

The Dalhousie Gazette.

ORA ET LABORA.

VOL. XVI.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 10, 1883.

No. 1.

CONVOCATION.

The opening Convocation of this College was held in the Assembly Room, Province Building, on Tuesday, October 30th. By three o'clock the room was comfortably filled by the students, some sixty strong, and the many visitors who take an interest in these matters. Among the latter we noticed Judges James and Thompson, Hon. A. G. Archibald, Mayor Fraser, and a host of Reverends, D. D.'s, lawyers, doctors, &c.

Rev. Principal Ross occupied the Chair, and opened the proceedings with prayer. He then read letters of regret at their inability to be present from Major-General Laurie and lady and others, and in a few introductory remarks stated that he was unable to give an accurate estimate of the number of students in attendance this session, as they had commenced a week earlier than usual, and all had not yet arrived, but it would probably exceed that of last year. He referred to improvements in the College and additions to the professional staff since last year, which have been noticed in the press from time to time, including the establishment of the Law School. He called upon Professor MacGregor to read the list of students who had won Exhibitions and Bursaries at the opening examinations. The lists are as follows:—

SENIOR EXHIBITIONS.

These are offered to students entering their third year; \$200 per annum for two years.

1. McKenzie, A. S., Dartmouth.
2. Gammell, I., Upper Stewiacke.
3. Tufts, W. M., Halifax.
- 4 and 5 were unawarded.

SENIOR BURSARIES.

These are ten in number; are worth \$150 per annum for two years; conditions as in Senior Exhibitions.

- District I.—(1.) Margaret F. Newcombe, Cornwallis.
(2.) H. R. Fitzpatrick, Scotsburn.

- District I.—(3.) A. W. Thompson, Durham.
(4.) R. M. Langille, River John.

District II.—No candidate.

District III.—No candidate.

- District IV.—(1.) Kenneth J. Martin, Belfast, P. E. I.
(2.) G. E. Robinson, Charlottetown.

District V.—W. Aiton, Sussex, N. B.

JUNIOR EXHIBITIONS.

\$200 per annum for two years; open to all matriculants.

- (1.) J. J. Buchanan, Sydney, C. B., (private study).
- (2.) Charlotte M. McNeil, Prince of Wales College Charlottetown.
- (3.) Antoinette Forbes, Pictou, (private study).
- (4.) J. E. Creighton, Pictou Academy.

JUNIOR BURSARIES.

These are of the value of \$150 per annum, tenable for two years.

District I.—Counties of Halifax, Colchester, Pictou and Yarmouth.

- (1.) Donald Fraser, Pictou Academy.
- (2.) W. R. Campbell, Pictou Academy.
- (3.) J. S. Sutherland, Halifax High School.
- (4.) G. M. Johnson, Pictou Academy.

District II.—Remainder of Nova Scotia proper.

- (1.) F. H. Coops, Liverpool Academy.
- (2.) Not awarded.

District III.—The Island of Cape Breton.

No candidate.

District IV.—Prince Edward Island.

- (1.) J. C. Shaw, Stanhope, (private study).
- (2.) H. C. Shaw, Stanhope, (private study).

District V.—New Brunswick.

No candidate.

MATRICULANTS.—W. S. Calkin, J. Falconer, R. Gordon, James Kennedy, W. McDonald, S. J. McLellan, M. J. McLeod, A. M. Morrison, W. G. Putnam, T. C. Ross, D. M. Saloan, W. Young.

Dr. Weldon, Dean of the Law Faculty, then delivered the Inaugural Address. This our readers will find in another column. The Dr. was listened to attentively throughout, and at the close received hearty applause from the audience.

Hon. S. L. Shannon was next called upon. For the substance of his remarks we are indebted to the city papers:—

"He said he regretted exceedingly the absence of Sir William Young, whose presence was so familiarly welcome at all the College Convocations. He spoke of the value of the new addition to the College in the Law School. Burns had once expressed the sentiment that law was in utter opposition to common sense, but had Burns lived now he would more probably have expressed the sentiment that law, particularly English common law, was the very essence of common sense. Some three years ago the speaker had the pleasure of delivering a similar address on a similar occasion to the present. It was then stated that if the College continued to increase as it had, additional accommodation would have to be provided beyond her walls. Now this had come to pass, as the Law School had been compelled to obtain accommodation in the High School building. When attending the old National School in the days of his boyhood he had seen the walls of the old College building gradually rising and had then wondered to what extent the institution might grow. He had watched with interest its progress and the progress of the city, and was pleased to notice how educational advantages had increased. He did not want to complain, but he did think that with all its advantages Halifax does not hold as high a literary place as it should. He referred to the old Mechanics Institute here, and the lectures and worthy entertainments for mental enjoyment and improvement which in years gone by had been well patronized under its auspices, and asked what are we doing at the present time in a similar way? He did wish there was less desire exhibited for such light, trashy entertainments, though good enough in their way, as very frequently drew large audiences to the Academy of Music, and greater desire for patronage of such entertainments as partook of a more solid character and give edification and elevation to the intellect. It was not the fault of the older and more learned citizens, he considered, who were willing to contribute to such enterprises for the public good, but it must be to a mere lax taste. He hoped the young of to-day would improve in this respect, and trusted that Dalhousie College and her students might prove great mediums for such improvement. In regard to this Law School, it was a great matter of congratulation that it had been so fairly inaugurated. When in Quebec recently, he paid a visit to the Laval University, and was surprised to see there, besides all the paraphernalia for study of their own Provincial law, such a complete library of Nova Scotia legal works and those of other Provinces, that a perfect knowledge of law and all necessary informa-

tion for its practice could be there acquired from them. When this was so, it might be imagined by some that Nova Scotia was behind the other Provinces, but when in conversation with some western gentlemen on the train, his thoughts took another turn. They asked him if it was owing to our fisheries and the proverbial especial adaptability of fish diet that Nova Scotia men possessed in so many instances such notable brain power and held such positions of distinction all over the Dominion. Whether owing to the fish or not, it was indisputable that Nova Scotians were foremost among the intellect of the land. But might it not be attributable to the training and eminently solid foundations of our Provincial educational system and the tone and standard given to it in the past by such men as the late Rev. Dr. McCulloch? This was the reasonable cause, to which, on consideration, he largely gave credit. When the Upper Provinces want competent men now, how frequently do they obtain them for their most important positions from the ranks of the Bluenoses? One of the leading newspaper editors of Quebec is a New Brunswick man. The greatest scientist of America at present is Dr. Dawson, of Montreal, born and brought up in Pictou, Nova Scotia. One of the greatest firms of Canadian educational publishers is that of Dawson Brothers, Montreal, also Nova Scotians. The Chief Justice of Canada is a Nova Scotian, brought up under the training of Dr. McCulloch. The two leading newspapers of Toronto have Nova Scotians as their chief brain power. The editor of the *Mail* is a Halifax boy and a Nova Scotia lawyer, assisted by another Nova Scotian—Mr. George Johnson. When the late George Brown left the editorial chair of the *Globe* vacant, a St. John man had to be got to fill it. The example of all Nova Scotians who achieve such distinctions, should prove incentives to the youth of to-day, and especially college students, to study to be a pride to their country. He would prefer to see them honor the country by remaining in it; but wherever in the future the Nova Scotians and the college men who heard him might scatter, he trusted that all might do credit to the land of their birth and ever remember her. If they could do so and bear in mind their *alma mater* in such a substantial manner as to emulate the example of Mr. George Munro, all the better, and to them the greater credit."

At the conclusion of his speech the meeting was closed with the Benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Principal.

DR. WELDON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Principal, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

Having been appointed by the authorities of this university, to deliver an address at the opening of the present session, I have chosen to spend the time given me to-day in speaking to you of law schools past and present, and of the needs and aims of our newly-founded law school.

Upon this college platform, in this city, and at this day, it is surely not necessary to work out a detailed argument in favor of professional education. The case for professional schools has been stated more than once in this city carefully, and by men whose hearts were in their words. Better still, in divinity and medicine, schools have been flourishing in Halifax for some years. In the upper provinces of Canada, in divinity, medicine, and law, schools have been established and are prospering, some of them greatly. Up to this year, we of the maritime provinces have made no serious efforts to establish a law school of our own; but now, though the munificence of Mr. Munro and the generous co-operation of the bench and bar of this province, a law school has been founded in this city, in connection with Dalhousie College.

For many years, the best lawyers in our provinces have deplored the imperfect opportunities open to their students for the acquisition of a knowledge of the law. In our larger towns, where numbers of law students are congregated together, what with the help they render each other in their clubs, their access to good libraries, their opportunities of visiting the courts, the difficulties of unguided study are not so great; but to the student in the small country town, without books, without any help from discussions with fellow students, with little guidance from the barrister with whom the student is articled, with the most unsuitable books in his hand, with rare chances of looking into a court of justice, but nothing can be conceived more discouraging than the four lean and dismal years of articled clerkship. The human mind soon adapts itself to its surroundings, and the law student, failing to get any insight, and feeling the keen and ennobling delights of intellectual mastery, soon looks for its rewards elsewhere, and comes to regard his profession as one half monopoly and the other half jugglery, and to believe that his occupation is mainly a contrivance for extorting fees from somebody, it matters little whom. To such a student at the beginning of his studies, a regular curriculum of law study, with the most suitable books for students recommended and an orderly

exposition of the leading principles of law given by living teachers, must afford stimulus and guidance. Our students in times past have felt the need of such helps. Let one run his eye over the law school calendars and notice the numbers of young men from the provinces, yearly going to Boston, Cambridge, Ann Arbor and New York for their legal education, and it will at once occur to him that the age and wealth and intellectual activities of our own country are great enough to minister to those wants, which lead so many of our cleverest young men into an involuntary exile. There are those who scout these new departures and point to the distinguished judges of our province, living and dead, who have won their proud eminence without these helps in their student days. No one disputes that very conspicuous success is three-fourths a matter of natural endowment and only one-fourth a matter of training. Still we have the strongest testimony in our favor from these very men—self made men as they are called—who look back with regret upon their own student years as but poorly spent—and take care that their own children in choosing their father's profession shall be equipped with the best training of the schools.

The founding of a school for the study of the common law of England is by no means a new departure. It is but a revival of an institution almost as old as the law itself. Shortly after the courts were fixed permanently at Westminster, the inns of court were established in that town, to do for the students of the law substantially what the illustrious foundations on the Isis and Cam were doing for the men in arts and divinity. The inns of court were born in that great struggle between the English common law and the Roman law which illustrates so well the stubborn individuality and self-reliance and insular pride of the English people. Professor Vacarius, an accomplished civilian, was expounding to the young Englishmen at Oxford during Stephen's reign, the institutes of Justinian; but this Italian's seductive eulogies of the symmetry and logical completeness of his favorite study were answered by the vigorous and prompt endeavours of the English lawyers to gather around them the English law students and teach these the ancient laws of England—handed down from the Anglo-Saxon kings—laws which were the embodiment of Anglo-Saxon notions of common sense and justice. The inns of court were instituted in accordance with an order of Edward I., in 1292, directing that students apt and eager should be brought from the provinces and placed in proximity to the courts of law

Curious notices of these schools at different times have come down to us. Fortescue, in the second century of their existence, says, "The students apply themselves diligently to the study of the law. Upon festival days they study history. Here everything good and virtuous is to be learned. All vice is discouraged and banished. Knights, Barons, and the greatest nobility place their sons there, not so much to make law their study, much less to live by the profession, but to form their manners and to preserve them from the contagion of vice. Amongst the students there is a constant harmony, the greatest friendship and a general freedom of discussion. In number they are more than 2,000."

It is obvious from the great number that in these schools, terms were kept by the great mass of the sons of the nobility, after leaving Oxford and Cambridge. The law in those days was not a jealous mistress. Fortescue assures us that in the inns, the law students were taught to dance, sing, play in masques and revels and generally to get skill in all those accomplishments that become the well-born. We, 400 years later, cannot offer so wide and pleasant a curriculum. It may be remembered that Justice Shallow studied at one of these inns. By his own telling he must have cut mad pranks there in his day. Late in life, he delighted to assure his friends that the folk of the inns "will talk of mad Shallow yet." It is true that Shallow's memories fit in very badly with the old chancellor's account just quoted, but Shallow was at Clements' inn two reigns before "De Laudibus" was written and things may have mended in the interval, besides, Falstaff thinks Shallow was one of those old men "given to the vice of lying." 100 years later and we have a minute account of the degrees and ranks among the members of the inns. The youngest lawyers are called mootemen. Mootemen of eight years standing may become utter-barristers. Benchers are chosen from utter-barristers of twelve years standing—of which benchers, one reads yearly in the summer vacation to instruct the students, and is called a single reader. A single reader of nine years standing may be called to read in the Lent vacation and is called a double reader. From double-readers the king chooses sergeants, judges, and the solicitor and Attorney-General. "All these together," says Coke, "do form the most famous university for law that is in the whole world. In these houses, the readings and other exercises therein continually used are most excellent and behoofful for attaining to the knowledge of the laws." The manner of these readings in Elizabeth's reign is minutely described by

Stow. "The benchers appoint the eldest utter-barrister to read amongst them openly in the hall of which he hath notice two terms before. The first day he chooseth some statute, whereupon he grounds his whole reading for that vacation. He reciteth certain doubts and questions which he hath devised upon that statute; after which another barrister doth labor to prove the reader's opinion to be against law. Afterwards the sergeants and judges to declare their opinions, and this exercise doth continue three to four hours daily." The great popularity of these readings was not due entirely to the learning and logic of the reader—for "during the time of reading the reader keeps a constant and splendid table, insomuch that it hath cost a reader above £1,000 for even three days feasts." When the immediate purpose of the founding of the inns of court had been accomplished, and the champions of the civil law had carried their codes and institutes and digests away with them back across the channel, then these schools lapsed into that intellectual torpor that benumbed all the universities of Europe in that day. During our own times earnest efforts have been made to restore the inns of court to their old position, that of a law university of England. Vigorous preliminary and final examinations have been instituted. Lectures in common law, equity, real property, international law, Roman law, constitution law, and history, have been established, which the students are compelled to attend. More radical changes are still being urged by the advocates of legal training in England, and no doubt these changes will be made when once the more urgent legal reforms now pressing are disposed of.

On the continent of Europe professional training in law is given by the law faculties of the universities. In the greatest, although the youngest of these magnificent foundations, the university of Berlin, the professors of jurisprudence have held from the outstart very high rank. The university itself was born in the early years of this century, when Germany, smarting under the humiliation of the French conquest, came to see that her only possible chances of recovering power lay in an appeal to intellectual and spiritual forces. \$60,000 a year were voted by Prussia to establish the university, and this, says Fichte, "was the highest regard for science and thought ever afforded by a state, for it was given during a period of the direst oppression and under the greatest financial difficulties; and it was not a matter of display or of elegance that was sought for, but a means of giving health and vigor to

the nation." A foremost place was given to jurisprudence on the new foundation, for none knew better than those famous founders that a profound study of law is one of the most conservative elements in the life of a state. Carl von Savigny was named to the king as the man in all Germany best fitted to direct the study of jurisprudence. Much of interest in legal education in Germany centres around Savigny. Savigny was born in 1779 at Frankfort on the Maine. At 16 he entered the university of Marburg; at 21 he took the doctor's degree; at 24 he declined a chair of law at Heidelberg; at 29 he was professor of Roman law at Landshut; and at 31 he was called away to Berlin to aid in building up a united Germany. Once established in Berlin, Savigny's labors as teacher and author were more successful than ever. One of his first cares was to establish a juridical college in connection with the faculty. The juridical college, the spruch collegium as it is called, is a unique institution, being the instrument by which the continental universities have so considerably influenced the administration of justice. It is made up of the law professors. It has no jurisdiction, but the courts are authorized to communicate to it the documents and pleadings in any cause, and are bound to accept and promulgate its decision. In some States this reference to the law faculty is made by the courts at their own option, in others by the desire of the parties to the suit. Savigny saw in this institution a means of aiding legal education, as well as an organ by which scientific law might influence practice. It was a great aim of Savigny's life to bridge the gulf between theoretical and practical law. He did establish a spruch collegium of so much celebrity, that cases were remitted to it from several States, and in 16 years the college published 138 reports of its decisions.

During the last 100 years Savigny's is the greatest name among European lawyers; and the best years of his brilliant and useful life were spent in teaching law to his countrymen. A university degree is the portal through which young Germans enter into the higher sorts of law practice, and as the universities are equipped with full law faculties—there are in Germany abundant guarantees for the thoroughness of the legal training of the young lawyer. In the United States of America the law school is of comparatively recent growth, and in its origin is due to the zeal of a distinguished judge. Judge Smith of Northampton regretting the wasted hours of his own student life, and believing that in the ample leisure of those days there was an opportunity for the study of general principles

of law, such as could not be found when business came pouring in upon the practitioner—believing too that a study of general principles alone could give that width of horizon and due sense of proportion which mark the highest type of lawyer, decided to gather about him the young lawyers and law students of his own town and give them formal instruction in law. By use of lectures, reading text books together, discussing pertinent cases, exacting written theses, and frequent examinations, he may be said to have founded the first law school in America. The great American law teacher, however, is Joseph Story, of Harvard. He gave the American law school its fame, he convinced the American lawyers of its usefulness. At first the struggle of the law schools for life was a hard one. The old practitioners of New England and New York felt that they had done pretty well in the world without law schools and were inclined to laugh at Harvard's new move in 1827—when by the help of Nathan Dane, Story's chair was endowed. A word, in passing, about the greatest legal luminary of the new world. Story was born in 1779—the same year as his illustrious friend Savigny. At 19 he graduated at Harvard, at 26 he was elected to the legislature of the State of Mass., at 28 to Congress, at 31 he was appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which seat he held until his death, 35 years later. At 50 he became Dane Professor of law in Harvard, and this chair he filled also until his death. He is, by universal consent, the greatest American judge. In constitutional law he stood beside Chief Justice Marshall, in international law he was without a peer. In erudition, quickness and judgment, he surpassed all other judges of his time. American legal authorship owes its recognition beyond the Atlantic to his books. He holds a unique position among the great names in law. He was a great judge and a great jurist. In England and other colonies, the jurist is an unknown species of lawyer, but in Germany, France, and Belgium the jurists mould the courts, not the courts the jurists. The judges in these countries do not hold the first rank in law; they belong to the civil service, and are not recruited from the ablest members of the bar. They do not pretend, as do our judges, to give opinions by which "their decisions are fitted into a symmetrical system of law and by which the precedent of to-day subordinates itself to the past and dominates the future." This work is left to the jurists. The courts barely register decisions. By jurists and not by judges a common law is built up. The rank in England held by Hardwick, Mansfield, Stowell, and Westbury is in Germany held not

by judges but by Savigny, Mittermaier and Bluntschli.

As a jurist, Story took even rank with his greatest contemporaries in Europe. After the great work of Savigny, no work in the old world or the new upon the conflict of laws, is so authoritative throughout the courts of christendom as Story's. But his judgments and books combined did less for American law than his 16 years teaching at Harvard. His students came from all parts of the union. They were not more instructed by his great learning than ennobled by the transparent purity and loftiness of his aims. He delighted in his profession. She was never in his mind to be the hand-maiden of chicanery. He was never tired of exhorting his students to abjure everything unworthy in their subsequent practice. His pupils became the ornaments of the bench and bar in many cities. One of his favorite pupils was Sumner, the last great American senator. When Story went to Harvard, although for some years the college had had a Royal professor of law, there was not one law student, and a wheelbarrow would carry all the books. When he died there were 150 law students and 6000 law books. Story's teachings gave a great impulse to thorough law study. Massachusetts does not rank among the most populous States of the Union, but she has the oldest and most celebrated law school in America. Her bar and bench have a remarkable pre-eminence. Of no other State in the Union are the judgments so often cited in foreign countries. The Massachusetts judgments are very often quoted by the English judges, and with the greatest deference. The Massachusetts reports among American reports are of the highest value, and this singular pre-eminence in law of that small but ancient commonwealth is due to the altogether exceptional training the Massachusetts bar has received at Cambridge. Since Story's death many law schools have been established. To-day there are in the United States 48 schools with 229 instructors, 3,134 students and 88,712 books; or roughly speaking, one school to every million of people, with 5 instructors, 66 students and 1800 books. Throughout the whole country the cleverest young men enter the profession of law via the law school.

In Canada, I believe, there is not one law school with endowed chairs and adequate libraries. Do we not need them? Can we any longer do without them? Let us come now directly to the necessity to a student of the English law of having more guidance than he is able to get from the barrister with whom he is articulated, and the books he finds about him. The body of the English law is infinite. The statutory law runs

back to the days of Henry III., through unnumbered acts of the English parliament. Besides there are the Provincial Acts, and latterly the Dominion Statutes. The unwritten law is to be looked for in cases that are like the leaves of the trees for number. A man cannot come to know the names of the books in which the cases are to be found. The most busy men after long lives can only get to know fairly well but small parts of the great body of the law. In a single year the law presses are issuing books enough to make a small library. A young man sent to learn the existing law from this immense mass of material needs the most careful guidance. No one barrister, busy with office work, can find time to do for his student half that he is capable of doing, and no one barrister can find leisure enough to acquire that minute acquaintance with all parts of the law that will make himself alone an adequate guide and instructor. The work to be done is so immense, we must combine and specialize. They recognize this in England, and, as we have shown, are rebuilding their ancient university. The difficulties of the young Canadian student of law are immensely greater than those of the young English student. First of all the young Englishmen who seek admission to the bar, carry to their law studies a much more thorough intellectual training. More than eighty-five per cent. of those admitted to the English bar during the last four years have been university graduates. Less than 25 per cent. of those admitted to the bar in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the same time have been college graduates. Furthermore, the English universities provide lectures in Roman law, constitutional and international law, so that students who contemplate subsequent law studies have in college a fine opportunity for the study of these general and historic subjects. In this country the colleges make little or no provision of this sort. We emphasize the difference in the degree of fitness for study between the two classes of students in order to ground an argument for the general attendance upon a law school here. In these Provinces, where so many untrained men go up for examination, there is an imperative necessity for something like university drill and guidance.

We said a moment ago that, great as were the difficulties of unguided study to an English student of law, those of a Canadian were greater. And this is true, not so much because our students are not less thoroughly disciplined, but mainly because the objective difficulties of the situation are greater. In England they have text books embodying the latest statutes and judgments. We have practically no home made books, we

rely upon the English books, which our experienced lawyers have to handle with much caution. Our colonial legislatures do not undertake to keep pace with the Imperial Parliament, wherefore it happens that the English law of to-day—as we find it embodied in the latest and best books—differs greatly from our own. Our law students are apt to be misled by these books, which contain much that is not law in the colonies and omit much that is law. Life is so short and early impressions are so enduring, that it is a misfortune for a student to start with a radical misconception of the law. The Canadian books upon law are few and most of them bad. If the anticipations of the fathers of the Dominion had been fulfilled, and the laws of the English speaking people had been made uniform, we would have a legal constituency large enough to warrant our ablest lawyers in devoting their ripest years to authorship.

Being thus conscious of the want of a law school to train the young men of our provinces, an obligation rests upon those who are responsible for the intellectual oversight of the people to supply this want. It is unwise to drive out of the country the best men of any profession and compel them to secure their intellectual outfit abroad. The great expense incident to such study will debar all but the most fortunate from seeking such privileges and even these may purchase their privileges at the grave price of alienating their affections from the land of their birth. Almost all that these students gain could be gained as well by foreign travel subsequent to the completion of their studies, provided that well equipped schools with accomplished specialists were available at home. To build up in this city of Halifax a university with faculties of arts, medicine, applied science and law, strong in libraries, laboratories, museums and apparatus, with subjects so specialized that the professors may come to know what is known in their departments, a university that shall attract students in considerable numbers from all the Maritime Provinces, and shall invigorate the thought of these eastern Provinces as Harvard and Yale have influenced the intellectual life of New England; this seems to be a legitimate ambition to any generous spirits who wish their country well. No more eligible sight for a great university can be found in Canada. The light of course should come from the east. What more delightful city than this, wrapped round on all sides by the sea, in which to spend one's student days? No city in Canada offers greater facilities for the founding of a law school. Here are occasional sittings of the Exchequer Court, frequent sittings of the Admiralty Court, regular

sittings of the Supreme Court *in banc* and at *nisi prius*, of the County Court, and the local courts, some or other of which are in almost daily session—by visiting which the observant student can learn a great deal. The inducements which we can hold out to provincial students to pursue their law studies here, rather than in the United States, are that the principles of law taught are those recognized in our own courts, that the statutes quoted are the imperial and colonial statutes, which govern us; that the cases cited in illustration are authoritative in our own courts.

Our attempt to found a law school has had the singular good fortune to win the favor of the bench and bar at the outstart. We have met the greatest kindness in all quarters. From this City, from all parts of this Province, and from New Brunswick, valuable books and cordial messages of sympathy and approval have come to us. The pressing need of the school is for books, and these books, from some quarter or other, we must have. Some books we have already secured through the bounty of our friends. More we must obtain; and to this end our best efforts during the coming months will be directed.

A few words as to our course of study and we have done. In devoting some part of our time to the subject of international law, we are but abreast of the best schools of law at home and abroad. It is true that in our present relations to England, we are not called on to assume the responsibilities, nor are we permitted to enjoy the rights of independent sovereignty. At present therefore, the rules of public international law have but a limited application to us. But almost nowhere in the empire is there so constant a demand for the rules of private international law. The laws of the six English provinces of Canada in respect of property and civil rights are different. The laws of Quebec belong to a distinct system of jurisprudence. Along our southern boundary are many commonwealths, with systems of law differing from our own and from each other. Into the new provinces of the North West immigrants are carrying the laws of half the states of Europe. There must therefore be in Canada a constant conflict of laws and a constant invocation of the rules of private international law will be necessary to determine *inter alia* the validity of wills, the distribution of intestate estates, the competency of divorce, the legality of marriage, the capacity of persons to contract.

As to the value of the study of public international law, let me quote from a famous admiralty judge:—

"There's yet another study, which may well engage the attention of our lawyers. I mean the study of the law of nations. This is at all times the duty and ought to be the pride of all who aspire to be statesmen, and as many of our lawyers become legislators it seems to be the study to which of all others, they should seriously devote themselves. Independent of these considerations, there is nothing that can give so high a finish, so brilliant an ornament or so extensive an instruction as this pursuit to a professional education. What, indeed, can tend more to exalt and purify the mind, than speculations upon the origin and extent of moral obligations; upon the great truth and dictates of natural law, upon the immutable principles that regulate right and wrong in social and private life; and upon the just applications of these to the intercourse and duties and contentions of independent nations?"

In the course of our studies in this school we shall trace the law of nations from its origin in the jus gentium of the Romans, see it incorporating provisions from famous sea codes, from the code of the Hanseatic league and the Consolato del Mare, see it declared by admiralty judges and developed by Grotius and the great jurists who followed him. We shall find it in former times speaking with a low and unheeded voice, but in these latter days with a voice of august majesty, defending the weak, rebuking the strong, putting down the mighty from their seats and exalting them of low degree, dismantling fleets, disbanding armies; in minor matters appealing to that comity, which is the very perfume of international politeness, and in graver matters to the nations' sense of honor and justice, enforcing its appeals by the terrible sanctions of war. If the day comes when Canada may take her place among sovereign states, then she will choose her ambassadors and secretaries of legation from those men who, in their youth, pursued wide and liberal courses of study, who thus early have familiarized themselves with the languages, literatures and history of Europe, and with the general principles of public law.

We mean to devote some study to the constitutional law of England and to the growth of that law during the eighteen hundred years since Tacitus saw and sketched our German ancestors in their old homes by the North Sea. That England has lived so long and grown so steadily, that she has drawn to her breasts from so many lands whole colonies of fugitives from despotism—all this is due to her firm, just, mild laws, and the firmness, justice and clemency of her laws are due to her admirable political constitution. England's continental neighbours have paid her

the singular compliment of borrowing her most famous political institutions such as Jury Trial and the House of Commons, with a belief that these have a magical efficacy. When Cavour dreamed of a United Italy, he came to England and dwelt there four years to study her constitution. Bunsen thought Prussia must learn the art of popular government from England, whose House of Commons had been in uninterrupted life for 600 years. Guizot felt that France must borrow from England much of the machinery of representative government, and to that end he made a study of the English constitution, more thorough than most English historians have made.

The experiment of transplanting unaltered to the continent, institutions, found to be well adapted to England, must prove disappointing. Still no truer compliment could be paid to the English system. Surely, if the statesmen of Europe have thought the English constitution worthy of the profoundest study, it behoves us, living under the English flag, to acquaint ourselves with the secret of its power. In drawing up our curriculum we have not forgotten the duty which every university owes to the state, the duty which Aristotle saw and emphasized so long ago—of teaching the young men the science of government. In our free government we all have political duties, some higher, some humbler, and these duties will be best performed by those who have given them most thought. We may fairly hope that some of our own students will, in their riper years, be called upon to discharge public duties. We aim to help these to act with fidelity and wisdom. The treatment of constitutional questions differs so much from the treatment of strictly legal questions; it demands so much more historical knowledge and breadth of judgment, that the mental habits acquired by constitutional studies are found to be a wholesome complement to the habits acquired by the study of mere legal precedents. Time will not permit us to dwell upon the value of the study of constitutional history. We can only know well what we have by knowing from what and through what intermediate forms it came. In the study of the growth of English institutions, the English lawyer must always take pride; for in the days of England's peril the English lawyers have been the saviours of their nation. From the days of Cerdic, the Saxon, until now, the darkest days for England were those before the commonwealth, and amidst the shadows cast by the imminent dangers of that time, the heroic figures of the great English lawyers loom up and assume the stature of the demigods of old.

Interesting as these historical and general subjects are, in this law school as elsewhere, by

The Dalhousie Gazette.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 10, 1883.

EDITORS.

D. A. MURRAY, '84. V. COFFIN, '86.
 I. GAMMELL, '85. J. A. MACDONALD, B.A., (Law), '86.
 R. M. LANGILLE, '85. W. CROWE, (Law), '86.
 W. B. TAYLOR, '84, *Financial Secretary.*

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THIS number sees the beginning of the sixteenth volume of the GAZETTE. Slowly but surely it is acquiring a good old age. It may as well be acknowledged that the GAZETTE is here to stay, and though there are some who annually repeat the old objections to its continuance, we feel assured that in no case will it be allowed to die. It is the exponent of the students' ideas, and this, coupled with the fact of its being the oldest college paper in Canada, combine to give it an enduring place in the heart of every true Dalhousian.

And now a word as to ourselves. We have been chosen by the students to edit their paper. Let them testify their appreciation of our efforts by giving us their most generous support. We have our appointed work to do, as they have, and it will be most unfair if all the burden of conducting and writing for this paper be thrown on our shoulders. Not that we mean to shirk the smallest part of our responsibility. On the contrary it is our intention to do the utmost in our power to keep the GAZETTE to the high standard so ably set for us by our predecessors. In order that this may be done, however, we must have the hearty co-operation of all. Students and alumni must send us articles, and

far the greatest part of our time and thought must be given to more useful and practical studies—to the study of the common law of England.

To praise the English common law "is wasteful and ridiculous excess." No one needs to praise it. No one needs to praise the Parthenon, or the Venus de Milo, or the Sistine Madonna, or the symphony in C minor, or King Lear. England is one of many great nations. The English literature is one of many rich and beautiful literatures, but the English law is one of two great systems of jurisprudence. This wonderful fact says more than a hundred eulogies. So much of the best brain and blood of the brightest men of the cleverest race in Europe has gone to build up the common law of England, that it behoves us all in our studies to come with the reverence of children and sit at the feet of those statesmen, lawyers and judges, who through so many generations have been formulating this law. We know how arduously these men wrought for us, with what fortitude they suffered, with what calm faith they did their duty in their time, leaving their fame to the wise years that were to come, and we cannot study their works without feeling

"Our hearts run o'er,
 With silent worship of these great of old,
 These dead but sceptred sovereigns
 Who still rule our spirit from their urns."

THE following is a list, in order of merit, of the Exhibition and Bursary winners at the late examinations:—

Senior Exhibitions.—McKenzie, A. S.; Gammell, I.; Tufts, W. M.

Junior Exhibitions.—Buchanan, J. J., Pictou Academy; McNeil, Charlotte M., Prince of Wales College; Forbes, Antoinette, Pictou Academy; Creighton, J. E., Pictou Academy.

Senior Bursaries.—Newcomb, Margaret F.; Fitzpatrick, H. K.; Thompson, A. W.; Martin, K. J.; Robinson, G. E.; Aiton, W.; Langille, R. M.

Junior Bursaries.—Coops, F. H., Liverpool Academy; Fraser, D., Pictou Academy; Shaw, H. C., Prince of Wales College; Shaw, J. C., Prince of Wales College; Campbell, W. R., Pictou Academy; Sutherland, J. S., Halifax High School; Johnson, G. M., Pictou Academy.

DR. GOODWIN, late of Sackville, has accepted a position at Queen's College, Kingston; his place has been filled by G. J. Laird, B. A. S. W. Hunton, B. A., (London,) has been elected to the Chair of Mathematics, vacated by Dr. Weldon.

if these be not forthcoming our task will indeed be difficult. Criticism we shall receive as a matter of course,—we expect it. But surely there are those who should forbear when the sole interest they take in the GAZETTE is to criticise.

A word regarding the University and its prospects may not be out of place. During the past summer a Law Faculty has been added to the attractions this College offers. We are happy to learn that this is destined to be a great success, and will doubtless in no small degree add to the name and fame of Dalhousie. Mr. Munro has generously furnished the College with the means necessary to employ two Tutors; these take their place amongst us for the first time. The College will shortly be enriched by upwards of \$50,000, derived from the "McLeod University Fund," and an agitation is on foot to erect a new and commodious college building. The number of students is larger than ever before. Surely in these things there is ground for belief that Dalhousie in the future will take no mean place among the colleges of the Dominion.

We have probably heard the last of the Consolidation cry. This is due to no fault on the part of Dalhousie. It behooves us then to throw all our energies into our own special work, and to make Dalhousie in very truth the Provincial University. And this cannot be done by taking a despondent view of affairs. Let us all have full faith in the University, and, all working to secure the object desired, success is bound to crown our efforts.

Whatever matters engage the attention of Undergraduates we shall endeavour to discuss fairly and intelligently. We shall aim to increase amongst us a friendly feeling, to encourage sports, to bring to the attention of the Faculties any matters which seem to call for redress, and to this end we solicit correspondence from all. We close by wishing University and students a most profitable and enjoyable session.

THE usual complaints are being heard as to the severity of the Bursary examinations. Of course it will ever be one of the glorious privileges of the student to grumble at what he calls the "stiff exams." Enquiry satisfies us, however,

that these complaints are not without foundation. We hear that there is a vast difference between the second year Sessionals and the examinations for Senior Bursaries. Now what can an ordinary student do? Unless he spend all his summer in the most diligent study he will enter his third year under the greatest disadvantages. The standards are set not for him but for his clever fellows, and so his college career is likely to fail of its object just because he is always behind the rest of his class. And thus it will soon come to pass that unless a man is clever enough to take a Bursary he might as well stay away from college. The situation is alarming, and what shall be done? We think that this College should bring its influence to bear on the High Schools and Academies, so that matriculants may arrive here not merely with knowledge enough to pass the very modest exam., but with a vast reserve fund which shall put them on an equal footing with the Bursars. Were Dalhousie the only College in the Province this influence would have been felt long ago, and there would now be no necessity for complaint. As it is, no one of our many colleges can do that which would be task enough for all. It is to be hoped, therefore, that all our Provincial Colleges will unite to produce such a state of affairs as will make it impossible for our miserable County Academies to live any longer, and that the result of their efforts may be such as to raise the High Schools nearer to the level of the Colleges, so that on the one hand we shall be spared the disgrace of lowering standards to suit the High Schools, and on the other the shame of overworking students whose backwardness is no fault of their own.

WE were informed the other day that a certain student, who shall be nameless, had spent five years in attendance on various educational institutions in this city, had used the Y. M. C. A. Reading Room during all that time, and yet had never in any way contributed a cent to its funds. Now this seems to us disgracefully mean, and we shall be sorry to believe there are any among us who would follow a similar line of conduct. The small sum of one dollar will secure to the student all the privileges of the Y. M. C. A.

IT becomes our lamentable duty to express our heartfelt sympathies with Professor Macdonald, inasmuch as during the last summer the angel of death has entered his house and carried away his esteemed and beloved wife. The estimable lady, whose demise is so much regretted, and who held such a high place in the regard of those who knew her, was a daughter of the Hon. William Stairs, of this city. We can assure our respected professor that the students, one and all, sincerely sympathize with him in his late bereavement; and though it may seem hard to reconcile ourselves to the inscrutable ways of Providence, yet we have reason to believe that if the veil were removed which now dims our mortal vision, we would then fully realize that "He doeth all things best."

THE efforts of the students to organize a course of Lectures for the winter are most praiseworthy. In the first place they will be drawn from too close an application to their books, and if, as seems probable, they are able to secure the services of some of Canada's able men, the very greatest good will be derived. And then, too, the College will be advertised. It will be within the recollection of all that a few years ago the students organized the best lecture course of the season. The Lecture Committee have the hearty sympathy of the GAZETTE in their efforts to bring about a similar result.

THERE was a time when the students of this College were students; when debates were well attended, and consequent good derived therefrom; when it was no offence against a fellow-student to organize a "rush" in the Hall, or troll a song; when the students were noted for fun and yet distinguished themselves in their study. Some insidious influence has changed all this, and we are fast degenerating into a crowd of fellows striving for nothing but marks. The tendency to become mopes should at once be checked. The GAZETTE does what little it can in this direction, and if its efforts were supplemented by those in authority, a different state of affairs would soon be the result.

IT becomes our pleasant duty to again record the success of one of Dalhousie's sons. As our readers already know, the Gilchrist was this year won by Mr. H. G. Creelman, of Upper Stewiacke. After a career of distinguished success he graduated with honours in Mathematics at this University in 1881. Besides carrying off the Canadian prize, Mr. C. gained the additional honour of standing first in the entire list of competitors,—a place never before won by a Canadian student. This is the third time that a Dalhousie man has taken the Gilchrist, the other winners being Dr. J. G. MacGregor in 1872, and Howard Murray in 1881. Mr. Creelman intends to study at Edinburgh, paying special attention to Physics. The honor of Dalhousie was also upheld by Mr. Mellish, B. A., of '82, who stood next to Mr. Creelman in the list of matriculants.

IT is pleasing to see the interest manifested in foot-ball. The students are evidently realizing that there is fun in the game, and we do hope that the enthusiasm will continue. The College Team has now been chosen, and as they will likely meet some foreign clubs during the season, it would seem to be the duty of every student to turn out and give them all the practice they want, so that their reputation may not suffer in any matches they may play on behalf of the College.

LAW SCHOOL OPENING.

For the following account of the meeting which took place in the Assembly Room on Thursday evening, Nov. 1st, we are indebted to the *Morning Chronicle* of this city:—

"A meeting, which might be termed the formal public inauguration of the Law School in connection with Dalhousie College, was held last evening in the Legislative Assembly Room of the Provincial Building, a goodly audience of ladies and gentlemen being present, and a number of leading representatives of the Bench and Bar, with many of the College Professors. Sir William Young occupied the Chair and made the opening remarks, referring briefly to the objects of the meeting with which he trusted all were acquainted, and

stated that without further prefatory remarks he would call upon Hon. Mr. Archibald, ex-Lieut.-Governor, to read his inaugural address. Before commencing, however, he read letters of regret at inability to be present from Admiral Commerell and Lieut.-Governor Richey.

Hon. Mr. Archibald proceeded with his paper, which proved to be an exhaustive treatise on the growth of legal science, particularly English law, and the necessity for a school for its study. He regarded this as an occasion of the greatest interest in the annals of Provincial education, and referred to the primary cause of this movement in the munificence of one of Nova Scotia's greatest sons, seconded by leading gentlemen of the Provincial bench and bar. He regretted that one better fitted than himself had not been found to perform this duty, but, holding with Lord Bacon, that "every man is a debtor to his profession," and should be always ready and willing to repay the debt to the most of his power, he could not resist the pressing invitation, and accordingly would submit to-night a slight payment to the debt he owed his profession. Beginning with an explanation of the fundamental principles of law and equity, as a science distinguishing right from wrong, and referring to the moral and religious element which should largely enter into the characteristics of a lawyer, but in some regrettable instances did not appear to do so, he went into the early history of English law and with it also of Roman law, and expanded on the rise and progress of the legal profession, with the acquisitions of knowledge made from time to time; the derivation of the common law of England, whence it came and how it grew and was moulded; and the services of colleges in the past, the contributions of legal works before the art of printing was discovered and since. The difference between the lawyers of an old country and the varied qualifications necessary for a stand in the legal profession of a new country was a vein of the discourse which here commenced and continued throughout. The ambition of a lawyer should be and generally is a strong point. Here a young man hopes, at least, to rise to a Chief Justiceship; in England the Lord Chancellorship is the goal set before his eyes. Considering the slow and fragmentary way in which our law has been built up, there is no wonder that the system should be somewhat irregular and unsymmetrical, but withal it is marvellous that it should be so perfect as to challenge as it does the admiration of the world; whatever its origin and whatever its faults, it is destined to exercise an enormous and ever-increasing influence on the human race. Instance at present the

wide-spread sway it exerts on the civilized world, throughout America and Australia and wherever the English tongue is spoken.—The various branches of law, municipal, ecclesiastical, maritime and international were spoken of. Then the question was discussed of how should a law student proceed to commence the work before him. Sir Hickory Gibbs advised a young man who asked him the question to read "Coke upon Littleton," to read it a second and third time and then write an abstract of it. There were various ways of studying law. He might not approve exactly of the style adopted, as in learning Greek from a grammar written in Latin; but the various requisites of a calling in different countries must, to a certain extent, direct the methods of study. In England the profession is divided into two principal branches; one of attorneys, solicitors and proctors, and the other barristers or advocates. Here it is necessary to have a general knowledge of all branches, a versatility of talent and fertility of resource in order to succeed, and consequently such special course of study cannot be laid down. In England men are generally years older than here before admitted to the bar, and require a thorough collegiate education. He thought it the better course to begin practice late with a thorough fundamental knowledge. Among works of study "Coke upon Littleton" was undoubtedly very superior in its way, but "Thayton's Scheme of Law," in its original state, without notes or comments, was most admirable for a standard foundation. The supremacy of the English law was instanced in the power of the Privy Council of England, which is constantly hearing appeals from every quarter of the globe. One of the characteristics of a lawyer should be to ever feel that he is in a position of honoring his country and honoring his profession, and he should shrink from any undertaking that might sully the purity of their standing. He hoped to see in the future a steady increase in the examination qualifications and a consequent higher standard of education. A law school course of education could not, of course, make a lawyer, but with its advantages the new lawyers should be vastly better. He hailed with delight this enterprise here, and concluded with a eulogistic tribute to the founder, Mr. George Munro.

Judge Palmer, of St. John, N. B., was called upon. He referred to this Law School as one for the Maritime Provinces, and as Principal Ross had spent a considerable portion of his early life at Sackville, N. B., and Prof. Weldon was a New Brunswick man, he considered that his province might feel a certain

amount of proprietorship in the institution, and trusted it would be largely patronized by all the Maritime Provinces. It might be considered regrettable that a layman was left to see that lawyers needed education and be the first to move for the start of the school, but he was glad to see it started, and would do all he could by sympathy and influence to aid it.

Chief Justice McDonald eulogized the address of Mr. Archibald as able, scholarly and eloquent. He thought it rather curious the necessity of a Law School should for a moment be doubted, when other learned professions, medicine and theology, had recognized it long ago. He cordially endorsed the sentiment of Judge Palmer that this should be the Law School for the Maritime Provinces.

The Chairman considered this a very important meeting, which should be followed by very practical results. He, too, endorsed the Maritime Provincial idea of the school, and said such had been the intention of the founder. He proposed that the Faculty should have both the addresses of Prof. Weldon and Mr. Archibald printed in pamphlet form for gratuitous distribution, and if they would give him a gentle hint he would help them out with the cost.

Judge Thompson was called for and responded in a speech concerning the progress, status and prospects of the school.

Hon. S. L. Shannon moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Archibald for his very able paper, which was unanimously passed with applause, and the meeting closed."

LAW SCHOOL NOTES.

THERE are now some 35 students registered. How is this for a beginning?

THE Convocation address of the Dean, Dr. Weldon, and the paper of the Hon. A. G. Archibald are to be printed for gratuitous distribution, Sir William Young generously furnishing the means.

Too much praise cannot be given Mr. Bulmer for the very energetic way in which he is working up the Library. Already there are 2,500 volumes, 1,000 of which, however, are to be used for exchange purposes.

THE head-quarters of the School will for the present be in the High School building, where the City Commissioners have kindly given the Faculty commodious rooms.

THE following is the Time Table for the Session:—

MONDAY.	
Constitutional History, (First Year), Dr. Weldon...	3.30 to 4.30.
Equity Jurisprudence, (Second Year), Mr. Sedgwick, Q. C.	4.30 to 5.30.
Commercial Law, (Second Year), Mr. Graham, Q. C.	8 to 9.
Contracts, (First Year), Mr. Russell	8 to 9.
TUESDAY.	
Real Property, (First Year), Mr. Thomson, Q. C....	3.30 to 4.30.
Procedure and Evidence, (Second Year), Mr. Justice Thompson	4.30 to 5.30.
Conflict of Law, (Second Year), Dr. Weldon	8 to 9.
WEDNESDAY.	
Criminal Law, (First Year), Mr. Shannon, Q. C.....	3.30 to 4.30.
Equity Jurisprudence, (Second Year), Mr. Sedgwick, Q. C.	4.30 to 5.30.
Constitutional Law, (Second Year), Dr. Weldon.....	8 to 9.
THURSDAY.	
Constitutional History, (First Year), Dr. Weldon...	3.30 to 4.30.
Procedure and Evidence, (Second Year), Mr. Justice Thompson.....	4.30 to 5.30.
Commercial Law, (Second Year), Mr. Graham, Q. C.	8 to 9.
Contracts, (First Year), Mr. Russell.....	8 to 9.
FRIDAY.	
Real Property, (First Year), Mr. Shannon, Q. C....	3.30 to 4.30.
Torts, (First Year), Mr. Payzant.....	4.30 to 5.30.
Constitutional Law, (Second Year), Dr. Weldon ...	8 to 9.

NOTE.—In consequence of Mr. Graham's absence in Ottawa, the Lectures on Commercial Law will not be begun until a few weeks after the opening of the School.

FOOTBALL.

OUR students have, this year, shown a much greater interest than heretofore in out-door sports, especially football. As a consequence, during the past week, Dalhousians in force might have been seen on the Common, engaged in that lively and bruise-giving game. On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 3rd, a particularly interesting match was played, in which fifteen Sophs. and Freshmen were pitted against as many Juniors and Seniors. The latter team was composed as follows:—Forwards: Murray, Millar, Fitzpatrick, Gammell, McKenzie, Adams, W. M. Thompson, Tufts. Quarterbacks: Robinson, Locke. Half-backs: Martin, Langille. Goal-keepers: H. Smith, Fred. Thompson. Taylor, the captain, having been disabled on the previous afternoon, was prevented from taking an active part in the game.

In the Sophomore team, the Forwards were: Nicholson, E. McKay, H. Shaw, V. Coffin, J.

Smith, Leck, A. Robinson, Creighton and E. Macdonald. Quarterbacks: Stewart, (Captain), Putnam. Half-backs: Reid, D. H. McKenzie. Goal-keepers: F. S. Coffin and Sutherland.

Play commenced at 3.50 P. M., Stewart kicking off. The ball was soon forced down through the Sophomore's territory and Fitzpatrick secured a touch-down for their opponents, but too far from the centre of the field to win a goal. Now, roused to greater efforts, the Sophomore's recovered their lost ground. Though stubbornly resisted, they at last have the ball close to the Senior's touch-line and, with a mighty yell, drive it across. Through an unfortunate mistake of one of their men, the Sophs. lose their advantage, and the ball is again forced back into their own territory. After a short rest to recover breath and bind up wounds, the fiercest struggle of the day begins. Quarterback Robinson, by a splendid run, brings the ball close to the Sophomore's goal. And though the latter are several times forced to touch-down for safety, their opponents are unable to secure a goal before time is called. Thus the game ended, neither side having very much to boast of; though the advantage may be fairly said to have been with the Seniors and Juniors.

SODALES.

THE first meeting of this society was held on Friday evening, Oct. 2nd. On taking the chair, the president, Mr. Fitzpatrick, made an appropriate speech, in which he urged the students, one and all, to attend and take part in the debates. He was sure they would derive both pleasure and profit thereby. The subject for the evening:—"Should Chinese emigration to America be restricted?" was then opened by Mr. Coffin, who took the negative side. Langille followed in the affirmative and was supported by D. H. McKenzie, Gammell, Martin, Shaw, Larkin and others. They maintained that the Chinese made bad citizens, did not strengthen, but rather weakened the country and had a most baneful effect on the morals of every place they entered. Though strenuous efforts had been made, none of them were known to have been christianized. Mr. Coffin's views, on the other

hand, were upheld by Cahan, T. S. Coffin, Creighton, and James R. Coffin. The speech of the evening was made by the latter gentleman. He condemned the exclusion of the Chinese on the grounds of morality and expediency. We only hear the American side of the story. Chinese are not so bad as the Americans make them out, and we may learn many useful lessons from them.

Though the attendance was small, the debate was lively and the interest well sustained to the close. The members decided in favour of the Chinese by a majority of one.

COLLEGE NEWS.

ADDITIONAL volumes have been added to the Library in the department of Classics. All fines, library fees and supplementary examination fees are henceforth to be appropriated to the Library Fund.

AT a meeting of Governors held early in vacation, William J. Stairs, John Doull and Robert Murray, Esquires, were appointed a Committee to take into consideration the "ways and means for erecting a new College building." We have not as yet heard their report.

GOLD and silver badges are to be offered for competition at the close of the course of instruction in Gymnastics.

J. A. SEDGWICK, B. A., has kindly presented to the Reading Room a class picture of '81, of which he was a member. The students appreciate the gift and heartily thank the giver.

ON Tuesday evening, October 30th, a General Students' meeting was held. Amid much wrangling over points of order, the business was at last finished. We give the results:—

G. S. M.—President, F. Jones; Vice-President, Fulton Coffin; Secretary-Treasurer, C. H. Cahan.

Gazette.—The students whose names appear on the editorial page were chosen Editors. The financial committee consists of Tufts, J. C. Shaw, Adams and Sutherland.

Reading Room.—The following committee will superintend matters in connection with the Reading Room: H. N. Smith, Aiton, Nicholson, Fitzpatrick and Creighton.

Foot-ball Club.—The Secretary reported a deficit from last year's operations; this, however, being small, will not embarrass the club in any way. After a vote of thanks had been tendered

to Mr. Taylor and he had suitably acknowledged it, the following officers were chosen: 1st Captain, W. B. Taylor; 2nd Captain, D. Stewart; Secretary-Treasurer, J. A. Macdonald; Committee, Ed. McDonald, G. E. Robinson, K. J. Martin and A. S. Mackenzie. The above are to select colors for the club and report to the students at an early date.

Gymnasium Committee.—Taylor, Robinson, H. N. Smith, D. H. Mackenzie and Fraser.

Lecture Committee.—It being felt desirable to have a course of lectures delivered to the students, the following were chosen to make arrangements: Jones, Murray, Gammell, Cahan and Crowe.

SODALES will meet every Friday evening in class room No. 2, and it is earnestly hoped that every student will attend the debates. We understand that steps are being taken to make the meetings more interesting than they have been for some time past. The following are the officers:—*President*, H. K. Fitzpatrick; *Vice-President*, E. McKay; *Secretary*, A. S. Mackenzie.

THE following have passed the entrance English examination into the second year; the names are in order of merit:—(Coffin, Smith,) Cahan, Robinson, Larkin, Mackay, E., Stewart, (Mackay, N. F., Macrae,) Calder, Reid, Allison, Nicholson, (McKenzie, D. H., Morton,) Campbell, Fleming, McDonald, Lewis.

THE results of the entrance examinations in Classical History and Geography have been declared as follows:—

To the Third Year.—*Class I.*—Gammell, McKenzie, A. S., Langille, Fitzpatrick, Aiton, Tufts. *Class II.*—None. *Passed.*—McLeod, J. M., Martin, Coffin, Thompson, A. W., Robinson, G. E., Locke.

To the Second Year.—*Class I.*—Mackay, N., Mackay, E., Macrae, Robinson, A., Allison. *Class II.*—Lewis, Cahan, Stewart, Larkin, Morton, Smith, J. F. *Passed.*—Coffin, V., Calder, Reid, Flemming.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.

ACADIA'S Freshman Class numbers 25.

THERE are 280 in the Freshman Class at Harvard; at Cambridge the number is 875.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER is to deliver a series of lectures before the Senior Class at Princeton.

THE *King's College Record* says that its Football Club "begins the year strong in num-

bers and weight. All that is needed now is practice."

THE University of Pennsylvania has a new Faculty—that of Philosophy. Fourteen Professors will conduct it.

Two eminent graduates of King's College died during the past summer. We refer to Sir James Stewart, D. C. L., and General Sir W. Fenwick Williams, K. C. B., who, during his life, gave annually three prizes of \$60 each, in Mining Engineering, and Modern Languages.

DALLUSIENSIA.

WHERE is the Zulu.

Dalhousie has a dude. Let him beware.

ON which side are you going to vote?

HAVE you got a boarding house?

"ENGLAND expects every man to do his duty"!!

WHERE! Oh! Where! have our "bawlers" gone?

WE advise our Sophomore friend not to stay sky-larkin' with pretty shop girls. Some one is sure to find it out.

IT looks very *leck* as if he really *leeked* her as they promenaded home from church. This is really too, too soon for Freshies.

THE galleries of the Assembly-Room were, as usual, well filled with the fair ones on Convocation day. This accounts for so many stiff-necks.

IT does seem strange that no sooner had the students arrived in town than complaints were made in the press about the noisy character of the "gods."

IT's not right to cast lots about trivial matters;—so 'tis said. But then boarding houses don't come in under that head.

AT the close of service last Sunday evening, one of our gallant Junior's might have been seen hurrying from one of the northern churches to receive his fair one as she emerged from hers. He probably concluded he *fits* best in the *popular groove*.

JUDGING from the extraordinary acts of gallantry some Sophs. have lately performed, a new book on etiquette has been published.

Anxious Freshie to Professor. When will the results of our examination be out? *Prof.* About Friday or Saturday of next week. *Freshie.* I'm afraid we can't wait that long.

THE Freshie on the rampage for a boarding house consults his long list taken *from* blackboard, enters one, enquires for the person mentioned, but finds that he has departed two or three years previous. Exit Freshie with words not found amongst the prophets.

A SOPH. enjoys the proud distinction of being the first Dalhousian to enter the Ladies' Seminary at Wolfville. What a *high* opinion they must have formed of him there! *Can* such things be?

ON being told that some one had come to see them, two Sophs. (of the same clan) began to fear and tremble. Thus conscience makes cowards of us all. They were greatly rejoiced on finding that it was not the dreaded minister.

PERSONALS.

WILLARD McDONALD, a General here for some years, is at Pine Hill.

WE noticed in town the other day Rev. C. W. BRYDEN, a B. A. of '73.

H. TRUMAN, of the Second Year Science, is off to McGill. The GAZETTE hopes to hear from him occasionally.

OF the Fourth Year J. P. McLEOD is wanting. We are told that he will be with us in a few weeks, an accident having detained him.

OF the Third Year, the following have "dropped out":—MISS L. B. CALKIN, B. H. CALKIN, J. M. McLEAN and D. I. MORRISON.

WE are glad to see back to Dalhousie, GAVIN HAMILTON, of Dalhousie, N. B., who was here in 1881-2 and was obliged to leave early in the Session on account of illness.

THE Editor of this column solicits items of news from all quarters. We have heard it said that this column, in the past, has been the most interesting part of the GAZETTE. We ask the assistance of all in our efforts to keep up that interest.

REV. F. W. ARCHIBALD, M. A., received the degree of B. D. from Mount Allison last summer. We understand the reverend gentleman's health has much improved of late. He will take charge of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, during the absence of the REV. MR. HERRIDGE in Europe.

OF last years class—J. A. BELL is in the city. A. G. REID is at the Medical College. T. S. MACGREGOR is at his home, Little Bras D'Or, C. B., though we hear it is his intention to remove to the Southern States shortly. J. A. MACDONALD may be

found at the Law School. H. DICKIE is taking Theology at Princeton, and J. W. McLELLAN will be at Pine Hill for the winter.

R. C. WELDON, Ph.D., for many years Professor of Mathematics and Political Economy in our college, has left us in order to accept the chair of International and Constitutional Law, which is the most important and only endowed Professorship in connection with the Law School recently established at Dalhousie. Dr. Weldon, by his marked ability, gained the respect, and, by his genial disposition, the good-will of the students of Mount Allison. He was good at cricket, great at hand-ball, and mighty in the class-room. We miss his presence; we regret his departure; but wish him great success in his new field of labor.—*Argosy*.

WM. TAYLOR,

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TWELVE numbers of the GAZETTE are issued every Winter Session by the STUDENTS of Dalhousie College and University.

TERMS:

One collegiate year (*in advance*).....\$1 00
Single copies..... 0 10

Payments to be made to W. B. Taylor, Financial Secretary, 33 Kempt Road, Halifax, N. S., and all communications to be addressed to *Editors "Dalhousie Gazette" Halifax, N. S.* Anonymous communications can receive no attention.

Printed by the NOVA SCOTIA PRINTING COMPANY, Corner Sackville and Granville Sts., Halifax, N. S.