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"ORA ET LABORA."

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THE NEW SCIENCE FACULTY.

THE Science Course was organized in this College in 1878-9, as a department of the Faculty of Arts. Prof. J. J. Mackenzie was one of the prime movers in connection with it, and Prof. H. A. Bayne and Rev. D. Honeyman, D. D., (to mention only those who have passed away,) gave willing assistance in conducting the classes. In 1880-81 it became a distinct Faculty, and the number of students, though small, was increasing. But it soon met with a number of reverses,—first Prof. Bayne's removal to Kingston, next Dr. Honeyman's withdrawal from the staff, and finally Mr. Munro's gift of bursaries to the rival Faculty of Arts. The diminution in the staff made it impossible to maintain the course in its original form; either modification or suspension became necessary; and in 1883-4 suspension was decided upon. Before long, however, notwithstanding the attractiveness of the bursaries in the Arts Faculty, isolated students were found anxious to give more attention to scientific study than the Arts curriculum allowed. In 1886-7, therefore, the Faculty of Arts again undertook to conduct a Science Course. In 1889-90 the bursaries were

thrown open to students taking this course; and this year a Faculty of Science has again been formed.

The Science Courses above referred to were all pure science courses. They aimed at providing a means of training at once liberal and of such a character as to form a preparation for entering upon the study of scientific professions; but they did not include any distinctively professional studies. In this respect the courses offered by the new faculty are an advance upon the old ones. For, while the preparatory pure science courses are retained and extended, new courses distinctly professional in character have been added. Three circumstances have combined to render this possible at the present time. First, the annual payment of \$500 which the City of Halifax agreed to make as part of the price paid for the College's interest in the Grand Parade, the College undertook to expend for scientific purposes; and thus an assurance was given that, whatever shrinkage might occur in the College's endowments, the expenditure on science should not fall below a certain minimum. Secondly, the establishment and permanent endowment of the Victoria School of Art and Design rendered instruction in Drawing available, without which no such professional scientific school could be conducted. And thirdly, the success with which the Medical and Legal Faculties had appealed to the public spirit of the professions they represent, shewed that equal success might be expected in a similar appeal to the Engineering professions. That this expectation was well founded was proved by the readiness with which the Provincial Engineer, the Chief Inspector of Mines, Mr. Doane, since made City Engineer, and Mr. A. H. McKay, since appointed Superintendent of Education, agreed to give courses of lectures in departments with which they were specially conversant.

Many of the classes of the Arts Faculty were directly available for the purposes of the Faculty of Science, viz., the classes in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Mental Science, French, German, and English. The only change which has had to be made in any of these classes is in the conversion of the Senior Physics from a Pure Physics Class to one of Pure and Applied Physics. The subjects treated in that class will now be, in one year, Heat (including Heat Engines), and Electricity, (including Dynamo-

electric Machinery), and in the next, the Dynamics of rigid, elastic, solid, and fluid bodies. The treatment of these subjects will be no less liberal through its having been made practically useful in character; the laws of thermo-dynamics, for example, being better illustrated by a thorough study of heat engines than in any other way.

In addition to these classes, Professor Lawson has undertaken to conduct two in Mineralogy and Lithology, the work in the one consisting of a systematic study of minerals and rocks, illustrated by museum specimens, and the other being a laboratory class in assaying, or the analysis of minerals and ores. Prof. MacGregor has undertaken to conduct a class in Applied Mechanics, in which a course of instruction will be given, extending over two years, and including the subjects of the Mechanics of Machinery and the Theory of Structures. Mr. A. H. McKay has already opened his class in Zoology, the work of which includes a systematic study of the various forms of animal life, and a practical study of the comparative anatomy of typical animals by dissection. Dr. Murphy, the Provincial Engineer, has undertaken to lecture on the construction of roads and bridges, on railways, and on other departments of Civil Engineering; Mr. Doane, the City Engineer, on Surveying and Levelling; and Mr. Gilpin, the Government Inspector of Mines, on Geology as applied to Mining, and on the various operations of the Mining Engineer. We understand that the services of other leading engineers have also been secured to give courses of lectures on Hydraulic Engineering and on Machine Design. But the above are the only courses announced in the last Calendar.

Instruction in the important department of Drawing is secured first by recognizing the various classes of the Art School as qualifying for degrees, and secondly, by provision for instruction and practice in special forms of drawing, especially the application of graphical methods to the solution of engineering problems, in connection with the classes of Civil Engineering, Surveying, and Applied Mechanics. A drawing room will be provided in the College for this purpose.

In addition, the classes of Human Anatomy, Physiology and Histology of the Halifax Medical College are recognized as qualifying for degrees.

Thus the work of the new Faculty is at present presided over by seven of our own professors, six recognized extra-mural teachers, and four volunteer lecturers, in all, by seventeen instructors.

The degrees which will be conferred in the new Faculty are those of Bachelor of Science (B. Sc.), and Bachelor of Engineering (B. E.), the former at the end of a four years' course of study, the latter on Bachelors of Science, who have been engaged for two years in practical engineering work, and who submit to the Faculty original designs, estimates, &c., for some assigned constructive work in the department of engineering in which they have been engaged.

The courses of study for the degree of B. Sc. are constructed on a different plan from that of the B. A. courses, and consist for the most part of prescribed classes with few elective subjects, the reason being obviously that students who enter this Faculty desire to fit themselves for engaging in definite professional work. They are all, however, intended to combine a certain amount of liberal education with special professional training; and hence English Literature, French, and German are included in them all, both because of the practical value of a study of these subjects, and from the point of view of liberal culture. There are seven courses by which this degree may be obtained:—

The Mathematical Course is intended for students who aim at high teaching positions in mathematics and physics, and for those who wish to obtain a very thorough ground-work for subsequent study of engineering. Its back-bone consists of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics which are studied for four and three years respectively; and these subjects are supplemented on the one side by Mental Science and on the other by Experimental Science and Drawing. This course closely resembles the B. A. special course in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics. It differs from it mainly in giving the student the opportunity of preparing himself to read intelligently the immense French and German literature in this department of science, and of studying important applications of the main subjects of both.

The Experimental Science Course is intended for students who aim at high teaching positions in Chemistry or Experimental Physics or who intend to engage in chemical industries. The main subjects are chemistry and physics, which are studied throughout the whole course both systematically in lecture

classes and practically in the laboratory; and these subjects are supplemented by Mathematics on the one side and such subjects as Applied Physics and Mineralogy on the other. It differs from the similar course in the Arts Faculty mainly in the opportunity given for an extended study of the modern languages, and for a study of technical chemistry.

The Science Teachers' Course is intended to prepare teachers for conducting the science departments of our schools. Besides the literary studies referred to above, it includes two years of mathematical training, a thorough elementary study, both systematic and practical, of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Mineralogy, one year each in Mental Science and Physiology, and a three years' course in Drawing, including freehand, geometrical, and shaded drawing, modelling in clay, decorative design, and perspective. The course includes, therefore, the very subjects in which the science teachers of all our schools ought to be able to give efficient instruction.

The Medical Students' Course is intended to prepare students for entering upon the study of medicine. It includes, among other subjects, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, together with Human Anatomy, Physiology and Histology. The course includes a full year of the less technical of the subjects of the medical curriculum, and thus enables the student to shorten his subsequent medical course to that extent.

The three Engineering Courses, designed for Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineers, consist mainly of a thorough study of mathematics and physics, and the applications of these subjects to the various departments of engineering work, an extended course in engineering drawing, and special study of the methods of engineering practice. These courses are largely similar. But the mechanical engineer devotes special attention to mechanical drawing and machine design, the civil engineer to surveying, structures, railways, &c., and the mining engineer to mining operations, and to the applications of chemistry to metallurgy and assaying.

Like all scientific schools which have not been called into existence by the provision of an endowment, the new Faculty is sadly deficient in funds. That it has been possible to do so much as is indicated above, is due entirely to the public spirit of the members of the teaching staff, who have undertaken to do a large amount of work without remuneration. But other schools, now well endowed, were started in the same spirit of impecunious faith; and we may hope that, before many years have passed, the faith of the promoters of the new Faculty, backed up as it will be by no small amount of work, may be rewarded by an appreciation on the part of the community, which will result in the donation of the funds necessary for complete success.

OUR GRADUATES.

1866.

THE class of '66, the first graduating class in Dalhousie since the re-organization, consisted of two persons. A body of men having some connection with the College known as the Senate, had commenced, about this time, a nefarious practice called "plucking," which the gods still permit them to indulge in and live, so merciful are the gods; otherwise the class would have contained three. The name of the victim appears in the roll of '67. Our readers will receive no aid from us in guessing who he was. Any one who, judging from Scott's remark about "woe worth the chase" imagines that this unfortunate was JOSEPH HENRY CHASE is very far astray. CHASE shares with Robert Shaw the honor of being the first to win Dalhousie's B. A.; his is the undivided honor of being the first to win her M. A. degree. From Dalhousie he passed to the study of Theology, taking courses in Gerrish Street Hall, (now given over to tea fights and sociables, but in the early days of which we write a school of the prophets,) and Edinburgh, and in 1870 he was ordained to the work of the ministry. Shortly after he settled at Onslow, N. S., and settled so well that he has remained there ever since. A man of good parts, a preacher sound and thoughtful, a pastor genial and sympathetic, he is the beloved of the people among whom he labors.

SHAW, ROBERT. "Alas, poor Yorick!" In the weary struggle the loveable, the gifted Shaw early fell; but there is no one of those familiar with the inner history of his life who, on hearing of his death, did not feel like quoting Kent's words over King Lear:—

"Vex not his ghost: O let him pass, he hates him much
That would upon the rack of this tough world
Stretch him out longer."

His obituary notice, written for the GAZETTE of April 7th, 1882, by the present writer, we cannot do better than condense. "Robert Shaw was a native of New Perth, Kings Co., P. E. I., where he received his early education. When very young he attracted the notice of Rev. G. M., now Principal Grant, who advised him to go to Dalhousie. Here he soon distinguished himself, attained the highest honors our College then offered, carrying off in his graduating year prizes in Classics, Ethics, Mathematics, and History. But the lustre of his College course, honorable and brilliant as it was, wanes when brought into comparison with his subsequent career. A barrister in '70, in a few years he was at the head of his profession. Elected M. P. P. in 1878 for the Third District of Queen's County, he soon distinguished himself in Parliament

by his genius for legislative duties and his singular gift for speaking." "We all admired him for his talent," wrote a newspaper strongly opposed to him politically, "and his genial disposition and pleasant manners made him a general favorite. He had a fine mind and a cultured taste. There is no position that it would have been presumption for him to aspire to." But many-visaged Death came to him quickly, and on March 22nd, 1882, his life's work ended. His life was an illustration, only too apt, of his often quoted and favorite lines from Beattie's *Minstrel*:

"Oh, who can tell how hard it is to climb
The steep, where fame's proud temple stands afar;
Oh, who can tell how many a soul sublime
Hath felt the influence of a malignant star."

1867.

There were many who believed that, until our class graduated in '82, the class of '67 was the best that ever passed thro' Dalhousie; even now there may be some, not more than its seven living members, unless the Deputy Minister of Justice, who was one of them, counts as a whole crowd, who still believe that the class of '67, first in war and first in peace, as it for years was, is still first in the hearts of its countrymen. We presume the fairest way to dispose of the members of this glorious and uproarious class will be to discuss each man of them as his name comes in alphabetical order.

BURGESS, JOSHUA C., was a Canard boy. He took his first year at Kings, but the charms of Dalhousie lured him from those classic halls. After graduating in Arts, he studied Theology in Nova Scotia and Scotland. In 1870 he became pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Carleton, N. B., in charge of which he remained fourteen years. Meantime he had married, he now went west. San Francisco held him for a year or two, but he has since removed to Danville in the same State, where amid the vine clad hills and orange groves he lives, moves, and has his being.

CAMERON, J. J. has erected for himself a monument more lasting than brass by having been one of the first editors of the GAZETTE. After leaving college he taught the Academy at Baddeck, and was thence translated to Digby. There, by neglecting the immortal advice of the old, to the young, Sam. Weller, he gained, with the assistance of the fair lady now his wife, the additional honor of being the first of our graduates whose devotion to Hymen was reported in the press. Thus reads the notice: "In Trinity Church, Digby, on the 25th December,

1870, by the Rev. J. Ambrose, J. J. Cameron, B. A., Principal of Digby Academy, to Susannah, relict of the late Capt. Wright." In 1871, Cameron obtained his M. A. In 1873, he commenced the study of Theology at Queens University, and was ordained a minister of the gospel three years later. Should these presents come to him at his residence in Woodlands, Ont., we wish them to be understood as conveying the hearty greeting of this year's staff to their earliest predecessor.

LIPPINCOTT, AUBREY, began life well; he was born in New Glasgow. His career at college was distinguished, *e. g.*, in his graduating year he carried off the class prizes in History and Modern Languages, and the Grant prize for the best essay. From Dalhousie he passed to the study of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and took his M. D. degree in '72. He has since become a specialist in eye diseases, and is now well and widely known as one of the best ophthalmists in America. Upon different subjects in his specialty he has published works and pamphlets of great and permanent value.

MCDONALD, JOHN H., owned Kings County for his birth place. At Dalhousie, though quiet and sedate in manner, he was most popular with his fellow students. His love for fun did not, however, prevent his doing good work. He always maintained a high standing in his classes, and in '67 won the prize in Ethics. After graduating he taught in the Shelburne Academy, and afterwards studied law at Kentville. His final passed, he returned to Shelburne to practice; and, during the short period allowed him before being summoned to other duties in the great beyond, he attained high rank in his profession. On the night of May 6th, 1882, he burst a blood vessel, and to him, at his own hearth, with his wife and family around him, "death came soon and swift and pangsless; for death to him was happiness."

No reception was held at the college this session on Munro Day. At a meeting of all the students of the University on that day a resolution was passed and sent to Mr. George Munro, "expressing once again the students' great debt of gratitude to the kind benefactor of their College and her students, and their best wishes for his continued health and prosperity."

THE Arts Students this year intend to assist in perpetuating the memory of Mr. Munro by having a fine engraving of him made and hung in the room they are furnishing in the north wing.

Contributed Article.

REVIEW.

STORIES OF THE LAND OF EVANGELINE. By Grace Dean McLeod. Illustrated. 1891. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co., pp. 336.

I have often wondered why the majority of Canadian fiction writers have so studiously avoided Canadian subjects for their works. With choice materials ready to their hands, they have persistently declined to follow Longfellow's advice:

"Take the wood that liest nearest
Shape from *that* thy highest art."

Living in a land that breathes romance from its every part—whether rolling lake or gliding river—whether rugged mount or sun-ravished plain—whether toil-won clearing, peaceful village, or stately city—whose people are distinguished by provincialisms that nothing has so far succeeded in reducing to uniformity; dowered with the glorious history of a struggle for mastery between two powerful nations, a history not too remote to be uninteresting, redolent of bravery and devotion, and "big with mighty deeds of high emprise," a struggle in which there is nothing to choose between the heroism of the victors and vanquished; descendants of the sturdy pioneers who fought and won that noble battle of the axe with the stern forest, and whose lines of hardship with intermingling sweetness and light excel in picturesqueness; possessors by right of situation, conquest, and inheritance of themes greater than called forth the Homeric Epics—more inviting and varied than came within the ken of the Wizard of the North, our novelists have as yet caught no inspiration; they have been content tamely to follow in beaten paths, and give us novels not characteristic or distinctively Canadian, with nothing in them to show they were products of men and women whose opportunities were golden.

Such being the case, we hail with pleasure a recent publication of D. Lothrop & Co's., "Stories of the Land of Evangeline." A collection of stories whose situations, scenes, incidents, and characters are Nova Scotian. The author is Miss Grace Dean McLeod, (now Mrs. H. W. Rogers,) who by education, and, we had almost added, by marriage, is a Dalhousian, whose maiden efforts—the pun is unintentional—in story appeared in the GAZETTE, and are in this volume reprinted. Miss McLeod's work will be read and enjoyed by all who are anxious to promote the growth of a national literature—and which of us dare confess he is not—and more from her pen will be eagerly looked for. The stories in the volume, some thirteen in all, are short, each being woven around some stirring event in our early history. Different

kinds of talent are required for such *contes* and for the novel proper, and whether Miss McLeod could succeed in the more ambitious work is open to question. She is, however, triumphant in the *conte*, and should she confine herself to this species of fiction, she may rely upon a constituency of readers embracing all into whose hands a copy of "The Stories of the Land of Evangeline" has come. If that constituency be not a wide one, let another instance of neglect of native talent and merit be recorded of Nova Scotians.

Even the casual reader of Miss McLeod's stories will at once see that she is deeply in love with her own, her native land, and is at no pains to conceal her sentiments, and in these practical days upon which we have fallen, when that which is material only is unduly prominent, this is no mean virtue. As we have already said, each story centres around some historical incident, and for this reason too we commend this little collection.

"A verse may finde him who a sermon flies,"

wrote good George Herbert. Similarly those who consider history dry and tedious may here be lured to learn something of it under the guise of romance. Miss McLeod's skill in general description of scenery is admirable. Listen, for example, to her short description of Lake Rossignol, prefacing a story whose scene is there laid: "Breeze-kissed and azure-crested, in the depths of the forest primeval, lay the great Lake Rossignol. Seventy square miles of placid, pure, fresh water, stretching out into deep shadowy bays, and gemmed with a hundred tree crowned islands. Over its rippling surface swam the wary wild fowl, and down to its white sand shores came the untamed beasts to drink of its limpid waters." When her story ends she concludes: "The lumberman's axe and scathing fires have denuded the islands and forests along the shores of Rossignol. But the breeze still dimples its surface, and the little waves still fret its sandy shores, the hills still mirror themselves in its deep, quiet bays, and the wild fowl still dip o'er its moonlit breast." Such jewels in description, and others much more precious are scattered everywhere with lavish hand, and furnish pleasure to the reader even in the least worthy of the stories. Miss McLeod has some unpleasant mannerisms, that, for instance, of commencing stories and paragraphs so frequently thus, "May, 1690," or "September, 1769," or "1755, Sept. 12th" etc., being almost as conspicuous as Kipling's "but that's another story;" but her chief defect is the somewhat strained expression of her narratives and conversations. This we imagine, is a blemish that practice will remove.

"True ease in writing comes from art, not chance,
As those move easiest who have learned to dance,"

is, within certain limits, true; and we look forward to her next

volume, confident that what is now her most prominent fault in style will be no longer noticeable.

We may be pardoned for giving a word of advice to Miss McLeod to be more careful in her proof reading. It grates upon our eyes, if that phrase is allowable, to find all through the volume errors in the spelling of historical names, *e. g.*, Beau Sejeur and Luttre, instead of Beauséjour and Loutre. The Muse of History has of late years had much to suffer from the pedantic accuracy of those who insist upon writing Ecgberht, Ælfred, and Cnut, for the familiar Egbert, Alfred, and Canute. Let not Miss McLeod add to the fair divinity's pains by false, because careless, orthography.

GEORGE PATTERSON.

Correspondence.

LIFE IN JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

Dear Gazette:

THAT very tender and affectionate appeal, which appeared in your last number, could not but elicit the strongest sympathies from the most hardened wretch that ever graduated from the portals of Dalhousie, and draw from one, not necessarily the *most* hardened, the following contribution.

It is rapidly becoming such a truism that Johns Hopkins University is at the head of American institutions for post graduate work, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell on it. For her undergraduate course she has no extensive reputation. It only consists of three years and does not, in my opinion, give that thorough training which may be had in Dalhousie. The four professors do not conduct any of its classes, and thus the whole work of the course falls on the associates and assistants. So it may be seen that in the graduate department nearly all the energy of the university is concentrated, with what success is not hard to discover.

Fourteen full and fourteen associate professors have the charge of the instruction of the graduates. This may seem a rather insignificant number when compared with the staff of Harvard, but it appears to be a recognized principle of the university that a few good men are better than a greater number of men of only mediocre ability. Among these instructors are the most famous in their several departments in America. Professor Gildersleeve is without a rival in Greek, Drs. Haupt in Semetic Languages, Bloomfield in Sanskrit, Martin in Biology, and Wood in German, are among the very best, while Professors Remsen in Chemistry, and Rowland in Physics are unequalled. It is small wonder that with such lights in scholarship the graduate course of Johns Hopkins University should hold the first rank in America.

The number of students each year shows a rapid increase. Last year there were 233 graduates taking either partial or full courses; this year

there are 275, who are all taking the regular course for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. It may seem to one who has not looked into the matter, that this is a rather small proportion of students for such an institution. One immediately thinks of the 1500 or more students of Harvard, but these include graduates and undergraduates, the former numbering only 125. Cornell has still less, her portion being merely 84. (These figures are for the session of 1890-1.) It can be thus seen what a large majority Hopkins has over these universities, which are considered by many the best in America.

The method of instruction is on the following plan. There are lectures several hours a week, conducted on much the same style as in Dalhousie in the third and fourth years of the course, other classes such as Gothic and Middle High German are conducted in the old orthodox manner of recitations, the student undergoing a series of cross-examinations similar to the experiences of freshman days. "The chief organ of instruction, however," to quote the words of the Annual Register, "is the Seminary, which supplies means for the inculcation of what is presented in the lectures, and for organized concentration of effort on selected topics." For the Seminary each person prepares two or three papers in the course of the session, which are duly criticised by the students and instructor. In the English seminary, for example, we are dealing with the dramatic writers up to Shakspeare. Each author from John Heywood to Marlowe is assigned to an individual member, who, after several weeks preparation, reads his paper, and his hearers, who are supposed to be familiar with the author on hand, bring forward any ideas which may have struck them, or make enquiries on points not perfectly clear. In Latin and Greek the plan is somewhat different. A passage of about twenty lines is given to a man for interpretation. This involves a most careful study of everything that has been written on this particular selection, both from the philological and literary point of view. This involves a great deal of severe work, and to be a success a fair degree of originality and literary discernment.

The Journal Meeting has for its primary purpose "the presentation of reports by the instructors and the students on the current, scientific literary periodicals, and other recent periodicals relating to the subject of the department." In this meeting considerable freedom is allowed in choice of subject, the whole range of literature being at one's disposal. It can be seen by this that every muscle of the mental structure is exercised and a full development assured.

Between the university work here and that in Dalhousie there is, for us in the graduate department, a vast difference. The *esprit du corps* which is such a noticeable feature in the Canadian Universities, is absent. In Dalhousie the stern earnestness of life had not pressed upon us; the most of us sailing merrily along, allowed our instructors to steer the boat and adjust the sails. But this could not last for ever, and when having dropped our pilot we found ourselves in open sea, it was of vital importance that we seize the helm and assume the weighty responsibilities of life. For us this great change was experienced in Hopkins, as it was in Harvard and Cornell by some of the others. No one who has studied here but must be very forcibly struck with the terrible earnestness of

all around him. Men are not here because they are sent, as is too often the case in the colleges, but they come with the express purpose of *working*, and work they will. This engenders a spirit of exclusiveness, a state of affairs in which each man is sharply distinguished from his fellow, which appals us after the hearty hand in hand manner of life in Dalhousie. There are no class ties, no rivalries between separate years, but all are individuals, each striving for a definite end, each determined to obtain it. The Canadians are in fact about the only persons who seem to take any interest in each other, these being drawn together by the common sympathies of Queen and native land. To guard as much as possible against this feeling of exclusiveness, the graduate club is formed, whose aim is to bring the members of the university together, and attend to their interests, both during their stay here, and when after graduating their study abroad. A member is chosen from each department who looks after the new men coming under his notice, introduces them to others, and acquaints them with the working of the university. The Y. M. C. A. is another means of binding the students together. An excellent building, the gift of one of Baltimore's worthy citizens, contains a very commodious and comfortable reading room, where students are welcome at all hours. On the ground floor, besides the reading room is a chapel where prayer meetings are held, on Tuesdays at 5 p. m., and Sundays at the same hour. The Sunday meetings are conducted by the Dean, Prof. Griffin. The members of the association number about 250. Any newcomer always receives here a hearty welcome from the President, Dr. Learned, the associate in German, and those of the members whose acquaintance he may desire. But notwithstanding these influences, a class feeling cannot be generated as in the lower colleges. The work required of the individual is simply enormous. Each instructor assigns work as if he were the only one in the university, and when nearly all the outside reading is in German it requires considerable time and effort, to say the least, without a native's knowledge of the language, to accomplish all that is expected.

But this letter, though merely touching the principal features of the university life, is becoming long enough for a mild dissertation, and to avoid such a fearful catastrophe I close.

J. W. TUPPER.

Baltimore, Nov. 13th, 1891.

A Cornell Canadian club was organized on the 23rd of October. Its object is the promotion of good fellowship among Canadian students at Ithaca, and the study of Canadian politics and literature. It begins with a membership of 40. A lacrosse team will be organized next session. The officers are: *President*—J. E. Creighton, B. A., (Dal.), of Pictou; *Vice-President*—V. E. Coffin, B.A., (Dal.), of P. E. Island; *Secretary*—J. A. Leighton, B.A., of Ontario; *Treasurer*—G. R. Parker, of St. John.

THE University of Toronto has not only recovered from its recent disaster, but new life has been infused into professors and students alike. The new buildings while presenting as beautiful an exterior as the old, have better internal arrangements. A new \$70,000 library building has been built, and the teaching staff has been enlarged.

Exchanges.

WE have received No. I. of Vol. XIX. of *Queen's College Journal*. It begins the new volume as a weekly, instead of a monthly as heretofore. It is hoped that by this means the paper may be kept more in touch with life at the university. A weekly doubtless does possess many advantages in this respect over monthly issues. We wish the journal success in its new venture. No. I promises well for future numbers. We hope it will be a regular visitor at our Exchange table.

THE October number of the *Vanderbilt Observer* is at hand. Although the task of editing has passed into new hands (as in the case with most college papers) Vol. I of this year is well up to any of the numbers of previous years. It publishes the football rules of the American Intercollegiate Association. These, although modelled on the original Rugby game, show many modifications. Scoring under these rules is as follows: Goal obtained by touch down, 6; goal from field kick, 5; touch down failing goal, 4; safety by opponents, 2. This last feature must alter the nature of the old Rugby game to quite an extent.

The Varsity, No. 6, the first to reach us this year, is a good number. We congratulate Toronto on the completion of her new building, which, closely following the old building in design, is much superior to it, we infer from the description given, in what are called the "modern improvements."

The Willamette Collegian visits us from the far west, being the organ of Willamette University, Salem, Oregon.

The University Monthly for October has an interesting article on "The University in St. John and Fredericton—in Country and in Town," and another very readable sketch, "Canoeing on the Miramichi." Its editorial pages are devoted to the discussion of the scheme of University Extension which the U. N. B. has inaugurated this year. It furnishes a very good resume of the history of this movement in England. The lectures of the Extension Course are given in St. John. The lecturers are: Prof. Duff, Rev. J. de Soyres, Mr. G. U. Hay, Dr. D. Macrae, Dr. Bailey, Prof. Stockley, Mr. G. F. Matthew, Mr. A. E. Macintyre, Prof. Murray, Dr. I. A. Jack, Dr. A. A. Stockton.

We wish the University of New Brunswick much success in the effort "to carry the University to the masses." It will doubtless serve to bring the University more prominently before the citizens of the commercial capital of our sister province.

LACK of space forbids more than a list of the other exchanges we have received. The always welcome *Student* from Edinburgh University; the *Acadia Athenæum*, *King's College Record*, and *The Educational Review*.

College Notes.

SINCE last GAZETTE was written Dalhousie's first fifteen has met its opponents on four fields of the football season. The Garrison team was met on our grounds on Oct. 31st. It resulted in a victory for the College. On Nov. 7 we beat the Wanderers. This made the City Championship Series result in a draw. We met the Wanderers again on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 12th, and after a closely contested fight were beaten, 4 to 2. Next day it was discovered that the Wanderers had had sixteen men opposed to us. This very extraordinary and hitherto unheard of circumstance leaves the city championship still undecided. Dalhousie has appealed to the Maritime Football Union.

ON Saturday, the 21st inst., the annual intercollegiate game between Acadia College and Dalhousie was played on the Royal Blues Grounds. The frosts of the previous nights and the thawing of the ground made the field slippery where the turf was broken, and prevented sure playing.

The teams were composed of the following men:

DALHOUSIE. *Back*, B. Crosby. *Half-backs*, E. M. Bill, (Captain), G. S. Shaw, H. Graham, Adams Archibald. *Quarter-backs*, J. G. Fraser, W. S. Thompson. *Forwards*, S. G. Gordon, K. Webster, J. A. MacIntosh, J. D. Logan, J. W. Logan, H. Dickson, H. Putnam, D. G. MacKay.

ACADIA. *Back*, Lockhart. *Half-backs*, Saunders, Cox, Hemmeon, Goucher. *Quarter-backs*, Gardner, McCurdy. *Forwards*, Lombard, Starratt, (Captain), Stewart, Griffin, Harvey, Baker, Roop, Thirwald.

Three accidents occurred during the game. Starratt had to retire early, and a substitute was provided. In the second half Lombard was injured at about the same time that J. D. Logan got his knee badly sprained, and the remainder of the game was played with 14 men on each side. At half time neither side had scored. But early in the second half Dalhousie's forwards pressed Acadia back across their goal line, and the ball was touched down by MacKay. This was the only point scored, and thus Dalhousie wins again this year by the small score of 2 to 0. The Halifax papers were loud in their praises of the plucky game played by Acadia's men, who, although they could not score a victory, maintained such a gallant defence, and pressed Dalhousie, on more than one occasion, dangerously near her goal.

Dallusiensia.

PROF. (to second year men rushing the freshmen.) "You don't come to college because you are big and strong."

PROF. in Physics class bending over water tap: "Just a mere dribble. Prof. McDonald must see to the Board of Works."

THE little General from Pine Hill is busy contemplating the number of unseated Tories in his native province of N. B. That's right, Hazen, you will make a worthy successor of Budd.

BOBBY loves to chew the weed sir,
And I speak of what I wist,
When I say I will not answer
For his borrowed "Pictou Twist."

If I said that I would answer
For its value share for share,
I should be a great financier
Or a *senior* millionaire.

WE are glad to see the Freshmen patronize the gymnasium. It is a good way to work off surplus energy, and evolve some shape out of a collection of bone and boarding-house hash.

"WHY went he to Athens," the student said
Then waited with ears all agog,
"The reason he went was the same I think
That led him to "be-tail" his dog."

THE wild yell of the scrimmager has again been heard, and more than one poor wretch has received the baneful "summons." One of them, a youth who oscillates between Arts and Law, was tried by the "Senatus Studiensis," and summarily dealt with. It is said he is on probation for the rest of the winter.

AT a late hour on Tuesday night two freshmen might have been seen toiling wearily along Queen St. If they had been asked why they were out so late, the reply would have been something like this. Social—pie—sandwiches—cake—coffee—candy—apples—nuts—sundries—tea—cold fowl—&c—&c—&c—Good night—:

SCENE: Football field. (Excited spectator pulling out his watch,) "The referee seems to have lost all idea of justice, it is ten seconds past the time."

(Whistle blows). Very good, sir!

Personals.

REV. J. L. GEORGE, M. A., has been called to a charge in Ontario.

THE *Cornell Era* says MR. W. H. MAGEE of Dalhousie University has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. S. W. Young, as assistant in Chemistry.

MR. H. MURRAY, Munro Tutor in Classics 87-'89, has been appointed Principal of the Halifax Academy, *vice* A. H. Mackay resigned. W. T. Kennedy, another Dalhousian, holds the vice-principalship.

MR. A. H. MACKAY, B. A., '73, has been appointed Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, the highest position in the gift of the Nova Scotia government. That Mr. Mackay will do credit to the position, goes without saying. The appointment is universally approved, and the Fielding government are to be commended for the non-partizan spirit they have shown in this appointment. It is said that the only other candidate who was seriously thought of in connection with the position, was also a Dalhousian.

New Books.

MRS. OLIPHANT is about to publish a history of English Literature during the last fifty years.

GINN & Co. have in the press a new book on Latin Prose. It is a series of graduated exercises with notes, based on Livy xxi. Eaton, of McGill University is the author.

D. C. HEATH & Co., will shortly publish *READING AND SPEAKING; FAMILIAR TALKS TO YOUNG MEN WHO WOULD SPEAK WELL IN PUBLIC.* By Brainard G. Smith, Associate Professor of Elocution and Oratory, Cornell University.

ANOTHER for Schurman. America is to have a *Philosophical Review*, to be published by Ginn & Co; Prof. Schurman is the editor; it will be issued every two months, first number in January, 1892. Subscription \$3; single number 75 cents.

WENTZEL'S *COMPARATIVE VIEW OF GOVERNMENTS.* (D. C. Heath & Co., Boston,) is a remarkably handy and valuable pamphlet. It compares in parallel columns the governments of England, the United States, Germany and France. The excellent arrangement makes it possible to see at a glance the difference between the governments in any particular, and renders it wonderfully easy to be remembered. 20 cents.

RUSKIN is a great deal better. He is living at his favourite place, "Brantwood," and is preparing some new books for the press. Allen is about publishing his poems, written between the ages of seven and twenty-six. They have never been printed before. The same publisher issues a new edition of his *Lectures on Architecture and Painting*, delivered at Edinburgh in 1853 and not printed since. At last an authorized edition of Ruskin's works is published in America, by Chas. T. Merrill & Co., New York.

THE *COLLEGE CRITIC'S TABLET* (Ginn & Co.), is a unique, and certainly a very useful thing for what it is meant. It is a tablet of printed forms by the aid of which a great many criticisms, in fact about all that are necessary, can be made on a speaker, in the few minutes usually given him in class or debate. One can do this just by a few words in answer to, or even by a mark opposite the printed questions on the sheet. One way that it is valuable, is that the critic can hand the marked sheet to the speaker, who then has a record for his future guidance. It is the very thing for the "Sodales," and we shall make them a present of it. 60 cents.

GINN & Co.'s new International Modern Language Series is rapidly "materializing." Half a dozen or so volumes of it are now ready. This is a completely new series of books for the study of French and German. It contains exercise books and grammars, as well as texts; thus giving within itself a complete *apparatus*. It is divided, to suit all grades, into Elementary, Intermediate, and University Series. Bôcher, Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard, and Van Daell, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are the editors; and certainly their names promise a good series. The excellence of the volume we have received, Moliere's *LE MISANTHROPE*, by Bôcher, lies in the text, which is the *texte original*, and in the large, clean print, 25 cents.

A BRIEF SPANISH GRAMMAR, &c. By A. H. Edgren, Ph. D. D. C. Heath & Co., 1891.

This is an ambitious little book. It attempts to give the essential facts of Spanish etymology, syntax and versification in a compass of 112 loosely printed pages. And it performs what it attempts. The author found it necessary, of course, to curtail the practical part; but a series of typical exercises is given at the close. Even the historical principle in grammar is recognized; and some account is given of the relations between Spanish and its mother-tongue. If we taught Spanish at Dalhousie, this should be the grammar for the primary class.

GRAY'S POEMS: Edited with Introduction and Notes by John Bradshaw, LL.D. Macmillan, 1891.

In the prefatory note the editor, who is inspector of the schools in Madras, says that these texts are "*intended for students in Colleges in India in particular.*" This is an intolerably jingling phrase; but let the wording pass. The fact that this book is intended for students, who learn English as a foreign language, makes it unserviceable in Canada. The notes are too full; nothing is left to the student; the most ordinary grammatical facts, the most ordinary words and phrases are deemed worthy of explanation. For example, on p. 123 the editor explains "long-winded" thus: "A long-winded person is one who has wind or breath to talk long, hence tedious." An ill-natured person might apply this definition to the author of it, for the really valuable information the book contains, is buried under a mass of similar trivialities. If the notes were compressed one-half, we could use the work profitably. As it is, we prefer the Clarendon Press edition. No doubt Dr. Bradshaw's little book will be useful to young Madras, but Canucks require something more scholarly.

SINCE 1852 the attendance at McGill has increased from 72 to over 800 and including the Normal School and the affiliated colleges to over 1000.

SINCE 1871 the number of lady students at the University of Michigan (co-education began in 1870) has increased from 34 to 445, the total number of students from 1,110 to 2,600, and the staff from 36 to 130.

Medical Department.

OWING to the lectures in Medicine not beginning as early as those in the other departments of the University, we were unable to be represented in the two preceding numbers of the GAZETTE. As soon as possible, however, after resuming the duties of another session we gave our attention to what was required of us in the editorial line and made arrangements for carrying on the necessary work. Although being wholly inexperienced and regretting very much that our editor of last session is not associated with us in a position he is so well fitted to fill, still we trust, by faithfully employing the limited time at our disposal, to render the Medical Department of the GAZETTE worthy of a place beside the departments of Arts and Law.

We are beginning the session of '91-'92 under very auspicious circumstances. Our attendance is larger than ever before. Our teaching staff has been extended, and improved facilities for imparting instruction have been introduced. All that is now required to make the Medical Department of Dalhousie a decided success and give it a reputation throughout the continent, is an increase of funds and a class of students who will regard the interests of their Alma Mater as their own and act accordingly. Such a class we believe our present one to be. Regarding the former we can only hope that, in the near future, some fortunate circumstance may solve the financial problem, and enable our governors to establish laboratories and obtain appliances for carrying on the work second to none in the Dominion.

During the past year a much more friendly feeling than previously existed has, we believe, sprung up between the students of Arts and Law and those of Medicine. For our own part, we are always pleased to meet the boys and, much more so, the girls of the other departments and have a friendly chat, ever feeling that both parties profit thereby. Without doubt one of the greatest benefits of a university training is that derived from contact with the various "sorts and conditions of men" which are necessarily drawn together at such an institution. This benefit is lost to a greater or less extent unless the

students in the different lines of work cease to regard each other as distinct bodies. To bring about such a state of affairs it is necessary to inculcate a feeling of common interest. That this has been done in a considerable degree by the united representation in the GAZETTE we feel certain, and only trust that the feeling of good-will and fellowship may increase as the years pass on.

In conclusion, we wish a few words especially to the medical students. It is our desire that this department of the GAZETTE may be as highly representative as possible; that it may be a means whereby each student may feel free to advocate his opinions or stand up for what he considers his just rights. We wish it to be a medium for discussing matters of common interest, and for suggesting methods of procedure whereby they may be best advanced, always bearing in mind that whatever tends to promote the interests of the University is also for our good.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Society in connection with the Medical College has been re-organized. The following officers were appointed:—*President*, G. N. Drysdale; *Vice-President*, Wm. Grant; *Sec'y and Treas.*, W. F. Cogswell. The Executive Committee consists of Messrs. Grant, Irwin and Turnbull.

At a meeting held on Friday, 6th inst., G. D. Turnbull was unanimously elected editor of the medical department of the GAZETTE, while the following were appointed to assist him:—Irwin, Meyer, Cogswell and Moore, representing the fourth, third, second and first years respectively.

It is to be hoped that all students will take an interest in this Society and endeavour to make it a success. The plea, hard work, should not be advanced as an excuse for non-attendance. Change of work is a rest. Therefore we hope all will for one hour each week throw their energies into line with the progress of this society and thus, while advancing its interests, secure for themselves a much needed rest. A paper will probably be read by one of the professors or students every fortnight, while at the other meetings popular subjects will be debated. The ladies are especially invited.

BONES.

A matter that has been the cause of dissatisfaction to our medical students year after year—and one which, we think, could be easily remedied—is that in connection with the study of Osteology.

There is in the medical college quite a large number of disarticulated bones which would be of great value to the students were they allowed to have the free use of them. Hitherto, however, in no case has it been possible to obtain the loan or use of these except during college hours and in the college building. This condition has practically negated the privilege. Why would it not be possible to adopt the system in vogue in most other medical colleges where bones are loaned for study as books are lent from a circulating library? There would be no danger of loss so far as we can see, but to guard against the possibility of such, a deposit fee might be charged. A system like this would confer an inestimable boon on our students amongst whom there exists great difficulty in getting bones—and would be the very antithesis of the present policy. R. J. M.

STUDENTS AND LATE GRADUATES.

The number of students attending the Primary and Final M. D. C. M. Lectures is the largest for years. The majority of the boys have returned and resumed their work. Of our late graduates, Dr. I. W. Johnson held position of surgeon on H. M. S. *Gulnare* till September, when he proceeded to Edinburgh for a post-graduate course. Dr. C. A. Hamilton is practicing at New Germany, Lunenburg Co. Both were energetic students, and ever ready to stand up in favor of their Alma Mater. For them we predict a brilliant future.

Messrs. Drysdale, Grant, Irwin, McCharles, Turnbull and Woodworth are back in their respective places. Of the second year men, Messrs. Byers, Grierson, McAulay, Meyer, Morrison and Rice have shown up with new note books. Mr. Coady will, we hope, be with us in a few days, as we understand he wired the secretary his intention of coming. G. F. Thompson is pursuing his studies at Edinburgh. R. J. Macdonald, last year's GAZETTE editor, has been appointed teacher in the mathematical and scientific department of the Halifax Academy. His smiling countenance is still seen, however, in the dissecting room. According to report, J. S. Kennedy is studying at Boston.

Messrs. Bennet, Cogswell, Murray, Simpson, and Miss McKay of the first years students have returned, while Messrs. Bethune, Brundage and Chisholm are wielding the birch. Of Mr. Haché

nothing certain is known, but report says he is studying medicine with an M. D. G. F. and W. A. McKay have gone to New York where, we presume, they are delving into the mysteries of medicine and surgery. A. H. McKay, who took Practical Anatomy last year, and whose name appears this year as Lecturer on Bacteriology, has been appointed Superintendent of Education. This is pleasing to all truly interested in educational matters.

The Freshmen Class is a large and respectable looking one, numbering somewhere in the vicinity of eighteen.

EPISODE IN COLLEGE LIFE.

SCENE, HALIFAX MEDICAL COLLEGE, NOV. 13TH, 1891.

Into the College Hall, lets go one and all,
E en though we do suspect the Registrar has blundered ;
Ours not to reason why, ours now to up and pry,
Into the lecture room, in spite of Skelly.

Silence to right of us, silence to left of us,
Silence in front of us, lured us to danger ;
Over the board fence nigh, on through a window high,
Into a closet dry (?), crawled a lean Senior.

White walls to right of him, white walls to left of him,
The "Missis" in front of him, yelled in fierce anger ;—
"Out of this you burglar bold, out of this you villain old,
Out, 'fore I knock you cold, out of the building."

Then stood on end his hair, as if he'd seen a bear,
And the cold sweat of fear, moistened his forehead ;
Out of that closet dry (?), out through the window high,
Over the fence so nigh, broke that scared Senior.

Scarce had he touched the ground, scarce had he looked around,
When like an old she-hound, forth stood the "Missis ;"
Then burst the battle loud, still grew the student crowd,
As they saw their champion cowed, by the bold "Missis."

Then with a huge great plank, shoved she that Senior lank,
Calling him a blankety-blank, in righteous anger ;
Backward the Senior trod, when with a loud applaud,
Down on the withered sod, went the brave "Missis."

Students to right of her, students to left of her,
Students behind her, loudly applauded ;
Baffled by Senior slim, stung by her poor barked shin,
Back to her own dear Jim, the "Missis" retreated.

When will this story stale, when forget that dread female,
That Amazonian being. There is another yet,
Whom we must bounce, upset, our Faculty's especial pet,
That aggravating Skelly.

Law Department.

THE NATIONAL IDEA IN LAW.

THE old Canada is dead. The old Canada of antagonistic interests, isolated relations, and selfish provincialism has passed away. In its stead a new creation has arisen to view, strong with the sinews of common endeavor and glorious with new faiths and potent ambitions. Too long had provincialists trudged the weary rounds of their pent-up existence. That were a wretched policy that cooped and cribbed the eager-hearted, far-ranging ambitions of men of genius and enterprise among the market places and council chambers of an exclusive province. A generation ago the longing for a new life and a wider sphere of action took practical form. A rainbow of promise flushed into being and filled the sky. The eye of Canada kindled with the light of the beckoning radiance and a continent passed under the inviting arch. Confederation was perfected, the hopes and ambitions of Canadians were crystallized into living expression, and the march of the Canadian idea had begun. It took on its chiefest form and proudest attribute in the construction of the prairie railway and development of the North-West. It found another application in the principles of the National Policy. Through and through the new union breathed the spirit of solidarity that called for interchange of trade, communion of men and reciprocity of favors. Patriotism found its god in the new organism. Each man held the wide Dominion in fee. The North-West became our heritage and we gloried in its future. We were lifted over the meaner things, and had risen above the baser levels of mere provincial life, and felt the thrill of joy and pride in a common country, which would be to us in very truth a home and fatherland. All over the banded provinces men busied themselves in intelligent co-operation in sustaining the new order of things and vitalizing the new found sentiment. A noble task was laid at the feet of all classes of men, and generous were the responses given. Trade took on a new meaning. Every bale of goods sold across the continent

infused added life to the broad Dominion and quickened the glowing sentiment. Ministers as they convened in general conference looked over the widest diocese that ever yet passed under the ministrations of christian men. Journalists met on a common platform, and it stretched from the uprising to the setting sun. They had a national sentiment to understand and cater to, and lightning messages flamed their thoughts to one another's doors and made us realize as nothing else could do, our common land and single aspirations. The labor is pleasant, the labourers are many, but one class of men stand aloof from the universal feeling as it manifests itself in overt and intelligent transactions.

We refer to the legal profession, and surely if ever there was a class of men to be in the van and lead in any good thing it should be of this profession. They are the founders of the state and the corner posts of our civilization. If a danger threatens our national weal none are quicker than they to discern the menace and parry the blow. If evil men come among us and speak seditious words to foment discord and inflame angry sentiments, the one to avert the peril and silence the charlatan is the lawyer. It is he who confounds men's knaveries, breaks the poisoned shafts, dissolves the demagogue, and holds up to ridicule the black arts of treason workers in the state. But as he gives himself over to these good works and addresses himself to the national welfare, he always throws aside his professional garb and dons the vestments and assumes the guise of a patriot. He gives us laws but we regard him not as a lawyer but as a state legislator. He has come out from the professional ranks and stars with a new company of men, and they pass into history not as lawyers but as statesmen and publicists. And certainly it is a very pleasing feature of our profession, and one of its most complimentary marks, that from it are drafted the men of light and leading in state affairs. Easily therefore do we understand the failure of the profession to muster its forces in concentrated effort on behalf of the State. Each man regarding himself as of right, title and dowry to be a signal factor and a distinct unit, the idea of his being a fraction of a unit is one that he has never been susceptible of. He disdains federal action, and disbelieves in the coördination of the forces of the profession to effect a

result or deliver an impact. It is true that the legal profession in Canada has done but little in itself to promote the sentiment that we have a common country and a common development in view.

We gladly recognize the status of the lawyer as an individual. We bid him come under the panoply and assume the helm and spear, and stand out a modern Ivanhoe to redress the public wrongs and succour national ills. But why cannot this goodly company of star performers lay aside their heavy rôle and play a minor part for once? Leading actors often come together and fill the humblest characters that some charity may have the proceeds of their playing. And may not the members of the legal profession put from them their stalwart distinctiveness, cease now and again to be streaming light fountains, and blend their striking individuality in some common effort for cause of country?

The recommendation we would make to this end is a Canadian bar association meeting once a year. We can conceive of nothing more effectual to bring the Canadian bar together and establish brotherly feeling in the great profession than annual meetings for the discussion of legal and professional concerns, and the interchange of social amenities. It is a reproach of the gravest kind that, endowed with unexampled favor and opportunity, and such as no other body of men outside of the clergy possess, the legal profession in Canada is void of common effort and leading ambitions. They make no common cause, they wage no single warfare, but the bar of each province is working out its destiny and fulfilling its part, according to its own manner of thinking. We are also reminded that it is a fact that probably five-sixths of the bar of one province are not known to the other, and those that are known derive their fame from parliamentary or some other conspicuous duties. This shameful ignorance is productive of serious results. Each bar being wrapped up in its exclusiveness, provincial prejudices are engendered and receive full play. The bar of one province affects, and finally does believe, that the bar of the neighbouring province is of an inferior quality. The bench also suffers from the contempt, and a neighbouring provincial court case, unless clearly resting upon English precedents, is scarcely ever cited. With the meeting of Canadian lawyers in

some fairly protracted session each year, we think those prejudices would be removed and a higher respect for one another would be gained. That one result leads with logical sequence to numbers of others. A writer of a text book would feel encouraged to hope for a constituency outside his own province, and there would be thus more distinctively Canadian law treatises. Another result from the convention would be an opening of a most inviting vista in which men of genius could exploit themselves. The subjects treated upon by debate and the learned addresses called for would bring about a new activity for the finer points and scholastic aspects of law. Independency of enquiry and researches into dark paths and subtle mazes would be stimulated. The whole profession would feel the tonifying influences of the inspiring rivalry among the master minds. Learned as the science of law is, it would receive a more learned development. Defects and anomalies would come under the closest scrutiny, and the necessary moral force for their removal would accompany the investigation. The lone contributor would no longer fight a lone hand in a law review, in his advocacy of some reform, but would turn to the friendly and inquiring spirits of the annual meeting.

But these are merely features among many of the general result. The chief object would be to secure that concord of sentiment and unanimity of action which we believe should always prevail among large bodies of men engaged in a common field of labor. It is for that coöperation of effort to secure a uniform development and a singleness of destiny that we moot this idea of bar association. Of its good results in more than one direction in elevating the tone and enlarging the bounds of the profession we are assured. We might shadow forth, if desirable, the opportunity that would then be afforded of advocating the one legislation for property and civil rights, and the adoption of one system of procedure. It would be a great thing for an ambitious bar if Canada were growing the one harvest of jurisprudence where might be gleaned and garnered a self-reliant legal science. But we shall not ring out the changes on this contemplation, nor speak of the advantages to a like end that would flow from abolishing appeals to the privy council. What we merely wish to suggest is an evenness of effort to invest the bar of the Dominion with the same sympathies and aspirations. But beyond the outward form would be that which passeth show. In the hour when the Canadian bar has blended its great talents for professional edification, Canadian unity will have received a splendid impetus and its justest interpretation.

WHAT A LAWYER SHOULD KNOW.

As a man pursues his law studies, forgets and learns again, he realizes that he is on an eternal treadmill. If what he read to-day would only remain fixed the task would be a gracious one. But as he creeps on from point to point, he finds after a while that the lengthening chain of knowledge, in which he felt so much pride, has rusted in odd spots and is dismembered at numerous links. The only thing to do is to retrace his steps, link up and lengthen out again. And to the end of his life this continual round of sentry duty must be performed. With other professions the great object is to be abreast of the times and loyal only to recent knowledge. But the law is not a come-to-day and leave-to-morrow mechanism. Its development is slow and scarcely noticeable, and what development there is, in the absence of a statute taking decisive action, does not mark an initial step, a new starting point. It is a process of evolution of the most tedious kind, and is merely a sequence from premises perhaps a couple of centuries removed. Then a large part of the law is settled, or as Snell says, is a *jus strictum*, and admits of no new features. A lawyer's camping ground is in the past, there must he find his patrol lines, and when that past covers a period of say two hundred years, we easily can understand how now and again the distant camp fires become misty and unfamiliar before he can make his acquaintance with them anew. To those of us who are young students it is pleasing to run across the following words of Sir Frederick Pollock, addressed to Oxford students. While enabling us to recognise how much there is to be read he points out that it isn't after all essential to success that all law should be under immediate knowledge. He says:

"In what lines then is it wise to guide our students? Let us consider for this end the general forms of an English lawyer's knowledge. They may be laid out in a threefold division of things necessary, things useful, and things ornamental. Some knowledge is necessary to a lawyer, in the sense that it should be always in his mind, and capable of being instantly called up into active apprehension, and that a good lawyer would be ashamed of not having it at his command. Much is useful, but not in this way necessary. A good lawyer will be glad to have the full and actual command of as many departments as he can. But no man can thus occupy the whole field of such a science; and as a rule both in practical and in speculative work, one must choose one or two departments for minute acquaintance, and in others be content with a sort of rude knowledge. Outside his own special branch, a sound lawyer will know where to look for full information, and have a fair notion of what he may expect to find. But it will be no shame to him not to be ready with an off-hand answer."

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

WE have already spoken of the fifth sitting and told how it concluded with tableaux. Over the decapitated form of the Woodworth government stood a grim headsman. His axe still smoked with the blood of his victims, and through his iron mask glared eyes aflame for new atrocities.

The next sitting saw the curtain rise on a peaceful scene. Broad rivers flowed through fruitful valleys. Men gossiped in the lanes and talked of foot-ball and the opera singers. The voice of war was hushed and the axe of the headsman was actually accumulating dust in the corner. After a while the men drew together and suggested a little political diversion just to keep their hand in. It was merely to be a sociable, informal talk. No personalities were to be indulged in, and no man should set up his claim to be Governor-General when the next selection came round. Each man could keep his homespun on and go to no extra trouble beyond bringing out some old almanacs and the family records of the price of eggs. To make the place look real like and as though it was a tariff campaign with barn storming every three miles of the way, some of the gentlemen agreed to look spruce and starchy, like speakers from the city. Old Squire Dockrill was the first among them to step kind of slick-like up to the fence rail and brace himself against it. He was followed by Hillside Trueman, and then a young man from town named Tilley ambled forward, and in a little while old Forelock Hewson, thinking the three looked lonely, joined the group. An intelligent farmer, whose name we have forgotten, consented to act as speaker, and when he called the group together, Justice of the Peace McLean went a few steps higher up the bank and said he had a paper to read. It proved to be a resolution condemning the general policy of the Dominion Government. He spoke at large about the census, and wanted a larger market than the city for his early beets and five tubs of buttter. When he sat down Deacon Rowlings got up. He thought he was plucking the feathers out of his favorite goose from the way he buried his hands in J. of P. McLean's locks. He was satisfied with the price of hay and intended sending his five dozen spare eggs to England. The village school master, Mr. Creelman, then put his overcoat from him disdainfully and talked about the Riel rebellion. One gray-beard said he knew that his daughter, Maria Annabella, would be sure to be asked a question on that ancient history in the spring examination, and he hurried home to impress her with the need of preparation. The local M. P. P., Mr. Thompson, then cleared his voice, and you could have heard the creaking of a hay cart up the hill side three miles away. He said he was satisfied with the census and intended buying a piano. When he

retired, the colonel of the militia, Mr. Anderson, wanted to know if the four men leaning against the fence rail were insurgents, and said he would like to try the village gatling gun upon them. The local attorney at law, Mr. Murray, felt that the point was well taken and said we should be warned by the frightful events in Chili. A lantern-jawed young man named Bennett, recently married, thought that the meeting was not spicy enough for Canadian yeoman and he reprovved his neighbor, Good Sooth Woodworth, for not looking after the town pump. Hillside Trueman then released his hold on the fence rail and spoke of the preacher's sermon on Christian charity the Sunday before and the meeting adjourned.

The next Saturday brought the gentlemen together again and speeches were made on Mr. McLean's resolution by Good Sooth Woodworth, Squire Dockrill, Richard B. Bennett, Dionysius Barnstead and Broadlands Cameron. The resolution being put to a motion was lost.

The eighth sitting saw the gentlemen present in their best bib and tucker. They were now Mock Parliamentarians in earnest. Mr. Dockrill, on behalf of his government, introduced a measure for expropriation of the telegraph system by the Dominion Government. Speeches for the bill were made by Trueman, Tilley, Hewson and McCort, and against it by Murray, Woodworth, Rowlings, Graham and March. On the vote being taken the bill was lost. The old monster with the battle axe was about again, and the four comrades of fence rail fame had passed under the guillotine.

 IN THE LIBRARY.

I'm a voluble, versatile youth,
A man of the world, quite in truth;
You c-n't hold me in,
There's no end to my tin;
Sick or well, I'm a swell, oh, a howler!

I've outgrown King's County buckwheat,
I no longer suck eggs on the street;
But I flourish a cane, take in the game,
Am chock full of love, have many a flame,
And spend law books to buy me a poodle.

WHERE'S my leetle dorg, *Snider*?

THE library floor ought to be boiled down for its fat.

REGRET it, but the law students will not be "At Home" this year.

THE new gas jets are beauties, being veritable puffing engines. Had they been burning Sunday night we doubt if there could have been an eclipse.

BOARDING house changes are frequent this year. Six men have *been* at it again. But the question remains open whether Auld Lang Syne is a hymn or a song.

THE DOMINION COPYRIGHT ACT.

MOOT COURT.

Friday, October 9th, 1891.

Case reserved to be argued before the Supreme Court of Canada. Is the Act to amend "The Copyright Act," being the 52 Vict., c. 29, D. *intra vires* of the Parliament of Canada?

Counsel for the Dominion Government, MR. DOCKRILL and MR. BLACKADAR. Counsel for the British Copyright Association, MR. JOHNSTONE and MR. MATHERS.

Argument of counsel for the Dominion Government presented the following salient points:—

At common law a man has before publication property in his own production; 2 Eden, 329. After publication the only rights are those conferred by statute; *Jeffreys v. Boosey*, 4 H. L. C., 955. 5 and 6 Vict., c. 45, s. 29, provides a law for the British dominions; s. 24 makes registration under this Act a condition precedent to bringing an action for infringement of the copyright of any book published in any part of the British dominions. There was no power to legislate on copyright in Canada in 1865; *KINDERSLEY, V.-Chan.*, in 33 L. J., Ch. 717; L. R., 1 Ch. App., 46. Consequently s. 91 (23) of B. N. A. Act was a new grant of powers. If this section carries any powers at all it could do so only by impliedly repealing 28 and 29 Vict., c. 63, Imp. (Col. Laws Val. Act).

The powers given to Canada in s. 91 of B. N. A. Act are full and plenary in the absence of subsequent Imperial legislation; *Hodge v. The Queen*, 9 App. Cases, 117; *Harris v. Davies*, 10 App. Cases, 279; *Powell v. Apollo Candle Co.*, *ib.*, 282; *Riel v. The Queen*, *ib.*, 675.

In the absence of Imperial legislation subsequent to 1867, Canada has full power to legislate on all subjects comprised in s. 91 of B. N. A. Act. No analogy between Copyright and Shipping, for Imp. Act, 32 Vic., c. 11, s. 7, expressly applies the Merchant Shipping Acts to Canada. The case of "The Farewell," (Cart.) does not apply to the copyright question.

49 and 50 Vic., c. 33, Imp., s. 7, provides for its own suspension by an Imperial Order-in-Council; and 52 Vic., c. 29, Dom., will come into force only on the proclamation of such Order-in-Council.

The judgment of the court, WELDON, C. J., and RUSSELL, J., was delivered by WELDON, C. J.:—

THE validity of an Act of the Dominion Parliament, c. 29 of the 52 Vict., entitled "An Act to Amend the Copyright Act," has been challenged on the ground that some of its principal provisions are repugnant to material provisions of an Imperial Act—the 5 and 6 Vict., c. 45,—which act in its 29th section is declared to apply to every part of the British Dominion.

The supremacy of the Parliament of the United Kingdom over all legislative bodies within the empire of the Queen, is a fundamental fact in the constitution of the empire. This doctrine is set forth clearly in an Imperial Statute, the 28th and 29th Vict., c. 63, entitled "An Act to remove Doubts as to the Validity of Colonial Laws." Section 2 reads thus:—"Any colonial law which is or shall be in any respect repugnant to the provisions of any

Act of Parliament extending to the Colony to which such laws relate, or repugnant to any order or regulation made under authority of such Act of Parliament, or having in the Colony the force and effect of such Act, shall be read subject to such Act order or regulation, and shall to the extent of such repugnancy, but not otherwise, be and remain absolutely void and inoperative."

If the Imperial Parliament had not, subsequent to the Colonial Laws Validity Act, made any declaration affecting the question—it is clear that the Canadian Copyright Act of 1889—would be unconstitutional in those provisions which are in conflict with the Act of the United Kingdom.

It has been contended that an Imperial Statute enacted two years later—the 30 Vict., c. 3—has in sec. 91, clause 23, which empowers the Canadian Parliament to make laws in relation to Copyright—given to the Parliament of Canada expressly, power to legislate Canada out of the provisions of the Copyright Act of 1842. It is contended, in other words, that sec. 91 of the 30 Vict., c. 3, is a repeal of the 28 and 29 Vict., c. 63, so far as Canada is concerned, in respect of all powers granted to Canada in this section 91. It is laid down that a later statute must not be held to repeal an earlier one, unless in express words or by necessary intendment (Maxwell on Construction of Statutes, p —).

The later Act does not in terms repeal the earlier one, and we are of opinion that it is not necessary to hold that sec. 91 of the B. N. A. Act, in any way conflicts with sec. 2 of the Colonial Laws Validity Act. We are of opinion that the words in sec. 91 of the B. N. A. Act, "exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada" mean, exclusive of the power of the Provincial Legislature. We do not understand that the Imperial Parliament in 1867 gave to Canada any measure of legislative independence of itself. We are of opinion that no powers were in the Act of 1867 given to Canada that had not previously been conferred upon the Legislatures of the provinces, that the new constitution was a distribution of powers between the Federal and Provincial Legislatures, not a gift of new and greater powers. We would hold these opinions with little doubt, if it was not for certain decisions in the Privy Council which were pressed upon us in the argument. They are reported in 10 Appeal Cases. In *Harris v. Davies*, it was held that the Legislature of New South Wales had power to repeal a statute of James (21 Jac. 1, c. 16) regulating costs in an action for slander. Section 6 of the Act of James, by its very words indicates that the Act was not meant to have effect in His Majesty's dominions abroad, and there are no words in the Act extending its provisions to those dominions abroad. Further, statutes of the Imperial Parliament passed before a Colony has a legislature of its own are, like rules of the common law, subject to repeal by the Colonial Legislature. *Re Vaughan*, 4 Burr, 2500.

This case from N. S. Wales therefore, affords no support to the rule that Canada can in 1889, repeal a law expressly made applicable to the Colonies by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1842. In the case of *Regina v. Riel*, it was held that a statute of Canada, 43 Vict., c. 25, which was repugnant to an Imperial Act, 7 and 8 Wm. III, c. 3, was valid. This Act of Wm. III. is not in terms applicable to the British dominions beyond the sea. Indeed, sections 5 and 6 indicate that the Act was not meant to have effect in His Majesty's dominions abroad, and the Act was passed before 1871, when the North-West Territories became subject to the authority of the Parliament of Canada.

There can then be little doubt as to the competency of the Parliament of Canada in 1880, to amend the English Law of Treason enacted in the reign of Wm. III., as affecting territory that in 1871 became a part of the Dominion of Canada. This is another illustration of the elementary rule, that early English statutes passed before a Colony has a legislature of its own, are subject to repeal by the Legislature of the Colony. The argument was strongly urged by Mr. Dockrill, that in fact in 1867 there was existing in the

Provinces which united to form the Dominion, no right to legislate on copyright, and therefore sec. 91, clause 23 of the B. N. A. Act, was meant to give, and did in fact, give a new and substantive right of legislation on this subject ; and further, that this gift of new power is a constructive repeal of the Act of 1842, so far as the Act applied to Canada.

We take a different view of the facts. We understand the several Copyright Acts of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, existing before 1867, to be in the main valid and operative with respect to Provincial copyrights. We are of the opinion that the Colonial Laws Validity Act applies to the Dominion of Canada. We are of the opinion that the Imperial Copyright Act of 1842 is in conflict with the Canadian Copyright Act of 1889. We are of opinion that the British North America Act, has not by implication in any respect repealed the Colonial Laws Validity Act. We are of opinion that it is not competent to the Parliament of Canada to repeal any statute of the Imperial Parliament, passed after Canada was possessed of a Legislature which in terms is made applicable to Canada, and therefore that the Dominion Copyright Act of 1889 is beyond the powers of the Dominion Parliament.

CHAMBERS DECISIONS.

BROWN V. BROOKFIELD.

Before the CHIEF JUSTICE in Chambers.

This was an action for damages by the owners of the St. Julien Hotel, against the defendants for taking away certain alleged fixtures. Defendant denied plaintiff's title. Plaintiff moved to set the plea aside as false. Defendant's counsel urged that under the decision in *Troop and Chesley* (not reported) no plea in actions of tort could be set aside as false. Plaintiff's counsel urged this rule only applied to the tort and not to collateral statements.

After consideration the plea was set aside with costs.

NIXON V. QUEEN INSURANCE CO.

Before MEAGHER, J., in Chambers.

This was an action on an insurance policy, the defendant Company denying the making of the policy. Plaintiff, on the affidavit, alleging that the policy was signed by the resident manager and it was the seal of the company that was affixed, moved to set aside the plea as false. The defendants on affidavit alleging that the plaintiff never saw the manager sign his name, and that plaintiff did not know the seal of the company, as all policies were issued in Liverpool, G. B., asked that the plaintiff be cross-examined on his affidavit, but did not deny the making of the policy.

MEAGHER, J., refused to believe that the plaintiff had committed perjury, and ordered the application to proceed on its merits as the agent had not denied his signature to the policy although he had an opportunity of doing so.

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