

# The Dalhousie Gazette.

"ORA ET LABOR."

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**W**E have called attention before to the lack of interest on the part of graduates in the Alumni association and its aims. It is an undeniable fact, that the ordinary man once away from his college gives very little thought to it beyond the first few years. As long as undergraduate life lasts, students are filled with enthusiasm and love for their *Alma Mater*, but with graduating day come new duties, they think. The sterner reality of life must be faced, and little time is given to sentiment. Once away from their college halls, their enthusiasm flags, and too often they drop out of the range of college life altogether.

True, there are many Dalhousians who are doing their duty nobly to the University, but the great majority of our graduates to-day are not even members of the Alumni association. The claims of this society cannot be too strongly impressed upon our graduates and students. It is essentially a society for the advancement of Dalhousie, and surely none of us, past or present can afford to slight or disregard the advantages we have received at her hands. There is not one code of duties for the undergraduate and another for the graduate. Let every student as soon as he is eligible join the Alumni society, and be an honest and faithful member. It is not only a duty he owes to his

college, it is a duty to himself. "The right sort of an Alumnus," said an orator at an Alumni dinner, "is a brick," and this is not a vulgar but a classical expression, because when an ambassador to Sparta had asked where were the walls, the reply of a Spartan, looking at the army marshalled in the distance, was: "There are Sparta's walls. Each man is a brick."

The New Brunswick men, many of whom are recent graduates, have taken a praiseworthy step in establishing a branch of the society in their own province. Might not Dalhousians in British Columbia take their cue from their New Brunswick brethren, and form a society there? The formation of a permanent society would bring the University to the notice of the people, and once get the people interested in an institution, and its future is safe. Dalhousie needs your help and you can give it if you will.

"Tis in ourselves we are thus and thus."

There is no profounder truth and none more disregarded. A college is strong only by the strength of its graduates. Daniel Webster in his famous plea for Dartmouth college before the Supreme Court of the United States, said with a voice breaking with emotion, "Sir, it is a small college, and yet—there are those who love it." Give us such men as that and we will ensure success. No man should love his *Alma Mater* less because of her straitened circumstances. To a great university two things are necessary, somebody says, teachers and endowment. We have the teachers, we want the endowment. When we think of the magnificent gift to Cornell, we sigh for a Sage for Dalhousie.

**S**URELY this is the age of College men. The new Stanford University has opened a full-fledged educational institution even as regards the number of students. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and all the lesser colleges show vastly increased entering classes. From statistics at hand we find that within a few years, Princeton's Freshman class has almost doubled in number. In 1888 Harvard matriculated into the Academic department less than 285 students as Freshmen, the largest class up to that date in the history of its numbers. The incoming class this year is over 450 strong. Yale's attendance has been

increasing rapidly for several years, and at Cornell the number of students has grown from 563 in '84-85, to 1500 in '90-91, and many others of the American colleges show a like progress.

And our own Dalhousie here in Nova Scotia has been making rapid strides in general advance. The attendance this year with the incoming medical classes, promises to be the largest in our history. The length of the session has in some degree interfered with the annual attendance. Many of our students are teachers in the summer months, and are unable to leave their schools until November. They are thus compelled to remain out of college a year longer, or come to college with two months back work facing them. But notwithstanding all this Dalhousie is progressing, and the outlook is encouraging. At this time we have not seen statistics of the Canadian colleges.

When we look back to the beginning of this century, the progress of University education presents itself with striking force. In the year 1800 there were less than thirty institutions called colleges, in America, and most of these were little more than high schools. Altogether they did not graduate more than 500 students annually. Noah Webster says of that time, "we may be said to have no learning at all, or a mere smattering; as to libraries we have no such thing." The rich and varied bill of fare of the collegiate world to-day would astonish the men who were fed on so meagre a scholastic diet. In the light of co-education, university extension, and applied sciences, the progress of the century is marvellous, and yet we are far from reaching the ideal stage of university life. It has been sneeringly said by unkind critics that our country is getting over-crowded with college men. It is hardly necessary at this time of life to utter one syllable against such an assertion, but this much we may say, that the records of the country are showing that college-bred men and women are taking their places in the world and in its history. It seems only fair to assume that the early struggles of our schools and colleges are now being richly rewarded, that never before have the youth of this country had opportunities so ample and so attractive to get a thorough college training, and that now, more than at any previous time, fathers and sons appreciate the educational advantages which are offered to all men of all classes.

**W**E have to thank our subscribers for the good words with which they have encouraged us in our effort to improve the GAZETTE, and to increase its circulation among graduates and friends of the University. In some cases mere tangible pledges of interest in the college paper have been received, literary contributions, personal notes, &c. We are yet, it need hardly be said, far from being satisfied with what has been done and written, and hope we shall be yet further assisted by our present students as well as by graduates. See the proposition we make to you, graduate of Dalhousie! We shall endeavour to furnish all the college news we can get time to preserve. This we can do; but lack of time prevents us from doing much more. Can you not as the monthly arrival of the GAZETTE carries you back to olden college days, take some of your leisure moments in writing something to make our paper better. Some reminiscences of college days, life in other colleges,—but we won't restrict your choice of subject. Write something and send it along. To know that a bright interesting article of bulky dimensions lies in the sanctum drawer ready for next issue, will lighten the cares of the editor, who otherwise would have to cudgel his brains in his spare moments to get something for next paper, that he may bravely meet the question "when's the next GAZETTE coming out?" when he goes up to college. (How many who ask this so often look in it for something they themselves have written for us.) Don't let your help, reader of the GAZETTE, come so much like angel's visits as it has done in the past.

**T**HE advent of women upon the college arena in increasing numbers, has practically settled the vexed question of co-education for all time to come. All over the globe the college doors are opening and women are crowding in. Prussia, the country in Europe which has most fostered the interests of education, is supposed to be the first to found a ladies' seminary. In this country the hard old conservatism kept the college doors shut for many a year, and it is not so long ago, and some of us remember it, when a lady student was an "unknown quantity" at Dalhousie. The change is too apparent to note to-day. "While I was musing," says the Psalmist, "the fire burned." While the controversy raged fierce and long, sound common sense prevailed and public opinion ripened.

At Cornell the increase in the number of women students during the last five years has considerably exceeded proportionally the total increase in University attendance.

The President in his annual report devotes considerable space to this. After stating that the question of health and of scholarship seems to have been definitely answered, he enters upon the question of social influence, about which he admits there may still be some cause for solicitude. His conclusion is: "A vast majority of the young women are not only earnestly devoted to the working out of great and noble purposes, but are also disposed on every occasion to exert their influence in behalf of a cultivated and refined social life. This spirit pervades the college, and it would be difficult indeed to point to a single instance during the last three years at least, where a prolonged residence within the institution has failed to result in elevating the individual standard of social conduct." As Mr. Curtis says, "as the older collegiate nurseries of our education feel the gentle feminine pressure which holds their hesitating gates ajar, the chorus of manly voices within begins to murmur, 'if women are not afraid of us, why should we be afraid of them?'"

**C**OLLEGE SOCIETIES.—While the foot-ball is in the air, and practice occupies all our afternoons, and talk over the matches runs far into the evening, interest in college societies is very slight. When the frozen ground and flying snow make the ball "dead" for another year, our societies will be better attended. Those who made trial of their physical strength in the foot-ball scrimmage, will strive to "down" their opponents in intellectual contests in the Sodales. Two fairly well attended meetings of this society have been held. Some papers are in course of preparation for the Philomathic. The Young Men's Christian Association of the College has meetings every Saturday evening. The Arts students have some money at their disposal now, and will proceed to fit up the room at the north end of the building given to them by the Faculty last winter. We will not then have to collect in the class-rooms when student's rackets are in the wind. We hope the Arts students will take an interest in this new room. We want to get it fitted up as soon as possible.

**W**ITH the opening of the present session Dalhousie has taken another step in the path of progress. Never weary of well-doing she has spread beyond the first service of an ordinary college course to a FACULTY OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE. Such an institution needs no recommendation; its benefits all will admit. The opening of this department will give to the young men of these provinces an opportunity to study the practical as well as the theoretical. There are many at the present day who look upon our college curriculum as having too much theory and too little of the practical element. However that may be, Dalhousie has solved the difficulty for the future. This is an event of historical importance to Dalhousie and we trust that the efforts of the Faculty to quicken public interest in a branch of education which meets us every day of our lives will not fail to meet with the recognition of the friends of the institution. A fuller resumé of the aims and scope of this new department will be given in our next issue.

**A**T the last General Students meeting, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a special Dalhousie issue of the *St. John Progress*. The committee have made the necessary arrangements, and if the students heartily support the project, the Dalhousie issue will be out in a very short time.

#### THE RAMBLER.

“Now we are where Columbus was (he probably meant Magellan or Captain Cook) when he sailed round the world,” my uncle Toby used to say whenever, after a drive, or long excursion, or stage of travel, we brought up at the gateway of the old homestead. None of the great sailors ever saw our farm and yet Uncle Toby was right, for we and they at the end of their journeyings reached home. And that is the initial, middle, terminal point of all the world, home. Such a spot is old Dalhousie, in a literal sense and in another which may not seem very strained. To many, it is a Mecca, a place whither pilgrims resort, for a set purpose of thereby gaining some benefit, they are not sure what. For some years they are forced to think of it several times a day and some of us grow into an affection for its dull old face and sanguine complexion. Then we leave;

but we cannot leave without feeling that, wisely or wantonly spent, in success or failure, those precious four years of youthful strength have made us look upon the college, as our intellectual home. All homes are not alike. The word carries in its sound the breath of shelter and peace; but ill-governed sons and unwise fathers can make it a hissing and a reproach. To some of us Dalhousie is in truth a fostering mother, as we say in our speeches; to others, I fear, but a dry nurse.

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To us all, good and bad, the old college opens her maternal arms once more. From the quiet farm by red-banked water-courses, from the teacher's desk, from the busy town, from the lonely mission, from distant travel, after having seen much of cities and of men, we meet again for another year's work. Most of us will confess that, after all,

East or west  
Home is best.

It is well to idle, to canoe, to swing in the hammock, to cast the fly, to hold the restless tiller, to sip the light wine of the latest novel after living on Greek roots and the pebbly calculus, to chase the bounding tennis ball, to sport with Amaryllis in the shade. Summer is the time for play; but when the days grow shorter and the winds stern, work is the only thing we can give ourselves to. The opening session is the sunrise, bright and full of uncertainty and hope, no matter in what gloom the previous term went down. As we meet, shake hands and put kind enquiries to one another, there is an unmistakable tinge of rose-colour on the college air.

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I went to the college the very day of my arrival in the city; and lost my way in the grove, which has sprung up since last spring along our grounds. It is a beautiful grove, fit for the abode of Pan and the sacred Nine, if they ever climbed trees, or at least for Fauns and flirting Dryads. The September breeze rustled the green leaves, the little birds sang among the branches, the warm sunshine lay in the still glades, and I wondered how dreams came true. Little did I think that when I planned the ideal Dalhousie last fall, that my vision would be translated in solid fact, so beautifully and so soon. It shows how the idea precedes the fact. Besant writes an impossible story, as he calls it, “of all sorts and conditions of men,” and to-day the east end of London has a People's Palace. As I wandered and wondered, the words of Ruskin were borne in upon my mind; I began to understand his feeling when he said that every college should stand in a park eighteen miles from centre to circumference.

"Floreat lucus Dallusiensis!" said a well-known voice, breaking in upon my musings. I turned and, under broad shadow of a massive bole, I saw the Philosophical Undergraduate. He was hale and hearty and his eyes shone with pleasure at our meeting. "Is it not park-like?" he went on, after the usual questions and answers, "I hardly believe that this sylvan shade is not a work of my heated imagination. But this tree is real and I am still I. You know I did not return to Waywaybackadie this year but spent it in the attic of Dalhousie. It is not occupied, except by the ghosts of plucked Freshmen and I have always wished to live in a haunted house. I moved my books up there, bought a pallet of straw, laid in store of cheese and oatmeal, and spent the long months very agreeably in the society of Plato and Shakespeare." I read and meditated and watched the course of the town and the universe from my eyry in the central tower. One morning I came back to my lair after a long moonlit ramble around the Basin and found that Aladdin's genies had been at work and the grove planted, as you see to-day. Is it not beautiful?" And he went on expatiating on the advantages of our new possession, as an illustration of the Forest of Arden, as a convenient place to string up freshmen and duns, and to keep trysts with the fair half of the college. I agreed with him except in the last particular; I feared our Rosalinds and Celias might sometimes stray so far into the wild-wood mazes that they would be lost beyond hope of recovery.

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"I came across such an odd book this summer," continued Phil, "by a mad Frenchman called Michelet, all about the sea. What do you think his notion is among others? that the sea is a vast creature, like the world serpent of Norse mythology. The phenomena of the sea can only be explained in part mechanically, by weight, heat, density and so on, but that is not enough. Then he has recourse to molecular attraction, magnetic force, and I don't know what; still he cannot exp'ain what he observes and he has to fall back frankly on to the laws of life, in general. It has a pulse, a heart, a circulation, according to Maury; it seems like a stupendous clock or unimagined steam engine, imitating the actions of vital forces. I believe he is right. As I watched our dear old harbour here, in sunrise and starshine, sailed on it, swam in it, learned all its moods and tenses, with those quaint French ideas working in my brain, it has changed from a mere thing into something like a person, "a headstrong, fearsome mistress whom I love and would fain tame."

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### OBITUARY.

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#### JOHN STORRS PARSONS.

It is again our painful duty to record the death of a fellow-student, John Storrs Parsons of the class of '94. He died after a short illness at his home, Kentville, on September 6th, from heart-failure, resulting from la grippe.

His parents in their home at Kentville, mourn for a son on whom their fondest hopes were built. His class-mates mourn for one, who by his quiet unassuming demeanour had won their love and respect. As for himself he has crossed the "narrow frith," and by the side of the still waters has found a last resting place.

#### LILIAN B. CALDWELL.

When we return at the beginning of another session of college work, we notice with the deepest regret the gaps which death has made among the ranks of our student friends. It was a sad surprise to many to hear of the death of Lilian B. Caldwell, a sophomore of '89-90, which occurred at her home in Berwick. On account of her health she was compelled to relinquish her studies, with the hope that she might be able to resume them at some future date, but her hopes were not destined to be realized.

One link is broken from the golden chain,  
That bound our hearts and aims in one;  
But from the source of wisdom she will gain  
Full knowledge of what life had but begun.

Like the fair flower whose lovely name she graced,  
Was the sweet charm of her pure influence shed,  
But like that flower, too frail for life's rough waste,  
When keen winds blew, she drooped her gentle head.

Then, when we gather in the well-known ha'ls,  
Which echoed once the music of her voice,  
We'll hope to meet within those heavenly walls,  
In one unbroken circle to rejoice.

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CORNELL, presented with a noble new library and the equally noble gift for its endowment, has entered upon a new epoch in its history. Henry W. Sage gives \$200,000 to found a School of Philosophy and \$300,000 to endow a library, also the library building itself at a cost of \$260,000. Ex-President White donates his library valued at \$100,000 making the total amount (with other donations) Cornell has received the last year reach the sum of \$1,547,000, enough in itself to endow a very good college. College of Agriculture of Cornell is setting on foot a movement in behalf of the forestry and roadmaking of the State.

Contributed Article.

A MARITIME UNION.

BEFORE confederation some people in these "provinces down by the sea" were of opinion that a Maritime Union would be desirable, and from this sprang the idea of the larger confederacy of all the British possessions in North America. Even after this larger confederacy was consummated, on July 1st, 1867, some were found who advocated the breaking up of the Dominion and the return to the original plan of a maritime union. In Nova Scotia, at a later date, withdrawal from the confederacy was a live question; one party, during a recent election campaign, having for the central plank of its platform "Repeal." Maritime union of another description has also been suggested at different times, and during the last few weeks has been again brought to the notice of the public by means of letters and articles in certain newspapers. The proposal is to re-unite Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, but does not involve separation from the rest of the Dominion. The only reason that can be found for bringing forward the plan at this time is, that Dominion politicians in these provinces are looking about them to see how they can obtain greater power and influence in the federal parliament, and that local politicians are endeavouring to find some means by which they can "make both ends meet," make the revenue equal the expenditure.

Such being the objects of the plan an enquiry into the advantages and disadvantages offered by it would not be out of place.

Such a union would undoubtedly add to the strength and influence of the provinces in the federal parliament; for it would, in a great degree, unite their interests and, as a matter of course, the representatives of the three provinces would have more weight than the representatives of any one of these provinces.

The local assemblies of these provinces have one hundred and nine members, and their legislative councils have fifty-two members. Ontario, with its population of 2,113,000, is well governed by an assembly of ninety-two members; while the Maritime Provinces, with a population of 881,000, have one hundred and sixty-one men sitting in their legislative halls. Surely the people of these provinces are much over-governed.

If the proposed union is accomplished, an assembly of fifty members, without the assistance of an upper house, should be able to govern the united province as well as Ontario is governed. This reduction in representation would effect a great saving; and,

in executive government, the administration of justice, and other branches, the expenses would also be reduced. An article in a newspaper says: "It is computed that the annual cost of maintaining the three legislatures is about \$500,000 a year. Union would undoubtedly decrease this amount to \$300,000, being a saving of \$200,000 in that item alone. Taking into consideration the curtailment of other expenses, the saving annually would be not less than \$300,000." These figures may not be accurate, but a saving of \$150,000 at least could certainly be effected; and on looking at the revenue and expenditure for the last two years, it will be seen that such a saving would reduce the expenditure to an amount less than the revenue.

	*1889.	
Nova Scotia.....	\$668 775	\$713 942
New Brunswick.....	671 031	687 097
Prince Edward Island.....	234 635	263 605
	<u>\$1 574 441</u>	<u>\$1 644 644</u>

The expenditure for the year being \$90,203 more than the revenue.

	†1890.	
Nova Scotia.....	\$664 938	\$710 497
New Brunswick.....	858 079	861 804
Prince Edward Island.....	224 882	305 799
	<u>\$1 746 899</u>	<u>\$1 878 100</u>

The expenditure for the year \$130,201 in excess of the revenue.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the three provinces now receive salaries amounting to \$25,000, and as one Lieutenant-Governor would not receive more than \$10,000 the other \$15,000 might be added to the subsidy to the new province.

Yet this reduction in expenditure would not prevent the country being well governed. It would not prevent the keeping in repair of the roads, bridges, and public works. It would not necessitate a less efficient school system, or a less effective administration of justice. It is evident that such a union would increase the influence of the provinces at Ottawa, and delight the hearts of provincial politicians by giving them a balance in their treasury. Another great advantage would also be gained. It is a noticeable fact that members of the federal parliament, as a whole, are men better fitted to make laws than those who

\*Figures obtained from Year Book.

†Figures obtained from Financial Reports.

sit in our local legislatures. A seat in the legislature of the newly created province would be a more responsible and honorable position than a seat in one of the present local houses, and would be sought by men superior in mental endowments to those who now seek election to these houses. This would be to the advantage of the country, for the best citizens of a country are the proper men to govern it. Other advantages of minor importance might be enumerated if it were necessary.

Now what objection can be urged to such a union? The first objection would probably be the difficulty of selecting a seat of government. The people of Halifax would claim that their city—a military and naval station—should be honoured by the selection. The people of Fredericton would object to their city losing the prominence obtained by its being the seat of government. The people of Charlottetown would not like the idea of depriving their city of the importance attached to the place where law makers meet. The people of Saint John, ever ready to promote the interests of their city, would endeavor to have it made the capital. The growing towns of Amherst and Moncton would assert their right to the honour on account of their central positions. But, notwithstanding the many claimants a site could be obtained which would give satisfaction to the majority.

Some men who have considerable provincial influence would strenuously oppose the carrying out of the plan, because it would tend to diminish their power.

Another objection would be that the new legislature could not find time to devote to a number of small matters which at present occupy considerable attention. But it is an objection which is easily answered. The power to deal with these matters might be given to the municipal councils; and when the people saw the increased powers and responsibilities of the councillors, they would be careful to elect efficient men to represent them in those bodies.

If the union offered no other advantage than a means of "making both ends meet," it should commend itself to the careful consideration of the people of the interested provinces. But, as other advantages are also offered, it becomes the duty of every man, worthy the name of citizen, to enquire: Would not Maritime Union advance the interests of his province and promote the welfare of its people? Then, if it appears to him that it would be a benefit and a blessing to the country, it becomes his duty to his country and to himself to do all in his power to hasten the day on which Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island shall be re-united and form but one province of the great Canadian confederacy.

## Exchanges.

A FEW of our college exchanges have made their appearance on our reading room table. We suppose we should follow the time honored custom of the exchange editor by speaking of the *Argosy* as "heaving in sight laden with its usual freight of interesting reading matter, &c." Great prominence is given to the "class of '91." Reference to the change of president of Mount Allison, upon which we naturally expected some comment, is very brief.

WE have received two copies of the *Cornell Era*. It announces about 1358 students registered this year.

THE silver jubilee number of the *Niagara Index* is creditable from a typographical point of view. Evidently no expense has been spared to make it a success in this respect. Its appearance is most decidedly æsthetic. It is a complimentary issue to P. V. Kavanagh, the president of the University.

THE *Knox College Monthly* reprints from the "ill-fated *University Quarterly Review*" an article on recent books on Tennyson by Dr. MacMechan, our Professor in English Literature; a recent and improved edition of Dr. V. VanDyke's "The Poetry of Tennyson," the principal book criticized by him, makes this article of present interest. Of interest to us, too, who know what an ardent Tennysonian our English professor is. There is an interesting letter from Mr. Goforth the Chinese missionary, in the October number.

WE have also received *The Owl*, published by the students of the University of Ottawa, and *The Educational Review*. We hope to welcome many more in our next issue.

## College Notes.

OF the successful candidates for Grade A license in Nova Scotia at the recent examination, two are our graduates, (class of '91), two of the present senior class, and one a general student of last session in Latin and Greek.

SODALES.—Two interesting meetings of our Sodales have been held, and some good speeches delivered. The attendance might have been very much larger, and we hope to see the room full every Friday night. Put aside your books and come. The debate is a great educator, and no hour spent in it will be lost.

No man should leave college without being able to express himself in a clear and forcible manner. At the Sodales an opportunity is afforded to gain this accomplishment. So come and learn.

**THE WHISTLE WASN'T BLOWING!**—An extraordinary incident occurred at a football match at Rockferry, Liverpool, one Saturday recently. The Cheshire Lines were playing a match with the Transmer Y. M. F. S. In an adjoining field were a number of bullocks, who became quite excited at the running about of the players in their colored jerseys. Finally one of the bullocks leaped the fence and charged the Y. M. F. S. goalkeeper, who took to his heels, and the goals being undefended the Cheshire Lines scored. The point was allowed, as no whistle was sounded.

**FOOT-BALL.**—Dalhousie played her first fixture with the Wanderers on the 17th ult. The game resulted in a victory for the city team, score 6 to 0. Our boys played in hard luck from the start. Gordon, whose splendid play in an uphill game has often turned the tide, was unavoidably out of town. McKinnon was very lame, and Graham who was injured a few days before, was really too sick for foot-ball. The forwards on the whole outplayed their opponents, but they seem to want the snap and rush of last year's men. The game was lost through the bad defensive play of the backs. Had they tackled at all as they should the result would have been different. In the general play of the fifteen want of practice was painfully apparent. Bill and his men must train more vigorously, or Dalhousie's chance of the trophy will vanish into thin air.

The match with the Leistershire regiment on the 21st ult., resulted in a draw in our favour. The army team has been very much improved since its first appearance, and they made a wonderfully good game. McKinnon was unfortunately so seriously injured that he had to retire early in the second half. On the whole our team work was better than in the previous match, but the same remarks in general apply, the forwards follow the ball much too slowly, and the play of the backs is often without sufficient judgment.

LUCK does not seem to be running our way this season, but we still have great faith in the "yellow and black," and wish to say that practice will not fail to change the aspect of affairs. The GAZETTE calls on every faltering player who calls his *Alma Mater* dear, and holds her honor as his own, to step into the breach. In former years Dalhousie has lost at first only to finish on the top, and we trust no meaner fate awaits her in '91.

## Among the Colleges.

MIESKY, 125 miles southwest of Berlin, is the German Northfield.

HARVARD has 365,000 bound volumes in her library; Yale, 200,000.

COLUMBIA college has an increase of 10% in attendance over last year.

SINCE 1870 the attendance at the German Universities has grown from 14,000 to 29,267.

THE University of Michigan has determined to add women professors and lecturers to its faculty.

WELLESLEY has 100 students this year. Smith College for women has an entering class of 240.

THE dedication of the John Carruthers Science Hall of Queen's University took place recently.

A LARGE number have been refused admission at the Sheffield Scientific School accommodation.

A NUMBER of the young lady graduates of McGill have opened a lunch room for working-girls.

MISS F. FLORENCE BASCOM is the first lady to be admitted to the privileges of Johns Hopkins University.

PROF. JEBB has been elected to the Imperial Parliament for Cambridge University. He was made an LL.D. at Harvard a year or two ago.

THE Young Men's Christian Association, of the University of Paris, have secured a building as a centre of work among the students.

MISS CHARLOTTE HIGGINS, a young Scotch lady has carried off the honors of entrance into the University of London over 1,600 male students.

MOUNT ALLISON's freshman class will be well up in the twenties. Some of the professors are considering the advisability of establishing University Extension classes.

THE University of New Brunswick has an attendance of 70 students. By the act of the New Brunswick Assembly of last year the Chief Superintendent of Education becomes president of the University.

THE class of '92 of Yale will hereafter wear caps and gowns on all dress occasions and on Sundays. The class of '91 wore them at commencement, and the innovation met with almost unanimous approval.

At the University of Rochester all the students have donned their mortar boards. The Seniors wear black tassels on their head gear, the Juniors purple, Sophomores crimson and the Freshmen green.

THE Y. M. C. A. at Johns Hopkins has 19 of the Academic staff, including the President, among its members. The association has a



library with 1,294 volumes. They have planned to co-operate with the missions and charities in Baltimore.

A PROPOSAL is now on foot to have Boston make use of Harvard as a public University by founding scholarships to send men there. Pres. Elliot thinks it is an excellent idea, and says a scholarship of \$480 would be sufficient for tuition, books and other necessary expenses. The instructors, scientific apparatus, library, everything would be superior, and the nearness of Cambridge to Boston would make the plan comparatively simple.

THE attendance at the American Universities is very large. Eight have each an enrolment of over 1000 students and seven between 500 and 1000. The following figures will give a rough idea of the attendance at some of the principle Universities. Harvard, 2,631; Northwestern University, 2,300; University of Michigan, 2,153; University of Pennsylvania, 1,850; Oberlin, 1,709; Yale, 1,645; Cornell, 1,500; Princeton, 1,200.

THE magnificent gift of a Californian Senator has given to that State the "Leland Stanford, Junior, University," located at Palo Alto thirty miles south of San Francisco. Senator Stanford gives TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS to found and equip the University as a monument to his son whose name it bears. Eighty-five thousand acres of land, much of it in a high state of cultivation, are set apart for the benefit of the University. When completed the buildings of Palo Alto will be of stone with tiled roofs, built in two quadrangles. The inner one which is finished is nine hundred feet long and five hundred feet wide; the outer one is to be much larger. A large dormitory for young men and a smaller one for young women have been built. There is also in process of erection a magnificent art gallery or museum which will cost over one hundred thousand dollars. Thus far the buildings have cost between one and two millions. At the opening on October 1st., Senator Stanford made a thoughtful address intimating the deep interest of his wife and himself in the arrangements of the institution. His closing words showed the high souled and noble spirit of this generous Californian. "You, students, are the most important factor in this university. It is for your benefit it has been established. We hope and believe that you will fully realize and live up to this fact. To you our hearts go out especially, and in each individual student we feel a parental interest. We want you all to be not only a credit to the University but also a credit to yourselves. How to succeed in this it is for you with the precepts and examples of your professors, to discover, and as a foundation for the whole superstructure we would suggest to each young man and young woman to bear in mind the admonition of the wise king: "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." At the head of the University is President Jordan, late of the State University of Indiana, a man of eminent ability and piety. Already 500 students have matriculated, 70 of whom are young ladies. Tuition is free and board is furnished at cost. Mrs. Stanford who is an earnest Christian, has placed a Bible in every room. A. G. Eaird, B. A., (Dal.,) Ph. D., is Instructor in Greek.

## Personals.

AITON, W. B., B. A., '85, spent the summer at his home near Sussex. He has been instructing the youth there and intends going up for Grammar School license.

LEWIS, E. W., B. A., '90, has resigned the Vice-principalship of the Union Baptist Seminary, to take the position of Principal of the Campbellton schools.

ROBINSON, A., B. A., '86, has received the principalship of Vancouver High School. Sandy is delighted with British Columbia.

SMITHERS, ALLAN, B. A., '89, continues to minister to the spiritual wants of the people of Waterford, N. B.

STEWART, F. I., B. A., '89, passed fortieth in the honour list of the last London University examination.

SINCE last issue we have learned that COX of '91 will enter the University Medical College, New York.

GRANT, D. K., and COOPS, F. H., came in from New Glasgow to see the Football match between Dalhousie and the Wanderers.

TORY, W. W., a General of last year, was among the successful candidates for Grade A. at the July examination.

MAGEE'S whereabouts have at last been learned. He goes to Cornell to take the Science Course.

STEWART, REV. THOS., B. A., '82, has recently been settled in the Presbyterian Church, Dartmouth. We shall look for a visit from him soon.

OXLEY, J. MCD., B. A., '74, has a serial in the *Young People's Union* which is attracting considerable attention. Mr. Oxley is now in the Marine Department, Ottawa.

STRAMBERG, H. M., B. A., '75, is Principal of the New Westminster, B. C., High School. A boom sheet of the *New Westminster Ledger* assures us he is upholding Dalhousie's name in the Pacific province.

DICKIE, MISS JOAN, who attended the classes in English and Philosophy during the Sessions '88-'89 and '90-'91, was married during the summer to Mr. A. Whee of Truro. The GAZETTE and students send their congratulations.

LOGAN, MR. T. HERBERT, a general student for several sessions at Dalhousie, has just passed a competitive musical examination in the Hochschule, Berlin, being one of 15 successful students out of 63 competitors.

IN the Presbyterian Synod which met here during October we noticed many of our own graduates and former students. Among the vigorous and energetic younger members are MILLER, REV. E. D., B. A., '69, and ROGERS, REV. ANDERSON, of the class of '87. Both of these gentlemen are earnest and effective speakers.

THE Dalhousians now at Harvard are: McLEOD, A. W., McLEOD, F. J., BREHAUT, HUGH, SMITH, E. B., and SHAW, J. C. Mr. Shaw has been admitted to the M. A. course "without condition," *i. e.*, as if he were an A. B. from Harvard. This was owing to the recommendation of President Forrest and the Faculty.

MORRISON, A. M., B. A., '88, "Tutor Morrison" as he was best known to students of the Sophomore and Junior classes, has decided, on the advice of his physician, to cross over to Southern France for the benefit of his health. Mr. Morrison was well liked by all the students who were wont to

meet him in the Mathematics class-room. We wish him safe voyage and pleasant days in France where we hope he will soon recover his health. The students will be glad to hear that he has promised the GAZETTE to remember us when he arrives, and to give us a description of the place he has chosen as the scene of his rest from study.

THE name of MISS GRACE DEAN MCLEOD, the talented author of "Acadian Sketches and other Stories" is familiar to many Dalhousians, who will join their congratulations with ours, on a recent happy event. The following from a local paper tells the tale:—"Married.—At the Baptist Church, Berwick, on the 7th October by the Rev. J. W. Manning, B. A., Henry Wycroff Rogers, Barrister, of Amherst, N. S., to Grace Dean McLeod, Daughter of A. J. McLeod, Attorney-at-Law, Boston." It is doubly interesting to Dalhousians that the happy man in this case is one of the Law class of '87, and now a rising young barrister of Amherst. During her stay at Dalhousie as Miss McLeod, Mrs. Rogers was one of the GAZETTE editors, and her graceful remembrance of the editors shows she has not forgotten the trials of the sanctum. To Mr. and Mrs. Rogers the GAZETTE sends its warmest congratulations.

### Dallusiensia.

*Prof. in Classics.*—"Do you remember anything about Regaulus?"

*Student.*—"I remember his name, Sir."

*Student,* translating "vina liques"—"leave the wine."

*Prof.*—"Good advice but bad translation."

SOME of the more depraved freshmen carry canes. "This is not good." But they can't help themselves—*e. g.*, Gunn or Smith.

DURING the snow storm on Saturday, a Freshman was seen on the deep-water pier trying to *curry* favor with the finny tribe. Evidently he is lodging.

*Scene in Library.*—Lazy student lolling over a reserved table. Professor in charge very nervous, finally gets up and hands student a chair with the remark, "It will ease the table, Mr. S—p—n." Simmie has'nt recovered his *equipoise* yet.

THE Freshmen on North Park Street, under the supervision of one of the famous Smiths, are about to issue a Manual on Etiquette. Following out the lines laid down in their code, they made their debüt at a certain residence on Park Street. But the residents failed to recognize them, and between the dog and the old gentleman's boot-jack they took their departure with great *eclat*.

THE following interesting memorial was crowded out of our *Dallusiensia* last issue:—

#### NORTH-WEST WATER FAMINE.

The following communication from Professor Charles Macdonald, of Dalhousie College, was read and referred to the city engineer for report:

16 Carleton Street, Aug. 31.

Presented to the Chairman and Commissioners of the Board of Works:

The respectful memorial of Charles Macdonald, the unfortunate dweller in the above specified house, declares:

- (1) That up to last May, when extensive subterranean works were going on in College street, the water supply in this house was satisfactory.
- (2) That after that it began to be feeble and continued so into June, and C. M. thinking the enfeeblement might have some connexion with the said works, and would soon cease, said nothing about the matter, but waited.

(3) That C. M., induced at length to signify his dissatisfaction to the authority then existing, two tradesmen, apparently, came to the house,

(4) That all the month of July and for a part of August, the water ran freely and with a good pressure, just as usual.

(5) That for the last week or two it has been reduced to a mere dribble, so that I have to wait a considerable time for even a basin of water.

(6) That if the consequent loss of time were to be charged by me to the city—at the moderate rate of three dollars per hour—(as a professional man my remuneration is much more than this)—my account against the city would amount to a considerable sum.

I, C. M., take credit to myself for being careful of city water, and for economy in its use as if it were my private property. It is well known that about this season the water supply at the lakes is about at its lowest, usually. But it may well be doubted whether the more useful application of the water capital that remains thus, is not to keep the houses well supplied and the drainage system well flushed, rather than pouring it about promiscuously through the streets, to allay a little dust, which the slightest shower of rain can do so much better.

All which, as before stated, is respectfully submitted to the chairman, etc., etc.

AT the recent Provincial Exhibition the following members of the Sophomore class entered in their respective departments, with results as follows:—

*Class CXVII.*—Whiskers.—§ 1. Full Beard—Honorable mention, SMITH. (The sparseness and color of this exhibit prevented its securing a prize which it otherwise deserved). § 2. Mustachios—1st prize, MILLIGAN; 2nd prize, YORSTON; Hon. mention, H. FRASER, CRAWFORD, and E. W. JOHNSON. The following entered but withdrew before the prizes were awarded:—ALEX. ARCHIBALD, BIGELOW, GRAY, and TOM FRASER. Honorary prize, Best Pompadour Cut—HENRY CHASE DICKSON, Pine Hill.

#### "THE COUSINS THAT NEVER CAME."

A song of 68.

"Will your cousins come to-night?" was the question that they asked  
Of the boy of the house every day,  
And they turned away with sighs, while tears stood in their eyes,  
For they *would* like to meet those cousins any way.

Each *man* muttered, so they say, "Will they always stay away?"

Have we *curried* favor with their aunt so long in vain?"

Yet from early morning's light those two lodgers watched, till night,  
For those cousins, but alas! they never came.

### New Books.

MENTAL SUGGESTION. By Dr. J. Ochorowicz, sometime Professor Extraordinaire of Psychology and Nature-Philosophy in the University of Lemberg. With a preface by Charles Richet. Translated from the French by J. Fitzgerald, M. A. New York: Humboldt Publishing Company, Pp. 369. (Four double numbers of the Library of Science.)

This is a collection of phenomena in the fields of Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Telepathy, &c., by one who ought to be a competent observer, since psychological observations have been, he tells us, (p. 57,)

"the principal occupation of my life, from early childhood I might say, for even from my fifteenth year I have been taking daily notes, (some of these published in my native tongue), and I was but seventeen when I wrote my first dissertation on "Methods of Psychological Study." The subject of this first treatise was Hypnotism, so that the author may claim to have made a life study of the subject. Such an indication of cases as is undertaken in this work is the necessary preliminary to any settled theory of the phenomena under investigation; and the author has therefore laid psychologists, (and other people too,) under a debt of gratitude for the care and patience of his observations. Dr. Ochorowicz's aim, both in amassing the facts, and in his guarded interpretation of their theoretic significance, is the thoroughly laudable one of wresting from the grasp of "Occultism," a province of psychical phenomena which must in the end be claimed, like the rest, by science. M. Richet's preface contains some admirable remarks on the philosophical value, (or rather danger,) of "common sense," which he aptly describes as merely "the routine of the intelligence."

PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By Charles Gide. Professor of Political Economy in University of Montpellier, France. Translated by Edward Percy Jackson. Boston, D. C. Heath & Co., 1891.

Professor Gide's book is a valuable addition to the long list of important works on Political Economy that have recently been published in the United States. It will be highly prized by students who have already mastered the elements of the subject, and by the rapidly increasing number of thoughtful, intelligent readers who are giving serious attention to the many practical problems which are continually cropping up in political and commercial circles. The impartial manner in which the author presents both sides of disputed questions makes it at once a serviceable book for advanced students and a handy book of reference for the general reader. A fuller list of authorities, however, would greatly enhance its value in this respect. The book is evidently the production of a thoughtful and intelligent teacher who has thoroughly mastered his subject and is able to present his views in a clear, forcible style, and whether his readers adopt his opinions or not they can scarcely fail to understand his meaning or to be interested in his method of presenting the subject. The book will certainly be largely used and must have a wide circulation.

D. C. HEATH & Co., Boston, will issue in November, *Herbart's Allgemeine Pädagogik*, translated by Henry M. Felkin of London, and edited, with an introduction, by Oscar Browning, author of "Educational Theories."

PICTORIAL ASTRONOMY FOR GENERAL READERS. By George F. Chambers: London, Whittaker & Co., 1891.

This book is intended to give the general reader clear conceptions of what astronomers see when they use their instruments, and of the conclusions which they draw from their observations as to the constitution and mechanism of the universe. In describing celestial phenomena the author does not trust entirely to his power of word painting, though that is by no means small, but makes copious use of pictorial illustration; and the sketches given serve their purpose well, giving a fair representation of the telescopic appearance of the sun, moon, planets, comets, and other heavenly bodies. His statements (and they are little more than statements, for the reader is assumed to have no mathematical equipment,) of the theory of the motions of the heavenly bodies, of eclipses, &c., are also rendered easily intelligible by numerous diagrams. The book admirably fulfils the author's purpose of giving his readers a general conception of the science of astronomy.

MILTON'S ODE ON THE MORNING OF CHRIST'S NATIVITY, &c. A. W. Verity, Cambridge, 1891. Press Pitt Series.

This edition of Milton makes one think of the wizard's well-glossed book, which Vivien was so anxious to read. There are thirty-two pages of text and nearly two hundred of note, comment and introduction. Copiously annotated texts suit Canadian students because books are scarce and dear, and it saves time and trouble to have all the critical apparatus between the covers of a single volume. At the same time a too abundant commentary often repels the lover of literature. A long hunt through pages of irrelevant detail may leave him too weary to enjoy the beauty of the poem. It is difficult to hit the mean. Mr. Verity has not done so. There is much to commend in his book. The definite bibliographical references in the introductions to the poems, and the curt, clear memoir are welcome innovations. The system of tracing the meaning of words through older monuments of the language, and the practice of illustrating Miltonic usage by citing passages from other English poets, are also very helpful. But all these excellent features might be preserved and the notes cut down one-half. The note on 'russet' is a case in point. Mr. Verity takes almost an entire page to prove that the line "Russet lawns and fallows grey" means "grey lawns and grey fallows." This is simply elaborately useless criticism. A russet lawn is a field the colour of a russet apple, earthy brown with just the faintest tinge of dull red in it, the colour of a pasture cropped close by sheep. "Fallow," Mr. Verity ought to know from his *Béowulf* is any colour. The O. E. poet talks of the "fallow" sea and "fallow" horses almost in a breath. Any farmer's boy could tell him that a "fallow" is a field neither ploughed nor tilled, but left idle, with the grass growing on it. For an Englishman, some time scholar in Tennyson's own college, Mr. Verity writes his own language in a curious way: e. g. "venial flaws," p. xxvii, "myself I think," p. 78. It is interesting to us to think of a member of a university writing poems which become the property of the world, and another member of the same university, editing those poems, two hundred years later.

# Law Department.

## MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY.

**T**HE position of married women in the law of England has for many years been a subject of criticism and debate. The group of exceptions to the ordinary rules of law, embracing infants, lunatics and married women, has often furnished amusement to mirthful essayists and awakened the indignation of the strong minded females of the class that come up annually with umbrellas in the dreary spring months to the cellar opposite Boston Common to ventilate the grievances of their sex. In truth the position of this long suffering class at common law was something very bitter to be endured. The ancient rules were oppressive and unjust in the extreme and involved innumerable drolleries and absurdities which, as we read them in the light of more modern legislation, are a perennial source of mingled amusement and indignation. The rule that on the consummation of a marriage all the personal property of the wife in possession became absolutely the property of the husband, and that her realty became his for their joint lives, coupled with the deduction, which was not a logical consequence at all, that if during the courtship she made a conveyance of her property without the knowledge of her intended husband it was a fraud on his so called marital right, illustrates at once the oppressiveness of the rule and the degree to which matrimonial alliances were regarded as matters of business. In the good old days to which we are sometimes pointed as the days of purer manners if not of sweeter laws, it was quite the thing for the parties to have an eye to the windward, and the arrangement of little matters of dowry and the like was of as much importance as the question of social and mental compatability on which matrimonial happiness is supposed to depend. The amusing case of *The Countess of Strathmore vs. Bowes* in the Revised Law Reports, in which the noble lady who was engaged to be married to another lover learned that the defendant had fought a duel against a newspaper man who had traduced her character, and forthwith, by way of compensation for his pains and dangers, married him the very next day, is a good illustration of the same characteristic of our law. The wife was looked upon with all her belongings in the light of a valuable possession rather than as a person. Her personality indeed after marriage was gone,—as the books say,—was merged in that of her husband. They twain were one, and he was the one.

We have greatly changed all this in recent years and to a very large extent have broken in upon the old fiction of the unity of persons, upon which the common law as to married women and their property was founded. The marvel is that in this matter we of the western world should still be behind the strongly conservative country from which we borrow so much of our legislation.

In 1870 they passed in England a Married Women's Property Act, which was designed to remedy many of the anomalies connected with the legal position of the class that it affected and remove many of the disabilities under which they labored. This act suffered to some extent the usual fate of legislative projects submitted to the Imperial Parliament, as to which one witty essayist has said that usually they go into parliament in the shape in which they ought to come out, and come out in the shape in which they have gone in. It was mangled in the course of the ordeal through which it passed, and was disfigured by obvious mistakes which were a few years afterwards corrected. At length in 1882 a new Act was passed dealing more comprehensively and radically with the whole question, which although far from perfect and open to much criticism, is, nevertheless, a fairly intelligible statement of the law. Some years ago, in 1884, our Provincial Legislature for want of something better to do, tackled the subject of married women, their rights and duties, and passed a long and bothersome statute, which has ever since been a sore trial to every person who has had anything to do with the matter. Instead of founding the statute on the English Act of 1882, the draftsman explains in his preface that he has followed the English Act of 1870 rather than the more radical measure of 1882, conceiving it wiser not to follow the later legislation until its working had been tested by experience. Considering that there was no widespread popular discontent with our then existing laws on the subject and no very deep sense of injury resulting from the hardship of the law, it is a thousand pities that before amending the law at all we had not awaited the trial by experience of the English Act of 1882, so that when we did come to deal with this perplexing and intricate subject, we should, if possible, be in line with the amendments adopted in the mother country and have the benefit of the elucidation afforded by the labors of lawyers, judges and text writers there. At present our law is a mosaic work of old Nova Scotia statutes, Ontario laws, provisions from the Acts of Massachusetts, and reproductions of the English blunder of 1870, a medley of provisions, some of them adapted to one general conception of the status proper to a married woman and some applicable to an entirely different conception. To read and interpret such an act aright it is necessary to know what part of it is old, what

part is new, what part is English, what part is American, and what part is original. The draft of the act as submitted conveyed this information, but the act as published of course affords no clew by which to trace the origin of its various provisions. Doubtless it contains many things which are an improvement upon the condition of the law which it was intended to supersede, but it is altogether too complex and unnecessarily confusing. The English Act of 1882 is much shorter, and although often criticised in terms no less severe than those which we have applied to the work of our legislature, it is a much more simple, clear and intelligible piece of work. Nor is it, on the whole, so much more radical than ours as to have made it worth our while to forego the advantages that it would have afforded us to be entirely in line with the legislation and decisions of the old country on a subject that necessarily gives rise to complicated and perplexing situations. We have therefore to hope that at an early day our legislature will take up this subject again and enact the substance of the English Act of 1882.

#### FACTORS IN ENGLISH CONSERVATISM.

**T**HE epoch in which we live is one of profound transformation. The man who believes our social and intellectual life to be fully developed and our institutions to be permanently fixed is not in touch with modern sympathies and aggressions. We are in the midst of events that when they come to be recorded and estimated aright by the historian of a few generations off will fill a more magical page than that which tells of a Protestant Reformation. When this age of ours and the next succeeding years come to be written they will unfold the story of great social and economical problems that arose in our day and pressed us for solution with an invincible spirit that could not be withstood and in the end revolutionized society. In England a few years ago a preacher of socialism could not get a handful of listeners: to-day propaganda dealing with a multiplicity of alleged social evils are rife and receiving ministrations from the best of men. And yet the spread of the new faiths causes no alarm in England. The socialism there is of a different form and pressure from that of continental countries. The key note of the progress of English socialism and the watchword of its popularity are orderly methods and peaceable ends.

The English are essentially a conservative and an orderly people. What has made them so? We shall speak of two or

three factors that occur to us. What revolutions they have had have been sober minded efforts in the assertion of trustworthy principles conceived in the infancy of the race and interwoven with the woof and warp of their temperament. The cause espoused by the Roundheads and renewed in 1688 was the defence of Magna Charta and this historic document in turn embodied settled principles of a pre-norman period. Never in any struggle have the English carried on an hysterical warfare for feverish latter day fictions or illusions born of the day. Principles of right were laid down for them in the beginning and though conforming to new conditions and modern needs, have abided by them ever since. English conservatism is largely based on this blessing of established and stable conditions and principles. It has relieved them of national restlessness and revolutionary upheavals for greater light, could newer dawns have arisen to view upon their political and constitutional horizon.

But back of old time principles and long ago conceived convictions there has stood another factor in English conservatism. The sentinel of the law has been keeping watch and ward over the emotions and aspirations of the people. With a grandeur of steadfastness the law has stood forth in inspiring and over-awing relief against the clouds and gloom of any gathering and threatening popular discontent. In majestic voice and thunder tones it has invoked the contemplation of the lawless and the oppressed and by sheer stress of the immutability of its precepts resting under the sanction of the Eternal, has compelled the discontented and the wronged to seek and sue for justice at its portals. We believe that the law has internal qualities and a negative force. But it is chiefly to its active participations in the affairs and concerns of human life, that the law exercises its restrictive influence upon popular temper. It visibly does so through its tribunals, but it secretly and transcendently exerts its tranquilizing influence through the medium of its students. It is an underlying and overreaching principle of law, that it shall have its growth from precedent to precedent, and thus it has come that law is the genius, as it is the birth of conservatism. The presence of the legal profession under highly favored conditions in England, and the active part invariably taken by its members in the transactions of mankind, could not but be a moderating

force in English society. They secured and conserved constitutional methods and conservative media in the retention and development of state and parliamentary procedure and popular institutions in England. Lawyers wove subtly and unconsciously into the fibre of the English mind, a large part of the deliberativeness characteristic of the law. Under the discipline of legal tenacity to tentative growth and slow moving operations, they could not be other than factors in making and fashioning the conservative sympathies of Englishmen. Adapted to habits of thought that placed the utmost value upon ancient forms and conservative methods, they became the exponents of conservative procedure in every walk of life and in every operation of mankind.

For the English people a perennial source of conservatism, from the causes we have named, has been flowing and welling up. The immobility of temper and the temperance of action, conspicuous in the people, tell of the strength received. We glance at the rising flood of socialism. On every side the gospel of men and the religion of humanity are being preached. But if the England of to-day is strong in the instincts and true to the habits of the past, we may count in a safe conduct of the national honor, through whatever changes may be made. And in that peaceable adjustment of human relations on a more equitable basis, we think that the law of the land, its hidden forces and subtle agencies, will not escape recognition for their beneficent contributions to the conservative sympathies and moral endowments of a great and prosperous people. W. H. T.

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#### MOCK PARLIAMENT.

THE fourth sitting of the Parliament will ever be remembered for the high quality of its speeches and the overthrow of the McLean government. The speeches were upon the subject of preferential trade. Mr. J. A. Fulton led off in a capital speech in favor of the scheme and introduced many new considerations of the topic. Mr. McLean followed and was at his best. He did not see that the scheme was practicable. But he did not say enough to convince Mr. Bennett that the best case possible had been made out against the scheme and in a speech teeming with facts from the "Year Book" concerning the volume of trade and the economical dispensation, he kept up a running fire of comment that made the subject look like a kaleidoscope of dollars and cents with question marks in profusion. Mr. Hewson then made his bow to the House and acquitted himself well, speaking also against the scheme. Mr. Woodworth

then took a hand at the dice box and his shake of the kaleidoscope was equally as spectacular as Mr. Bennett's. The House sought recreation in a vote and preferential trade was carried by a slight majority. Another business remained to be transacted, so Mr. Trueman thought, and he moved a motion of want of confidence in the government, pointing out the evils of a coalition government, which the McLean administration professed to be. This motion drew forth speeches from Mr. Woodworth, Mr. Montgomery and the Premier and his cabinet. But the coffin was ready, crape was on the door, and the majority of the household wouldn't be persuaded that the government was merely in a comatose condition. Seven mourners went to the grave, while the fourteen who insisted on the interment staid at home and beat the tom-tom.

The fifth sitting saw the Woodworth administration installed. With Mr. Woodworth sat Messrs. Calder, Rowlings and Irving. They made an able looking cabinet, but death loves a shining mark.

Mr. Bennett at once brought forth a little jewel of a rat trap in the shape of a motion of want of confidence but the Speaker refused to set it. The government's measure seeking the abolition of the French language was then proceeded with, being moved by Mr. Rowlings and seconded by Mr. Graham. Their speeches were particularly good. Mr. Dockrill thundered above the Fraser River, and Mr. Morine's voice came gaily through the Newfoundfand fog banks against the measure. The government between the two speeches were in the vice of the upper and the nether mill stone. Mr. Calder tried to insert a wedge to give relief but the day was done and night did not come in the form of an adjournment either. Exit Mr. Woodworth's government and the scene closes with the headsman waiting for another victim. Next!

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#### MOOT COURT.

GELDERT.  
vs.  
MUNICIPALITY OF PICTOU.

Friday, Oct. 16th, 1811.

The substantial question at issue was the liability of a municipality to a civil action brought by an individual for personal injuries received from an unsafe bridge.

A. H. R. FRASER and H. W. SANGSTER for plaintiff.  
W. H. TRUEMAN and MATTHEW DOYLE for defendant.

Concerning the main question the following judgment was delivered by W. B. WALLACE, J.—With respect to the second question I am of opinion that no substantial distinction can be drawn between the case of *Walker vs. City of Halifax*, decided by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and the present case. I am not aware of any limitation of the power possessed by the municipal authorities to assess for the repair of roads and

bridges, and in the absence of such limitation I think it is fair to the general public that a liability should be imposed upon the municipality to keep the roads and bridges within their jurisdiction in a reasonably satisfactory condition of repair. It is quite true that in the case of *Russell vs. The Men of Devon* this liability was not recognized, and that Mr. Bevan in his able text book on the law of negligence treats the omission of municipal authorities to repair roads and bridges as an exception to the ordinary rule which imposes upon corporate bodies an actional liability for the negligence of their officers. It is difficult, however, to see why any such exception should exist, and I am inclined to think that the exception is founded rather on the technical difficulty of affixing such liability upon an incorporated body than from any philosophical reason for distinguishing between a liability in respect of roads and bridges and any other liability that could be imposed upon a defendant municipality. This view of the case in substance was presented by Mr. Justice Thompson in the Nova Scotia case already referred to and has been adopted in several cases by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia from which the present appeal is taken and I am of opinion that it is substantially correct.

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#### THE CLASS OF '91.

"Let's kill all the lawyers;  
Now show yourselves men; 'tis for liberty;  
We will not leave one lawyer or gentleman."

ALLISON, EDMUND POWEL, B. A., (Dal.) We were never much at solving enigmas and our subject presents one, that, to put it mildly, puzzles us. There are a few facts, however, that may be chronicled. During his Arts' course he acquitted himself with credit, tho' it was an open secret that Ned did not love work. In the law school he did better. He stood well all around and always led in some one subject. Among his class-mates it was always a subject of speculation as to which subject Ned was "laying low" on, but this fact was seldom disclosed till the results were published. He is of an enquiring turn of mind which at times assumes peculiar directions. For instance, if you are desirous of ascertaining the age of any *young* lady who "has given up having birthdays;" the business standing of city firms, or a correct list of provincial barristers, ask Ned and the information will be more accurate than that obtained from the census returns, Bradstreet's Reports, or Belcher's Almanac. When admitted he will enter into partnership with his uncle, Mr. Powel, M. P. P., of Sackville, N. B.

CONGDON FRANK HINKLE, Halifax. Frank was one of the best of boys. He was born a musician, talks German like a native, and above all can give you the *Francovia* case by rote from the moment the girl sank to the last syllable of Cockburn's judgment. Like the good Norseman that he is, he is strong in his hatred of sham and cant, and the pedant that comes near him will be sure to go down before his trusty marling-spike. He has a great relish for books, is an omnivorous reader, and loves a smoke and a good story after "lights out." He is good in argument but too confident which runs the bane of plausibility through his contentions. Endowed with a great deal of natural ability his future is in his own keeping.

DAVISON JAMES GORDON, B. A., (Dal.) '90, LL. B. While perusing the list of graduates in response to an urgent demand for copy, "tiny Jim" almost escaped notice. The situation recalled an incident in the life of one of our *tallest* arts' graduates on his entrance into Pictou Academy. An irrepressible small boy shaded his eyes with his hands, looked heavenward and pertly asked the newcomer what the weather was like up where he lived. Equal to the occasion our friend stooped about the ground and with a twinkle in his eye, in orthodox Scotch tones coolly enquired: "Where are you, I cannot find you anywhere?" to the discomfort of the small boy. Well, we have groped and groped but with better success than our clerical friend, diligence has been rewarded and our small boy found. "Jimmy," as he was familiarly known, possessed a variety of accomplishments. He stood well in his classes, could skillfully curve a ball around the batter's ear, fleetly run the 100 yards dash, and steal a good run on the foot-ball field. But it was for his graceful dancing, easy manner, and taking qualities with the ladies that he was the most noted. Seriously, he was the most envied man of his class; for who was favoured with such pleasant company to and from college, or enlist the sympathies of the fair possessor of a carriage when the rain drops fell? But we must part company, our little subject has already developed to too great proportions. It will be a pleasing duty to record a *partnership* or any advancement that may chance his way.

FAIRWEATHER, STEWART LEE, St. John, N. B. Stewart was number one stock and not a wind fall was in the bottom. Through and through he was a gentleman with easy unconventional manners, that made him one of the most popular men in the school. As a foot-ballist he lent strong support to the college team, and would bear the brunt of a scrimmage or dare-dash with a recklessness and deliberateness that urged on many a wavering fight to Dalhousie's triumph. He will practice in St. John, and there, as always here, there will be room for Stewart Fairweather.

LOGAN, HANCE JAMES, Amherst. Hance was the only man of his class with a pose, and in the class photograph he has given us an immutable reminder of his favorite attitude. Hance was a genius of many parts. He took high and commanding ground in the Mock Parliament as leader of the opposition, or when sitting under the damsons clustered over the treasury benches. In the musical circles of the college and in street concerts every Saturday night, Hance had a dulcet voice and a forward place. He was numerous in stories, faithful in mimicry, and an active, aggressive man.

LITTLE GLACE BAY, C. B. is the birthplace and Sydney the present residence of ALLAN JOSEPH McDONALD, B. A. Through three college years he was present in body but absent in spirit. Gossip says his imagination wandered back again to where the hill and glen, land and water mingle all their charms, as fitting a home for those maidens of Cape Breton, the Venuses of North America. He attended diligently to the law class in the winter, and for the rest of the year instructed an engaging class of one in partnership. No doubt he will settle in C. B., and in a steady way move on to opulence and bliss. We do not remember

that he took a great interest in politics and so we cannot say whether it was through his influence that the head of the firm was elected M. P. during the last general election, but of this we can vouch, he conducted the office business during his senior's absence with ease and grace much to be envied.

MCDONALD, JOSEPH. Who among the boys did not know the genial, smiling Joe? If there was one unfortunate enough not to have enjoyed his friendship he should be marked well, for there must have been something radically wrong in his make up. He has gone from us to grapple with the graver duties of life, but many will retain pleasing memories of enjoyable companionship. Joe was an intelligent student, tho' in no sense a plugger. At the exams. he usually showed up well while during the course was always ready to indulge in a reasonable share of fun and frolic. Joe's forte was *politics*. No move on the political chess board was beyond his perception; the most stragic move of his opponents was readily comprehended and a counter as readily planned. The success of his party in the late Dominion election attests his prowess. The knowing ones say he will be the chosen leader of a movement for the separation of his loved Island from Nova Scotia, but this the future alone can disclose. He is now studying with E. T. Moseley, Q. C., Sydney, and will shortly be admitted to the bar.

MCNEIL, ALEXANDER, Port Hood, C. B. Alex. was always a study to us, and in this "puzzling world" that Tulliver speaks of, Alex. McNeil was a living conundrum. But of this we are satisfied that his name, a few years from now, will be one to conjure with. He easily impresses you with having good judgment, strong convictions, and a shrewd and even a subtle discernment when needed. As a speaker he took high rank in the Mock Parliament. He had a closeness and thoroughness in argument, and a fluent but strongly knitted style, that now and again was happily lit up with a gleam of carefully guarded wit. Above all in his speaking he impressed you with a gravity of demeanour and utterance that indicated a large fund of reserve force. Alex. was one of last year's GAZETTE editors, was valedictorian of his class, and Speaker of the Mock Parliament of last session. He has formed a partnership with his brother, who practices in Cape Breton, and Alex. will conduct the Halifax office. There is no doubt he will succeed; and we hope the success his ability merits will come to him early.

PATON, VINCENT J., B. A., (Dal.) In Paton we have a diligent and faithful student. If there be any truth in the statement that: "men of one idea rule the world," Vincent ought to cut a prominent figure in the legal world; for his one idea of life is to be a learned expositor of the law. At the same time he must not be thought a recluse. No one enjoys the relaxation of the mazes of the waltz or a rubber of whist more than Vincent. He possesses two good qualities for a lawyer—determination and coolness. No one has ever seen him *mad*, but his most intimate friends have seen him next door to it, when discussing trade relations with his great republic to the south, and when fairly outplayed at his hobby, whist. The ladies, too, enjoy a little of his attention, for which they should be duly thankful, in view of the fact that he carries on a lengthy correspondence with a fair one in a

neighbouring province. He will remain in Halifax for a year, but after that the appearance of his shingle will be uncertain.

NEPEAN CLARK RUGGLES passed his final examination with distinction. Seizing time by the forelock he was sworn in as barrister at a chance meeting of the Supreme Court, thus getting a two months start of his fellows. Clients at once became plentiful. The brilliant termination of his suit at Preston has already been noticed. As to the handling of several large estates on the Margaret's Bay Road we have not yet been informed. But the press of business was important to keep him in Halifax, and we have pleasure in wishing the greatest success to the firm of Owen & Ruggles of the thriving town of Lunenburg. During even the present session Ruggles has been occasionally heard in the Mock Parliament, where his dulcet tones, solid arguments, and still more solid vote rejoiced the opposition. With his eye fixed on the main point he cared but little for poetry and the fine arts, and but for the chivalrous and bewitching antics of a late week we should note him unscathed by Cupid's arrows. But to see Ruggles in full glory you should gaze upon him as the combat deepened and the full height of argument was reached with a fellow clerk only to hear the arbitrator declare a draw, Ruggles unconverted. Steady hard work will win for him success.

ALFRED ENOS SHAW, B. A., has been a leading light among students from the time he entered Acadia as a Freshman till he took his LL. B., at Dalhousie. During his three years here we are confident to say he did more work than any other man in the Law School. Save when at lectures he was at the office from 9 a. m. to six p. m. daily. He thus acquired more experience in practice than the ordinary student, and it was no surprise to see his standing at the final examination. He was a clear thinker and a good student. As a speaker he had a good voice and a clear satiric style. He always took a good interest in the Mock Parliament, and was leader of the government for a large part of his third year. Politics seems to have quite a charm for him. He seems well posted in current affairs and theories, and will probably distinguish himself as an M. P. After thinking on Horace Greely's advice he has decided to settle in Windsor where there seems to be a good opening. We bespeak for him the liberal patronage he deserves. One case in the valley has already yielded to his persuasiveness and been decided in his favor. And he is a man who seems to have very direct aims, we refrain from giving advice.

HARRY HAM WICKWIRE, B. A., is a mystery to us and we know not why, for we are sure Wick. enjoyed a good time and sociability as well as any of us. He used to take quite an interest in students' societies where he pointed out the evils of existing forms and systems with a depth of pious pathos similar to that of the great reformers. This power still clings to him, and we do not hesitate to point out his style as a model in this respect. He took an active interest in politics, and was present in body and spirit from the party caucus to declaration day. He looks at affairs through the most approved Grit spectacles, and it is safe to predict that he will uphold the Liberal policy through all its evolutions. His urbanity of manner will perhaps also be noticed. He had the honor of heading the list of those who passed the final law



examination. He will spend the coming winter in Halifax, being debarred by business from taking a year at Harvard as he intended. Just where he intends to settle we cannot say, but believe that he will be retained by Nova Scotia.

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### CHAMBER'S DECISIONS.

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Before McDONALD, C. J.

BOAK *v.* WOODILL.

A Chambers' summons which has been continued from a former Chambers' day cannot be heard on the day to which continued without a new entry.

Before TOWNSHEND, J.

JOHNS *v.* HOUDLETTE.

Plaintiff issued a writ of summons against the defendant as an absent or absconding debtor. At the same time the plaintiff took out a writ of attachment upon an affidavit which was clearly defective in its statement of the cause of action. The statement of claim indorsed on the writ of summons was similarly defective. Defendant entered an appearance and served notice thereof, and subsequently gave notice of motion to set aside the summons, the attachment, and all proceedings thereon, on the ground that the affidavit and statement of claim were insufficient in that they disclosed our cause of action.

On behalf of the plaintiff it was contended that the defendant had waived the defects by his appearance.

*Per* TOWNSHEND, J.—I think the defendant has waived any irregularity so far as the summons is concerned. As to the attachment I have been referred to the case of *Dudley v. Jones*, 1 R. & C., 306, where the majority of the court decided that an appearance was a waiver of any defect in the writ of attachment and proceedings to obtain the same. I should feel bound by that decision, but for the fact that our procedure has since been changed. When that decision was made in 1876, before a writ of summons could be taken out against a party as an absent or absconding debtor, the affidavit, disclosing a good cause of action, had to be made, as will be seen on reference to chapter 97, section 1 of the Revised Statutes, fourth series. Consequently an appearance would cure the defect in the affidavit. Since that time the proceedings have undergone an entire change. By Order XLVI, Rules 1 and 2, it will be seen that no affidavit is required until the writ of attachment is taken out, and when the plaintiff does so he must swear to a good cause of action which has not been done here. I do not think the appearance has anything to do with the affidavit and attachment.

*Attachment set aside with costs.—Plaintiff to have liberty to amend the statement of claim.*

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