

Ten years after he began practice he was created, by the Marquis of Lorne, a Queen's Counsel in 1881. In the same year he was appointed Law Agent in Nova Scotia for the Minister of Justice in Canada. His services now were in great demand. He was appointed Counsel for the Dominion Government in the prosecution of those who had violated the Fishery Laws. As Associate Counsel with Sir John Thompson he was in 1887-'88 sent to Washington to prepare the British case which was presented to the Fishery Commissioners that framed the Washington Treaty of 1888. He, with others, was appointed to consolidate and revise the statutes of Canada. Both by natural ability and thorough study, he was eminently qualified to perform these services. As the crown of his designations to office in Sept. 24, 1889 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia and Judge in Equity of that Court.

His Lordship has well filled the office and well maintained the dignity of the Judge. It is well to have men in high office that will not tarnish the ideal purity of the judicial functions. Nova Scotia has reason to be proud of her Judges, whether we think of the grand men who, in the past, have graced the Bench, or of those who to-day do honor to their noble profession, it is to us a matter of gratulation.



The Incidental Discipline of College Life.

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The languages, history, philosophy, mathematics, the physical sciences, biology, and economic science—these, in the general estimation, constitute the substantial of the colleges curriculum. On these subjects regular courses of instruction are provided, and rigorous examinations must be passed. The student who faithfully attends on the courses of instruction, and makes a given percentage at the examinations, secures his standing year by year, and at the end of the quadrennium gets the degree of Bachelor in Arts, without further question.

Nothing, however, is more notorious, in college generally, than that a man may meet the requirements, get his parchment, *cum laude*, or *magna cum laude*, and yet be seriously lacking in the marks of a cultivated man. This is owing to his indifference to what may be called the incidental discipline of college life. We say "incidental" because the phases of culture that we have in mind are not, and cannot be, provided for by definite prescriptions in the curriculum, or professorial appointments, but are open to the student through his general intercourse,—social, intellectual, and religious—with the collegiate community. When one passes into the field of active life he will unmistakably find that what, for our present purpose, we consent to style "incidentals" enter very substantially into the reckoning men make of one another.