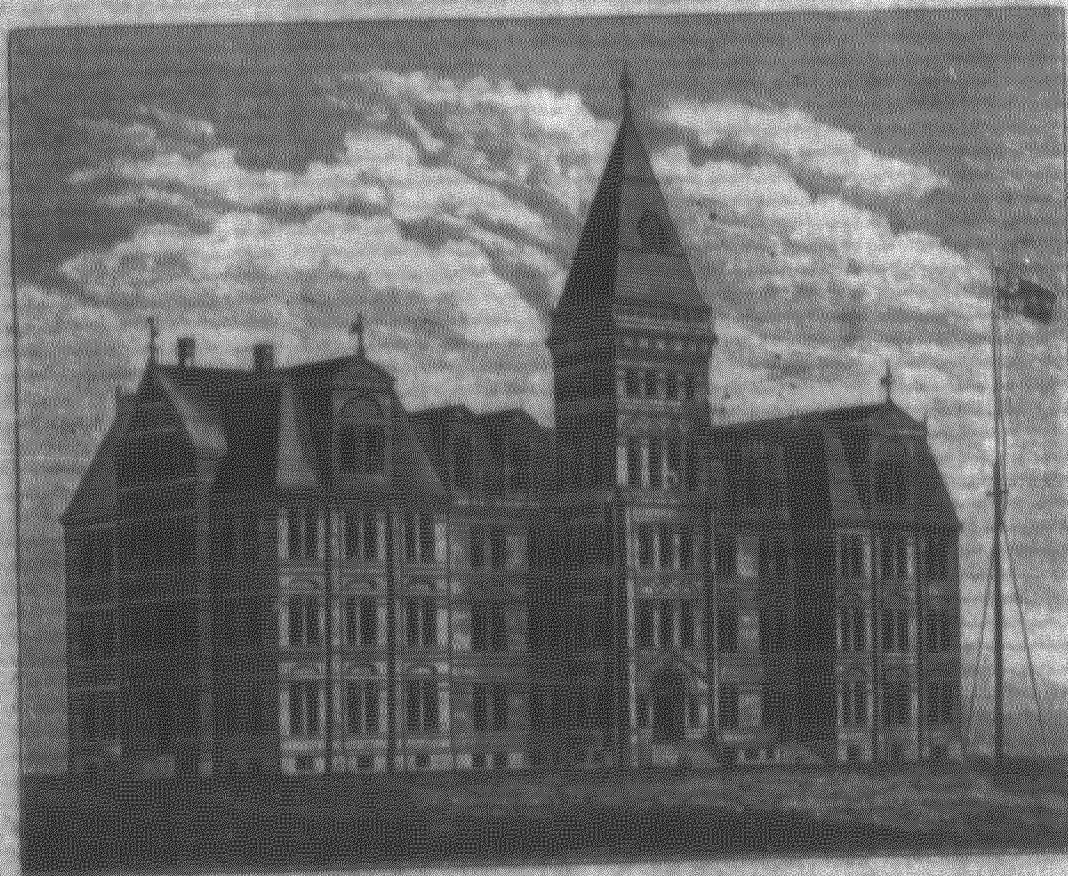


THE
Dalhousie Gazette.

Ora et Labora.



Dalhousie College & University.

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"ORA ET LABORA."

VOL. XXII.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 19, 1889.

No. 4.

TRUTH ABSOLUTE.

(Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.)

'Twas midnight! Dark and painful thoughts
Swept through my brain; for brooding Doubt
Folding her wings had perched in gloomy mood
Upon my brow, darting distressing thoughts
And filling soul with apprehensions dread
Of things surmised, or known—could they be known?
Of life, of death, of knowledge, truth and God;
And all seemed dark as night; that bird of God—
Angel of hope—had flown; and soul—'s't such?
Seemed floating on the vapory mists and clouds
Of cheerlessness, uncertainty and gloom
Around Agnostic temple, o'er whose door
Inscribed, "I do not know"—Ah, cheerless state!

Soul—hunger in my breast, yearning for truth
Bade me look up to God. But where's the proof
Of God, of love, that I His wearied child
May rest my head upon His heaving breast,
And trust to Him for rounded life complete?
Is't found in order, beauty and design,
Stamped on His works that he who runs may read
The hand of God in all? Is't proof enough?
Give me a sign infallible, that no
Opposing front of scientific thought
Can e'er o'erthrow—a sign to know my God,
To know him clearer than Cosmology
Can teach, or final cause, or even proof
That Gabriel bore, or Patriarchs of old.
Give me a sign by which my doubting soul,
Yearning for truth, may know Him as, my God.

Breathed forth my soul her longing prayer while bowed
In reverential awe; and suddenly
A light shone forth—the brightness of the word—
A voice therein: "I give thee Christ the Son,
The Absolute not relative—the Truth
That lifts the soul up from the bed of death
To gravitate to God; in whom not lost
As drop in ocean, sunbeams in the sun;
But will with will confluent, one with Him,
I loved thee therefore, gave myself for thee"

"Lord I believe, help thou my unbelief!"
My soul replied. Doubt vanished from my heart,
And soul rejoiced. I clasped the Word of God—
"Incarnate Truth, Thou'st made me free indeed."

B.

PRINCETON, N. J.

OUR TRAMP "TO THE GREAT UNKNOWN."

It was Friday, a College holiday, and a day destined in some cases to serve as one of the many golden mile stones that dot the path of a life. But alas, "All is not gold that glitters." There was undoubtedly one among us who was overpowered with a feeling of desolation, not only in the sunny noon-tide, but also when the misty moonbeams cast their silvery rays over the land. All the beauty of a clear autumn day seemed to be concentrated in the 8th of November. The earth was bathed in radiant sunlight, the brooks, ponds and lakes sparkled under the powerful influence of the king of the sky, and all things seemed overflowing with gladness. Such, then, was the day on which we, sixteen collegians, undertook to make the expedition, which in the annals of a College life, is known as a "tramp." The time specified for starting from "the house" (which some of our students know so well) was two o'clock, p. m. It may be mentioned, by the way, that several of our party reside at Pine Hill, and being fully aware that "Slow but sure" is an excellent motto, reached the starting-place about a quarter to three. At length all was ready and the journey commenced. One poor unfortunate, who had injured his foot in some mysterious manner, carried the largest and heaviest basket, and must have excited the pity of all beholders. The grounds of Pine Hill being reached in safety, the party prepared to embark. Our sailor Mr. M—, performed his task satisfactorily, and all hands arrived on the borders of unknown regions. We proceeded by way of Chocolate lake and soon found ourselves upon a tongue of land running out into the lake, which some one suggested as a fit place for emptying the baskets. There was, however, among our number a sturdy and venturesome junior, who with

his companion, suddenly started off on what appeared to his followers somewhat like a wild goose chase.

On and on, up hill and down hill, pulling ourselves along by the branches of trees we scrambled after our heroic leader. Finally some of us who were not so fond of traversing the unknown world as our fore-runners came to a halt. We decided to remain where we were and soon found a beautiful nook upon the hillside which commanded a delightful view of the surrounding country. Fainter and fainter became the voices of our comrades, soon they entirely ceased. After discussing the whereabouts of our poor, deluded brethren, and wondering how they should all satisfy the cravings of hunger (as we had at least half of the whole stock of provisions in our possession) we decided to enjoy ourselves in a more substantial way by having our supper. What was our horror to perceive that, though we had the cups, our companions had run off with the chocolate, and, though we had matches, we had no need of a fire, for we had nothing to cook. Still the quantity of food on hand was somewhat appalling, and we concluded we need not starve after all. Truly no monarch ever possessed a dining-saloon so gloriously lovely as that which we then occupied. On every side arose the hills in their solemn grandeur. At our feet by Chocolate Lake, never so beautiful as when the sun, setting behind those distant hills, throws his mantle of crimson and gold over its glassy surface. We gazed in admiration on this scene of grandeur with which Mother Nature so often enhances our world. Beautiful as was the picture, was there not one sordid soul among us who would willingly have relinquished the magnificent panorama for one cup of the fragrant beverage from which the lake takes its name! How we pitied our wayward companions who could not enjoy such peace, but were wandering, weary and heart-sick for aught we knew, towards the great "No-where."

Now it happened a most important debate was to take place at our college this same evening, and most of us were anxious to attend. Of course our friends would never return in time, so we

determined to start for home. Unfortunately there was only one boat at our disposal, and if we should make off with that the others would be in a pitiable plight. Our dignified theologian "the laird of Pine Hill," suggested that we should "never cross a bridge till we come to it," hence we took the boat and soon found ourselves safely on the other side. At we ascended the steep incline which leads to the stately mansion, we observed a shadow at one of the windows, and soon the owner offered to return with the boat and gather home the remnant of our party. In the meantime these wilful collegians had reached the wharf, much dismayed, to see that the "means" of getting back to Pine Hill had taken its departure. One young lady had lost her watch on the expedition to the supposed rocking-stone, and was feeling very disconsolate so that, altogether, they must have appeared a most cheerful party. There is nothing like hope and patience, however, and soon the boat, (manned by sturdy theologues,) under its valiant commander, glided over the lake, as lightly as young roe in the glades of the forest bounds to its mother's side. We are thankful to say the expedition was not a complete failure, although in traversing unknown regions our deluded brethren actually thought they had reached the famous rocking-stone. We would offer our heartiest congratulations to the valiant junior, who was in command, upon the final success of his expedition, which might have proved fatal.

To the students in general we would respectfully offer this advice, which experience teaches us is good,—Whenever you purpose going on a tramp be sure and know where you intend to go, as even seniors and juniors are not to be held responsible for all kinds of knowledge.

“GIPSY”

WE see that Adam Holden, former discount book-seller of Great Britain, has been succeeded by F. & E. Gibbons, 11 Ranelagh Street, Liverpool, G. B. All English books may be obtained from them at a discount of 25 per cent. from the publishers' price.

* "SONGS OF THE GREAT DOMINION."

When the Editors of the GAZETTE informed me that they proposed treating their readers to a Christmas feast, for readers, like all other people, look for a little better fare than ordinary at Christmas times, and asked me to help them, I thought it would be but a poor dish indeed that I could contribute. Still, I felt like doing something, if only a little, the more so, because I could not very well help myself. Your editor is nothing, if not importunate.

The question then presented itself, what shall I write about? Happily or perhaps unhappily for the readers of the GAZETTE, an answer was not long forthcoming. A modest volume of poems, just from the publisher's hands, entitled "Songs of the Great Dominion," came to my notice. Struck by the beauty and richness of many of the "songs," I thought I would say something about them; and so, perhaps, by introducing this book to the notice of the GAZETTE readers, give them a treat more acceptable than anything from my pen.

So much has been said of late, however, about Canadian poetry that I feel almost like apologizing for even touching upon the subject. Readers are apt to tire of fulsome eulogies of this and that local poet, of whose work they know little or nothing, and of whose existence indeed they may not even have heard before. The only way to get them interested in Canadian literature is to get them to read it.

It is certainly to be regretted, yet it nevertheless remains as a fact, that the majority of Canadian readers know very little about Canadian literature. The great masterpieces of English literature, all, of course, must read; and in most cases this is as much as they have time to read. They must familiarize themselves with what has been said in the past by the great thinkers of their race; and at the same time keep in touch with the thought of the present. But while the development of this thought is carried on in countries other than their own, their interest in the thinkers and writers of their own country must be comparatively secondary.

* "Songs of the Great Dominion," selected and edited by W. D. Litgthall, M. A., of Montreal; published by Walter Scott, London.

There are but few Canadian authors, either past or present, whose names could be placed in any list, however comprehensive, of great writers of the English tongue. Haliburton, Dawson and Roberts, are perhaps the best entitled to any such distinction. With these writers, then, every Canadian reader should strive to make himself familiar. With the first on account of his irresistible humor and wonderful insight into human nature; with the second because he is one of the leaders in the world of science to-day; and with the last because he has shown that really good poetry can be produced in Canada, and because he represents the newly-awakened literary life of the nation.

If, however, there is at present but little Canadian literature that can be called great, there is abundant promise that it will be otherwise in the very near future.

"This region is as lavish of its flowers,
As Heaven of its primrose blooms by night."

And when these flowers have ripened into fruit, who shall say that it will not tempt the palate?

Canadian literature is yet but in its infancy. Indeed it could not well be otherwise. We must have a nation before we can have a national literature; and the Canadian nation has only just sprung into existence. Hitherto Canadians have been a people almost completely isolated from each other, scattered here and there in detached provinces over a vast dominion, and with interests more or less antagonistic. By uniting into one confederation, they made an effort to harmonize their interests, and build up a nation; and the result is that Canada bids fair to become one of the great nations of the earth.

It is only of late, however, that Canadians have awakened to the consciousness of the possibilities that the future has in store for their country. The policy of her great neighbour to the south has been to exert a constant pressure upon her, in the hope that she may be driven into the Union. The result of that policy, however, has been just the opposite. It has forced Canada into a defensive position, and indirectly been a great benefit to her. Compelled to rely more or less upon her own resources, she has found them to be infinitely

greater than she had supposed. The natural consequence of this has been a great gain in her self-confidence, and the rapid development of a patriotic spirit among her people.

Nothing is more characteristic of the Canadian literature of to-day than its patriotic tone. From the journalist to the poet, all are proud of their nationality, and sanguine of the destiny of their country. Among the young generation of poets, pre-eminent in patriotism, as in all else, is Professor Roberts "who has struck the supreme note of Canadian nationality" in his *Canada and Ode for the Canadian Confederacy*:

"O child of nations, giant limbed,
"Who stand'st among the nations now
"Unheeded, unadorned, unhymned,
"With unanointed brow,—

* * * * *
"Wake, and behold how night is done.
"How on thy breast, and o'er thy brow,
"Bursts the uprising sun!"

Others, with varying skill and power, have essayed the same note. "Songs of the Great Dominion" is full of patriotic pieces, some of them such as no nation need feel ashamed of owning. The following verse, for example, has a swing and animation that would be difficult to surpass, or even to rival:—

"Here's to the Land of the rock and the pine:
"Here's to the Land of the raft and the river!
"Here's to the Land where the sunbeams shine,
"And the night that is bright with the North-lights' quiver."

The rest of the song is not nearly so good as this; but the last two lines of the verse I have quoted are enough to show what kind of work the writer can do.

Space forbids that I should say something of all the writers, specimens of whose work appear in "Songs of the Great Dominion." Of some indeed, it would be superfluous in one to say anything. Professor Roberts' name as a poet is so well established, that no words of mine could add to its lustre. I will therefore, confine my attention to the other singers.

One of the most promising of these, certainly, is Bliss Carman. He is yet quite a young man;

but he has already won distinction in the leading American Magazines; and bids fair to become one of Canada's leading poets. His genius is essentially lyrical; and the beauty and finish of his lyrics proclaim it to be of a high order too. *Low Tide at Grand Pré* is perhaps his best published piece; and is certainly a fine poem. A slight tinge of mysticism, however, runs through all his poetry; and rather mars its effect.

The following verse from *The wraith of the Red Swan* illustrates very well his style and characteristics:

"Look! Burnished and blue, what a sweep
"Of river outwinds in the sun;
"What miles of shimmering deep,
"Where the hills grow one
"With their shadow of summer and sleep."

Next to Carman as a lyric writer I would place W. W. Campbell. Some of his lyrics, as, for example, *The Heart of the Lakes* and *Vapour and Blue*, are really exquisite little pieces—even more beautiful in their way than anything of Carman's. But their beauty is of the simple and natural, rather than of the dreamy, mystic kind, which prevails in Carman's pieces.

Different in genius and power from these writers are Charles Mair and William Kirby. The former is undoubtedly the leading dramatic poet of Canada. His dramatization of the story of the Indian Chief, Tecumseh, extracts from which are given in this collection, has been highly praised by the critics.

A Ballad for Brave Women is a splendid piece one of the best of its kind that I have ever read. Kirby, perhaps, can hardly be said to stand alongside of Mair; yet he at times exhibits even greater power. Some of his descriptions are truly grand. Take for example, these lines on Niagara:—

"That dread abyss! What mortal tongue may tell
"The soothing horrors of its watery hell!
"Where, pent in craggy walls that gird the deep,
"Imprisoned tempests howl, and madly sweep
"The tortured floods, drifting from side to side
"In furious vortices, that circling ride
"Around the deep arena; or, set free
"From depths unfathomed, bursts a boiling sea
"In showers of mist and spray that leap and bound

OXFORD CITY AND UNIVERSITY.

"Against the dripping rocks; while loud resound
"Ten thousand thunders, that as one conspire
"To strike the deepest note of Nature's lyre."

This is certainly a magnificent description, and in grandeur falls little if any, short of Byron's famous description of the falls of Terni. The picture is so powerfully and vividly drawn that one can almost see the tremendous cataract before his eyes, and hear its "ten thousand thunders" reverberate in his ears.

One other name now, and I will close. Any review of this book would be incomplete without a mention of that most touching lament, *Wahond-min*, by George Frederick Scott. Though perhaps not a very extraordinary poem as a whole, it has some passages of great beauty and pathos. The song, which is placed in the mouth of a kind of chorus, laments the gradual disappearance of the Indian before the onward march of the European with his superior civilization. The closing lines are of such beauty that I cannot forbear quoting them, even at the risk of transgressing on the limits of my space:

"The ruffled lake gives out but broken gleams
"Of the clear stars above; so, restless life
"May be the troubled reflex of the skies,
"The world rolls onward, ever on and on,
"Through clouded vast and moans of dying years,
"Into the depths of sunset; but the light
"Blinds our dim eyes, we cannot see the goal.
"The spirit of the world is not for us;
"We perish with the pine-tree and the bird;
"We bow our head in silence. We must die."

Such, then, is a brief notice of some of the more remarkable poems of this collection. It is, of course, very imperfect; but all it aims at, is to lead others to examine and read the book for themselves. It is well worthy of a reading, and especially by Canadians. True, it does not contain much of very great intrinsic worth; but it ought to be interesting and valuable to Canadians for all that, inasmuch as it is the best collection of their national and patriotic songs that has yet appeared in print.

EDWARD FULTON.

The "London Times" of Nov. 15th, contains an interesting sketch of the many "tiffs" that have taken place, down through the centuries between the "Town" and "Gown" at Oxford. We are not informed of the particular significance of the 5th of Nov., but all that was necessary on that day to provoke a quarrel, was for a "clerk" to bite his thumb at a "Burgher" as a mark of contempt or vice versa. Cumbersome gowns were cast aside and a free fight ensued. The formality of prescribing the arms was dispensed with, but the choice ranged somewhere between *toothpicks* and *cannons*.

The predominance of the one party or the other depended largely on the friendliness or hostility of the reigning monarchs and popes.

Regulations and edicts for the prevention of these *unpleasantries* were frequently issued, but with little effect. A series of compromises followed in which the university of course gained. The first important gain was a voice in the general sanitary regulations of the town. But the second was more sweeping and far-reaching in its consequences, namely, partial control over the "watch and word" of the town, by which the university had a say in the reorganization of the "Bobby" committee each year. This of course lessened a student's risk of being "run in" for taking up too much sidewalk. By a Provisional Order, issued under the local foot Act of last year, which came into effect on Saturday, Nov. 9th, the university has the privilege of electing *three* out of *fifteen* aldermen for the city. Now can be seen the representatives of "Town and Gown" sitting together in council oblivious of their former feuds, which clearly shows the recognition of the university as an important factor of the city. This is but one more instance of evolution, and it may not be too optimistic to forecast, that a century hence, when Halifax shall be styled a "University" and not a "military" city, that Dalhousie shall elect her quota of aldermen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editors of The Dalhousie Gazette.

Gentlemen:—In the leading article of your first number, you compare the advantages offered by American Universities, from the point of view of the Canadian, post-graduate student. As so many of our young men continue their studies after taking their first degree, it seems to me that a further discussion of the subject may prove of interest and benefit to your readers. Accordingly, as a contribution to such a discussion, allow me to state a few facts regarding one University mentioned in your article.

Johns Hopkins offers every year, ten scholarships of \$200 each, to the post-graduate students. They are awarded on the results of an open competitive examination, held just after the New Year. The money is paid in three instalments before the end of the term. Ten fellowships are also awarded every year. These are given not according to the results of an examination, but by the election of the Faculty. The competitor applies formally for the position and hands in at the same time, a specimen of his work. Each fellowship is worth \$375 in cash besides free tuition which is equal to \$125 more. The appointments are made at the end of the term, so that a student who has finished one year, is certain of being able to meet the expenses of a second session. As a general thing the winners of scholarships become Fellows, in their several departments and in their third year are appointed Fellows by courtesy, which means a further exemption from the heavy tuition fee.

Without instituting any comparisons whatever, I may say that one reason Johns Hopkins attracts so many students is that there, the post-graduates receive by far the greater share of attention. This is but natural, as they usually outnumber the undergraduates two to one. The University exists for the post-graduates and the principal instructors devote their time exclusively to them. Hopkins is a school for specialists and as such, holds a unique position among the Universities of the world.

Hoping to see the matter further discussed.

I am faithfully yours,

Nov. 13th, 1889. ARCHIBALD MACMECHAN.

Dear Editors Gazette.

As an old Dalhousian, I must express my satisfaction in the many improvements that have taken place during late years in the college. The new college building, a well equipped reading room, an open library, are all privileges which must be prized by the present generation of students. Many of these changes were, I believe first advocated through the columns of the GAZETTE, and it is a matter for congratulation that the Faculty have proved themselves so ready to carry out what seemed to be for the advantage of the student.

It has occurred to me, that, perhaps there is still room for improvement in the matter of examinations. Now that the term is eight months, instead of six, would it not be possible to hold exams at Christmas on the work of the preceding months? This would have the double advantage of inciting the students to harder work during the first half of the year, (in my time, the first of the session was a "snap,") and of making unnecessary that hard pull from the Kalends to the Ides of April. It may be urged that to hold two exams. in the year, would be devoting too much time to what is, after all, not of the first importance. There would be much force in the objection, if it were really necessary to extend the time over three weeks. Could not the examinations be so arranged that a week at Christmas, and a week in the spring would suffice?

If the practice, which prevails to some small extent of giving preliminary examinations to the students of the first and second years was made more general, and if the term standing depended to some extent upon the marks obtained in such examinations, there is no doubt that it would ensure more thorough preparation on the part of the students. Moreover, I am persuaded that the final examinations would no longer be a time to look forward to with fear and trembling, and that the term mark would be an indication, not of the amount that could be crammed in a few days or weeks, but of knowledge which had been thoroughly mastered and digested.

I hope to hear from others on this subject. Meanwhile I am sincerely,

GRADUATE.

The Dalhousie Gazette.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 19th, 1889.

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Contents.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Page. Items include Truth Absolute, Our Tramp, Songs of the Great Dominion, Oxford City and University, Correspondence, Editorial, Miscellaneous, Honorary Degrees, Law-School Matters, Personals, Elementary Mathematical Tables, Sodales, Exchanges, Law School on Dit, Dallusionista.

ANOTHER year has run its course, 1889 is dying fast; ere long it will have passed forth from the portals and joined the eternal unchangeable past. Seasons such as this should cause us to reflect. Though the past is past and by-gones are by-gones, yet by reflecting on our lost opportunities, our errors and our misfortunes, we can derive much counsel for future occasions. Let us then, being students and hence more interested in college and its affairs, than in outside matters, look back and see

what has happened in this University, during the year now fast drawing to a close. The College was opened in the usual manner, towards the latter end of September. During the interval between this session and last, the Faculty of the University had suffered change. A new incumbent filled the Chair of English Literature. The students had undergone the usual revolution, juniors had become seniors, sophs juniors, freshman sophs, and material of various kinds and textures had presented itself for approval as freshman. As time went on, it was interesting to watch how the different students fell into their old tricks; some started to work, but the majority turned their attention to occupations of a more varied and pleasing character. Football, base-ball and other kind kinds of balls received due attention, indeed, we were struck with the keen desire, manifested by some of our fellows to keep the ball a-moving. Yet one thing struck us as strange and inexplicable. The college halls were not unlike the avenues of "the city of the dead." Men walked on tip-toe, whispered and gazed on one another as if they feared the heavens would fall if they raised their voices. It was strange, ay, passing strange, that

"Within these walls, where once was mirth and song,
Reigned now death stillness thro' the whole day long."

Yet it continued and many thought that no more would they hear the old-time cheering and singing. Finally, some one broke the awful and oppressive stillness; the heavens did not fall and so things soon began to look like they did in days of yore. The "powers that be" did not seem to approve of these "days of yore" goings on and accordingly, due no doubt to misunderstanding the students' intentions, they summoned a certain sophomore to appear before them, to answer several charges. The students misunderstanding the action and intention of the Faculty, and thinking that their fellow-man was being unfairly dealt with, uttered curses not loud but deep. As there was no way of communicating with the august body and no way of getting a mutual explanation, rumours, false reports and derogatory statements went abroad. Several large and most interesting meetings were held, all of which were remarkable for the teetotal absence of

violent language. A committee was appointed, which drew up a scheme of what they considered should be granted to the students. This same committee presented their scheme, which had just been submitted to and approved by the students, to the Senatus Academicus. The results of the ensuing conference are incalculable; a finer spirit, a more pleasing harmony and a greater sympathy between professors and students has already begun to shew itself. The proposition of the students, to be permitted to appoint a senate of themselves, which shall assist in keeping order and preventing misunderstandings between Faculty and students, has we are glad to say been very favorably received.

The widespread idea, that heretofore has existed, that the college authorities were a mighty inquisition or despotism, from whose dark and mysterious chamber poured forth mighty bulls and "musts," is, we are glad to be able to say, wholly false. There have been grave and injurious misunderstandings on both sides. Each party thought that the other was doing injury to the institution, and while this idea existed, no real progress could be made. However it has been found, that the body who rules, did not wish to oppress or crush us. It is well that matters have turned out as they have; for these agitations interfere very materially with college work.

Co-operation, which is proposed as the cure of all these ills, is the spirit of the age. There is not one among us, but is fully acquainted with the advantages, that have flowed and will flow from the system, especially in relations of labor and capital. And there is no denying that heretofore students and Senate have stood in very much the same relations as labour and capital. This little agitation has been mis-represented and magnified in the public press.

We voice the sentiments of every student, when we say that we bemoan this fact. Some man in our midst has played false; there is a traitor in the camp. If he had stopped at that (playing traitor), it might have been excusable; but to write insulting articles and publish them is beyond endurance. If the students discover the culprit, we can assure him, that he will be very summarily dealt with. Let us spare no pains, O fellow-students, to catch this black sheep.

MIDSESSIONALS.

AS soon as it became generally known that the Faculty had decided to lengthen the term of the Arts course, the question of midsessional examinations was mooted. It has been a matter of discussion off and on ever since. The pretty generally received opinion now is, that it would be a benefit to the college and the students. (1) Because eight months work is too much to carry.

It is difficult and unsatisfactory to have to review and review, and review again in the spring, the large mass of work, that has been finished before Christmas. There is quite an amount of class work gone over in the first four months, with which the work done in the last four has no connection. In the Classics, for example, we read a work of a certain author before Christmas and another after. Why not have an exam., on what we have read, instead of having to wait till spring? The History, Mathematics and Philosophy could be divided without any injury to those subjects, or inconvenience to the professors. (2.) Because mid-sessional examinations will produce more satisfactory work among the students and give better results and greater encouragement to the professors. When a student comes here in September, he does not feel disposed to plunge *in medias res*, especially when he knows that the examinations are so far away. Till holidays accordingly, he does not exert himself to any very great extent. After holiday he has to plug, plug, plug. This is not a healthy state of affairs; it should be deplored as a great misfortune. The aforementioned exams, we are sure will prove a cure and a preventative to such existing evils. The student will map out his work and study uniformly each day.

If any benefit is to accrue from a college course, a man must work on some sort of system. If the curriculum is arranged, as we suggest, it will tend to make a student more systematic and he will do justice to himself.

It may be urged, that if the results of this examination are published, that a student, judging from these results that he has made mark

enough to tide him over at the spring exams, will be inclined to take it easy for the remainder of the session. We offer two remedies:—

(1) That the results be withheld as they are at present in the Psychology.

(2) That the one exam., be made independent of the other, i. e. that as far as passing a man is concerned, the Christmas exam. will not have any effect on the Spring exams. The Senior Bursaries might be determined by these exams; for as the work is divided, it would not be such a long hard pull; however this is but a suggestion by the way. What we press for now is mid-sessionals. The time has come in our opinion, when they are an imperative necessity.

HONORARY DEGREES.

IN one respect we think that the present policy of the Senate might be advantageously altered, namely with respect to the conferring of higher degrees. The indiscriminate granting of these degrees is not to be commended, but there are cases in which they are advisable at least from a utilitarian stand-point.

When one of her sons has distinguished himself in the professional or literary world it is but right that this should be recognized by his Alma Mater; in fact if she does not recognize it, another university will and a large share of his regard is transferred to that institution. We have a case in point: A graduate of our university, who had made his mark in the world's great battle and whose distinction was overlooked by his Alma Mater, received an honorary degree from one of our sister colleges. The result is that he is now an ardent supporter of that college, sending his sons there to receive their higher education and assisting the institution by every means in his power.

This is to be deplored; from the disinclination of our authorities to recognize in a fitting manner the success of our graduates they are making aliens of our sons, and transferring their support to other universities. As we said before do not by any means commend the indiscriminate conferring of these higher degrees, but we think that an improvement in the present policy is possible.

LAW-SCHOOL MATTERS.

WE have heard murmurings and complaints about the lecture-rooms in the Law Faculty. The room is not properly seated for the number of students. The students complain that if they come in a little late there is no room for them. The rooms may be and indeed in our opinion are large enough, but they are not properly seated. We would direct the attention of the Faculty to this matter. Prof. Russel's lecture-room is not either comfortably or suitably furnished for its purpose. When students pay large class fees, they require in return, to have things as they should be. There is one other matter, that we desire to mention, for the consideration of the same Faculty. Night lectures, we understand, are not generally approved of by the students. It is said, that a man can do better work at night than in the day; that a lecture from 8 or 8.30 till 9 or 9.30 breaks up the evening so much, that little or no work can be overtaken. We have merely pointed out these matters with the hope that it will receive due attention from all parties concerned.

WE have before us a prospectus of an illustrated monthly magazine for Canadians entitled *The National*. The Park Publishing Company of Toronto, seem to be the proprietors and originators of this illustrated monthly.

We will let the prospectus tell its own story:

"With the beginning of the year will be issued the first number of an Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Canadians."

"Life in Canada is rich in historic traditions broad in its wealth of enterprise, strong in its intellectual vigor, urged by the spirit of national awakening."

"To recall our past, to mirror our present, to make known our industries, to aid our intellectual activities, to bear part in the formation of a literature quickened with the vitality of national sentiment. This is the field and these the purposes of the *National*."

"Special attention will be given to subjects dealing with Old Canada—her battle-fields and monuments; shipping and defences; Art, industrial and aesthetic; Agriculture and Sport; Political and Social Life. The Administration of the Law Courts and the Government of Cities."

Among the contributors we notice Principal Grant, Archibald MacMechan, Charles G. D. Roberts, Sir Daniel Wilson, Gen. Sir. Frederick Middleton, Principal Caven, George Stewart, jr., Prof. J. W. Alexander, J. W. Bengough, Rev. Prof. Clark and Nicholas Flood Davin, M. P.

Personals.

W. D. Carter, LL. B., '86, has gone to Dakota to join H. McN. Robertson, a graduate of same year.

J. A. Runell, LL. B., '87 has gone to B. C., doing finely.

H. H. R. Fitzpatrick, B. A., '85, joined noble army of liars this fall; has opened office in Springhill.

Chas. W. Lane, LL. B., Fitzpatrick's predecessor in Springhill swings shingle with Kaulback, (Senator) Lunenburg.

Henry T. Ross, LL. B., '89, has opened office in Bridgewater.

James Skellish, still delivers the 'GAZETTE.'

Alfred Cluney, LL. B., '87, of Halifax, is gazetted a comr. for taking affidavits in Sup. Ct.

W. A. Lyons, LL. B., of same year is on a tour of the United States.

Silden Cummings, an LL. B., of 1889, fleeces the temperance people of Truro.

W. W. Walsh, LL. B., of '86, still lives—well done Willie.

Grant, D. K., B. A., '88, still officiates as principal of the North Sydney Academy. We did hear that he was off to McGill to study medicine.

S. J. McLellan, B. A., has charge of the Sydney Mines Schools this winter. He has given up the idea of becoming one of the "sons of the prophets," and will join the M. D's.

G. G. Patterson, M. A., LL. B., has lately been received into the firm of Sinclair & Co., Barristers, &c., New Glasgow. We congratulate him and extend our wishes for his future success.

Gardner, N. H., one of last year's sophs, is at present in the employ of one of the mercantile firms in Halifax.

Borden, H. C. who attended college last winter and part of this session, has been compelled by ill-health to relinquish his studies. He has gone to the south of France for the winter. We extend to him our hearty sympathy.

A. McColl B. Sc., '83, is at present engaged in business in the firm of Carmichael & Co., New Glasgow.

Donald Fraser, B. A., is studying theology in the Seminary at Princetown. This is his first term in that University.

MacDonald, E. M., LL. B., '87, has lately joined the ranks of the Benedicts. One of Pictou's fair daughters captivated him. Accept our congratulations.

J. M. McLean, B. A., '79, is practising medicine in Westminster, B. C. Accordidg to latest reports, he is building up an excellent and lucrative practice.

Calder, J. B. A., '86, was called last spring to minister to the spiritual wants of the large and flourishing congregation in Springville, Pictou Co. We are satisfied that he will be acceptable to the Scotch inhabitants.

Allison, M. G., B. A., is pursuing his theological studies at Auburn Seminary, New York. He paid a flying visit to his home in Windsor, before leaving.

Coffin, F. S., B. A., has gone to Trinidad to labor among the heathen. He will find many theological scholars there, to try his mettle on.

J. F. Smith, B. A., B. D., has charge of the Presbyterian Church in Maccan. We had the pleasure of listening to his eloquence a short time ago.

E. Mackay, B. A., is still principal of the New Glasgow High School. We have not heard what his future movements are, nor whither he intends to go.

J. Frank Fraser, one of the med's during the last two sessions, is at present playing dominie among the hills of Pictou County. It is his intention to finish his course in New York.

Locke, R., B. A., '85, has been engaged in civil engineering on the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway during its construction. When last heard of, he was at his home in Lockeport.

Morrison, Aulay, LL. B., '88, the popular ex-captain of Dalhousie's football team, has gone west on a trip. He intends visiting Winnipeg and the other cities in the West.

Miss A. Forbes, B. A., '87, late teacher in Great Village, N. S., has been appointed to the staff of the New Glasgow High School. She entered on her duties at the beginning of the fall term.

M. J. DeLeod, B. A., is also dipping into theology at Princetown. From all we have heard the Dalhousie boys shew up well down there.

Alex. F. Stewart, A. B., is at present on a large surveying party in British Columbia. The party of which he is a member was sent out, we understand, to find a new pass through the Rockies for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

C. S. Harrington, Q. C., Lecturer in Partnership and Evidence in the Law School, has been nominated by the Conservative party of Annapolis, to contest that county in the coming election for the House of Assembly. We congratulate the party upon their choice.

E. M. MacDonald, LL. B., '87, has associated with him in the practice of Law in Pictou, R. M. Langille, M. A. We predict a brilliant future for the firm of MacDonald & Langille.

ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICAL TABLES by Prof. A. Macfarlane, D. Sc., LL. D. Boston, Ginn & Co., 1889.

We direct the attention of those of our readers who may have much arithmetical computation to do, or may be engaged in teaching arithmetic or algebra, to this excellent book of tables, intended to facilitate their work. It contains tables of logarithms and antilogarithms; addition and subtraction logarithms; logarithmic and natural trigonometrical ratios; values of degrees in radians; reciprocals; squares, cubes and square and cube roots of sequences of three figures and of their reciprocals; values of the circumferences and areas of circles, and of the contents of spheres; interest and annuities; least divisors; exponentials and multiples,—a more complete outfit for reducing the labor of computation than we remember to have seen in any similar book. The addition and subtraction tables render it possible to find the logarithm of the sum or the difference of two numbers whose logarithms are known, by a single reference to tables. The table of multiples reduces the laborious process of the multiplication of two numbers, however large, to the recording of a few of the data of the table and their subsequent addition.

That a book of tables may be used with confidence we must have confidence in the compiler. Dr. Macfarlane is the author of a valuable book on Physical Arithmetic, and of many experimental researches in physics. His experience has therefore fitted him to judge wisely as to what tables are requisite for all kinds of computation. And the character of his other works is such as to give the utmost confidence in the trustworthiness of the data of his tables.

The book is very neatly gotten up; the type is clear, and the arrangement of the tables such as to reduce to a minimum the time spent in referring to them.

SODALES.

Gallantly has our good ship been sailing amid the storms and breakers of senate reform, students rights, etc., which have rendered the otherwise calm sea of college life a seething eddy of discontent and rebellion. The debates have not been marked by the flaming eloquence of insurrection, or censure by the authoritative tongue of power, but holding the even tenor of their way, they have been characterised by liveliness, interest and a poor attendance.

Following up what was said in the last issue of the GAZETTE, the next meeting of the Sodales was held on the evening of Nov. 15th, but, alas, owing to the very limited attendance, the only business or debate of any consequence was a motion to adjourn, which was carried unanimously by a majority of seven. However, owing to the fact that a dinner was being given to the Acadia football team, and a social in one of the city churches was in progress, both of which causes always detract a large attendance from other places, there was not sufficient reason to start the bitter tears of despair.

On the next evening, Nov. 22nd, a sufficient attendance being present, the debate on the subject Manhood Suffrage vs. the present Suffrage for Canada, was opened by J. A. Grierson. In a speech loaded with information and arguments he maintained the cause of manhood suffrage in a manner which should call down on his head the blessings of non-voters for many years to come. A. O. Macrae responded in a short pithy speech, hopelessly crushing some arguments and ridiculing others as utter folly. The debate was then entered into with considerable zest, showing conclusively that a large attendance is not always necessary for a lively discussion. A. R. Hill then read his critique which displayed a plentiful supply of keenness and humor, and for which the hearty thanks of the meeting were conveyed to him. The vote resulted in a tie which however was turned in favour of Manhood Suffrage by the casting vote of the chairman.

On the following Friday the subject, Resolved that the railway policy of the Dominion Government is injurious to the country was discussed. H. J. Logan opened in opposition to the Govt. and his speech was characterized not less by the fear of the respondent's statistics, than by his assurance in the iniquity of the cause he was opposing. He was followed by C. B. Robinson, who produced his facts and arguments, to the discomfiture of his opponents and the gratification of his followers. The opener closed the

debate with abundant wit, masterly irony, and sound arguments, the latter of course depending on the truth of his statements for support. The debate was one of the most spirited of the session, the pugnacious qualities of the speakers, and in the case of one a most unbounded knowledge of the subject being drawn out by the magnetic power of politics. G. A. Cogswell was then called upon for his critique, and its accuracy and philosophic treatment well deserved the unanimous vote of thanks tendered him by the meeting. On the vote being taken it was found that the Government policy was defeated, the figures being ten in favor of and eleven against it.

Owing to the absence of the Vice-President and the Secretary on the evening of the last debate, C. B. Robinson and E. Annand were called upon to fill their respective positions. The debate on the subject of "Moral Suasion vs. Temperance Legislation" was then opened by A. E. Chapman, in favour of Temperance Legislation, and responded to by T. F. West. The discussion having been well started by these speakers was kept up with interest during the whole of the evening. The vote showed by a majority of three that Temperance Legislation had greater favor, notwithstanding the eloquent exertions put forth by the opposite party.

Female Suffrage was the subject discussed on the following Friday. G. A. Cogswell opened in favor, and E. J. Rattie responded. Considering the importance of the subject, it is not to be wondered that the meeting was favored by speeches from the young ladies, and it is doubtless owing to their influence that the cause of woman's rights won the day. F. J. McLeod was then called upon for his critique, which showed a masterly conception of the faults of the speakers, and an unfailing supply of mother wit.

The sophomore class, with the exception of a few of their members, is to be congratulated on the magnificent display which they invariably present at the debates. It is truly refreshing to see the number of empty benches which should be filled by that learned body. But exams. are near.

J. W. TUPPER

AFTER Christmas, Dr. MacMechan will give a course of twelve lectures on Tennyson. Selected passages from the poems will be read and an attempt will be made to sketch the growth of the poet's genius, as shown in his writings.

Exchanges.

Since our last issue exchanges have been coming in rapidly, but several which we noticed on our table last season are not yet at hand. While we do not wish to be considered as blowing our own horn, we must state that it is with some pride that we point to the fact that the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE is issued promptly after the term opens, due probably to the fact that our editors are appointed at the close of the preceding session.

The Queen's College Journal which we began to fear defunct, has at last put in an appearance. Evidently it was not weakness which delayed it. It presents its usual neatness, and is well filled with readable matter. The copy of *Acta Victoriana* now before us, is well written and interesting. The editorial on College Federation is very energetic. While we are believers in college federation, at least in our smaller provinces, we cannot but admire the pluck of Victoria and the evident determination of her students to stand by their *Alma Mater*. We had feared for the life of *The University Gazette*, but are pleased to note that it is reviving. Under its new system of management may it long flourish—a magazine for the students and by the students.

The College Times is scarcely up to the ideal college paper, though it contains one or two fair articles. Why the need of a children's column? *vide* Puzzledom! *The Sunbeam* is as bright as ever. Ladies do not make suitable editors? Read *Sunbeam* and change your opinion. But the *Varsity* has disappeared. Alas Toronto! Is there not pluck enough among all your students to keep up the college journal? Must Canada look to the Maritime Provinces for her coming editors.

Nearly all our Maritime Provinces exchanges are before us. *The Sydney Record* is a new aspirant in the field. By the proper use of *The Century* and *Truth* it will improve. We welcome it to our table. And here let us express our surprise that the Prince of Wales College does not establish a journal. It is behind the times. The second issue of the *University Monthly* is excellent, containing some admirable articles. One on "Attention" we recommend to our readers. *The Kings College Record* is filling its place well. We notice that the *Argosy* has aroused ire of a certain exchange editor. It will probably survive. *The Educational Review* is valuable if only for its articles on Natural History. It is not well informed on value of Munro bursaries however.

Our Scottish exchanges *College Echoes*, St. Andrews, and *The Student*, Edinburg, are well conducted. They are excellent college papers, keeping well within their own sphere.

From across the line we note *The Tuftonian*, one of our brightest exchanges, *The Emory Phoenix*, *The Pennsylvanian*, *The University Beacon* and *The Niagara Index*, all well written, interesting and suited to the requirements of the various colleges which they represent.

The *Intercollegian* and *Presbyterian College Journal*, last, though not necessarily least on our list come regularly to hand well filled and up to the standard. They are good exchanges and always welcome.

The *Athenæum* comes to hand as we are going to press. When we looked at the cover we thought it was the *Gazette*; well done *Athenæum*. We will reserve comments until our next issue.

LAW SCHOOL ON DIT.

That winking through an opera glass is not a patent way of mashing in the Academy.

That the P. M. General is smitten.

That he is favourably impressed by the Colonel but more so by the daughter.

That the "society man" has taken another step.

That he is now a regular attendant at the Sailor's Home concerts and at Church socials.

That G. S. the book worm of the Freshies was very much puzzled by the telephone of the Court House. That he put his sweet little mouth to the receiver and yelled "Hallo." That it was very amusing to onlookers and all on account of the bill.

That he was doing the grand at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 10th inst. That in case he goes again he should endeavour to secure a safer hiding place from the boys.

That the B. C. freshman was also there. That the uneducated actor was all right.

That the dictating senior attended the "Two Orphans." That he was relieved by the Football Umpire. That they enjoyed the play very much, especially the last act.

That the apple juice flowed freely. That I'm a first-class fellow when you know me. That he has had a varied experience at college. That alas! when the cider was drunk his callers suddenly decreased in number.

Dallusienasia.

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 are alone expected to understand its contents.

Since the last exam. in moustaches, there has been several changes. Some have obtained first class. Below is the class list.

Class I.—Magee, Hugh, Thompson.

Class II.—McMillan, C. E. McGlashen,

Pass.—Stairs, Jordon, Grierson.

For Supp.—Oliver, Montgomery, McCurd, J. Farquhar, Robinson, C. B. Eben Fulton.

Freshie to bumptious Soph:—Why is the first year deeper and more profound than the second?

Soph, sneeringly:—Wherefore?

Fresh (exultingly):—Because it has no Bottom.

B. Something salt and Bay Rum. To be applied at 10.30 p. m. by the hand of her favorite friend. The prescription of one of our budding juniors for her headache. We should imagine that his hand was no more potent than the lotion.

If any one would dare

"To beard the lion in his den,
The DOUGLAS in his hall."

let him visit the Ladies' College any Friday afternoon from 4.30 to 5.30 p. m.

How comes it that the dark-eyed senior from Cape Breton, is so well informed about the nervous prof.?

A certain soph. was seen rolling home across the common not long since, pouring forth strains of harmony, something like this:—

Hi (hic) Jenny, Ho Jen (hic) ny

Come a (hic) long with me

Hi Jen (hic) ny. Ho (hic) Jenny, Oh my (hic) Jenny Johnson.

We demand that he shal(l) vindicate such conduct.

Wonders will never cease! One of the collar and cuff sops has or rather says he has ANGE(L.) Although it was PELTIN' rain on Monday night, yet he was at his post.

Our breath was taken from us, our appetite lost, our hope in the rising generation blasted, yea, our whole being, physical, mental, moral, etc., shocked by—but read for yourselves the copy of the address on a certain letter in the College P. O.

Miss ———
c/o ——— (Freshman.)
Dalhousie College,
Halifax.

Oh! Ye Goths!

1st Junior.—Do you, then, consider your dinner a matter of such *vital* importance?

2nd Junior.—Do I; O, well, perhaps not.

3d Junior.—I do. At any rate, it is of *victual* importance, is it not?

Scene:—Chemistry Lecture Room.

Occasion:—Prof. attempting to remove a canine intruder Class, or rather Freshman, meanwhile creating a most *unseemly* disturbance.

Prof.:—I see, gentlemen, that there is *only* one individual in the room who knows enough to keep quiet.

O *barbari*, ye must indeed be *ignorami*, when your *prof.* has to remind you of it.

One of our philosophic juniors in the course of his travels during the summer, that is just past, fell in with a foreigner, when the following conversation took place:

Foreigner:—Well, sir, where are you from?

Phil. Jun.:—Please sir, from the Island.

Foreigner:—*WHEW?* Very indefinite indeed, sir. What island do you mean?

Phil. Jun.:—Why, Prince Edward Island. What other island is there?

Some juniors have kicked over the traces entirely. There has been no holding or keeping the run of them. How many things do happen among our fellows, that are altogether beyond our *KEN*. Edification, we will confess, we require in more branches than are taught in the college curriculum. No doubt this accounts for the frequent visits to Gerrish Street.

"In die unendliche see": A Freshman translates it thus:—in the eternal H₂O.

K-f-l-r's speech at general students meeting.
"Rats"! (cheers.) "Rats"! (hear him.)
"Rats": (prolonged applause during which Mr. K. sits down.)

Did she get the letter?

B—d is still "on the fence," inclination pulling one way, and stubbornness the other. Several of the sex are anxiously waiting to see which side it will be,—misog. or philog. which?

Suspicion still spreads her wings over the *two* freshmen "across the common." Various dark rumours have reached us, which if true—but no, they can't be true.

The golden-haired Soph., has on divers occasions been seen lurking around Argyle Hall on Monday nights. Can any one solve this dark mysterious mystery?

It is said that the chemic-physical senior, hitherto an avowed misogynist, is now deeply interested in the Freshman class. Perhaps it is in the interests of science. O, yes, perhaps.

Ever since we assumed our present responsibilities, we have had no peace of body or mind. Our presence has been everywhere tracked by a certain student—but we will not describe him. In the night our slumbers were disturbed by hearing him gently calling to us under our window. At breakfast he would suddenly look in upon us. When we took our morning walk he, too, went with us. In college he was continually at our heels, and the burden of his story was ever the same, which he delivered in a most appealing manner: "I have here a little poem for the GAZETTE, all my own." Thus far we have spared our readers, but the limit of human endurance has been reached. We can stand it no longer.

The poem:—

SONNET.

"Only a hair-pin," thus the fool might say,
As idle, he would look it o'er and o'er,
And then at length, again, "a bauble poor
Some girl hath dropped." then throws the thing
away.

But on! for that's not all. By this fell wire
Is woman's glory bound (so Fashion wills)
Instead of falling free,—of all the ills
That she imposes, she that mistress dire,
This is by far the worst. Yet others too
With iron heart and hand imposes she.
And ye her petty slaves! most carefully
Her stern behests do heed. "What must you do?
Do this, obey her not against her fight,
"Hence! cussed pin," say, "ever from my sight."

ON DIT.

That the rosy-checked Junior was awfully sorry he had to leave.

That he was dressed to kill.

That it was whispered that his cheeks were rouged.

That nobody was sorry when he did leave.

That he wears a necktie now.

That the Sophs. had packed away their Grecian Histories in their trunks.

That however they were very much left.

That history is at a premium at present.

That it takes a pretty big scrimmage, "as it were," to bring *one* of our *profs.* into the hall.

That our college halls will soon resound again with *harmony*.

That the mantle of "the dude" hath fallen upon F. A.

That the *Deacon* will visit Pictou during vacation.

That the rats ate the freshman's mathematical paper.

That "this is not good."

The following paraphrase by a student was found in the College Reading Room:

When we consider how bountifully nature has dealt with the Italians, we cannot but think, they are indeed blest. In their country with its varied and delightful climate, are found all the fruits and cereals of every land, from the rich and luxuriant vegetation of the Torrid Zone to the scanty and short lived productions of the Semi-Arctic region. So well adapted is the soil to all these various products, that but little toil is required from the husbandmen, and even the cool sea-breezes bear upon their wings the fragrance of the smiling land. From that heaven-favoured country have sprung the musicians famous in song and story as hurdy-gurdy grinders who delight the barbarians of our native land with the sweet refrains of Orpheus.

First "M" you crushed,

And then "McG;"

The way you rushed

Was strange to see.

Go in, lean saint,

You're sure to win.

Why should you faint?

Go in; Go in,

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