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# The Dalhousie Gazette.

FEBRUARY 16, 1904.

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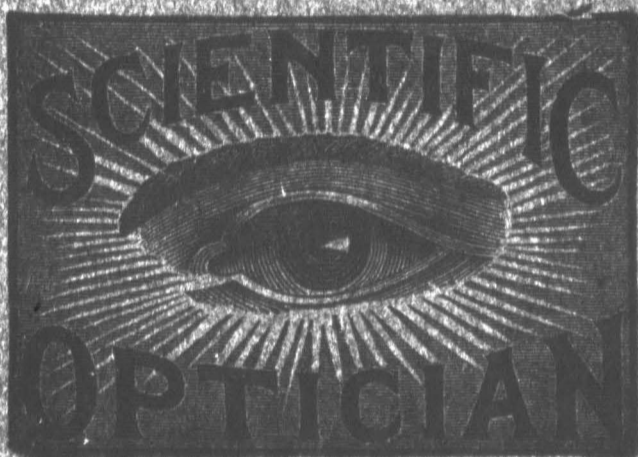
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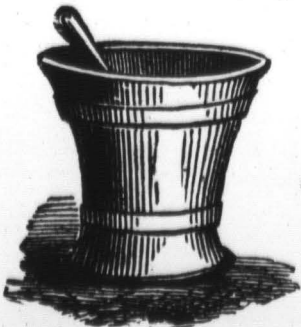
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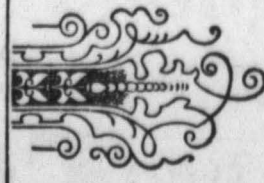
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THE LATE CHARLES MUNRO PASEA.

B. Sc., (Dal.) M. A., (Harv.)

## Charles Munro Pasea.

B. Sc., (DAL.), M. A., (HARV.)

The news of the tragic death of Charles Munro Pasea came with a great shock to his Dalhousie friends. Less than four years ago he left us to follow a career, as we thought, boundless in its possibilities. He was perhaps the most brilliant graduate from Dalhousie in this generation. Strange order of Providence that his life should end at such a time and in such a way! At the New Year's Day Regatta at San Fernando, Trinidad, a small cannon was being used to signal the starting of the different events. At the beginning of one event it had failed to fire. Pasea, evidently thinking that the fuse had gone out, stepped forward to congratulate one of the prize winners, and when in front of the cannon, received the belated shot full on the head. He was killed instantly.

Only a few of Pasea's classmates are now left at the College. He was graduated with the class of 1900, taking the degree of Bachelor of Science. In his junior and senior years he was secretary of his class, and in the latter year he was almost overwhelmed with offices. As president of the Arts Students' Society, captain of the Junior Fifteen, secretary of Sodales, of the D. A. A. C., and recording secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and a most efficient officer in each instance, one would think his time well occupied. Yet on Convocation Day he took his degree with high honors in mathematics and physics and the Governor-General's gold medal.

One who was a friend of his at Dalhousie and at Harvard writes to *THE GAZETTE* as follows: "It is not generally known how brilliant was the record of the late C. M. Pasea, '00. The fact that he received the gold medal with high honors speaks for his work at Dalhousie, but his career at Harvard University was even better. Out of ten courses in mathematics and physics taken at that institution, nine and a half gave him A in rank, and the remaining half course gave him B. (An A has a percentage value varying from 93 to 97.) The year that he graduated Master of Arts one of his professors

spoke of him as 'the most promising man in the department of physics.' He was also a Whiting Fellow of Harvard College, which distinction carried with it a value of \$300 a year. In addition he had unusual ability as an athlete and his room was filled with cups and medals. He was captain of Dalhousie's second team of '99 and at Harvard won the much coveted position of member of the cricket team."

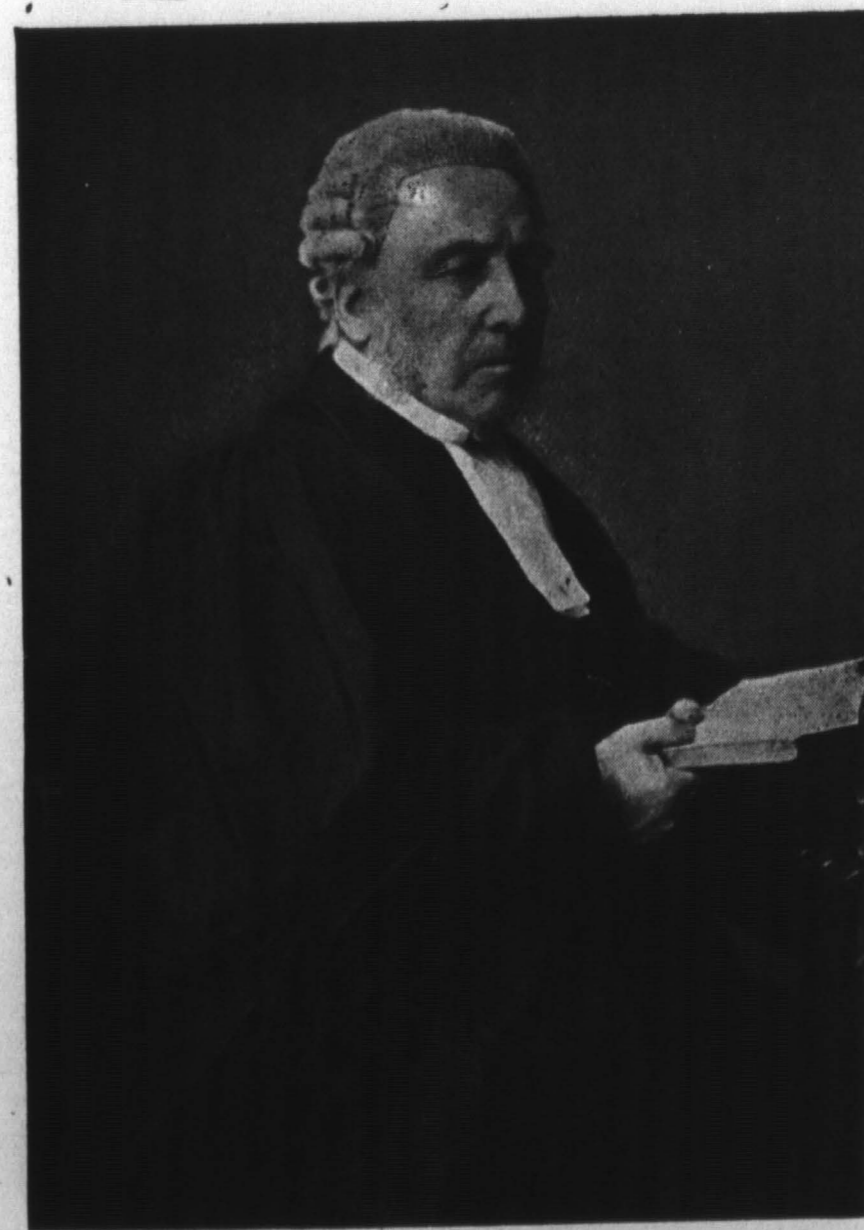
With all his splendid gifts Pasea was modest to the verge of shyness. It is hard to realize his death. His memory will be green in the hearts of his college friends as long as they remember their college days.

### **Rev. Frederick J. Tomkins, M. A., LL. D.**

The Rev. Frederick J. Tomkins, M. A. LL. D., whose death occurred in the City on January 19th, was a member of the Dalhousie Faculty of almost half a century ago. He was Professor of Mathematics in the years 1856 and 1857, having come to Dalhousie from Gorham College, Liverpool, N. S. in July of the former year when the two Institutions were united. The College however received but feeble support and in 1858 Dr. Tomkins returned to the Old Country where he remained until some five years ago. We are indebted to the Historical Number of the Gazette for the following facts about his remarkable and varied career.

He was born in Rupert Street, London, on December 11th, 1814. His early education was received at the school of a Rev. Mr. Waugh, which he attended until he was 16 years of age. After leaving this school he studied for some years by himself and took lessons in French, Hebrew and Music.

In 1842 he entered University College, London, and in the following year matriculated into London University. During his course he sat under Professor Graham in Chemistry and DeMorgan in Mathematics, besides studying under Faraday at the Royal Institute. He took his bachelor's degree in 1845 and afterwards studied Philosophy under Hoppus, gaining the class-prize. Among his class-mates were Russell Reynolds, afterwards Principal of Chasunt College; R. H. Hutton and Walter Bagehot. In 1845 he was examined in Theology with



THE LATE REV. FREDERICK TOMKINS, M. A. LL. D.,  
Professor of Mathematics, 1856-57.



Bishop MacLaren of Manchester. In 1846, Dr. Tomkins visited Nova Scotia, but only for a short time, as he went back to London in 1847 to receive his Master's degree. He soon returned, however, to this province to become minister of the Congregationalist Church in Yarmouth. In 1850 he became Principal of Gorham College, Liverpool, and in 1856, as has been already stated, when that institution united with Dalhousie he came to Halifax. During his residence in the City he lived where Pine Hill College now stands.

On his return to England, in 1858, he decided to take up the study of law. For this purpose he went to Heidelberg in 1859, and in 1861 the University conferred on him the degree of LL. D., *praeclara cum laude*, an honor which he was the first Englishman to receive. After spending a year in the study of philosophy and theology, he returned to London and was admitted to the Bar as a member of Lincoln's Inn Society. He practised the profession of law until 1898. Five years ago he returned to Halifax where he remained until the time of his death. Only three years ago he gave three lectures on Roman Law in Dalhousie.

Dr. Tomkins was an author of some repute. He published three works on law, "The Institutes of Roman Law from Earliest Period to the Fall of the Western Empire," "Translation of Gaius' Commentaries," and "The Modern Roman Law." He had besides written numerous papers for the *Law Review*, and contributed frequently to the *London Times* and the *Standard*. An evidence of his versatility is the fact that, a few years ago, he published also a text book on music.

## The Law Student.

### I

In the year 1270 the clergy were excluded from the temporal courts, in which up to that time they had been the chief practitioners. The result was bad, for no one else was learned in the law. The result was so bad that in 1290 a Royal Commission was appointed to deal with the matter. Even in those early days a Royal Commission was a sort of six months' hoist, but not so this Commission. Within two years it produced a workable plan. Its recommendation was that students "apt and eager" be brought from the provinces and placed in

proximity to the courts of law, "now fixed by Magna Charta at Westminster." These were "the earliest settled places for the study of law." Strange to tell these students apt and eager were not wholly absorbed in the law. They learned to dance, sing and play instrumental music, "so that these hostels, being nurseries or seminaries of the Court, were therefore called Inns of Court."

That the Inns of Court were good both for work and play there is ample evidence. A witness is Sir John Fortescue, in a book in praise of the English Legal system—*De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*,—which he wrote for Henry II's son and heir, to ease the tedium of exile, as Clarendon wrote the "History of the Great Rebellion" for Charles II. Fortescue estimated the number of students in the Four Inns of Court at two hundred. "The discipline is excellent" he says, "and the mode of study well adapted for proficiency." The curriculum had been good for a long time before Fortescue wrote, and it continued good for two hundred years and more after his death.

Sir Edward Coke, in the century after Fortescue, boasted that "all these Inns of Court and Chancery do make the most famous University for the profession of the law only, or of any one human science, that is in the world, and advanceth itself before all others *quantum inter viburna cupressus*"—like an elm in the alders.

Students after completing their University course, or after merely a grammar school course, studied for a time in the subsidiary Inns of Chancery, after which they were admitted to the Inns of Court. "Here continuing for the space of seven years or thereabouts, they frequented reading and other learned exercises; whereby growing ripe in the knowledge of the laws, they were called to the degree of barrister."

In these days when Columbia thinks of making a man bachelor of all the arts in two years, seven seems a long period of preparation for law, but it was the common term of an apprenticeship in the middle ages, and becomes less large-sounding when we discover that students were admitted to the Inns of Court when twelve years old, and in one case at nine. At a time when Wolsey could get his degree from Oxford at the age of fourteen, (and was called the Boy Bachelor, as the little history used to say,) it may not have been so wonderful

for the Law School to advance itself before all others *quantum inter viburna cupressus*.

At any rate the students found time to distinguish themselves in other ways. The Masques and Revels of the Inns of Court were the best amateur theatricals in England, in those primitive days when Jonson and Shakespeare and Fletcher were preparing the way for Ibsen and Pinero and Clyde Fitch.

A Revel, you know, was a sort of vaudeville, a song and dance and a high old time. Some of the songs, my authority says, were rather broad, and he proves it conclusively with one example—but of course nowadays, "all that's shove be'ind us".

The Masque was a collateral ancestor of the musical comedy so-called. Doubtless the posters of the period contained phrases, such as "stupendous scenic production" "magnificent stage setting," as in the — — — presented by Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger. And Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger, Senior, doubtless made a good thing out of it now and again.

Well, the Inns of court, and chiefly the Inner Temple, were famous for their revels and masques, and patrons of the "legitimate drama" too. *Gorboduc* *alias* *Ferrex* and *Porrex*, the first English tragedy, was performed by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple. There was a masque called "The Inner Temple masque." *Twelfth Night* was first played in the Middle Temple hall. Beaumont and Fletcher wrote a masque for the sportive men of law, and Chapman another.

But e'en the best of times must pass. At Shrovetide, in 1635, was held the last great masque, "Prince D'Amour", by Davenant—he who was willing to be called Shakespeare's son and be hanged to his mother's good name. The queen was graciously pleased to be present, and the court ladies went with her. It was what they call "a brilliant function". But e'en the best of times must pass. The Civil war came. The tumult and the shouting pervaded even the Inns of Court. And then the Roundhead sober-sides came in, and prohibited all stage-plays, as "the very Pompes of the Divell."

As grandma used to say when she came to visit us, and father thought that books should have precedence over the mill-pond,

All work and no play,  
Makes Jack a dull boy.

After the abandonment of plays at the Inns of Court, in their zeal for study also they grew slack. The requirements of a barrister became, in the eighteenth century, a mere set of formalities. This slackness continued till about 1850, and even yet the standard is lower than in this country.

These formalities, being interesting and picturesque, have been much written of, by novelists and others. Arthur Pendennis, Esquire, of Fair Oaks, is probably the most famous member of the Inns, whose name does not appear on the books. Copperfield's friend Traddles, engaged to a girl down in Surrey, the dearest girl in the world, is another. To be called to the bar, Pendennis would have to "keep commons" for twelve terms (three years) pass a very meagre examination, and pay all his fees. Pen. would keep commons by dining in hall three times a term. Traddles, not being a university man, must have dined there six times a term. In the old days, persons not gentlemen of blood, were not permitted to enter themselves as students; which later became "persons connected with the law in any inferior capacity (much as that of solicitor and solicitor's clerk) or with trade, will not be admitted as students." Owing to the sparseness of the training offered, it became the custom for students to enter some barrister's office as an articled clerk, but this was not compulsory.

## II

The custom of entering a barrister's office as articled clerk, which arose out of the inefficiency of the Inns of Court, was carried to the Colonies, where there were no Inns of Court. And this usage, strengthened by the abandonment here of the English distinction between barristers and solicitors, forms the basis of legal education in Canada. For Law Schools are a comparatively new thing. [Harvard's School, the oldest in America was established in 1817, but not made efficient until 1870. And in Canada they came much later]. Writes a barrister not yet old: "My own experience need not often be repeated now when there are so many opportunities of attending a Law School. I picked up my knowledge of practical work in an office, and my knowledge of principles out of a very

poor library. When I began practising I knew very little and got very little to do." Students nowadays are required to be under articles for from three to five years, according to their education and province. But during that time they are required in Ontario and permitted or expected in the other provinces to attend a Law School for three years, the Bar Society of each province having control of the requirements in that province.

There are five Law Schools in Canada. Of Dalhousie nothing need be said.

King's University (Windsor, N. S.) has a small Law School at St. John, N. B.

In Quebec there are two Schools. The Law Faculty of McGill was organised in 1852, and reorganised in 1890, when Sir William C. MacDonald gave \$150,000 for that purpose. Laval's School was established in 1878. Sir Lewis Jette is its Dean. Quebec law, the code civile of 1865, is based on the Code Napoleon, which is in turn derived from the Coutume de Paris, and Roman Law. So Roman Law is the basis of study in Quebec.

"The Law Society of Upper Canada" maintains its own Law School at Osgoode Hall. Attendance at it is compulsory upon all who article for the Ontario bar. The school is also open to outsiders, and is easily the largest in Canada. The school originated from Societies of students who met to read law, and hear an occasional lecture. It was put upon its present basis in 1889. Principal N. W. Hoyles, K. C. is the head of the school.

In the West there are as yet no Law Schools. Students must prepare themselves privately; and the bar is also gaining recruits from the Eastern schools.

The total number of articled students in Canada in 1898 was over 750, of whom 300 were in Ontario. Since that time the tide has turned from law to medicine, and there are now but 120 students at Osgoode, and the other schools show a similar falling off.

The United States system corresponds to that of Canada, outside of Ontario, each state having its individual requirements. The right to appear before the U. S. Supreme Court has to be acquired by itself. In the United States Law Schools, the Langdell or case system is largely followed, Harvard being its chief exponent. A student of Harvard Law School, writes of that school: "It is the greatest center for an incentive for hard work. We have the most noted professors in U. S., whose reputations are at stake, and who require thorough work. The case system is an advantage as being the source of law, in other words you get the law 1st hand instead of in the repeated ideas of text writers," and so on. Any Harvard man will tell you that the Harvard Law School is the best there is.

### III

The man who complains when he get a bill, "To long consultation with you, \$5.00," and wishes *his* time brought him in five dollars an hour, is often reminded of the cost of a lawyer's education, and induced to think he is paying interest on it. Let us count the cost.

Fees are the most stable item. In Ontario they amount to about \$360, \$150 of which is for tuition at the Law School. In the other Provinces where attendance at a Law School is optional, the fees are much lower, the Law Society's fees in Nova Scotia, for example, being \$125, (the Dalhousie Law School fees are about \$130.) In England the barrister's fees vary from £136, 11s, 10d, at Gray's Inn, to £154, 1s, 3d, at the Middle Temple, including £7 a year for dinners. This seems a large amount until one discovers that the Scottish fees are £339, and no dinners. A solicitor or attorney pays a stamp duty of £80.

The cost of living varies not only with the place, but also with the person. Here probably \$250 would allow a student to scrape through a term and pay his \$50 fees. At Harvard he would do well to get off at \$600, fees being \$150. At the Inns of Court it would probably be still more, though often students keep their terms while still up at the universities. The visible cost then varies from, say \$900, perhaps \$1000, for the average in Canada, to nearly as many pounds in England.

But the mere cost is a crude estimate. Not only does a

lawyer have to give three years to the preliminaries, but his life must be a continual study of law. And that is not all. His general education must be good, and his capacity for acquiring new knowledge. Every man is his client, and he must understand every man's business.

It is hard to tell just how much a lawyer earns. Probably he hardly knows himself, and if he does, he is not apt to tell. However, guesses agree in placing the earnings of the leading barrister in Toronto at from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year, and the least at \$100 a month. There are men at every stage between. One or two firms in Toronto are said to receive over \$100,000 a year, but the number of members divides that up well, and the figures are doubtful. One corporation lawyer is said to receive \$50,000. Toronto is the most advantageous place in Canada for the great firms, owing to the size of the province and the centralization of the law business which prevails here.

These figures are of course far exceeded in the large American cities. It is said that many lawyers in New York earn \$100,000 a year. A story is told that Judge—that is ex-Judge—Whipple of Boston, who makes a specialty of damage cases, was offered a retainer of \$50,000 by the Boston Elevated Railway Company (which owns all the electric car systems) to abstain from taking cases against them, and that he refused it.

Income for a lawyer varies with the size of his town. \$2000 or \$3000 is about the best income earned in the small towns. \$5000 is an exceptional one outside of Toronto and Montreal.

The salaries of the judges are in all cases below the incomes of the best lawyers. It's \$8000 against \$30,000. The highest salary outside of the Supreme Court is \$7000 to the Montreal judge of the Superior Court of Quebec. County Court judges get from \$3000 to \$2400. A judge's opportunities of investment, are, or ought to be, much more restricted than a barrister's.

But his present resources are often a matter of more concern to a student than his future income. Sometimes he can earn enough to support himself in the office at which he is articled. But this is rarely. In the summer he can usually pay his way. In the winter, however, as a Toronto lawyer says, "the man who gets \$10 a month, gets \$10 more than

the average;" from which it is clear that some fellows pay \$10 a month for the privilege of being busy. Strange to say, clerks get paid more in a small town than in the cities, for the reason that they naturally prefer the large centres. A student after his first winter at the school will get four to five dollars in a three-dollar-for-board town. A man who has finished his law course gets but ten dollars a week his first year in New York. So it is evident that a student can do little to support himself by law work.

There is little else for him to do, particularly in Ontario, where the regulation prohibits his doing anything else. Office work all summer except a "reasonable holiday," office work all winter, with a lecture four mornings a week at nine, and another one in the afternoon at two or half-past four, with the evenings (presumably) for study, and a sworn declaration at the end that he has not held "any office of emolument" or been "employed in any occupation whatever" except that of clerk, make his chances of earning money small. A house mastership at a boy's school, with duty at night, or some tutoring or an occasional screech for the paper is about all he can do.

Everywhere, in the large centres, and where restrictions are fewer, the opportunities are greater, journalism being the chief resource. At Harvard last winter one student was an editorial writer for the Transcript, the organ (if one may use the term) of Boston culture. Another was owner, editor and publisher of a paper at Natick, a village twenty miles away. One would think his time was filled. But it came under the writer's notice that he was also engaged in love.

There was another fellow there with an even greater variety of occupations. He was an assistant in the Harvard Observatory, and had a watch from twelve to six three nights a week, and wrote of his observations for some ponderous publication like the North American Review. Then he was leader of a singing troupe that would sing suitable sentiments for any entertainments in the country round. The enforced leisure that this left him he devoted to the game and play of billiards; and if you read in "Outing" this summer an unsigned article on billiards, he wrote it. His hours for "eating," as they say at Harvard, were rather uncertain. He might

appear for breakfast at seven-fifteen, when breakfast began at Memorial, or he might not appear until one-thirty, when luncheon ended. He, however, called himself regular, because he always had three meals a day. But it must be confessed that he didn't find much time for law. K. F. M. K., '02.

Toronto, 1904.

### Portraits for Dalhousie.

Dalhousians can never be accused of idolatry; they may be suspected of ingratitude or forgetfulness.

Of the men who have given generously to the college we have portraits of but two—George Munro and Sir William Young, and an etching of Lord Dalhousie. Alexander McLeod and John P. Mott deserve similar honors. There are also several liberal donors whose names should be written on tablets of brass and kept ever before the students so that it may be known who have placed higher education within the reach of the poor man's son. Such is the custom elsewhere and very pleasing does the custom appear to the stranger within the gates.

The faces of President McCulloch, Professors Mackintosh and Romans, of Principal Ross, and Professors Lyall, Schurman, Alexander and Seth are unknown to the undergraduate of today. And soon may the same be said of Professors Johnson, Macdonald, and MacGregor. Of Professor DeMille, we have a visible memorial. And yet these are the men who should live in the memory of Dalhousians. The sight of their faces looking down from the college wall would be a delight to the old Dalhousian when he visits the old halls and an inspiration to the undergraduate in whose mind they live as *nomina praeclara et venerabilia*.

To the generosity of Helen Munro Schurman are we indebted for the portrait of her father, to the estate of Sir William Young for his portrait, to Professor MacGregor for the etching of Lord Dalhousie, to the Misses Ritchie for the portrait of their father, and to Professor MacMechan for the portrait of Professor DeMille. Would that this list were ten times as long!

### "The Bleak House of Ketchem."

From "Stories of Village Life," by Oliver Patterson.

So long as the oldest settler in Ketchem could remember, it had stood back from the road a bleak, bare, two-story house just outside the village. Yet despite the air of general desolation and loneliness it was not without interest. The good folk of the village never wearied relating to the chance visitor the story of the mysterious disappearance of the owner, a certain Allan Fyfe, some fifty years before.

For many a day it was discussed at the county fire sides far and near, and even in the pages of the local paper. Theories without number were advanced, but theories they remained. It baffled everyone. Not the least trace of the missing man could be found.

So the house stood, its windows boarded up, its chimneys falling to the ground, and the roof breaking with the weight of years.

When the wind moaned through the empty rooms of the old house, there was grave shaking of heads among the Puritan fathers of the village. The "tragedy," for tragedy is the soul of the Puritan, was being enacted and a series of significant nods followed. They could hardly have told you why they nodded—perhaps it was habit—perhaps. At any rate they never defined the "It." They noticed however that the moaning of the winds was followed by a storm.

With the passing of the years other interests crowded into their lives and the "Bleak House" in a generation or two became well nigh forgotten. It served for the gleaners of gossip when the straws were few and barren. It was one of the few "dispensations" which the village did not pretend to understand.

As a "dispensation" it remained. One summer a friend of mine and myself visited the village. We noticed the house, spoke of it to our landlord and received in return such scanty information as he could give us on the subject. To us the story seemed rather absurd. We photographed the Bleak House however, as one of the places of interest, then spent

the rest of the time doing the mountain or listening to the yarns of our Dutch landlord.

So a week slipped by. Only one day remained of our vacation. We spent the afternoon previous to our departure, taking some "snaps" of the mountain and of the valley below. Careless of time as usual, darkness was on before we knew it.

We stumbled along the rough country road. Above us heavy black clouds obscured the stars. In the valley the river showed only an indistinct mass of moaning water. From behind that mantle of dense blackness which lay over every thing a thousand clutching ghostly hands seemed outstretched. It was an eyrie night to be abroad.

"Perhaps they will do the tragic act," my friend remarked as we neared the Bleak House. He had a fine disregard for anything like ghosts. Yet the slightest tremor in his voice was noticeable. The terrors of an unfamiliar country road had begun to work on his imagination.

Almost as if in answer to his remark a pistol shot broke the still intensity of the darkness. A cry rang out; then there was silence. We paused and listened, breathless with suspense. Several shots followed in succession. Another cry followed faint and far away; but it came from the Bleak House.

In such an emergency one acts hastily, not always wisely. As we were without help or a light of any kind it was decided that one of us should run for assistance while the other should proceed to the scene of the shooting to stand guard till reinforcements arrived.

I therefore made my way to the Bleak House. As I neared it I heard a voice saying: "Hurry up Jim, don't let's get nabbed for this": then the sounds of retreating footsteps followed and I was left alone.

Minutes were as hours to my excited fancy as I paced to and fro before the house. Sometimes I thought I could catch a faint moan within; again I fancied it was nothing but the phantasies of my brain.

In less than a quarter of an hour my friend returned. Others beside ourselves had heard the shots and the cry for help. It did not take much urging to bring them to the spot.

The pale light of the lantern threw against that wall of blackness the silhouettes of perhaps a dozen men. Every face was tense with excitement.

The doctor, a big burly Highlander, led the way to the outhouse in the rear of the main house. Here nothing was discoverable. On examination however it was found that some of the boards had been loosened from one of the kitchen windows. Raising the window the doctor threw the light of the lantern over the kitchen floor. Some dark spots at the foot of the back stairs attracted our attention. At once the doctor entered, followed silently by each of us in turn. The spots were stains of blood. Perhaps the tragedy of past years was to be explained.

From the foot of the stairs the stairs led to the room above. Here and there the cobwebs had been torn away and walls and stairs were marked with the crimson. The suspense became more awful at every moment. Every crack of the house made us start.

At length the first landing was reached. Still the stairs led upward. We passed another flight of stairs and stood on the attic floor. The boards of the floor were not fastened down but were laid loosely and at irregular intervals.

From under the loose boards projected a pair of boots—jack boots I believe they call them. The body was lying face downward with only the heel and toe projecting. We were face to face with the mystery.

"Those devils!" I heard the gruff old doctor mutter; then he said, "It's an ugly job we'll be having ahead of us, lads."

A post mortem was declared necessary. The doctor as coroner was alive to the duties of his office. The village barrister opened his note book with an air of some importance, prepared to take such notes as the doctor dictated. It was the old story of Little Soul reaching out to greatness. Here was a case that might bring him money and fame. His breast swelled with importance. There were no rivals to bear away the prize. It was his—all his.

The lantern threw a strange unearthly light over the group of men and the old unused garret. There was the doctor with his busy air of supervision, the little barrister with his note book, the bearded faces of the men blanched even in that dim

light, and the half-frightened, half-curious faces of the boys; but every face alike bore that strained expression which speaks of an approaching climax. Then the doctor spoke:

"Lend a hand here, boys," he said in his brisk way. "We'll be putting the body on the floor for the examination."

No one moved. Each waited for the other to go first.

With an air of impatience the doctor sprang forward. We watched him with a horrible fascination.

Grasping the boots firmly in his hands he gave a vigorous pull. The next moment he was lying on the floor, while from beneath the boards projected not feet but *sticks*.

The tragedy of the Bleak House was ended.

### Horace Bk. 1: Ode viii.

TO LYDIA.

Tell me, Lydia, I entreat thee,  
 Why the youth that speeds to greet thee,  
 Thou art hastening to destroy?  
 Wherefore doth the foolish boy,  
 Sybaris hate the sunny plain,  
 And of toil and dust complain?  
 Wherefore shuns he to resort  
 With his peers in martial sport,  
 And the war-steed to restrain  
 With harsh bit and tightened rein?  
 Why no more delights to lave  
 In the Tiber's yellow wave?  
 Why untouched the oil hath stood,  
 As 'twere viper's poisoned blood?  
 Wherefore armour thrown aside,  
 Disc and javelin rest untried,  
 While the weakling boy lies hid,  
 As the son of Thetis did,  
 Lest the manly garb should be  
 Cause to bear him o'er the sea;  
 And, in war 'gainst Priam's state,  
 All untimely rush on fate!

E. B.

### € Libro Rubicundo.

Auntie Blackburn, lived in the little village of ———, near the railway. The new railway company has now torn down her old grey house, but, while Auntie lived, the spot was sacred. The two rooms she occupied were scrupulously clean. The floor of the room was covered with home-made rugs; the walls and low ceiling with their rude beams were neatly white-washed. Near the chimney was an old-fashioned settle-bed, covered with a patchwork quilt, and just above it, was a narrow mantel with brass candlestick and snuffers. A dresser, in which rows of thick white plates and cups and saucers were displayed, stood in a corner. A table and two large wooden chests filled the other corners. Her husband had long been dead, and now her only companion was a yellow cat, a quiet creature, with none of the witch-like propensities of Moll White's tabby.

*A Village Auntie.*

As I passed the door, I often saw Auntie, a busy, wrinkled, old dame of eighty years. She was a little woman, and much bent with age, yet she was active, and might often be seen in her best black Sunday dress, tripping off to early Mass, for Auntie was a devout Catholic. But I usually saw her in her black and white cotton gown, short, black apron, and unstarched cap of white. Her palsied head was ever moving.

Auntie looked for attentions from everybody, and enjoyed the prescriptive right of scolding any person who dared to omit them. Many times she stopped "the master" on his way to school, and demanded a "big girl" to do her washing, or a "little boy" to split some wood. Every day she expected the postmaster to read her "The Daily Sun". What pleased her far more than this, was a story recounting the experiences of happy lovers. It brought to her mind the days when she and John were young. But her happiest moment was when some boy, with a bottle in his pocket, called on her, for, although Auntie never drank to excess, she loved to take enough, as she said to "loose her tongue".

Anyone was welcome at her house any hour of the day or night. Admittance was never refused. Auntie frequently

received her evening visitors in grey stockings and white night-gown and cap. Before leaving, they must drink a cup of tea, and eat some of the thick sugar cookies, which were always brought out from the dresser. If hospitality was refused, Auntie ever after had a grudge against one so unappreciative.

She had lived for a quarter of a century in a kind of genteel poverty, always offering to pay for favours, but never being permitted to do so, always telling how poor she was, yet having abundance. At her death, her attendants found several gold pieces wrapped in an old night-gown, in one chest, and in the other, a teapot containing five twenty-dollar pieces. Papers, found in the till of one chest, showed that Auntie had laid away in the bank "a few dollars for a rainy day". The money was used to buy a bell for the Catholic Church. It bears Auntie's name, and as its sober melody floats out upon the Sabbath calm, the villagers will say "there goes Auntie Blackburn".

H. C. F.



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## Editorial.

A thoughtful observer, looking at the present state of education in the Province of Nova Scotia, must be astonished to see the great waste of brains and money caused by lack of co-operation of the forces now employed in the educational field. This state of affairs has been much discussed in the past by men who have had at heart the welfare of the Province.

*Separation  
vs.  
Co-operation  
of Forces.*

It is a subject which must not be allowed to drop out of sight. On more than one occasion (once not later than a year ago) steps were taken to apply a partial remedy to the existing conditions: but, as yet, these efforts have resulted in failure. Sectional jealousies, it would appear, added to denominational feeling and both permeated by a deadly *vis inertiae* have operated to prevent reform. Yet, none the less, what can be done should be done to keep the question to the front, for we are safe in saying that in a province, standing where ours does in respect of population and wealth, this separation of forces which should be united is the cause of our lack of progress in matters pertaining to education, and until the conditions are

(150)

changed and the forces merged, there will not be that pre-eminence in education which might easily be attained. In the Arts and Science Faculties of Dalhousie, Kings, and Acadia alone there were enrolled last year 370 students with a teaching staff of twenty-eight regular professors. It can easily be seen that if these were all brought together into one university fewer professors would be necessary, higher salaries could be offered, and professors of more than provincial or even Canadian repute could be secured. There would be no longer the humiliating spectacle witnessed of students leaving our midst to prosecute their studies at universities whose prestige has been established, and is being yearly promoted by means which are equally within our power to secure if we would drop our petty differences, take a wider view of things, and all unite in one Provincial University. Government aid could and would no doubt at once follow such a confederation. A Science Department could be equipped with the appliances which the age demands for demonstration and research.

The effect of such an adequate crowning of our educational system would be felt downwards through our academies, high schools, and common schools. The standard of matriculation could be raised with good effect upon the Academies and other schools preparing for college matriculation.

A further reform (of minor importance) in the direction of the abolition of this wasteful duplicating of educational work would be brought about by withholding government aid from any teaching, outside of the university, beyond the third year of the present high school course. A few teachers would then be set free to do work preparatory to college, not beyond it—a grade of work which should be better done than it is being done at present.

Further economy could be effected by leaving the grading of Academies and High Schools to the teachers and inspectors instead of having it done, as at present, by a provincial board of examiners, who cannot do it as well as each school could do it for itself, and who as a matter of fact, are shoving boys and girls through school, out into the world or up to college unprepared to do the work required of them. Such a change would effect a saving of something between two and three thousand dollars—not a very large amount, certainly, but

enough to pay the salary of one professor in the university which we have considered possible if we would but unite our forces.

We have touched upon a few instances of the wasteful overlapping and lack of co-operation in our educational work. Many other examples might be cited and further arguments advanced to prove our case. The case is at least worth discussion, and no doubt would be claiming some attention if Nova Scotians were not so busily engaged in considering the consolidation of the British Empire that they have no time to give to questions such as we have brought forward, although such questions concern us so nearly.

We are soon to see the statue of Howe raised on the square adjoining the Province Building. Will not the nearness of that occasion suggest to some of our public men the wisdom of their trying to get forward to where Howe stood sixty years ago, when, in debating the question of collegiate education in the House of Assembly, he asked "what interest the people of Nova Scotia could have in maintaining six colleges when one was sufficient for the whole population"? He said on the same occasion that the unifying of the educational interests of the Province demanded one university as strongly as their political aspirations demanded one Province Building.

### College Notes.

**SODALES.**—The first of the debates since the new year was held in the Munro Room on January 22. The attendance was small, but the debate was one of the most successful of the year in point of interest. The resolution was "Resolved that all public industries be under public control." W. K. Power opened the debate for the positive side; W. J. Green discussed the negative aspect of the question. The other speakers were Athol Seaman and H. W. Toombs. Nearly every student took part in the discussion which followed. The leaders then closed the debate for their respective sides, and the decision was given in favor of the opposition. W. F. Carroll was critic.

**CHESS CLUB.**—The chess club of the college played a friendly match with the Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday evening, January 22, at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. For once the Dalhousie boys failed to uphold the traditions of the college, and went under with a score of 15 to 7 in favor of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Ryan acted as referee.

**AT HOME.**—The Delta Gamma were at home to the members of the graduating classes, class officers and others, on the evening of January 29. Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. (Dr.) Murray, and Miss H. M. Bayer received the guests in the Arts Library. Topics and dancing made up the programme of the evening. Refreshments were served in the Munro Room. Altogether it was one of the most delightful "At Homes" which the Society has given.

**MOCK PARLIAMENT.**—Following the example of the law men, the members of the Arts and Science Debating Society have resolved themselves into a mock Parliament. On the evening of January 12, the following cabinet was announced:—

Premier and Minister of Finance,.....LOUIS BREHAUT.  
 Minister of Justice,.....D. MACLEAN.  
 Minister of Railways,.....J. C. BARNETT.  
 Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....C. T. BAILLIE.  
 Minister of Interior.....G. FARQUHAR.  
 Minister of Militia.....R. WATSON.

Speaker E. B. Ross; Clerk, F. R. Logan.

The Leader of the Opposition (W. K. Power) is supported by the Honorable member for Wallace (J. H. Charman), the Honorable member from Westville (C. G. Cumming) and others.

The clerk read the speech from the throne.

The honorable member for Shelburne (R. B. H. Robertson) replied on behalf of the government, and was supported by the honorable member for Bedford (Knight), whose speech in French was not only fluent, but well delivered.

The Premier, the Honorable member from Wallace and the Minister of Railways, spoke on the address in the order named. The House adjourned shortly after 10.

HOCKEY.—Law bids fair to carry off the honors of the year. Last fall they won the football trophy, now it seems as though the hockey trophy will be theirs as well. The competition is, however, becoming keener, and the victorious team will have no cause to claim an easy victory. Following is the score;

TEAM.	WON BY	SCORE.
'05-'07 vs. '06-'04	'05-'07	4-1
'05-'07 vs. Medicine	'05-'07	4-3
'04-'06 vs. Law	Law	5-2
'04-'06 vs. Medicine	Draw	1-1
Law vs. '05-'07	Law	3-0
Medicine vs. Law	Law	4-1
'04-'06 vs. '05-'07	'04	5-2

LECTURE COURSE.—The first of the Sunday afternoon lectures since the holidays was given by Dr. Forrest on January 24. His subject was "Political Corruption," and he made a timely and impassioned appeal to the young men of the college to scorn all kind of political chicanery. Mr. Hebb's solo at the close of the lecture was much appreciated.

On Sunday afternoon, January 31, Rev. Clarence McKinnon, of Sydney, C. B., lectured in the Munro Room. Every available seat was occupied and many remained outside in the corridor. His subject was "True or Orthodox." It was a fine appeal to a student audience to search earnestly for truth

with minds untrammelled by all numbing prejudices. By skilful analysis he showed that orthodoxy is nothing more than a sentiment, for there can be no fixed and unalterable doctrines to which the term can be applied. Mr. MacKinnon's address was replete with thought and full of inspiration to an inquiring mind. By his aid one is enabled to see how the mind can leave behind its old beliefs and conceptions when these prove inadequate, and formulate itself new and better ones from the great fountain of ever-living Truth.

Prof. E. McKay was chairman and spoke in highly appreciative terms of the lecture. Mr. Shute gave a fine solo at the close of the lecture.

PHILOSOPHICAL CLUB.—Two meetings of the Philosophical Club have been held since the New Year. The first meeting was held in the Munro Room, January 21. At this meeting Dr. Ira McKay read a paper introductory to the study of Ward's "Naturalism and Agnosticism". Too much praise cannot be given Dr. McKay for his suggestive and inspiring paper. It served admirably to open up the subject for the following meeting, which was held on February 4. At the second meeting, C. J. Crowdis discussed the former part of Ward, in a carefully prepared paper.

A concert was held in St. Paul's Hall, on the evening of February 5, under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. The programme which was made up of vocal and instrumental solos, and readings, was entirely in the hands of the city talent. Nearly every number was encored. The thanks of the Y. M. C. A. are due to the various performers for their help in making the concert a success.

A very instructive and interesting paper was read by Mr Justice Townshend at a meeting of law students and others on January 25. Judge Townshend traced the history of the Court of Chancery in Nova Scotia from 1749, the year of the founding of Halifax, down to the abolition of the Court, some thirty years ago. The small audience followed the reading carefully and heartily supported Dr. Russell, the chairman, in presenting a vote of thanks to the learned lecturer.

At a recent meeting of the football team of 1903, E. Church, Law '05, was elected captain for 1904.

**Alumni Notes.**

A. H. S. Murray, M. A. '01 LL. B. '03 has opened a law office at North Sydney for Burchell and McIntyre.

J. E. A. MacLeod LL. B. '03, is a partner in the law firm of Ross, Ross & MacLeod at Sydney.

L. A. Lovett LL. B. '95, has removed from Liverpool to Sydney, where he has opened a law office.

Rev. P. M. McDonald, M. A. '95, has accepted a call to the pastorate of Cowan Avenue Church, Toronto.

Minna May Austen, M. A. '98, M. D. '03 is practising medicine in the City.

I. Pitbaldo, is a law partner of Attorney General Campbell of Manitoba.

E. W. Coffin, B. A. '02 succeeds the late C. M. Pasea, B. Sc. '00 as Principal of Naparima College, Trinidad.

Rev. E. D. Miller, B. A. '69 of Yarmouth is among the nominations for the vacant chair at Pine Hill.

The following Dalhousians have been nominated as Liberal candidates in the next election: E. M. McDonald, LL. B. '87, M.P.P., in Pictou County; Duncan Finlayson, B. A. '93, LL. B. '95, M. P. P., in Richmond County. J. A. Grierson, B. A. '91, LL. B. '93, is the Conservative candidate for Digby County.

Chas. D. Livingstone, LL. B. '03, has opened a law office at Sydney, C. B.

Among recent Provincial appointments was that of P. A. McGarry, M. D. C. M. '02 as coroner for his district.

J. Ross Miller, B. A. '97 M. D. C. M. '02, is practising in Amherst, N. S.

**Exchanges.**

The newest feature of the Student is a series of University Cartoons. The first victim is "George" well known to us as the famous Prof. Saintsbury. Every one whom the Professor's books have stimulated and irritated should glance at this suggestive caricature. "The Professor has just paused in a passage of impartial patronage of Shakespeare, to address 'that silly person in the back bench'—a very typical moment. He will pleasantly smile appreciatively at the neatness of his remarks, gather his robe about him, and proceed with the patronage."

In Acta Victoriana we are introduced to a new Canadian poetess—Miss Wetherald. Like the most of our native poets she is at her best in the lyric, and few of them have ever written anything surpassing the following little poem in purity and grace:

Ope your doors, and take me in,  
Spirit of the wood;  
Wash me clean of dust and din,  
Clothe me in your mood.

Take me from the noisy light  
To the sunless peace,  
Where at mid-day standeth night  
Signing toil's release.

All your dusky twilight stores  
To my senses give  
Take me in and lock the doors,  
Show me how to live.

Prof. Moulton, of Chicago, in his recent lecture to Varsity students, made a strong plea for the use of the Bible as a literary text book in the schools and universities. "English Literature," said the lecturer, "is derived from two sources, the Greek and Latin, and the Hebrew scriptures. It is a most incomplete training that allows the mark of the pagan to be the most indelibly impressed upon the student of literature." It does seem strange that we altogether neglect the finest

prose we have, in our English courses. Prof. Moulton's agitation for a proper literary recognition of the Bible, will, we hope, prove effective.

We welcome the *Sydney Academy Record* to our table. It is a bright little paper, well edited.

The *Presbyterian College Journal* for January has its usual quota of serious and weighty articles. "A Pen Picture of Isaiah," is an interesting constructive study.

"Thirty years ago it was thought that the Homeric poems could not have been written down till the seventh century, B. C., for the simple reason that writing was not known to the Greeks till then. Whatever may be the date of the first writing down to the Homeric poems, it is now as certain as ocular demonstration can make it that, long before these poems were composed, the inhabitants of the Aegean Islands and coasts had, among other gifts of civilization, a highly developed system of writing. It is becoming increasingly probable that the Phoenicians got their alphabet from the Aegean people, now represented to us by the Minoan civilization of Crete."—*Oxford Magazine*.

Other exchanges received:—*St. Margaret's Chronicle*, *O. A. C. Review*, *Queen's University Journal*, *Viatorian*, *Niagara Index*, *The Theologue*.

### Dallusiensia.

The following was picked up under the first desk in the English Room:—

We, the ladies of class '06, in order that we may be placed on equal footing with the rest of the class, do hereby crave permission to change the position of the nouns in the subject for next theme, "Did Hamlet love Ophelia?"

Miss N. M. (Freshette): "Did you get the Gazette during vacation?"

Miss Sophette: "No! None of the girls did."

Miss N. M.: "Say, do you know girls, I believe the Editors just wanted to get hold of our addresses."

Freshie W—ts—n: "Well I had a corking time down at the H. L. C. even if it was a bogus bid."

### THE SOPHOMORE'S SOLILOQUY.

To scrim or not to scrim; that is the question:  
Whether 'tis better for the Soph to suffer  
The taunts and jeers of the outrageous Juniors,  
Or to take arms against the green young Freshmen  
And by scrimming end them. To scrim, to beat;  
No more; and by a scrim to say we end  
The yelling, and the baby voices for  
Their bottles crying, 'tis a consummation  
Devoutly to be wished. To scrim, to slay;  
To slay: perchance get fined: ay, there's the rub;  
For from that watchful Dean what fines may come,  
When we have been both well and duly questioned  
Must give us pause: there's the respect  
That makes the Freshman Class of so long life;  
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,  
The Junior's sneer, the Seniors' calm contempt  
The noise of verdant Freshmen, or their brass  
When he himself could his sad conscience clear  
With one bold scrimmage? Who would suffer this  
But that the dread of something after scrim  
From that unerring Dean from whom  
No culprit happy turns, puzzles the Sophs  
And makes them rather bear the ills they have  
Than flee to others they have lately learned.  
Suspension thus makes cowards of us all;  
And thus the colour of our bold resolves  
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,  
And scrimmages of mighty worth and moment  
With this regard their currents turn awry  
And lose the name of action.

Freshman Bob W. (tapping Dannie on the shoulder.) "Tough paper that! Got all balled up! But here's a pass, if you can find it." (Dannie passed him.)

Prof. Hist. lecturing on Salic Law. "Why would the French not accept Edward III of England as their king?"

J. M. B—t—n. "Because his mother was a woman, Sir."

Freshman Bl—s' unique translation of Vergil "ipse resolvit dolos," he unravelled himself to the mystery.

Prof.—(lecturing on Electricity). "If I place *my hand* on that ball, there will be connected a very great power equal to the *whole earth*."

#### JOTS FROM THE PHYSICS CLASS.

"Mr. Buc—l—y, Have you a pencil?"

"Mr. Cum—i—g, Have you any paper?"

"Mr. Beg—n—, Do you ever look at this text book?"

"Mr. Ba—d, Kindly don't make so much noise with *the seat*."

"Really some members of this class should have a *rocking horse*."

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." The Big Chief slept but rested not. The stormy council of the afternoon passed through his mind. His First Lieutenant was resigning and receiving a hearty vote of thanks for doing so. While he was thus fighting o'er his battles, the Fumigators were busy at the window with tin horn and oakum. He smelled the smoke but thought it was the gas wherewith Mc-L-l-n was wont to shoot off his face. But when he heard the shout of "fire" and felt the thrill of drenching water, he slowly rose, rubbed his eyes and said "Whew!" "I THINK I smell smoke!"

Some of McL—n's latest:

"Urns full of sisters."

"Strong men hauled the ships over the sea."

"Fighters full, with blood in their eyes."

Junior—"She's only a child you know, and it's a fatherly interest I have in her."

W—r has so many friends to invite to the proposed Arts Society "At Home," that he asks a special rate per head.

### Correspondence.

DEAR GAZETTE,—There are two things in our college which concern intimately every student. They are the reading-room and bulletin board. The reading-room has been put in order regularly by the committee, but seldom, if ever, is it possible to find the papers on the racks. They are either torn down and lie strewn around the floor, or are carried off entirely by some student who is too tired to stand while reading them. Let each student remember that the papers are for the use of every student and no one has a right to remove them from the rack or take them from the room.

The notices on the bulletin board are rarely allowed to remain longer than a day, and if they do, they are defaced beyond reading. These things have only to be referred to that they may be corrected. Let every student endeavour to do his part in the correcting.

OBSERVER.


### Business Notices.

Business communications should be addressed to Financial Editor, DALHOUSIE GAZETTE, Halifax, N. S. Literary communications to Editor of DALHOUSIE GAZETTE, Halifax, N. S.

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In addition to the above the following were received but no name was enclosed: Postal note "Truro" \$2.00 and two \$1.00 subscriptions having the post mark "Halifax."

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I have no hesitation in saying that I have never regretted giving up a position where the remuneration was small and the chances poor, and taking a course at the Maritime Business College, as after finishing same the greatest difficulty was to know which was the best position of many open, to take, not where to find one.

With best wishes, I remain,

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