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The Dalhousie Gazette.

ORA ET LABORA.

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Contents.

Editorials:—	PAGE
Changes	1
Our College,—\$50,000	2
Editorial Notes	3
Nox Humida	4
Ye College Graduate	4
Go South and Addison	4
Ramblings	4
Convocation	5
Correspondence	6
Sociates	7
General Students' Meeting	7
Dalhousie College,—Presbyterian Church	8
Grade "A"	8
Personals	9
Dalhousiens	9
Acknowledgements	10
	11

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Editorials:—	
Editorial Notes	12
Decision in Chambers	12
About the Law School	13
Lawyers and Law Books	14
King's College—1790-1890	15
Personals	15

CHANGES.
 WITH this issue begins the twenty-third
 volume of the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.
 Several changes have been made in its
 appearance and arrangement, which, we think,
 will meet with the emphatic approval of all
 concerned.

While yellow and black were and are a most
 excellent combination in a football jersey, they
 do not make such an agreeable impression as a
 cover for a College journal.

With regard to the other changes, it will be
 noted that hereafter the GAZETTE will be divided
 between the Arts, Law and Medical Faculties, each
 having exclusive control of its own department.
 The editors will put forth their best efforts
 to make the paper as vigorous and interesting
 as heretofore. In order to do so, we require the
 co-operation of each and every student. If the
 students have or can obtain any personal, Dal-
 housiensian or literary articles, let them not be
 backward in passing them over to the editors.
 It is your duty to assist us by every means in
 your power, contributing as well from your
 financial as your intellectual resources.

As heretofore, the GAZETTE will continue to
 be primarily the organ of the students—to fur-
 ther and uphold their interests, to vindicate their
 grievances, if by any misfortune they should be
 thus troubled, and to propose and contend for
 such changes as will conduce to the welfare of
 the students and the prosperity of "Old Dal-
 housie."

THE next issue of the GAZETTE will contain
 a complete list of the number of students

THE class of '90, which was not ready for this
 issue, will appear in the next. of

OUR COLLEGE—\$50,000.

ON the 9th of this month a public meeting, notice of which is given elsewhere, was held in the Academy of Music, for the purpose of enlightening the public as to the financial condition and general status of this University, and to solicit contributions towards its expenses. We sincerely hope that the citizens and friends of this institution will respond to the call with the heartiness and generosity which the worthiness of the cause certainly demands. It is the intention of the Governors and Senate to hold such meetings from time to time throughout the Province, and possibly in New Brunswick—why not also in Prince Edward Island?

While we favour these meetings thus far—that they advertise this University and make known to a public, the majority of whom are unconscious of the fact, that Dalhousie has the largest and most efficient Arts Faculty in the Maritime Provinces, the greatest number of students, and the most flourishing Law School in the Dominion—while, as we said, we favor these meetings in this respect, we are not of the opinion that this is by any means the most judicious, or in fact the most practical or proper method to obtain money, (the prime object for which these meetings are held.)

There are many, many matters intimately connected with the history of Dalhousie which will not, indeed cannot be, brought out at such a meeting; when we say cannot, we mean that there are matters which, while it would be quite in keeping to lay them before graduates and Alumni, it would not be the proper thing to publicly announce them, for they would convey no meaning to the public, and might be misconstrued by them. Moreover, these meetings will not begin to embrace all the graduates of this institution—a few meetings in the leading towns of the Province will not be thoroughly representative of the friends and supporters, for in many cases they are scattered hither and thither through the country.

Is there, then, a better way of reaching the friends of Dalhousie? We think so, and will

endeavor to shew, to the best of our ability, in what way and how it is better. Meetings are held here and there, notice of which reaches but few of Dalhousie's real friends, and those who cannot attend, in many cases, get but a poor account of proceedings. How much better, then, to issue a large number of circulars addressed to the Alumni, graduates and friends of Dalhousie, informing them of the exact financial condition of the College—what her expenditure is, what her resources; in short, shewing them how the money is spent, and how much, and why how much, it takes to run a University like Dalhousie. It is the general impression, especially among business men, and indeed among many of Dalhousie's graduates, that this institution is on a sound financial basis—rich, in fact. They formed their impression on the notice of bequests, gifts, endowments, etc., which have been given to Dalhousie within the past ten years. Not long since we met a prominent Judge in this Province, who, in course of conversation *in re* Dalhousie, said that she must be rich, seeing Munro, Young, McLeod and others had given large amounts for building purposes and equipping the Faculties. This is but an example of the idea that generally prevails throughout the Provinces. This is why we urge the publication of the state of the finances, to put the graduates in possession of the facts. Send out such circulars with the request that the receiver remit what he can—small favors thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

Why will it be a better way?

(1.) Because the Alumni and graduates will feel that you have put confidence in them; that you are relying on them for support; that their little will go far towards assisting their *Alma Mater*; that Dalhousie is depending on her sons for her future.

(2.) Being apprised of the exact financial condition of affairs, of the income and expenditure, and of the way in which the income is expended, they will be more ready to put their hands in their pockets. Many of them who would not read, perhaps might not see an appeal in the daily papers, who would not bother attending a public meeting, due perhaps to private business or their distance from the place of

meeting, or the fact that they consider such affairs a humbug, would, when trusted with an account of things and called upon by letter, aid in so far as they were able.

(3.) It is asking them personally for assistance, and that, we have learned from experience, is far in advance of making an appeal from a public platform. They go to a public meeting and hear what is said, but they do not take it home; it is addressed to their neighbours, not to them. Apply to a man personally and state your case, and for every dollar you get from public meetings you will get ten by this method. Have we any ground for considering that the above mode of procedure would be successful? During the summer we met two graduates of Dalhousie. After talking the matter over with them, they each offered to give Dalhousie College four hundred dollars (\$400), provided she allowed them ten years to pay it. Of course, they have never been asked, and they will not give it till they are personally asked; and there are many more like them. These gentlemen both reside in one place. Is it not reasonable to suppose that there are at least fifty such graduates throughout the length and breadth of this land? If fifty agreed to contribute that amount, it would mean an income of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for ten years, which would go far towards paying the running expenses of this institution. We throw out these suggestions for the consideration of the Senate and Governors. We have not a doubt that there are many flaws in them, and that not a few improvements could be made (such as hiring a special agent to travel the Provinces in the interests of Dalhousie), but we feel sure that by this method more money could be raised in a few weeks than by public meetings held every night for six months.

COLLEGE NOTES.

THE READING ROOM.—We are sorry to have again to mention the fact that magazines, etc., have been from time to time surreptitiously removed from the tables of the reading room. Conduct such as this deserves the severest censure, and we sincerely hope that the culprits

will see the error of their ways. Thief is a hard name, but is richly deserved by the miscreants who perpetrate such robberies of the common property of the students.

CLASSICS.—The Faculty have decided to hold midsessional examinations. Influenced no doubt by the opinion that if the spring examinations related only to the work gone over after Christmas, the "cramming" system would bloom and flourish, they have decided that the spring examinations shall cover the whole work of the term. In some subjects this is almost unavoidable, but we would like to see an exception made in the case of Classics. In this subject there is no connection between the work of the first part of the term and the second. An examination in the spring on the whole work would only entail on the student a double review and increased "cramming," without any offsetting advantages. We hope our esteemed Professor in Classics will take the matter into consideration.

FALSE ECONOMY.—In our humble opinion, there seems to be a great amount of false economy in the management of the affairs of our University. There is practically no advertisement of the advantages which our institution offers for higher education; we are too poor. Nevertheless an amount of money sufficient for extensive advertisements is spent yearly in supplying paper and writing materials to the students for their examinations. We think this money might be spent to far better purpose in informing the public that such an institution as Dalhousie College and University exists. This fact is not so widely known as one would suppose. We have met many people who thought Dalhousie College was in the town of Dalhousie, in New Brunswick. We might take a lesson from Harvard, where all students are compelled to supply themselves with examination materials.

THE LIBRARY.—As regards the Library, we hope that the rule, that books recommended by the Professors, in their several subjects, shall not be kept out more than one night, will be more strictly enforced during the present session than it was during the last. The disregard of

this rule last winter, caused much inconvenience to students who were thus prohibited from reading up the books recommended.

While speaking of the Library, we might add that we think it would be a good idea if speaking were forbidden there. It is impossible for a reader to concentrate his attention on a book, while there is a continual buzz all around him.

NOX HUMIDA.

The day has fled, and now the night
Speeds downward from the sky;
And one by one the little stars
Peep from their homes on high.

The moon in queenly robes attired
Climbs up the arch of blue,
And sheds her light on field and fen,
A lovely sight to view.

The wind sings sweetly 'mong the trees,
Where nestling soft and warm
The singing birds are fast asleep,
And safe from every harm.

The milky-way in heaven is spread,
A stairway from the sky
By which the angels come and go,
'Twixt earth and heaven high.

Afar and wide, o'er land and sea,
A peaceful quiet reigns,
The moonbeams kiss the nodding trees
And bathe the gilded vanes.

When gazing at such sights as these
Strange thoughts come to the mind,
So strange they are I'd fain them write
If fit words I could find.

Oh! lovely night, when in thy robes
All nature lies at rest,
Our thoughts go up—up to the heavens,
And join the starry crest.

And there our spirits roam at will
Among the myriad stars,
Life's heavy burdens we forget
And all that pleasure mars.

'MAR '94.

YE COLLEGE GRADUATE.

(Yankee Blade.)

He can give the laws of Solon,
He can draw the flag of Coion,
He can write a Babylonian I. O. U.
He can write a writ in German,
He can draft a Turkish firman,
But the English Common Law he never knew.

He can write his thoughts in Spanish,
He can make a speech in Danish,
And recite such Sanscrit as would turn your brain,
The Muallaket Arabic
He can scan in feet syllabic,
But he couldn't tell old Shakespeare from Mark Twain.

He can fathom all the mystery
Of old Ethiopic history;
He can name one thousand Norse Kings—more or less;
He can mark the Roman boundaries,
And describe the Aztec foundaries,
But he never saw the Statutes of U. S.

He can trace the radius vector
With a geometric sector,
And can give the moon's diameter in feet;
He can analyze the arum,
Classify the coptic carum,
But he cannot tell a cabbage from a beet.

GOLDSMITH AND ADDISON.

Two writers less easy to compare and contrast than Goldsmith and Addison it would be difficult to name. Both possess in about equal measure the inestimable merits of naturalness and simplicity. Both are genial humorists, both alike free from crotchets,—from being what we now-a-days term the being cranks. And in both the surpassing excellence of saying his say directly, in the line of the colloquial grace and ease which marks the style of accomplished gentlemen, is conspicuous. Each is absolutely free from rhetorical affectation,—free, too, from the affectation of being philosophically or morally profound, after the fashion of Carlyle and his school of imitators.

And now, to characterize them separately. Addison, in well-nigh every one of his writings, suggests the scholar, sagacious and comprehensive in his views, and therefore able to criticize with ease and accuracy according to his lights, but without the insight into human nature, viewed individually or historically, characteristic of the higher class of critics in the present day. His style lends itself with the utmost readiness, now to the service of good-humoured raillery, again to that of a pensive meditateness. In one paper he sports with his theme or character in a strain of harmless banter, almost invariably carrying with it, however, some kernel of moral teaching,—in the next he rises, by easy and hardly perceptible steps, to a strain of expression worthy of the dignity of the bench or pulpit. Eloquence is hardly the word to apply to any of his productions, since they are manifestly designed to be read rather than recited. But there is a tone of sedateness, adorned by ample literary knowledge, by moral purity, and by

what verges upon, but rarely if ever attains to, religious fervour, which wins the attention of his readers and constrains their acquiescence more potently than what usually passes for eloquence.

His religious essays would scarcely be the means of converting, but they certainly minister to edification. His satire hurts no one, and yet induces a shrinking from vice as, to say the least, being unseemly. Altogether, for good, useful work in almost any department of literature, there is not a better example for imitation than Addison. And he may be imitated for a reason not altogether complimentary to him—it is that nowhere does he prompt the connecting with any of his writings of the word Genius. That *je ne sais quoi* he never reaches. Goldsmith does. And this is the most marked distinction between the two otherwise, in point of humour especially, so closely akin.

We love Goldsmith; we know not very clearly why. We respect Addison.

Goldsmith was a very indifferent scholar. He was accurately acquainted with no one subject, whether of literature or of life. But he was a genius. Perhaps no writer who has taken a place among the immortals has gained that pedestal with a more slender equipment of book, or of any other learning. He had travelled a good deal, for the period, but his overweening conceit would of itself suffice to forbid his profiting by observation. And as to his reading, it was both desultory and fragmentary to the last degree. Nevertheless, he is not less clear than Addison, and his is far more absorbingly interesting. Perhaps no writer that ever lived was more uniformly agreeable, or interesting than Goldsmith. His "Animated Nature" is replete with the most grotesque fables, but it is readable. His "Histories" abound in blunders, but they, too, are readable. His "Vicar of Wakefield" is one continuous stream of absurdities, but it has caused more tears and created more mirth than any other story in the English language.

No poem ever written blends simplicity with nobleness of design so exquisitely as "The Traveller," and the writing is but little inferior in merit to the plan. And "She Stoops to

Conquer" has certainly never been surpassed—has it been equalled?—for incomparable drollery. As for his essays, no one dreams of ranking them in the same category with Addison's, but the most flimsy contains some touch of natural grace, to which even Addison never, perhaps, attains. And who would have expected that the most perfect piece of characterisation in the English or in any language would have fallen from the pen of one usually described as vain and envious, with a string of other bad qualities? But so it is. Burke, and Reynolds especially, are better known to us from the few lines contained in "Retaliation" than from all the notices of their contemporaries and their own words combined.

On the whole, Goldsmith is to be preferred to Addison,—that is, he is to be reckoned the more gifted by natural ability. Addison acquired much more, and turned his attainments to admirable account. Goldsmith was a Bohemian. We should like to have the genius of the one and the information and character of the other.

RAMBLINGS.

THE area which I have chosen for this first excursion of mine cannot be called spacious. The bounds of it are not the autumn tinted woods nor the rugged, circling hills; but four walls, two pierced with sundry tall windows, and two lined with bookshelves. Into a desert of floor, dotted with four or five oases of tables, stretches a standing book press, like a long arm. There is ample room for more; as many as a cuttlefishes. The ceiling is pannelled like the rooms of an Elizabethan manor-house, and is supported by two or three iron pillars. Yes! you have guessed rightly, it is a large room in the southern wing of that ——— pile, known as Dalhousie College.

That blank space above ought to be filled up by some fine, sonorous adjective. 'Venerable' would stop the gap admirably; but truth must prevail over an artistic sense of proportion. Our poor plain-faced *alma mater* does not command the respect due to hoary hairs. Her aspect

is too painfully recent; only the saving grace of age, apparent in embroidery of moss, in delicate tinting by rain and frost can in any wise, make a brick Babel an object of affectionate regard. Nor can we apply the epithet as vaguely, as as when we coned Homer and Horace; and made the classical master's life unnecessarily joyless, by speaking of "the venerable Hebe," and "the venerable, ox-eyed Juno." No, Dalhousie may be massive like the amiable giantess of the comic opera, but she is not pretty. It would be empty flattery to call her that. Our only consolation is the one Henry V. offered Katherine. We have our college at her worst. She will wear better, and better. When verdant sod covers the refuse and furnace slag; and tennis lawns, under our windows, afford our youths and maidens genial exercise; when the useless palisade has disappeared; and the blue-cross banner floats from our yet unplanted flag-staff; when kindly creepers muffle our walls with the tender green of Spring and the crimson and bronze of Autumn, and when the sheds and piles of stone have given place to spaces of shaven grass and bright-faced flowers;—then will old Dalhousie, arrayed as befits her dignity, impress the beholder, as now these unseen things, her importance and her fame, strike upon the purified inward vision. Then we can point out our academy with pride, as now with reluctance.

Yet still even here content can spread a charm. The wilderness is a garden, if only friends are there. And in this half-furnished library, "is a society continually open to us, of people who will talk to us as long as we like, whatever our rank or occupation;—talk to us in the best words they can choose, and of the things nearest their hearts. And this society, because it is so numerous, and so gentle, and can be kept waiting around us all day long,—kings and statesmen lingering patiently, not to grant audience, but to gain it! in those plainly furnished and narrow ante-rooms, our book-case shelves,—we make no account of that company, perhaps never listen to a word they would say, all day long." In these melodious words there is a sound of grave reproach, which makes me

pause. They are too serious for my light-hearted purpose, which was to invite you to explore with me some of the treasures within the covers and behind the covers of books. But I cannot do so now.

The Rambler.

CONVOCATION.

DALHOUSIE celebrated her eighteenth autumn convocation, since the re-opening in 1863, in the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 9th inst. The unusually large attendance and keen interest manifested in the various speeches was certainly gratifying to the Governors, Alumni, Students, friends of the College, and all desirous of seeing the cause of higher education prosper.

The speakers of the evening were President Forrest, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Professor Russell, J. C. Mackintosh, William Roche, M. P. P., Dr. Weldon, and Hon. D. C. Fraser.

To give an adequate idea of the speeches is impossible in the limited space at our disposal, and to particularize when all deserve more than a meed of praise, might be invidious. Though a Tory of the Tories the writer was more than pleased to witness the ovation tendered Premier Fielding as he advanced to the platform. No better testimonial could be given to broadening influence of a liberal education than such a scene, where the party man was forgotten and the man of *ability* alone remembered and recognized. He spoke as a citizen and representative of Halifax. In both capacities he felt proud of the noble collegiate institution in this city and commended it the sympathy and liberality of the citizens, on whom it had strong claims.

Mr. Mackintosh followed, dealing particularly with the financial statement furnished by the Governors. Apart from the *social and educational* advantages, he clearly and forcibly proved the *material* benefit such an institution was to the city.

Professor Russell dealt forcibly and logically with the question of college consolidation. Denominational predilections could not enter into the study of *binomial theorem*, nor was there anything sectarian about the fifth proposition in the first book of Euclid. Religious and denominational instruction can safely be left to *divinity* schools, but should not, and as a matter of fact do not, come within the immediate scope of an arts college. Professor Russell, as he scored his points, was loudly applauded.

Mr. Roche made a witty and at the same time a practical speech. The many advantages

of Dalhousie to the city were pointed out and the citizens earnestly entreated to respond to the call for funds.

Dr. Weldon was greeted with a cheer that attested his popularity among the boys and the audience as well. He spoke warmly in favour of consolidation and recounted the difficulties in the way, which required great patience on the part of its friends. Dalhousie had the right to say to the people of Halifax, "do by the one college in your midst as the people of Montreal are doing by McGill, as the people of Toronto are doing by their institution, and as the people of Kingston are doing by Queens."

Hon. D. C. Fraser, the last speaker, said it was a reflection on the city to have the Governors come forward and ask for funds. The patriotism and liberality of her citizens should relieve them from any such necessity and he hoped the time would soon be past when it would be necessary for a second call to be made.

The key-note of the meeting was *money*. We have an annual deficit of \$2,000 and Halifax must do her share towards meeting it, or pocket the ignominy of being the most distressed city in the Dominion. Halifax should be a university city and educational centre, and we trust that when the future history of Halifax is written it will not only be celebrated for its *citadel, forts, harbor, park and public gardens*, but will be more familiarly known as the seat of Dalhousie University.

Correspondence.

DEAR GAZETTE,—

Last session the Alumni Association published a pamphlet containing a list of persons entitled to become members of the Alumni Association of Dalhousie College and University. From it we learn that over 1,200 persons are eligible for membership, yet only about 100 are enrolled as members.

Surely among the other 1,100 there are many who take an interest in their *Alma Mater*. Why do not more of our graduates and ex-students join the Association? Lack of interest in their *Alma Mater* may prevent some from joining, but I think that lack of interest in the Association prevents the majority from doing so. The Association meets in Halifax, and consequently only those living in the city and its immediate neighbourhood can attend without great inconvenience, and no person cares to belong to a society of any description if he cannot attend its meetings.

Would it not be advisable for our Association to establish branches in different sections of the country, as the Alumni Associations of other Colleges do? Then all would have an opportunity of attending its meetings with little or no inconvenience. For instance, one branch might be established in Cape Breton, one in eastern Nova Scotia, one in western Nova Scotia, one in New Brunswick, and perhaps one in British Columbia. If the Association is of the opinion that branches are not needed in Nova Scotia, then let them take the cases of New Brunswick and British Columbia into their consideration.

In New Brunswick there must be about fifty graduates and ex-students of Dalhousie, and I think that they would take great interest in an Association of their own, although they take little or none in an Association meeting in Halifax.

Dalhousie graduates are flowing into Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, and will continue to flow into these cities for years to come. The three cities are not a great distance apart, and the old Dalhousians there would probably be very glad to form such an Association, as it would give an opportunity for an annual re-union and the recalling of pleasant memories of the Provinces down by the Atlantic.

That the Alumni Association will carefully consider this matter is the wish of

A NEW BRUNSWICKER.

Sodales.

ON Wednesday, the 8th of October, Dalhousie's debating society met for the first time in the session of 1890-91, under very favourable circumstances. To be sure, the attendance was not as large as it should have been, but when it is remembered that it was not the regular night of meeting, and that the subject was somewhat difficult to handle, this may be overlooked. After some discussion as to the advisability of securing more suitable accommodations for the society, and the ordinary routine business had been taken up, the debate for the evening—*Resolved*, That capital punishment should be abolished—was discussed with zest and ability by the opposing parties. Mr. Montgomery opened the debate with great spirit. He quoted extensively from English writers on criminal law to shew that capital punishment is one of the necessary evils in society of every period. Mr. Grierson followed, and in a clear and concise manner advocated the advisability of erasing capital punishment from the criminal code, maintaining that it was barbarous, revolting and disgraceful. J. A. McGlashen supported the opener with his usual force and eloquence. On scriptural grounds he contended that "blood for blood" was the true way to deal with a man who had

taken his brother's life. A. O. Macrae considered that society took a great responsibility on its shoulders when it put a man to death; for in many cases it was more or less indirectly blameworthy for the ignorance and degradation of many criminals. These gentlemen were followed by good speakers on both sides of the question. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Barnstien, and one or two others favoured the abolition, while Messrs. Murray, Gutz, Pitham, Archibald and Yonson were of the opinion that it was the best possible mode for the accomplishment of the end, viz., to put an end to crimes of blood. The fact that so many Freshmen took part, lent additional interest to the proceedings. They are to be congratulated on the creditable showing which they made on their first appearance. The debates will be held weekly, and it is to be hoped that the students will take a deep and ever-increasing interest in this society, which is one of the most important factors in the college course.

GENERAL STUDENTS' MEETING.

On the 25th of September the "General Students' meeting" was held, President Brehant in the chair.

Before the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, a somewhat lengthy discussion took place as to the subjects which should be considered by a meeting of this kind, composed of students from all the Faculties. Moved by Mr. Montgomery, seconded by Mr. Grierson, "that for this evening the business of interest to Arts alone should first be transacted, and that afterwards the matters common to all the students." After this motion was passed, and the minutes of last meeting had been read, the following students were appointed as Financial Committee of the GAZETTE:—R. T. Keebler, Louis Parker, T. M. Fraser, Alex. MacDonald, Frank S. Sampson and A. W. MacKay. The following gentlemen were then elected as officers of the Societies for the ensuing session:

- President.....A. R. Hill.
- Vice-President.....A. W. McKay.
- Secretary.....G. F. Johnson.

Executive Committee:—J. A. MacGlashen, R. A. Weston, A. S. Barnstead and Hugh Fraser. The Students' Senate was then appointed. The choice of the meeting fell on the following students:—

- Fourth Year:—Brahant, Macrae, Grierson, J. A.; and MacGlashen.
- Third Year:—Hill, Graham, and Webster.
- Second Year:—Logan and Putnam.
- First Year:—Hugh Fraser.

Mr. MacKinnon's report, as Secretary of the General Students' Meeting, was then read, show-

ing a balance on hand of \$5.37. The report was adopted.

The meeting was then resolved into a students' meeting of all the Faculties. The Financial Secretary gave a statement of the finances of the GAZETTE. The report showed that the total receipts of the GAZETTE during the year amounted to \$382.00, and the expenditure to \$371.52, leaving a balance of \$10. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Grierson for his successful management. It was agreed that the medical students be invited to appoint a literary editor for the GAZETTE from their number. A committee, consisting of Macrae, Grierson, Montgomery, MacKinnon and MacLean, A. K., was appointed to draw up a constitution for the "General Students' Meetings," after which the meeting adjourned.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At the late meeting of the Presbyterian Synod in Moncton, the relations of Dalhousie College with the Presbyterian Church were finally and definitely settled. The following resolutions were, after some discussion, unanimously adopted:

1. That the synod reaffirm the policy of this church as declared in the resolutions of 1876 and 1883, that Dalhousie College should be maintained in its present or increased efficiency.
2. That the synod express its satisfaction at the marked progress of the institution in recent years.
3. That while we would, if able to do so, gladly continue to support Dalhousie College to the same extent as in the past, yet owing to the great and pressing needs of our own college, the synod feels itself obliged to state to the governors of Dalhousie College that it cannot see its way to the appointment of a professor to succeed Dr. Lyall.
4. That the synod most heartily commends to the sympathy and support of our own people, as citizens, the University of Dalhousie, which has done so much for the cause of higher education in the Maritime Provinces.
5. That the claim of some \$1,600, due the church by Dalhousie College for pathological apparatus, be remitted.
6. That the church pay the whole amount of Professor McDonald's salary up to \$1,750, being payment by us of \$250 now paid by Dalhousie College.

The first resolution is a resolution within a resolution. In 1876 and again in 1883 the Presbyterian Church affirmed that it would not renew the chair in Logic and Psychology—that Dr. Lyall's salary would be withdrawn at his death. The fifth proposition wipes out a long standing debt. When under the Act of Incorporation, which stated that if any denomination chose to support one or more chairs in the

University, they should have the right to appoint one or more Governors, according to the number of chairs which said denomination agreed to support, the Presbyterian Church founded three professorships, they transferred from their institution in Truro all their scientific apparatus, etc. This was valued at sixteen hundred dollars, (\$1,600.00). For the use of it Dalhousie has been paying \$90.00 a year ever since 1863. The debt is now remitted and so Dalhousie is relieved from a small but troublesome debt.

From the sixth resolution it will be seen that the church agrees to pay the whole of Professor McDonald's salary. Heretofore the Governors were required to pay two hundred and fifty dollars of the whole salary. Under the present arrangements then Dalhousie will be saved about three hundred dollars a year, (\$300.00). The result of the discussion is evidently very satisfactory to the College authorities. It is to be hoped however, that before many years the Governors may see their way clear to lend assistance to the department of philosophy, by appointing a successor to the late lamented incumbent of the chair of Logic and Psychology.

GRADE "A."

OFFICIAL information as to the results of the "A" license examinations, held in July of the past summer, cannot be yet obtained. The following may be given, or rather accepted, as semi-officially correct:

- C. B. Robinson, A. O. Macrae,
- J. E. Eaton, C. L. Moore,
- J. A. Sutherland, E. B. Smith.

The above students were successful and in the order named; at least we think that such is the order. It will be seen that a third year student of Dalhousie leads the Province. Mr. Eaton is a graduate of Acadia College, Wolfville. The third on the list is a Dalhousie Sophomore. The next two are Juniors and the last a graduate of this institution. Six Dalhousians went up and five were successful—the man who failed being a Sophomore. There were sixteen candidates in all. We have not heard how many were successful, but understand that the number was small.

Y. M. C. A. MEETING.—The first meeting of the Dalhousie Young Men's Christian Association for the present session, was held in the English class room on Saturday evening, September 27th, President Munroe in the chair. A large number of students were in attendance, the proportion of First Year men being especially notable. The meeting was favored with excellent practical addresses by President Forrest and Rev. D. M. Gordon, on the importance of Christian work in colleges. The great influence of students in moulding the future history of the world was emphasized, and the necessity that this work should be guided by christian principles.

The warmest thanks of the Association are due to both gentlemen for the good will and assistance which they have always extended to the Association. It was announced that the Sunday afternoon class held last session by Dr. Forrest would be continued this winter at the same hour as before.

Personals.

R. J. BURKITT, E. FERRIS and F. J. McLEOD left for Harvard about the middle of last month.

ALEXANDER ROSS, B. A. '87, has, after an absence of four years, resumed his old position as Principal of the Dalhousie, N. B., schools.

J. P. ADAMS, Law Freshman of last year, has decided to go into the ministry. He will probably first take an Arts course at McGill.

Rev. ALAN SMITHERS, B. A. '89, is ministering to the spiritual wants of the Church of England people at Watford, King's Co., N. B.

ALEXANDER FRASER, B. A. '89, is at present in charge of the Fishery Bureau recently started in this city by the Dominion Government.

D. McD. CLARK, '88, has been inducted into the Presbyterian church at Newport within the last month. We feel sure that he will be eminently successful.

BENJAMIN LOCKHART, at one time in the Law School, has obtained an L. B. from Boston Law School *cum magna laude*. He had an average of 95 in his exams.

We are delighted to be able to announce that R. J. MACDONALD, will be with us this winter. He will attend our Medical College, which opens about the first of November.

We extend congratulations to C. H. CHAN, B. A., on his election to the Local Legislature of this Province as representative for Shelburne County. We hope he will lead the Opposition.

W. J. BOWMAN, L. B. '90, has hung out his shingle at Kingston, N. B. He says he has had

work to put in time, and that talking law is not half as nice as talking foot-ball.

JOHN A. SINCLAIR, LL.B. '90, goes up for his final this fall. He spent the summer reading law and watching the contests for the championship of the New Brunswick Base Ball League.

F. L. FAIRWEATHER, LL.B. '90, also goes up for his final this fall. During the summer he attended the militia camp at Moncton, and took in everything of importance that was going on in Saint John.

E. W. LEWIS also got a first-class teacher's license, after which he spent the summer watching the Moncton boys play base ball. He now occupies the position of Vice-Principal of the Union Baptist Seminary, at St. Martin's, N. B.

H. F. McLATCHY, LL.B. '87, to console himself for defeat in the late Mayoralty contest at Campbellton, N. B., has taken unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Sowerby. To them we extend our congratulations and best wishes.

H. G. CREELMAN, '81, has returned home. His health is not the best, due, we understand, to overwork. It is to be hoped that the change and rest which he will enjoy at his home will restore him to his pristine vigor of body and mind.

ROBERT FREW, who attended the Physics class during the session of '88-'89, and who will be remembered on account of the prominent part he took in the Sodales debate on Female Suffrage, spent the summer on the Pacific coast. The *Presbyterian Record* for October contains very graphic account of some of his adventures.

A. W. MACRAE, B. A. '86, won his M. A. at Harvard in one year. This is unprecedented. No Maritime or Upper Canadian graduate has ever taken an M. A. degree in Harvard after one session's work. The sons of Dalhousie are winning new laurels for their *Alma Mater* in all the leading Universities of the neighbouring Republic.

Dallusiensia.

THE report of Y. M. C. A. convention at Wolfville, unavoidably crowded out, will appear in our next issue.

One of his particular friends was asking if he was in town yet, and where he was *bo(a)rdin'!*

It is worthy of note that only one Senior is taking Latin, and only three taking Greek from choice.

THE class of '91 Arts numbers 29, of whom four are young ladies. The largest graduating class heretofore was 17.

THE Halifax Medical College will open on October 29th. The attendance is expected to be far in advance of that of last year.

ADDITIONAL seats have been put in Prof. Johnson's room to accommodate the Freshmen. It is almost necessary to raise the ceiling.

WE have the man of long suffering with us this winter. It is a pity Jon(n) had not brought his comforts with him.

ONE of the college class rooms has undergone a revolution—the head is now the foot, and *vice versa*. Wherefore the change?

WOULD it not be a good idea to introduce the custom that prevails at so many Universities of requiring the *first year men* to lift their hats to the Seniors.

THERE is some talk of the ladies taking charge of one of the issues of the GAZETTE. Many are curious as to whether their issue would be ahead of the *ordinary numbers*.

IT is to be hoped that the Medical College will elect one of their members as an editor of this journal. It is the wish of all, that the different Faculties should have representation.

THE Freshman class is large and vigorous. The whole number in the class is in the vicinity of fifty. We hope to be able to get exact figures before this issue goes to press.

THE "long and the short" of Cape Breton are with us this winter. Six feet seven inches is a long distance. We challenge any Maritime University to produce a taller Freshman.

THE Freshman class have arrived at the "Hugger Mugger" style earlier than usual this session. We may expect to hear of them being in "Egyptian darkness" in the near future.

THE prospects of the Y. M. C. A. are very bright. There is likely to be a larger attendance than usual. Dr. Forrest will deliver the lectures on Christian Evidences on Sunday afternoons. Text book—Fisher's "Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief."

PROFESSOR.—Translate, please.

Freshman (translating on cheek).—*Nunquam*, never; *animo*, mind; *ignis*, fire; *via*, a way. (Triumphantly)—Never mind; fire away.

It is the intention of the Y. M. C. A. of this University to tender a reception to the Freshmen of the session '90-'91. It is highly commendable, and will be an excellent opportunity for the aforesaid gentlemen to become acquainted with the students.

AND she can chew gum, too, the sweet girl graduate is the personification of pulchritude, the sublimation of symmetry, the idealization of intelligence, the embodiment of enthusiasm, and the typification of tenderness.—*Utica Herald*.

"It is customary to remove your hat when in the presence of a Professor." Probably it is such a long way to reach that it would tire him. Was this the cause of "the long of Cape Breton" omitting to shew the customary courtesy to his profs?

FIRST Senior.—Where are you going to church this morning?

Second Senior.—I think I'll go to Chalmers.

Freshman (a fellow-boarder) *earnestly*.—Where does he preach?

SERGEANT KELLY, instructor in gymnastics, is showing a commendable interest in football. He is to be seen on the grounds every practice day, taking part in the game himself, and instructing all who take part in the practice.

JUNIOR (translating)—*Decies centena (millia)*. Ten thousand.

Prof.—No. More than that.

Junior.—Ten hundred thousand.

Prof.—No; more than that. One million.

WE are pleased to see that a Lawn Tennis Club has been started in connection with the Dalhousie Amateur Athletic Club. The ladies are thus enabled to take part in a sport that was no doubt invented for their especial benefit, or at any rate that both sexes might enjoy the pleasure and exercise that it affords.

Prof.—"You had a brother here, Mr. ———?"

Fresh.—No, Sir.

Prof.—Oh! perhaps you yourself were here before?

Fresh.—Yes, Sir.

Prof.—I was about to remark that you looked very much like yourself.

ONE of our Professors has intimated to his classes that he will hold monthly examinations, which will count in the final exams held at Christmas, and in the spring. Notice will not be given as to when these exams will be held; they will be sprung on the classes, and will thus enable the Professor to see what students are really doing honest work.

FOOTBALL practice began on the first of the month. We strongly advise all the students to take part; it is one of the most healthy and invigorating forms of exercise known to us. Turn out, boys, and enable the committee to have as efficient a team as ever before. Remember there is to be a Football Tournament, and Dalhousie must not come off second or third best. The Abegweets, the Acadias, the Wanderers, the Garrison and Regiment teams are all likely to take part. New fields to conquer.

EIGHT members of last year's foot-ball team are at present available, viz., McKinnon, Bill, Graham, half-backs; Fraser, quarter-back; Thompson (W. E.), Logan, (J. D.) Gordon, Fairweather, forwards. To take vacant places there are a number of promising players to choose from, among whom may be mentioned Moore, McMillan, Murray, Dockrill, Rankine, Putnam, Logan, Macrae, Johnson (G. F.), McKay (D. G.), Barnstead, besides a number of Freshmen. If they can be induced to come out to practice regularly, the team ought to be a stronger one than usual.

THE "Students' Handbook" is one of the neatest, handiest, and most serviceable conveniences that the students have at their command. It would ill become us to allow another session to pass without acknowledging our high appreciation of the labours of our much-esteemed fellow-student, Robert Grierson. The best compliment we can give the author is the universal verdict of the students that it has proved itself to

be an indispensable part of a student's college property. Seldom have we seen a book that has such an amount of useful information within such a small compass. It is indeed a *multum in parvo*.

THIS year's Freshman class is more degenerate than usual. One had the audacity to carry a cane into the Mathematical Professor's room. The way in which this freak of his was greeted by the Professor will not soon be forgotten, and will be a salutary lesson to other Freshmen. Another went into a class room with his hat on, and at once took part in a never-to-be-forgotten dialogue with the Professor. These incidents, connected with the fact that they are daily expected to enter the Egyptian darkness which is always to be found in the Mathematics' room, is sufficient evidence of the more than ordinary greenness that pervades the class.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

Senior Exhibitions.—F. W. M. Bakin, Digby; K. G. T. Webster, Yarmouth; G. F. Johnston, Stewiacke; S. N. Robertson, P. E. Island.

Senior Bursaries.—A. R. Hill, Five Islands; J. B. Johnston, Loch Broom; Ralph A. Weston, St. John; Miss Sarah Archibald, Sherbrooke; R. McNeil, P. E. Island; D. S. McIntosh, Pleasant Bay, C. B.; A. F. McDonald, Hopewell; J. A. McIntosh, Halifax.

Junior Exhibitions.—E. Brehaut, P. E. Island; H. D. Fraser, Pictou; Alexander Gordon, Halifax; Miss Mary Sophia Ross, P. E. Island; W. S. Gray, Pictou.

Junior Bursaries.—A. W. McKay, Pictou; Hedley Ross, P. E. Island; Miss Ellen McKenzie, Pictou; Miss Margaret Janet McPhee, Pictou; Melville Grant, Pictou; Alexander D. Archibald, Valley Station; Miss Ida G. McDonald, Sherbrooke; Eben W. Johnston, Pictou; Frank S. Simpson, Halifax; H. V. Bigelow, Truro.

First Year Matriculation.—Astwood, J. B. (conditionally); Miss C. C. Hobrecker; McDonald, A. J. (conditionally); Murray, R. H.

Passed on report of Examiners for Munro Bursaries in addition to the Exhibitioners and Bursars.—Archibald, Adams D.; Grant, Milton D.; McKay, Donald M.; Tattie, George P.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Dr. Campbell, \$2; Mrs. C. Thomson, C. S. Harrington, F. H. Bell, G. H. Drysdale, Alfred Whitman, William Campbell, J. A. Sinclair, Miss Belle Crowe, Wallace Macdonald, Robert Sedgewick, Rev. J. McMillan, Rev. J. L. George, Rev. Allan Simpson, Dr. Forrest, Christopher Munro, Rev. D. M. McDonald, H. M. McKay, Robert Grierson, K. G. T. Webster, John Montgomery, E. Annand, Rev. Dr. Burns, G. R. Rowlings, James Forrest, H. W. C. Boak, E. L. Newcombe, W. A. Lyons, A. W. Forrest, Dr. Allison, A. G. Troop, W. B. Wallace, J. Farquhar, Dr. Lindsay, Hon. S. L. Shannon, Rev. E. Scott, A. S. Mackenzie, Rod. McNeil, L. A. McKenna, James W. Brehaut, V. G. Frazee, James W. Thomson, Miss Ethel Muir, D. Finlayson, Sir A. G. Archibald, A. V. Morsash.

Law Department.

Editors:

ALEXANDER McNEIL, '91. J. A. MACKINNON, '92.
G. A. R. ROWLINGS, Manager.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

HEREAFTER a definite amount of space will be given exclusively to Law School matters. We hope our friends of the L. S. will appreciate the change.

OUR columns will welcome contributions from former students and any one else who has something interesting to say, and cares to say it here.

THE GAZETTE, on behalf of the law students, and more particularly on behalf of the freshmen, thanks the College Y. M. C. A. for the reception and entertainment of last Friday evening. It was a graceful act on its part and meets with the approbation of all.

THE merits and demerits of different lecturing systems is a subject that frequently engages the attention of College journals. We do not propose to go over the old ground or find fault with what has been the system in vogue since the Law School came into existence. On the contrary, we have to express our deep sense of obligation to the lecturers for the great care they have taken in culling the best parts from the leading authorities on their subjects, and also for giving us the benefit of their practical experience in the courts. But we may, however, be pardoned if we make a suggestion that will meet the wishes of the general body of students, namely, that the Professors and Lecturers indicate each day the subject of the succeeding lecture, so that the text-books prescribed may be consulted with advantage. If this plan were adopted, students would follow the lectures more intelligently, and *note-taking* would then be done with both eyes open.

At a general meeting of the Students held lately, a discussion arose as to the jurisdiction of that meeting and the part law students were to play in it. During the war of words some

things were said that could conveniently have been omitted without loss to either side. We regret that a misunderstanding, which was principally due to injudicious remarks by some of the participants in the debate, arose. We also desire the *real* attitude of the law body to be known. There is a desire for more fellowship and intercourse with our friends of the Arts college; we want to see eye to eye where Dalhousie is concerned, and to assist in bringing the three faculties into touch with one another. If, unhappily, any student or students, through ignorance of the real state of feeling, gave a different impression, we hope their immature judgments will be taken at their par value—*nil*.

DECISIONS IN CHAMBERS.

AFTER this issue one column in our Department of the GAZETTE will be reserved for Supreme Court Chambers Decisions. It will be conducted by Frederick T. Congdon, LL.B., barrister-at-law, whose name is a sufficient guarantee that the matter will be carefully selected and reliable. Mr. Congdon, to whom our students are deeply indebted for his kindly assistance in this matter, is a graduate in law of Toronto, and also (A. E. G.) of Dalhousie.

Very often the first work of the young lawyer is a motion in Chambers. To enable the student to equip himself for the opening duties of his chosen profession was primarily the object of the Editors in endeavouring to have those matters introduced into our columns. At the same time their publication may have another and even more important result. It is not improbable that this feature of the GAZETTE will impress upon members of the profession the necessity for having a permanent record of proceedings, frequently of the greatest consequence, held in Chambers.

It is more than thirteen years since Ontario, through the efforts of Mr. Robinson, set us the example in this regard. With the same need, a similar practice, and as capable a man in Nova Scotia, it requires only a little encouragement from the profession, which would itself reap the benefits, to secure the publication in suitable form of Chambers reports.

ABOUT THE LAW SCHOOL.

MR JUSTICE TOWNSHEND is dispensing law and justice in Cape Breton.

Judge Graham is somewhere around the western shore. Perhaps a glance out over the ocean may remind him of the dangers of the deep and those lectures on Marine Insurance which we can afford to wait for, but not to lose.

Fifteen hundred dollars worth of new books will this year be added to our already large and valuable Library. Boys, we can afford to "gently smile" (if you can pardon the vulgarity) at that vigorous and not altogether called for kick-out by the barristers.

AT Convocation a nice question was raised as to whether the student of to-day ever eats anything. We do not propose to discuss the question but merely point out that in years gone by there was such a thing as a Law School Dinner while to-day such a thing is unheard of, gone out of use in fact.

BELOW will be found brief reports of Moot Court Cases. Hereafter counsel wishing to have their arguments published will have to furnish the material or the matter—latter preferred—to one of the editors.

MOOT COURT.

Regina v. Mallet.

The prisoner was indicted at Vancouver as an accessory before the fact to a robbery at Seattle, U. S. A. The principal had previously been convicted at Seattle. It was objected on behalf of the prisoner, who was a French subject domiciled in British Columbia, that the robbery having been committed in a foreign country, and the prisoner being a foreigner, the court had no jurisdiction. The prisoner was convicted, and this case comes upon the question reserved.

Paton and Dockerill, for the prisoner.—The penal laws of a country are local. The crime was wholly committed in the United States, and our courts cannot, without the interference of the legislature, exercise jurisdiction over acts committed in a foreign country. *Reg. v. Bernard*, 1 F. & F., 240; *Coombes' Case*, Leach, 288; *Reg. v. Kinsman*, James, 62; *Reg. v. Keyn*, L. R. 2 Exch. D., 103, 104, 106, 150, 282, 234; *Wharton*, 237; *Stephens' Criminal Law*, Vol. II., pp. 11, 12, 14; *Storey*, 768.

Logan and Skadar for the Crown.—The acts constituting the offence with which the

prisoner is charged took place wholly within Canada. The prisoner is not amenable to the laws of any other country, and unless tried here, will go unpunished. Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 145, sec. 2; cap. 174, sec. 17; *Johns v. The State*, 19 Ind., 421; *State v. Chappin*, 17 Ark., 561; *Wharton*, 180; *Wolsey*, sec. 76. Judgment reserved.

McLeod (Appellant) v. The Singer Sewing Machine Company.

On appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, as reported in 20 N. S. Decisions, 341.

Ruggles and Murray, in support of appeal.—The agreement under which the company claims is void, not having been registered as required by sec. 3, cap. 92 R. S. of Nova Scotia. The appellant is a "creditor" within the meaning of the Act, having taken the machine in security for a past debt and future advances. The registration required by the Act is a part of the remedy, and governed by the *lex fori*.

McNeil and McDonald, L. X., contra.—This court has no jurisdiction. *Cassell's Practice* in the Supreme Court of Canada, 13-14. The agreement does not come within section 3, cap. 92. *Maxwell on Statutes* 175; *Coots v. Jecks*, L. R. 13 Eq., 597.

Russell, J., said that if compelled to decide the question of jurisdiction, he would feel bound to sustain the objection of the counsel for respondents. But without deciding that question, he thought that under the authorities cited, he should uphold the judgment below, without, however, wholly agreeing with the grounds upon which that judgment was put.

Appeal dismissed.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

The law students in attendance at Dalhousie organized a Mock Parliament on the 20th inst., when Mr. McNeil was chosen Speaker. The task of forming a Government was committed to Mr. Logan, who procured the assistance of Mr. A. B. Morine as Minister of Finance, Mr. Thompson as Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Tilley as Postmaster-General. On the 27th inst., the speech from the throne was read, and the address in reply adopted. The debate on the occasion, led by Mr. Shaw for the Opposition, and engaged in by several members and supporters of the Government, was really good, and the brief speech of Mr. McKenna in moving the address in reply was a model of what a speech on such

an occasion ought to be. On the 4th inst., the Government submitted their first measure, a bill for the establishment of a postage rate of two cents per ounce upon all letters sent from any place in Canada to any other place within or without the Dominion, and also upon all drop letters, and for the total abrogation of postage upon newspapers and periodicals sent beyond Canada, from the office of publication. The bill was strongly opposed by many members, and ultimately voted down. The chief ground of opposition seemed to be the alleged unfairness of charging as much upon drop letters as upon those sent long distances, and the anticipated increase in the deficit of postal income as compared with postal expenditure. It cannot truthfully be said that the speeches upon this occasion were as good as at the preceding meeting, and the desire to defeat the Government seemed to have an undue influence, tending to prejudice those who spoke against the postal bill. As a result of the adverse vote, the Government resigned, and the Speaker called upon Mr. Shaw to form a new Cabinet.

The Mock Parliament affords the law students a really good opportunity to learn parliamentary practice, constitutional law, and the art of public speaking. The opportunity, however, may be wholly or partially lost by thoughtlessness, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the threatened danger in this direction may be avoided. If a strict adherence to the true intent and meaning of parliamentary rules is exacted, if questions of constitutional law are carefully discussed, and if attention is paid both to the matter and form of the speeches, and, above all, if the debates are conducted for the purpose of arriving at just conclusions, the Mock Parliament will have an excellent and enduring effect upon all who take part in it. But if rules are either violated or vexatiously used, if rash statements as to the letter and spirit of laws are allowed to pass unchallenged, if the matter of speeches is collected solely for partisan purposes, and the form of speeches sacrificed for the purpose of making attacks upon opponents, and, above all, if every other consideration is sacrificed for the satisfaction of defeating government after government, the Mock Parliament will fall far short of conferring the benefits which might otherwise flow from it. It is not to be inferred from what is here said, that the qualities now deprecated, have manifested themselves to any considerable extent up to the present period in the history of this session, but there have been indications of their appearance, and this warning note is thrown out in the spirit of that old adage which says that—"a stitch in time saves nine."—*Com.*

LAWYERS AND LAW BOOKS.

Blackstock.—During the past few weeks the name of perhaps no lawyer has been so frequent in the mouths of the people as that of George Tate Blackstock, who so brilliantly led the defence in the celebrated Benwell murder trial, which has lately been concluded. Mr. Blackstock is a young man of but 33 years of age, and has been some ten years before the Bar; but his marked ability has even in that short time won him a reputation second to but few in Canada. Mr. B. usually acts as counsel. In this he follows the practice of the profession in England. His income is estimated at somewhat over \$15,000. The subject of this sketch married a Miss Fraser, a step-daughter of the late Hon. W. McMaster, herself a very intellectual woman, the composer of some popular waltzes, and the author of a work on Norway and Sweden. Mr. Blackstock has great possibilities before him, and no doubt he will climb high on the ladder of fame.

The following passage is taken from the Convocation address of David Dudley Field before the students of Dalhousie on the 29th of April, 1885. The words of the great lawyer and publicist must be as interesting and as valuable to the student now as they were then. He says:

"The true ideal of a lawyer is one who is master of the laws of his own country and a student of other laws, as they may serve to elucidate or improve his own, a faithful adviser, a fearless defender, prompt to make use of his learning and opportunities, not only for the protection of his own clients, but for the improvement of the laws themselves, whenever he finds them the instruments of injustice."

Burbidge.—Now that every one is reading about criminal trials, it is not surprising that we should turn with interest to the author of "A Digest of the Criminal Law of Canada." George Wheelock Burbidge, at 43, besides having written the work referred to, which has this year been received with so much favor by the profession throughout the Dominion, has the honor of having been two years ago the choice of the Government as first Judge of the Exchequer Court. In 1867 he graduated from Mount Allison, a year later than Dr. Weldon, and one year earlier than Professor Russell. He studied law in St. John, and after becoming a member of the New Brunswick Bar, was agent of the Department of Justice for that Province. In 1882 the Government showed the value they put upon his services by appointing him Deputy Minister of Justice, which position he held until his promotion to the Bench in 1888.

KING'S COLLEGE—1790-1890.

A TASTY little volume of some hundred and twenty pages, entitled "The University of King's College, 1790-1890," has been laid upon our table. The author, Henry Youle Hind, is pre-eminently an archæologist and historian. The work is a valuable contribution to the educational history of our Province, and will, we feel sure, be very favorably received by all such as take an interest in the history and education of the land of their nativity. The first chapters deal with the founding of an Episcopate and College in this Province about the year 1783. Short sketches of the lives of the different divines who "did the work" are also given in these chapters. Several succeeding chapters are taken up with an account of the condition of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at this time—1783-4. Then follows a clear account of Nova Scotia's ecclesiastical state, and of the statutes that were passed for "founding, establishing and maintaining a College in this Province." One chapter, which is devoted to the origin of Dalhousie College, is well worth the perusal of all our students. The first period concludes with an account of the progress of the institution up to this time—1820—and of the first attempt to remove the College to Halifax.

The second and third periods of its history were attempts to again remove the institution to this city. There is much care and pains shewn in the preparation of these periods—the author's aim has evidently been to lay the case clearly and fully before his readers.

In the fourth period, 1853-90, we have a statement of the financial and general condition of the grand old institution.

It affords us much pleasure to recommend the work to all our readers as a most fair, straightforward, and intensely interesting history. The work of the author is plainly very laborious and painstaking, and merits a hearty and cordial acknowledgment of the same on the part of the reading public.

Personals.

LOVITT & CUMMINGS, law graduates of '89, are doing business together in Truro.

J. ARTHUR ROBERTS already reports fish plentiful at Bridgewater and no scarcity of bait.

W. W. WALSH, L.L. B., has been practising in the city for some months. Office, Hollis street.

AULAY MORRISON, L.L. B., of '88, has entered into partnership with an Ontario gentlemen in New Westminster. The firm is meeting with success.

J. ROY CAMPBELL, L.L. B. '88, is meeting with success in the law at St. John, N. B.

HENRY T. ROSS, '89, was in town some days ago, looking well and reporting good prospects.

H. T. JONES, L.L. B., '88, is rapidly working to the front. He does business alone on Hollis Street.

ALBERT H. McNEILL, L.L. B. '89, is the junior in the firm of Stewart & McNeil, at Charlottetown. The GAZETTE wishes the firm success.

ERNEST H. ARMSTRONG, L.L. B., '88, is still in Weymouth and, it is said, doing well. Certainly if good *grit* deserves success E. H. will succeed.

D. A. MCKINNON, L.L. B. '87, is practising the noble profession at Georgetown, P. E. Island. The GAZETTE is pleased to learn he is doing a rushing business.

G. G. PATTERSON, L.L. B., '89, still practices law and *football* in New Glasgow. The boys hope to meet him in the latter field this fall, we assure "Pat" of a hearty shake.

KENNETH J. MARTIN, B. A. (Dal.) '85, was admitted to the Bar of P. E. Island last week. He is now running a branch office at Summerside for the firm of Messrs. McLean & McDonald.

R. M. LANGILLE, M. A., a member of the firm of Fitzpatrick & Langille, is, we understand, meeting with well deserved success in Amherst. His partner Fitzpatrick, practises at Springhill.

E. M. McDONALD, L.L. B., '86, now a rising barrister of Pictou, and C. E. GREGORY, a graduate of '87, were in the city last week attending the sitting of the Supreme Court.

W. J. BOWSER, L.L. B., '90, was admitted to the New Brunswick Bar last spring. Since then he has been *fleeing* in Kent County and this fall will go west and see how the wool pulls there.

MR. FORSYTHE, a graduate of '89, paid us a visit last week. Since graduating he has practised his profession at Hawkesbury, with the pleasing result that the once quiet town has now considerable litigation.

C. H. CAHAN, L.L. B., '90, succeeded in managing a newspaper, an election campaign and law lectures at the same time, the latter of which alone seems to engross the time of the ordinary student. He is now member for Shelburne.

THE men of '90 are waiting to be admitted when the court opens on the 28th inst. Most of them are as yet not located. Oxley will go west; Howay will return to British Columbia; McBride has already gone back; they will both be *judges* soon.

F. A. McCULLY, L.L. B., of '85, is a married man, a member of the firm of Porier & McCully, Moncton, where notwithstanding his profession, he is considered quite a reputable citizen. McLatchy, a class-mate has also entered the life long partnership. He practises at Bathurst.

THE following, taken from the *Moncton Times*, will be of interest in the Law School, where Mr. Sedgewick is remembered as the able and popular lecturer in Equity Jurisprudence:—

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—Mr. Sedgewick, Deputy Minister of Justice, has just returned from a trip to Manitoba and the Northwest. While in Winnipeg Mr. Sedgewick investigated the claim against the Government of Messrs. Kerr Bros. who were merchants at Batoche during the rebellion, and whose whole stock-in-trade was looted by the rebels. As yet he has made no report on this matter. At Regina he inspected the new jail, which will be ready for the reception of prisoners at an early day. Afterwards he proceeded to Prince Albert by construction train over the new line from Regina to that point.

"I was simply surprised," continued Mr. Sedgewick, "at the immense fertility of the Prince Albert country, and consider that it possesses greater facilities for farming of all kinds than any other portion of the Territories, being well wooded, unusually well watered and perfectly free from unseasonable frosts. Every person with whom I came in contact," he said, "was delighted at the completion of the railway, which connects Prince Albert with the Canadian Pacific trunk line, and capital is accordingly beginning to find its way into the Saskatchewan district.

"Throughout the whole territories the farmers are in the best of circumstances. There has been no undervaluation in any crops, and although

the value of wheat was somewhat deteriorated in some places by the frost and the rain, yet even with these drawbacks the crops have been the most successful since the opening up of the country, with the exception of that of 1887. At Winnipeg there are unmistakeable evidences of great development in the near future; a boom in land has just set in. Within the last three weeks in bona fide real estate transactions some \$2,000,000 changed hands, and numbers of American capitalists are now in the city seeking investments in real estate. Many thoughtful persons in Winnipeg are afraid lest this new movement will be a repetition of the boom of 1881-2, but they have to admit that all of the prices so far realized have been of a real rather than a speculative character. One cannot help noticing that, whereas around Brandon, Portage la Prairie and other western towns as far as the eye could reach you would see nothing but stocks of grain and extensive wheat fields, yet in the immediate vicinity of Winnipeg, where the soil is equally as fertile, the land is in its primitive state, owing to its being held by speculators at what is supposed to be exorbitant prices."

OUR old friend *The 'Varsity* after lying dormant for a year, has again appeared in a new dress. We always thought that one of the leading Universities of Canada would be ashamed to be long without a college paper. *The 'Varsity* is welcome.

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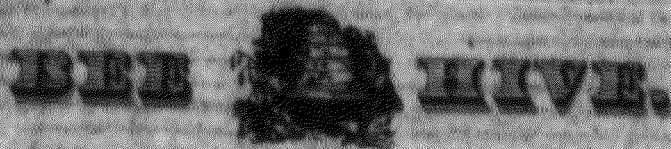
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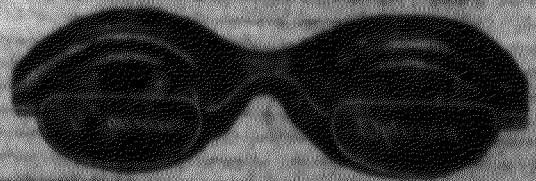
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