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ARCHILOCHUS :

A TALE OF ANCIENT GREECE.

"I will stretch him," he said, "on the rhyming rack,
And give him a few faint twinges ;
I will make his tough old tendons crack,
Nor let the iambic engine slack,
Till every vertebra in his back
Is twisted off the hinges !"

Archilochus uttered this fiendish threat,—
And for whom, think ye, 'twas intended ?
Why, the crabbed old sire of his darling pet—
The girl he wanted but couldn't get,
For the old man's mind and foot were set,
And the bliss was rudely ended.

Yet no one could tell the cause of complaint,
That had driven the pair asunder.
Archilochus had no moral taint
That could add one tinge to beauty's paint ;
He had always been true as a dying saint,
To the laws he was living under.

He had no habits of ruinous waste,
And few young men were wiser ;
In matters of literary taste
He knew the real gem from the paste,
But he never decided in too much haste
Betwixt a knave and a miser.

He had not been moulded by any school
Nor marred by the critic's sentence ;
The pen, he thought, was Heaven's own tool
To file and polish some public fool
And carve the throne to a "catty stool"
For a monarch's sore repentance.

Some gossips surmised why his suit was spurned—
Her father was rich as a baron ;
But gentle Archilochus never had learned
The art that an honest penny turned—
To a pound, of course,—but was more concerned
About paying his passage to Charon.

He betook himself to the wild sea-beach ;
And some ladies who chanced to pass it,
Observing his gestures, uttered a screech
And ran in alarm to get out of his reach
Then turned and said in their Western speech,
"Aut insanit aut versus facit !"

The ode was written. Oh fearfully rough,
Oh cruelly cool and provoking !
The students all cried out "Good enough !"
But the old man said 'twas the blamedest stuff,
And vowed that "he wasn't going to suff"—
But here he was taken with choking.

He groaned a most unearthly groan
And began to look despairing.
Next morning they found him all alone
Hanged like a dog and dead as a stone,—
For rage, like love, is commonly prone
To end in some dire ensnaring.

The Delphic priesthood hallowed the verse
And hung it up over the altar.
'Twas chanted to frighten the babe at nurse,
And grave historians yet rehearse
How a few strong lines of a poet's curse
Were woven into a halter.

There is no moral for modern times,
Young man, in a tale so tragic :
'Twould be the blackest of social crimes
To taunt her papa with the jingle of rhymes,
But—tickle his ear with the jingle of dimes
And 'twill act on his heart like magic.

M. H. N.

TENNYSON.

Tennyson, though a poet of very recent time, has a great many lines which have passed into proverbs or almost. Perhaps it would interest some to see at the present time a list of the principal of them :

"That repose
Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere."

"'Tis only noble to be good.
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

"More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of."

"In the spring a young man's fancy
Lightly turns to thoughts of love."

"He will hold thee when his passion
Shall have spent its novel force,
Something better than his dog
A little dearer than his horse."

"Woman is the lesser man."

"Sweet girls graduates in their golden hair."

"Kiss and be friends."

"Stoop down and seem to kiss me ere I die."

"I hold it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things."

"I hold it true whate'er befall
I feel it when I sorrow most,
'Tis better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all."

LEW.

THEORIES AND CRITICISMS.*

Before proceeding to review the above titled book, we think it not out of place to give a brief sketch of the life of its talented author, whose premature death all Dalhousians, in common with a host of other friends, so deeply regret. J. McD. Scott was born at Gore, Hant Co., on October 31st, 1852. He was educated, prior to his entering college, at the section school of his native place. Matriculating at Dalhousie in 1873, he finished his course in Arts without losing a session, graduating B.A. in '77. Throughout this period, though his name does not appear frequently on the list of prize winners, he was well up in his classes, and his position at the final examinations always a creditable one. Every session, even after he had bid good-bye to college life, he contributed articles to the GAZETTE, over the *nom de plume* of M.D. While all these are good, two there are which we cannot help mentioning more particularly. We refer to his "Enquiry into the value of Lessing's Eulogium of Doubt," and the "Mechanical Effects of Modern Inventions." A study of these shows that two different styles were adopted, of both of which he was a complete master; the one, philosophical and deep; the other, playful and light. During the summer after graduation he labored as a catechist, but afterwards resumed teaching. At this latter occupation he continued until his health broke down and he was forced to go

*"Theories and Criticisms being brief essays on Metaphysical and other subjects," by J. McD. Scott, Halifax. Nova Scotia Printing Company, 1883.

abroad. In a vain endeavour to regain his strength he went to Colorado, where he remained two years, and it was in the quiet of that far off land that "Theories and Criticisms" was composed. Throughout the period of his exile he was in delicate health, and in danger at any moment of being called hence.

"He knew not the hour when his Lord should come
To take him away to His own dear home;
But he knew that His presence would lighten the gloom,
And that would be glory for him."

In July of last year he returned home; and it was not long ere a violent attack of hemorrhage brought him very nigh to death's door. He recovered, however, sufficiently to attend to the publication of his little work, and it was while busied with it that the summons came. Then

"Without a change of feature, or a shaded smile,
He gave his hands to the stern messenger."

On Nov. 7th, 1883, the soul of John McD. Scott left the worn out clay, and winged its way to the better realms where the weary are at rest.

Even a hasty perusal of "Theories and Criticisms" forces on one the conclusion that its author had not only read extensively but thought deeply; and that the opinions of the great men, with whose works he had become familiar, seemed to have been assimilated with, and become part of, his mental constitution. He had as intimate an acquaintance with the Roman authors as with the man who "knew little Latin and less Greek;" he quotes with equal readiness, Goethe and Burns, Confucius and Hamilton; he discusses "Wordsworth's Theory of Poetry," with the same freedom as he does the *Novum Organon* of Bacon; and while he "points a moral" with a citation from Thomas à Kempis, he "adorns a tale" with an illustration from George Eliot. He could write not only intelligently and critically on Metaphysics, but with originality on Mathematics; speak of Ethical subjects as correctly and as successfully as of the "Analysis of English Vowel Sounds;" and be at home whether he were considering "The Circle of the Sciences," or the "English Verse Forms." We do not say that he was a universal genius, another Admirable Crichton, but we claim that for one of his years he had accumulated a vast fund of general knowledge.

Let us speak more particularly. Time and space would fail us were we to attempt to review all of the brief essays, and we shall only refer to a few. The first is on Metaphysics. Some sections of this, where our concepts is the subject, are very good. He is speaking of the mistake we often make when we place "an unsuspecting confidence in the sufficiency of certain of our fundamental concepts;" and, after giving some examples of this error, he goes on to say:—

"Another example is the suggestion made, by Mill, I believe, that two straight lines might possibly enclose a space in some other order of things. He forgot that these concepts belong to the present order of things, and that, until they suffer some change, it will always be the present order of things, so far as they are concerned; and when such change takes place they will be different things. He forgot that our concepts are provisional and temporary, being provided to represent phenomena and dependent upon our relation to those phenomena for their value and authenticity. When that relation changes, they change; when it ceases, they cease. Yet he makes a supposition which utterly destroys that relation, and quietly assumes the concepts to be valid still."

We commend the above to the consideration of the German mathematician, who is now endeavouring to solve that practical problem, whether parallel lines may not, in another order of things, meet. In this essay, too, Mr. Scott alludes to Descartes' famous enthymeme, "Cogito, ergo sum." With his remarks on it we do not entirely agree. He criticises it on the ground that Descartes presupposes his existence in the *cogito*. But such was not Descartes' meaning. He was conscious of an idea, a thought, (not of the thinker, the "cogitator,") and hence he concluded that he was, that he had existence.

Some pages farther on we come to an essay entitled "Metaphor in Mental Science." We only intend referring to one passage in this, and that only for the purpose of showing the fecundity of expression Mr. Scott possessed. He is speaking of mixed metaphors, and as an example quotes Hamlet on Osaric: "Thus has he, and more of the same *bevy*, that I know the *drossy age* doats on, only got the *tune* of the *time* and *outward habit of encounter*; etc." An ordinary writer would have said something like this: "Another example is 'to take arms against a sea of troubles.'" But

mark the way our author puts it: "Beside this, (i.e., Hamlet on Osaric) it were comparatively easy to "take arms against a sea of troubles."

The longest of the essays has for its subject the "Elements of Religion as Traced in Human Nature." This is treated under four heads. In the first of these Mr. Scott defines his ideal of humanity,—an ideal that none, perhaps, more nearly made real than he. We quote:—

"That every one should love his neighbor as himself, that each should have at heart the interests of every one as he has his own, and that humanity should be thus bound together in love as a living whole,—this, I suppose, is the ideal of humanity."

The book is pervaded by a deep religious feeling, manifesting itself on every page. Cant, its author abhorred; but religion, pure and undefiled, he loved with an o'erflowing love. Hear him:

"There must be a persistent and systematic cultivation of habits and affections contrary to the flesh, and in agreement with our higher nature, according to the best rules, and with the best helps available. In one word there *must be* RELIGION."

Space forbids us particularising farther. We can sum up our opinion of the book in a few words. Read hurriedly it will be thrown aside with a "too deep," or a "too dry;" but read carefully and thoughtfully the reader will rise from it with that feeling of pleasure which is only produced by an intellectual entertainment. To all it can serve as an example of how much can be done, even in a short lifetime, if we properly employ the minutes as they fly. No one must think that we write as we do on the principle of *de moribus, nil, nisi bonum*. We feel we are but paying a just tribute to the work of a talented young man; and our only regret is in the thought that we have fallen short, and that our brief notice is not such an one as the author and his little book deserve.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to start an Alumni Association in connection with Pictou Academy. The idea is most creditable. Pictou Academy has graduated some of Nova Scotia's foremost men; and an association of this character would be of infinite benefit to the institution.

LITERATURE AND EDUCATION.

One of the most promising signs of the times, we think, is the greater interest with which literary pursuits are coming to be regarded and the greater value which is being placed on literary productions. More importance is attached to the study of literature in our colleges, and educationalists are beginning to act as if they realized its vast influence in their work. In view of these facts we do well to enquire into the exact province of this line of study and see whether or no it deserves this greater attention. What really can literature do towards the great work of Education?

And before attempting an answer to this question, we will for the sake of clearness, try to define what we understand by the terms employed. What is education? Few words are more commonly used, and yet none, we think, are more often misunderstood. Institutions throughout the land are distinctively known as educational, and there is danger of careless observers confining the term to these, and forgetting that they are, as it were, only the storehouses, or distributing-points, of materials whose use is to assist us along the great educational highway of life. In its truest sense education is a life work, and can rarely be compassed in a specified time or way; it is the drawing forth of what is within ourselves, and not the grafting or forcing upon us of what has emanated from others. School and College do not educate a man; what they do is to make him more susceptible to the educating forces he has yet to encounter. Severe mental discipline in youth prepares our faculties for grasping, and analyzing, and making the best use of, the facts of life; but even he who has most benefited by his college course can no more be called an educated man at its close, than the slip, which has been newly planted with every care, can be called a full-grown tree. Both have yet to develop through storms of trial; and as the poplar reaches the common goal before the oak, so the development of mind is not to be measured by years.

Under the head of literature we place the best of the mental products of the ages. It

comprises the deepest experiences of the great of all time; it makes known to us the thoughts and feelings of the highest type of mankind, in all circumstances, and under every influence; it tells us in the peculiarity of manner which is, in reality, the expression of individual character, what impressions the scenes of life produced on souls different from ours only on being on a larger scale. It lays before us the manners and motives, the acts and impulses, the successes and failures, of every generation of men.

And if literature does this, surely it plays a great part in the work of education. What was it that drew students to the feet of the philosophers of old? What is it that still draws eager listeners round those who have proved their right to be heard? It is the desire of earnest minds to reap the fruits of wisdom founded upon experience, and formulated by mature thought; to catch the germs of thought from the lips of the sages whose lives have been spent in its search. Those master-minds have ceased their labours, but they have bequeathed to us the literature of which we speak; and though the written words cannot have the full magnetic power of a living presence, still there is preserved the great part of the authors individuality, and all of his real work. Thus the student of literature can glean in every field; if reasonably endowed by nature, and properly prepared by training, we may learn whither and how to direct his steps. Profiting by the success or failures of others, we ought to have a clearer view of the danger of life, and be the better able to cope with them. Religion and philosophy teach him what men should do, history what they have done; while ever and anon he has the feelings of his own heart driven home by the corroborating voice of another. Does he plume himself on the keenness of his perceptions? He soon finds that his feelings are not peculiar to him, but that they are the common property of mankind, and have long since been expressed. He has laid bare before him the inmost recesses of the human soul, and by the knowledge of others thus gained, he perfects his knowledge of self. Thus it often happens that, by the aid of literature, the student who mixes little with the

world, learns to see through and through it; and though with the great majority of mankind, nothing can displace a thorough and close communion with active life, it is yet a fact that some of the most acute analysts of human nature have been very slightly conversant with its living types. Does not the realm of fiction, for instance, afford materials for supplying that knowledge which the most of men would not gain even from experience? Can we not gather from the pages of a Dickens or a George Eliot that which years of observation might not yield us?

From these peculiar features which constitute the poetry of literature we derive peculiar advantages. There are poetic chords, only awaiting the touch of a master to give forth responsive notes; and it is by the stirring of these that poetry does its work. The poet is he who was best given expression to the emotions of his race, and in the grasping and issuing of this outlet by his followers we see the benefit he confers on them.

We might dilate on the improvement of our power of expression which accrues from study of the great masters of style; but want of time forbids more than a mention of this manifest advantage, and we pass on to touch another, and perhaps the greatest, of the senses in which literature educated us. This is the inspiration we derive from it. Under the magnetic influence of the great minds of old, our native powers are drawn forth and stirred into action. From these inexhaustible fountains we draw, not only materials for work, but also incentives to it. While those of humbler aims are content to follow as far as they can, in the footsteps of world's teachers, loftier spirits may master what these have made easy, and using it as a basis, press more deeply into life's mysteries. And of us all, with our varying powers and whims, it may be said, that "The child on the giants shoulder sees farther than the giant."

This is our conception of the function of literature; and, in closing, we conscientiously assert, that we consider it one of the grandest, and most complete, of educational forces. At the head of our literature (and, of course in a

way apart from it) stands the Bible; with it as a guiding star we are to search the mazes of secular thought for what after all are but enlargements of its truths. Should we earnestly do so, we cannot fail to secure a learning deep and sufficient; for all other knowledge, beyond what is acquired to fathom the depths of this, is technical, and designed, either to gratify our curiosity, or to procure us our daily bread.

THE WEEK.—A new Journal of Literature, Politics and Criticism. Edited by Charles G. D. Roberts. Published every Thursday at \$3.00 per annum.

The Week appeals by a comprehensive table of contents to the different tastes which exist within the circle of a cultured home, and will endeavour faithfully to reflect and summarize the intellectual, social and political movements of the day. Mr. Goldwin Smith, (a bystander) will be a regular contributor. Mr. Edgar Fawcett, author of "An Ambitious Woman," "A Gentleman of Leisure," etc., contributes to *The Week* a novel of New York society, entitled, "The Adventures of a Widow." Principal Grant, of Queen's University, is writing among other valuable papers, a series descriptive of a tour taken by him during the past summer "Down the Kicking Horse and across the Selkirks." There will be contributions in prose and verse from many of the most popular American and Canadian writers. Art, Music and the Drama will receive abundant and careful attention. Advertisers will find *The Week* a specially good medium through which to reach the educated classes of Canada. For terms and other particulars apply to C. Blackett Robinson, Publisher, 5 Jordan St., Toronto.

"WHERE are you going, my pretty maid?"
 "I'm going to college sir," she said.
 "Are you a Junior, my pretty maid?"
 "No, I'm a fresh girl, sir," she said.
 "What will you study, my pretty maid?"
 "Lock's Critique of Crochet," she said.
 "Do you ever cut college, my pretty maid?"
 "Well, sometimes—not often, sir," she said.
 "But do you smoke, my pretty maid?"
 "Well, now you've hit me, sir," she said.
 "What Prof. like you the best, my pretty maid?"
 "I like them all very much," she said.

And with this she skipped around the corner to buy some chewing gum and fix up a crib for "Johnson's Evolution of Bangs."—*Acta*.

AN uptown landlady calls a boarder "Phoenix," because he rises from the hashes and flies.

The Dalhousie Gazette.

HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 29, 1884.

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THE question of lengthening the session which has been for some time under consideration is one that deserves the most serious attention. The future of this university will largely be determined by the course those under authority will take. And whilst we here preface that we are in favour of the change, we wish to say that we are only an individual writer and lay no claim to be the exponent of student opinion. The objections that can be raised against the extension of the term are, we admit, worthy of notice, but we must be reminded that no arrangement of such matters as these, has existed, or can exist, perfect in every degree and suited to the convenience of all. First, let us look at some of the imperfections of our present system. Our term is nominally one of six months, but when we deduct two weeks of Xmas vacation, together with three weeks for examinations, convocations, etc., it is really little longer than four months and a half. Take now the calendar, look first at the work prescribed for the session, and then look at the character of the examination questions, and you will see that the student is expected to have a thorough knowledge of his subjects, and again, that the curriculum, though

not too extensive for a college of any pretensions, is yet more than the ordinary student can intelligently master during a term of five or six months. And here we crave leave to interpolate that, though we are not in sympathy with those who are continually crying out against the “hard work” when they themselves, without any compulsion, have chosen to make it hard, by taking up extras and entering upon honour courses, yet the universal opinion of the students is, that our present system has the tendency to reduce us to mere “plugging machines,” and worse than that, drive us to the necessity of studying only with a view to passing examinations. If we have a desire to pry deeper into a subject than treated of in class, our curiosity is stifled with the thought that in order to pass examinations we must keep within the pale of examination questions, and that any transgression beyond these grounds endangers our standing at the terminal.

But if it be urged on the other hand that a lengthened session will not cure the evils referred to, and that the plugger of to day will remain a plugger under any new arrangement, we answer that we want to open a way of escape to the man who inwardly despises “cramming,” but who is driven to it from a “horror of the idea,” and is content to permit the “grind” to wrap himself up in his own selfish motives and plug to his heart's content. Further, the aim of the College training should be to develop a man physically, intellectually and morally. From what has been stated above it is plain that only the second of these can be attended to during the present administration. We have no time to spend in College sports or gymnasium. Dalhousie is now looking forward to the time when these shall have their merited attention, and when it will be considered highly honourable to win prizes in our annual competitions. She is waiting for the time when her students shall be enabled to take plenty of exercise all through their College life, and when she shall turn out not mere physical wrecks but men of stamina and endurance. The realization of these wants will be found only in a lengthened term. She should develop us socially as well. We should have time to attend to our College societies, to mingle with our

fellows and to take advantage of that healthful interchange of ideas which tends to the development of a manly character.

We shall now revert to the only argument of the opposition which is worth any consideration. It is the argument of the “impecunious;” apply it to Dalhousie in its present state. If they are Bursars they cannot teach between their second and third years, nor if honour men can they teach between their third and fourth years. An estimation made last winter shewed that very few of the present students engage in teaching during the summer. Who then will suffer by the change? Only those of the “impecunious” who are not Bursars and who engage in teaching during the summer,—a very small percentage indeed. These will have to suit themselves to circumstances and find a way to other recourses which we need not mention. If the students are to be the recipients of the bountiful munificence of Mr. Munro *in perpetuo* this argument of theirs would be materially weakened, but if we were unfortunate enough to be thrown on our own resources, many more would have to teach during the summer. True enough, but the university should not be made for the individual. The model university is not the one in which the student can get along with the least expenditure, nor has it for its object the mere attainment of College degrees. If this were the desideratum then the shorter the term the better. But the object being such a training as will best fit us for life, the means which will best accomplish this, is the one to be adopted. When Dalhousie is fitted to take a first class rank among the Colleges of America she need not fear a scarcity of students. She will be adequate to the wants of all those who have an abundance of the “needful,” and she will not exclude those who have not. Would she not then draw the eight per cent., of McGill students who are from the Maritime Provinces? Even if the inauspicious event referred to above should happen, could she not still open her doors to those who are forced to teach, by admitting such on the first of November, requiring them to pass an examination on the work gone over since the opening of lectures. Let us then have our term lengthened

to eight months with Xmas examinations and monthly reviews: let the whole curriculum be remodelled so that the chief of our work will be done during the session and that the four intervening months will be virtually those of vacation and rest.

WE have received a note from Professor MacGregor, calling our attention to the fact that he is beginning to receive inquiries from intending competitors for the Junior Bursaries, who seem to be somewhat alarmed at an editorial note on the subject in our last issue. We think that owing perhaps, to our unfortunate use of the word “change,” they have misunderstood the purpose of our remarks. We wished merely to draw attention to the advertisement of those Bursaries as it *at present* stands in the columns of the GAZETTE. As it so stands it is perfectly correct, coinciding with the calendar, and may be depended upon. Our intention was to show that our previous advertisement was incorrect, as it had been copied from old issues of the GAZETTE without reference to the calendar. We feared that some might have commenced work, according to it, without noticing the new, and without having access to the calendar. Repeating to all such that they can rely on our present notice, we leave the matter as it stands, trusting that no further reference to it will be necessary.

AS indicated in another column the George Munro dinner has been postponed. And this will account for the delay in the issue of this number of the GAZETTE. We had determined to hold the GAZETTE over till Tuesday, and present to our readers a full account of the proceedings thereat. We hope our readers will overlook the lateness of the present number.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the *Christian Messenger*, has commenced the annual crusade against Dalhousie. The way-cry is the old, yet ever new, one,—Presbyterianism. We fancy its readers must be by this time weary of the theme.

ATHLETICS.

THE importance of my subject is, I think, a sufficient guarantee that it will find its way into the columns of the GAZETTE; and if so, I trust the Students and other parties interested may overlook the style of expression and pay special regard to the ideas suggested.

Three years ago it could scarcely, with propriety, be said that Dalhousie College had a Football Club. It is certain they had no selected team. True, on some fine afternoons in the very early part of the session, a few fellows would congregate on the common and have a kick or two at the ball. The interest, however, in this manly sport has been steadily increasing. Two years ago the College boys mustered up enough courage to play a match with a city club. Raw, inexperienced, and unacquainted with the rules of the game, they yet gave their opponents a hard fight, sufficiently proving to themselves that in them lay the muscle which, if properly developed, would constitute a first-class team. Last year a team was selected, which though far more experienced than the one of the preceding year, accomplished nothing. This year again greater interest was manifested among the students, greater exertions were put forth, and three matches played. Wonderful as it does seem it is nevertheless true that Dalhousie, playing against three different teams, of different grades of excellence, held her own, yet never scored a point.

This fact clearly reveals a weakness in our play, a weakness of which we should take notice and endeavour to remedy next year. But we may note as many points as we please, we may plan as much as we like, our efforts will doubtless be unavailing if some arrangement is not made different from that hitherto pursued. The season we have for practice here is too short; but for aught we know it may remain so, and we must govern ourselves accordingly. To overcome this great difficulty I would suggest that before the end of the present session a general Students' Meeting be called, and an Athletic Club organized. Let so many of our Professors as agree with the lately expressed opinion of

Principal Grant of Queens, in reference to athletic sports, join hand in hand with us to assist us in our efforts to establish and maintain such a club. Let officers and managers be appointed to conduct the business of the club during the summer; let them make arrangements for procuring for one day the use of some suitable field, and let us one and all meet there some day about the opening of the session, and, with muscles developed by months of steady practice, display to the wonder-stricken natives of Halifax our skill and power of endurance in athletic exercises. If we do this and crown the successful competitors with wreaths of laurel, or some such thing, the interest taken in it cannot be trivial. Every student (and every Professor, too, I venture to hope) will be there. Then let our Football Club be an off-shoot from this, and I venture to predict its career will indeed be a noble one.

Can such things be? Assuredly they can; for deep down in the breasts of Dalhousians—professors, tutors, students, all—there is a spirit of loyalty to Alma Mater which, if thoroughly roused to action, will force them to launch forth "Spondulics," strength and might to make it a success.

The interest taken by the students in football during the past sporting season, and the comparative ill-success which crowned the efforts of the efforts of the selected fifteen have seemed sufficient to warrant me in making the above suggestion, which, I think, if properly carried out, will not only materially assist the Football Club, but will be a great stimulus to us all to participate more freely in healthy, physical exercise—in fact will make men of us. For what earthly good can be that man(?) who, though his cranium may be literally *stuffed* with Latin and Greek roots, chemical reactions, mathematical formulæ, &c., has nothing to support but a poor, frail, sickly constitution—a man who must be continually covered with mustard poultices, and who cannot rise from bed on a frosty morning without catching cold? Assuredly he can serve very little purpose here below, except perhaps it may be to test the patience of those under whose care Providence has placed him. I am proud

that I can say there are none of such men in Dalhousie, but there are some whose physical condition would be greatly improved by a little less plugging and a little more out-of-door exercise. For my own part—and I know all will agree with me—I think there is far more honour in graduating a robust, healthy man with a fair education, than a skeleton with a confused mass of theoretical knowledge. Even as an advertisement for his Alma Mater one of the former is worth dozens of the later. Let then, the Professors and Students, who would see Dalhousie prosper, do all in their power to foster our prospective Athletic Club.

SIGMA.

BOOK NOTICES.

THERE has been laid upon our table an "Elementary Practical Mathematics," by Mr. Eaton, Mathematical teacher in the Provincial Normal School. The general neatness of its get-up reflects much credit on the publishers, D. H. Smith & Co., Truro, and it is due them to say that in this respect it is superior to many of the other text-books prescribed for use in our public schools. In the small compass of 95, not closely printed, pages, (34 of which consist of title pages and exercises) the author treats of Plane Trigonometry, Logarithms, Mensuration of Heights, and Distances, Computation of areas and volumes, Navigation and Dynamics. In his zeal for brevity he has omitted much that is absolutely necessary to a fair understanding of the most elementary principles of the subject discussed. In his laudable effort "to guard against the enervating effects of wire-drawn explanations, &c., he has failed to guard against haziness of ideas and consequent perversion of facts. The illogical method and untenable assertions in the chapter on Dynamics, we hope, are due to the same cause. He would have done better if he had remembered that in a work designed to treat of first principles "an ounce of demonstration is worth tons of facts," more especially if it is to be a guide and pattern to those who are to teach others.

THE music-loving student will enjoy a treat in the perusal of a volume* which lies before us. The editor has selected some sixty-two songs, has arranged the parts, and the result is a most delightful students' glee-book. If we were disposed to be critical we might regret the absence of many of the older melodies, but we presume they occupy too secure a position in the student heart, ever to be displaced. We might here take the opportunity of urging upon our musical men the importance of organizing and vigorously sustaining a College Glee-Club. We know there is abundance of material, and we have in the volume referred to just such music as is needed. Will this hint be sufficient?

LAW SCHOOL NOTES.

THE number of students now registered is 53.

THE second year men have organised a moot court.

THE class on contracts had a semi-terminal examination on Thursday last.

THE Library has received a magnificent collection of modern text books.

THE students are sorry to hear of the illness of Mr. James A. Sedgewick of the second year.

THE first year moot court meets on Thursday next.

JAMES THOMSON, ESQ., Q. C., has gone on a short visit to Texas, and in consequence there will be no lectures on Real Property for a few weeks.

THE following gentlemen were the Law School representatives on the General Committee to arrange for the Munro Dinner: Smith, Wallace, Sedgewick, Morse and Crowe.

A very interesting argument took place at the second year moot court on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23rd. The point under discussion was: A. and B., his wife, are judicially separated in England. B. subsequently goes to Berlin, where she institutes proceeding for a divorce against A., who, having left England had acquired a domicile in Nova Scotia. A citation is served upon the husband, who does not appear. A decree of divorce is pronounced by the German

* Students' Songs. Comprising the newest and most popular College songs, as now sung at Harvard, Yale, etc. Compiled and edited by William H. Hill. Harvard class of 1880. (Moses King, Cambridge, Mass. Price 50 cents.)

Court. The question is whether the divorce is valid. Morse and Chipman in the negative, Wallace and Mooney affirmative. C. S. Harrington, Q. C., presided and it was held that the decree was not valid.

COLLEGE NEWS.

D. A. MURRAY, of the Senior year, has been elected valedictorian.

It is rumored that the "McLeod University Fund" will enable the Governors to secure the services of two Professors.

A HANDSOME photo of the senior year will soon be placed in the Reading-Room.

MR. TRUMAN, Tutor in Classics, has kindly donated to the Reading rooms the London Weekly Times. He has the hearty thanks of the students.

THE following were the representatives of the Arts Students on the Dinner Committee: Taylor, Jones, Gammell, Cahan and Putnam.

THE following have passed the Supplementary examinations in Classical History and Geography:—
THIRD YEAR: Passed:—Newcombe, M. SECOND YEAR: Passed:—Campbell, A. G., Macdonald, E. M., McKenzie, D. H., Nicholson, A

THE 25th of January was the Munro Holiday, when as customary the sleigh-drive and dinner was to take place. The Medical and Law Students were heartily co-operating with the Arts men to make the affair a grand success. But alas, when the glorious day arrived there was no snow, and so the sleigh drive and dinner had to be postponed. It was suggested that a train be hired and all go up to Bedford, but this proposition met with little favor. All regret the unfortunate termination of the affair, but under the circumstances no other course was open than to postpone the celebration to the first fine Saturday.

ON the evening of Jan. 10th, a general students' meeting was held for the purpose of making arrangements for the "Geo. Munro" day. Delegates from the Law and Medical schools were present. Taylor, Jones, Gammell, Cahan, Putnam, were appointed to represent the Art students on the general committee of management. It was decided that a sleigh-drive, etc., be held as heretofore. Also, carried unanimously that wines be excluded from the supper room. Also resolved that the Profs. be invited, and that sister Colleges be asked to send representatives. Much

brotherly love was exhibited in the character of several invitations proposed at this stage. "Lauriger" ended the proceedings.

STUDENTS' BIBLE-CLASS.—Bible-Class was resumed Saturday 12th inst. The lessons of the New Year are excellent selections, embracing doctrine, morals and discipline and, therefore, well worthy of careful consideration and profound meditation. Each lesson is discussed in an interesting, instructive, and profitable way without any trivial inquiries or futile disputations. Students can, in this way, turn their History, Philosophy, etc., into practical account and derive great benefit from interchanges of opinion, thus verifying Locke's definition of theology—"the direction of *all knowledge* to its true end, the glory of the eternal God, and the everlasting welfare of the human race."

On Saturday 19th inst., Rev. Prof. Forrest was present and addressed the meeting. He expressed his pleasure in meeting the students on one common, undenominational platform, and showed the advantages arising from such an association; that religion is of primary, education of secondary importance; that one of the most hopeful features in connection with the College is the prayer-meeting, and that it has the entire approbation of the Senate; that its influence is intensified and exemplified in one's character; that our grand duty is the worship of God through one common Saviour; that religion can exist altogether apart from sectarianism. He adduced instances of the religious condition of some of the American Colleges, comparing it with our own, and repudiated the epithets "Godless" and "irreligious" as applied to Dalhousie. Prof. Forrest will again, in the course of a few weeks, address the meeting, giving a statistical account of the religious position of the American Colleges.

After the suitable encouragements of the Prof., we hope to see our meeting more largely and regularly attended, and trust that any indifference hitherto exhibited will be turned into zeal for its success. Let us not consider the time spent in the study of the lessons as lost, for the Scriptures are not like a garden, "where the fruits are ripe and the flowers bloom, and all things are fully exposed to our view; but like a field where we have the ground and seeds of all precious things, but where nothing can be brought to maturity without our industry."—Com.

SODALES.—On Friday the 18th, an unusually large number of the students attended the debate on the important question of the lengthening of the College session. In absence of the opener, Mr. Dill, Mr.

DALLUSIENSIA.

We wish our contemporaries to note that this column is not intended for the public, but belongs exclusively to the students at present attending College, who alone are expected to understand its contents.

A STUDENT'S description of the library: "as high plastered as two men and painted blue."

FRENCH PROF: What is the French for "Do you skate?" Student: "Skatez-vous."

THE latest phenomenon,—a Theologian climbing a fence on Inglis street. What was he after?

"COLLEGE Class-Room for Experimental Spherics" is the latest name for Bowling-alley.

MATERIALISTIC soph., to professor in Psychology: "Have not I the same right to call it cerebration as other philosophers to call it thought."

THE College colors are crimson, and pending the decision as to where they are to be worn, some of the students are wearing them in a very appropriate place—the nose.

As the "slogan Clan Alpine, etc.," gave joy to the bosoms of the besieged at Lucknow, so the strains of St. Matthews' organ delight the heart of a certain General.

"BURSARS and Exhibitioners will receive their second installment from the Principal at 1 o'clock a.m." Is this the standard time?

AN amorous Junior weekly gives evidence of the fact that "amor omnia vincit" or rather "amor cirros vincit." He was lately observed looking in through to window to see if *suns ignis* was getting ready for Church. This is a fact, yes *curri!*

At a recent meeting of Students held to consider the Munro Dinner question, a student, speaking to the motion to invite the Faculties, suggested that if the invitation were accepted some embarrassment would be the result; whereupon another eloquently remarked that, "Queen Victoria, or any other man, would be welcome."

WE have a freshman's authority for the following: Student in Latin composition asks: "Does a neuter adjective ever agree with a feminine noun?" Prof: "Yes, here is an example, 'femina varium et mutabile est,' this is all I can think of this morning."

A STUDENT entered a drug store the other day and asked for something for his appetite. The obliging druggist recommended some bitters telling him that they would make him ravenous enough. "Oh, but I want something to curb my appetite" said he, "I eat too much." This being

Cahan was appointed in his place, and introduced the subject in his usual vigorous style. He avowed himself in favour of the change, supporting his position by strong arguments in reference to the incomplete manner in which students at present are obliged to get up their work. Mr. Calder, the respondent, urged with great earnestness the inability of many students to provide the funds for a lengthened session, disputing the opener's remarks about the present ill-doing of the work, and alleging the value of the summer's private study. Mr. J. R. Coffin followed on the same side, affirming that many students would not attend the College in the event of a lengthened term, and that the advantages of the proposed change would not compensate for the loss. Mr. Nicholson followed to the same effect, but seemed more inclined to exercise his wit on Mr. Cahan's remarks than adduce arguments in support of his own position. V. Coffin made a few remarks in favour of the change, and was followed by E. M. McDonald who, in his usual fluent manner, declared against the proposed lengthening and proceeded to state his reasons therefor. Mr. Gammell vigorously maintained that the change was necessary, and supported his opinion by forcible arguments. Mr. Congdon, in taking the same view gave an account of the working of German universities, and was followed by F. J. Coffin against the proposed change. Mr. Crowe ably supported the opposite side and was followed by the opener. Mr. Calder closed the discussion in a few pithy remarks, and on the vote being taken, it was found that 30 were opposed to the change, with 22 in favour thereof. This remarkable result was doubtless due in great measure to the fact that, owing to the indiscreet remarks of some of the speakers many of the students supposed that a lengthening of the term to *nine months* was under consideration. This mistake is to be deplored, as we feel quite confident that a large majority of the students are in favour of a term of about seven months. It was also noticeable that the Freshmen voted largely against the change, a fact which doubtless, is to be attributed to their youth and inexperience.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.

WE have received the *Colby Echo*, and shall be most happy to exchange.

It is rumored that Princeton will produce a Latin play next term.

AN expenditure of \$30,000 is to be made on the medical school of Edinburg University.

JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL, has resigned his position as Lord Rector of St. Andrews.

THE moot-courts which formerly flourished in the Law School at Harvard are being revived.

MR. L. M. RUTHERFORD has presented Columbia College with his private set of astronomical instruments valued at about \$18,000.

a new case he was advised to consult a doctor to whom the druggist recommended him. Soon after the doctor came into the store and mentioned the case. The clerk looked up and said, "I know what was wrong with that fellow,—he boards himself."

This reminds us of the story, told by one of our judges, about himself and another eminent jurist, who is also on the bench. When studying law in Halifax they roomed together, and turn about visited all the leading grocery and liquor stores, and represented themselves as agents to secure samples for merchants East and West, with whom they were clerks. Only the scarcity of grocery stores in Halifax kept them from being afflicted with gout in their youth.

AN evidence of the esprit de corps of the ladies may be remarked from the following notice, which appeared in their waiting room: "A well attended meeting of the ladies of this College will be held on Thursday next to discuss the advisability of adopting the College colours, and of taking steps to procure the necessary beaus."

Overheard on the street—"Is that you?"
 "No it's not, but perhaps I will do."
 So they walked arm in arm for a half hour or two.
 With elysian happiness seemingly blessed,
 He descends from a bird they call the red-breast.

PERSONALS.

H. H. HAMILTON, B. A., '77, is coining a fortune in the Bakery business in Pictou. The products of the factory are finding an extensive market in the Maritime Provinces.

C. D. MACDONALD, B. A., '73, edits the most lively of provincial papers—*The Pictou News*. Though only a year old, its circulation is 2000. It appears to be the local organ of the Pictou Academy.

WE are glad to hear that J. H. Knowles, B. A., '82, is doing Dalhousie credit in University of Pennsylvania. He led in Chemistry at the recent examinations, making 99 marks out of a possible hundred.

AT a late meeting of the Institute of Natural Science, Prof. Lawson read a paper "On the northern limit of the wild indigenous grape vine on the Atlantic coasts district of America." Dr. MacGregor also read a "Note on two peculiar auroræ observed during the past summer."

DR. McCOSH, Principal of the College at Princeton, thus expresses himself on "Theories and Criticisms," a more extended notice of which will be found in another column: "There is fresh thinking in every paragraph of the work, and

this is expressed in clear, appropriate, and often beautiful language. Had the author been spared he would in my opinion have risen to eminence as a thinker and writer, and been an honor to your province."

HYMENEAL.—From a recent paper we notice that two more of Dalhousie's sons have crossed the Rubicon. W. H. Spenser, B. A., '81, weary of "single blessedness," lead to the altar on the 8th inst., Miss Mary Peppard, of Great Village. Rev. E. Crowell, B. A., '80, and former editor of GAZETTE, Yarmouth, also has taken unto himself a wife, namely, Miss Susan McQueen, of Sutherland's River, Pictou Co. We wish the happy couples long life and prosperity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mr. J. S. Trueman, Rev. J. Murray, Rev. E. D. Millar, Prof. MacGregor—\$2.00 each. D. A. Murray, C. H. Cahan, A. W. Lewis, J. McKinnon, Fulton Coffin, A. Campbell, D. F. Turner, S. A. Morton, R. Locke, A. S. McKenzie, J. C. Shaw, A. P. Logan, Rev. P. M. Morrison, Rev. Geo. Walker, Miss Mary Campbell, Alex. Robinson, A. Nicholson, J. Stewart, J. McLean, Prin. Ross, Rev. A. B. Dickie, Prof. Forrest, Rev. A. Rogers, Rev. J. B. Logan, J. R. Noonan, H. Stramburg, J. F. Downie, J. Mitchell, Rev. G. McMillan, W. R. Campbell, R. L. Reid, E. McKay, J. H. Cameron, S. McLennan, W. S. Calkin,—\$1.00 each. A. Logan, 40 cents.

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