. We never heard it hinted before that the Normal School was intended for *post-graduate* work! Accordingly it is with reason that many, who would under other circumstances have been candidates for academic license, have declared that, rather than spend a term at the Normal School, they would not go into the teaching profession at all. The feeling is abroad that to a college man such a course would be drudgery: and we believe that the feeling is well grounded. As stated above, college men require professional training as much as any other; but under existing circumstances the Normal School is not the place for them to get that training.

If what has been just stated be true, then one of two events must happen in the near future: either a radical change in the Normal School, or a certain loss of good men to the High Schools of the Province. The latter event would be deplorable in the extreme. During the past eight or ten years our High Schools have advanced wonderfully. For her part in that advance Dalhousie must take credit; for has she not sent many of her best men into the educational fields of this province? Do not her men to-day occupy the most important positions in our High

Schools? Have not her competitive bursary awards stimulated young ambition in every High School in this province, besides raising the standards of education, and have we not therefore a right to speak on her behalf?

The High School deserves the most faithful care and fostering possible on the part of our educational authorities; for it is the great intermediary between the common schools and the university. It may truly be said to bear on its back the educational welfare of the state. If, therefore, the supply of Grade A teachers be cut short, as it is likely to be, by these new regulations, a direct blow will have been struck at the High School, and that, too, at a time when Nova Scotians were just beginning to be able to point to that institution with considerable pride.

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A MAGAZINE writer recently declared that, if the world continues to grow as skeptical during the next fifty years as during the past fifty, opinion on most subjects will have become chaotic. No doubt that writer's view is greatly exaggerated; and yet, if one were disposed to assume the part of prophet of evil, he might find matter to strengthen such a view. It is certain that the world holds to-day fewer fixed beliefs than it did fifty or a hundred years ago, and what beliefs it does hold it holds with less intensity. Beliefs which a few decades ago were thought secure to last for all time, to-day lie hopelessly shattered. Frequently it happens that ideas which are to some men dear as their very existence are suddenly surrounded with doubt. The average American, for example, who loves to think his country's constitution as the most perfect of human creations, may well be startled to find some of the wise and great of his own country admitting the superiority of the English constitution. Many of the fundamental principles, too, on which our social fabric rests, are not only coming to be viewed with suspicion, but are considered in many quarters to be radically unsound. Such rights as private ownership of land, and the power of acquiring unlimited wealth, are no longer regarded as natural and indefeasible. Notice, further, what havoc science has wrought in the field of purely speculative and religious thought. Notice that statement of Huxley's, that "strangled



dogmas lie thick about the cradle of science, as strangled serpents about the cradle of the infant Hercules." Doubt also raises its head (I should have said its *ugly* head, had I not remembered that doubt has often an *honest* head) in Church assemblies: Whether to condemn Briggs and applaud Orthodoxy, or to applaud Briggs and condemn Orthodoxy—that is the trying question. Well may the average thinker grow bewildered as he tries to catch the true thought of the age. Some considerable faith in the final triumph of goodness and truth is required to keep him from despairing.

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NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Class of '91 (Arts) will be held in the Mathematical Class Room of the College on Friday, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m.

By order of the President,

J. MONTGOMERY, B. L., *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1893.

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#### PLATO'S THEORY OF EDUCATION AND MODERN CULTURE.

(Read before the Philomathic Society by J. D. Logan.)

Let me briefly state my point of view: I am concerned to catch the spiritual breadth of the two ideals before us rather than offer a criticism of either. My problem is to ascertain whether both ideals may not be identical in point of aim and spirit, and to trace their identity. If we find this broadly outlined, we shall refer all diversity in the matter of details to the peculiar "temper" of Platonism, on the one hand, and to the *Zeitgeist* of the modern world, on the other.

What precisely do we understand by "culture?" Commonly it signifies for us "some knowledge of history and literature, intelligence refined by considerable reading, and a susceptibility to the beauties of art and nature." Again, less widely, culture is often synonymous with delicatessen and dilettanteism. On the other hand, true culture stands out in marked contrast to these, in-as-much as it aims less at "polish" than at the rounding and bracing of character; or precisely, at what Mr. J. A. Symonds calls "self-effectuation"—the differentiation and perfection of individuality. In short, true culture aims at giving each self strength and beauty of character, the fullest and richest "soul-life" possible in a world of universal and enduring ideas.

Let us now make our theory of culture coincide with Matthew Arnold's account of poetry given in the preface of his *Selections* from Wordsworth: "It is important, therefore," he says, "to

hold fast to this: That poetry is at bottom a criticism of life; that the greatness of a poet lies in his powerful and beautiful application of ideas to life—to the question: How to live." These "ideas" are further determined as "moral." "It is said that to call these ideas *moral* ideas is to introduce a strong and injurious limitation. I answer that it is to do nothing of the kind, because moral ideas are really so main a part of human life. The question, *how to live*, is itself a moral idea, and it is the question which most interests every man, and with which, in some way or other, he is perpetually occupied." It is quite true that the objects of ethics and art are distinct; that the life of no individual or nation lies either in humanism or science; that, therefore, character takes precedence of culture; but the latter, it must be noted, like art, gives "form" to thought and feeling. Now it is precisely because culture gives "form" to thought and feeling, strengthens and broadens—"tones," "tempers"—character through sympathetic and assimilative study of arts "noble and profound application of ideas to life," that in its life-stream one *lives* best, *becomes* most—"whole-souled." We too, however, with Plato himself, are conscious that the beautiful can never come to seem strictly concentric with the good. Yet we do not despise culture. The man of culture is prepared "for life, for work, for action, for the reception and emission of ideas," and so is capable of living more to purpose, of having, consequently, a fuller and richer life-current, than the man of no culture. As the former is capable of truer differentiation of individuality, and thus of putting more into life, so correspondingly he is capable of taking more out of life, and of rising higher in the scale of manhood—"self-effectuation." The value, then, of culture lies in its tendency to differentiate individuality, and so to leave one *free* to fulfil the law of his own nature, to become all that he has it in him to be, to develop a large, independent, energetic personality. "Each self, so cultivated," says Mr. Symonds, "will possess the privilege . . . of being able 'to live resolutely in the Whole, the Good, the Beautiful'; not in the warped, the falsified, the egotistical; not in the petty, the adulterated, the partial; not in the school, the clique, the coterie; but in the large sphere of universal and enduring ideas." Our theory of culture, therefore, if not wholly coincident with our theory of poetry,—if not "at bottom a criticism of life," is at least a *revelation* of the "moral idea"—how to live.

We have cast aside vulgar learning on the one hand, and mere delicatessen and dilettanteism on the other, as lacking that essentially with which culture has to do. To be explicit: let us broadly divide human life into (1) its formative period, and (2) its period of culture; and distinguish the latter period again from the first as implying *conscious* effort and direction on the



part of the individual himself. Well, then, we may say that education draws forth faculties, actualizes potentialities, gives "bias" and character; while culture, when once these have been educated and given a certain "setting," improves, refines, enlarges, and raises them to their highest potency and excellence. For the attainment of the ends involved in culture, we have two principal methods, namely, Humanism and Science. Humanism we may define as the literary, historical, philosophical and artistic side of culture; and science as having more particular reference to all branches of "exact co-ordinated knowledge." But here, indeed, we find it hard to make any separation, thorough culture would seem to imply an interpenetration of humanism with science and *vice versa*. While, therefore, making due allowance for idiosyncrasy, should it incline us to the purely humanistic, or purely scientific side of culture; perhaps the truest method would be, in the one case, to approach "letters" scientifically, and, in the other, to pursue ones "science" in the humane spirit.

The effect of such sympathetic and assimilative study, carried on with the spirit of freedom and with breadth of understanding, is quite obvious: it not merely "prepares a man for life, for work, for action for the reception and emission of ideas"—"moral," "life" ideas,—but it creates, in a word, "soul." For the production of just such effects, I take it, Plato formulates his theory of education. We may distinguish three stages or periods of the citizen's life in the "Ideal State":—(1) The first or *ordinary* education; (a) literature and music proper; (b) gymnastic. (2) The period of public activity. (3) The second or *higher* education: the study of philosophy; (a) mathematics; (b) dialectic or the contemplation of the "good." Discarding the second period, the first and third, I think, will broadly correspond, *in point of aim and spirit*, to our education (formative) and culture periods respectively. The Platonic education aims precisely at the production of "soul-life"—simple, harmonious, beautiful. Observe the process: Plato is, first of all, careful to place the youth under the finest or purest intellectual (including moral), and the most rigorous physical training. His theory of art is strictly consistent with his educational theory. Art must be simple and ideal—must aim at the expression of the highest moral energy. We are not surprised, then, to find that all "false" literature and enervating music are to be banished from the "ideal state." Each individual must be "true" and "know his place." He must be able to stand perfectly "poised," *sui compos*, whatever be the forces playing upon him. What Plato seems to be aiming at here is *strength* of character: it is precisely strength of character that is needed for the so difficult management of those "winged steeds of the body which is the chariot of the soul," described for us in the *Phædrus*.

That obtained, whatever may become of the "artizans," the "auxiliaries" and the "rulers" will retire, after their period of public service has ceased, and concern themselves with the study of philosophy. From the hard, busy world of public life, and the every day drudgery of "devising ways and means," they pass to spend their life in a new and larger world of universal and enduring ideas—in the contemplation of the Good, the Beautiful, and the True. Dwelling in the pure light of God, the soul almost escapes from her prison house of clay—the "heart" becomes purified and the soul herself radiant with the ineffable *beauty* of holiness. And so, with our soul's eye turned towards the higher light of that divine philosophy, Plato leaves us gazing up into the Eternities.

To sum up: We have found both ideals to be identical in spiritual breadth; both aim at giving the self strength and beauty of character, full and rich "soul life." This "self-effectuation," we must remember, depends altogether upon the individual's own conscious effort and direction: the method of culture (to quote Mr. Symonds again) is "*self-tillage*, the ploughing and harrowing of self by use of what the ages have transmitted to us from the work of gifted minds. It is the appropriation of the heritage bequeathed from previous generations to the needs and cravings of the individual in his emancipation from 'that which binds us all, the common.' It is the method of *self-exercise* which enables a man, by entering into communion with the greatest intellects of past and present generations, by assimilating the leading ideas of the World-Spirit, to make himself, according to his personal capacity, an efficient worker, if not a creator, in the symphony for ever woven out of human souls."

#### THE FRENCH IN YARMOUTH COUNTY.

MR. CAMPBELL, in his History of Nova Scotia, holds that the Acadians had settlements in Yarmouth County. On this subject he says: "There is but little doubt about the Chegoggin Settlement. The fact is well authenticated and may even yet be attested by the still visible cellars of the old French houses. . . . The chapel and burying ground being on the west side of the river. The Chebogue Settlement suffered in the same way as Chegoggin. . . . On the eastern side of the river were the cemetery and chapel."

Mr. Brown, in his history of Yarmouth County, criticizes Mr. Campbell's statement as follows: "There is neither evidence nor trustworthy tradition of an Acadian chapel at either Chebogue or Chegoggin. Nor previous to 1755 was there a permanent settlement of any note in the county, except at



Pubnico and Chebec, now known as Tuskent Wedge. . . Had there been an Acadian chapel previous to 1755 we would have found it at Pubnico, the oldest and the central settlement between Chebec on the one side and Ministiguish, (Barrington Passage,) on the other. Acadian history records but six Roman Catholic chapels in 1753, one at Annapolis, Cobeguit, Minas, Canard, and two at Pigiguit. What Mr. Campbell describes as old French cellars at Chegoggin are, no doubt, remains of excavations made by the Indians for their winter stock of corn and dried fish."

The whole subject was discussed before the Philomathic Society on Jan. 19th, when a paper by K. G. T. Webster, B. A., '92, was read. The writer, a native of Yarmouth, spent several days last summer investigating remains and gathering tradition about Chegoggin and Chebogue, and has come to the conclusion that Mr. Campbell is correct. The French had settlements in both places.

The tradition, Mr. Webster claims, is very trustworthy; he has interviewed over a dozen wide-awake old people and has the same story from each. A man of fifty tells a story which he heard from his mother of a little girl out picking berries and returning found her home destroyed and a vessel departing with her parents and friends. Mr. Thurston, born in 1805, and who in his youth lived with Mrs. John Killam—the first English woman to settle in Chegoggin—tells that Mrs. K. often told him that when she settled in Chegoggin, (1766, according to Mr. Campbell,) the place was "full of French," and that there were settlements on both sides of the river. Mrs. K. often spoke of the French burying ground, and Mr. Thurston, the present owner of the place, has distinct recollections of mounds marking the graves, though all is levelled now. Out of respect for the memory of the dead this plot of ground is still left uncultivated.

The evidence of the remains is no less trustworthy, nor conclusive. There is a sabre, with an iron hilt, two old French muskets, some shovels and pots, which have all been unearthed when cultivating the ground around the old cellars. Evidence of a French settlement may also be gathered from the grasses that grow around the place, and also from heaps of stones—the remains of fire places—on land never cultivated since the settlement by the English. In 1858 Mr. Scoville found a considerable number of French and Spanish gold coins, which were sent to Boston and exchanged.

Mr. Webster's paper was interesting throughout, and seemed to leave no doubt as to the French settlement. There is still much to be cleared up about our early history, and it is hoped that matters such as these will be taken up during the holidays and reports presented to the Philomathic next session.

### MORALIZINGS.

AFTER all is said, men of all classes are very much alike. There are certain principles, on which, to a greater or less extent, all act.

Kipling gives us as one of the "maxims of Hafiz," the following, on which the men of the East act:—

"If he play, play, being young and unskilful, for shekels of silver and gold,  
Take his money, my son, praising Allah. The kid was ordained to be sold."

In briefer form, but to the same intent, our "boys about town" have for their motto—one on which they act every day:

"When you get a sucker, pull him."

Western gamblers may disregard the law of the land; but being human they act on human principles and do not hesitate to assert that—

"A tender foot was made to bleed."

If sailors have any special form of this maxim I do not know it, but their very acts show that they regard it as a principle on which it is their duty to act. The days when Neptune, the old Sea King, boarded the vessel at the Equator, and played his barbarous tricks on the young sailor making his first tropical voyage, are about gone; but still the old tar stretches the hair across the glass of the telescope to enable the "fresh" one to see "the line."

Students are but human, altho' Freshmen do imagine themselves to be small sized gods, and therefore it is not at all surprising that they should

"\* think it is no sin, Sir,  
To take a Freshman in, Sir,  
And ease him of his tin, Sir,  
To drive dull care away."

We will follow this no further; there is no need to look for the peculiar form of this maxim, as used by men in the various other paths of life.

Humanity is a strange amalgamation of societies. By birth one enters the world as a member of one of those societies—as an apprentice of the craft—and only by the severe initiation of rough worldly experience can one expect to reach a higher degree, and the highest of all, that of a past master, is a long way off and few there are who reach it and its honors.

THE MORALIZER.

THE total number attending schools and universities last year in the United States was 14,200,000.



## Contributed Article.

THE MANSE, RENDALL, ORKNEY,

January 9th, 1893.

Dear Editors,—Though I am very busy with the delightful duties of my new charge, yet your request, so fervent and loyal, deserves a cordial response. Fear not that I forget you or any of my good friends. Dear are the memories of my native land, with its early faith and love and virtue, grounded in intelligence, honesty and energy, and still growing up through industry, learning and piety, into true patriotism, philanthropy, and genuine christianity.

“O'er such home scenes, young memory wakes  
And fondly broods with guardian care;  
For time their impress deeper makes,  
As streams their channels deeper wear.”

You ask me to write something for your Dalhousie College GAZETTE on “THE PHILOSOPHY OF PLATO,” and to account, if practicable, for its high spiritual character.

The theme is vast, yet valuable and timely. It deserves a volume; but I shall condense, as in a nut-shell, some outline of its *nature, origin, and utility*.

I. Along with Aristotle's system (which is rather an attempt at Cyclopædic Science), the Philosophy of Plato was the richest and ripest fruit of Gentile wisdom in that age. It has had a vast influence on subsequent speculation, and has cheered and charmed the noblest thinkers to this day. Very sublime is his theory of God, as the Eternal Source of all good; and of His Word (Logos) as the uncreated fountain of all Truth (Ideas); by whose spiritual omnipresence we may have communion with the Divine light, life, and love, (or wisdom, power, and goodness). Very splendid also are his theories of Ideas and Reminiscence; of Trinity in man, and in everything; of Immortality and of Judgment; of Heaven and Hell; of Laws and Government; of Ethics, Politics, Rhetoric, &c., &c., &c.

But very wonderful are certain passages in Plato which seem to indicate prophetic insight, and almost Gospel illumination: *e. g.* (1) where he speaks of the Eternal Word (Logos) as the Son of God, and Only-begotten; (2) where he shows that men must perish in their most sinful degradation unless a GOD come to their rescue; and (3) where he points out that our human societies are so depraved, that the most just person, teaching God's pure truth among them, would soon be suspected, hated, persecuted, taken prisoner, condemned, mocked, scourged, and crucified! And this was written by Plato more than 300 years before our Saviour was so treated! Is it any wonder that the

primitive Christians and Christian Fathers said that Plato wrote these passages from inspiration, mediate or immediate?

II. Is this the truth? How can we best account for such spiritual insight?

(1.) Plato may have learned of such mysteries from patriarchal prophecies recorded in the hieroglyphics of Egypt during his long sojourn and studies in that land of early lore. Very possibly too he may have met Hebrew scholars there, and learned their prophecies of the Messiah about to come to save the world.

(2.) But it is more probable that he met learned Jews of the Dispersion at Athens, taking refuge there from the destruction and captivity of the Jews. Many of them married with Gentiles, as in the case of Ruth, Esther, Eunice, and the “mixed multitude” in Nehemiah. And they had much influence with “devout men and honourable women” of the Gentiles (see Acts 17: 4, 12; and Esther and Daniel throughout). Plato may have had friends and kindred of this race.

(3.) If he had any or all these privileges of information, he did well to use them. It is wrong to accuse him of “stealing from the Jews,” as some do. For all truth is from God, who says, “Freely he have received; freely give.” No man should claim a monopoly of truth; or else *he* is the thief, and steals from God.

(4.) But even if Plato had none of those privileges, God could enlighten him by direct revelation. If He gave prophetic utterance to covetous Balaam and cruel Caiaphas, how much more to the devout and prayerful Cornelius and Plato! He delights to give more to those who use what they have.

(5.) We agree therefore with the Christian Fathers, Justin Martyr, Clement of Alexandria, Jerome, Augustine, &c., that Plato was qualified by God to prepare the way for Messiah among the Gentiles; and that in some passages of his writings he had glimpses of revelation, either mediately or immediately received. For St. John in his Gospel has adopted and consecrated the very terms used by Plato concerning the Logos, the Word and Only-begotten of God.

(6.) Thus when the last of the Hebrew prophets were dying out from Israel, God was raising up new witnesses in Greece; as Socrates and Plato. For Jeremiah had declared that the Jews were worse than the heathen. And Malachi had told them (in words so terribly pointed, that our early translators did not dare to translate them literally,) that God had no pleasure in them, and would no longer except their offerings; for they were actually profaning His name by their mock worship, while the Gentiles were honouring it, all round the world! (See Malachi 1: 10-12, Revised Version.)



(7.) To see the terrible truth and force of this, compare the insolent prayer of the Pharisee with the Publican's (Luke 18: 9-14), and the Centurion's (Matt. 8: 8-10), and the Syrophenecians's (Matt. 15: 21-28), and mark how much the Lord prefers the Gentile state to that of the Jews! Such too were the meek and fervent prayers of many "seekers after God," who "worshipped Him ignorantly," even in Athens, Rome, &c., yet confessing their ignorance and demerit, and imploring His grace and light; thus

"DEUS, Optime, Maximeque, veniam da nobis indignis,  
Et lucem et misericordiam tuam! Propitius esto,  
Sanctissime PATER, seti SALVATOR libentius audis,  
Aut quocunque alio nomine rite vocaris!"

(8.) Though Plato and such honest Gentiles had many errors, and only a dim twilight of divine truth, yet they were inwardly "Israelites without guile," worshipping God in spirit as their Saviour, and loving their neighbour, with no confidence in selfish merit or sufficiency. Such faith is FAITHFUL and CHARITABLE; unlike the selfish and loveless faith of later Israel, which despised outsiders as dogs and heathen, not to be saved, or even tolerated except by necessity! This hideous spirit of sacerdotal narrowness, monopoly, and intolerance arose from perversion of God's Word, by rejecting its *spirit* (which is LOVE to GOD and MAN), and idolizing its *letter*, for selfish monopoly and authority! Its faith is deadly, alike in Jew and Jesuit, Puritan and prelate, pastor and people. It is ungodly and even inhuman! It begins like Jonah, goes on the Inquisition, and ends like the final seige of Jerusalem, city and temple, and the fall of Babylon. Let us beware of its deadly leaven. (See 1 Thess. 2: 15, 16; and Matt. 23: 23-39.)

III. The utility of Platonism is threefold: *Historic, Didactic, and Deterrent*. Historically, it shows the high-tide-mark of early Gentile wisdom, providentially preparing the way for the "DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS." Didactically, it is a perennial treasury of knowledge and refinement, alike in theory, sentiment, and style. And even its METHOD, though confessedly *Subjective, Idealistic, and Deductive*, is yet remarkably whole-souled, if not psychometric and integrative. But we should add that it has a deterrent value too, as a beacon against rash speculation, by its grave errors: *e. g.*, in its revolting theory of Republican Community, Infanticide, and Despotism in the Rulers. If Homer nods at times, so does even Plato. Yet let us neither vituperate his Philosophy nor idolize it; but respectfully study, correct and supplement it, by the growing light of Christian illumination. To err is human. Only the GOD-MAN is perfect in wisdom. And He will guide us into all truth, if we obey His Word and His SPIRIT.

P. MELVILLE, A. M.

## Exchanges.

THE thanks of the GAZETTE editors is due to George W. Schurman, B. A., LL B, for a copy of the inaugural address of President Schurman, of Cornell. It is an appeal to the State of New York for aid to Cornell University. Almost every ground on which the appeal is based would be a good ground for Dalhousie to take in asking aid from the Government of Nova Scotia. We may have cause to refer to the address again in another issue.

SINCE our last issue few exchanges have put in an appearance, but those at hand may worthily claim the readers close attention:

Our ever welcome friend the *Student* is duly received and takes its place at the head of the list. We appreciate its generous mention of Xmas. number of the GAZETTE and especially the *pains-taking* tho' unsuccessful exposition of "Love." However, we trust that long ere this the *pains* induced by seeming ambiguity have been fully assuaged.

THE second number of the *Theologue* is before us. As usual, its pages are well filled with good, solid matter which cannot fail to interest and instruct. That even a theological publication may be made bright and attractive, both as regards form and matter, is charmingly exemplified in the issue before us. To this welcome periodical from our sister college by the sea, we give an honorable place among our exchanges, and hope that it may long continue to shed abroad its beneficent light and influence.

THE *Vanderbilt Observer* from "way down in Tennessee," weighty with articles of high literary merit, has just been received. The editorials are excellent and do credit to the university whence the journal issues. The department of "Opinions and Echoes" especially attracts attention, containing as it does short, pointed articles on live topics. The item with regard to the educational difference between the mind and character of man and woman deserves careful perusal. "It is true," says the author, "that a recent writer on the question has asserted that were a man suddenly transformed so as to look upon the world from a woman's standpoint he would be unable to find his way about the streets of his native city. But however much of exaggeration there may be in this view, it is generally conceded that woman is a more rational, if less ideally perfect, creature than she was formerly supposed to be. While it is my unshaken opinion that the mental capacity of men is greater than that of women, it must yet be granted that the latter have a fineness of perception—a delicacy of mental touch, as it were, that give them an undisputed advantage in social life," etc., etc.,—*especially etc.*

THE semi-centennial exercises of Mount Allison, held in the Academy of Music recently were largely attended. Speeches were delivered by Dr. Carmen, Dr. Allison, and others. Mrs. Harrison's singing was a feature of the evening. The collection realized nearly \$5,000.



## College Notes.

ABOUT a fortnight ago Prof. McGregor gave a pleasant 'At Home' to the members of his classes.

PROF. DOERING intends to have his concert some time next month. The date is not yet announced.

THE denizens of Louisburg Street treated their young lady acquaintances to a sleigh drive recently.

THE Gymnasium class is poorly patronized except by First Year men. This is not as it should be.

WE are sorry to see that some of the Freshmen lose their temper in the scrimmages which occasionally enliven the halls. Keep down your choler, gentlemen; or, if you can't do that, keep out of the scrimmages.

THE papers read and discussed at the last meeting of the Philomathic were: 'Problems of Ethics,' by A. W. McKay; 'Progress of Science,' by E. E. Mack; 'Progress of Literature,' by S. J. McArthur. The papers were of much interest.

WE direct the attention of our students to the very facetious and gentlemanly remarks which decorate the columns of the last number of the *Argosy*. The article in question criticises in a very pleasant fashion, the innocent account, which we gave in a November number of the *GAZETTE*, of our team's trip to Sackville.

THE most important business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. this session was held on January 21st, when the officers for the next college year were appointed. A carefully prepared list, selected by the nominating committee, was voted on and resulted in the following appointments:

President .....	P. M. McDONALD.
Vice-President .....	A. F. ROBB.
Corresponding Secretary .....	W. H. SMITH.
Recording Secretary .....	JOHN STIRLING.
Treasurer .....	THOMAS IRVING.

We greet with pleasure the election of the above officers, and express the desire that their duties though responsible may be far from unpleasant. Under their leadership, the prospects of the Association for next session are certainly bright.

THE great entomologist, Prof. Westwood of Oxford University, is dead, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, after having been for over thirty years in connection with the University. He held the class of scientific instruction, and during his life published many valuable works. Deceased was a gold medallist of the Royal Society and also possessed other honorary distinctions both British and foreign.

## THE CANADIAN CORNER.

To have in our Library a complete collection of the prose and poetry of Canadian writers has been for years the desire of many a Dalhousian. The idea took form at a recent meeting of the Philomathic Society, when a resolution was passed, and a committee appointed to undertake such a collection.

Many reasons might be advanced to show the necessity of the undertaking. We mention a few. If any one ever attempts to write an exhaustive history of Canada, including an account of our literary progress, such a library would be indispensable. We believe that many works of value just here are lying around, and should be collected and preserved; others are very carefully kept by their present owners. The next generation may not see their value, and, as is often their fate, destruction will overtake them. Now if such books were bequeathed to Dalhousie they would be preserved to a good old age and further usefulness. Again, such a collection would be desirable as a link between our past and future. If Canadian literature takes a prominent stand in the world of writers we would like to be able to trace its growth. What would one give to be able to examine in their first editions all the English works since Chaucer! Future generations may express the same wish concerning our works—why not gratify them? A more immediate need of such a collection is that it would often be referred to by students of history, literature and science.

A Division in the Library has been set apart for this collection, and a beginning has been already made. Several valuable books have been promised, and it only remains for students to keep their eyes open and the interests of Dalhousie at heart and a respectable collection will soon be made. Any communications regarding this plan may be addressed to the chairman of the committee, Mr. J. D. McKay, and any books sent to him will be acknowledged in the *GAZETTE*.

## THE WILY FRESHMAN.

A FRESHMAN quite green, but well known among his class-mates as a connoisseur in collars and cuffs, adopted a most successful (?) little ruse recently. He went into a grocery store on Argyle Street one day last week and asked if he "might use the telephone a few minutes." The proprietor, (seeing at a glance that he was a freshman), replied: "Yes, you may; but turn it off when you are done. Don't blow it out."

The freshy rang up Central and asked for "Bungler's Laundry." The necessary connection having been made, he said: "Hello? Is that Bungler's Laundry?"

"Yes, who is speaking?"



*Freshman*, (assuming a sepulchral voice): "I am the shade of Oliver Cromwell. Is that thee, Bungler? Well, shortly ere going into action at Edgehill, I sent all mine apparel to thy laundry, including my gauntlets and chain-mail shirt. They were to be ready for the next campaign; but as it came on in two years' time, rather sooner than expected, I of course wote well ye would not have it done. After each succeeding campaign, for the space of many years, I did'st send mine orderly to thy laundry and thou did'st say each time, 'It has just gone; even as you entered, the chariot containing it drove off'; or again thou would'st say, 'Is it not gone! Strange, exceeding strange. But by mine halidome, I swear thou wilt get it this day.' As thou well knowest, Bungler, I at last died weary with waiting, and now, now, —." Here the Freshman stopped for breath, fully expecting to hear wafted along the wire the heavy, dramatic, crash of the laundryman fainting. But instead he heard: "Cromwell; Cromwell; just wait a minute till I find your name. Cromwell Richard; Cromwell Oliver. All right: 'U 3871.' Your laundry has just gone, Mr. Cromwell. We had some trouble with the iron points of your point-lace collars and —." Here the Freshman dropped the receiver and fainted over the cracker boxes and a cranberry-barrel, hearing just before he lapsed into unconsciousness the groceryman's remark: "It's mighty hard to get over Bungler's cheek."

T. F.

### Dallusiensia.

"ANNIE and I are old chums." Where did you get acquainted, B—?

WE are informed that a prominent Junior has lately fallen from *grace*.

"YOU are either a confirmed idiot, sir, or a stupendously impudent man." Sleep no more my freshie.

PROF. to Sophs. "If all the students were to be trusted you might leave your books here. It was quite safe to do so *last year*."

W—D spent his holidays in Yarmouth. He does not look any better for it. Evidently late hours have had a *ba(y)ne* ful effect on him.

THE President of the Sophomore class set a very bad example to his brother Sophs. at the Mt. Allison Semi-Centennial last week. It is said he was *robbin'* his friends.

THE freshies, coming out of their Chemistry class, took advantage of the helplessness of two forlorn Sophs.

Moral: Unless you are a missionary, avoid cannibals.

PROF. to inattentive Sophs.: "I am not in the habit of mentioning names, except to the rawest persons of the first year. I'm sure you don't wish to bring yourselves to *their level*."

PROF. reads a comic passage. Class applauds. Prof.: "This bit of buffoonery was put in for the groundlings of Shakespeare's time. No doubt *they* roared well."

LAST Friday night some score bills were posted in different parts of the town announcing that the Freshmen were to be photographed on the following afternoon. It is said that the Freshmen are offering as a reward, a picture of their class to anyone giving such information as will lead to the apprehension of the guilty person or persons.

*Moustaches*.—Below is the report of the stand taken by the freshies in the recent moustache exam. :—

Class I.—McRae (66.6).

" II.—Kennedy (50.01).

Passed — Brown (30.001); Forbes (30).

To appear for supplementary — Campbell, McKinnon.

Failed utterly -- Cummings, Irving.

The comet which appeared a few weeks ago made the task of our examiner in this class comparatively easy.

A Soph. who was waylaid and bonned the other morning by a horde of ferocious freshmen, finds consolation in the following lines :—

YE BABIES O' '96.

Ye baby freshmen yell and bawl  
As they go waddling down the hall;  
We know they long for mama's lap  
To suck their thumbs and eat their pap.

Although moustaches they would raise  
And sound their deeds in loudest praise,  
Alas! their failures I must speak—  
At Christmas they were 'downed' by *Greek*.

A CHEEKY FRESHMAN.—The freshie who obtained first class distinction in the moustache exam., was found the other morning in the ladies' waiting-room, discussing the merits of that never-to-be-forgotten baby class-group. On the arrival of the second year ladies, he quailed before their withering and indignant glances, and finally turned and fled like a creature guilty and undone. Verily, freshmen "rush in where angels fear to tread."

THE *Acadian Recorder* has reached a good old age and probably that accounts for its being unable to appreciate our Dallusiensia column. We presume it will take our contemporary some months to see the joke in this.

### Personals.

C. HOWATT, of the Class of '89, is teaching school at O'Leary, P. E. I.

GEORGE ARTHUR has been appointed valedictorian of the graduating class in Arts.

THE Editors wish to state, on request, that Mr. George Patterson was not the author of the letter signed "Alumnus," which appeared in our Christmas issue.

ON more than one occasion the GAZETTE has incurred the satire of its college contemporaries for growing enthusiastic over the matrimonial ventures of Dalhousians. Accordingly, we have of late been careful not to grow effusive over such events. But when on the 18th ult. JAMES Y. MCLEAN, of New Glasgow, married Miss Katie Hyndman, of Charlottetown, we saw the impossibility of avoiding enthusiasm on the subject.



That event opens up such a vista of domestic felicity to come, that one almost feels the contagion in his veins. To James or "Jimmy" as he is popularly known in New Glasgow, and his bride, the GAZETTE extends congratulations.

## New Books.

PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION. By Malcolm MacVicar, Ph. D., LL. D. Ginn & Co., Boston. pp. 178.

Dr. MacVicar, so the title page states, was once Principal of the State Normal and Training School, Potsdam, N. Y., and the First Chancellor of McMaster University, Ontario. This little volume contains a discussion of the purpose of education, an account of the different periods of mental development, a statement of the principles, general and special, of teaching and of school management, and a relatively full outline of the training necessary for those who are to become teachers.

The Purpose of Education is to direct the young in the formation of good habits, intellectual, æsthetic, and moral, to train the pupils in correct modes of thinking and develop mental power, to form pure and elevated tastes, to produce good moral habits and develop strength of will or character. The author, though far from minimizing the importance of acquiring knowledge, does not seem to agree with those who make the acquisition of knowledge the prime object of school education. The predominating feature of the end of education is moral—the formation of character. In many respects, Dr. MacVicar's conception of education approaches the Platonic view of education as a kind of nurture.

A description of the characteristics, physical, mental, and moral, of infancy, of childhood, and of youth, forms an introduction to the exposition of the Principles of Teaching. "The work performed by pupils should accomplish two general results, namely, self-development and self-equipment. Self-activity is the fundamental condition of all healthy development." A "thorough mastery of principles" with a "systematic method of working" forms a pupil's best equipment. "The work of teachers, in a general sense, consists in supplying the conditions or occasions for the vigorous and healthful exercise of the self-activities of their pupils." These are the writer's general principles. His statement of the special principles is so good that one cannot forbear quoting in full. (1) "The mind must gain through *the senses* its knowledge of everything external to itself." (2) "The mind can exercise only a definite amount of energy at one time. This amount varies with age, natural ability,

and degree of development." (3) "The mind proceeds *from the simple to the complex*, from the known to the unknown, from the *particular to the general*." (4) "The mind perceives *wholes first, then parts; differences, then similarities*." (5) "The mind can be properly developed and equipped for work only, as its experiences are the direct products of its *own efforts*, and as these experiences are by its *own efforts* transformed into systematised knowledge." Equally excellent is his statement of the object of school management. "The management of every school should be conducted in such a manner as to constitute a definite and thorough course of *instruction and practise in self-government*." (The italics are mine.)

The teacher should be what the pupil wishes to *become*. The training of the teacher should aim at this, and something more. The teacher should not merely *be* but *know how* to bring about the formation of those desirable habits. The teacher's studies, then, must include, according to the author, mental physiology (whatever that may mean) and psychology among strictly professional subjects.

Every page of this little work bears evidence of keen observation, and is rich with practical wisdom. Perhaps general readers will find the treatment too fragmentary. A series of propositions with explanations may be useful for the instructor, but they do not arouse the interest of the reader, and they lack the cogency of a systematic and continuous discussion. The non-mathematical may find them too suggestive of Euclid. One is inclined to believe that the great value of such works lies in their suggestiveness rather than in any series of dogmatic statements. According to the preface, the writer seems to wish his volume to be so, but one feels that the suggestive character of the work is seriously marred by the mode of treatment.

On page 172, "inquiring" appears for "acquiring"; on page 12, line 4, a slight mistake occurs; on page 15, section *a*, second sentence, one meets a clumsy construction; also in the last sentence of page 170, an unfamiliar and unpleasant phrase is found. But these are of minor importance. M.

GERMAN LESSONS, by Chas. Harris. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 65 cents.

This is meant to be a composition book. The author's aim is to supply a course of training in simple exercises, preparatory to the reading of German. He very wisely holds that a pupil cannot be introduced to the written language too soon, once he has acquired a working knowledge of the rudiments of grammar. The rules of grammar are given bit by bit with corresponding exercises for practice. In this manner the



facts are assimilated gradually, but with precision. A good vocabulary is also learned in this process. The book is well arranged, well graded, and in every way suited to beginners. To such we recommend it.

AUSDEM LEBENEINES TAUGENICHTS. Von Joseph Freih. von Eichendorff, edited with Introduction and Notes by Carl Osthaus, A. M. D. C. Heath & Co. 40 cents.

The following extract from the introductory description of Eichendorff's work in general is interesting:—"Almost everything he wrote reads like music. Students, musicians, gypsies, actors, and similar *luftige, Gestalten* appear in his works in pleasant confusion, wandering along by his murmuring streams, or resting by splashing fountains and dreamy waterfalls, roving through rustling woods and stately forests, over lofty hills and lonesome mountains, from which rich fields, quaint villages and picturesque castles are seen in the deep vales, on the winding river, and upon the summits of the hills."

The *Tungenichts* is, perhaps, his best work. "A modern writer says of this novel that it gives us the most perfect and delightful glorification of the *dolce far niente*, the sweet idling." The publishers have done well in adding to their modern language series this fascinating little work. The style is quite clear and intelligible, the story so interesting as to lure the reader on and on. A few brief notes are added as a help to translation. A clear and comprehensive account of the author is to be found in the introduction.

GINN & Co. have favored us with *Extracts from Eutropius*, being No. 1 of the "Light Pamphlets." The pamphlets are edited by J. B. Greenough, of Harvard University. No. 1 contains about 41 pages of Latin, printed in large, clear type, on good paper, and with explanatory foot-notes to every page. The short introduction contains many valuable hints to aid the pupil in his study of Latin. For example, note the following on p. viii:—"There is one help in Latin to reading that ought not to be passed unnoticed. Latin, more than almost any other language, moves by antitheses, where one word, phrase, clause or sentence is contrasted with another. These contrasts are carefully marked by position of words and by particles, so that you may always know when one is coming and can determine the course of the thought in advance. Now in Latin these antitheses are constantly recurring, and to notice them is half the art of reading Latin."

## Law Department.

BEFORE another issue of the GAZETTE will appear, the Law examinations will be over, the Law School closed, and the Law Students separated. Some of the students will return to the University in April to receive their degrees and will then leave it for ever. Others will return in September next to continue their studies. But the six months intervening between the close of one session and the opening of another can hardly be called a vacation, for the law student spends this interval in a law office, supplementing the theoretical knowledge he has received at the Law School with that practical training which can only be obtained in the office.

The Law Editors of the GAZETTE will not presume to trespass on the ground reserved for the Valedictorian, who at Convocation will say farewell for the graduating class; but on behalf of the students of the first and second years will, to their instructors and their friends, say *au revoir*.

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has declared the Manitoba School Act to be constitutional. But the minority in the prairie province are not satisfied—they now are appealing to the Dominion Government for "remedial legislation."

Mr. Ewart, on behalf of the minority, made an argument recently before the Privy Council of Canada, but we cannot see how the Government can consistently grant the legislation asked for. Should it do so, it would depart from the policy of the Liberal Conservative party in this regard, as indicated by the refusal to grant remedial legislation in the New Brunswick School case and the Jesuits Estate case. If such legislation should be granted the term "discriminating" would be more applicable to it than the term "remedial," for it certainly would be a discrimination against the Roman Catholic minority in New Brunswick and the Protestant minority in Quebec; as the argument of Mr. Ewart in the matter is as applicable to both these cases (more particularly to the former) as it is to the



case in question. We will not here discuss the question of Separate Schools, but will merely state, that, in a democratic country such as Canada, in a country where there is no state religion, we can conceive of no good reason why both Protestant and Roman Catholic children should not be educated together in properly conducted public schools.

**B**EN BUTLER—soldier, politician, lawyer—is dead. He was one of the best known men on the continent, and one whose name will go down into history. His success in war can hardly be attributed to his military genius, his brutality will more probably account for it. He was not remarkably successful in politics; he did not manage to attain the goal of his ambition—the office of President. In Congress he was a fire eater. At one time he was a Republican, at another a Democrat, and at still another he sat on the fence. There was one point only on which his political views remained steadfast and that was that the United States should have all the North American continent within its boundaries.

It is as a lawyer that we see him at his best. His career at the bar was a very successful one, and at the time of his death he stood among the leaders of his profession in the United States. Of late years he did not pay much attention to general practice, devoting himself chiefly to cases which interested him. The press is now filled with anecdotes of his life. The brutality and cold-bloodedness of the war anecdotes appal us; the stories of his triumphs in political debate are amusing, but the accounts of his brow-beating and bluffing of judges, witnesses and opposing counsel are to law students the most interesting.

**W**E have to chronicle in this issue the death of an eminent American judge—Judge Lamar of the Supreme Court of the United States, who died on Monday, January 23rd, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. The deceased was a native of Georgia and received his education at Emory College. He first practised law in his native state, then became mathematical professor in a Mississippi college, then again returned to his practice of the law, and entered politics as a member of the

Georgia legislature. He again went to Mississippi and became a farmer and was elected to Congress. He was a leader among the secessionists and took an active part in Confederate affairs. After the war he became a professor of Political and Social Science and resumed his practice of the law in Mississippi. That State again sent him to Congress, and at a latter date to the Senate. Under Mr. Cleveland's administration he was for a while Secretary of the Interior, but was afterwards placed on the Supreme Court bench. His was a very busy and checkered career, but his ability was at length recognized and he was placed in a position fitting to it. Now he has gone to his reward and another will take his place.

**S**OME two or three months ago Professor Davidson, of the U. N. B., in delivering his inaugural address, declared, in very unequivocal terms, his belief that the public morality of Canada was at about the lowest possible ebb. We confess that Canadian politics are not as pure as we might desire, but still we think the professor colored his picture rather too darkly. He also expressed his belief that the function of the University man in politics was to elevate and purify them. On this point we entirely agree with him, and are, therefore, glad to hear that Dean Weldon, of the Law School, will introduce into the House of Commons this winter a bill, the object of which will be to prevent corrupt practices at elections, and to punish both those who buy and those who sell votes. We do not know the exact nature of the measure, but believe it to be very stringent in its terms. Such a measure is much needed, and we hope that it will not only become law, but that it will also be rigorously enforced. The *Evening Mail* of January 30th suggested "that the Bill be made part of the criminal code, and so made applicable to all elections, federal, provincial, and municipal." We think the suggestion a good one, and would be pleased to see it carried out, for if strong measures be not soon taken in that direction, there is danger of Professor Davidson's picture proving only too realistic. In No. 4 of the present volume of the GAZETTE we expressed the hope that Premier Thompson would be instrumental in purifying our politics. He will now have a good opportunity of accomplishing something in that direction, and it would give the GAZETTE great satisfaction to find him support our worthy Dean as nobly in this undertaking as he did in the organization and carrying on of our Law School.



QUEEN LILIOUKALANI, of Hawaii, has been deposed from her throne. The Americans in that country were at the bottom of the insurrection, and have now formed a provisional government, and sent emissaries to the United States to arrange for the annexation of the islands to that country. Should the United States endeavor to annex them, the European powers would probably interfere; for the independence and neutrality of the islands was guaranteed by a Convention in 1842. The United States, for the last few years, has had a coaling station there, and at the time they acquired it agreed not to endeavor to obtain possession of the islands. The United States would certainly object to the European powers taking any part in the matter, and the ground of their objections would be a doctrine of their own creation, viz., the Monroe Doctrine, by which they declare that there should be no European interference with American matters. But it is not probable that European States would recognize that doctrine in the present instance. No protectorate is necessary over the Hawaiian Islands. The country is a progressive one, it has English schools and English papers, the natives are industrious people, the foreign element, with the exception of the Americans, are content with the form of government, and an American institution—the Louisiana Lottery—is the cause of all the disturbance.

#### STATUTE REFORM AND REVISION.

IN view of the probable revision of the statutes during the coming year it would be very desirable that a number of reforms should be brought about in the actual condition of the law. An important change was made in the last revision in respect to statutes not embodied in the Revised Statutes. Previously to the last revision a precaution was taken to preserve in force statutes that had, through inadvertence, been overlooked by the revisors, stating in effect that all enactments not substantially incorporated in the Revised Statutes should, nevertheless, continue in force. The precise effect of this provision it is not easy to describe. It would seem in one aspect to make it impossible to argue that any act had been repealed unless an express repeal could be shown, but on the other hand it preserved in force a number of old statutes that were so essentially bound up with the constitution of the country that they were indispensable to it. By the Revised Statutes of 1875, all acts not incorporated in the revision are absolutely repealed, and among the statutes so destroyed at one full swoop, there must be a number that are of the utmost importance and the existence

of which has to be tacitly assumed and acted upon, notwithstanding their repeal. Such a statute is the one passed in 1821 in connection with the island of Cape Breton, which is an act of a permanent nature, and one that will be certain to be acted upon, no matter how emphatically the legislature may say that it is repealed. To obviate the complications that may arise from such a state of things a careful examination should be made of all such statutes, and they should be included in any and every future revision.

Again, there are a number of acts placed in the appendix on the assumption that they relate to subjects beyond the powers of the provincial legislature. It was excusable to entertain such doubts when the questions were new, but that excuse is not available now. Some of these acts are clearly *intra vires*, and if so they should be put in their proper place if it is intended to retain them. At the present moment, although printed with the statutes, the probability is that they have been repealed. Why they should continue to be printed it is difficult to see. They are of no interest as legal curiosities, but placed as they have been they are of no value for any other purpose. Still other statutes there are which being *ultra vires* the Nova Scotia Legislature, could not be repealed by that legislature and have not been repealed by the Dominion Parliament. They are still law but cannot be found in any compilation purporting to present the existing law of either the Dominion or the Province.

So much for statute revision, as to which the tasks requiring to be performed call for much more than the paste and scissors usually considered sufficient appliances for the purpose. As to actual amendments of the law, there is very much that is required and which should not be and cannot be conveniently mixed up with the matter of revision. The Married Women's Property Act is in a deplorable condition. Nobody understands it and nobody pretends to understand it. It is a confused mass of miscellaneous provisions from all kinds of laws in all stages of development. There is altogether too much of it. It should be swept away and a short, plain, simple statute, based as nearly as possible on the latest English act, should take its place. Of course there are mistakes and anomalies in the English statute that it would be foolish to copy, but in respect to relations so complicated and so fertile in all kinds of trouble, domestic and judicial, it would be unwise to depart unnecessarily from English legislation, and thus deprive ourselves of the advantage of English precedents. Our present act is neither flesh nor fowl. It is a thing of shreds and patches, and the best way to reform it is to reform it away altogether.

The Indigent Debtors' Act is another that loudly calls for simplification. It is unworkable, full of snares and pitfalls.



Every time it is brought before the Supreme Court it provokes criticism and results in injustice. Some of its provisions are probably *ultra vires* and for safety had better be expunged, and all of them are capable of simplification that would result in much greater lucidity and effectiveness. The number of actions lying loose all round the province for false arrest and imprisonment, ready to the hand of any enterprising practitioner with idle time on his hands and a turn for speculation, is positively alarming and is enough to make one's hair stand on end. If the act is to be kept on the statute book as it stands, the legislature should, at every session, pass a general act of indemnification and oblivion.

The Probate Act is another that the judges view with horror. It is an old fashioned and imperfect instrument, unsuitable to the present requirements of the country and should be greatly reformed. A congress of probate judges could give us a vastly improved piece of machinery and the result would be well worth the expense of the experiment.

As to the Judicature Act, it was never supposed that it would go longer than ten years without amendment. Its defects have been abundantly exposed, and it too would bear a good deal of judicious pruning, but this will be enough for the present.

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#### NEW BRUNSWICK REPORTS.

A WRIT OF ERROR has been obtained in the celebrated "Graveyard Insurance case." It is the first issued in New Brunswick.

SOME of the Senior law students of St. John are running a very successful Moot Court. The rules of practice are closely followed.

THE St. John Law Student Debating Club is again running. It hardly takes the place of our Mock Parliament, but is nevertheless a good institution. Keep it up boys.

ARTHUR I. TRUEMAN, M. A., B. C. L., Reporter of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and President of our Alumni Association in that province, was in the city a short time ago on his way to the West Indies, where he will spend the winter.

Now that Attorney General Blair has taken up his residence in St. John, the bar of that city will probably begin again the agitation for moving the Supreme Court from Fredericton to the commercial metropolis. The fact of the Attorney General having lost all love for the County of York appears to be a favorable omen.

THE Statutes of New Brunswick have not been revised and consolidated since 1877. Since that time many important changes have been made in the laws of that province, and we should think that at the next session of the Legislature arrangements should be made for another revision and consolidation.

THE Government of New Brunswick should also see that the practice of its Courts is brought into line with that of the other leading provinces of the Dominion. Abolish the antiquated Common Law practice and adopt a Judicature Act.

ST. JOHN law students had their second annual sleigh drive and dinner on the 1st inst. Mine host of the Ben Lomond House is a good caterer, and the boys had a good time. Some of them made good speeches, but very few of them got to their offices in good time the next morning. The St. John boys here regretted that they were unable to attend.

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#### LAW SCHOOL ITEMS.

STUDENTS hope that the examiners will endeavor to publish the examination results at an earlier date than usual this year.

THE set of N. B. Statutes in the library is now complete; Mr. R. A. Irving, of the second year class, having kindly presented the Acts of 1882.

THE pictures taken from the Mock Parliament room some time ago should be returned to their places. It is not right that they should be scattered all over the college building. They were bought by the law students for the purpose of decorating the walls of the Mock Parliament room and there they should remain.

EXAMS. begin on Monday the 13th inst., and the students are busy reviewing. Those who have kept their work up well since the beginning of the session have a comparatively easy task before them and nothing to fear from the ordeal, but those who have neglected their work till the last now have their plugging capacity tried to the utmost.

EXAMINATION TIME TABLE.—Feb. 13th, Monday, 10 a. m.—Constitutional History, International Law; 2.30 p. m.—Constitutional Law.

Tuesday, 10 a. m.—Crimes, Equity; 2.30 p. m.—Sales.

Wednesday, 10 a. m.—Torts, Conflict of Laws; 2.30 p. m.—Marine Insurance.

Thursday, 10 a. m.—Evidence; 2.30 p. m.—Real Property.

Friday, 10 a. m.—Contracts.

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WE admire gall. A little of it is a very useful thing to the lawyer; but it is carrying the thing rather too far when some two or three students get the hours of lectures changed to suit themselves and do not notify their class-mates of the change. We hope that some steps will be taken to prevent these gally men from running things to suit themselves in subsequent sessions.



## LAW SCHOOL FACETIE.

You bet I *love it*.

THE senior footballist cannot accept any more invitations to "cake walks" till the exams are over.

A GENTLEMAN of the name of Cameron was recently married in "Cape Breton over." Our Dan declines to accept congratulations.

THE Cop(p) was kind-hearted and instead of taking the Med. to the police station he took him home. The question is why did they not go up *Morris Street*.

THE "coal deal" has been the subject of so much discussion that some thought a special session of Mock Parliament should have been called to consider the measure.

"WOE unto ye lawyers" was the subject of the theologically inclined freshman's address, and he fully convinced his audience that the reference is not to the lawyers of the present day, but to the clergymen.

## Medical Department.

ONCE more the editors gather in solemn conclave and discuss the Medical Department, and each valiantly wrestles with the problem, where shall we find material for this issue. Each with dejected look and despairing intonation repeats the story of his fruitless wanderings to and fro among the medicals seeking those promised literary contributions. Stumbling about in darkness, we hear now and then a rumour of some one who has an article for the GAZETTE. Rushing forward toward what seems a light amid the surrounding gloom, we find that we have been allured by will-o'-the-wisps, and again we must plunge on more dazed and helpless than before. Come, fellow students, show the outside world what "medical neophytes" can do in the literary arena. Frequently we are compelled to cope with this form of refusal, "Oh, I can't write anything of interest to the medical column." It is by no means our object to make this department a medical journal. We should make a dismal failure of it should we attempt any such thing. While we wish to get all possible matter of interest to us as medical students, yet technical theses are not what we especially seek. If we

did, we should apply elsewhere than to medical students. Give us short, crisp, spicy articles on any subject but politics, and there we draw the line.

THE Medical Society is now about to be reorganized upon a more satisfactory basis than it has hitherto occupied. Up to the present it has been conducted too much upon a go-as-you-please regime. A new constitution has been drawn up, which promises to be a great factor in placing the society upon a much better footing than it has stood upon during the past. We trust that the society will also turn its attention to the students' reading-room. The scarcity of professional journals upon the files is hardly in keeping with its standing as the reading-room of a medical college. We trust that efforts will be made to place on file one or two of the leading medical and pharmaceutical journals.

### WASHED AIR FOR HOSPITALS AND ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

An ingenious method of purifying and clarifying air intended for ventilation is in practical and continuous operation in the wards of the Victoria Infirmary at Glasgow. The air is renewed six times an hour. Before it enters the wards it is filtered and washed by being passed through an air-washing screen of cords, formed of horsehair and hemp, closely wound over a top rail of wood and under the bottom rail, forming a close screen sixteen feet long by twelve feet high, affording nearly 200 square feet of surface. There is a constant trickling of water over this screen, by which it is kept wet, and the air, in filtering through it, has the dust and soot particles removed; when once these have adhered to the wetted surfaces a current of air of considerable velocity will not carry them through the screen, but the falling water floats them down into the drain. An automatic flushing tank is fixed in a position whereby twenty gallons of water is instantaneously discharged over the surface of the screen every hour, to remove any accumulation of wetted dust, soot, or germs, that may not be removed from the screen by the water trickling over the surface.



This goes on day and night, and in the district where the infirmary is built—near to Queen's Park, the atmosphere of which is supposed to be the purest in the city—a very considerable amount of soot particles is extracted by this screen. Indeed, it is stated that a piece of jute Hessian cloth that was placed in the air-current in front of the screen, in six hours became nearly as black as graphite. It is alleged that one of the chief advantages of the screen is the faculty with which it removes every vestige of fog; and that during the past winter, when there were many days of fog of great density, within this building, as soon as the screen was passed, the air was beautifully clear and bright. After passing the wet screen the air is warmed by coming into contact with steam-heated coils.

The air enters each ward by wide, shallow ducts, placed along the wall five feet above the floor; the incoming air is directed toward the ceiling and is diffused; it drives out through openings at the floor levels the air that had previously filled the ward. Recent experiments made on the quality of the air taken from three feet above the floor and three feet below the ceiling are stated to have shown that the air at three feet from the ceiling had no organic matter in it, and that the air of the ward generally was almost entirely free from microbes or moulds.—*British Medical Journal.*

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#### THE PHYSICIAN AND HIS TOOLS.

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To achieve success in life, the worker must possess perfect familiarity with the tools of his trade. This is none the less true of the physician because his tools are not mechanical appliances. On the contrary a more extensive knowledge is required of him, because of the vast responsibility which rests upon him as he practices his profession. The most important tools in the physician's armamentarium are the knowledge he has acquired of the prophylaxis, etiology and pathology of disease, and his acquaintance with drugs and their physiological and therapeutic action.

To make himself thoroughly familiar with the first of these, he must buy and read such reliable medical works as are published from time to time; and particularly he should take a

number of good medical journals, for these bring vividly before him the medical status of the times.

The number of drugs in the materia medica to-day is enormous, and to remember the general physiological and therapeutic action of each is beyond the powers of most medical men. Most of these drugs possess a particular marked action upon a certain organ and should only be used in the presence of the given indication. Furthermore, when a drug or combination of drugs has been found which produces satisfactory results, nothing else should be given. This does not mean that the liberal and progressive physician should decline to try the new remedies which may be brought to his notice from time to time, but that he should exercise his judgment and discretion and refuse to hastily abandon agents which have yielded him good service in the past, in obedience to the craze for something new, which so frequently carries men away. X. Y. X.

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#### CLIPPINGS.

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A YOUNG MAN making a career for himself now-a-days, no matter what profession he may choose, has a hard row to hoe even at its best. Obstacles are far more numerous in a young man's path than are encouragements. It is unfortunate, but it is true nevertheless, that there are ten people in this world ready to pull a young man down where there is one to help him up. Competition in all trades and professions is keen; men are alert and a young man, if he would succeed, cannot afford to lose a single point.

THE best success is that obtained on broad principles by men capable of sweeping the entire horizon at a glance. But thoroughness applies to the largest enterprises as well as to the smallest routine of daily work. Slipshod methods are never identified with success: patience, perseverance, and thoroughness are the levers of business and professional success. "Rushing a thing never pays." We regard men of quick and early success sometimes, and say, "he rushed into success," when the fact is that no man ever rushed into a success that is a success. Behind every successful career is always found work, work born of accuracy and thoroughness.

STUDY AND PRACTICE.—While common sense is an absolute necessity for any profession or vocation, I know of no one where it is more necessary or important than in the study and practice of medicine. If I were asked to define the term common sense, it might be difficult; but it will be sufficient for our purpose, at this time, to say it consists in applying rational, simple rules of



construction to the various theories of medical science, adopting and practicing what can be measured by such rules, and rejecting those that are at plain variance and antagonism with them.—  
S. C. GORDON, M. D., in *Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*.

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### MEDICAL BRIEFS.

“In all civilized countries the rule is to take the right in passing.”

THE Secretary of the Medical Society looked quite paternal as he entered the Physiology class room.

R—ess is not sure whether the man who wore the wig or the one who wore the cocked hat at the opening of the House is the Lieut.-Governor.

A LADY medical has been guilty of making the *Materia Medica* hour an opportunity for writing W. C. T. U. orations. The primary students say such a proceeding is desecration.

A FRESHMAN who seems to have worshipped at the shrine of Bacchus, arrived at College one morning with a bountiful supply of the ardent. His generosity prompted him to offer a horn to a professor. The latter, however, declined this token of good fellowship, doubtless regarding the drinking of *wood* spirit from an ancient can a poor example to set the chemistry class.

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### PERSONALS.

CHISHOLM, BETHUNE, HACHE and D. A. MORRISON are now students at the Baltimore Medical College.

R. J. McDONALD, the popular medical editor of '91 is following his professional study at the University of New York.

AMONG others to undergo the recent examinations of the Provincial Medical Board of British Columbia was G. N. DRYSDALE, '92. His average of 90 was not only the highest made at that time, but also the highest ever made in the history of the Provincial Medical Board. The GAZETTE extends heartiest congratulations to Dr. Drysdale, and wishes him an eminently successful and useful professional career.

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