

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.

THE GAZETTE is not the representative paper that it should be. That fact is so plain to be seen that no more need be said about it. The object of the present article is to call to the attention of the students the causes of such failure and to suggest means for remedying it. In the first place, you all know how the editors are chosen and there your knowledge of them ends. They alone know the troubles to which they are subjected to find matter that is at all presentable to put in the GAZETTE, and the sarcasm to which they are subjected if the paper fails to meet the demands of the aesthetic tastes of the students. The students, as a rule, never contribute anything; so rarely does this occur that it is never counted on as a possible source of supply. Students in other colleges do contribute to their papers and hence the much more readable character of their paper as compared with ours. Of all the surrounding Colleges we feel safe in saying that none takes a higher standing in the outside world than Dalhousie, and hence it is the more to our disgrace that its paper is not what it should be.

Why is all this so? The reason is not far to seek. The editors each have a department to fill, and it is the work of one man to find material for his own department without seeking for

that for the main body of the GAZETTE. An editor is merely human, nor does his elevation to the chair endow him with any superhuman powers. Besides his troubles in filling the GAZETTE in general, there are those of his own department. How is an editor supposed to know where such and such a graduate or student is, if he be not told. So if any of either the *alumni* or students desire a "Personal" in the GAZETTE let him send along his name.

But the real question at issue is, how to secure contributions for the GAZETTE. Several plans might be proposed and some might be successfully carried out. It is not to our credit that there are not among us students enough, with ability to handle their own language, to more than fill each issue. In other Colleges it is made compulsory on some classes to write an article for the paper. This might be tried and, at any rate, could do the student no harm and he would have the honour of having his essay in print, whereas now only the Professor sees it. We merely call this to the attention of our English Professor and leave it to him to decide.

If the Gazette possessed funds in a surplus it might offer a prize for the best essay on some subject and put in the proviso that all contributed matter be kept for publication. This, however, is almost an impossibility under the present system when the subscribers are so reluctant about paying their subscriptions, and when, to their shame be it said, many never pay.

But these are only proposed plans for the future. We want matter now and the present number will show this plainly enough. So send in something for the next issue. We hear from students on all sides, why don't you write up this or that subject. The said students who are interested in those subjects should have a better knowledge of them than we have and consequently be in a better position to present them to the public, that is, the student public. You are ready to uphold the honour of your *Alma Mater* on the foot-ball field, by your shouts, if in no other way; in the examination hall you manfully contend with Greek roots and still more knotty problems; but in your college paper by which more than any other way you are known to the world you maintain an unending silence.

Break it, and for once show that *you can* put matter together worthy of that noble institution to which you owe so much.

THE Arts Department of the GAZETTE is supposed to contain, in addition to what is of special interest to Arts students, articles of general interest to all students attending the University. As this has always been recognized, we are warranted in apologizing here for the oversight which enabled the serio-comic editorial in the *Medical* Department of last issue to see the light. The author of this hirsute effervescence, presumably the medical editor, is undoubtedly qualified to speak authoritatively on a question of 'medical terminology,' but there are a few bits of information lying outside the region of textbooks on Anatomy and Physiology which it might be useful for him to pick up. One of these scraps of useful knowledge, which it would benefit him to know, relates to the management of the GAZETTE. The 'wild and wooly' independence and irresponsibility, expressed in the article in question, are evidently an importation from Texas. Now the fact of the matter is that the GAZETTE is run by representatives of the students, the Arts Department being represented by six editors, Law by three, Medical by one. A majority of the editors can rule out any item or article they like from any of the departments. Doubtless the taste and judgment, (no sarcasm meant), of the Medical Editor and his assistants, in general, require no supervision; but still, the power of supervising, revising, scoring out, if necessary, even "Medical Briefs" is vested in a majority of the Editorial Board.

In conclusion we may say that the "hypercritical and cynical fault finding" complained of has merely a subjective existence.

THE Librarian and the Professors generally are complaining about the way in which the privileges of the Arts Library are abused by some unscrupulous students. There was a time, we are informed, when there were no library privileges to use or abuse; when the library was closed, and the books were apparently kept for the maggots to devour. Strange to say this was not many years ago. It is hard to imagine such a mean and silly restriction having existed in the noontide of nineteenth century enlightenment. But it did, and stranger still, some of the professors, according to report, have not yet overcome their aversion to an open library. That these ultra-conservative

members of the Faculty may not, by pointing to violations of the Library rules, be able to prop up their absurd cause, should be the wish and prayer of every true Dalhousian. A closed library might do very well for a village school, but in a university of the standing of Dalhousie it is monstrous to think of.

But we have been carried away by our zeal for the new order of things from what we purposed to speak about, viz., the abuse of library privileges. The most serious violation of the regulations consists of taking books out without registering them. Very few students, when they thus break the letter of the law, mean to keep the books. They, in most cases, intend to return them in the same clandestine fashion. But, as the task of bringing the books back is unpleasant, it is put off, like most other unpleasant tasks, and the books remain in the possession of the delinquent. We believe that in this way the greater part of the Library leakage can be explained. The students who are guilty of this contemptible practice should see to it that the development of their moral keeps pace with that of their intellectual nature. Besides the books that are lost in this way, there are some deliberately pilfered. There is at least one so-called student in Dalhousie, whose college course will, unless he mends his ways, and curbs his 'snagging' propensities, be supplemented by a course in scientific stone-breaking at Dorchester.

No student, under the present system, can have a book from the library, unless he has made a deposit of two dollars with the librarian. If this paltry sum is handed over as a security, he can take as many books out as he wishes. Now, with all due deference to the Faculty, we think that this is a most unwise regulation, and that to it can be attributed most of the leakage, which is not the result of deliberate theft. We submit that a wiser rule would be that any student be privileged to take out one book, on leaving his name and the number of the book, and that he be required to return that book before getting out any other. This would, in the case of students who have no deposit, remove the incentive to take out books without registering them.

“ON Deck with the New Year,” is the opening cut in *Grip* which has again started under the management of J. W. Bengough. We only re-echo the sentiments of many others when we wish it the success it well deserves.

THE MONGOLIAN AS A VERSIFIER.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* for January there is an article by Herbert A. Giles entitled, “Chinese Poetry in English Verse.” Anyone who holds the Mongolian in low esteem, and considers him intellectually a cipher, will have his contemptuous opinion considerably modified upon the perusal of it. Free translations are given of a number of specimens of Chinese verse, which the author says he has selected at random. Without interpreting too strictly this last assertion, accepting it, in fact, *cum grano*, one is forced to admit that the translated gems are remarkably good. It is doubtful whether Shakespeare’s or Tennyson’s highest flights would appear to any more advantage in a Chinese translation. The Augustan age of Chinese poetry, according to the writer, lasted from about 600 A. D. to 900. Though the present is the brazen age of poetical inspiration, we are left to infer that almost every educated Chinaman courts the Muses. “For many centuries the Chinese nation has closely cultivated the poetic art, and still turns out annually more poetry than all the European nations put together. At the competitive examinations, through which admission is obtained to an official career, poetry divides the honours with prose. A student who can construct elegant verse is pretty sure of the coveted degree.” Poets stand higher in popular estimation there than they do among us. The foremost of their number become, without showing any other qualification or capacity, legislators, councillors of the Emperor, governors of provinces; whereas in our civilized country, as in ancient Rome, the *vulgus mobile* who hooted at Horace, and thus provoked that poet’s hatred and curse, think that writing poetry is a sufficient proof of lunacy or insanity.

The Chinese poet has scarcely as wide a range of subjects as his European or American brother. “The pain of exile and of separation from wife and family,” “Friendship,” “Convivial Life,” are some of the hackneyed themes. “Love of Nature,” too, is a common subject. Ti Taipo, who died in 762 A. D., and who is called one of the greatest of the Old Masters, wrote the following verse:

SOLITUDE AMONG THE HILLS.

“The birds have flown to their roost in the tree;
The last cloud has just floated lazily by;
But we never tire of each other—not we,
As we sit there together, the mountains and I.”

But this absorbing and incomprehensible passion for Nature is not felt by all their poets, and some of them, having the courage of their convictions and suspecting that there is a deal of cant and affectation in the prate about nature, speak out quite

plainly. The poet, Chong Ching, for instance, was quite candid in the matter.

"I wander north, I wander south,
I rest me where I please;
See how the river banks are nipped
Beneath the Autumn breeze!
Yet what care I if Autumn blasts
The river banks lay bare;
The loss of hue to river-banks
Is the river-bank's affair."

Ti Taipo, whom we have quoted above, was like our Pope in the early flowering of his genius. When ten years old he "indited the following impromptu:"

TO A FIREFLY.

Rain cannot quench thy lantern's light;
Wind makes it shine more brightly bright,
Oh, why not fly to heaven afar
And twinkle near the moon—a star.

This "old master" wrote bacchanalian verse, which Anacreon himself would not have been ashamed to own. This lines are his:

DRINKING ALONE BY MOONLIGHT.

An arbour of flowers
And a kettle of wine,
Alas! in the bowers
No companion is mine.

Then the moon sheds her rays
On my goblet and me;
And my shadow betrays
We're a party of three.
Though the moon cannot swallow
Her share of the grog,
And my shadow must follow
Wherever I jog.
Yet their friendship I'll borrow
And gladly carouse,
And drive away sorrow
While Spring time allows.

How thoroughly Horatian are the sentiments of the following lines:

I would not have thee grudge these robes
Which gleam in rich array;
But I would have thee grudge the hours
Of youth which glide away.
Go, pluck the blooming flower betimes
Lest, when thou com'st again,
Alas, upon the withered stem
No blooming flowers remain.

We close this short review of a highly interesting and eye-opening, (allow the expression), article with this little gem:

Alone I mount to the kiosque which stands
On this river bank, and sigh,
While the moon-beams dance on the tops of the waves
Where the waters touch the sky:
For the lovely scene is to last year's scene
As like as like can be,
All but the friends, the much loved friends,
Who gazed at the moon with me.

Correspondence.

The Editors of Dalhousie Gazette:

Allow me in your columns to call the attention of the Senate to a crying need in our library, and that is the scant state of the classical department. We need more books there, and that is the most meanly supplied of any department in the library, and it is one which every student finds great need to consult. Several books, which have to be consulted by a number of students, are present in one copy only, and great difficulty is consequently experienced in getting access to them. We have quite a supply of texts; but they are, for the most part, unannotated and so of little use to us. Of all those books read in the advanced classes there should be at least two or three separate, good editions, that the students might consult them and not be obliged to get the opinions of the critics second hand, which, as an educative power, is not to be compared with the original editions for oneself. Then the books of reference are for the most part out of date. For instance, Liddell & Scott's Lexicon, which they took so much trouble to rebind is the fifth edition, and the current edition is the seventh. This same book has, under my notice, given students wrong information. The same may be said of many others, all good in their way, but woefully behind the age. A comparatively few dollars would help the college in turning out even better classical scholars than she has the reputation of doing, and could not be more fittingly expended.

To the Editors of Dalhousie Gazette:

SIRS,—Whoever "Crank" may be, certainly he is not well informed on the subject which he has taken so much of your valuable space to try to impress on the public.

Admitted that a college education is intended to train the mind, it does not necessarily imply that no chance is allowed for developing the so-called practical. Change of work is essential for all good work, and such change is offered by the summer vacation, which with us extends over several months. The student can then devote himself to almost any of the ordinary pursuits of life, and is in a position to perform his work intelligibly. His "grinding" at the College work has taught him a patience otherwise unattainable, and I myself saw a statement made by a farmer that he preferred college students to all others as farm hands. Why? Because of the degree of intelligence with which they performed their work. Surely this speaks well for a college training in a calling where, apparently, there isn't the slightest connection with the subjects a student follows at College.

I think "Crank" will admit that at least a common school education is necessary. Well that need calls for teachers, and teaching is, therefore a practical calling. Now college students have, in our Province at least, thoroughly established their reputations as teachers. I will not touch on the "Professions," as they presuppose a college education. Certainly I will admit that in one line of life "Crank's" arguments

hold. A man, if put into a hole and told to dig, can do just as well without as with a college education; but in these days such work is being largely done by steam power, and man is rising above such pursuits.

In the second paragraph "Crank" disputes himself. He says a man might do as much between the ages 14 and 25 as during any other 11 years, and then proceeds to say that those years are the formative ones. Surely it is the height of folly to expect a man during the years he is forming both body and mind to do as much as during 11 years at a later period. Of course the time a man's mind takes during that period is the one he is likely to pursue the rest of his life, but may not the work he does during the summer vacation be his real life work? In all things many of the details of preparation have apparently no connection with the after results, and so I claim it may be with education. Education does not tend to make men lead unhappy lives. To keep in health man needs a certain amount of exercise, and I claim that in the pursuits of study he can take the necessary amount without injuring his studies. It is, I believe, an established fact that the educated classes live longer than the uneducated. Those who by manual labour toil for their bread, have, under the present state of affairs, to work harder than their bodies can endure, and in consequence many of their lives are shortened. Even if they do live to a good old age, their life has a great monotony, no time for recreation, but one continual toil from sunrise to sunset. Compare on the other hand the life of the student. He need work not more than ten hours a day at the outside limit, and thus he has six hours to refresh and restore himself. To seek for the strongest man in the unlettered laborer is, I think, a mistake on the part of "Crank." Students are not more miserable than the laborer as "Crank" would have us believe. I can speak from experience having tried both occupations.

What are the pleasures of the "Vulgar Herd"? Do not they, as well as the student sometimes pursue pleasures which are unattainable? "Crank" would have us think that they obtain all the pleasures they seek, and *only* the student fails in reaching that at which he aimed. It is the common lot of all mankind to be disappointed, and not that of students alone. Does the life of a true student lead him to abandon his reverence for morality and religion? No, decidedly it does not. Of course the student who frequents haunts of iniquity is as liable to become corrupted as any man, but not more. The average student is to my knowledge as moral and religious as the average man, and it is his own disgrace if he is not more so.

Granted a student is not the best fitted man in the world to undergo manual toil, "Crank" gains nothing from that argument. All men are not needed in the present age to do such work. Some are necessary for directing the work, and to my mind it is the strongest proof of the value of an education that the men who direct and control the leading movements of the present day are college-bred men, almost without exception. Despite "Crank's" appeal to the contrary, the true scholar is humble, and is the man best fitted for the noble position he so generally fills.

ANTI-CRANK.

The Editors of the Gazette.

ALLOW me a short space to call to the attention of the students the gross mismanagement and despicable neglect of the students reading room. I have frequently spoken to the editorial management of the GAZETTE *re* the matter, and always received in reply a murmur about magazine thieves. Now has it come to this, that a large portion of the students have to give up the reading of magazines, or go elsewhere, because Dalhousie is blighted with a few sneak thieves.

A thief is a thief no matter whether he attends college and keeps up a respectable appearance, or whether he stealthily glides around under cover of darkness. Let no one be protected because he may happen to be a legal aspirant, or anything else in the educational line. If the poor unfortunate that steals bread to satisfy his hunger has to languish behind prison bars, why should a person who adds hypocrisy to his thievish propensities be allowed to be a curse to his associates, although he may be tolerably well versed in Horace's Odes, and know Blackstone by heart.

Fellow students, this has gone far enough. Vigilant measures will have to be taken; the offender will have to be hounded and compelled to take his place amongst those of like nature. The reading room during the last two years has been rather a place for exhibiting ruffianism than for keeping oneself versed in current matters. Freshmen and Sophomores if you want to show your physical power get an engagement with the Duval Club, and leave the reading room free for those who will and can appreciate it as a place of culture.

A reading-room committee—why we have that in name. Who are they, and why do they not do their duty? How long is this state of indifference to continue? What measures can be taken to prevent this abuse of the room, as a place of quiet rest, and as a reading place? An active committee, of say twelve Arts men, three from each year, would change things materially. If they were empowered to interfere in the case of a noticeable state of unrest between, for instance, a Freshman and a Sophomore, and to forcibly eject them, the unseemly disturbance would soon stop. The stopping of the scimmages is a comparatively easy matter compared with the stopping the pilfering. What can be done to stop it? It can certainly be lessened if the committee would keep a sharp look out amongst the students, and make arrangements to have the room locked at 5.30 p.m., and not opened until 8.30 next morning.

The college magazines formerly were a source of revenue to the GAZETTE management; now no one will buy them on account of the uncertainty of getting them. The magazine thief has accomplished two things, (1) Depriving those that have leisure time of having an instructive reading spell, and (2) Lessening the revenues of the GAZETTE. The scimmages have made the place disorderly and lessened the average student's respect for it.

To bring this matter to the attention of the students is the object of this letter.

RED HOT.

College Notes.

A NUMBER of our students are down with "La Grippe."

PRESIDENT FORREST delivered an excellent lecture last week at the Medical College on the subject, "Character in the Medical Profession." His lecture was highly appreciated.

PROFESSOR FALCONER of Pine Hill gave an instructing lecture on the Prophet Jeremiah, on Sunday afternoon of the 28th ult. Rev. John McMillan, B. D., delivered the next lecture of the series on the afternoon of the 4th of February. The subject of his lecture was the "Book of Deuteronomy."

WE were surprised and filled with deep regret when a rumour reached us that Prof. Johnson had resigned. We trust that this may prove no more than a rumour, and that our college will not be called upon to bear the heavy loss of the services of one of her professors, who has so long proved true and faithful to all her interests.

AFTER the usual prayer meeting on Saturday evening, 20th ult., the College Y. M. C. A. held its annual business meeting for the election of officers for the next session. The following officers were elected:

President.....JOHN STIRLING.
 Vice-President.....R. MACODRUM.
 Rec. Secretary.....MELVILLE CUMMING.
 Treasurer.....W. W. MACNAIRN.
 Cor. Secretary.....A. H. FOSTER.

AT a meeting of the council of the Halifax Hockey League, held on Wednesday evening of the 24th ult., a schedule of the matches to be played between the clubs represented in the league was arranged as follows:

Week ending	Jan. 27th.	Crescents vs. Chebuctos.
"	Feb. 3rd.	Bankers vs. Dalhousie.
"	Feb. 3rd.	Dalhousie vs. Wanderers.
"	Feb. 10th.	Crescents vs. Bankers.
"	Feb. 10th.	Chebuctos vs. Wanderers.
"	Feb. 17th.	Crescents vs. Wanderers.
"	Feb. 17th.	Chebuctos vs. Dalhousie.
"	Feb. 24th.	Bankers vs. Wanderers.
"	Feb. 24th.	Crescents vs. Dalhousie.
"	Mar. 3rd	Chebuctos vs. Bankers.

We trust that the Dalhousie team may, in this series, put up as good a game as did the Dalhousie football team during the past season.

WE herewith publish a full list of students attending the University this winter, and would call upon the *Argosy* to do the same, and thus correct the wrong impression given by the "Star" Almanac. These figures are official and can be depended on: Arts.—Undergraduates, 115; General Students, 63. Graduate Students, 4. Law Students, 53. Medical Students, 35.

WE note the commencement of Gymnasium Classes under the instruction of Sergeant Kelley. These classes are conducted from 12 to 1 o'clock on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, and are quite largely attended. Gymnastics is a subject to which but very little attention is paid in this college, a circumstance regarded in different lights by different persons, but a moderate course of training cannot but be beneficial.

THE class of '94 held a meeting about two weeks ago to elect a valedictorian and to transact other business; the ballot resulted in the election of F. Yorston as valedictorian. This class held its annual meeting on Friday, the 26th ult., for the appointing of officers. The following were appointed:

President.....J. D. MACKAY.
 Vice-President.....R. J. GRANT.
 Secretary.....MISS E. HOBRECKER.
 Treasurer.....E. BREHAUT.

Executive Committee:—MISS B. HEBB, W. H. SMITH and F. S. SIMPSON.

MRS. DRUMMOND'S GIFT TO THE LIBRARY.—A FEW days ago Dr. Geo. R. Parker, the well-known lecturer on Imperial Federation, sent word to the Librarian that Mrs. Edward Drummond, Hyde Park, London, had sent the Library a valuable gift of books. Mrs. Drummond's generous gift consists of several volumes of the works of the eminent physician and scientist, Dr. Lionel S. Beale. The presentation includes Dr. Beale's standard work on the "Microscope"; two well-known volumes on "Protoplasm" and "Bioplasm"; three lectures separately bound, on "The Mystery of Life," "The Machinery of Life," "Life and Vital Action in Health and Disease," an interesting volume on "Our Morality and the Moral Question," and a treatise on "Slight Ailments, their Nature and Treatment."

Dr. Beale, like Spencer, Huxley and Tyndall, may be called a speculative scientist. The writer remembers hearing Joseph Cooke, in a public lecture, a few years ago, say that, in his opinion, Dr. Beale was the greatest of those biologists who seek to determine the bearing of the many discoveries of Biology on such problems as Life's Origin, Its Destiny and other problems of a speculative, scientific character.

ON Friday, February 2nd, an event, which is to be noted for its originality, as well as for its merits, took place. We refer to a class meeting held by the class of '95, at which an entertain-

ment was given by a committee appointed for that purpose at the last class meeting. Feeling, that under the system of an elective course, the students, who have known each other so well during the first two years, become strangers during the final years, this class resolved to take some measures to prevent such a result occurring. This is the first of a series of such meetings which are to be held every month during the session and which should prove a success. Nothing can be better than to meet together in this way and spend a social evening, and we trust the day is not far distant when all the classes will have similar meetings. A program, consisting of an opening chorus, "We're all Dalhousians," followed by choruses, solos, recitations and original papers, was rendered and caused an hour and a half to pass most pleasantly. At the close a vote of thanks was tendered the committee for the able way in which they performed their part of the work, and all went home hoping that, at the end of another month, boarding house monotony and solitary "plugging" by midnight oil would again be broken in the same pleasant way.

Exchanges.

THE *O. A. C. Review* in its *Exchange* column, seems very much given to moralizing and "puffing" the merits of its own institution. That is very well, but we may say that it is not our model at all.

Varsity unlike its more humble brethren is keeping its Christmas dress on on ordinary days. We are not sure, but think that the *Varsity* is wrong in its assertion of being the first to call the fair sex to its staff. Give dates please and we will do the same, and then the question will be settled.

Trinity University Review contains an account of John Hopkins University. This interests us very much, as numbers of our students have taken courses there and more of us hope to. In addition, two, at least, of our Professors past and present have their Dr's. degree from that institution. "A German University" contains among other things an account of a duelling club at Berlin among the students. One of the German students asked the writer of the article if he did not think that "duelling was more interesting and far less dangerous than our boxing!" He should have put foot-ball in place of boxing, and the answer must have been, "most assuredly I do."

The University Monthly contains a short review of the life of Mr. Ruskin, just issued. Here is a notice published in the same paper, which some of our standard loafers would do well to imitate. "Dr. Pursey whose life has just been published, and who was for so many years Professor of Hebrew at Oxford,

when he began to learn Arabic, used to spend sixteen hours a day at his work." Oh! ye who think because you study, it may be two hours a day, you are students and are going by your hard and thorough work to set the world on fire, read the above and ponder it over. If the college work is worth doing at all, it is certainly worth doing well. "De Omnibus Rebus" is, we are glad to say, far above its usual standard and approaches nearly what that column should be.

McGill Fortnightly contains a long letter advocating a club to be called "The McGill University Club." This prospectus contains very lofty theories, but the main one seems to be to furnish meals to the students at a moderate price, and with such object in view it is to be highly commended. Such an institution would be a great boon to Dalhousie students, and we hope the day is not far distant when either faculty or students will take the matter in hand. We are now compelled to seek boarding houses, which would in that case be merely looking for lodgings, much easier to procure. The *Fortnightly* also contains some "poetry," one piece of which, "My First-Class Stand," does very well as a humorous piece. We note this which "touches" us too. It is from *Science Jottings*. "It was with a sad heart that he wrote at the end of his paper, 'I am rattled and consequently plucked.' The examiner's heart was touched, but he plucked him just the same."

Harper's for February has scarcely its usual amount of entertaining and profitable reading matter. "A Masterpiece of Diplomacy" a farce, from the facile pen of W. D. Howells, can be read through once with a little perseverance and patience. "In Tenebras" contains as a side feature a very melodramatic account of a tipler's gradual descent into the abyss of moral degradation. The article which pleased us most is entitled, "The Man that draws the Handcart." It gives the adventurous story of the life of George Northrup, who was one of those intrepid and venturesome pioneers that planted civilization in what is known as Dakota. The title that the article bears was the name by which Northrup was known to the Indians. In 1860 he set out alone with a handcart full of necessaries, intending to penetrate far into the territory of the savage Sioux. After travelling for thirty-six days "without seeing human face or hearing any voice but his own," he one night while asleep met with the misfortune of losing his handcart and its contents. He was thus obliged to make for the nearest trading post, which he, famished and faint, succeeded in reaching. Northrup was only a lad of twenty when he accomplished this perilous and memorable trip. He was comparatively well educated, and enjoyed reading history by the light of his campfire. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Northern army and was killed in 1864, when only 27 years of age. In the "Editor's

Drawer" which is generally the most readable part of the magazine, Will Carleton has a poem called, "Four Dogs." There is a lot of humour and pathos in Carleton's best work, and, unfortunately, in his worst, bathos of the rankest sort. In "Four Dogs" the humorous and the pathetic are happily combined.

Niagra Index has two editorials which are well written indeed. "Optional Studies" and "A Neglected Practice" are the subjects. He says in regard to a fixed course during the college years:—"These being finished, and the foundation laid for more advanced knowledge, the student can then with profit exercise his choice, and turn his mind to the higher cultivation of a particular science for which he finds himself best adapted." "A Neglected Practice" thus very suitably closes, referring to the manner in which students neglect English composition. "The longer they allow themselves to neglect the practice of writing, the greater becomes their aversion for it. They thus lose much of the fruit of their early literary training, and their neglect must, later on, occasion many a sigh of regret." This cannot be said of the editors of a college paper like ours, who are compelled to write all the matter, and are then vituperated if the paper does not fit the tastes of the students, who pay the generous sum of \$1 a year to support the paper, and expect the editor to do his work for the honour contained therein. "Our Table" in the *Index* should certainly restrain its harsh talking. Nothing is gained by back-biting. Remember Dr. Johnson.

THE second number of the *Academy*, published by the students of Pictou's venerable and far-famed high school, has made its appearance. Our little contemporary has for us more than ordinary interest, as it was while serving our apprenticeship on it that we learnt to withstand the wiles of the Devil (Printer's). Its dress and typographical execution are a great improvement upon what they were in the good old days. At that time, which is now beginning to don the halo of remoteness, the *Academy* editor, in addition to his other arduous duties, was forced to interview the printer some six times a day and read him a lecture every time on the intrinsic nobleness of punctuality. We hope that our successors are not experiencing any difficulties of that sort. This number of the *Academy* is readable from start to finish. We quote the following from its editorial notes:—"Have you ever felt the thrill of the editorial chair? It is inspiring, magnetic! You sit down and write with a hundred pens, two hundred, a thousand, ten thousand. And this with all the authority of an oracle. Singular, nominative, I; that's the ordinary individual. Plural, nominative, we; that's the editor. Multiplied indefinitely, you see; that's why you can't get ahead of the editor.

O, wonderful seat! What great men thou dost make of very little material."

IN a very full account of the measures that are being taken for the relief of the unemployed in the various American Cities in the January number of the *Review of Reviews*, the writer says: "The situation, therefore, is not one which justifies pessimism, socialistic raving, foreboding, or anything else except prompt, sensible and well-planned efforts to prevent actual suffering and to assist in the readjustment of the times which are for the moment out of joint. With all the work that charitable societies and relief agencies must do, it will still remain true that by far the largest part of the task of preventing or alleviating distress must be performed in a hand-to-hand way by individuals. A vast deal of the most valuable kind of assistance can be rendered by judicious advice in helping the unemployed to make their slender resources go as far as possible. Medical and kindred forms of relief and advice can often be supplied without cost where it would be unwise and unfortunate to give money." The following writer thus expresses himself on the same subject: "The best work that the relief committee can do is that of an employment bureau in keeping lists of the unemployed, and thus co-operate with those who are willing to furnish work. All honest and self-respecting applicants would vastly prefer to earn their bread, even by the most menial service and those who are not willing to earn it in this way should be permitted to go hungry. Whatever relief is furnished by the municipality should also take the form of wages for work. It is difficult to see that paying for work out of the public treasury is any more socialistic than supporting them gratuitously from the same source." But the most interesting article in the present number of the *Review*, at least to us is, "Lord and Lady Aberdeen." The writer, Mr. Stead, gives us a sketch of Lord Aberdeen's antecedents and former career and thus closes: "There is a fine spirit of brotherliness running through the whole establishment at Rideau Hall and the genial glow of that household life will be felt far and wide in the New World. It is impossible for me to express more strongly my conviction as to the good results which are likely to follow from this Governor-Generalship." Read the article carefully and become better acquainted with our new head. The writer's name is a sufficient guarantee of its quality.

OTHER Exchanges are *Young Men's Era*, *Acadia Athenæum*, *Queen's University Journal*, *The Merchistonian*, *The Presbyterian College Journal*, (Montreal), *The Hartford Seminary Record*, *The Manitoba College Journal*, *The Harbord Review*, *The Iustonian*, *The Sunbeam*, *McGill Fortnightly*, and *Varsity* (Christmas Number).

FEBRUARY numbers of *Outing* and *Review of Reviews* came too late for notice.

MANCHESTER, Robertson & Allison, St. John, have our thanks for a very pretty calendar.

Dallusiensia.

PROF. OF PHILOSOPHY : " I have known students who thought exercise wasn't necessary, the more they took of it the less time they had for supper." We presume he referred to the present freshman class.

THE relieved sufferers desire, thro' this column, to tender their most unmitigated thanks to the ladies who so kindly presented them with bread and molasses "ad libitum" during the week. "FOR" the "REST" of the session they, the sufferers, think they can survive without any extraneous aid.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

(With Apologies to the Author of "Three Black Crows.")

TWO honest students meeting at the Rink
One of a startling story quick did think,
"Hark ye," said he, 'tis an odd story this
About the Sophs!" "I don't what it is,"
Replied his friend. "No! I'm surprised at that
At C-lt-n street it is the common chat.
But you shall hear—an odd affair, indeed,
And that it happened we are all agreed.
Douglas and Peanuts very late one night,
(Early one morning would be nearer right,)
Returning from a fellow-student's spree
Met Kenneth Grant, whose first name starts with D.;
Who them persuaded back with him to tote,
To help him play a trick on harmless Jote.
Now all was quiet when they reached the house,
And they proceeded sleeping Jote to rouse.
They seized their victim—pulled him out of bed;
Jumped on his back and pounded well his head;
But soon they saw that in their reckless hurry
They actually had scragged Professor M-rr-y."
"Impossible!" "Nay, but its really true:
I have it from good hands and so may you"
"From whose, I pray?" So having named the man,
Sraight to enquire, his curious comrade ran.

"S-dgw-k, is this a fact about the Sophs.
Scragging the youngest of our rev'rend Profs?"
"Yes sir, 'tis true, they hauled him out of bed
But I don't think they thumped him on the head.
But if you want the truth quite free from dross
You can't do better than refer to Ross."

"'Tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true,"
Said little Ross, "but here I caution you—
His tonnage more than they expected was."
"Look ye!" said number one, "this won't go down,
First you had scragged him well from toe to crown,
Then you had rudely hauled him out of bed,
But had abstained from pummeling his head.
And now you say had his weight been less
You would have surely scragged him; but I guess,
If only truth were told, you would be all
Proved nothing less than bragging liars tall."

SPRING POET.
(One of the deceived.)

PROF: (to student)—"We shall have full dress rehearsal next week."
And—; at this point the house is filled with the screams of a baby.
STUDENT—There is a rehearsal going on up-stairs.
PROF.—Yes, but that is an undress rehearsal.

"PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS."

I.

IT was "post choream" A, a youth of sterling virtues, had paid decided attentions to Miss B, and had finally engaged to go home with her. Now C., a young man inclined to MA(c)KEHAY while the sun shines, grew envious at A's success and remonstrated thus: "Say, A, you can't go home with Miss B. It's been my custom for a long time to see her home; in fact, we came to an understanding long ago, see?" A, thinking that discretion was the better part of valor, put on his coat and fled.

II.

A LONG dignified student was explaining to a fair one the characteristics of Freshmen, "you know," he said, "you can always tell a freshman by his lack of color, apologetic moustache, and general desire to attract notice." Then was a moment's silence. Then the Fair One looked up, "Are you a freshman, Mr S.?"

A BAD GIVE AWAY.

TWO lady Sophs on their way from college, saw a number of students, among whom were some Pine Hillites, wending their way in a body towards town. The following conversation then ensued:

1ST LADY SOPH.—"I wonder where all the boys are going?"

2ND LADY SOPH.—"To Dick Shephard's most likely."

1ST LADY SOPH.—"Oh! that can't be, for there are some Pine Hillites among them."

2ND LADY SOPH.—"That makes no difference, the Pine Hillites are just as bad, if not worse, than the other students. I would not trust them."
"Wherein lay the difference?"

Personals.

J. H. HATTIE is preaching at Rockville, Yarmouth Co.

H. G. GRATZ is studying theology at Princeton.

J. J. DOYLE, Sophomore of '92-'93, is studying medicine at McGill.

A. MARTIN, graduate in Arts of '93, is taking a post-graduate year at Cornell.

A. G. KENNEDY, Freshman of '92-'93, is now teaching at Great Village. Favorable reports of his teaching there have come to us.

NEWMAN MACDONALD, who studied two years at this University, is now taking a course in Civil Engineering at McGill.

J. A. MACINTOSH, graduate of '92, who has been at one time a GAZETTE Editor, is now studying Theology at Union Seminary, New York.

M. S. MACKAY of '92, who completed two years in the study of theology at Pine Hill considered it well to take his third year abroad. He is now studying at Aburn Seminary, New York.

HOMER PUTNAM, B. A., '89, wished to begin the year well. We learn that he has been united in the bonds of matrimony. The GAZETTE tenders to him and his bride its hearty congratulations.

REV. F. J. COFFIN, graduate of '86, who has been labouring with much success as missionary in Trinidad for the past few years is now home on a vacation. He has spent some weeks in this city, and is to return to Trinidad next week.

A. R. HILL, who graduated in '91 with First Rank Honours in Philosophy, is now studying in Germany. He still studies Philosophy, and is also making himself familiar with the German language. Hill has sustained the reputation of his Alma Mater while at Cornell and we have no doubt but he will do so in the German Colleges.

THE Financial Editor would like to hear from more of our subscribers. Kindly do not forget that we need your subscription. There are a number from whom we have not heard for two or three years. We hope that all our subscribers will remember to send their subscriptions before our next issue.

New Books.

POPULAR SCIENCE. Edited and Annotated by Jules Luquiens, Ph. D. Ginn & Company, Boston, U. S. A., 1893. pp. 250.

This book consists of several selections from such French writers as Levy, Reclus, Ducamp, and others. It is not claimed to be a scientific reader, strictly speaking, but simply to provide material suitable for imparting the habit of careful reading and in a measure the vocabulary of scientific literature. The articles are interesting and instructive; all difficult and obscure passages are carefully explained, and on the whole it is a book which we would heartily recommend.

FITT PRESS SERIES. PLATOS' PROTAGORAS. Edited by J. Adam, M. A. and A. M. Adam. Cambridge University Press, 1893. pp. 213.

The Apology, Crito, and Euthyphro edited by Mr. Adam, have already established themselves as works of sound scholarship, and there is no doubt but that the Protagoras will be received in the same manner. It is intended for High School and University students. The introduction is short but contains everything necessary for an understanding of the dialogue from a literary point of view. Short abstracts are given at the head of each chapter. The notes are full, giving information in regard to Greek customs and names as well as mere points of grammar. The edition is made complete by two careful appendices, one on Simonedes' poem, which is discussed in the course of the dialogue, the other on the life and works of Protagoras.

FITT PRESS SERIES. PLAUTUS EPIDICUS. Edited by J. H. Gray, M. A. Cambridge University Press, 1893. pp. 93.

This little book is suited to the requirements of students beginning Plautus, both from the excellent manner in which the editor has done his work and because it is one of the shortest and easiest of Plautus' plays. In the introduction, the section dealing with the points of contrast between Greek and Roman Comedy, deserves special mention. The notes are full and printed at the bottom of the page, an arrangement of great convenience to the student if he has the self-command not to consult them before making a fair trial of the text.

FITT PRESS SERIES. PLAUTUS STICHUS. Edited by C. A. M. Fenuell, Litt. D. Cambridge University Press, 1893. pp. 55.

This play is carefully edited, in much the same style as the Epidicus. The introduction is short and almost entirely occupied with remarks on Prosody. In the notes, the puns and double-entendres of Plantus are explained in spirited style.

Law Department.

IN another week the halls of the Law School will be deserted, the library closed, and the students scattered to their various scenes of office work. The exam. Juggernaut will have passed over its struggling mass of victims, and the work of classifying the wounded devotees of Lex will have been begun by the powers that be. And now, while the results of a year's hard battle are trembling in the balance and glory or dishonour is the triumph or failure to be achieved or suffered, let us look for a moment in retrospect at the months that have so quickly flown.

At the beginning of the session the prospects for the school were bright, and now at the close we can proudly say those appearances were not deceitful. The Freshman influx was more than usually large and contains the usual class of material found in such cases; as good fellows we can recommend them, and as students we leave the exams. to tell the tale.

The second year class has met the increased work of this session with unflinching integrity and, if we may judge by appearances, the honour of Dalhousie is one of the thoughts which govern their actions.

The third year graduating class is few in numbers but an important class, nevertheless, with not a laggard in the race. And as they say farewell to the walls of their *Alma Mater* and to their fellows, from every heart "God Speed" is echoed in return.

The lectures of the course have been very regular, and only on a few occasions have the lecturers allowed business to draw them from their Law School duties. In the absence of the Professor of Contracts and Equity the substituted lectures by the prominent city barristers, Mr. J. T. Ross and Mr. Silver were much appreciated, and the fact of such substitution proves the interest of the faculty and professors individually, and the regard in which the institution is held by the members of the bar. The newly appointed lecturers on Torts and Real Property have proved themselves all that can be desired and we can boast of a course of lectures in those subjects unsurpassed by any in Canada. The latest addition, and perhaps the greatest step for

the advancement of the institution during the year is the providing of a course of lectures in Procedure. Mr. McInnes, the popular barrister of the firm of Drysdale & McInnes, is conducting this course, and our only regret is that it was not established earlier in the session. This course will be of great advantage to Nova Scotia students; and, we are inclined to think, of greater advantage to students from a province having no Judicature Act, for it will enable them to read the latest English reports and reports from courts under judicature rules with an intelligence which can be acquired in no other manner than a conversance with these rules which their own system does not recognize. Before the establishment of this course it was contended by some that it would confine the school more exclusively to Nova Scotia students. We do not think so, but are convinced that more than ever is Dalhousie Law School a school of the law, founded on English principles and adapted to the needs of practitioners wherever those principles are recognized.

In Moot Court the work of the term was most interesting, and the rule for compulsory attendance added much to make it so.

In Mock Parliament the debates were also for the most part very interesting and instructive. The students generally took a lively interest and a freedom of speech and throwing off of reserve was apparent to a degree unprecedented in former years. The timid student and the student who lacks confidence in himself are the ones most to be benefited by these meetings and are the persons to be drawn on and encouraged. To the element who regard the Mock Parliament room as nothing but a place of amusement, or an opportunity for showing their *unlimited* cleverness we would give a kindly reference to the kindergarten and hope that in future sessions they may be kept in their place.

Our Library and Librarians deserve a passing note of praise, and to future librarians we give one little word of advice, "try to be obliging, you will lose nothing by it." In this connection it might also be in order to again call the attention of the governors to an article in a recent GAZETTE calling for a new supply of text-books, (late editions,) for the use of students.

We are aware that funds are low on account of outlays accruing from the improvements already made; but with the permission of the Dean, we would beg to suggest that it is quite

possible, by a little solicitation on his part, to raise many times the amount required. This kind of work may not be to his taste, (we are sure it would not be to ours,) but the *real need* of a public institution is or should be above mere sentiment, and if the example set by our President last year could be followed in our behalf we have no fear of the result, especially under the solicitations of a man so universally respected as our worthy Dean.

To our little St. John sister we would extend our congratulations on her progress and prospects. Our prediction that there was room for "two such institutions in the provinces" seems to be true, and we would extend our hand encouragingly and say "come along, little girl, we hope to see you an *Alma Mater* at no far distant date."

And now to the Law Department of old Dalhousie we extend congratulations on its prosperity, and in the words of the Yankee who proposed a toast to Her Majesty the Queen, we would say, "God save her, and long may she wave."

THERE is something to be admired in the man who is a real, inveterate, out and out plugger; not such pluggers as we all are now just before exams., but the old, original, and only genuine plugger. We mean the plugger who begins solid work on the first day of the term; who works eighteen hours a day and half time on Sundays till the term is over; who plods and plugs early and late and falls asleep over his books, waking up only to apply himself with renewed vigor; who is seldom seen on the street and when out is hurrying at a break-neck pace as though ever hastening to catch a train; whose knit eyebrows and vacant gaze betray an anxiety dreadful to contemplate; who talks, thinks and dreams of naught but exams., while his pallid countenance, sunken eye and faltering step furnish abundant evidence of early decay. This is a faint outline of the much despised plugger. Few people see any virtue in him and his class-mates regard him as a crank. Sometimes, at the earnest solicitations of his friends, he ventures to the football field, but leaves as soon as the first half is played to read over his notes on crimes. Yet, strange to say, this is the happiest man of his year.

There is a bright side to the plugger's career, while the other boys are on the campus throwing their caps in the air and shouting their "u-pie-dee" he is revelling among the mazes of *contingent remainders* and *shifting uses*.

To the Mock Parliament he is an utter stranger. He knows nothing of the joys of debate, where the mind is trained and the wit sharpened in intellectual contest; nor aught

"Of the stern joy that warriors feel
In foemen worthy of their steel."

Instead of this our friend, the plugger, has had the extreme satisfaction of memorizing a chapter of "McLaughlin on Navigation."

He frankly admits that he is under the impression that there may be a possibility of happiness existing under circumstances other than plugging, but says he fails to see it.

Now that exams. are drawing near imagine the pleasure he has in getting in some of his fine work. Think of the ethereal blissfulness that encompasses this individual as he sits down at 10.15 to commit to memory thirty pages of Snell's Equity besides getting up nine lectures on Bills and Torts; and where in all the universe could there be found a more pleasant pastime than perusing "Leake," or "Addison on Torts?" These are some of the joys of the plugger. Let not the sporting student think that fun alone belongs to him; it is a grave mistake. The only really happy men are pluggers. Friend, if you find a plugger 'grapple him to your heart with hoops of steel' and you will find he is nothing short of a bonanza, follow him closely and you will eventually find yourself on the topmost round of the ladder.

BEFORE another number of the GAZETTE is before you the Law Examination will be over and the Senior Class of '94 will say good-bye to Dalhousie. Some of the students probably will return in April to attend Convocation and receive their degrees and then separate for ever.

In the light of the above facts it may not be out of place to make a few observations on behalf of the graduating class, and first and most important of all I call the attention of our Professors and Examiners to the fact that waiting for an unreasonable time to hear the results of our examinations has a tendency to sever some of the ties that would bind us so firmly

to our *Alma Mater*. Perhaps the graduate feels more keenly than students of the junior classes, as so much depends on his success at this stage of his course.

Of the class immediately succeeding us we have all reason to feel proud that we are vacating our places to be filled by a class of students so well fitted to uphold the honor of our fair college.

The first year class are not so well known to us but they are large in numbers and we have no doubt they will develop into leading legal lights and fill places of honor and distinction in their own selected localities.

We do not want to trespass on the ground of those who will have an opportunity of saying good-bye in another capacity, but to all those we are leaving behind, fellow-students, instructors, associate-editors and friends with best wishes for you all we say, Farewell.

PROCEDURE.

At last, after many interviews with the Law Faculty, much negotiating, and the lapse of considerable time, the great difficulties which were thought to be in the way have been overcome, and regular lectures in Procedure are now an actual fact. The lectures this year are necessarily fragmentary and imperfect. The subject of Procedure is a difficult one, not only to the student, but to the experienced practitioner of to-day. When it was decided to have the lectures, the question of who is to be the lecturer next had to be grappled with, and the result has been that Mr. Hector McInnes has consented to lecture. We take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. McInnes, who only left the college as a graduate in 1889, upon his return as a lecturer in 1893, and we are glad that so large a measure of success has attended one of old Dalhousie's graduates.

As to the capabilities of the lecturer in this important branch of law, there can be no question, but it is simply impossible for any person, on the spur of the moment, to crowd into a few hastily prepared lectures more than a mere fraction of what a thorough systematic course extending over the full time would contain, and many important details have had to be passed over unnoticed, while only the most important parts of the subject have been dealt with at all. The lecturer has had to grapple with these difficulties, and lecturer and class have thus been under the greatest of disadvantages. Notwithstanding all this, the lectures so far has been so intelligible and helpful as to make perfectly clear many a dark spot in the Judicature Act, and reveal many little mistakes that might easily be made, and which would be fatal to both cause and client.

The trend of a student's mind is toward theory, and quite properly so, but of all the branches of law where there should be downright, practical work and almost mathematical exactness, this subject, we think, demands it most. To talk of theory in issuing a writ, entering an appearance, or issuing an execution is as nonsensical as to talk of the theory of handling a mud shovel. What is required is the ability to do the work with such exactness that it may not be set aside because of some petty omission or irregularity in the papers. We are glad, therefore, to know that the class in Procedure are to have practical work to do, as to be told how to do it, and the reasons why it should be done in that way, and we hope that this practical work may take the form of a Moot Court for Chambers practice, where there shall be attorney, client, and judge, and where loose and slovenly practice will be dealt with as in "real life." The lecturer has intimated that he will take this course next year and we hope it may materialize.

When we remember that it has been stated that other colleges had endeavoured to give a course of lectures in procedure, and had failed, that the subject could only be learned in an office, that lectures were next to useless, and that the students who were clamouring for these lectures, were asking for something that was impracticable, we are glad to be able to point to the lectures we have received as evidence that those who made these contentions are, like the rest of mankind, subject to human frailty. The wonder is that this very important branch has been so long deprived of a place in the Calendar.

The students are heartily interested in this subject, but with examinations close at hand they have not felt able to devote the time to Procedure which it deserves, and which it would have had had the lectures commenced the first of the term, and if there is any lack of enthusiasm in the Procedure class, this is the cause.

We have great hopes in regard to Procedure for the next session, after the lecturer has had the summer to arrange the class-work, and we trust that next winter will be a profitable one in this branch, so profitable that the class will be able to pass an examination so searching and thorough that the Bar Society will be pleased to accept it as final. AGITATOR.

LEGAL FORM.

FOR the instruction of the first year class we give below the usual form of agreement between two parties.

Memorandum of agreement made and entered into this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. Between Fresh Freshman of Dalhousie, in the County of Halifax

and Province of Nova Scotia, hereinafter called the party of the first part, of the one part; and "The Girl I left behind me," of "Home, Sweet Home," in the County of Nativity and Province aforesaid, hereinafter called the party of the second part.

Now this indenture witnesseth, that the party of the first part, for himself, his heirs, administrators and assigns, for and in consideration of the below-mentioned agreement of the second part, covenants and agrees with the party of the second part for herself, her heirs, administrators and assigns, that he, the said party of the first part, will forthwith, immediately and without delay, cut, shave, slice, carve, reap, mow or otherwise remove from his upper lip any hair or hairs, wool, fur, down, feathers, or matter whatsoever, growing, or being about to grow, or situated or located upon or appendant to the said lip as aforesaid.

And the said party of the first part furthermore agrees on the consideration aforesaid, for himself, his heirs, administrators and assigns, that he, the said party of the first part, his heirs, administrators and assigns as aforesaid, will not molest, tease, annoy, tickle, or otherwise disturb the said party of the second part, her heirs, administrators, or assigns, by wearing such hair or hairs, wool, fur, down, feathers or matter whatsoever on the lip or lips of him or them, the said party of the first part, his heirs, administrators or assigns as aforesaid.

And the said party of the second part, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, in consideration of the agreements by the party of the first part hereinbefore mentioned, covenants and agrees with the said party of the first part, for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, that she the said party of the second part, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, will at once stop, discontinue break off, or otherwise end any eating, masticating, swallowing, or otherwise partaking or attempting to partake of any garlicks, cloves, leeks, onions or other vegetable substance whatsoever of a similar nature.

And the said party of the second part, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, furthermore covenants with the said party of the first part, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, as aforesaid, that she the said party of the second part, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, will not sing, shout, warble, hum, or otherwise vocalize that combination of sounds known as "Daisy Bell." And furthermore that she or they will not *execute* said combination on any piano, organ, guitar, violin, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltry, dulcimer, or any instrument of torture whatsoever.

And it is furthermore mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto aforesaid that any difference, disagreement or dispute between the aforesaid parties hereto, concerning any matter hereinbefore covenanted or agreed upon, shall be mutually referred to an arbitrator to be mutually agreed upon.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereto affixed their hands and seals on the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of } His + mark.
Its + mark. } Her + mark.

Medical Department.

AMONG the Arts editorials of the current issue is one which demands passing notice from us. Exception has been taken to a medical editorial appearing in the last number of the GAZETTE. As the Arts man appears dubious as to whether the offensive "hirsute" emanated from the pen of the Medical editor, we would first remove any doubts from his mind on that score, by assuring him that it certainly did, and moreover that we accept entire responsibility for it. We deeply regret, however, that the editorial in question, to a certain extent, mis-carried. It was our intention to make no reflection whatsoever upon any member of the editorial staff, nor upon the management of the GAZETTE. The columns of this journal are not the place to air any grievance, fancied or real, which we have upon this subject. Consequently, it is only fair for us to state that the example of "wild and woolly independence" was aimed *solely* at certain individuals in *no way connected with the editorial staff*. The Arts editor feels called upon to apologize to his readers for the appearance of the "serio-comic" effusion from the medical editor; we, however, see the necessity for no such apology. If individuals not connected with the staff will place their construction upon Medical Briefs, they should be willing to accept the consequences. We deeply regret, however, that we were not sufficiently specific, since the impression may get abroad that the different departments of the GAZETTE are not in harmony, a supposition which has not the slightest foundation in fact. We cannot, however, refrain from thanking the Arts editor for his information relative to the management of the paper, and for his assurance that the GAZETTE is an Arts and Law journal with a Medical attachment.

A DEEP gloom has been cast upon the senior students of the college, and it becomes our sad duty to chronicle the departure of one who but a short time ago was one of the most popular students in our midst. We refer to the late Dr. Grierson. During his course at the Halifax Medical College his noble manhood and genial disposition won for him the highest regard and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. Last year Dr. Grierson completed his medical studies in the United

States, and graduating with honors, entered upon the practice of his profession in Lowell, Mass. But upon the very threshold of a promising and useful career, he has, by one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence, been called away to that land where sickness and death are unknown. To the grief stricken relatives, the GAZETTE, on behalf of the students of '90-'92, extend the deepest sympathy in this dark hour of their bereavement.

Students of the Halifax Medical College:—

HAVING been asked to write an article for the GAZETTE, the mind naturally turns towards those who will read, and wonders what will interest.

Some of you have just begun your college course and have the four years of training still before you, to improve or do the opposite—others are about to be ushered on the stage of life to practice your chosen profession and battle with its drawbacks. As imagination sees you making "night solitary" and making day practical, in your endeavors to devolve latent talent, wonderment asks, "What is the object in view?" Is it not that your future may be a brilliant success,—that fame may attend your pathway,—and that from the mighty mass who are striving for the goal, you may appear as one of the figure-heads? The question comes: "Who will be successful?" It is not an easy question to answer, since a student may be far above the average in class work, while at the same time his practical work may fall short, and *vice versa*.

What is needed seems to be the balancing of the two—thought and study combined with practice, also a knowledge of human nature; for physicians find in their patients not only disease to battle with, but those mysterious phases of human nature, often warped by the ravages of the disease itself.

Imagination still travels and sees you settled in your own station with the cares relating to public health on your own shoulders.

When our watches are not doing good work we take them to someone who understands the workings of the machine, that he may rectify the wrong; so a man, finding something wrong with his own wonderful being, will take himself to you. He wishes to know—what the trouble is,—if there is a cure,—if you can reasonably try your skill,—and the duration of the disease? All of these questions you may not be able to answer.

What is the first duty? You answer "*Diagnosis*, of course." It is just here that so many mistakes are made, and a case cannot be successful if the foundation on which success is to rise proves false.

For instance, a patient has been treated for some time for Bright's Disease, true albumen was present, but when it was too late for surgery, the cause was found to be uterine cancer.

Often cases have already come under your own observation, say some slight abdominal disorder, which, if rightly diagnosed, might have been easily helped. Instead, the patient, not finding himself better, has gone from physician to physician, each often giving a different opinion; thus the poor patient is drugged and drugged until at last, in addition to other things, he finds his digestive organs impaired, while in the meantime the disease is making headway. The giant tree of the forest stretches its root deep into mother earth; from the main root spring many rootlets, but the mere destroying of one or more of these rootlets would have little power in compelling the giant to loosen its hold.

So in medicine, the main disease is capable of giving rise to many other disorders, and the only sensible thing to do is to strike boldly at the root, leaving minor complications to look after themselves. Of course the physician in the first of his career must make some mistakes, since "To err is human," but we can remember our mistakes and profit by them. Science is advancing, and when we find ourselves in error it is not cowardly to own it, but only just and honest that we accept the better truth.

One cannot be too accurate even in the minutest things; one careless act may ruin the reputation. The power of diagnosing and reaching a correct conclusion does not, in itself, bring success, but it means a great deal, and it is only a thorough and careful examination that will give a correct conclusion. It will take time and valuable time too, but it will pay. Having done your very best in diagnosis, what next?

Lay out the plan of treatment and carry it out faithfully; if the patient has put the case in your hands, his wishes should not interfere with what you know to be right. Better not attempt the case if you cannot do it thoroughly.

If the disease be incurable it is your duty to tell him, the length of his life may determine his future plans. Again, have you not the necessary skill to help your patient and is there another who may have? The least you can do is to point the patient to that opening. It would be a wise plan and your honesty would be respected.

One point more, we have two years in our college course for the study of anatomy. Disagreeable as may be the dissecting room it give us an opportunity for practical study, in which we see the structure of the human machine. Anatomy is a life-long study and we cannot put too much time upon it, since it is one of the foundation stones. I take my book, it tells me that in certain renal diseases pain is felt under the scapula, how much better if my remembrance of anatomy would explain the pain being felt there.

More might be said but space will not permit and I will not weary you since these thoughts have probably flitted through your minds long ere this.

With a wish that the ventures which you have sent out on the sea of life may return well laden, I close.

MATTIE W. BROWN.

THE INFECTIOUSNESS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

It is best, perhaps, to speak of the infectiousness of tuberculosis, and for the present to leave the question of contagion aside. The terms "infection" and "contagion" are, indeed, interchangeable; but the first expresses a remote, the latter an immediate contingency. Besides, the first is the most usual way in which the disease is transmitted. It is true there are instances of its direct transmission by contact, but then these are, for the most part, affections of exterior parts, of the joints, skin, eyes, etc. With such cases we are not in this paper particularly concerned, yet they should be remembered as showing tuberculosis in an important and significant light.

Of the infectiousness of tuberculosis of the lungs, a disease, as DR. CORNET well observes, that maintains no strongly-marked definite type, but shows variations within wide limits, there is now no longer any reasonable doubt. It is perhaps true that pulmonary tuberculosis is not so intensely infectious as is smallpox, or diphtheria, or scarlet fever. We might say, with a not too violent perversion of a classic metaphor, that it is *parasitically* infectious—that is, it flourishes most in the company of other diseases (and under these conditions really assumes the severity of an infectious disease), and on a soil specially prepared for it. It is at this point that hereditary predisposition becomes so mysteriously and characteristically important. And as to the first part of our proposition, namely, that tuberculosis of the lungs requires the alliance of other diseases, or, to speak more accurately, other morbid germs, to make its contagion effective, we must cite a profound and suggestive paper by DR. CORNET, which he entitles "Mischinfektion," wherein he shows that the numerous family of the saprophytes are the active allies of the tubercle-bacillus and that their ravages lead to those rapidly fatal cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, to the formation of cavities, etc. Another excellent authority, DR. BENNET, while he admits the infectiousness of tuberculosis, denies that it is infectious except in "fire-breathed" air, a useful phrase, of much descriptive truth, which may be left to explain itself.

At this point we cannot do better than examine critically some of the typical cases of infection. A and B live together—man and wife. A becomes tuberculous; B nurses him. Several months pass by and A dies. Proximately B too dies of tuberculosis. In this case the presumption of infection or contagion is justly held to be very strong, and although there is here no *direct* proof of the transmission of tuberculosis, yet we are justified in believing that the disease has really been communicated by A to B, for B's conditions, as we shall endeavor to show, were just those under which this kind of contagion becomes effective. An even better instance is the following, to be found in the appendix of MR. G. A. HERON'S book on the

Communicability of Consumption. "OGSTEN records the case of a healthy family of ten persons without hereditary taint. A son contracted consumption abroad and returned home to be nursed. His two sisters nursed him, while a brother shared his room and bed. These three and the patient all died of consumption. The parents and the four surviving sons remained healthy."¹ We look upon this case as particularly strong in favor of the infection theory. It is scarcely possible not to believe that the brother and sisters were helped to their malady, if not actually infected, by the patient. Here, as in all other examples, there are these characteristics to be noted: First, that the infection exists amid conditions that augment its virulence. Thus we see that an atmosphere which contains the bacillus and the saprophytes together—an atmosphere, as DR. BENNET excellently terms it, of *pre-breathed* air, pre-breathed by tuberculous persons, of course—is the one that carries with it the most effective contagion. Secondly, there is commonly some very close relation between the carrier and the recipient of the poison, between the person that infects and the one that is infected—a relation like that of husband and wife, patient and nurse—of such a kind that the healthy person is kept in constant attendance on the other, so that there must be frequent imbibitions of the poison, continual inoculations, so to speak, which at last have their effect. In sober truth, it is this constancy and closeness of relation, this uniformity in the condition, this unvarying danger, that forms a set of conditions from which it is difficult to escape with impunity.

That such are the conditions in which the tuberculous infection is paramount may be sufficiently seen from the first typical case that we quoted. It is profoundly significant, too, that pulmonary tuberculosis is more often communicated by the husband to the wife than by the wife to the husband. In Mr. HERON'S appendix we find fifteen of such cases described, and in thirteen the infection came from the husband and in two from the wife. The reason must be that the wife, having, as a rule, no occupation abroad, is more constantly in the sick room, in the midst of the infection, let us say, whereas the husband has his business and his avocations to call him away. In support of these views, we may be pardoned if we cite another typical instance of infection, an instance hardly susceptible of two explanations, as most cases unfortunately are: "A healthy young military officer, without hereditary taint, whose wife was in the last stage of consumption, took her with him on a sea-voyage lasting four months. On account of bad weather they were confined very much to their cabin, which was small and badly ventilated. On their arrival, in London the wife died, and the husband showed the first signs of consumption." It is scarcely possible to find any better instance to illustrate the conditions of a true case of infection.

¹ British Medical Journal, 1884, vol. ii.

One notion of an infectious disease is that of a contagion which spreads rapidly at a rate above the mean, and never changes its epidemic form. By an epidemic disease we understand one that always resides in the community. In this sense pulmonary tuberculosis is undoubtedly an epidemic disease. But it never, or seldom, spreads at a rate above the mean. M. ARTHAUD,¹ indeed, has described four instances in which it has apparently assumed the severity and gravity of virulent contagion. His best example is to the following purpose: "A merchant of Paris asked me to attend his phthisical son. On inquiry I found that this lad, aged seven years, was in the habit of playing in his father's counting-house, where there was a tuberculous employe who expectorated profusely on the floor. After the son I subsequently attended the father, and then the grandfather. Of this family the mother alone, who never appeared at the counting-house, remained healthy." There was we doubt not, a close connection between the cases M. ARTHAUD observed, a connection which points to a real danger, and which assuredly demonstrates that regular measures of prophylaxis should be enforced in any community or domicile which becomes evidently the seat of contagion. In addition to such evidence, the frequency of pulmonary tuberculosis among the Catholic Nursing Orders of Prussia has always been regarded as an instance of true infection, and one worthy of the gravest attention. For the convent-life of the nurses, its uniformity, its isolation, together with the fact that none is admitted but the robust, and that sixty-three per cent. die of pulmonary tuberculosis, form a set of conditions that, as we have endeavored to show, we hope not fancifully but on good evidence, change this disease when it exists—it might be only in a latent condition—into an infectious form.

There are, however, cases in which the foregoing conditions are not evident, and only the possibility of acquiring the disease apparently remains. Such a case is the following: A, in whom no hereditary taint was discovered, died at the age of fifty-eight, of tuberculosis of the lungs, after an illness of four years. His father, mother, and only sister died (but not of tuberculosis), aged respectively eighty-seven, seventy-one, and seventy-seven years. RIFFEL², who quotes this case, had unexampled opportunities to study A's antecedents back through two hundred years. He asserts that he could not have been infected at home, or in any intercourse without, for the patient in question led a perfectly uniform life in his native village, and never stirred from thence. In what sense, then, can this be called a case of infection, or is there any infection here? MR. HERON, a radical thinker on this subject, attributes such cases to some hereditary tendency toward tuberculous disease. He cites a case,³ of a

¹ Annales de la Poliologie de Paris, 1892, p. 49.

² Mittheilungen über die Erbliehkeit und Infektiosität der Schwindsucht, Braunschweig, 1892, pag. 166.

³ Evidences of the Communicability of Consumption, p. 112.

family of eight persons, of which seven died of pulmonary tuberculosis, but these seven people were so far removed from each other that there could not possibly have been any connection between these cases, as there would have been if infection were the cause.

It will thus be seen that our conceptions of the infectiousness or the contagiousness of a given disease will depend upon our interpretation of these words, and upon this subject we might have more to say at another time. —*Medical News.*

DR. GEORGE T. GRIERSON,

A popular and rising young physician, died at the residence of his brother, Wm. B. Grierson, Sunday morning, after a short illness of typhoid fever. His age was 25 years. Deceased was a native of Kentville, King's Co., N. S. He entered Dalhousie College, and was afterward a student at the College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. In June of last year he opened an office in the Odd Fellows' block in this city, and was steadily building up a large practice when death came. He leaves a father, mother, three brothers and three sisters. He was quite prominent in society circles, being a member of Kentford Council, Royal Arcanum of Nova Scotia, the Caledonian Club of this city, the Middlesex North Medical Association, and the Fellows Massachusetts Medical Association. He was also a member of the medical staff of the Lowell General Hospital. While his residence in this city has been brief, he has made many friends who will be shocked to hear of his death.—*Lowell Mail.*

MEDICAL BRIEFS.

DURING the course of his chemical research, the Janitor has discovered the highly explosive nature of *Hygiene*.

ONE of our astute diagnosticians recently advanced the theory that the apex beat was located to the right of the sternum.

A CAB recently called at the college to convey two Freshies to the Murphy Gold Cure Institute.

SURGICAL PROF. to Student: "Mr. S., why are varicose veins more apt to occur on the right than on the left leg?"

S. Because there is more blood in the right leg.

PROF. What!

F. Oh no, because there is more blood in the right auricle.

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