

THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.

Ora et Labora.



Dalhousie College and University.

SESSION, 1890-91.

Faculty of Arts.

- REV. PRESIDENT FORREST, D.D., F.S.Sc. (Lond.), D.C.L. (Vind.),
George Munro Professor of History and Political Economy.
- _____, *Professor of Logic and Psychology.*
- CHARLES MACDONALD, M.A. (Aberd.), *Professor of Mathematics.*
- JOHN JOHNSON, M.A. (Dub.), *McLeod Professor of Classics.*
- GEORGE LAWSON, Ph.D., LL.D., F.L.C., F.R.S.C., *McLeod Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.*
- JAMES LIBERTI, M.A. (Vind.), *McLeod Professor of Modern Languages.*
- JAMES GORDON MACGREGOR, M.A. (Dal.), D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.S.S.E. & C., *George Munro Professor of Physics.*
- JAMES SETH, M.A. (Edin.), *George Munro Professor of Philosophy.*
- ARCHIBALD MACMECHAN, B.A. (Tor.), Ph.D. (J.H.U.), *George Munro Professor of English Language and Literature.*
- WILLIAM HENRY WADDELL, *Lecturer on Voice and Elocution.*
- JAMES C. SHAW, B.A. (Dal.), *George Munro Tutor in Classics.*
- ALEXANDER M. MORRISON, B.A. (Dal.), *George Munro Tutor in Mathematics.*
- _____,
- PROFESSOR SETH, *Librarian.*
- _____,
- SERGEANT KELLY, *Instructor in Gymnastics.*

Faculty of Law.

- RICHARD CHAPMAN WELDON, A.M. (Mt. All.), Ph.D. (Yale), Q.C.,
George Munro Professor of International and Constitutional Law.
- BENJAMIN RUSSELL, A.M. (Mt. All.), Q.C., *Professor of Contracts, Lecturer on Bills & Notes, Sales and Equity.*
- HON. JUSTICE TOWNSHEND, B.A. (Vind.), B.C.L. (Vind.), *Lecturer on Equity Jurisprudence.*
- HON. SAMUEL LEONARD SHANNON, M.A. (Vind.), D.C.L. (Vind.),
Q.C., *Lecturer on Real Property and Crimes.*
- HON. JUSTICE GRAHAM, A.B. (Acad.), *Lecturer on Insurance.*
- JOHN YOUNG PAYZANT, A.M. (Acad.), Q.C., *Lecturer on Torts.*
- C. SYDNEY HARRINGTON, Q.C., *Lecturer on Evidence and Partnerships.*
- ALEX. McNEIL, *Librarian.*

Alumni Association.

- President, HON. D. C. FRASER, B.A. Vice-Presidents, H. W. C. BOAK, LL.B.; C. H. CARAN, B.A.; A. H. MCKAY, B.A., B.Sc.; W. D. CAMERON; HOWARD MURRAY, M.A. Secretary, HECTOR McINNIS, LL.B. Treasurer, JAS. A. SEDGEWICK, LL.B. Executive Committee, A. A. MCKAY, LL.B.; J. C. SHAW, B.A.; W. B. WALLACE, LL.B.; JAMES G. MACGREGOR, D.Sc.; W. R. CAMPBELL, B.A.; (E. L. NEWCOMB, M.A.; D. A. CAMPBELL, M.D.; *Ex Officio*), Secretary's Office, Bedford Row.

J. CORNELIUS,
Jeweller,

99 GRANVILLE STREET, - - HALIFAX, N. S.

Jewellery, Watches, all sorts; Nickel and other Clocks,
Gold Pens and Pencils; Spectacles, &c.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT TO STUDENTS.

ALBERT H. BUCKLEY, Ph. M.,

Chemist,

49 SPRING GARDEN ROAD, HALIFAX.

Elite Studio.

KELLEY & CO.

16 SPRING GARDEN ROAD,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Book-keeping in all
its branches by both
Single and Double
Entry, Arithmetic,
Business Writing,
Banking, Laws of
Business, Business
Practice.



Type-Writing,
Remington Stand-
ard Machine,
Phonography, Ben.
Pitman's System.

No Summer Vac-
ation.
Students may en-
ter at any time.

119 Hollis Street, HALIFAX, N. S. Send for Circulars. - - FRAZER & WHISTON.

DANIEL FAULKNER,
Boot & Shoe Maker,

NO. 18 SPRING GARDEN ROAD, HALIFAX.

Boots and Shoes Made to Order from First-Class English,
French and Domestic Stock.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

E. MAXWELL & SON'S

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have a more complete assortment of Goods this Fall than ever
before, and invite an early inspection. Our aim is to give Good Material
and Workmanship at reasonable prices. The steady increase of our busi-
ness shows that our efforts are appreciated. Our long experience in the
making of LADIES' GARMENTS enables us to ask with confidence for
orders in that department. We have a fine line of ULSTERINGS, at
a moderate price, beside material for Jackets, Scalette, &c., at the

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

88 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX.

(Two doors South Young Men's Christian Association.)

ST. CLAIR RUGGLES,

Merchant Tailor,

144 HOLLIS STREET, - HALIFAX, N. S.

Direct Importer of Cloths.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

"CUT PRICES."

LATHAM & McCULLOCH,

53 BARRINGTON ST., HALIFAX,

— SELL —

Patent Medicines, Perfumes, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Stationery
and Fancy Goods,

ALL AT "CUT PRICES."

A BIG BARGAIN.

Students should avail themselves of the present opportunity and
purchase a set of the CHEAP REPRINT of

"ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA,"

In 25 large volumes, cloth bound, only \$50.00 net per set (on easy terms
of payment); or \$47.50 net for cash. This is a chance in a life-time.
The Cheap Edition is now becoming limited. NOW IS THE TIME to
purchase.

Call for further information at the METHODIST BOOK ROOM,
141 Granville St., HALIFAX, N. S. (Telephone 671.)
N. B.—Discount on all books, to Students. Drop in at any time, and
examine our shelves.

WM. NOTMAN,
Photographer to the Queen,

SPECIAL RATES

ALWAYS GIVEN

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Call and see our work, and make your rendez-
vous in town at the Studio,

39 GEORGE STREET.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

The Dalhousie Gazette.

ORA ET LABORA.

VOL. XXIII.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 17, 1890.

NO. 4

The Dalhousie Gazette.

Halifax, N. S., December 17, 1890.

Editors:

J. W. BREHAUT, '91, Editor-in-Chief.

A. O. MACRAE, '91. J. A. MCKINNON, B.A. (Law), '92.
J. B. MACLEAN, '91. J. W. LOGAN, '93.
A. McNEIL, B.A. (Law), '91. MISS LUCY MURRAY, '93.
K. G. T. WEBSTER, '92. R. J. MACDONALD, B.A. (Med.)

Managers:

H. B. STAIRS, '91. G. R. ROWLINGS, B.A. (Law), '93.

Ten numbers of the GAZETTE are issued every Winter
by the Students of Dalhousie College and University.

TERMS:

One Collegiate Year, (in advance) \$1.00
Single copies 10

Payments and other business communications to be made
to H. B. STAIRS, P. O. Box 114, Halifax. All literary com-
munications to be addressed to Editors DALHOUSIE GAZETTE,
Halifax, N. S. Anonymous communications will receive no
attention.

It will be decidedly to the advantage of the
GAZETTE for Students to patronize our advertizers.

Contents.

ARTS DEPARTMENT.	
Editorials:—	PAGE
A Merry Christmas, &c.	49
Munro Celebration	49
Midwesterns	50
The Canadians of Old	50
Ramblings	51
The International Dictionary	52
More About Football	52
Exchanges	53
Dalhousiana	54
Personals	55
Acknowledgements	55
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.	
History of Medicine	56
Koch's Cure of Consumption	56
Debating Society	58
Last Year Students	59
Medical Briefs	59
LAW DEPARTMENT.	
Abolition of the Grand Jury	60
University Federation	61
About the Law School	62
A Successful Nova Scotian	62
Personals	63
Chambers Decisions	63

Tempora labuntur, taciturne senescimus annis,
Et fugiunt freno non remorante dies.

ERE another issue of the GAZETTE, Christmas
with all its festivities will have come and
gone; the old year will have been solemnly
ushered out, and the smiling new year joyfully
welcomed in; it is fitting, therefore, that we
avail ourselves of the present occasion to heartily
wish our many readers—be they professors,
patrons, graduates, fellow-students or friends—
in short, all who wish our University well,

A Merry Christmas

Happy New Year.

MUNRO CELEBRATION.

WE are pleased to be able to announce that
the students have acted on the sugges-
tion contained in a former issue of the
GAZETTE, in reference to the celebration of
Munro Day. The students almost unanimously
decided to have an "At Home" in the University
Building in lieu of the usual Dinner. For various
reasons the Dinner had become very unpopular
with many of the students, and they seem to
have concluded to adopt some method of honor-
ing our Benefactor, in which the whole Univer-
sity from the Governors to the Freshmen can
take part. The "At Home" goes even further
than this, for it gives an opportunity to gradu-
ates and all friends of the institution to shew
the appreciation of benefits received, at least by
their presence.

Now that the matter is in hand, we trust
that all concerned will do their best in making

it a success. Neither time nor expense should be spared; and let all students remember that they will be the hosts of the evening, and let no one shrink from any duty which the committee may see fit to impose upon him. The presence of Mr. Munro would greatly add to the interest of the event, and we feel assured that should he find it convenient to visit his "boys," his heart would be made glad. In the meantime on behalf of the University and students we extend to Mr. Munro and family all the joys of this happy season.

MIDSESSIONALS.

THE first term of the session of 1890-91 is about drawing to a close. This number of the GAZETTE will find the students in the midst of their midsessional examinations. But we trust that the most inveterate plugger will find time to glance over the columns of the GAZETTE.

Midsessionals are a new thing to Dalhousie students of the present day, and, judging from the way many, we may say the majority, of the students have devoted themselves to their work from the very beginning of the session, we believe the very best results will follow the introduction of the system. Students, when they return from their vacation, and reflect that half their year's work in many subjects is over, and that they will not have to meet it in the examination Hall again, will go at the remainder of their work with greater energy than before.

"THE CANADIANS OF OLD."*

IN Quebec, in 1863, appeared a novel *Les Anciens Canadiens* from the pen of Philippe Aubert DeGaspé. The author was a well known descendant of a noble French family which had settled in New France during its infancy, and as Seigniors of St. Jean Port Joli, became closely identified with its history and progress. At the time of this, his first work, DeGaspé was seventy-

* *The Canadians of Old.* An historical Romance by Philippe Aubert DeGaspé, translated by Charles G. D. Roberts. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1890, pp. 257, 5 vo.

six years of age. His son, once a reporter to the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, had much earlier worked the mine in which his father was later to dig, and had a quarter of a century before gained some distinction by an excellent novel, *L'influence d'un Levre, roman de Mœurs Canadiennes*. The father was quick to recognize his literary gifts, or perhaps we should say, unmindful of the duty he owed posterity to disclose the priceless information regarding "the Canadians of old," with which his mind was stored, did not venture "on the perilous paths of authorship" until he had passed the allotted span of three score years and ten. Yet there is no trace of senility in the whole book; in fact there is an exuberant delight in his narrative, and particularly in those fascinating digressions he makes that is youthful; he writes of young men's amusements, not as an old man remembering them, but as a young man taking part in them; of young men's motives and aspirations, as one sharing in them; and the bright side of life so steadily displayed in all that he has written, that we would have guessed our author to be "blessed with an easy humor" and "indolently content," like Figaro, "of merry memory," had he not, with that happy knack of being autobiographical, which he borrowed from Horace, anticipated conjectures.

We do not propose outlining the plot of the romance as is the manner of some reviews. Our object is rather, in a general way and briefly, to express our opinion of what, despite the disclaimer of its author, is a French Canadian classic. "The Canadians of Old" is an historical romance, and there are those critics who say that all historical romances are bad. In it, the narrative is designed as a vehicle to bring to us the old legends and songs, the traditions and folklore, and descriptions of the customs and mode of life of the seigniors and habitants living in the Province of Quebec previous to Wolfe's conquest. What makes the book particularly valuable is the certainty that what we here learn is correct. The aged author was himself a seignior—one who had seen the life of his class in all its phases. He had spent most of his days at the manor-house at St. Jean Port Joli, yet had

RAMBLINGS.

THERE are times when I am a firm believer in Hoodooism; which Gail Hamilton defines to be the deliberate maliciousness of inanimate things. We all know how the book we laid on the shelf goes and hides itself under the lounge; how grandfather's spectacles and grandmother's thimble take to themselves wings and flee away. The thing is so common that it is only necessary to mention these familiar examples, to make this occult term which I have employed, perfectly plain. I am suffering at this moment from an operation of this dainonic force; seven sheets of paper which should have filled these columns, have to the present moment eluded my search. As my nurse used to say: The D—I has his hand over them! Time presses, the printer's imp attends; which is why I am forced into a severe canter instead of proceeding at my usual, leisurely, ambling pace. Sometimes monarchs are less imperative than—demands for copy.

Halifax is classic ground. In 1804 the little, twittering Irish songster, Tom Moore, perched here for a moment, after an eager flight through democratic America. The friend of Byron, of Emmet, of all the giants of those days, in our smoky, little Halifax!—but it is a fact. He did not like it at all; the climate was too cold for his aviculine nature. He was impressed with the bleakness of the surrounding country, but graciously pleased to approve the scenery on the way to Windsor; whither he went with Bishop Inglis to pay a visit to King's. Some of the worst verses he ever wrote were addressed to the "Boston" frigate, as she lay here in the harbour.

"For they tell me I soon shall be wafted in thee
To the flourishing isle of the brave and the free;
And that chill Nova Scotia's unpromising strand
Is the last I shall tread of American land."

Evidently, he dotes on our very absence.

But all poets have not entertained such hard thoughts of us. Our old, grey king of song, our second great Alfred, is impressed with the many instances of Canadian devotion, shown by word and deed, to the mother land. He thinks of us as—

—"that true North,"

And among the plaudits of the world which hailed the coming of the beautiful wife of an English prince to English shores, Tennyson heard,

"The loyal pines of Canada murmur thee."

It is interesting to see how our young "dominion" presents itself to the old poet. Is his opinion worth having and striving to deserve?

lived at intervals in the city. He was born before the influence of the conquest would have materially altered country habits; he had reached years of maturity while the characteristic customs and traditions, songs and legends of the rural population remained unchanged or were still fresh in their memories. In addition to such favorable circumstances, he possessed a keen observation, and there was then in him a combination of qualifications for writing accurately of his subject which probably did not exist in any other man. As a result, no one who wishes to know what manner of man the French Canadian, whether of noble or of humble birth, was, prior to 1759, can afford to neglect DeGaspé's work; and a careful reader of its pages will know more of the social condition and mode of life of "the Canadians of old" than he could gather from all the works of all the the historians who treat of the period the novel covers. But though the narrative is a vehicle for the purposes we have mentioned, it is not an over-laden, lumbering one; on the contrary it moves easily and with spirit and through stirring scenes; so much so, that he who reads simply for the sake of the story, and cares nothing for the information he unconsciously is gaining, will be amply entertained.

A translation of *Les Anciens Canadiens* appeared during the year that saw the original given to the world—a translation which, the reviews assure us, was rendered in "good, flowing, easy English." Yet we cannot help believing that never until now has DeGaspé had a translator worthy of him. Nothing could excel the way in which Prof. Roberts has done his work. He has a knowledge of both tongues that is rare, but he has the power of thinking out the ideas of one tongue in another, combined with a mastery of language that is rarer still. "The translator," says Goethe, "is a person who introduces you to a veiled beauty; he makes you long for the loveliness behind the veil." The great German's dictum in this instance fails. One, we think, who has read Prof. Roberts' translation will feel that, to the charms of the original none of which are lost, the skilful translator has added those of his own making.

There was a diversion in the usual uncouth noises which signalize, at Dalhousie, the last day of lectures. Amongst the cries, to which the Iroquois war-whoop and the old Southern "rebel yell" were as the squeak of an infant mouse, rose the strains of a famous song. In honour of some professor, from time to time, the boys informed the assembled universe, that he was a jolly good fellow. I wonder how many of the lusty choristers knew they were repeating an air which had been chanted many a time round French camp-fires in honour of the greatest English general, our sweet enemy France ever contended with. Marlborough is going to the wars and will never return.

"Malbrook s'en va t'en guerre."

The disbanded regiments of the Grand Monarch brought it to Canada with them, where it has become one of the *habitant's* inalienable possessions. Round many a winter's fire, in many a lumber camp, on many a propeller's boiler-deck, you will hear Jean Baptiste telling his brothers in long-drawn musical numbers that Marlborough, will come home at Easter perhaps; or, at latest, at Whitsuntide. This is fame; but our merry chanters did not seem to be conscious that they were honouring the mighty Dead, as well as the erudite Living. Therefore I indulge myself in this scrap of pedantry.

The Rambler.

"THE INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY."

SUCH is the name given to the revised edition of "Webster Unabridged," published by G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass. The work of revising occupied ten years and cost \$300,000, the result being a new book from cover to cover. It is a whole encyclopædia in itself and no one should think his library complete until he has secured a copy. In apologizing for the name the publishers say:—

"In naming it 'Webster's International Dictionary,' we recognize that the language of the mother country now encircles the globe; that the literature of each of its branches is the common possession of all; that not only through the literary, but also through the popular speech of all these peoples there runs a unity of structure, a common vocabulary, and a substantial identity of the entire language, compared with which all local variations are but trifling. Any complete dictionary of this language must be so comprehensive in its scope, and at the same time so true to those canons of the best usage which are everywhere acknowledged, that it shall be serviceable to the inhabitants of Great Britain, of the United States, of Canada, of Australia, and of the English-speaking population of India and of Africa."

Such has been the aim of the publishers and to know how admirably they have succeeded everyone must examine the book for himself. No better recommendation can be given than the following from the pen of Rev. G. M. Grant:—

"Every scholar and literary man, from his first beginnings to the last day of his life's work, should have a first-rate dictionary. After trying others for years, I came to the conclusion that Webster's was the best, and have used none other for a long time."

Correspondence.

MORE ABOUT FOOTBALL.

DEAR GAZETTE.—Two years ago I furnished you with an article in which I endeavored to prove the antiquity of football, and the claims the game had to our veneration and esteem. In the course of that article I also sought to show how, in spite of strenuous opposition, the game had been played down through the centuries, and, inferentially, how it had reached its highest development on Thanksgiving Day, 1888, when at the hands of the Dalhousie boys the Wanderers first tasted defeat. In tracing the growth of the game, however, I referred solely to England—the statutes I cited were English—the prosecutions or persecutions referred to were those of English players alone. A writer in the *Canada Law Journal*, upon a similar subject, has turned his attention to Scotland as well, and finds that in that country also the sapient law-makers sought to prevent football by legislation. This writer, too, while covering much the same ground as myself, has adduced further incidents illustrative of the treatment to which our football forefathers were subjected. To the Scottish statutes, and to these additional incidents, I now propose calling the attention of GAZETTE readers, more particularly of those of them who are football men. In doing so I am making such an extensive use of the interesting article in the *Journal* that I feel I owe its writer an apology—an apology which I trust he will accept, when coupled with the assurance that if ever I should write anything worth quoting he is at liberty to quote the whole of it:

In the kingdom of Scotland in "the first parliament of king James the First, holden at Perth, the XXVI. day of May, the year of God, one thousand four hundredth twentie yeires; and of his reign the nineteene year," a law was passed saying, "That na man play at the fute-ball." "It is a statute, and the king forbiddis, that na man play at the fute-ball." Under the paine of fiftie schillings to be raised to the Lord of the land, als oft as he be tainted, or to the Schireffe of the land or his ministers, gif the Lords will not punish sik trespassours." Under

James II, in 1457, it was "decreeted and ordained that the fute-ball and golfe be utterly cryed doune, and not to be used. . . . And to be punished by the Barronis un-law, and gif he takes not the un-law, that it be taken to the kinges officeres." James III. decreed against it at his sixth parliament held in Edinburgh in 1471. And in 1491 King James IV. enacted "That in na place of the Realme there be used fute-ball, golfe, or other sik unprofitable sportes, for the common gude of the Realme and defence thereof," and directed the use of the bow.

Such were the prohibitions put upon the gentle sport in Scotland. Let us turn now to some of the additional incidents mentioned. In my former article I wrote at some length of the prosecutions instituted during Elizabeth's reign against certain football players who had given an opponent such "a mortal blow and concussion" that he died. In Cromwell's time, a youth was indicted simply for playing the game. Thus runs the indictment:

"KENT.—Before the justices of the peace it was presented that at Maidstone, in the County aforesaid, John Bistrod, of Maidstone, etc., apothecary, with force of arms, did wilfully and in a violent manner run to and fro, and kicked up and down in the common highway and street within the said county and town, called the High Street, a certain ball of leather, commonly called a foot-ball, unto the great annoyance and incumbrance of said highway, and to the great disquiet and disturbance of the good people of this Commonwealth passing on and travelling in and upon the same, and in contempt of the laws, etc., and to the evil example of others, and against the public peace."

The learned pleader might explain how one with "force of arms" would run and kick. But overlooking this bull, more the fault of the statute than of the counsel, let me close with an indictment drawn in 1797 by one of the most skilful pleaders, for the purpose of suppressing the ancient custom of kicking about footballs on Shrove Tuesday at Kingston-upon-Thames. This indictment may be found in 2 Chit. Crim. Law, p. 494, and reads thusly:

SURREY.—That A. S. B., late of, etc., (and other defendants), together with divers other evil disposed persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, being rioters, routers and disturbers of the peace of our said Lord the King, on, etc., with force of arms, at the town, etc., unlawfully, riotously, and routously did assemble and meet together, to disturb the peace of our said Lord the King, and being so assembled and met together did then and there unlawfully, riotously kick, cast and throw a certain foot-ball in and about the said town, and then and there wilfully, riotously, routously made a great noise, riot, disturbance and affray therein, in contempt, etc., to the evil example, etc., and against the peace, etc. And the jurors, etc., do further present, that the said defendants, together with divers other evil-disposed persons to the jurors aforesaid as yet unknown, on the said, etc., with force and arms, at, etc., did unlawfully assemble and meet together, and being so assembled and met together did then and there wilfully kick and cast and throw a certain foot-ball in and about the said town, near the dwelling-houses of divers liege subjects of our said Lord the King, and also in divers streets and common high-

ways there, to the damage and common nuisance of all the liege subjects of our said Lord the King, residing in the said dwelling-houses and passing and repassing in and along the said streets and highways, to the evil example, etc., and against the peace, etc."

One is tempted, after reading how the early zealots of the football faith were treated, to address a fervid appeal to modern players, adjuring them by the suffering and by the blood of their ancestors and by their triumphant resistance, not to allow themselves to be trampled upon, or their rights abridged by professor, reporter or referee himself. But fervid appeals are not in my line—I leave them for Millar.

Yours,

CAPT. '88.

Exchanges.

IN several exchanges we note the following: "At Harvard for fifty years no smoker has graduated with the first honors of his class." Aspirants to honors! read and be admonished.

THE *Acadia Athenæum* is to hand in a still more becoming dress than that in which it made its first appearance. One error in the *Athenæum* we wish to correct, and that is the statement that J. E. Eaton, B. A., led the province at the "A" exam. last summer, which honor is the due of Mr. C. B. Robinson, now of the fourth year, Dalhousie. The statement was doubtless occasioned by the fact that Mr. R.'s name does not appear in the *Educational Review* and that Mr. E.'s name stands first. This, however, is the explanation. At that exam. both these gentlemen were exempted from certain subjects by virtue of the one having a B. A. and the other the prospect of one in a few months. In the case of the latter, Mr. R., his "A" could not be given him, and therefore his name could not appear in the official report, until his B. A. had first been conferred upon him. To Robinson, however, is due the honor of leading in that exam., his average being 82.7. We might add that two other members of the same class in Dalhousie took "A" at the same time under the same conditions; and so their names, as well as Mr. Robinson's, will not be found in the *Review* until its issue of next year.

THE *Vanderbilt Observer* has a suggestive article on the "Teaching of Science." The old question of a college course with its pros and cons" is briefly discussed. Several notable examples are cited of men who looked with little favor upon the college training.—Wordsworth, Carlyle, Gibbon, Hume and such names. It is not, however, the training of geniuses that the

university professes to undertake, but of average minds; and with the scientific man in particular, genius or no, is it the case that a course in at least the line of his work should be taken, in order that he may be able to take up the thread of scientific research where his predecessors have left off. The complaints, however, lead us to look into the methods of instruction in scientific subjects, pursued in the average university—not to speak of the schools and academies,—and we are led to the inevitable conclusion that the proper way to learn a plant or animal is, not to memorize what someone else has said about them—the way so generally taken—but to study themselves by practical work in the laboratory, supplemented by text-books and lectures.

The *Observer*, evidently surprised at seeing that we too cultivate the Muse, can but express its astonishment by reproducing the innocent little couplet that moved it so much. The "freshie" referred to must feel highly encouraged, since his prospects have been noted from such a distance by the penetrating glass of the *Observer*. Truly, the *Observer* sees with a clearer vision than many who look from a closer range!

It is generally taken for granted that a person who undertakes to criticise another, has a tolerable command of the language in which the criticism is made,—a sufficient command at the least to ensure a correct, not to say elegant, use of that language. A remarkable exception to this, however, is now before us in the person of the Exchange Editor of the *Niagara Index*. A seemingly innocent and inoffensive editorial in the *Queen's College Journal* is judged by our fire-fed friend to exhibit such a puerility of thought as to win for the unfortunate editors of that paper his supreme and utter contempt,—yea, even his indignation. In a half-unintelligible jumble of bad English, the *Index* man thus "opens fire" upon his "victim," in a manner and with a phraseology peculiarly his own. An editorial in the "Queen's College Journal" on "Our Aims as a Journal" is *nothing else but* a big heap of nonsense, *intending* to revolutionize college journalism, but in reality only *belittles* itself and *gives* us a poor opinion of the students of Queen's College. (The italics are ours.) Surely the *Index* man was in a terrible hurry and dropped something! Or, it may be, ours is the fault; our "literary" wings, perchance, are not yet sufficiently developed, and so we are unable to rise to the height occupied by our learned friend, wherefrom, in the light of the higher "literary" insight into which he would have all college men come, all that is dark and mysterious to ordinary readers stands out clear and distinct

in meaning. That must be the explanation; the fault must lie with us or even with the English language—not with the *Index*.

The *Journal* is further quoted as being of the opinion that it is not the province of a college journal to be "heavily literary." Of course the *Index*, in justice to itself, must take exception to this. What else could we expect after the exceedingly erudite and withal "literary" manner in which it opened its polemic? The *Index* is nothing, if not literary and heavily so; that goes without saying. Then, completely disgusted with these humble-minded, low-flying, editors of the unfortunate "Journal," the *Index* advises them to resign and retire! Nice fellows they to edit a college paper! "College men are too undeveloped to be seriously literary," are they? *ironically* asks the *Index*. "If so, who then are developed to be such?" This, of course, is unanswerable, and decides the question—for the *Index*.

Dallusiensia.

XMAS. Exams. began on Tuesday last and close on Friday.

ONLY one of the professors went down to Windsor with the second fifteen.

ONE of the Profs. gives it as his opinion that the Editors are as hard as the chairs they sit upon.

THE Xmas. break-up will be held on Friday, December 19th. Concert to commence at 8.

THE Munro Day celebration, which this year takes the form of an "At Home," will take place on Tuesday, January 13th.

PROFESSOR: We will not have anything to do with this part of the subject in the spring, except perhaps in a *supplementary* manner.

"SOPHOMORES must have dignity." What is dignity when one of our *budding* seniors runs foot-races down Morris Street with the freshmen.

Tutor: Would you take up the reading at this point Mr. S—

Student: (reading) *vs* *Δα*. Yes, By Jove.

For a fellow who will sit in his seat in the lecture-room, and, without any provocation, address himself systematically to the most blood-curdling yells, commend us to *Robin*.

We would remind "the man of long-suffering" that it is not customary nor proper for *gentlemen* of his standing in the University to be seen with fair damsels in any *church* or even in *public*.

Horace: "Nunc pede libero pulsanda tellus ——" *J-d-n*: (interrupting) "Now Horace, if you'll listen to me for about five minutes, I'll show you from the

concurrent testimony of philosophy that all that's very improper."

THE following is a fragment of a Freshman's English Composition: "Finding that it tasted very nice, he began bolting the carcass in large chunks. While thus engaged, his father came in with the rod of correction, and, seeing how his son was engaged, began vigorously to apply the willow to the already well-gorged frame of his enterprising prodigy."

Prof.: Do you think that a man, who will be dead in a few hours, has any right to do with his property as he pleases?

Student: Yes sir.

Prof.: If is allowed to do this, who should he not be allowed to vote?

Student: Because candidates would not know whom to canvass.

ONE of our distinguished Seniors tells the following story of a *Cape Bretoner's* experience with great gusto. The Cape Breton aborigine applied for work at a foundry not a hundred miles away. The employer asked him what he could do.

C. B. O.: Most anything.

Employer: Are you a mechanic.

C. B. O.: No sir, I'm McInnis from Cape Breton.

GENERAL Students meetings and committee meetings have been the order of the day since our last issue. A committee to manage the Munro Day celebration has divided itself into several sub-committees, all of whom are working energetically to make the undertaking a success. The Xmas. Racket committee are also at work, and, judging from reports, we are going to have an exceptionally interesting concert. This should be followed by the largest march out we have ever had, as almost all the students will be in the city on Friday night.

THE following list of items were found on a Sophomore's table, and are given to the public for what they are worth:

"Remember (shortened to 'Rem.') Strop
Send cake
Pay Mary."

It is very characteristic of a Soph. that he should write down such an item as the first. Every Soph. has a little weakness in the matter of hirsute appendages.

Send cake: This we would expect to have seen written, 'Bring cake' or 'Send for cake.' Perhaps, however, the Soph. was in the condition of the man who, because the gate was not open, climbed over the wall, opened it and climbing back walked or *wobbled* through the gate, and so intended to send the cake and then come after it.

Pay Mary: This is the most inexplicable part of the list. Had Mary *cut* him on the street and did he intend to *pay* her up for it and took this means of keeping up his vengeful intention?

We wonder what the Soph. owed Mary for!

Personals.

G. A. GOOSWELL is acting dominie at River John, Pictou County.

GRAHAM CREIGHTON still figures as principal of the Morris Street School. He is eminently successful and much liked.

MISS MARY McLEOD, a general during the session '88-9, who subsequently went to Germany, is at present at Tours in France.

J. K. HENRY is still pursuing the teaching profession in Cape Breton. We understand that he has not yet decided what line to follow.

E. J. RATEE, of the class of '90, is studying Theology at Knox College. There were eight theologians in last year's Senior class.

H. MELLISH, B. A. '82, has been taking an active part as counsel in the liquor cases that are attracting so much attention at present in this city.

B. McKITTRICK, '77, is in the Dalhousie Law School, so we understand. He was with us a short time last session but was unable to remain.

FRANK STEWART, '89, paid us a flying visit a few weeks ago. North Sydney is now his place of residence, where he instructs the youth in the mysteries of mathematics.

REV. L. H. JORDAN, who was married in Halifax in September, is on his way to Germany *via* United States and Pacific Ocean. At last accounts he was, or had been, in Japan.

W. H. MAGEE, one of our Fourth Year men, has been appointed to the mathematical department in the Normal School at Truro for the ensuing term. H. G. CREELMAN was compelled by ill-health to abandon this position.

R. M. LANGILLE, '85, opened a law office in Amherst during the past summer. He is doing very well indeed, so we understand. The fact that he taught there some years ago would no doubt assist him very materially.

WE notice that MISS GRACE D. McLEOD is winning fame for herself in the literary world. She is already a valued contributor to several leading American magazines. Of late she has been writing stories based on the days when Acadia was in the hands of the French. Miss McLeod will be remembered as a general student in this University some years ago.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Rev. Henry Dickie, \$2.00. Geo. Millar, S. J. McArthur, Wm. M. Macaulay, R. J. McDonald, Miss McPhee, F. J. A. McKittrick, L. A. McKenna, H. Mellish, W. R. Fraser, L. W. Parker, Rev. J. F. Smith, Sydenham Howe, C. E. McMillan, Miss Joan Dickie, Prof. Liechti, Miss Mackay, Alex. Gordon—\$1.00 each.

Medicine.

R. J. MACDONALD, B. A. Editor.

THE history of Medicine, like that of Philosophy with which it was formerly most intimately connected, is assuredly one of the most interesting and instructive records we possess of the onward progress of human knowledge. From the first faint glimmerings which history gives of the application of drugs and various other remedial measures for the cure of disease up to the present auspicious era, when we can feel reasonably sure that medicine is fast advancing from the position of an empirical art to the dignity of an applied science, we have a narrative so voluminous and varied in its details as to include every form of myth, fiction and romance consorted with the incontrovertible truths of science itself.

For a long time, even after it had freed itself from the grosser forms of superstition and ill-digested erudition which had been the growth of centuries, Medicine found itself in the toils of the deductive method of reasoning: the older philosophers and physicians believed that they could deduce before they had settled their general principles by induction: the curious delusions into which men were led by attempting to deduce from uncertain premises a conclusion possessed of certainty and value by a very strictly logical process would be wonderful if it were not that they were well nigh universal. Empiricism, or clinical experience itself, which is derived from close and careful analyses of cases before and after the administration of remedies, in pathologic conditions however, although it has been "the old and tried method" and to it we are undoubtedly indebted for the greater part of our current therapeutic knowledge, must give place to something else if knowledge would advance. The old methods must be criticised and questioned and new ones sought out; and haply, this has been the characteristic tendency of the last few years. Gradually it is becoming recognized that a primary knowledge of the end to be accomplished and a secondary

knowledge of, or acquaintance with, the means and instruments available are a prime necessity for successful effort. In the past few years, much has been done in clearing up the questions of pathology and the natural history of disease, and thereby we are fast learning nature's own methods of cure. By careful study of the effects of medicine upon the human system in its normal condition of health (and for this purpose experiments upon live animals serve almost equally well) the second factor of a system is being evolved, which promises a control over disease hitherto unknown in the history of our race.

KOCH'S CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

EVERY day brings fresh information from Berlin about Koch's new method of treating consumption.

Considering the high mortality which is yearly traceable to the protean forms of this disease, it is not surprising that the public should take the deepest interest in the development of what promises to prove the first really effective method of cure that has been devised for the malady. To those who have watched with any degree of interest the progress of Bacteriology, the promised results are likely to be realized. To such who are not familiar with the grounds on which such hopes are based, an explanation may not prove uninteresting.

Are there specific organized causes of disease?

One circumstance which speaks in favour of the assumption of such a theory of disease—an assumption deeply based in the human intelligence—is that forms of disease very different from one another, but which at the same time remains uniform in each particular case, and especially those which have always been characterized as communicable, have been from the earliest times ascribed to causes entirely foreign to the normal life of the organism. I would remind you of the arrows of Apollo, which as the Homeric Greeks thought, brought death into their ranks.

In the middle ages, the same view took a

form which was coarser, but at the same time more tangible: for the new pestilences which appeared in those times were ascribed to fabulous animals, to winged worms, little dragons and spiders, which were believed to attack mankind. Here we see foreshadowed in the popular language, though perhaps unconsciously, in a manner accordant with our present views, the organized nature of the elements producing disease. It was reserved for this century to give a more definite form to this hypothesis, and it is to Pasteur of France, that the highest credit is to be ascribed. In that series of brilliant investigations by which he proved beyond a question of doubt, that fermentations and putrefactions were truly physiological processes, he laid the foundation of the new science of Bacteriology.

The keen mind of Lister was the first to grasp the importance of Pasteur's labours. By years of patient toil devoted to giving a practical application to Pasteur's ideas, he has simply revolutionized surgery and won for himself undying fame.

The idea that communicable diseases were produced by organized forms (Bacteria), was immensely strengthened, but progress was blocked by imperfect optical resources.

Even as recently as about 15 years ago, scarcely more was known than in Anthrax and relapsing fevers, peculiar heterogenous structures were found in the blood. No proof, however, could be adduced that these things were the causes of the disorders in question. Matters would long have remained in that stage if new methods of investigation had not just at that time been introduced, which at once entirely changed the whole state of affairs, and paved the way for further advance.

With the aid of improved systems of lenses and their better adaptation to the required purpose, even the smallest bacteria were rendered clearly visible and distinguishable in their morphological relations from other micro-organisms. At the same time by the use of nutrient media, which could be used either in the fluid or solid form, it became possible to separate the several germs, and to obtain pure cultures in

which the peculiar properties of each individual species could be ascertained with complete certainty.

The merit of this discovery is due to Robert Koch. What these new aids to research could accomplish was very soon shown.

A number of new, well-defined species of pathogenic (disease producing) micro-organisms were discovered, and what was of greater importance, the causal relation between them and the diseases with which they are associated, was established.

As the disease-causing agents that have been discovered all belong to the group of bacterias, this fact suggests that the true infectious diseases are exclusively caused by definite species of bacteria, quite distinct from each other; and we may cherish the hope that at no very distant time, the specific generating factors of all communicable diseases will be discovered.

Pasteur, by a method which it would occupy too much space to describe, has hit upon a method of obtaining an attenuated virus which, when injected with certain precautions, seems to afford complete protection in at least four diseases, on human hydrophobia, and those peculiar to animals anthrax, quarter evil and serine erysipelas.

The theoretical explanation of the immunity conferred by inoculation of the attenuated virus in each case was as follows:

He supposes the virus to consist of two parts—

1. A living part capable of multiplication, *i. e.*, an organism.
2. A secondary poison, the product of the organism.

The phenomena of the disease would then result from the manufacture of this secondary poison within the body, as a consequence of the growth of the organism. Now it is a law at least widely prevalent in the case of both zymotic and pathogenic micro-organisms, that they produce substances which are in the end inimical to their own development.

Thus in vinous fermentation, alcohol is produced by the growth of yeast fungus, but when the amount of alcohol produced reaches a certain proportion, the development of the yeast is checked. Similar facts have been in some few

instances observed with regard to pathogenic micro-organisms.

Supposing then that we could saturate the animal body with No. 2, the *product* of the hydrophobic poison, this would check the development of No. 1, the micro-organism, so that if the process were continued long enough, the latter would die and be incapable of producing within the body its deleterious poison. If this theoretical explanation be well founded, the effect of the successive inoculations of weakened virus is to introduce into the body so much of the poisoned *product*, in the form of weakened virus, as to prevent the development of the organized virus or organism.

Coming now to consumption, and under this term we include all its varied manifestations, there has always existed strong evidence of its being an infective disease, caused by some living virus. The cause of consumption was discovered some eight years ago by Robert Koch. He proved that the disease was due to minute rod-shaped organisms called bacilli, each about one five-thousandth of an inch in length. They penetrate into the body in most cases, by being inhaled through the air passages into the lungs.

If the body is specially predisposed or susceptible, they initiate that series of changes which leads to the formation of the masses known as tubercles.

From the foregoing statement, which may be accepted as true in the light of modern science, it is plain that in order to cure consumption, we must kill the bacilli or render them innocuous. This would, at first sight, seem very simple, for there are many substances which will do it, even in very dilute solutions, but the trouble is a sufficient quantity of any agent cannot be introduced without endangering life. What then remains? To imitate nature's own plan of curing infectious disease by conferring immunity upon the cells of the patient by accustoming them to the attacks of the parasite.

What Koch probably does then, is to procure large quantities of tubercular bacilli, grow them on nutrient materials outside the body, extract their products by filtration or otherwise, and inject the latter into the body of the patient, in carefully arranged doses. It is too soon to speak of results as yet, but should his discovery justify the hopes it has excited, his name will be handed down to posterity as one of humanity's greatest benefactors.

CORRECTION.—In the last issue of the GAZETTE the Medical students were said to be entered at Dalhousie University as General Students, this is incorrect as they are entered as Undergraduates in Medicine.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE students of Halifax Medical College met in the College lecture room on Nov. 9th and re-organized the debating society and elected the following officers:

I. W. JOHNSON *President.*
J. S. KENNEDY *Vice-President.*
E. J. MEYER *Sec'y and Treas.*

Chas. Hamilton was unanimously elected vice-president to represent the medicals at the students' general meetings of the University.

Mr. Grant was elected president of the Students' General Meeting. (Medical.)

Messrs. Irwin, Turnbull, and W. A. McKay were appointed an executive committee in addition to the above-mentioned officers.

R. J. Macdonald was unanimously elected to represent the medicos on the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.

Messrs. Johnson, Irwin and Drysdale were appointed a committee to draw up a code of bye-laws and constitution for the society.

The first weekly meeting of the society was held on November 14th. The chairman introduced Dr. Morrow, the speaker of the evening. The Dr. read a very interesting paper, full of practical points to students of medicine and practitioners in general. From the first he held the rapt attention of all present and both his hints and eloquence were highly appreciated. Principal McKay being present, in a very appropriate speech spoke of the advantages of holding such meetings and especially of the suggestions in the paper which the Dr. had read. He moved a vote of thanks be tendered Dr. Morrow, which was accorded unanimously.

The society meets weekly and every alternate evening is devoted to reading original papers or discussing some subject bearing directly or indirectly on the science of medicine.

The benefits which may be derived from such meetings cannot be appreciated *instantly*. It is only in after life, when a student's thoughts drift backwards to his *alma mater*, that he will appreciate the advantages he received from her, especially those which fortified him for the battle of life.

It is to be hoped the members of the society will turn out in force at the meetings, and that each one will enter the contest and make the meetings both interesting and profitable.

CHURCH Socials are attended with disastrous effects on our freshmen. Several were confined to their houses for several days on the last occasion.

LAST YEAR STUDENTS.

FOURTH YEAR.—H. V. Kent, M. D., C. M., is practising in Truro.

THIRD YEAR.—C. S. Elliott, J. M. Purcell, along with Frank Fraser and T. H. Walsh are at Belle-Vue. Frank says he beholds big sights. I. W. Johnston and C. H. Hamilton are clinical clerks in the Victoria General Hospital and expect to graduate as M. D.'s first spring. Isaac is said to have a "lady friend" over at Pugwash.

SECOND YEAR.—W. Grant is on the V. G. Hospital Staff. Fairbanks, Irwin, R. W. McCharles, Turnbull and Percy C. Woodworth are in attendance.

FIRST YEAR.—A. J. Chisholm is in the University N. Y. Densmore at Baltimore along with Tom. McLeod. A. A. Dechman wields the ferule over the Pugwash youth, like a good Mohammedan, it is said, he looks towards the rising sun. Coady Drysdale, Kennedy, Meyer, Morrison, McAulay, Rice, Thompson, answer to the roll call.

C. H. Puttner, we understand, leaves for the West Indies in a few days, where he is to assume the charge of a drug store.

THE heartfelt sympathy of our students is tendered to John B. Maclean, one of the editors of the GAZETTE, who has been called upon to mourn the loss of an affectionate father; and likewise to Alexander McKenzie, of Baddeck, who, since the opening of college, has been sadly bereaved of two young brothers, and a sister—the late Mrs. James of this city.

Medical Briefs.

LOOK-A-HERE.

"Is Mr. Arthur here?"

SAD murmurings—Skellytones.

OUT after 10. The gasjets.

OFF with the students on the sly—bones.

Ir in die is Latin for in day

Pray tell is Mackie Latin for Mackay?

THE Margaree freshman took the back seat. Pride soon had a fall.

WHAT verdant freshie went to the Ladies' College and got-left?

WHO nearly fainted during an operation at the Victoria General Hospital?

THE big freshman from Port Williams took chloroform the other day; hung his coat and upper garments on the floor; spat on his hands, and challenged the whole crowd to a pugilistic encounter.

"STAY by my side." *By hers* he longed to stay:
"Twas compromised by "writing every day."

DID not pangs of Jealousy arise in the Breast of a certain freshman when another took a back seat?

"NAUGHT but a pin from my fair lady's hair
Yet long this trophy on my vest I'll wear."
(For further particulars apply at the V. G. H.)

BRUNDAGE (in debate)—"Yes, gentlemen, another view I hold is that a doctor should marry right off." Girls, here is a chance!

How does a certain north-end young lady resemble the Chinese in her tastes? (A copy of Ayer's Almanac for 1887 is offered to the successful *Ædipus*.)

THE tall dark medical senior from Margaree was heard to mutter in his sleep a few nights ago in his vernacular: "Mo gradh; bithe mi maille ruit air an Nollaig!"

EXTRACT from Med. Soph's time-table:

8—10 p.m. Mon. Wed. CLASS.

8—12 " Tues. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun. LASS.

Ah there Frank!

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—I. J. The following is highly recommended for moustachios:

R.—Tulipi Unguent. O scr.

S.—*t. i. n.*

P. C.—Yes.

PROF. of Chemistry to Arts freshmen: "Now gentlemen, what like is this gas?"

Freshmen tramp loudly.

"Yes gentlemen you evidently appreciate the analogy—it makes a very loud noise, but there is little else remarkable about it!"

Freshmen collapse.

OLD man MacGinty's daughters had a big Ball on Wednesday evening last, which was attended by all the tony stock of the district. The proceedings of the evening were a grand success, and owed much to the genial countenance of a well known medico from the city. He left next morning by the early train.—*Dartmouth Courier*.

We congratulate our whiskered freshman on his recent auspicious hit.

"Is the doctor in?" asked a tramp at the door of an Arch Street physician yesterday. A few minutes later an oldish female came to the door. "I just wanted to see if the doctor wouldn't give me a pair of his old pants," said the tramp. "I'm the doctor," replied the lady. The tramp had several attacks of vertigo as he dropped down the steps.

To encourage the study of arithmetic among the Arts freshmen we intend to offer several valuable prizes for the solution of problems which will appear from time to time in the GAZETTE. Competitors must hand in their solutions within sixteen days from the date of issue, and will have their names in the following No. This week we offer the following for solution:

1. $4 + 2 + 1.$

2. $1 + 1 - 1 + 2 + 2.$

3. $2 \times 1 + 1.$

Law Department.

Editors:

ALEXANDER McNEIL, '91. J. A. MACKINNON, '92.
G. A. R. ROWLENS, '93, Manager.

ABOLITION OF THE GRAND JURY.

THE rumor that Sir John Thompson has asked the Attorney-Generals of the several Provinces and the Judges of the Dominion for an expression of opinion on the advisability of abolishing the Grand Jury, has again revived discussion on this subject.

Mr. Pirie in the *Toronto Week* advocates a change and suggests the adoption, as a substitute, of the Scotch system, by which the duties of a grand jury are performed by PROCURATORS-FISCAL, who have the same independence, in their jurisdiction, as judges and police magistrates. Here is the note of *reform* and the public mind is on the *qui vive*. Reform, in any direction, is looked upon by the more conservative of the people with a degree of suspicion; they demand that changes be not too radical, and insist that the substitution be such as to justify public confidence,—hence the retention of the salient features of the Grand Jury system in that now in vogue in Scotland. If any change is to be made in our present system, the question whether it is not well to have the "whole loaf" is relevant.

Take any ordinary instance in our courts. The presiding Judge states the charge, recounts the proceedings in the court below, sifts the evidence supporting or against the charge, and though he does not expressly say "do this" or "do that," yet, but little doubt is left in the minds of the jurymen as to his view of the case. In a great many instances they do follow the index he gives, and only dissent from it, as a rule, where *personal considerations* prevail.

The spectacle presented by the *personnel* of juries, even in our larger towns and cities, does not enhance public estimation for, or guarantee public

confidence, in the findings of that body of ancient parentage. The conditions of our life in Canada scarcely permit that it should be otherwise. Our wealthy men are, as a rule, active business men. We have no well-to-do class devoted to the pursuit of a liberal education, which *should* include a course at the Dalhousie Law School or some kindred institution, and who are sufficiently patriotic to give their time and knowledge to the services of their country. It is quite different in England, where many young men who never practice law, take terms at the Inns of Court and are thus fitted to dispense justice or, at least, serve as capable jurors. The choice then in Canada is between the average business man and the uneducated, indolent loafer who is always on hand. It is presumed that in this age, no argument *for* or *against* the selection of the latter is requisite. Of the hardships to the former, consequent on the present system, Mr Justice Gwynne says:—

"Such, however, is our law, that at the *busiest* portion of year, you are called from your avocations and private pursuits to render to the country the invaluable service of determining whether the magistrates, who have already investigated the case, have or have not grossly perverted their duty, and whether there is, in fact, sufficient justification for the detention of persons, whom they have committed, and for subjecting them for trial for the offense charged."

Scenes at the impanelling of juries have frequently tinged of the ludicrous, "they all with one consent began to make excuse." Certificates have been produced, disqualifications found, and in many instances fines paid, in short, any expedient resorted to in order to avoid the responsibilities of their duty which as citizens they owe to the state. And if it is allowable to judge from the expressions of the countenances of those drafted we are justified in concluding that their breasts are animated by something short of the spirit of justice. These failings of our present jury system are noticed by all observers, and if the time has come when public opinion demands a change, let the responsibilities now shouldered by jurymen be assumed by the judges of our courts, who by their varied judicial experience, independence of consequences, and solemn oaths of office, to administer *law and justice*,

should be better qualified to arrive at a just conclusion than are twenty-four laymen, however disinterested their feelings and honest their intentions.

UNIVERSITY FEDERATION.

THE praiseworthy and sensible action of the Methodist body at their last general conference has had the effect of reviving the discussion of the college question which was subjected to such a thorough ventilation several years ago. Although the efforts of the society then formed were not crowned with success, they certainly did much to educate the popular mind upon the question, and to arouse a great deal of interest in a matter that is not a very exciting one to the generality of the public. Since the failure of that movement several events have happened that point in the direction of a consolidation or federation of the institutions now working at cross purposes. The Baptists soon afterwards discovered that there were merits in a union of the forces working for a common end and evinced their faith in that idea by removing their theological faculty to McMaster Hall. The Church of England people could count a majority of their regular alumni in favor of a union with Dalhousie College, and the opinions of the majority were only frustrated by a number of votes manufactured for the occasion. Still later, and among the events of to-day we have the significant and remarkable action of the Methodist body in consolidating their forces with those of Toronto University. It is impossible to overrate the importance of this step in its bearing on the question of College Federation in these lower provinces. We have read with great interest all that has been written in reference to this phase of the matter in the *Provincial Wesleyan* and the *Argosy*, and we are unable to see why the action of our Methodist friends in the Upper Provinces does not altogether cut the ground from under the feet of those who have opposed the federation movement here. If the Wesleyans of Ontario were not numerous enough and wealthy enough to stand alone, surely they were vastly more numerous and wealthy than the

Wesleyans of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. If with all the influence and power that they possess in Ontario, with the capital to erect costly and spacious buildings, to collect large and valuable libraries, to supply elaborate and expensive apparatus, they nevertheless found it to their advantage to avail themselves of the services of Toronto's faculties and laboratories, how can it be otherwise than still more to the advantage of the relatively poorer, less numerous and less wealthy members of that denomination here, to follow the example of their Ontario brethren? This question is so plain, the answer is so obvious, the moral is so easily drawn that we do not wonder at the manifest inability of our contemporaries to grapple with the question that has been forced upon them by the action of their friends in the west. It should be frankly admitted that they can no longer contend that the policy of their Church forbids them to unite their forces with those of an institution that is not under ecclesiastical control. This was the position that was always assumed in the previous discussions of this momentous question. It was an untenable position at best and it has at length been definitely abandoned by the governing body of the Church. The solution of the question should now be a matter of great simplicity. We should like to be informed of any insuperable difficulty or any real difficulty at all in the way of a federation between Mount Allison and Dalhousie on precisely similar lines to those on which the federation of Toronto and Cobourg has taken place. The movement would be productive of untold benefit to both institutions and would lead to the establishment of a university of which we might well be proud, and one which would compare not unfavourably with those of the Upper Provinces, with the graduates and alumni of which our students are obliged to compete in all the walks of life.—COM.

A PROMINENT country barrister writes commending the GAZETTE for its enterprise in publishing important Chambers Decisions delivered in Halifax. We are pleased that our efforts to supply a long-felt want are meeting with approval among the members of the *craft* outside the city. Encouragement is also given by members of the Halifax bar, who will find them useful for reference. All practising graduates who do not take the GAZETTE, can in the face of this come forward and stimulate the GAZETTE in a practical shape by at once becoming subscribers.

ABOUT THE LAW SCHOOL.

CHARLES F. HAMILTON, '90, has been gazetted a Notary Public and Commissioner.

ORDERS for Congdon's Digest of Nova Scotia Decisions may be sent direct to F. T. Congdon, Esq. A student who has ten dollars to spare for books cannot do better than use it in obtaining this means of learning the law that is of most importance to us.

AN important Moot Court case was argued before Weldon, J., last week. A full report of the argument of counsel will appear in next issue.

PROF. HARRINGTON frequently refers to cases which have engaged his attention in his own practice. Other lecturers seem to carefully refrain from doing this, but we think the students take a greater interest in such cases than others.

It is much to be regretted that no course in Marine Insurance has been given. We don't know the reason why but we suggest that we ought to know.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

A lively session was held on the evening of the 6th inst. Messrs. Rowlings, Bennett, Woodworth, and Puddington sat around the "Treasury Benches." A resolution looking towards a discriminating tariff for the Empire was moved by Hon. Mr. Puddington. On the government side the resolution was spoken to by Messrs. Woodworth, Tilley, Rowlings, Thompson, Trueman and Montgomery. The position of the government in introducing a resolution of this sweeping character without explaining some practical method of bringing it into effect was warmly attacked by Messrs. Morine and McLean. Mr. Bennett moved the adjournment of the debate. Among the visitors present were Dr. Weldon, Prof. Russell, C. H. Cahan, M. P. P., and John T. Ross, Esq.

We have just got a glimpse of the *Argosy*. Our hearty congratulations to the Editors upon their tasteful and most successful Christmas number.

A SUCCESSFUL NOVA SCOTIAN.

THE Democratic candidate for Chief Justice of Kansas in the elections recently held in the United States was Malcolm B. Nicholson, a native of this province. Born in a pretty glen in Inverness County forty-five or six years ago, Mr. Nicholson, when quite a young man, obeyed the historic injunction and went west. In Missouri he taught school for a time, and afterwards was an Inspector of Schools in that State. From Missouri he went to an Ohio college, studied law and was admitted to the Bar in Rockfort, and at once proceeded to his present home Council Grove, Kansas. After achieving marked success at the Bar he was, in 1883, elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial District to which position he was re-elected in 1887. On the 4th November, Judge Nicholson, with the balance of the State Democratic ticket, was outvoted. He, however, is not greatly disappointed over his defeat as he entered the lists rather for party than personal reasons, and he does not look upon it as a hardship to be compelled to remain in his beautiful home in Council Grove.

His defeat will enable him to retain his old associations and to continue in the desirable situation he has held the past seven years.

Perhaps this story of how a poor Nova Scotia boy won a proud professional position in the west, may tempt some of our young men to go west and be Judges too. However it wasn't by merely going west that the subject of this sketch became a Judge. He worked hard, won a reputation for honesty, minded his own business and his clients, and persevered in the face of difficulties, real and apparent, that always loom up before a young man starting out. The same line of action brings success in Nova Scotia as well as in Kansas.

Judge Nicholson is in the prime of life, and while expressing our pleasure at the success he has already achieved we confidently look forward to a still higher place for him in the future.

DR. WELDON met his classes on Monday last after a week's illness. The place didn't seem like itself in the absence of our Dean.

Personals.

FRED. L. FAIRWEATHER, LL. B., JOHN A. SINCLAIR, LL. B., J. KING KELLY, General Law Student, of 1889-90, and JOHN P. BAYNE, LL. B., (Mich), have been gazetted notaries public in the Province of New Brunswick.

D. L. McPHEE, LL. B., '90, was admitted to the Bar on Friday last. He will return to North Sydney, where, the GAZETTE hopes, a good practice awaits him. He was a faithful worker while here and will prove equally faithful in the interests of his clients.

THERE were no less than seven Dalhousians in the New Glasgow football team in their game against the Wanderers—the familiar faces of Patterson (Capt.), McKay, Grant, and Coops being noticeable. We have been drawing some of their blood and infusing it into our team and it is only fair they should have a return.

WALTER CROWE, LL. B., barrister of Sydney, at one time an editor of the GAZETTE, was married lately to Miss Amelia Campbell, daughter of the late David Campbell, Esq., of Tatamagouche. The ubiquitous "Pat" assisted as best man, and the happy couple, after a pleasant trip to New Brunswick, returned to their future home at Sydney. The GAZETTE extends congratulations and best wishes.

CHAMBERS DECISIONS.

NOTE.—It is not intended to confine this column solely to Chambers Decisions, any judgment, not likely to be reported elsewhere, if of sufficient importance, will be noted here. The members of the profession throughout the Province will confer a favor by sending to the Editor a statement of any case either at nisi prius or Chambers that comes under their attention.

EXTRADITION CASE.

IN RE HARDIE.

Depositions taken in absence of accused.—Evidence insufficient to convict, may still suffice for committal.—Forgery or Embezzlement.

Per RITCHIE J., April 4th, 1889.—A warrant having been issued for the arrest of Henry Hardie on a charge of forgery alleged to have been committed at New York, in the United States of America. He was brought before me under section 9 of the Extradition Act, (cap. 142 Revised Statutes of Canada) that I might hear the case and decide whether or not I should commit him to prison so that on application he might be surrendered to the authorities of the United States, to be tried there for the alleged crime.

Under the provisions of article 10 of the Extradition Treaty with the United States as well as section 14 of the Extradition Act, in order to authorize his committal by me, such evidence must be produced as would, according to the law of Canada, justify his committal for trial, if the crime had been committed in Canada. Three witnesses were examined before me; the information taken in New York, the warrant issued there, and three depositions taken in the same place authenticated under the official seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of

America, were also produced, and the first question raised on behalf of the accused was, that these depositions could not be used as evidence because they were taken in the absence of the accused and by the law of Canada, such depositions could in no case be used as evidence on the trial if it took place here.

The provisions of the English statute with reference to the taking of depositions in criminal matters and regulating the admission of such depositions in evidence on the trial are similar to those in force in Canada.

Yet the Court of Queen's Bench, when it was called upon to review under writ of habeas corpus the decision of the chief magistrate at Bow street (*in re Counhaye, I. R. Q. B. 410*) held that depositions taken as these were in the foreign country, and in the absence of the accused, were admissible as evidence under the Extradition Act in force in England, which in these respects is similar to cap. 142 Revised Statutes of Canada, and the treaty with Belgium under which the proceedings were taken, contains the same clause as that with the United States—upon which the counsel for the accused in the present case based his contention, viz.: "That the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country where the fugitive or person accused shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed."

In the case I have cited Blackburn J., said: "We are, I believe, all agreed that section 4 makes depositions properly authenticated evidence in proceedings under the act, whether they are taken in the particular charge or not, and whether taken in the presence of the person charged or not. In most European States I believe it is not the practice to take the depositions in the presence of the accused, at all events the law is indifferent in the matter. I would add that it is for the magistrate to give what weight he thinks proper to depositions so taken."

While this decision does not absolutely govern me it fully meets with my approval, and no sufficient reasons have been given to induce me to dissent from it.

The counsel for the accused further contended that the evidence before me was not sufficient to authorize the committal inasmuch as it was insufficient to warrant a conviction if I were trying the accused for the crime; and in support of this *ex parte Kaine (3 Blatch)* was cited. The weight of the authority in the United States courts, however, does not, I think, confirm this view; see the opinion of Mr. Justice Blatchford in *In re Tarez (7 Blatch 345)* and that of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Aaron Burr.

No other cases have been cited, but even assuming that some of the courts in the United States hold this view it does not, I think justify me in departing from the plain words of the statute and treaty, and directing the release of the accused, if I thought the evidence sufficient to justify his committal for trial but insufficient to warrant his conviction.

The most important point still remains. Is the crime charged forgery or only embezzlement? As I apprehend the evidence, the accused who was the cashier and book keeper of the firm of J. G. Fitzpatrick & Co., was directed by Mr. Fitzpatrick one of the firm, to fill up certain cheques on the Central National bank of New York, five to the order of B. Davenport, and nine to the order of Ammidown & Smith, leaving the dates and amounts blank, except one which he left completely blank, and presented them to Mr. Fitzpatrick, who signed the whole fourteen believing that all had been filled up as he had directed.

The accused afterwards filled up the blank cheque by making it payable to his own order for \$3,900 and having endorsed it, paid it to his own credit in another bank. He subsequently withdrew from the latter bank the greater part of the money and fled to Canada.

Is this crime forgery? In my opinion it is and that this case is governed by that of *Rex vs. Hart (7 C. and P. 652)*. There it was held by twelve of the English judges that if a person having a blank acceptance of another be authorized to

write out a bill of exchange for a certain limited amount, and he write on it a bill of exchange for a larger amount with intent to defraud the acceptor or any other person, it is forgery.

I can see no difference in principle between this case and the one under consideration; if it is forgery for a person having a blank bill to fill it up with a larger amount than he is authorized to do, it is equally forgery to draw it payable to his own order when he was directed to make it payable to the order of a different payee.

The same principle was settled in *Reg vs. Rateman* (1 Cox, C. C., 186) Karl J., there said, "If a cheque be given to a person with a certain authority the agent is confined strictly within the limits of that authority, and if he choose to alter it, the crime of forgery is committed. If the blank cheque was delivered to him with a limited authority to complete it, and he filled it up with an amount different from the one he was directed to insert, and if after the authority was at an end he filled it up with any amount whatsoever, that too would be clearly forgery."

And Patterson, J., "I quite agree with my learned brother that if the person filled up the cheque with a different amount and for different purposes than those which his authority warranted, the crime of forgery would be undoubtedly made out."

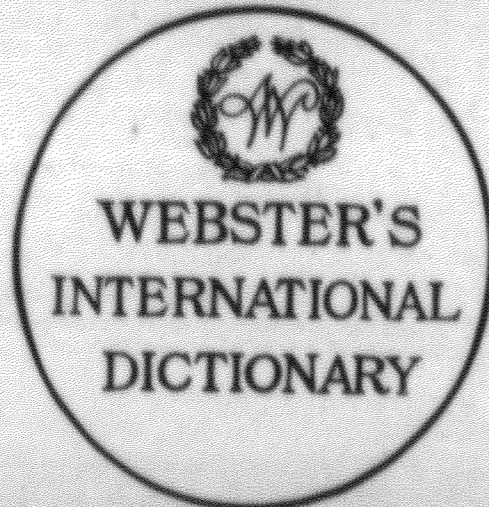
These two cases were afterwards cited in *Reg vs. Wilson* (2 Cox, C. C. 426) and there followed by the court of crown cases reserved. See also the dictum of Chief Justice Wyld in *Flower vs. Shaw* (2 Car & Ker, 703.)

I am of opinion that such evidence of forgery by the accused has been produced before me in this case, as would justify my committing him for trial if the crime had been committed in Canada. And under section eleven of the Extradition Act (Chap. 142 Rev. Stat. of Canada) a warrant will issue for the committal of the accused, Henry Hardie, to the county gaol in Halifax, there to remain until surrendered to the United States of America, or discharged according to law.

Knight & Co., wish to remind the students that orders left for books used after Xmas. Holidays will receive their careful attention. Some are already in stock. Remember that we have a full supply of Xmas. Presents at all prices, suitable for sisters, cousins, aunts and sweethearts. Give us a call as soon as the exams. are over.

Webster's International Dictionary at publisher's prices. See advertisement elsewhere. H

**A NEW BOOK
FROM COVER TO COVER.**
Fully Abreast with the Times.



A GRAND INVESTMENT
for the Family, School, or Professional Library.

The Authentic Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, comprising the issues of 1864, '79 & '84, copyrighted property of the undersigned, is now Thoroughly Revised and Enlarged, and as a distinguishing title, bears the name of Webster's International Dictionary.

Editorial work upon this revision has been in active progress for over Ten Years. Not less than One Hundred paid editorial laborers have been engaged upon it.

Over \$300,000 expended in its preparation before the first copy was printed.

Critical comparison with any other Dictionary is invited. Get the Best.

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers,
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Sold by all Booksellers. Illustrated pamphlet free.

J. Mulloney & Co.
Dentists.

125 BARRINGTON STREET.

→ Halifax Medical College ←

WINTER SESSION.—SIX MONTHS, OCTOBER TO APRIL.

For copies of Annual Announcement and all information, address:

DRLINDSAY, Registrar, 241 Pleasant Street, Halifax, N. S.

KNOWLES' BOOKSTORE,

A. M. HOARE, MANAGER.

Cor. George and Grayville Sts.

Orders for American Books filled in 7 to 12 days.
English in 4 to 6 weeks.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

→ BOOK-BINDING of all kinds on the Premises. →

ROSS,

The Granville Street

FASHIONABLE & HATTER.

BRITISH WOOLLEN HALL BUILDING.

W. H. TEAS,

151 Hollis Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Philadelphia, New York, Boston and English

CHOCOLATES & BON BONS.

VIOLET AND ROSE LEAVES.

NOUGATINES MARSHMALLOWS.

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS IN THEIR SEASON.

ROBT. STANFORD,
Importing & Tailor.

156 HOLLIS STREET,

HALIFAX, N. S.

KNIGHT & CO.,

Booksellers & Stationers,

HALIFAX, N. S.

We make a specialty of attending to the wants of Students, and keep a well assorted stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

for Students use.

COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS not on hand can be obtained promptly to order.

KNIGHT & CO.

BROWN BROS. & CO.

→ DISPENSING ←

CHEMISTS,

Duffus Building, Granville St.

HALIFAX, N. S.

British & American Shoe Store,

23 GEORGE STREET.

— CALL AND SEE MY NEW STOCK OF —

FALL AND WINTER

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers & Overshoes.

IT WILL PAY YOU.

The Goods are Splendid & Prices are away down.

GEORGE S. YATES.

N. SARRE & SON,

27 GEORGE STREET.

— DEALERS IN —

Tobaccoes, Cigars, Cigarettes,

Salmon, Lake & Sea Trout Tackle.

FOOT BALLS, BASE BALL

— AND —

→ Cricketing Goods ←

A. & W. MACKINLAY,

KEEP IN STOCK

A Large Assortment of Stationery

Suitable for Students, amongst which will be found a great variety of the following articles,

WRITING PADS,
SCRIBBLING PADS,
SCRIBBLING BOOKS,

EXERCISE BOOKS,
ESTERBROOK'S PENS,
POCKET & MEMO BOOKS,

REPORTER'S NOTE BOOKS,
SAFETY INK BOTTLES,
EXERCISE PAPER,

FOUNTAIN PENS,
LEAD PENCILS,
CARD CASES.

137 GRANVILLE STREET.

FALL, 1890!
Gents' Furnishings.

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK always on hand from
London and American Houses.

GOOD VALUE FOR CASH.

LePINE BROS.,

109 Hollis Street, - - - HALIFAX.



Are you in want of CLOTHING, either UNDER or OUTSIDE. If so, you will find a full line in each department of the BEE HIVE, of the best Quality, Newest styles, and Lowest Prices. My Stock is large and varied.

Also—in the Custom Department a stock of BEAVERS, NAPES, WORSTEDS, CLOTHS, TWEEDS, MELTONS, &c., is now complete. All in want will please call and examine. For style and Price guaranteed.

JAMES K. MUNNIS,

114 Upper Water, Cor. Jacob St., - HALIFAX.

J. J. CAHILL,
Hair Cutting Parlor.

Hair Brushing Machine with every Hair-cut.

140 HOLLIS STREET, - - HALIFAX, N. S.

JULIUS G. SIEVERT,
Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist.

IMPORTER OF

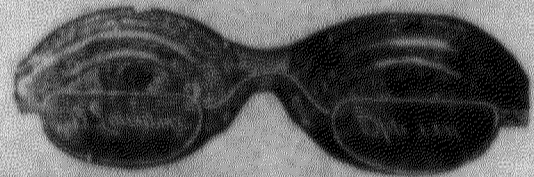
FINEST BRANDS HAVANA CIGARS.

Fishing Tackle, Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Base Ball, Foot Ball
and Fencing Goods.

DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

189 HOLLIS STREET, - HALIFAX.

The London Drug Store, 147 Hollis Street.



J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist.

DISPENSING OF PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

Students are advised to procure one of those neat little
camphor lockets and thus prevent contagion.

Laurence Spectacles and Eye Glasses and
Student's Shades.

NIGHT DISPENSING ON PREMISES.

TELEPHONE CALL 153.

Books in every
Department of
Literature.
Bibles, Prayers,
Church Services,
Hymn Books.
School and College
Text Books,
Exercise Books.
Stationery of every
description.
Note Books,
Memorandum.
Copy, Drawing, and
Pocket Books,
Purses.

T. C. ALLEN & COMPY,

(FORMERLY BUCKLEY & ALLEN.)

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

Job and Copperplate Printers and Embossers.

124 and 126 Granville Street, - - HALIFAX, N. S.

Scrap and
Photograph

ALBUMS.

Fancy articles in
great variety for
Wedding, Birth-
day and other
Presents.

Writing Desks,
Writing Cases.
Gold and Silver
Pen and Pencil
Cases.

NOTE BOOKS, &c.