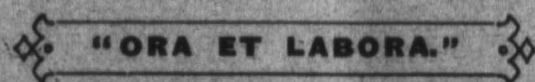


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ABOUT VALEDICTORIES.

IT has always been the custom in this University as elsewhere, for the members of the graduating class, through the medium of a chosen spokesman, to say a few words of farewell to those with whom they have been intimately associated during their college course. These farewell words have taken the form of a valedictory. And when the degrees had been conferred, and the addresses had been made at the annual convocation, then an opportunity was granted to the outgoing class to say their words of farewell.

But with the increase of the different faculties of the University there came an increase of valedictorians. The graduating class in law had something to say and wanted to say it. And then there came the medical class. They were not going to be behind the others, and so had to have a valedictorian as well. And now there comes a fourth claimant after a like honor; for the students of the science faculty do not see why

they should be slighted. The consequence is, that there must be four valedictories to represent the classes of the four different faculties.

But the delivery of all these takes time, and an afternoon is but short. By the time that some sixty students have been "capped," and the convocation address made, the people begin to get tired. To prolong the meeting for another half hour or more is not wise—at least so says the senate. And besides this, what is interesting in one becomes trite in four. While one valedictory might be able to keep the attention of an audience, yet the repetition of very much the same thoughts in four successive valedictories becomes, to say the least, uninteresting.

The attention of the students has been recently drawn to this matter by a letter from the secretary of the senate, which was read at the last general students' meeting. He pointed out the desirability of a change. As the letter was very indefinite it was decided that no action should be taken on it until there was received a more definite communication as to what the senate wishes.

There are two courses open, but it is doubtful if either of them would be considered by the students an improvement on the present existing state of affairs. One is to abolish the valedictories altogether. It is said that they serve no real purpose and can easily be dispensed with as useless. But to this we object. It may only be a matter of sentiment, this formal saying of farewell; but yet a good deal of our lives is made up of sentiment, and it would be a sad thing for us if it were taken away. It has its place; and if it prompts us to give a stately farewell on convocation day to those with whom for four years our lives and fortunes have been bound up, surely it had better not be crushed. The other course that is open is to elect one valedictorian from all the graduating classes. This, theoretically, would be excellent, but practically it would be difficult. For one thing each class would want to have one of its own members appointed. Then there would be the difficulty of choosing a representative man. The students of each faculty keep pretty much to themselves. The law students are comparatively unknown to the arts students, and so with the medical students. The election would then proceed by cliques and parties, which would be entirely unsatisfactory, because of the wranglings engendered, and the results obtained.

But some decision will have to be made. And it would be well for each of the students to think much of these things so as to be able to vote intelligently when the question comes up before the general students' meeting. We feel sure that the senate is perfectly willing to conform to the wishes of the students, whatever their decision may be.

IS THE "GAZETTE" DETERIORATING?

A PROMINENT graduate, in remitting for this year's GAZETTE, expresses the somewhat crushing hope that the present editors will make it more readable than did their immediate predecessors. This, coming at the same time as a decided slap from so important a journal in the college world as the *Edinburgh Student*, leads naturally to the enquiry which we have made the caption of our article. Nothing is calculated to do anyone or anything so much good as keen, yet kindly and sympathetic criticism. This we cordially invite, cheerfully accept, and where suggestions of improvement are made, strive to follow out. But our readers, who are composed for the most part of the College graduates, seem to forget that their duty does not end when they have enclosed their subscriptions (many of them neglect even this), and added a postscript of sound and wholesome advice to the already careworn editors. Time and time again have we invited and urged students past and present, to consider our columns their own, and make what use of them they saw fit. Yet we wait vainly for a response to our repeated cries for help. Even the students of to-day with a few notable exceptions, wholly neglect us, or recall our existence only on the ill-fated days when the GAZETTE appears. The graduate whose criticism we have referred to above, has already attained an enviable prominence in the world of science, but we are quite within the bounds of truth in saying that since he left Dalhousie, some years ago, not a single line from his pen has graced our pages. If our friends could only realize that an editor's path is not one of roses, and strive to alleviate the miseries of editorial life by occasional contributions, there would certainly be less room for complaint on both sides.

But we are deviating slightly from our text. On looking over files of GAZETTES a few years back, one is forcibly struck with the number and excellence of contributed articles which

were then the prominent features and of a character worthy of journals of much greater pretensions. Since then Dalhousie has grown, and although the GAZETTE has tried to grow with it, we could hardly to-day give such space to articles not of strictly College interest. Such contributions as we do have, are certainly not inferior in literary merit or interest to those of yore. Why they are lacking in number, we have already hinted. Along no other line can we conceive the GAZETTE to have declined, and this is itself a questionable defect, for we are catering not so much to a literary public as to the students and Alumni of Dalhousie. Without assuming any great merit, and with no reflections on former editors, we are convinced that the GAZETTE never stood higher with its friends and readers than to day. If the present occupants of the editorial stool can continue the improvement, or even maintain the present excellence, neither they nor the College need feel ashamed of their work.

OBITUARY.

SINCE our last issue went to press, we have had cause to mourn the loss of a gentleman closely identified with the University, both as a member of the Board of Governors and for many years a lecturer in the Law School. The late HONORABLE SAMUEL LEONARD SHANNON has been very fitly spoken of in the resolutions of the Nova Scotia Bar Society as one who, in his professional career, upheld the best traditions of the profession, and occupied a most excellent position in the esteem and regard of the whole community. He was better known to an earlier generation of practitioners than to those of the present day, being at the time of his death almost, if not quite, the oldest practitioner in the province in active practice. Commencing life with a comparatively feeble constitution, he not only reached the allotted span of three-score and ten years, but only missed by a twelve-month being among those who, by reason of strength, reach their four-score years. His unusually long term of life was in all probability due to the frailty of his constitution, which obliged him to husband his resources and assiduously obey the laws of health. To this was also probably due the fact that while he was a man of wide, ready and ripe learning, he had not the qualities of

strenuousness and combativeness that are called for in the rough and tumble work of *nisi prius*. He was very largely an office lawyer, and as such his unquestioned integrity and wisdom of counsel brought him, when in his prime, a large and lucrative business. His appointment to the Judgeship of the Court of Probate, the duties of which he faithfully and effectually discharged until he was prevented by declining health, withdrew him to a considerable extent from the active work of the profession.

Mr. Shannon was a prominent figure in the political life of the Province at a time when the Dominion did not compete with the Provincial arena for the political ability of the country. For a number of years before Confederation he was a member of the Provincial House of Assembly for the County of Halifax, and sat in the Provincial Executive with Sir Charles Tupper and the present Chief Justice. His Lordship's references to this period at the meeting of the Bar Society were peculiarly happy. He spoke of Mr. Shannon as one who, while always holding his own convictions of public duty strongly, never put them forward in such a way as to be offensive to, or to unnecessarily wound the feelings of those who could not see eye to eye with himself.

He had been a lecturer in the Law School from the organization of the Faculty down to within a short time before his death, and he was always a favorite with the students. No member of the staff was better loved or more cordially welcomed to the class room. His personal kindness endeared him to all, professors and students alike, and all were equally sorry when the infirmities of age and declining health obliged him to sever his active connection with the College. In his death the University loses a staunch friend, and the community a member whose presence was a benediction, and whose place will not easily be filled.

IT has been found that five numbers of the GAZETTE are wanted in order to complete the files for binding. It would be too bad if we were obliged to bind the volumes without having these numbers inserted. The issues wanted are as follows:—Vol. XXI, (1888-89), Nos. 2, 3, 10; Vol. XXII, (1889-90), Nos. 2, 3. Will some of our graduates who were subscribers of the GAZETTE in these years, kindly look over

their back numbers, and if they have the required issues, send them to the editors? The bound volumes will be given to the Library, so that here may be kept a complete file of the GAZETTE from its first appearance.

Contributed Articles.

MAUD.

AFTER Tennyson had given to the world "The Princess" and "In Memoriam," his next work was eagerly looked for. It came in 1855, bearing the title of "Maud and other Poems." The merit of many of the "Other Poems," among which were the "Ode to the Duke of Wellington," "The Brook," and "The Charge of the Light Brigade," was indisputable; but Maud was greeted with a howl of derision. One of the London papers suggested the omission of the first vowel to describe the poem as "mud," and the second to describe the poet as "mad." Another critic* while admitting that there were one or two passages of beauty, added: "But as for the poem in general, it will never be recognized as tuneful by any human ear, unless hopelessly stuffed with pedantic cotton." The great *Westminster Review*,—in the same number by the way in which George Eliot paid her duty to poor Dr. Cumming—sadly decided that in Maud "we have scarcely more than a residuum of Alfred Tennyson; the wide-sweeping intellect, the mild philosophy, the healthy pathos, the wondrous melody, have almost all vanished and left little more than a narrow scorn which piques itself on its scorn of narrowness, and a passion which clothes itself in exaggerated conceits." But the Court of Literary Criticism was not, even in 1855, unanimous upon an adverse verdict. Dean Alford—himself something of a poet—dissented and gave judgment in its favor, adding that in his opinion no other Englishman could have written "Maud," save only William Shakespeare. Most modern critics concur with Dean Alford, but there are still discordant voices.

The germ of the poem is to be found in the passage beginning at Canto 4, Part II.†

"O that 'twere possible
After long grief and pain,
To find the arms of my true love
Round me once again!"

and containing that exquisite stanza:

"Alas for her that met me,
That heard me softly call,
Came glimmering through the laurels
At the quiet evenfall,
In the garden by the turrets
Of the old manorial hall."

*BAYNE, *Essays, Philosophical and Literary*.

†Canto 26 in editions published previous to division of poem into parts.

a poem which had in 1837 been contributed to "*The Tribute*," and which had wrung from the *Edinburgh Review*, then for the first time condescending to notice Tennyson, the statement that "the lines showed the hand of a true poet." A criticism of a friend, Sir John Simeon, upon these stanzas, to the effect that they needed something to explain their story, suggested to the poet the construction of a longer poem. The plot—for so not inappropriately may I call it, since Tennyson in his late editions adds to the original, the descriptive title, "A Monodrama,"—may shortly be told. The hero, who is the only speaker, is the son of one who had been partner with Maud's father in some commercial venture. When Maud was born, the hero, then eight years old, heard half in a doze, and remembered long years afterwards, men drinking together,—"drinking and talking of me," and planning a marriage between the two children. But after a time a vast speculation failed, and Maud's father,—

"That old man, now lord of the broad estate and the Hall,
Dropt off, gorged from a scheme that had left us placid and drained."

Soon after, his father was found in a ghastly pit, having gone to a suicide's death, and the relations between the two families are strained even to the breaking point. While he is still leading his lonely life in the house near the hall, he hears of the preparations for the return of Maud's family, and reminiscences of his old play fellow,—

"Maud, with her venturesome climbings and tumbles, and childish escapes,
Maud, the delight of the village, the ringing joy of the Hall,
Maud, with her sweet, purse-mouth when my father dangled the grapes,
Maud, the beloved of my mother, the moon-faced darling of all"—

come crowding back on him. But he decides she will have nothing to do with him now in the changed circumstances, and is glad of it. "Thanks," he says:

"Thanks, for the fiend best knows whether woman or man be the worse,
I will bury myself in* myself, and the Devil may pipe for his own."

Then begins a series of strange emotions and experiences, starting from blank indifference, when Maud is to him

"Faultily, faultless, icily regular, splendidly null,
Dead perfection, no more—

when he desires nothing so much as "a philosopher's life in the quiet woodland ways," and when "most of all would he flee the cruel madness of love." But this very protest shows us that he is already in love, and that this indifference is assumed. Love's first emotion is always an effort at self-deceit. He hears her singing,—

"She is singing an air that is known to me,
A passionate ballad gallant and gay,

hears her,

"Singing of Death and of Honor that cannot die"

and catches an inspiration. They meet on the village street, in church, on the moor. It is the old, yet ever new story of

*In early editions: "I will bury myself in my books." The change is a singularly happy one.

Oliver and Celia as explained by Rosalind: "No sooner met but they looked; no sooner looked but they loved; no sooner loved but they sighed; no sooner sighed but they asked one another the reason." In spite of jealousy,—in spite of the dark mind which within him dwells," his passion grows more and more uncontrolable till at last he exclaims,—

"Catch not my breath, O clamerous heart,
Let not my tongue be a thrall to my eye,
For I must tell her before we part,
I must tell her, or die."

We are spared a description of the declaration, but this statement of his resolve to tell her of his love is followed by that charming lyric,—

"Go not, happy day,
From the shining fields,
Go not, happy day,
Till the maiden yields."

and we know he has found such ecstasy only in the assurance that his love is returned. Then breaks upon our ears the music of that grand betrothal hymn:

"I have led her home, my love, my only friend,
There is none like her, none.
And never yet so warmly ran my blood
And sweetly on and on,
Calming itself to the long-wish'd-for end,
Full to the banks, close on the promised good."

Mendelsohn has given us, "songs without words," here is indeed "music without notes." But his dream of delight is broken by the arrival of that "dandy-despot," Maud's brother, with a babe-faced lord, whom her family would have her marry. The brother gives a grand political dinner,—a dinner and then a dance,—to which the hero is not invited. A silent messenger from the gentle Maud,—a rose borne to him by "a rivulet crossing his ground," but "born at the Hall,"—bade him "be among the roses to-night" Here it is that we have that magnificent nocturne, the topmost note of the lover's joy, "which rises," as some one has prettily said, "like the breath of passion from among the flowers"

"Come into the garden, Maud,
For the black bat, night, has flown,
Come into the garden, Maud,
I am here at the gate alone."

She came, but her brother discovers the trysting place. A quarrel ending in blows ensues. A duel is the outcome.

"For front to front in an hour we stood,
And a million horrible bellowing echoes broke
From the red-ribb'd hollow behind the wood,
And thundered up into Heaven the Christless code,
That must have life for a blow."

The brother is slain, and the murderer has to fly. We next find him an exile on the coast of Brittany, absorbed in the contemplation of a shell. An association of ideas, that I have not time to trace, leads him to think of his crime, and he wonders

whether it might not be possible that the brother recovered from his wound, and that he was guiltless of blood. Then he breaks into passionate pleading for his beloved,—first sign of his mental recovery:—

"Comfort her, comfort her, all things good
While I am over the sea!
Let me and my passionate love go by,
But speak to her all things holy and high,
Whatever happens to me!
Me and my harmful love go by;
But come to her waking, find her asleep,
Powers of the height, powers of the deep,
And comfort her tho' I die."

Immediately after we have the burst of grief from which, as I have said, the poem was unfolded,—

"O that 'twere possible
After long grief and pain,
To find the arms of my true love,
Round me once again."

and then comes a period of insensibility, when he fancies himself "dead, long dead," and his heart "a handful of dust." Maud is standing by his side—"not beautiful now, not even kind." Again there is a break in the poem, continuing till it fell at a time of year

"When the face of night is fair on the dewy downs,
And the shining daffodil dies"

and Maud appeared to him in a dream.

"She spoke of a hope for the world in the coming wars—
'And in that hope, dear soul, let trouble have rest,
Knowing I tarry for thee.'"

Dream tho' it was, "it yielded a dear delight," and "lightened his despair."

"And as months ran on and rumor of battle grew,
'It is time, it is time, O passionate heart,' said I,
(For I cleaved to a cause that I felt to be pure and true),
'It is time, O passionate heart and morbid eye,
That old hysterical mock-disease should die.'"

Under the patriotic feeling aroused by the war,—which I need hardly say was that known as the Crimean,—the "old hysterical mock-disease" *did* die—his mind grew healthy—he returned to England, and resumed belief in the government of God.

"Lest it flame or fade, and the war roll down like a wind,
We have proved we have hearts in a cause, we are noble still,
And myself have awaked, as it seems, to a better mind;
It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill;
I have felt with my native land, I am one with my kind,
I embrace the purpose of God, and the doom assigned."

He becomes man-like again; he turns from brooding over personal unhappiness and private wrong, to a life in the large and living day, to the interests of his country, to the glory of brave deeds. Love shines clear again, no longer on the morbid youth, but on the man

"Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will,
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

Such, in brief is the story of Maud, told, as much as was possible, in the language of the poem itself. It is safe to say that nothing Tennyson has written has been the subject of so much adverse criticism. The criticism has been two fold in its nature, and has been directed both against the form and the substance of the poem. I shall discuss both manifestations of the criticism in so far as they can be separated, in turn. One critic*, and from one we may not unfairly in this instance, judge all, says: "It is the most uneven of his poems. There are passages in it where his sense of rhythm, usually so perfect, seems to have gone astray." Here, at first blush, one would say, the critics have made a hit, a very palpable hit, for even the most enthusiastic admirer of "Maud" must admit that the verses sometimes halt, sometimes are ragged.

CEL.—Dids't thou hear these verses?

ROS.—O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for some of them had in them more feet than the verses could bear.

CEL.—That's no matter; the feet might bear the verses.

ROS.—Ay, but the feet were lame, and could not bear themselves without the verse, and therefore stood lamely in the verse."

DeQuincey used to say that it was a dangerous pastime to find fault with Milton's versification,—the guilty lines had an unpleasant way of justifying themselves in the mouths of another, at your expense. The critics of Maud have found that it is equally dangerous, tho' in a somewhat different way, to trifle with Tennyson's verses. Some ingenious writers have explained the lax metre of "Maud" upon the supposition that here Tennyson, as Coleridge in *Christabel*, had returned to the Anglo-Saxon principle of isochronous bars, of which the filling up is left to the will of the poet. According to these, there is in the greater part of Maud no other metrical foundation than equality in the number of accents in each verse. But no such theory, taking it as it is, is needed; a simpler, juster, more adequate explanation, a careful reading of the poem ought to supply. One who knows anything of Tennyson's magnificent technique scarcely can finish his perusal of the harsh and rugged hexameters which make up the first four cantos—Maud, like the gales of Pandemonium, opens "with horrible discord and jarring sound"—without concluding that the harshness and ruggedness of the verses is intentional,—that there is method in the poet's madness. A complete reading of the poem will disclose that method. The poem is nothing more or less than a study in morbid passion. It comes, we must ever remember, from the lips of a gloomy young man, early estranged from the careless banquet of life, soured by great family misfortunes, and self-taught in solitude to believe the times are out of joint. His

*BAYNE, *Essays, etc.*

mind is uneasy, restless, unrestrained; and the poem portraying that mind, to be true to art, must be uneven, untrammelled, lawless. Such a mind does not sing—it speaks. Calmness, evenness, and sustained effort; classical regularity and unbroken outline in such a study would be out of place,—would not be merits. There should be hasty transitions from sentiment to sentiment, freedom in expression, inequality, strength and intensity, if not violence, dramatic fervor,—and these we have in prodigal abundance. Criticism, then, which condemns Maud for its unevenness, for its laxity and irregularity in metre, is another illustration going to show how much easier it is to be critical than to be correct. Had the critics but recalled what, if I remember aright, is one of Pope's first canons of criticism,—

"In every word regard the writer's end,"

We should have heard much less of fault-finding with the form of Maud. The sum of our knowledge would not thereby have been decreased.

(To be concluded next issue.)

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

IS situated in a village of the same name about ten miles west of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. This section of country was originally settled by Welshmen, which accounts for the prevalence of Welsh names. The college buildings stand in their own grounds of about forty acres. Just beyond are the well-kept lawns belonging to the private villas of wealthy Philadelphians, and in the distance stretches a wide prospect of hills, partly cultivated, partly wooded, while within easy reach are neighbourhoods of historic interest, as Valley Forge and the site of the battle of Germantown.

The College was founded by Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, of Burlington, N. J., a member of the Society of Friends, for the "advanced education" of women, in order to give them "all the advantages of a college education that are so freely offered to young men." Dr. Taylor died in 1880, in the same year that the College was incorporated and invested with power to confer degrees. The work, however, was rapidly carried forward by twelve trustees, who in 1884 elected Dr. James E. Rhoads, President of the College, and Miss M. Carey Thomas, who had received the previous year the degree of Ph. D. at Zurich, Dean of the Faculty. In 1885 the College was opened with forty-four students.

In order to get a knowledge of the various collegiate systems, in the spring of 1885 all the noted colleges for women in the United States were visited, as Vassar, Wellesley, and Smith, and their organisation and methods of work thoroughly studied; while Johns Hopkins also received careful consideration. After

consultation with President Gilman of the latter college, Bryn Mawr was organized on the group system with certain modifications, a year being added to the course, making it four instead of three years.

Unlike other American women's colleges, all undergraduates must pass a matriculation examination. No certificates are accepted except those of Harvard University, and then only under certain conditions. The group system mentioned above consists of major and minor electives. In every department there is a two years course called a major course, but if only one year of such a course is taken separately, it constitutes a minor course. Each student selects two major courses, and any two subjects that will go well together, as history and political science, chemistry and biology, physics and chemistry, or any two languages, and these are termed a group. In addition to the two years course in this group are the required studies, two years in English and one in each of the following,—philosophy, science and history, which serve to complete the group and give a wider view to the student than if elective studies alone were pursued. At the end of each semester, that is in February and June, examinations are given on the work, and the record of these examinations, with the signature of the examining professor is kept in the student's course-book. On account of this group system there is much less of the usual class distinctions and there is no fixed date for graduation. As the required studies may be taken at any time, it is not unusual to see Seniors and Freshman in the same class. A student by taking required work only in the first year, and deferring the choice of her free electives, or in other words her group, has a better opportunity of getting acquainted with methods of work, and of ascertaining her tastes and abilities. A year's course in any subject means five hours per week class work, and fifteen hours weekly of such work is what every student is supposed to do. There is no compulsory order of subjects, and no restrictions of time are imposed, the degree being given when the work is done. As a rule, four years are required for a course, but students who, in their entrance examination, have passed in four languages, may easily complete it in three. Every student at graduation must possess a reading knowledge of French and German and some acquaintance with Latin.

Let us take a glance at some of the college buildings. In Taylor Hall, named after the founder of the College, are the lecture and seminary rooms, offices of administration, and Library. At present there are about 13,400 volumes on the library shelves, while on the reading tables are all the leading scientific, literary, and philosophical reviews and magazines in English, German, French, Italian, Norse and Swedish. In 1894, the famous collection of classical works of the late Prof. Hermann Sauppe, of Gottingen, was purchased for the library and forms a very valuable addition, as it comprises 9000 bound volumes,

and more than 7000 dissertations and pamphlets, from which scarcely any important edition of any Greek or Latin author is wanting. Before this, in 1892, the College had also secured the library of M. Arthur Amiand, of Paris, who was distinguished as an Assyriologist and Semetic student, and this collection is of the greatest assistance in the Hebrew, Syriac, and Assyrian languages. Books may also be obtained at any time from the public libraries in Philadelphia, as the distance is so short that the student can easily avail herself of these resources, if needed. Three thousand dollars is annually allotted for the purchase of books, and of this each department has its own share to expend at discretion.

Around Taylor Hall are grouped the four halls of residence for the students. Merion, which was the first hall opened, has accommodation for about fifty students; Radnor, completed in 1887, and Denbigh in 1891, accommodate respectively 57 and 64. The largest of the halls, Pembroke, has just been furnished, and will provide accommodation in each of its two wings for at least 65. The two wings of Pembroke are connected by an arched way, which forms the entrance to the college grounds. All the buildings are lighted by gas and heated by currents of air passing over steam-heated pipes. Some students occupy single rooms; some share with another a suite of rooms consisting of two bedrooms and a study between, while some have a bedroom and study each.

Another of this group of grey stone buildings is Dalton Hall, which was erected out of funds contributed by the promoters and friends of the College; and in January, 1893, the scientific departments of the College were transferred thence from Taylor Hall. Here each of these departments has a special library and reading room. The first floor is devoted to Physics, the second to Biology, and the third to Chemistry, while the fourth floor contains research rooms and a museum. A small greenhouse in connection with the botanical department was the gift of the Alumnae and students in 1893.

In the gymnasium due provision is made for physical culture. There is a large hall for exercise, a running track and lately a large swimming pool has been added. This building is under the charge of a medical director. When the season of the year admits, out-of-door exercise can be taken instead of gymnasium work; and then lawn tennis has its enthusiasts, but basket-ball seems to be even more popular.

There are no rules, and students are free to come and go, being only required to register their names for length of absence. Attendance at chapel services, held every morning in Taylor Hall, is not compulsory; neither is exercise in the gymnasium required, but students are encouraged to spend a certain number of hours every month in such work. Attendance at lectures is not compulsory, but as students who cannot pass at the end of

the year drop out, "cuts" are comparatively rare. Self-government is the rule, and it has worked so well that, at the World's Fair in Chicago, the Bryn Mawr system of self-government received an award.

Perhaps an outline of the day's routine would be interesting. At what seems a very early hour, seven o'clock, the College bell peals out from Taylor, awakening not a few to the fact that they have an eight o'clock lecture. Breakfast is served from half-past seven to half-past eight. At nine the students meet for prayers; then lectures continue from quarter past nine to quarter past one, with intervals of five minutes or so between each lecture. At lunch, animated discussions are held on topics relating mostly to the morning's work. From two o'clock to five are the hours for laboratory work, after which until dinner-hour, half-past six, the time is generally spent in exercises of some sort. After dinner the girls go to one another's rooms, read, or study until ten o'clock, when the bell gives warning that the end of the College day has been reached, which warning is, also, too frequently disregarded.

One feature of College life too important to be neglected, is the annual entertainment known as the Sophomore play. This is given for the benefit of the Freshman class, very soon after College opens in October. At its close each Freshman is presented with a lantern, which is the College symbol. Later in the term the Freshmen give a play for the Sophomores. Ever since the opening of the College the students have worn caps and gowns, but only on the grounds.

Every possible provision is made for graduate study, as well as for undergraduate, and instructors are chosen with this object in view. For one year graduate work, the degree of A. M. is given, but only to Bryn Mawr graduates. In each department, graduate courses of three years lead to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. There are nine fellowships, in Greek, Latin, English, German and Teutonic Philology, Romance, Languages, Mathematics, History, Biology, and Chemistry. Besides these, five scholarships are also open to graduates of all colleges. At present there are forty-seven students doing graduate work in the different departments. A graduate club has been organised, which holds informal meetings fortnightly, on Saturday evenings. This furnishes an opportunity to the students to become acquainted with each other, as their different lines of work must necessarily keep them apart during working hours.

The total number of students at present at Bryn Mawr is 285. The College has been successful beyond the warmest hopes of the founders, and has grown rapidly; and under its efficient President, Dr. Thomas, who was elected to that office in 1893, after Dr. Rhoads had retired owing to ill-health, one need not hesitate to predict for Bryn Mawr a still more brilliant future.

A.

College Societies.

Y. M. C. A.—Our first meeting, since the reopening of College, was held on Saturday evening, January 12. The delegates who attended the Intercollegiate Convention at Fredricton, were called on for reports. By a pre-arranged agreement, each delegate reported on the particular meeting assigned to him. We were thus enabled to get a very full account of the proceedings of the Convention. The most important points in the different papers read, were noted. The statistics of the different College Y. M. C. A.'s were carefully examined and compared with those of last year. The result of the year's work was very encouraging. Each delegate spoke in the highest praise of the reception they received, and felt that much credit was due the U. N. B. Association for the success of the Convention.

Exchanges.

WE have received special Christmas numbers of the *Argosy*, *Owl*, *Student*, and *Acadian Athenæum*.

* * *

THE *Argosy* looks well in its pretty cover and by attractive appearance, makes a favorable impression, which is somewhat modified by a perusal of the contents. Stripped of its gay trappings, it is a very ordinary number. The opening article gives a short account of the Christmas festival, as to its origin, methods of observation, &c. This is followed by the synopsis of an address delivered at the opening of the new Euhetorian Hall. This deals with matters, political, religious and social. "A Reminiscence" tells of the fate of a verdant and self-assertive Freshman, who rashly made love to a beautiful and clever maiden. In a "Forgotten Worthy," the writer puts forward and maintains the right of Defoe to the honor of being called the first advocate of the higher education of women.

* * *

THE *Owl* presents a pleasing appearance in its gray cover, with a garnet band running from corner to corner across it. It contains a large amount of good reading. Among the best articles we would mention: "Christmas on the Old Sod," "Scotland's Greatest Poet," "Cadieux and his Grave." The first chats in a very interesting manner as it is observed by "Pat in the old homestead amidst the fields." The second gives a short sketch of the life of Burns, and a very appreciative criticism of his work, closing with Carlyle's estimate of Burn's poetic genius. "Cadieux and his Grave," is a short history of the life of Cadieux, a French Canadian, and an account of his pathetic death. Literary notes are well written, and the writer shows himself familiar with the works of the best authors of the day. Most of the articles are good, and the number is an excellent one.

THE *Student* comes clad in a gorgeous colored garb and looks very pretty. The beautiful sketches scattered here and there throughout its pages, form a very pleasing picture. The "Secret of the Sea," is very good "College Poetry," "A Tale of Tapestry," is a startling ghost story. "My Son," "Christmas Eve," and the "Medical Profession," are all good and very entertaining.

* *

IN the number of faces that adorn its pages, the *Athenæum* resembles a testimonial pamphlet of a patent medicine company. The officers of the Athenæum and Propylæum Societies, the Foot-ball Team, College Quartette, Editors of the *Athenæum*, Y. M. C. A. Officers, and many others too numerous to mention, have lent their features to the lithographer, in order to contribute to the pictorial features of this issue. The *Athenæum* opens with a short sketch of the life of Prof. Jones of Acadia, Then comes an article on "Science at Acadia." Following this is a history of "Acadia's Foot-ball Team," which seems to be a branch of the former subject. "College Half-Back," a short love story, "History of the Gym," and "Academy Staff," close the list of contributed articles. The Christmas *Athenæum* will be very pleasing and valuable to Acadia's students and those immediately connected with the College, but to others it must appear somewhat lacking in interest.

* *

THE December number of the *Sunbeam* is an especially good one. The opening editorial portrays in a graphic manner the pleasures of the Christmas season. "Burns" and the "Contemporaries of Burns," are a valuable couple of articles. In the "Novel in Literature," the origin of the novel is traced, from its first beginnings to its full growth. Its merits and demerits are dealt with in a very suggestive way. "Korea," "A Fireside Tale," and "Advancement in Life," are all good, and help to make up a pleasing issue.

* *

THE *Theologue* is once more to hand. It maintains its past high standard of literary worth and merit. Though it cannot be classed under the head of "light reading," it has many articles that are of interest to others besides "Theologues." The column "By the Way," contains some good thoughts buried beneath a heap of moralizings. "College Notes" are well written, and form a very interesting column.

Personals.

MR. J. J. DOYLE, Sophomore '92-'93, who is now studying medicine at McGill, spent his holidays in the city. JOE has many friends in Dalhousie, who were delighted to see his sunny face once more.

OUR readers will be pleased to hear that PROF. SETH'S "Study of Ethical Principles" has been a decided success in the ethical world. It was only published a little over four months ago, and yet already it has been found necessary to prepare a second edition.

MESSRS. E. H. MCKAY, B. A., '86, and JAS. W. TUPPER, B. A., '91, have won valuable scholarships at Johns Hopkins University. Both these gentlemen were Honor men at Dalhousie, and the "GAZETTE" rejoices in their continued success.

Dallusiensia.

[In future this column shall not be restricted as heretofore, but shall contain items respecting such happenings in and around College as may be interesting to the students generally.—EDS.]

ROBB is back, but where, oh where, is the little black tache?

MAXWELL was not idle during vacation. Congratulations Hub.

MR. T. IRVING reports matters quiet in Pictou. Now Tommy!

YE gods hold your breath, Forbes is struggling with a mustache.

"SOMETIMES there does not seem to be much space in a dark room." Ah!

ALL-N has a notice in the *Argosy* saying we mistook him for a freshman. We did Davie.

C-FF-N was badly smitten during vacation. He left his little black mustache as a keep-sake.

FRESHIE to Senior, "When is this Anglo-Saxon race, that they talk so much about, to come off?"

"STRAWS show how the wind blows." Mr. Cl-rk left his valise at Truro, and went back for it next day.

NOW A. L. let not your admiration be known unto all men, but allow the young lady to answer for herself.

WHY did that boy, H. T., cry at Truro? Did they think I would be a naughty, wicked little fellow and tell fibs. Boo hoo.

MR. C-MM-NGS, E., was detained for a short time after the close of the concert, but it came out all right. C-min-ngs gets there.

THE janitor received his annual gift before college closed, but had hard work to save it from a member of the faculty.

R. P. MURRAY was on the *hunt* for adventure during vacation. The ladies have no rest when R. P. is near.

OUR friend G. S. McLeod, Esq., of P. E. I., has arrived. He was detained at Pictou owing to heart trouble. "Can she make bread?" George!

FRESHIE GOULD was sent to the "break-up" in charge of a nurse. Boys! its wicked to yell at a little fellow so.

WHAT did you see through the curtains? Do they always have *gas* down at the Ladies' College? They had the night of our "Break-up."

WE are pleased to have Baron Nicotine back looking much the better of his vacation. Mirabile dictu he has been seen in the library since his return.

YOUNG lady introducing Henry Sam to fair friend: "This is a friend of mine—a Normal School student, Mr. C. Henry Sam; "Is it?"

AT last we have the pleasure of announcing to our readers that the question of Freshie C-h--n's nationality is settled. He is a *Welsh* man. Address, Little Harbour, Pictou, N. S.

DUG. to Manager Skating Rink, N. G.: "Will there be skating in the rink to-night?"

Manager: "That's just as you say mister. I notice you always bring young ladies enough with you to pay us for opening the rink, so if you come we will open."

By the bribe of a season ticket to the rink a certain young lady threw away her Dalhousie colours and donned the garnet and blue of Acadia. After "Chippy" left she found that it was only a single ticket, and once more the yellow and black braves the battle and the breeze in the lapel of her coat.

DURING vacation a well known junior, one of the College halves in fact, invited a few friends to his home to have a little game of whist. At four in the morning the voice of a lady requested them to seek their respective homes and the party broke up in a hurry. Truly the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.

EVERYONE remembers with pleasure the successful rendition of scenes from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," given last year by the Second Year English Class. Dr. MacMechan has again these embryo actors in training and contemplates putting the performance "on the boards" at Orpheus Hall on the 22nd inst.

THE graceful form and sweet voice of our respected friend, Mr. W. Harry Snyder, will be much missed both in college and by his numerous friends in the city. Ill-health compels him to give up his studies, and at present he is recuperating his shattered frame at Berwick. That he will soon be back is the fervent wish of the girls and boys he left behind him.

THE demand for extra copies of the last issue of the GAZETTE, containing an engraving of Professor Johnson, was so great that the supply ran out in an amazingly short time. A few copies of the engraving remain, and any of Professor Johnson's old students desiring a *fac simile* of his pleasant and kindly face should communicate with the manager of the GAZETTE.

A PLEASING feature of President Forrest's address on "Break-up" night was the announcement that the Governors had received from Scotland one thousand pounds, bequeathed to the college some years ago by a lady formerly belonging to Pictou. The money goes to found what shall be known as the "Mackenzie Bursary," the conditions and regulations of which lie with the Board of Governors.

AN awful scene met our eyes on entering—by mistake, of course—the smoking car on the I. C. R. last Tuesday eve. Here in various attitudes of sickness and distress were theologues and freshmen, each puffing away at a pipe or cigar and trying to appear as if they enjoyed it. One in particular, Mr. J—a. McK—y, had to be carried out on the platform before his sweet face assumed its natural hue.

NEW regulations are to be adopted by the railway authorities *in re* transportation of Freshies. We neither wish nor need to offer suggestions. The eloquent oration delivered by Mr. D-ch-m-n as he stood on the smoking car platform, must have sounded like Gabriel's trumpet in the ears of the slumbering officials. Seldom, if ever, have we heard the rights of outraged humanity so ably vindicated, or the freshie nuisance so graphically portrayed. To all his remarks we say Amen.

THERE is a gang of Meds,
A wond'rous lot are they,
They're not so much for heads
So the Professors' say.

They've formed a club to be the hub
Of the University,
'Tis only to grow a beard, you know,
No odds, its scarcity.

As each Miss stares at those whiskers
And their diversity,
She simply smiles at freshmen styles,
And says, O mercy! see.

PROF. (Speech on break-up night.) "Xmas—I mean, students—come but once a year."

T—F—, interrupting in a thick tone of voice, "And when they do they're full of beer."

THE medical student who lost his cuff had a good deal of "gall" when he asked Prof. McM— to search the town diligently till he found it. We would suggest that as he had interviewed the Chief of Police before, he should have obtained his aid in the search.

PROFESSOR LAWSON has recently given the Library two books of great interest. They are first editions, in the original publisher's boards, of *The White Doe of Rylstone*, and *The Vision of Don Roderick*. Apart from their sumptuous quarto form, margins, print and paper, they possess the additional interest, that they once belonged to Prof. Wilson of Edinburgh, the famous "Christopher North." *The Vision* is inscribed "H. F. to John Wilson," (Hugh Fraser perhaps,) and *The White Doe* is probably the identical copy Wilson read for review. On the plain drab cover are marks of a wine-glass foot, once quite red, and perhaps this tells the story of some dinner or convivium, celebrated in the *Noctes Ambrosianae*. As it would be desecration to submit them to the "fox" of the binder, Professor Lawson intends having handsome leather slip-covers made for them, so that they may be preserved uninjured, *ad maiorem gloriam Dallustiae*.

THE "BREAK-UP."—College broke up for the Xmas. holidays on December 19th, and on that evening we had our annual "break-up" concert and march out. The evening was fine, and a great number attended the concert, which was held in the Examination Hall. The following is the programme:

BREAK-UP, 1894. A MERRY XMAS.

Programme.

1. Chorus THE STUDENTS.
2. Solo MISS FOSTER.
3. Recitation MISS HARRINGTON.
4. Solo MRS. KENNEDY CAMPBELL.
5. Violin and Piano.—March from Faust.... MISSES HARRINGTON.
6. Solo.—Troubadour song from Robin Hood.. MR. ROBSON.
7. Chorus THE STUDENTS.
8. Solo J. GODFREY SMITH.
9. Chorus THE STUDENTS.

Each number was listened to with great attention and received an enthusiastic encore. Miss Harrington's recitations were very entertaining, and the music, both instrumental and vocal, was very fine. The students have to apologise to Mr. Robson for the interruption while he was singing. This was occasioned by some of the boys in too good SPIRITS yelling in the hall outside, forgetful that their melodious voices were disturbing both the performer and audience. About ten o'clock, under the able management of General Aitken and Marshal Keefer, the procession, numbering fully 250, and headed by the Hibernian fife and drum band, started from the College. The houses of the professors were visited and the principal streets paraded. The chief events of note in the march were Prof. H. Murray's bad pun, Mr. J. Godfrey Smith's fire-works, and Prof. MacGregor's speech. The latter proposed three cheers for dear old "Johnnie," and needless to say they were heartily given. The march ended at the residence of Prof. MacMechan who, after a kind speech of welcome, in behalf of Mrs. MacMechan, invited the boys in to partake of coffee and cake. The rooms were soon filled, and then in the words of the well-known song, began "Oh what a schrunching and what a munching of swatemeats, etc." After giving three cheers for our host and hostess the boys separated to meet again in the college halls after enjoying their well-earned vacation.

LECTURES ON EDUCATION will be given throughout the Session as follows:—*Methods of Teaching*, Fridays, 4.30 to 5.30 p. m; *Mathematics*, Prof. C. Macdonald; *History*, Pres. J. Forrest, Jan. 18th, 25th; *Botany*, Prof. G. Lawson, Feb. 1st, 8th; *Physics*, Prof. J. G. MacGregor, Feb. 15th, 22nd, Mar. 1st; *Arithmetic*, Prin. P. O'Hearn, Mar. 8th, 15th; *English*, Prof. A. MacMechan, Mar. 22nd, 29th; *Classics*, Prof. H. Murray, Apl. 5th.

A SUBJECT of grave importance has been forcing itself upon our minds. Gladly would we remain silent but a sense of duty forces us to speak. Sandy, notwithstanding the solemn league and covenant into which he entered at the opening of the session, and of which we with joy gave notice to our readers, has resurrected the hatchet. The first intimation we had of this treachery was when he appeared on the foot-ball field in a manner calculated to irritate the green eyed monster barely held in check by his rival. We then, though our hearts burned with indignation as we saw the villainous uses to which the noble game was put, fondly hoped that Sandy would see the folly and rashness of his ways, and consequently we refrained from speech. But with the remembrance of events immediately following the conclusion of our concert fresh before us, silence has become cowardice and inactivity a crime. Now we fear that nothing which we can do or say is sufficient to avert a terrible calamity. We earnestly call upon the Senate to raise its puissant arm and by some well concocted *sterling* methods prevent this impending and horrible catastrophe. Sandy we implore you to pause.

New Books.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS FOR BEGINNERS, with an introduction to the study of Differential Equations, by Joseph Edwards. M. A. MacMillan & Co., London and N. Y., 1894. Pp. 300.

The above work is intended to form a sound introduction to a study of the Integral Calculus, suitable for a student beginning the subject. In it the student is materially assisted along by a chapter on the solution of Elementary Differential Equations. The examples scattered throughout the text have been carefully selected to illustrate the articles they immediately follow. The typographical and mechanical execution of this and of the two following works is quite up to the usual high standard of the publisher's productions.

GEOMETRICAL CONICS, by C. Smith, M. A. MacMillan & Co., London and N. Y., 1894. Pp. 225.

The order in which the subjects are treated in this work differs from that in most works on the same subject. In the arrangement, however, as also in the clear and concise proofs of the propositions, the high mathematical talent of the author is clearly shown. Numerous easy examples are given under the different propositions, followed by those that are more difficult,—a very advantageous arrangement.

GEOMETRICAL CONICS, by Milne & Davis. MacMillan & Co., London & N. Y., 1894. Pp. 213.

This work is divided into two parts, Part I treating of the Parabola, and Part II, of the Ellipse and Hyperbola. These last two are treated together as the Central Conic, and the chief difference in the proofs for the two courses consist in the use of the double sign \times , the latter of which, when employed, always referring to the Hyperbola. The exercises throughout are numerous and helpful both to the student and instructor.

Law Department.

NEED OF CONTEMPORARY LEGAL LITERATURE.

ONE of the greatest needs in the Law School at the present time is that of contemporary and current legal literature, both in the way of leading magazines and also current parts of the reports as they come out. The Arts students have their reading room with all the standard magazines in it, the medicals have recourse to the prominent journals in their science, but what have the law students in that line? It would surely be beneficial to us who are striving for excellence in one particular subject of life, to know what are the living discussions of our profession, and what theories are brought forth from day to day in our science. It could not but do us good to follow any such discussions and consider any theories along with our studies, and it would be more productive of thought than in later years when we wont have so much time for study. So why can't we have a few at least of the leading law magazines, such as *Canadian Law Times*, *Harvard Law Review*, *Law Quarterly Review*, as they come out? We feel sure that when called to the notice of our ever exerting Dean (and we take this opportunity for calling his attention to it) that he will obtain the parts of the "Law Reports" as they come out, especially Nova Scotia and Supreme Court of Canada Reports; but as to the legal literature, whose duty is it to supply that? Is it the duty of the reading room in the College? Some will say "yes," as such reading room is supported by funds from the GAZETTE and exchanges, and the law students furnish their quota in support of the GAZETTE. If the general students meeting should object to such an application of a small part of the funds, then we should call on our graduates, who would, in making up this deficiency, confer a great favor on future students at a small sacrifice. Here is a good chance for the present graduating class to make good resolutions and put them in practice. It is customary for a graduate to become an alumnus and strive to do some good for the College. If several graduates would club together they could, by means of small subscriptions, easily provide us with a number of legal reviews.

PAYMENT OF M. P.'S.

A MOVEMENT is going on in England at present towards payment of the members of parliament. In this respect we, as a Colony, are ahead of the Mother Country, for our M. P.'s get a remuneration for the time spent away from their worldly work and in travelling.

Prior to the time of Henry VIII, the English members were also paid, but England became so wealthy that there were plenty of men found who were willing to undertake the duties and responsibilities of a member for nothing. Lord Rosebery has promised to lay the subject before the cabinet, and to take this matter into consideration when framing their parliamentary programme for the session. The lowest sum thought of is £300. The establishment of this system would be a good thing for the government and country at large, for it would give a chance to the unwealthy man to have a voice in the government, and there are many able men kept out of the government now for that very reason.

ABOUT THE LAW SCHOOL.

The examination in Conflict of Laws took place on the 15th.

GLAD to see "Finny" arrive safely after much anxiety and fear on the part of his fellow students.

THE students were very sorry to hear of the illness of Mr. Harrington. He has been confined to his house now for a few days, and we will be glad to see him about again.

THE holidays are now over, and the boys promptly dragging themselves back to work. Many stayed in the city all holidays—some allured by special attractions, and many to work. Among those that stayed were Loggie, Hood, The Genial George (it is becoming quite a custom), and Crosby (presumably to attend to his duties in the church).

Do not mark the books in the Library. There is no necessity for this, and we have had repeated advice from our professors that it would be much better for ourselves if the books were not marked. Besides disfiguring the books, it degenerates us, as readers, into a careless and slothful class, which characteristic is too apt to remain attached to us.

Several of the Law Students, at the kind invitation of their friends, "took in" the dance given by their medical brothers at the dispensary. Is there any reason why the law students should not give a dance in the course of the session? Having failed in our efforts to get the use of the College Halls, let us have a dance down town. Of course it is rather late in this term, but there is no reason why it shouldn't be a success next.

ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT, AND ADVANTAGES OF TRIAL BY JURY.

ONE of the most apparent demonstrations to the growth of the legal system and development of justice in England, is the existence of trial by jury. That the old system of ordeal and compurgation should exist—that a man's guilt or innocence should be tried by the state of his health in undergoing torture by hot irons or hot water—is surely evidence that man had not ascended to his highest state, and that there was much room for improvement. The rise and growth of the jury system is a subject which ought to interest not only the lawyer, but all who value the institutions of England, this being until lately a distinctive feature of our jurisprudence.

The purpose of this article is to give a brief history of trial by jury, from its inception down to the present day, and then consider the merits of the grand and petit juries respectively.

Trial by jury does not owe its existence to any positive law; it is not the creation of any act of parliament, establishing the form and defining the functions of the new tribunal; but, as Forsythe says, "It arose silently and gradually out of the usages of a state of society," which now has passed away, and which it would be necessary to study minutely in order to understand how this mode of trial first came into existence. Numerous have been the theories as to the birth and parentage of this favorite child of the English law; but whatever may be the remote source of this institution—a question after all of antiquarian interest—whether we regard its primitive establishment as an achievement of the Anglo-Saxons or the Normans, or whether we attribute its origin to a national recognition of the principle that no man ought to be condemned except by the voice of his fellow-citizens, it is very clear that to Henry II. must be ascribed, in addition to other legal reforms, the wider expansion and regular establishment of the system of recognition by sworn inquest, that is, the finding of facts by the oath of a body of impartial witnesses, who represent the testimony of the local community, and are summoned and examined by an official acting under the king's writ.

In the time of the Norman king's, the modes of trial in vogue were ordeal, compurgation, and trial by combat. If a person were charged with a murder, his guilt was tried by torturing him with hot waters or a necklace of hot irons, and if he recovered from the effects of these tortures his innocence was proved; or, if a person were owner of a property, he was liable to be called on to undergo trial by combat with any second claimant.

Henry II. is handed down as a legal king, and to him we owe many improvements in the judicial system. The assize, as established by Henry II., was a mode of trial confined to a few

kind of suits, one of which was the recovery of lands of which the complainant had been disseized. In such cases the tenant (defendant) was not obliged to accept trial by combat, which had been the most prevalent mode of trial, but he might, *unless a valid objection was taken by his adversary*, avail himself of the enactment of Henry II. and choose trial by assize. Such an objection was relationship. If the plaintiff objected to the assize on the ground of relationship between him and the defendant (what reason there should be for such a distinction does not appear) and succeeded in proving relationship, they had to resort to trial by combat, but if no relationship was proved, the plaintiff was punished for his unjust attempt to deprive the defendant of his assize, and he lost his cause.

If, however, no objection of this kind was raised by the plaintiff, that is, if there was no relationship or if the plaintiff submitted to this mode of trial even if there was relationship, the next step was to prepare for the trial by assize. A writ was addressed to the sheriff commanding him to summon four *knights* of the neighborhood where the disputed property lay, who were after being duly sworn, to choose twelve lawful knights who were most cognizant of the facts, and who were upon their oaths to determine which of the litigant parties was entitled to the land.

But then they were regarded as mere witnesses, and the idea of their functions was very different from what it is now. Herein lies one of the main differences in which the modern jury is distinguished from the primitive one. When they met to try the case, either they all knew who was the lawful claimant or some of them did and some of them did not; or they were all ignorant. In the last case they testified this in court and then others were chosen who were acquainted with the facts in dispute. If, however, some did and some did not know, the latter only were removed, and others summoned in their place, until twelve at least were found who knew and agreed upon the facts. We see then that this proceeding by assize was nothing more than a sworn testimony of a certain number of persons summoned to give evidence upon matters *within their own knowledge*. So entirely did the verdict of the recognitors proceed upon their own previously formed view of the facts in dispute that they seemed to have considered themselves at liberty to pay no attention to evidence offered in court, however clearly it might disprove the case which they were prepared to support, and the cases are not rare in which common repute is allowed to outweigh positive evidence.

Here might be mentioned a fact that is little known outside of history students, viz., that trial by combat, although in abeyance, was not formally abolished until 1817. In that year a certain man was brought up before the court for murder, and

his solicitors in searching over the old records, discovered that he could avail himself of the "trial by combat." He availed himself of this mode of trial, and being a strong, able-bodied man, his prosecutor abandoned his case rather than undergo such a trial, and so the accused got scot free. This led to parliament passing an act, in 1817, doing away with this method altogether.

In considering the question of what suggested the idea of trial by assize, we must remember that in suits respecting lands, before the trial of the assize, where both parties admitted relationship, the question to be tried was, which was the nearest relation to the common ancestor, and the practice was to decide the controversy by appealing to the knowledge of the neighborhood in which the parties resided and the lands lay; and frequently a limited number of persons were sworn who represented the vicinage, and who stated on oath to whom this property belonged. These were called the *probi et legales homines*, and their verdict was conclusive of the question in dispute. There was no difference whatever in principle between those inquests and the recognition by the knights at the assize; and it seems as clear as demonstration that the latter were derived from the former. In both cases the verdict was the testimony of witnesses cognizant with the matter in dispute, and if we substitute a determinate number of knights for the *probi homines* of an ordinary inquest we have at once the assize.

As the term "assize" had a technical meaning and was applied only to those proceedings the direct object of which was either the recovery of land or realty in some shape, or the determination of the fact of villeinage, and as it was found to do much good service in these cases, it was easily extended to other cases; and in cases where the land was of trifling extent and value, such as an acre or toft, a jury of *freemen* was chosen instead of the grand assize, to spare the service of twelve *knights*, and these were to take an oath to speak the truth, without being obliged to say that it was their own knowledge. The meaning of this seems to be that they were not restricted to give evidence of what they had seen or actually known themselves, but might deliver their verdict upon such information as they believed to be true. This was a step towards the reception by the jury of the evidence of witnesses in court.

Having seen that this proceeding by assize was in fact the sworn testimony of a certain number of persons summoned to give evidence upon matters within their own knowledge; and that they themselves were the only witnesses; and that if any were ignorant of the facts, others had to be added who were acquainted with them; let us now consider the later development by which the jurors gradually changed from witnesses into judges of fact, the proof of which rested on the evidence of others.

The way was paved for the introduction of witnesses by bringing in written papers such as deeds. Here where there were persons named as witnessing the grant, or other matter testified by the deed, these persons were brought in to prove these papers. It was a very simple step, but one connected with very important results. From this came about the important change whereby the jury ceased to be witnesses

themselves, and gave their verdict upon the evidence brought before them at the trials. But it was a long while before this stage was reached, and the jury continued to be the principal witnesses, although these outside persons were called in to attest the deeds. At first such witnesses were summoned with, and formed part of the jury, and had a voice in the finding, and the first mention of witnesses being adjoined to the jury to give the testimony without having a voice in the verdict, is in the year-books of Edward III., in 1350. This is the first indication of the jury deciding on evidence formally produced in addition to their own knowledge, and forms the connecting link between the ancient and modern jury. Other developments were now gradually made—evidence was given before the bar of the house, so that the judge might exclude improper testimony; lawyers were admitted to the court; the court became a public one instead of a private one—so that by the time of Henry VI., 1450, the jury was nearly the same as at the present day, except as regards this right to found their verdict upon their own private knowledge, and except the venue from which they might choose.

Until a recent period, jurors were chosen from the neighborhood, the idea being that they should know something of the matter in dispute. In 1751 a statute was passed making it no longer necessary to choose the jury from the neighborhood, but the sheriff could choose them from the county.

With regard to the first exception, viz., that they made use of their own knowledge in finding their verdict, no more marked development was made until the reign of Anne. Then a question arose in the Queen's Bench as to whether a juror should make up his verdict on what he himself knows. The court held the juror quite right in doing so, but he must give his evidence on the witness stand; and where they were acquainted with any facts material to be known, they ought to inform the court, so that they may be sworn as witnesses.

And now so different is the principle on which the jury find their verdict, that it would be a reason for a new trial if they were told by the presiding judge to take into account and be guided by their own knowledge of facts derived from any source independent of the evidence before them. In one case within the present century (4 M. & Sel. 540) this was made the ground of an application for a new trial. An information was filed against a party for publishing a malicious and seditious libel relating to the Luddite riots: and the judge who tried the case was alleged to have told the jury in the course of his summing up that with respect to certain acts of outrage which were averred in the information they were at liberty to refer to their own personal knowledge if they saw any of the acts committed. A motion was made for a new trial upon this and other grounds, and the judgment of Lord Ellenborough shows that, if the jury has been told to consider their own previous knowledge as any evidence of the facts, it would have been a fatal misdirection.

Thus we see that the function of the jury at the present day is merely to weigh evidence presented to them, and they are not supposed to take into consideration anything they may know with regard to the facts of a case. This brings the development of the jury system up to the present time.

The second part of this article will be devoted to discussing the advantages or disadvantages of the grand and petit juries in criminal cases, and the petit jury in civil cases.

PERSONALS.

MR. STRUAN G. ROBERTSON, LL B., has entered into partnership with another of our old boys, MR. JAS. F. MCLEAN. The new firm has offices in New Glasgow and Westville, and needless to say, has the best wishes of the "GAZETTE."

MR. R. H. GRAHAM, B.A., LL.B., of New Glasgow, has been admitted a member of the well-known firm of Fraser & Jennison. The "GAZETTE" extends congratulations to one of its best friends, and trusts that the great success which was his on the foot-ball field will follow him in his new field of labor.

LAW SCHOOL FACETIE.

OH where, Oh where is SNYDER gone? And he never came back. WHY *would* he persist in going up to Wolfville ahead of the football team?

CR-S-Y did not go home Christmas holidays. His duties as assistant pastor of First Baptist Church required all his time here.

IT *would* be much better for one of our Second Year worthies when visiting his lady love not to be *guyded* by the library hours, for the *motto* "Better late than never," does not suit in this case.

SCENE: Lecture room, Professor lecturing to second and third years, the Freshmen being in the Library overhead. Professor:—"What's that I hear overhead. It's just like the noise I hear in my Nursery."

S-T, (defunct theologian studying law who still prides himself on his Gospel) trying to discover the views of new fair friend: "And what do you think of a combined minister and lawyer?"

N. F. F.—"I wouldn't think much of the Gospel he laid down."
(Sudden collapse of S-t.)

SESSIONAL EXAMS. OF HIRSUTE APPENDAGES.

FULLERTON, CHARLES P.—Special prize (mowing machine and hay rake), the others being considered unworthy of classification with him. The Board's attention was called to the rapid shooting of the sprouts, and thus he excelled so greatly over his competitor Knight.

Class I.—KNIGHT. Full grown beard. No hope of any increase. Recommended to try Ayer's Hair Vigor to make it spring up like Jonah's sword in the *night*.

Class II.—HOOD, for highly colored moustache, 69.9. R. S MCKAY, (for side-lights) having shown his ability to grow moustache, mutton chops, or whiskers, 65.2

Passed.—SCOTT, 50; Gerrior and McIlreith conditionally, that if sufficient improvement be shown within two weeks, they will not be *plucked*.

Those that entered the competition but failed with their marks, were:—

H. W. D. W., ETC. KING (vain hope!) The examiner's attention being called by Mr. King to the existence of these few hairs, and believing in his integrity, altho' they could not see them, having no microscope, allowed him in the competition, mark 13.7.

KEEFLER—On close observation it was seen that there was *some* cause for Mr. Keefer's application, and on account of the fine color admitted him to the 33 class

WOOD.—The Board was of opinion that Wood's moustache was not *fructus naturales*, but some thought that it was due to playing foot-ball on this year's practice field, he having often bitten the *ground*, and so could not pass him. Mark 31.2.

O'DONOGHUE sent in application for examination, but did not show up. Attention was called to the poor showing of these gentlemen (Gerrior and O'Donoghue) altho' they were trained at the S. F. X. during holidays. O'Donoghue was advised to lay aside the B. A. or the *mush*, as the burden of both was too much.

ROSS and OUTHIT (prof.), were awarded with special mention for the noble efforts put forth in the way of side lights, Ross being given a box of blacking, and Outhit advised to take a reef in his, so as to appear civilized before the students of the Business College.

PURSUANT to resolution passed at a meeting of the Law Students held on Dec. 17th, the following telegram of condolence was sent to Lady Thompson:

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 17th, 1894.

LADY THOMPSON, *Ottawa*.—The Students of Dalhousie Law School in meeting assembled, desire to tender to you and the members of your family in this dark hour of your great affliction their deepest sympathy and sorrow.
(Sgd.) R. MACILREITH, *Chairman*.

To which the following reply has been received:

Ottawa, 7th January, 1895.

DEAR SIR—Lady Thompson desires me to ask you to kindly accept for yourself, and convey to the Students of Dalhousie Law School, her grateful thanks for their sympathy with her and her family in their great affliction.
Believe me, yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) JOSEPH POPE.

R. MACILREITH, ESQ.,
Dalhousie Law School, Halifax, N. S.

Medical Department.

ALCOHOL AS A THERAPEUTIC AGENT.

BY A. I. MADER, M. D.

(Continued from last issue.)

ACTION ON THE TEMPERATURE.—Alcohol is an antipyretic. It reduces the temperature in both healthy and febrile states. This is contrary to what is popularly believed. The cause of this delusion in the public mind is the feeling of heat produced in the mouth and stomach, and also the superficial warmth which it produces by dilating the cutaneous capillaries. This last is indeed one way by which it reduces the body temperature in medicinal doses, because there is more radiation of heat from the surface and it also stimulates the sweat glands. We have perspiration, increased evaporation, and cooling.

Still another factor is at work on the temperature, viz., the diminution of oxidation, by which the fats are stored up for the most part, and the oxygen is used in burning up the more easily oxidized alcohol. Falkland has shown that a given weight of alcohol burned, produces but seven-ninths as much heat as the same weight of a fat as cod liver oil. So the conclusion is that the temperature of a body supported by alcoholic combustion necessarily falls. The extreme lowering of temperature in

cases of profound intoxication, which is from 2 to 4 degrees below normal can only be accounted for, I think, by its paralyzing the heat centres in common with the general nervous system.

In opposition to popular belief, all experience as well as actual experiment teaches that alcohol diminishes the power of resisting exposure to cold.

ACTION ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The primary effect is to stimulate the cerebrum, but the real effect is a deadening of this organ. Febrile patients rarely, however, show untoward effects on the higher centres. On the other hand it is a most valuable agent to relieve the delirium present in the specific fevers. The toxic effect of alcohol upon the nervous system is unfortunately familiar to each of you, and a description of the many symptoms and diseases of the nervous system which the abuse of alcohol can produce would fill a library. These need not detain us now.

The sympathetic nervous system is especially affected by alcohol. The action of the capillaries shows its susceptibility to this agent. Now what must be an action of extreme importance few authorities refer to. Being demonstrated that the sympathetic acts differently in healthy and inflamed areas when alcohol is administered. In the inflamed areas there is a contraction of the arterioles and a lessening of the migration of leucocytes.

THERAPEUTICS OF ALCOHOL.

Locally it is a valuable refrigerator and also by its hardening the skin it is useful to prevent bed sores. Also used in relaxed states of the skin, and excessive sweating. It is an antiseptic and astringent of no mean order. Remember the haemostatic power of alcohol, as it is usually at hand in some form or other and is a valuable aid in emergencies.

Internally although valuable in gastric debility and general debility we should, in most of these cases, think twice before we prescribe it in these cases, on account of the liability to habit. We should be even more careful with this agent than with morphia or chloral, as the hereditary tendency to development of the habit is perhaps more widely spread, and, also because it can be so easily obtained without a physician's prescription. The great internal use of alcohol is in febrile troubles, and no careful observer can fail to see the benefit derived from its use in many such cases. The articles you read which oppose the use of this agent in typhoid fever, pneumonia, etc., are usually by men who base their assertions entirely on theories and those theories false. The idea that alcohol is merely a stimulant and acts only by whipping up the heart and finally exhausting it, is too common in the profession. True, it does stimulate the heart, but it also supplies nutrition to that organ by its action on the stomach, and also through its supplying muscular force through its own oxidation. The weakening of the heart muscle from fatty infiltration and degeneration only occurs after prolonged use of the agent which need not occur in acute diseases. The symptoms which demand alcohol are seen in patients who are well or dead in a few weeks. There is little or no danger of producing the alcoholic habit in these cases, and indeed if there were would we be justified in withholding an agent which has the power to save life? Some eminent authorities teach that the majority of patients with Typhoid or Pneumonia are better without alcohol, but that it is indicated only in weekly

individuals. This may be judicious management when we consider liability to habit which would of course be greater in a mild case, but the assertion does not seem to be quite logical. It seems to be a conclusion arrived at when alcohol was used as a stimulant and narcotic only. We consider now when we order alcohol to a patient its value as a food and its power of arresting tissue waste. I referred above to the remarkable effect it has on the sympathetic nervous system, viz. :—A sort of elective action by which the arterioles of the influenced part are more contracted than in healthy areas, and that it interferes with the migration of leucocytes. We must then believe that a patient suffering from any inflammatory disease in which there is absorption of ptomaines and leucomaines into the system that less of the toxins will be absorbed if alcohol is circulating in the blood. Clinical evidence corroborates this view. There is an old belief that alcohol because it stimulates the circulation must make an inflammation worse, and this is one of the popular prejudices which you as practitioners will have to contend against. This idea was disseminated by our fathers years ago, and it has found its ways into books on domestic medicine even in our day. Now, if the above idea which has, I think, been proved, I refer to its elective action on the sympathetic, the action of alcohol is just the reverse of this popular notion and therefore indicated in inflammation. If the observations of Binz stand the test of time and critical experiment, alcohol will be looked upon as a drug of specific value in Typhoid, Pneumonia, and other general diseases with locally inflamed areas. Then we will be taught to use alcohol in the beginning of the disease instead of waiting, as is too commonly done, until there are signs of heart failure.

Although alcohol, as many other agents, has been abused, I believe it has rarely had a fair trial in the specific fevers. Dr. W. S. Muir, of Truro, who recently read an article before the British Medical Association Branch in this city, reporting nearly two hundred cases of typhoid fever in his own practice, has used alcohol in small doses in the form of Scotch Whisky on the idea that it is the most assimilable food we have. He has had a very low death rate. Dr. Muir used alcohol in very small doses but I believe he began early. The lesson most practitioners learn early is this. You have charge of a patient in the height of a specific fever, say typhoid, the temperature is high, the face flushed, the pulse bounding and dicrotic, delirium marked, the patient is getting rapidly worse. On general principals from the usual idea of alcohol as an ideal stimulant, you would not think this a proper case for its use. But you submit to the advice of a consultant, who orders six, eight or ten ounces of brandy or whisky per day, in divided doses. The delirium ceases, the patient has refreshing sleep, the pulse becomes more normal, the tongue becomes less parched, and all the symptoms improve. I thoroughly believe that many of these cases die when alcohol is withheld, or live when given freely. This observation once made is not easily forgotten. The cause of this delirium I do not believe is high temperature nor cerebral anaemia but the action of the poison of the disease on the nerve centres. Alcohol in its action on these centres seems to be a true physiological antidote to the poison of the disease. Its action on metabolism and on the circulation no doubt aids in relieving the delirium.

The use of alcohol in blood poisoning is universal, and the best authorities think it should be given in large quantities. The chief reason for its good effect in these states, I believe, is the elective action of the

sympathetic, lessening the amount of poison absorbed into the blood. In this connection, I was very much impressed with the improvement and no doubt lengthening of life of incurables, which I observed from day to day in the surgical wards of the Victoria General Hospital during my residence there. Cases with chronic suppuration from large surfaces, as pelvic abscess, tubercular diseases of the sacro-iliac joint, etc., these cases improved under alcohol in small quantities, in their general condition, although the local disease remained apparently unchanged. Whether this agent has any power in preventing or aiding the development of amyloid disease, which is common in these cases, I have not seen any reference in the authorities I have referred to. I have noticed the discontinuance of the agent in such cases. They usually emaciate and die rapidly from exhaustion. You will notice, I think, when the next annual report comes out that with the diminished consumption of alcohol in that institution a corresponding increase in the death rate will be observed, allowing of course for the temperate habits of the present house staff.

STUDENTS' MEDICAL SOCIETY.

On the evening of December 7th, DR. CURRIE gave a paper on "Muscular Degeneration." The doctor's pleasing way of dealing with his subject being well known, this evening saw a large number of the students, also a good attendance of visitors, assembled in the Lecture Room of the College. His address was opened by dwelling for a short time on the intimate relations existing between the professors and students at this College. He said that this was as it should be, that in a few years the student would be one of the medical profession. He quoted the old adage "every generation is weaker and wiser." The reason for each generation being wiser than the preceding one, he said, was owing to its having the advantages to be derived from the experiences of those who had gone before. Muscular debility was brought about in a large measure by our educational system, that the time spent at College was too short for the amount of work to be done, that in these days of scholastic attainments, the temptations to a sedentary life were very great. He predicted long life for Dalhousie's foot-ball team, and said that their studies would not suffer thereby. It is needless to say that Dr. Currie's address was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

At the meeting held on December 14th, DR. JONES gave a paper, subject, "William Harvey." The speaker told of the many difficulties which this man had to contend with when introducing his theory, in regard to the circulation of the blood. Dr. Jones gave many points of historic interest in connection with early medicine and the medical profession, that could not fail to interest all. He said that in these days when new chairs were being introduced into our Colleges, that one dealing with the early history of medicine could hardly be amiss. The paper proved interesting and instructive to those present. Dr. Jones seems always willing to further the interests of the Society.

The last session of the Society before the Christmas vacation, took the nature of an "At Home," which was held in the Provincial Medical Library. A large number of the students and guests gathered on the evening of December 18th, and spent a pleasant evening. After the literary part of the programme had come to an end, dancing was indulged in by those who were so inclined. The practice of devoting one session of the Society to matters of this kind, must eventually prove a very interesting feature of the course.

PERSONALS.

DR. H. V. KENT is located in London, G. B., where he will take a three months special course, and then go to Edinburgh.

DR. G. D. TURNBULL, '92, who has been practising in Upper Musquodoboit, Halifax Co., since his graduation, has lately removed to Ohio, Yar. Co. DR. DECHMAN, '94, succeeds him at Musquodoboit.

MEDICAL BRIEFS.

FRIEND.—"Mr. B-t-t-i-e, you did not attend the "At Home" the other evening?"

Exalted Freshman.—"No sir, I thought too much of myself."

IT is said that his eyes are *earnestly beset* in the direction of the Nurses Home whenever he happens to be in that vicinity, in the hope that his young *mum* (may af-) *ford* him even a passing smile.

ONE of the Sophs. evidently wishes his name mentioned in the "Brief Columns." He does not hesitate to write little puns about himself. What a pity such a wholesale desire should remain ungratified.

THE Gold Cure is becoming quite popular among the Medical Students. Father Murphy evidently knows where to look for victims. "Who'll be the next?"

IT is to be regretted that owing to the multiplicity of his other duties, PROF. SKELLY cannot find time to give a course of lectures on Cadaverology, which it was confidently expected he would consent to do.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

T. C. Allen & Co., Barnstead & Sutherland, Robt. Stanford, A. Hobrecker, each \$5.00. Book & Tract Society, \$4.50. N. Sarre & Son, Wm. Ross, Nova Scotia Printing Co., Rev. Geo. Millar, each \$4 00. J. Cornelius, \$3.50. Henry, Harris & Cahan, Miller Bros., Mahon Bros., each \$3 00. Leyden & MacIntosh, \$2.50. M. F. Grant, W. O. Dakin, G. S. Milligan, Rev. K. G. Fraser, Prof. Jno. Johnson, R. Room House o Commons, D. M. Reid, R. M. McGregor, Laura Dickie, A. H. Denoon. J. A. Johnson, G. A. Sutherland, A. D. Gunn, Blanche McDonald, J. B. McKenzie, D. A. McRae, Chas. Tremaine, Jno. McIntosh, A. L. Fraser, A. F. Robb, J. A. Rodgerson, Rev. A. Rogers, each \$1.00.

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