

# The Dalhousie Gazette.

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No. 12.

## THE ADDRESS OF THE HON. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

*Mr. Dean, Gentlemen of the Faculty :*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Though I am a stranger to you in allegiance, I am not a stranger in blood, in language or in law. The same current flows in my veins that flows in yours, that triple stream, Anglo-Saxon-Celtic, which issuing from the two chief islands of the North Atlantic and now happily commingled, has spread over the major part of this continent, and into other lands and islands in every quarter of the world. I am one of those who, knowing well that we have had many a conflict by land and sea, yet believe that blood is thicker than water, and that the ties which bind your people and mine are stronger than the ties which bind either of us to any other people. I confess to feeling my pulse quickened, when I read four years ago, that at the close of the celebration of the victory of Yorktown, gained a century before, the President ordered the British flag to be run aloft and saluted by our assembled forces. It was a graceful recognition of that sympathy of lineage, which is older than governments, which survives rivalry and many alienations and is kindled into flame at the first touch of the "electric chain with which we are darkly bound." My mother tongue is the same that your mothers taught you—the mother tongue of Shakespeare and Milton, of Addison and Burke, the same that will be spoken by your children and mine, through innumerable ages, the living tongue of more of the human race than ever yet known in the world.

OUR LAWS ARE FROM THE SAME SOURCES, however far we may retrace them, whether to Roman fountains or to the well springs of the feudal ages. We together begin the series with the code of Alfred, and come down together through a thousand years to the revolution of 1776. That revolution wrought a separation of the States from the British crown, but did not

work a separation in the body of our laws. We continued as you have to cite the decisions of Mansfield and Eldon and their successors. The divergencies have been so slight, compared with the whole body, that like the mountains of the moon they are lost to the distant eye. Standing before this convocation, I feel that I am addressing a company of lawyers. Here I am at home. I am one of you. How can I then do better than to speak of that which most concerns you and me. No longer distinguished from each other by nationality, we are the same in studies and in pursuits. We are members of the same great brotherhood of jurisprudence, whose beginning was at the cradle of civilization and whose ending will be at its grave, and whose roll of members contains so many illustrious names. Our studies embrace the history of the race, with all its institutions, and our pursuits affect all the relations and duties of life. When Evangeline and her lover met in the Indian summer evening for the ceremony of betrothal, the notary came to put into form and sanction with the law what their hearts had thought and their lips had uttered in the soft twilight or beneath the moon. Whenever now the church bell in an Acadian valley rings out welcome to the bridal, the law comes also to witness and sanction the most sacred of relations. And when at last approaches the hour of burial, the law is there too to see that the sacred rites are duly and decently performed. Not a ship sails out of this ample harbor but bears with it the laws of its country; not a city is founded, nor a house built, nor an acre sold in all this land, without the presence of the law. Though law and jurisprudence are not convertible terms, they are often used in the same sense. The latter is the science, which treats of the law and explains it, the former is the formulated precept. When Coke speaks of

"THE GLADSOME LIGHT OF JURISPRUDENCE"

he means both the science and the precept. In this sense I use the word, when I say that the whole domain of jurisprudence is spread before

us. We are to study and are to practice. The range of our studies is as wide as the history of the race; the range of our practice takes in all human interests. We go back to the beginning of civilization, we look forward into future times. We see men emerging from barbarism clinging together at first in families, then forming groups of families, and finally extending into tribes and from tribes into states and nations. We see everywhere traces of law. There was a law of the family before there was a law of the tribe. Association of even the lowest kind required some order, and order required laws. They were transmitted by tradition and enforced by usage, until men learned to write their words, and then they wrote their laws; and not only did they commit them to writing, but they wrote them on the things most imperishable, on tables of stone and bronze. The tradition has perished, but the written record remains. We have thus in view the laws of Moses, and of Confucius, the institutes of Menu, the twelve tables of Rome, codes old and new, pretorian edicts, ordinances of kings, statutes of parliaments, acts of congresses. Nothing that can be known of the rules which men have framed for their social government is foreign to our researches.

#### 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; and 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, wherever he finds them the instruments of injustice. Fidelity to his clients and to the courts is a duty on which we need not dwell, for it is constantly asserted and never denied. But the duty to improve the system under which he lives and practices, wherever capable of improvement, is not so generally insisted upon or believed. It is supposed to be enough for a lawyer to know the laws of his own country, advise his clients aright, and deal fairly with the courts. But this I insist is not enough. The laws themselves are sometimes and not seldom imperfect or unjust, and whenever they are so, I insist upon the duty of those who know them best, and know best how to improve them, to make their knowledge available for the public good. Now the moment that the duty is admitted it becomes us to seek the best means of performing it. These means are in part our study and experience, and in part the example of others. Hence the importance of comparative jurisprudence. There is indeed another

advantage of it, on which I do not mean now to dwell, the use we make of it in the study of the past as a means of elucidating the past.

#### THE JURISPRUDENCE OF A PEOPLE IS AN EPI- TOME OF THEIR HISTORY,

better than the annals of siege or battle. The real significance of the present is best understood when considered in connection with the past. But I am now speaking of comparative jurisprudence as the means of serving us in the future. Why should we not avail ourselves of the improvements of our neighbors in the laws, as we do in mechanics and the arts? An invention which is successful in your country we turn to our account, if we can, and you in your turn make use of ours. It is in half barbarous countries only that men refuse to profit by what others have done. In Egypt and Palestine you may see laborers toiling ever the rude plow of forgotten ages, neither knowing nor caring to know the inventions by which their toils might be lessened. China yet clings in all her provinces to the implements, the vehicles and the roads of the old time. The western nations are of a different mind and pursue a different policy. No sooner have one people found out a new industry, or the means of making an old industry more productive, than others make haste to avail themselves of the same. How many abuses and errors yet flourish among us, which other communities have already routed out? as in the government of municipalities, the management of prisons and reformatories, the treatment of the insane, the making of roads and bridges, the building of houses, the pavement of streets, and the cultivation of the soil. In so much then as we are swift to take advantage of each others progress in industrial pursuits, let us do the same in that greatest of all sciences and arts, the science and art of government and legislation. Let us see who can enact the best laws; who can make justice the most accessible, most certain and least costly. It will be sufficient for my present purpose to bespeak a comparison of the jurisprudence of the English-speaking people. No doubt it would be useful to compare ours with the jurisprudence of the Latin and Teutonic nations, but I confine my observations to our own branch of the human family, which I think may best be denominated the Anglo-American, and which bears the most distinctive character, inasmuch as the Teutonic has a larger infusion of the Latin element than has our own. The people who speak the English tongue are bound together not only by the tie of language, but by institutions, usages and pursuits. By

institutions I mean not only agencies of government, but of enterprise, and even of charity.

#### IN MATTERS OF GOVERNMENT.

we are much the same; rather I should say, we have more in common than of separate possession. Your supreme executive is hereditary, ours is elective; in the mother country one chamber of the legislature is hereditary, ours are both elective. These are our chief differences. You have two chambers and one executive; so have we. Your inferior magistracy and ours are fashioned after the same pattern. When you form a federal union, you define the limits of the central government and preserve in great measure the autonomy of the different provinces. We have done the same, only that our States, if I do not mistake, are more independent than your provinces. Our laws, as I have said, have a close resemblance, so close indeed, that if you take up a volume of our statutes and a volume of yours, you will see that, barring some official language, the same subject is treated in much the same manner. Our social habits are less dissimilar even than our institutions. Our pursuits are almost identical. We engage in the same industries and we traverse sea and land to find new avenues of trade. As we are rivals in trade, why not in legislation also? Each government, federal, imperial or local; each state or province has its own thinkers and workers, its own legislature, judiciary and magistracy, and these will have developments of their own. It must, therefore, be useful to compare the progress of one with the progress of the others. Each will thus profit from the study and experience of the rest. We are all supposed to be seeking the same end, that is, the well being of our respective communities. So instead of studying and working by ourselves, in isolation, let us not only do our own study and work but take to our profit the studies and work of all the rest. We are all using similar materials, and all seeking similar results. Assuming then the value of comparative jurisprudence, and most of all among English-speaking people, let me devote the remainder of this lecture to those particular topics, to which, I think, the attention of our people is just now most directed.

#### CONDENSATION, SIMPLICITY AND UNIFORMITY IN OUR LAWS.

The time and the place seem especially appropriate. A century has passed since the American revolution. The bitterness of that catastrophe has been worked out in the current of these

generations. Later differences such as they, have been forgotten. We stand here almost in the gateway of the east, the nearest of the great seaports to the fatherland, and in that peninsula of Acadia, which the genius of our Longfellow has made as familiar to us as the shores of old romance. Above all we are moving on the current of that tide in the affairs of men lately turned from its ebb to the flood, which is now setting towards more frequent intercourse, closer relations and greater sympathy between the different branches of the human family. We can now especially help one another. Here is a rivalry worthy of ourselves. "Let the dead past bury its dead; act, act in the living present." Let us see how much we can do for each other, and how much we can learn, each from each. First of all take the subject of

#### CONDENSATION.

The demand for it is urgent; the need of it is manifest. Men are busier than they were: the claims upon their time are greater. In short, they are all striving to do more in less time. Now condensation is to be obtained only through codification. Multiplication of details leads to confusion, and confusion to uncertainty and waste of days. But I am not here to plead the cause of codification. I will only repeat what was said lately by the London Law Times, on the occasion of an address by the London chamber of commerce to the lord chancellor, asking for a code of commercial law, that the common law has now reached a stage of its development at which codification sets in as a natural and inevitable process, and when, for good or bad, this process has once begun, its completion is only a matter of time, and I will add for myself that every reason which can be given for formulating a civil code or a criminal code, is a reason for formulating the rules of law which sustain the one or the other. Indeed the reason is the stronger, since the law must prevent the infringement of it, and a knowledge of that will lessen the occasion for subsequent processes. My present purpose is rather to show how much we can aid each other in the way of codification than to show the need of it. We had the example of a code of Louisiana before we began codification of the common law. You have the example of a code in the province of Quebec, where the Roman law has prevailed from the beginning of the French domination. Every good code, or part of a code of Anglo-American law may be used, and indeed it is certain to be used as encouragement to other Anglo-American people. In the matter of procedure the process has been going on with marvellous rapidity. The

New York code of civil procedure made its way against dogged opposition and malignant criticism, until it has been adopted by a majority of the states and territories of the American union, and its principles have obtained such favor in England as to become the basis of the English judicature act, then spreading from England and Ireland into the dependencies they guide, is, at this moment, the civil procedure of more than half the English-speaking world. You in Nova Scotia have just written it in the book of your laws. So much for condensation and order.

SIMPLICITY.

In their best state the laws of every land must be as various as the interests of its inhabitants, and must provide for all personal relations, for all kinds of property, and for all transactions. Where so much is of necessity extended and complex, it is most important that the extent and complexity should not be increased by unnecessary variations and distinctions. By way of example, I will mention two instances, one of the seal to a writing and another of the difference between real and personal property in respect of its devolution upon the death of the owner. The distinction between sealed and unsealed instruments is as old as the law, but the reason for it ceased long ago. The seal was never anything but the substitute for a signature, and came from the time when few could write. Now, when writing is common, every instrument is signed, and the signature is used to verify the seal, instead of the seal being used to verify the writing. Still the distinction is kept up. A grant of land must be under seal; various other documents must have seals; the seal is held to be evidence of a good consideration; but so convinced are most men of its being the merest form, that in many places a scrawl is deemed as good as a seal. A piece of paper is brought to a landowner in one of our states, which purports to be a conveyance of land, the owner puts his name to it and makes no sign with his pen after the name, the paper is now worthless; but if he makes a scrawl or scratch after his name, the paper conveys away his estate. What folly. It would be just as rational for the man to open one eye and shut the other, or make a flourish with his fingers after signing as to scrawl with his pen. And yet year after year, indeed century after century, goes by and

THE RIDICULOUS CEREMONY IS REPEATED

day by day and many times a day; rights are affected by it, remedies are made dependent upon it. We have in the state of New York 11,000 lawyers; in the United States 70,000; and so far as I know not one has ever moved so much as his little finger to wipe this blot from the jurisprudence of his country. What I here say of my country I suppose can be said of yours.

Turn now to the devolution of estates. Upon the death of an owner one part, the real estate, goes to the heir, another part, the personal estate, goes to the executor. Hence diverge two important branches of

the law, various in their details, involving a great deal of learning, and producing many inconveniences. And for what reason? Only because in the feudal system the ownership of the soil, was the tie which bound together the different orders of the state. The laws which governed the ownership were subtle contrivances of the middle ages, and have long ago lost all their appropriateness and with it their reason and their significance. I need mention only a few of the inconveniences of the present system. One is that it throws a shadow of uncertainty over many titles. When an owner of an estate dies it should be certain to whom his estate descends, but so long as the title goes with the blood it cannot be certain, because it is impossible to know with certainty who are the heirs. Whether the owner was married is the first question, whether if married he had any and if so how many children is the second; and whether the children are living and if so where they are is the third, and so on. There is no record of heirship. As to personal property there can be no certainty about the title. It goes to the executor or administrator; his office is matter of record. Everybody knows who he is. Here in the matter of simplification there is work for the law reformers. Lastly as to

UNIFORMITY.

When men lived in isolated communities, it was of little moment whether the laws of one were unlike those of the others. But now that we have exchanged the policy of isolation for the policy of intercourse, when the people of one nation have interests so great in others, when commerce spreads over the whole world and ships ply over seas as ferry-boats once plied over ferries, when men come and go from country to country as formerly they went from city to city, it is most desirable not to say indispensable, that they should not change laws as often as they change countries. Voltaire said of the France of his time, that travellers changed their laws as often as they changed their horses. This might have been said fifty years ago of the different countries of America and Europe. Now, happily, there is a tendency to uniformity, and I will close what I have to say, in mentioning two instances where uniformity is most needed: marriage and divorce. The relation of husband and wife is the first and most sacred of the personal relations. In its train follow the comforts of home, the group of children, the cheerful fireside, the domestic altar. It creates the family, and the family is the foundation of the state. If there be any doubt about the existence of the relation, there is no doubt about all its consequences. It is then of the first necessity that a man should know of a certainty who is his wife, and that a woman should know of a certainty who is her husband. And yet strange to say there is uncertainty in instance not a few. When a widower in Australia leads to the altar his deceased wife's sister they are man and wife so long as they remain under the southern cross, but if they come into the light of the north star their relation becomes unlawful. Then suppose two persons to be lawfully

married, and one of them to obtain a divorce, there may be doubts about its legality. Whether the court which granted the divorce had jurisdiction to grant it may be drawn in question in different places and with different results. Such distressing questions do arise, and much too frequently, as lawyers have occasion to know.

ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE

they have led to a deal of suffering and an infinity of scandal. The story of the Princess Bibesco, bandied about between French and German courts, reads like a romance. Now, it is the province of comparative jurisprudence to study the marriage and divorce laws of the different countries, with a view to the establishment of one rule everywhere for both. The conflict of laws on these subjects is a disgrace to Christendom. For my own part, I would have it established as a universal rule of our civilization that the marriage in any country of one man with one woman should be a valid marriage everywhere, and that a divorce granted in any country, by a competent court having jurisdiction over both parties, should be a valid divorce in every other place. But I would define carefully the

CONDITIONS OF JURISDICTION.

With this enumeration I must end my examples of the questions which lie within the domain of comparative jurisprudence, and which are pressing for solution.

Let me now, in closing, make my respectful salutations to this University of Dalhousie, under whose auspices I have been speaking, which, founded more than half a century ago by a former governor of this province, afterwards governor-general of India, is now entering, as I am informed, upon a new career of prosperity and honor. Let me express my hope that its prosperity and honor may be commensurate with your wishes, that it may help to educate the youth of this fair province of Acadia and of all this wide Dominion in the ways of sound learning and manly virtue, and may prove a powerful instrument in promoting that study of comparative jurisprudence on which I have been insisting, and thus hasten the coming of that future time when "Non erit alia lex Romæ alia Athenis, alia nunc, alia posthac, and et omnes gentes, et omne tempore una lex, et sempiterna, et immortalis, continebit."

COLLEGE NEWS.

The closing meeting of the Y. M. C. A., held Saturday evening, April 25th, was very pleasant and profitable. The report of the retiring officers was accepted as satisfactory and a vote of thanks passed to the retiring president, Frank Coffin, for the able and efficient manner in which he had filled the office; and a suitable reply was given. The executive then resigned their power to the new executive consisting of the following gentlemen, Messrs D. Fleming President; A. Nicholson Vice-President; F. Coffin Corresponding

Secretary; J. F. Smith Recording Secretary, and W. Calkin Treasurer. The new executive hope to make the new Society a success in the incoming year.

ATHLETICS.—On Monday, the 27th inst., the first annual meeting of the Dalhousie Amateur Athletic Club was held. After the usual formalities were gone through with the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

- President, (re-elected)..... PROF. FORREST.
- First Vice-President..... JAS. E. CREIGHTON.
- Second vice-President..... W. R. CAMPBELL.
- Secretary..... DUGALD STEWART.
- Treasurer..... GRAHAM PUTNAM.

Executive Committee .... { OFFICERS, *ex officio*.  
C. H. CAHAN,  
JOHN CALDER.

At a committee meeting on the following morning, it was agreed to hold an athletic competition near the opening of the next session. It is earnestly hoped that the students may avail themselves of their summer holidays and practice up, so that a successful competition may take place. During the summer the Committee will secure prizes, which will consist of Medals, &c., for the successful competitors. The following is the list of sports to be held:—

- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Putting the Shot (16 lbs.)   | Sack Race.           |
| Throwing the Hammer (12 lbs) | Three-legged Race.   |
| One hundred yards Dash.      | Pole Vaulting.       |
| Quarter-mile Race.           | Running High Jump.   |
| Half-mile Race.              | Standing High Jump.  |
| One mile Race.               | Standing Broad Jump. |
| Best kick at Football.       | Hop, Step and Jump.  |

Any further information regarding the Society or the sports can be obtained by applying to the Secretary.

DUGALD STEWART.  
Address, Upper Macquidale, N. S.

During this vacation a committee composed of Messrs. Cahon, Putnam and Mackenzie will revise, supplement and rearrange the *Curriculum Dalhousiensis*, and if possible have the first edition published by the opening of the next session. In order that the collection may be as varied and yet as suitable as possible, it would be well for the students to make any suggestions to the committee which they may deem advisable. All communications should be addressed to—W. G. Putnam, Mailland, Hants Co., N. S.

LITERARY CLUB.—The Literary Club held its closing meeting for the Session in Classroom No 1 on the 25th inst. The Secretary briefly reviewed the work that had already been done, and the meeting then proceeded to elect the following officers:—President, C. H. Cahon; Vice-President, J. C. Shaw; Secretary, E. Mackay; Treasurer, A. W. Moore; Executive Committee, the President, Secretary, with Messrs.

J. S. Sutherland, J. F. Smith and another member to be elected at the opening of next Session.

The mode of selecting subjects for discussion will be the same as heretofore. Each member is required to forward a subject or subjects to the Secretary before June 15th. All communications are to be addressed to—E. Mackay, Plainfield, Pictou Co., N. S.

## The Dalhousie Gazette.

HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 4, 1885.

### EDITORS.

I. GAMMELL, '85.1	J. F. SMITH, '86.
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D. STEWART, '86.	} Financial Editors.
N. F. MACKAY, '86.	

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✍ We must again call the attention of our delinquent Subscribers to the fact that the GAZETTE is still largely in arrears, for the liquidation of which we hope the bills enclosed will meet with a prompt response. All remittances should be sent to N. F. Mackay, West River, Pictou County, N. S.

PLEASE note the change in officers of Alumni Association on first page.

**THE LIBRARY**—It is well that the Alumni discussed this question at the Annual Meeting and resolved to expend the balance of their funds on the Library. One result of the discussion was to elicit the unanimous opinion that the library was far behind the times, and out of all keeping with the wants of the University. Over twenty-one years have elapsed since the re-organization of the college, almost the life time of a generation, yet the library has only reached about 1900 volumes. In those years new sciences have been created and old ones revolutionized, on which the library has not a single volume. The graduate or student who leaves Dalhousie need never think of going into the

library to test his newly acquired powers, for on no one subject is there as much as an approach to a complete collection of books. The library is wanting in nearly all the periodicals relating to Science, Art and Literature, issued in the last twenty-five years, and from which most of the text books were made up. So long as this state of affairs continues it is impossible for the college to take its proper place among the great educational forces of the Dominion. Says President Elliott of Harvard, "a University is fifty per cent library, apparatus and museum; and the crying want of Harvard is books." No such report has ever been made of Dalhousie, and we very much fear that the relation of libraries to college work is but imperfectly understood. However, this cannot be said of one branch of the University—the Law School. At the very foundation of the school they determined to have a library, make it their work shop and keep it open at least twelve hours of the day. As a result of that determination, in two years they have collected a library of some five thousand volumes worth over ten thousand dollars. And still they say their crying want is books. Is a library less valuable to an arts college than a law school? No man would venture such a contention. Of the 320 college libraries in the United States the average is about 9,000, but most colleges of any importance have at least 25,000 volumes. Had the arts faculty and the board of governors pursued a policy similar to that of the law school, we would have had a University library worthy of the name. It is to be hoped that this question will at once be grappled with, and there can be no doubt that, with 1200 Alumni to draw from, a good library can be organized in a very short time.

If the library were known to be a permanent and progressive institution, there have been and are at present many large private collections, which would most certainly be bequeathed to it. Through the medium of her Library, Harvard has most effectively worked upon public sympathy and drawn to herself those munificent bequests which have placed her foremost among the Universities of America. Dalhousie must emulate her example, if she is to achieve the highest possible success.

**THE LITERARY CLUB** has now entered upon the second year of its existence with every prospect of success. It is to be hoped that every member will feel that, to reach the highest possible efficiency, each must take a deep personal interest in the work of the club. The Secretary for the ensuing year is pre-eminently qualified for the office, and will doubtless in this capacity display that same energetic spirit which, in the past has crowned with success every collegiate enterprise with which he has been connected. The members should enthusiastically rally to his support and render this club a credit to our University.

**THE ALUMNI SOCIETY**.—By the recent change in the constitution all persons educated at the West River Academy, the Truro Academy, the old Free Church Academy, Gorham College, any college uniting or consolidating with Dalhousie, and any person educated on the funds of the College, may become members of the Alumni Society. This gives the University a possible constituency of at least 2,000 or 2,500 to draw from in support of its schemes. There never was any project launched in connection with the college, that promises more for its success than the attempt now being made by the officers of the society to enrol as members all persons coming under any of the above classes. A society of 500 members would give a yearly income of \$1,000. The income would be the least advantageous feature of the organization. Such a society would create a public opinion respecting the College and its work that would help forward all our schemes. Every member would be the special agent of the University and the meetings, discussions, papers, &c., would soon dispel the idea that our obligations to our *alma mater* ceased with the reception of a bit of parchment or our attendance at the lectures. Every student is under the most sacred obligations to see to it that the difficulties which beset his path are removed out of the way of those coming after him. Are you deeply interested in some special line of study, then you should see to it that it is promoted and fostered by every means in your power? Connect yourself with the society.

give a few dollars, a few books, a medal, a prize, or in some way assist the college every year. Remember, no one is too poor to assist. If the Alumni will but organize they can govern the college, erect buildings, found chairs, furnish libraries, provide apparatus, and send the fame of the University throughout the Dominion. Do not wait to be asked, send your name and the small fee of two dollars to some member of the executive, or if in arrears send your dues to the Treasurer.

**THE CLOSING CONVOCATION** of this University was held in the Academy of Music, on Wednesday, 29th ult. The platform was occupied by Lieut-Governor Richey, Ex-Governor Archibald, our distinguished guest Hon. David Dudley Field, Representatives from the Board of Governors, the Faculties of Arts and Law, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen. Long before the exercises were to commence the large building was thronged above and below, many were unable to secure seats, and many who came late failed even to gain admittance. Never before in this city had such a brilliant assemblage attended the closing Convocation of Dalhousie. There were various attractions on this occasion. The renowned American Jurist David Dudley Field was to deliver an address; for the first time in our history a lady Senior was to "don the college gown and silken head" of a graduate; and for the first time as well, the degree of L. L. B. was to be conferred by the recently appointed Dean and Faculty of Law.

After the usual opening exercises, the prizes were distributed and degrees conferred, and this most memorable Convocation was brought to a close with an address by Hon. David Dudley Field, and the Valedictory by I. Gammell of the Graduating class. A full report of these addresses will be found elsewhere.

In the evening of the same day Mr. Field was entertained to a banquet in the Music Hall by the Bar of Halifax and the Law Faculty of this University. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the occasion was one that will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present. Ex-Governor Archibald presided.

On his right sat David Dudley Field, on his left Lieut.-Governor Richey, and the tables were occupied by the representative men of the city. We regret that a full account of the proceedings is unavoidably crowded out. We cannot refrain from noting, in this connection, that the thanks of this University are due to Mr. J. T. Bulmer, the Law Librarian, to whose forethought the presence of our distinguished guest is due, and to whose indefatigable energy the occasion owes, in a great measure, its success.

**T**HE Tutors in Classics and Mathematics, James Starr Trueman, B. A., and George Murray Campbell, B. A., have retired from the teaching staff of the Arts Faculty after two years of very successful labor. By the courteous and affable demeanour and the deep interest which they have manifested in the welfare of the students, they have won the esteem and respect of all. While prosecuting their studies at distant and more famous universities, we heartily wish that their future success may fully equal that of which the past gives certain promise. The following appointments have already been made to fill these vacancies:—

Tutor in Classics—John P. McLeod, B. A.

The following is Mr. McLeod's record while at Dalhousie:

'80.—First Junior Munro Bursary.

'81.—Class prize Rhetoric, Class prize Mathematics, and Class prize Classics.

'82.—First Senior Munro Bursary, North British Society Bursary, Class prize Inorganic Chemistry, Class prize Logic and Psychology, Class prize Mathematics, Class prize Classics, and First Class Certificate of Merit.

'83.—First prize Metaphysics, Class prize Classics, First Class Certificate of Merit.

'84.—Graduated with First Rank Honors in Classics, winning the Governor-General's Gold Medal; Class prize in Classics and Class prize in History.

Tutor in Mathematics—Daniel A. Murray, B. A.

The following is Mr. Murray's record while at Dalhousie:

'80.—Young Elocution Prize, and First Class Certificate of Merit; Class prize Mathematics.

'82.—Second Senior Munro Bursary, The St. Andrew's Prize, Class prize Mathematics, First Class Certificate of Merit.

'83.—First Class Certificate of Merit.

'84.—Graduated with Second Rank Honors in Mathematics and Physics, winning the Young Gold Medal and First prize in Astronomy.

The above appointments are for two years only, when it is probable that these Tutorships will again be filled by students taking high rank in the subjects of Classics and Mathematics.

#### VALEDICTORY.

It seems but a very short time since we, some forty blooming Freshies, walked for the first time across the Grand Parade to the old stone building at its northern end, gazed at the inscription on its front, without translating it, proudly stepped through the halls, and entered upon the privileges and duties which *Alma Mater* provides for her new-born. Our coming, by the way, involved a double charge upon the old lady,—daughters as well as sons, for the first time were committed to her care. Two of the fair sex were to be counted in our number, one of whom, persevering to the end, has just donned the college gown and silken hood as the first Lady Graduate of Dalhousie College. Bringing with us such a treasure, we were welcomed by all. Sophomores and Juniors vied with each other in their kindness towards us, and even the stately Seniors extended the right hand of fellowship. Our numbers, indeed, commanded respect, for although our predecessors had enjoyed the generosity of George Munro, ours was the first class whose numbers was materially influenced by it. Many whose poverty would otherwise have prevented, were permitted to enjoy the benefits of a college training. So that the Freshman class of '81 was the largest in the history of Dalhousie. Our ranks have since been sadly thinned. Some have dropped from the race; some have exchanged the joys of academic life for the pleasures of commercial pursuits; and some, having forsaken their first love, have completed their studies in sister colleges of the United States and Canada; so that, of the forty Freshmen of 1881, fourteen only are graduates of to-day. With them ten gentlemen, several of whom were already graduates, have, after a course in one of the best law schools in America, received the degree of L. L. B.

Our college experiences have been similar to those of other classes. We acquitted ourselves with credit in scrimmages of the halls. We rejoiced in the glorious uncertainties and dangers of football, and prided ourselves on the painted shins and honorable wounds obtained in that "gentle and joyous sport." Nor have we, as a class, neglected our studies beyond others, as the number who chose the thorny path of honours may show.

A College Course of four years occupies a long and important period in the spring-time of life, and its influence on our future must necessarily be great. In looking back upon it, we may naturally ask the question: "How much have we been benefitted thereby?" In pursuing our studies in branches chosen from an extended curriculum, we have had the guidance and ready assistance of teachers who would be ornaments to any university. What advantage have we taken of the many privileges placed at our disposal? But little, I fear, if we have so far lost sight of the true aim of education as to consider him educated who merely employs his mind as a receptacle for disconnected, undigested facts. The student

"who reads  
Incessantly and to his reading brings not  
A spirit and judgment equal or superior,  
Uncertain and unsettled still remains,  
Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,"

and will ever fail to attain that complete education which Milton defines as "that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously all the offices, both public and private, of peace and war."

These years, from 1881 to 1885, have also formed an important era in the history of *Alma Mater*. Her progress and extension has been steady and rapid. Through the liberality of Geo. Munro a School of Law has been added. Her teaching staff of six professors and one lecturer, has been increased to one of twelve professors, six lecturers and two tutors. The number of registered students has been almost doubled. The graduates of 1885 quadruple the number of 1881. Another marked improvement has been the increased number of optional and honor courses in the curriculum.

While such facts show an advance most gratifying to friends of Dalhousie, much more remains to be done. Above all, a new building is immediately required; Arts students alone find scant accommodation in the halls and class-rooms of the old. While the future location of the Law School is one of the burning questions of the hour, a closer union of the two branches of the University is most desirable; so that there may spring up among their students that *esprit de corps* and feeling of relationship which as yet is lacking. What an opportunity to wealthy citizens of Halifax who have some thousands of spare cash in their pockets, to have their names handed down to posterity as public benefactors! McGill has its Molsom and David Morrice halls, and its D. A. Smith Library. Why should not Dalhousie be similarly favoured? From the presence of Dalhousie College, Halifax is benefitted in a monetary point of view alone, by a yearly expenditure of at least \$25,000. Surely one good turn deserves another.

This is a period of developments. During the past winter the question of college union has again been discussed, and report says progress has been made towards its solution; while some sanguine spirits aver that we are to have a consolidated university in the near future. To such a movement Dalhousie has ever been favourable, and though the other colleges may not be willing to unite with her, we trust that none but the kindest relations will ever exist between them.

*Mr. Principal and Professors:*

We have completed the four years under your instruction, and now our relations as teachers and taught must be severed—relations which to us have been most pleasant and profitable at times when work appeared to increase in geometrical ratio, doubts of professorial perfection may have entered our minds. But now, looking back on our college career, we heartily thank you for the readiness with which you have helped us in our difficulties; for the many acts of kindness which we have received at your hands; and for the interest which you, as professors and as men, have ever shown in our physical and moral welfare. We sincerely hope

that you may long be spared to occupy the positions which you now adorn.

*Fellow Students:*

We know not how to describe our feelings to-day. College life, like every thing else, has its bright and its dark side. At times when we were floored by some eccentricity of mathematics or apparently untranslatable Greek, or when we woke from troubled slumbers after a frantic attempt to combine our knowledge of Physics and History for the deduction of the formula,  $\Sigma m \sqrt{2}$  the dark side was forcibly impressed upon us, and we longed for the time to come when we would be free to go forth into the world. Now, however, when we think of the pleasant hours spent at our studies, in the gymnasium, on the football field, or in social intercourse with our fellows, we cannot sever without a pang the associations which have bound us together. The friends we have formed will ever be dear to us; and when you, too, go forth into the world, we trust you will never forget the pleasant hours which we have spent together, and that around our common loyalty and love to *Alma Mater* will be entwined our remembrance of one another.

To professors, students one and all,—*Semper Floreatis: Vale! Vale!*

WE publish below a full account of the Degrees, Honours, Medals, Prizes, which were delivered at the Convocation on Wednesday last, and the pass lists of the sessional examinations.

DEGREES.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

- William Aiton, Sussex, N. B.
- F. Stewart Coffin, Mt. Stewart, P. E. I.
- Hiram Fitzpatrick, Scotsburn, Pictou Co.
- Isaac Gammell, Upper Stewiacke.
- Robert McD. Langille, River John, Pictou.
- Arthur McKenzie, Dartmouth.
- John M. McLeod, Valleyfield, P. E. I.
- Kenneth Martin, Belfast, P. E. I.
- Margaret Newcombe, West Cornwallis.
- George Robinson, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- Alfred W. Thompson, Durham, Pictou Co.
- William M. Tufts, Halifax.

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

- George G. Campbell, Truro.
- \*John J. Miller, Halifax.

BACHELORS OF LAW.

- Albert W. Bennett, Hopewell, N. B.
- H. W. Conroy Boak, Halifax.
- Walter S. Doull, B.A., Halifax.
- Malcolm U. LeNoir, Halifax.
- Welsford Ives, Pictou.
- Patrick C. C. Mooney, Halifax.
- Charles Morse, Shelburne.
- J. A. Sedgewick, B.A., Halifax.
- \*Alfred Whitman, B.A., Annapolis.

GENERAL PASS LIST,

(containing the names, alphabetically arranged, of undergraduates who have passed in all subjects proper to their years).

FACULTY OF ARTS—B.A. DEGREE.

*Fourth Year*—Aiton, W.; Coffin, F. S.; Fitzpatrick, H. H. K.; Gammell, I.; Langille, R. M.; Locke, R. T.; Mackenzie, A. S.; McLeod, J. M.; Martin, K. J.; Newcombe, M. F.; Robinson, G. E.; Thompson, A. W.; Tufts, W. M.

*Third Year*—Allison, M. G.; Cahan, C. H.; Calder, J.; Campbell, A. J.; Coffin, F. H.; Lewis, A. W.; Mackay, E.; Mackay, M. F.; Morton, S. A.; Nicholson, A.; Robinson, A.; Smith, J. F.; Stewart, D.

*Second Year*—Buchanan, J. J.; Campbell, W. R.; Coops, F. H.; Creighton, J. E.; Forbes, Antoinette; Fraser, D.; Johnson, G. M.; McLeod, M. J.; McNeill, Charlotte M.; Putnam, W. G.; Shaw, H. C.; Shaw, J. C.; Stewart, A. F.; Sutherland, J. S.

*First Year*—Allison, E. P.; Brown, W.; Clark, D. M.; Falconer, J. P.; Frye, H. W.; Fulton, W. H.; Grant, D. K.; Harvey, M.; McDonald, W.; Mackay, H. M.; Mackenzie, J. W. McKenzie, W. J.; McLeod, G.; Matheson, J. A.; Robertson, T. R.; Soloan, D. M.; Stewart, F. I.

FOR B. SC. DEGREE.

*Fourth Year*—Campbell, G. G. \*Miller, J. J.

FOR LL. B. DEGREE.

*Third Year*—Bennett, A. W.; Boak, H. W. C.; Doull, W. S., B. A.; LeNoir, M. U.; Ives, N. S.; Mooney, P. C. C.; Morse, C.; Sedgewick, J. A., B.A.; Wallace, W. B.; \*Whitman, A., B.A.

*Second Year*—Carter, W. D.; Chisholm, —; Crowe, W.; Henry, W.; \*Hensley, H., B.A.; Jennison, H. V.; \*Macdonald, J. A., B.A.; Milliken, A. E.; Robertson, H. McN.; Thompson, S. R.; Troop, A., B.A.; Walsh, W.; Wells, W. W.

*First Year*—Carter, T.; Cluney, —; Hanright, —; Lyons, W. A.; McCully, F., B.A.; McDonald, E. M.; Mellish, H., B. A.; Rogers, H. W.; Thomson, W. K.

HONORS, MEDALS, PRIZES.

HONORS.

CLASSICS—First Rank—Aiton, W.  
 MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS—Second Rank—Mackenzie A. S.; Robinson, G. E.; Martin, K. J.  
 MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY—Second Rank—Langille, R. M.; Fitzpatrick, H. H. K.  
 ENGLISH LITERATURE AND HISTORY—First Rank—Gammell, I. Second Rank—Newcombe, Margaret F.; Thompson, A. W.

\* Standing granted without examination, on account of being, at the date of examination, engaged as volunteers in active service in the North-West.

MEDALS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S GOLD MEDAL—Aiton, W.  
 THE YOUNG GOLD MEDAL—McKenzie, A. S.  
 THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SILVER MEDAL—Langille, R. M.  
 THE DEMILL GOLD MEDAL—Gammell, I.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES—FACULTY OF ARTS.

CLASSICS—*Fourth Year*—Adin, W. *Third Year*—Robinson, A. *Second Year*—Shaw, J. C. *First Year*—(1) McLeod, G.; (2) Grant, D. K.

HEBREW—Tufts, W. M.  
 FRENCH—*Third Class*—Mackenzie, A. S. *First Class*—Coffin, F. J.

GERMAN—*Second Class*—Newcombe, Margaret F. *First Class*—Cahan, C. H.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE—*First Year*—McLeod, Geo. *Second Year*—Sutherland, J. S.

HISTORY—*Fourth Year*—Gammell, I. *Third Year*—Smith, J. F.

POLITICAL ECONOMY—Newcombe, Margaret F.  
 ETHICS—Langille, R. M.

METAPHYSICS—Cahan, C. H.  
 LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY—Sutherland, J. S.

MATHEMATICS—*Second Year*—(1) Morrison, A. M.; (2) McLeod, M. J. *First Year*—(1) Stewart, F. I.; (2) Brown, W.

ASTRONOMY—Mackenzie, A. S.  
 PHYSICS—*Fourth Year*—Mackay, E. *Third Year*—Morton, S. A.

CHEMISTRY (INORGANIC)—Stewart, F. L. (ORGANIC)—Macrae, A. W. (PRACTICAL)—Robinson, G. E.

ZOOLOGY—Campbell, G. G.

FACULTY OF LAW.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—Mellish, H.  
 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Chisholm.

INTERNATIONAL LAW—Ives, W. B.  
 CONFLICT OF LAWS—Milliken, A. E.

ROMAN LAW—Ives, W. B.  
 EVIDENCE—Carter, W. D.

EQUITY—Thompson, S. R.  
 REAL ESTATE—McCully, F.

REAL PROPERTY—(McCully, F.; Mellish, H.; Thompson, W. K.)

CONTRACTS—Mellish, H.  
 SALES—Carter, W. D.

BILLS AND NOTES—Carter, W. D.  
 INSURANCE—Boak, H. W. C.

TORTS—Hanright.  
 CRIMES—Mellish, H.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

THE WAVERLY PRIZE—Morrison, A. M.  
 THE AVERY PRIZE—Tufts, W. M.

THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY'S PRIZE—Gammell, I.

THE NEW SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY'S PRIZE—Sutherland, J. S.

DETAILS OF THE PASS LIST.—(The names are arranged in order of merit.)

GREEK.

*Fourth Year*—Class 1—Aiton, Tufts. Class 2—McLeod, Passed—Coffin.

*Third Year*—Class 1—Robinson, Lewis, Allison. Class 2—Morton, Macrae. Passed—Coffin, Fulton, Smith, Calder.

*Second Year*—Class 1—Shaw, J. C.; Forbes, Shaw, H. C.; Coops. Class 2—Sutherland, McNeil. Passed—Fraser, Buchanan, McLennan, McLeod, Johnson, Creighton, Campbell, Putnam.

*First Year*—Class 1—McLeod, Grant, McKay, H. M.; Soloan. Class 2—Frye, Matheson, Fulton, Stewart, Robinson, Brown. Passed—Falconer, Harvey, Davidson, McDonald, McKenzie, J. W.; Clark, McKenzie, W. J.; Allison, Saunders.

LATIN.

*Fourth Year*—Class 1—Aiton, Tufts. Class 2—Locke, McLeod, Thompson. Passed—Coffin.

*Third Year*—Class 1—Robinson, Lewis, Allison. Class 2—McRae. Passed—Calder, Campbell.

*Second Year*—Class 1—Shaw, J. C.; Coops, Shaw, H. C. Class 2—Sutherland, Forbes, McNeil, Buchanan. Passed—Fraser, McLennan, Creighton, Johnson, McLeod, M. J.; Putnam, Morrison, Campbell, Stewart, MacLeod, A. W.; Calkin.

*First Year*—Class 1—McLeod, Grant, Mackay, H. M. Class 2—Soloan, McDonald, Frye, McKenzie, Matheson, Falconer, Stewart, Fulton. Passed—Robertson, Davidson, Harvey, Clark, Munro, McKenzie, Brown, Allison, Saunders.

HEBREW.

Class 1—Tufts, McLeod. Class 2—Coffin.

FRENCH.

*3rd Class*—Class 1—McKenzie, A. S.; McKenzie, Gertrude; Martin, Tufts, Robinson. Class 2—McLeod, Campbell, Newcombe, Saunders.

*2nd Class*—Class 1—Nicholson. Class 2—Locke. Passed—Thompson, Gammell, Fitzpatrick, Langille, Coffin.

*1st Class*—Class 1—Fulton, Coffin, Allison, Mackay, E. Class 2—Lear, Isabel A.; Teasdale, Hattie; Mackay, N. F.; Boak, Morton. Passed—Cahan, Robinson, Smith, Macrae, Stewart, Calder, Campbell, Fleming.

GERMAN.

*3rd Class*—Class 1—Saunders, Maria F.

*2nd Class*—Class 2—Newcombe, Margaret, Corneil, Louise A. Class 2—Locke, Aiton, Calkin, Campbell, Stewart.

*1st Class*—Class 1—Cahan. Passed—Campbell.

ENGLISH.

*First Year*—Class 1—McLeod, McKenzie. Class 2—McDonald, Robertson, Stewart, Soloan, Clark, Harvey. Passed—Mackay, H. M.; Falconer, Frye, Grant, Fulton, Allison, Davidson, Matheson, Brown, Boak, Warris.

*Second Year*—Class 1—Sutherland, McNeil, Miss C. M.; Stewart, Creighton, Shaw, H. C.; Shaw, J. C.; Fulton, Miss A.; Boak, Miss L.; Morrison, A. M. Class 2—Stewart, Miss A. O.; Campbell, MacLeod. Passed—Putnam, Coops, Calkin, Buchanan, McLeod, M. J.; Johnson, Fraser, Crawford, McLennan.

HISTORY.

*Fourth Year*—Class 1—Gammell, Newcombe. Class 2—Locke, Thompson. Passed—Coffin.

*Third Year*—Class 1—Smith, Calkin, Coffin, Allison, McRae. Class 2—Campbell.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*Fourth Year*—Class 1—Newcombe, Gammell, Tufts. Class 2—McLeod, Thompson. Passed—Aiton.

## ETHICS.

Class 1—Fitzpatrick, Langille. Class 2—Tuffts, Coffin. Passed—McLeod, Locke.

## METAPHYSICS.

Class 1—Cahan, Calder. Class 2—Robinson, Smith, Coffin. Passed—Nicholson, Lewis.

## LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Class 1—Sutherland, Fraser, Creighton, McLeod, Stewart, Buchanan, Coops, Shaw, Johnson, Forbes, Morrison, Putnam, Class 2—MacNeil, Shaw, McLeod, Calkin. Passed—Campbell, Leck.

## MATHEMATICS.

*First Year*—Class 1—Stewart, Brown, McKenzie, MacKay, Clark, McLeod. Class 2—Fulton, McDonald, Matheson-Soloan, Grant, Harvey. Passed—Ritchie, Allison, Frye, Davison, Saunders, Munro, Falconer. Passed in Geometry—Stay.

*Second Year*—Class 1—Morrison, McLeod. Class 2—Sutherland, Buchanan, Creighton. Passed—McLeod, Forbes, Johnson, Stewart, Fraser, Coops, Shaw, H. C., Campbell, Putnam, Shaw, J. C. Passed in Geometry—McLeod. Passed in Trigonometry—McLennan.

## PHYSICS.

*Third Year*—Class 1—Morton, Stewart. Class 2—MacKay, N. F., MacKay, E., Nicholson. Passed—Allison, Lewis, Calder, Campbell.

*Fourth Year*—Class 1—MacKay, E., Locke. Class 2—MacKay, N. F., Morton, Stewart, Campbell. Passed—Nicholson.

## ASTRONOMY.

Class 1—Mackenzie. Class 2—Martin, Robinson.

## INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Class 1—Stewart, Clark, Fulton, Grant, McLeod, MacKay. Class 2—Falconer, Soloan, Mackenzie, John W., Harvey, Brown, Robertson. Passed—Fox, McDonald, Hay, Matheson, Allison, Saunders, Mackenzie, W. J.

## ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Class 1—Macrae, MacKay, E., Allison, MacKay, N. F., Campbell, G. G. Class 1—Campbell, A. G., Stewart.

## PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—ORGANIC.

Class 1—Campbell.

## ZOOLOGY.

Class 1—Campbell.

## PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—INORGANIC.

Class 1—Robinson. Class 2—Martin, Mackenzie.

## FACULTY OF LAW.

## FIRST YEAR.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—Class 1—Mellish, Gammell, Cahan, McCully. Class 2—McDonald, Thompson, Burrill, Hanright, Rogers. Passed—Fitzpatrick, Cluney, Carter, Langille, Henry, Lyons, Campbell.

CONTRACTS—Class 1—Mellish, Hanright, McDonald, Rogers, McLatchy, Lyons, Thomson, McCully. Class 2—Carter, Cluney. Passed—Fegan, Lane.

LANDLORD AND TENANT—Class 1—McCully, Mellish, McDonald, Rogers, Hanright, Burrell, Gregory, McLatchy. Class 2—Thomson, Lyons, Carter, Fegan, Cluney, Young. Passed—Lane, Fraser.

REAL PROPERTY—Class 1—(McCully, Mellish, Thompson, equal), Hanright, McLatchy, McDonald, Rogers. Class 2—Cluney, Lane, Fraser, Lyons. Passed—Carter, Fegan, Burrill, Young.

TORTS—Class 1—Hanright, McCully, Mellish, McDonald, McLatchy, Lyons, Cluney, Rogers, Thomson, Lane. Passed—Carter, Fraser, Young, Campbell, Fegan.

CRIMES—Class 1—Mellish. Class 2—McCully, Rogers, McDonald, Carter, Lyons, Gregory, Hanright. Passed—Thompson, McLatchy, Fegan, Cluney, Fraser, Lane, Young.

## SECOND YEAR.

EVIDENCE—Class 1—Carter. Class 2—Chisholm, Thompson, Wells. Passed—Crowe, Campbell, Millikin, Robertson, (Jennison, and Walsh, equal), Troop, Henry.

BILLS AND NOTES—Class 1—Carter, Wells. Class 2—Chisholm, Millikin, Troop, Crowe. Passed—Robertson, Walsh, Thompson, Jennison, Henry.

EQUITY—Class 1—Thompson, Carter, Chisholm, Crowe, Wells. Class 2—Henry, Milliken, Robertson, Jennison. Passed—Walsh, Troop, Campbell.

SALES—Class 1—Carter, Thompson, Wells, Crowe. Class 2—Milliken, Jennison, Chisholm, Walsh, Henry. Passed—Robertson, Troop.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Class 1—Chisholm, Thompson, Carter. Class 2—Wells, Robertson, Walsh, Jennison, Crowe. Passed—Milliken, Troop.

CONFLICTS OF LAWS—Class 1—Milliken, Chisholm. Class 2—Thompson. Passed—Robertson, Carter, Wells, Crowe, Walsh, Henry, Troop. (Two students of this class, Hensley and Macdonald, are with the Halifax battalion in the North West.)

## THIRD YEAR.

INTERNATIONAL LAW—Class 1—Ives, Langille, Bennet, Sedgewick, Morse, Buak. Class 2—Doull, Mooney, Fitzpatrick. Passed—Wallace, Lenoir.

COMMERCIAL LAW—Class 1—Boak, Ives, Bennett, Morse, Mooney. Class 2—Doull, Sedgewick, Lenoir, Wallace.

ROMAN LAW—Class 1—Ives, Morse, Mooney. Class 2—Boak, Wallace, Sedgewick, Langille, Bennett, Doull, Lenoir. Passed—Fitzpatrick.

## PERSONALS.

The following students of Dalhousie University were included in the Halifax contingent to the North-West:—Lieut. Whitman, B. A., LL. B.; Lieut. Hensley, B. A. (2nd year, Law); Sergt. Hare, (Hospital Corps); Pvt. Macdonald, B. A.; Pvt. Millar, B. Sc.; Pvt. Tupper (Law); Pvt. Ross, (Arts); Pvt. Dockerty, (Gen'l.) The following are old students of Dalhousie:—Capt. H. Humphrey, Capt. F. W. DeB. Bremner, Lieut. J. Bremner, Privates Cameron and J. Pitblado of 90th Battalion.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Prof. Macdonald and Prof. Johnson \$2.00 each. Dr. Lawson, Dr. Schurman, Dr. Macknight, J. S. Trueman B. A. and J. M. Maclean \$1.00 each. Revds. Dr. Ross, Dr. Pollock, A. Gunn, J. A. Cairns, E. D. Miller, F. W. Archibald, D. McGregor and D. S. Fraser, Hon. A. G. Archibald, Hon. S. Creelman, Hon. S. L. Shannon, Miss Creelman, E. Landells, S. Boak, J. M. Davidson, H. M. Stranberg, F. Coffin, A. J. Campbell, F. Jones, A. W. Macleod, F. Coops, D. Macdonald, W. Macdonald, E. M. Langille, A. S. Mackenzie, A. W. Macrae, A. Robinson, H. Shaw, J. C. Shaw, F. L. Stewart, A. W. Thompson, W. M. Thompson, W. Tuffts, H. M. Mackay, J. F. Smith, G. M. Johnson, I. Gammell, G. M. Campbell, H. G. Creelman, S. H. Holmes, W. Allan, J. Calder, J. S. Sutherland, A. Costley, J. S. Maclean, W. Campbell, H. Mellish, E. M. Dill, F. H. Bell and Peter Jack \$1.00 each.