

The Dalhousie Gazette.

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THE MODERN NEWSPAPER, ITS FUNCTIONS IN EDUCATION.

THERE is a wide difference in the attainments and abilities of those who pass current in the world as educated men. Those who have left their Alma Mater with the highest honours and most brilliant records, are not always the successful men of the world. They may not be those of the widest culture, or of the highest intellectual development. Cast into the world's difficulties, their brilliancy soon spends itself. The bright promise of their youth meets not with such a glorious fulfillment as was anticipated. Their mental and physical energy has been so completely exhausted in the morning of life, that the remainder consists largely of heartless aimings and vexing failures. These men in college are generally of that class of machine men, void of spirit, who have their minds fixed only on examination results.

Should they glance at the newspaper, or indulge themselves in a game of football, should they take a hand and heart in College societies, their consciences reprove them of a needless waste of time. Their development must necessarily be one-sided, their culture narrow, their social faculties drowned by their own selfishness. If we will not abuse our language we should call them learned men rather than educated, or more expressive than elegant "crammed men." Those forming the majority of those who "drip in the stores of learning" and yet "not worth five cents to the community in which they live," may justly be styled the "non-newspaper readers." Now I would here beg to interpolate that I would not include in this class all the hard workers of a college. There are times, occurring

oftener in Dalhousie, perhaps, than in most of colleges, when a man's very existence as a student is at stake; when a period of the closest application is necessary to procure the requisite funds, at these times a man is justified in subjecting himself to the severest toil. But it is against the man who, conditioned by totally different circumstances, is yet dead to everything that passes around him, that we hurl our especial opprobrium. In consequence of the University turning out such men, those of narrow observation are apt to speak of a college training in the lightest terms. Four years of labour in the flower of youth which should have been employed in coping with practical matters, have been wasted in those that are utterly useless. Such a conclusion, logically false, inasmuch as it is a generalization based on exceptional cases, fundamentally untrue, because it attributes to the university a fault which lies solely in the student himself, does yet, however, contain some "scintillations of truth." A college training misunderstood and abused, is indeed guilty of such a charge. How far the intelligent pursuit of the newspaper is productive of a different result, it is the purpose of this article to show.

For the actual realization of that which should be the student's ideal—culture in its widest sense—the value of the modern newspaper can hardly be over-estimated. If the intercourse of man with his fellow creature, promoting as it does that healthful interchange of ideas, be looked upon as an insignificant factor in a college training, then the news-sheet, throwing as it contact not with some fifty or sixty students, but with the thoughts and doings of the civilized world, must indeed be mighty in its influence. We must know the manners, the fashions, the

living ideas of our neighbours, not their old fashioned and dead ones, if we are to keep pace with this rushing world of ours. No student, from press of work or any other excuse, can justify his ignorance of current events. It is his bounden duty, if he is to be true to himself and his Alma Mater, to have at least a passing knowledge of the politics, art and literature of his times. Where will we find our information if not in the newspapers? History, invaluable as it is, teaches us of things that *were*, but is silent concerning things that *are*. It does not show us what man is *now* doing and suffering. Written books do not tell us anything about the late presidential election, the present state of affairs in China or Egypt. For this we must look to the newspapers. How can we obtain a more vivid idea of English society than from *Punch*, or a more amusing and instructive idea of Canadian politics than from the satirical cartoons of *Grip*? What can greater whet our interest in our fellow men or in our country? If we are to roll in with the advancing tide of human thought, and be anything more than the worthless rubbish it leaves behind, if we are to cultivate that feeling of universal benevolence which is almost virtue itself, if we are to rise above brute indifference and regard the struggles and triumphs of our brothers, we can not neglect this part of our education.

The gossip that centred round the old Roman baths, the two-paged weekly, the outcome of the English coffee houses, were but the primitive expression of a universal want now satisfied, nay, almost satiated by thousands of circulating sheets. Even these early productions, rude and gossipy as they were, so long as they abstained from personal vituperation, played a part in the social development of the people. Business matters, projects of philanthropy, religious movements, doubtless received attention along with matters of more trivial account. Newspaper literature which has been growing and keeping pace with civilization has a function to discharge which is peculiarly its own.

Turning to history we find that those States situated on the sea having easy communication with the rest of the world advanced with mighty

strides, whilst their inland neighbours remained almost stationary. The former went ahead, came in contact with new and different streams of thought, and soon outstripped the latter in civilization, wealth and power. Their whole natures became flexible and, in the highest degree, susceptible of improvement. The modern newspaper, performing a similar function, must claim much of the credit for the permanent advance of the last centuries.

It would not be too much to say that the world of to-day is very different from what it would have been had this noble enterprise perished in its birth, nor, in a similar manner, would it be a very bold assertion if we should say that had the plug recognized the value of a general knowledge of the world about him, he might have realized a far different result.

The newspaper, too, the great moulder of public opinion and the medium of its expression, is a potent instrument for the removal of prejudice. This idol of the mind, to which we have clung from our infancies, very often hinders our acceptance of truth. If men are to be instructed this must first be removed. No single stroke or violent wrenching is sufficient for its upheaval, but the long continued and steady efforts of the press alone are effective. In this preliminary work of clearing away and preparing the public mind for proposed reforms the newspaper has done much for the intellectual advance of the world.

Tis not our intention here to lay down any cast iron form in which the newspaper should constitute a part of the university course. As to how and when it should be studied there is no better arbiter than common sense. The student of Political Economy, finding the principles in such works as Mill, will, if he desires to be thorough, supplement his study by a careful examination of the standard newspapers. He will see principles adopted by governments, their soundness and their utility put to the test, and ere long will become "steeped to the lips" in its knowledge. The Scientist, who is searching for truth in the physical world, finds in them the latest discoveries, the newest theories and strong *stimuli*, in fact, to further investigation. The

student of Law notes in their pages the procedure and decisions of cases involving the weightiest principles of the science. The Arbitration Courts held for the settlement of international disputes must be brimful of interest and profit to him. Any important question, whatever, whether of literature or Art, Science or Philosophy, can here find expression. Its subject matter is universal, and its circulation marks the bounds of civilization.

Now by way of closing, what is it that differentiates the plug from the good, honest college worker? It is mainly this—the one reads the newspapers the other does not. Who ever heard of the former wasting his precious time in such employment? Couple the name "plug" with the habitual newspaper reader, and you at once give birth to a paradox. The one may meet with immediate satisfaction, but there comes a time when, as he goes out into the world and finds that a man is taken for what he really is, and not for his college honours, he will probably awake to the fact that less time spent on the complexities of Greek and more on live practical matters would have been more profitable. If we are not to depend on vague hearsay for much of our knowledge, if we are to occupy a high and honorable position in society, if we are to approach the ideal method of study, we must be diligent and constant readers of the newspapers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INTER-SEMINARY MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.

On Friday, October 24th, 1884, the fifth annual convention of the American Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance met at Princeton, N. J. There were present 428 delegates, representing 35 Theological Seminaries of 19 different denominations. The existence of such an alliance surely proves that the "walls of separation between different orders of Christians are becoming lowered, so that we may shake hands a little easier over them."

Even a succinct account of all that transpired would consume too much of your valuable space, so I think the best way of giving an idea of what was done is to annex the programme:—

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24.

Morning Session—Second Church.

- 10:25—INFORMAL RECEPTION OF DELEGATES.
10:45—OPENING DEVOTIONAL MEETING.
11:15—ADDRESS OF WELCOME—William M. Paxton, D.D., Princeton (Presbyterian).
11:35—PAPER—"Pioneer Missionaries"—S. B. Messer, Crozer Seminary (Baptist).

Afternoon Session—Second Church.

- 2:30—DEVOTIONAL MEETING.
3:00—PAPER—"Missions among the North American Indians"—Jas. K. Harrison, Chicago Seminary (Presb'n).
4:15—PAPER—"Denominationalism in Missions"—F. H. Knight, Boston Seminary (Methodist-Episcopal).

Evening Session—First Church.

- 7:30—ADDRESS—"The Relation of Missions to the Life of the Church"—George Crooks, D.D., Madison, N. J. (Methodist).

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25.

Morning Session—First Church.

- 9:00—DEVOTIONAL MEETING.
9:30—PAPER—"Missions in Central Africa"—John G. Fagg, New Brunswick Seminary (Dutch Reformed).
10:45—PAPER—"Systematic Giving in its Relations to Missions"—John C. Hobson, Alexandria Seminary (Prot. Episcopal).

Afternoon Session—First Church.

- 2:30—DEVOTIONAL MEETING.
3:00—PAPER—"The Missionary Outlook"—J. C. Smart, Union Seminary, N. Y. (Presbyterian).
—ADDRESSES FROM MEMORANDUM—Gerald F. Dale, of Syria, and others.
4:30—BUSINESS SESSION.

Evening Session—Second Church.

- 7:30—ADDRESS—"Mutual Qualifications of the Ministry"—Wm. G. Woodruff, D.D., Loma, G. (United Presbyterian).

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26.

- MORNING SESSION, First Church, 11:00—Arthur W. Mitchell, D.D., New York (Presbyterian).
LITERATURE SESSION, Second Church, 1:00—"What the 'Life that now is' owes to Missions"—E. Harwood Patton, D.D., Rochester, N. Y. (Baptist).
EVENING SESSION, First Church, 7:30—"The Christian Ministry of Communion"—Wm. J. Taylor, Hartford, Conn. (Cong.).

After each paper there was a free discussion, open to all delegates—questions being limited to five minutes. This part of the convention was particularly enjoyable, giving one an opportunity of hearing men from all parts of the country—in fact from all parts of the world—since those who were present natives of Africa, America, Bulgaria, Canada, England and Wales, Germany, Greece, Holland, Ireland, India, Japan, Persia, Spain, Sweden, and nearly every State in the American Union. It was certainly affecting to hear those men living in heathen lands now glorifying that the gospel of Jesus Christ might be sent to their dying heathens. For example, after the paper on "Missions among the North

American Indians" was read, Mr. Kenny, a Choctaw Indian, at present studying for the ministry at Yale, urged the claims of his own people, showing their great need of the gospel, and asking for men to devote themselves to that work.

So also when the paper on "Missions in Central Africa" was read, almost the first man to jump to his feet was a native of Africa, who made a fluent and touching speech. He said that about eleven years ago ten African lads were landed in New York. They were received by one of the Western Seminaries. All had been converted. Two have since died. One has completed his studies and is preaching in the Southern States. The speaker would finish his course this winter, and next summer expects to join his companion in the South, when both will return to their native land to carry back the everlasting gospel to their poor perishing brethren. He made a strong appeal for his country, and called upon all to hold up the hands of those now laboring in that land, and to take the place of those now falling. His closing words were, "History informs us that Archimedes overcame the enemy by turning the rays of the sun upon their ships, thus burning their sails, so let us turn upon the superstition and ignorance of that country the rays of the Sun of Righteousness until it shall all disappear and melt away."

The Armenian, the Bulgarian, the Jew, and other foreigners, also made urgent appeals in behalf of their own people. Especially was I interested in the Hebrew, who with such intense earnestness and devotion to the work set forth the needs of his kinsmen. He claimed that the Jew was neglected and fast passing into infidelity, and begged for more laborers.

The addresses were delivered by men whose names and ability are well known throughout the United States. It is needless to say that we expected something good from them, and it is equally unnecessary to state that our expectations were fully realized. They all handled practical subjects in a practical manner. Theorizing and dogmatizing were conspicuous only by their absence. And it is no less true than obvious that such should be the case, when Christians of so many persuasions are consulting concerning such a vital question as that of missions, when millions are at stake.

Nine returned missionaries set vividly before our minds the reality as well as the gloriousness of the work. Almost the whole world was brought before us, thus pressing home upon each one the fact that the field is the world. Our motto must be "The world for Christ." Nothing

less will suffice. Rev. G. F. Dale presented the Syrian mission, Rev. G. R. Fergusson that of South Africa, Rev. K. F. Turner the Formosa mission, China (Presby'n Can.), Rev. Daniel Rafferty that of Amoy, China, Rev. R. M. Luther the Burmah mission, Rev. R. D. Wilder that of India, Rev. A. W. Merwin the Chili mission, Rev. W. H. Wineland that of the Moravians in Alaska and Rev. J. L. Riggs the mission among the Dakota Indians. Their speeches, bristling with facts, often indeed melancholy, rivetted the great need of the heathen world upon our minds and consciences. The cry comes up from all lands with greater urgency than ever before "Come over and help us," and the order from the God of heaven is, Forward. At present seventy-five Foreign Missionary Societies have 600 missionaries in the field, thus giving every Protestant missionary 170,000 souls to care for. What is to be our attitude as to men and means? Statistics show that the average contribution per church member in the United States is 32 cts. Taking out the Moravian Church, which gives \$5.19 per member, it is only 30 cts. a year, or 2½ cts. per member each month. And I fear Canada's record is not any better, if it is as good. Are not the words of Malachi applicable, "Will a man rob God?" When will the church of God awake and realize her responsibility?

"Up, then, with speed, and work;
Fling ease and self away—
This is no time for thee to sleep—
Up, watch, and work, and pray!"

Would that every member of the church might take up the words of Dean Stanley, "Speak, Lord, our souls are hushed to hear what Thou hast to say to us. Great is the stake, overwhelming may be the risks—most glorious are the opportunities. Speak, Lord, and show us what our duty is—how high, how difficult, and yet how happy, how blessed—show us what our duty is, and, O great God and Father, give us strength to do it."

Before each session, as you will observe by the programme, one-half an hour was spent in devotional exercises. The burden of the petitions was for the presence and power of the Spirit. Every one who attended those meetings, I know, will bear testimony that the prayers were answered. Those were days of quickening and reviving, and will not soon be forgotten. On Sabbath evening, after a very impressive address by Wm. J. Tucker of Andover Seminary concerning "the Christian measure of Consecration," a farewell devotional meeting was held—Dr. Mitchell of New York being in the chair. The intense earnestness which pervaded all the meetings seemed to culminate in this one. In

the midst of the devotional exercises Mr. Harlan of Princeton Seminary, chairman of the Convention, read a letter from Dr. Chamberlain, returned missionary from India, expressing his regret that he was unable to be present, but in most earnest tones calling upon the church to arouse herself to the condition of the perishing heathen, and urging upon all the young men of the convention to be alive to the situation, and buckle on the whole armor of God. After which Mr. Harlan made a most eloquent and touching appeal to all to lay aside denominational differences, and ever continue in the spirit of brotherly love manifested during this whole convention; for although under different regimental colors, we are marching under the same commander, and above the whole army floats the flag with these words written on it, "God so loved the world that He gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life"; and just below on the same flag we read "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." All the delegates then rose, and repeated together the Apostles' Creed.

Just previous to closing, all who had decided to go to the foreign field, so far as they could see at present, were asked to rise. Result 38.

Closed at 10 o'clock to meet next year at Rochester, N. Y.

Nov. 1st, 1884.
Princeton, N. J.

D. P.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Not long since there appeared in the *Chronicle* of this city an editorial on the position and prospects of the Law School. A well-deserved tribute was paid to the Faculty, and advice was given them to the effect that they had better make enduring arrangements for the future. They were reminded that the School Commissioners had given them notice to quit their present room in the High School, and reasoning upon the apparently settled determination on the part of Dalhousie's friends to do nothing towards the enlargement of the old College building they were advised to betake themselves and their belongings to the Court House. In fact the *Chronicle* advised a thorough amalgamation of the School and the Barrister's Society. Shortly after the *Mail* of this city had a long article to the same effect. The advantages to be gained were pointed out to be, nearness to the Courts, and the possibility of having one really good library in place of two comparatively speaking poor ones.

Against this proposal I beg to enter a decided protest. I am convinced that the suggestions are not made with a view to the best interests of the School. The students who have given the matter any thought are agreed in saying that if the Law School Library were amalgamated with that of the Bar Society there would be an end of its usefulness as they were concerned. And even the Barristers would soon find it causing great inconvenience. These Lower Provinces are quite able to furnish the Law School with a good library; so far, they have done nobly, and in the future will do better. In view of the fact that in many respects the School Library is immeasurably ahead of the Barristers', it is idle to talk of the inability of this Province to maintain two libraries. Besides, were they united there would be an end of private gifts made by those who desired to give the students a chance, but who would not have the slightest intention of helping the lawyers. In view of all this, then, what gain would be secured by uniting the two. If I might be permitted to make a suggestion it would be this: Enlarge the old building and remove the Law School there. This is the shortest way out of the difficulty. If this be not done it is to be feared that the permanency of the Law School will be severely shaken.

LEX.

Editors of the Gazette:

The following quotation shows that a considerable interest is manifested in the students by certain ladies of the city, whose motto seems to be "Finis coronat opus." If, judging from several allusions in the welcome, the part taken in the foot-ball games is not included, they at least go to prove that the writer is capable of witnessing that well-known and enjoyable exercise. We have much pleasure in thanking them for the poetical strain of kindness contained in the following passage:—

"Once more we hear November's early blasts, once more we see forms passing our doors, and crossing the dear old Common, wending their way to Dalhousie's time-worn halls; and once more in this term of '84 we welcome them with a spinsterial welcome, and, with the sweetest of voices from the caverns of our hearts, we shower blessings on the heads of the ever-adorable Dalhousie boys."

There are twenty American girls studying at the University of Zurich. They are admitted upon equal terms with the male students.—Ed.

The Dalhousie Gazette.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 22, 1884.

EDITORS.

I. GAMMELL, '85.	J. F. SMITH, '86.
C. H. CAHAN, '86.	J. C. SHAW, '87.
E. MACRAY, '86.	H. MELLISH, Law, '87.
D. STEWART, '86.	} <i>Financial Editors.</i>
N. F. MACRAY, '86.	

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IN one of the city papers there appeared a short time ago an article on Colleges of the present time, in which the writer expressed a very low opinion of their efficiency and their work. The students, he thought, did but little work, spent far too much time on college papers, societies, &c., and in consequence, men of scholarship among the number of college graduates were few and far between. Whether this opinion concerning our college men is true or not, it is not our present purpose to discuss, but rather to consider the reason assigned and reflect upon its soundness, more particularly in reference to our own College.

If it be really true that our students are not what they should be in point of scholarly attainment, the reason does not lie in their disinclination to hard work, and close application to the studies prescribed in the Calendar, as a glance at the very large number of those who are taking the more special and consequently more difficult courses will clearly show; and it is equally plain, from the hitherto slim attendance of our college societies and sports, that these absorb a very, very small portion of time which might otherwise have been spent in study. Our students work hard and it is right that they should do so. But will our labours produce the best results if it is solely applied in acquiring

knowledge from books? We think not. The true aim of a college training is not to make the student a crammer of books and a hermit from society for four years in the best part of his life, but rather to develop his powers of mind so as to enable him to think for himself on the knowledge which he has derived from books, and to impart it to others; and not only should we cultivate our intellectual but our physical and social powers as well. If students fail to pursue this true aim and consider an hour devoted to the Literary Society, Football, or Sodales, as so much time taken from books and therefore lost, their education cannot fail to be one-sided and deficient. Beneficial as is the study of books, it is not all that is required, and in no better way can we supplement it than by devoting a short time now and then to friendly discussion and interchange of ideas. In proportion as the range of our studies and the number of students increase so should the number and attendance of our college societies. In the greater colleges which number their students by hundreds, we find societies discussing questions connected with special branches of study, as History, Literature, Chemistry, Botany or Astronomy. Here students can consider with great benefit to themselves the various subjects incident to their particular course.

For such diversity we are not yet prepared in Dalhousie, but we have, besides Sodales, which is a society for debate alone, a new club by whose constitution opportunity is given to discuss, by means of debate or essay, subjects of a literary interest. We have now in the curriculum an extensive course in English Language and Literature consisting of lectures and critical reading of the standard authors. To such a course the literary society should prove a useful supplement, and we believe it will, if members do their duty towards it. Many of the subjects are connected with work in the literature classes, and students will have an opportunity of improving their style, of developing their powers of thinking and of benefiting by the ideas of others.

The Society has had one meeting, and though the attendance was not so large as was desirable

the two hours were, in the opinion of all present, most pleasantly and profitably spent. We are sure that there is abundance of literary talent lying dormant in our students, wanting only an opportunity to reveal itself. Such an opportunity this Society affords, and if students avail themselves of it and put into practice what they learn from books and professors, they cannot fail to be benefited, and in after years will look upon the hours spent in the Literary Society as among the most pleasant and useful of their college days.

REFERENCE has more than once been made in these columns to the desirability of forming a Glee Club. As yet, however, these suggestions have assumed no practical form, and we think the present a fitting time to again call attention to this matter. As to our need of some such organization, there can be but one opinion. Dalhousie's musical efforts have not been of a high order hitherto, if the testimony of listeners is to be regarded; but of late even the usual performances have given place to sullen silence, and the "spirit of song" seems to have utterly forsaken our halls. Why is this thus? Not, we presume to think, from any lack of musical talent among our students. Only let a society be formed to cultivate such talent as exists, to concentrate disunited effort and to give plan and purpose to desultory practice,—only let our dormant energies be aroused, and we venture to think that the results will be surprising as well as gratifying to all. And we see no reason why the attention of the club need be confined to music alone. Other forms of entertainment might, we believe, be introduced with advantage. This matter, however, need not be discussed here. We merely wish to point out the variety which might be given to its proceedings. Upon the benefits to be derived from an organization of this kind we need hardly dwell, since they must be manifest to every reader. Such a society would be eminently fitted to develop a sociable feeling among our students and thus tend to obviate one of the worst effects of our boarding system. It would afford a delightful and profitable relaxation to the overtaxed

student, it would speedily prove a source of no little enjoyment to its members and become a credit to our College. We would, therefore, urge upon our musical friends the propriety of bestirring themselves in this matter. Why not organize immediately and prepare for a grand entertainment, say at Christmas vacation? If our students only take up this enterprise with a little enthusiasm, we have no hesitation in predicting its success.

FOOTBALL MATCH.

SINCE, on two occasions, the Dalhousie Football Club had enjoyed the hospitality of the Students of Acadia College, all our boys seemed pleased when it was announced last week that an Acadia team was coming down to play Dalhousie on the following Saturday. Not that we were joyous in anticipation of a victory over our friends, but we were glad that we were likely to have an opportunity of again meeting such "Jolly good fellows" under circumstances such that we could reciprocate the kindness which we had received at their hands on previous occasions. Having failed to secure the Wanderers' grounds, we did the next best thing and marked out a ground on the South Common. By the early morning train a committee was sent down the line as far as Bedford to meet the Acadia team, and if possible to provide them with a luncheon, so that they might not be compelled to work with empty stomachs. A large crowd of Students collected at the station to welcome the visitors, and procuring busses we drove immediately to the grounds. At that time a strong gale of wind was blowing from the north to the south goal, so that it seemed impossible to decide the match by skill and muscle alone. In consequence of this the visitors were at first unwilling to play but as it seemed too bad to forego the sport after coming such a long distance, they decided to try their luck, even if the wind should prove unfavorable to them. The Acadia team was composed as follows:—

Forwards.—Prescott, Knapp, Eaton, Miller, Corey, Wallace, Freeman, Smith, Tingley.
Quarter Backs.—Cummings, (Captain) Lovitt, Walker.
Half Backs.—Haley, Magee.
Back.—Anderson.

The Dalhousie Team :—

Forwards.—Campbell Geo., Gammell, Langille, Fitzpatrick, Mackenzie A. S., Creighton, Mackenzie, D. H., Mackenzie J. W., McLeod.

Quarter Backs.—Locke, Putnam.

Half Backs.—Robinson, Stewart, Morrison.

Back.—Martin.

The "gods were propitious" to our foemen, for they won the toss and chose the north goal as that would give them the full advantage of the breeze.

At one o'clock in the afternoon the umpire Mr. W. Henry, called out "play." Our team made a splendid kick off, but the ball was carried straight into the air by the wind and landed among our backs again. The Acadia forwards rushed in and the battle commenced in right good earnest. By a splendid ground kick Robinson drove the ball back, but it was immediately knabbed by Knapp, who proved to the satisfaction of our forwards that he knew how to use his long legs to good advantage, but he was soon forced "in touch." The scrimmages which ensued tried the muscles of both sides to the utmost. Our opponents were evidently not used to a really systematic scrimmage, and yet oftentimes their very awkwardness seemed to assist them, for even when our backs gained possession of the ball it was impossible to kick in the face of that rushing wind, and although they could easily elude the Acadia forwards, our fleetest backs were sure to be brought down by Cummings, Haley and Magee.

Favored by the wind, the ball was, again and again, for three successive times, driven down to our goal, but the Acadians were unable to obtain a touch down until, putting their Backs into the scrimmage, our men for a moment yielded and Magee, seizing the ball from the edge of the scrimmage, rushed it into our goal. But when Magee failed in his "try for goal" the ball was forced back towards the centre of the field till half-time was called.

After a few moments of rest and refreshment the teams changed goals and again commenced in right good earnest with a kick out by the Acadians. But the wind, which had previously assisted the Acadians, now gradually subsided, so that it did not prove a hindrance to them in their

new goal, nor did it help us as we had anticipated. It now appeared to be the aim of the Acadians to kill time, yet, while the ball was in the scrimmage, both sides exerted almost superhuman strength, and so closely were our backs pursued that it was impossible to make their way through their opponent's ranks. At this time there was some magnificent playing. Fitzpatrick and other forwards would pass the ball to the quarters, who, when hedged completely in by the Acadians, would throw to Morrison or Stewart who in turn would pass it to Robinson, who, having made his way with marvellous agility through the Acadian forwards and quarters, was sure to be brought down by Haley, who seemed to be always present where he was most needed, or if perchance, he was not on hand, Magee supplied his place with less skill and more muscle. Twice the ball was driven through our opponents' ranks and into their goal, but only to be touched down by Anderson. Then for a long time the scrimmage centred near our opponents' goal line. Campbell of Dalhousie and Magee of Acadia—for their backs now entered the thickest of the fight—formed the rallying points for their respective sides, but eventually Creighton grasping the ball after it left the scrimmage rushed it into their goal and cried "touch," but before the umpire came up through the excited throng, he was seized by Prescott who claimed a "maul." It was granted by the umpire, and the excitement became intense. It was an unequal match for Creighton lay underneath his heavy antagonist, and, after a manly struggle, yielded up the ball to Prescott who touched it in his own goal.

In the rush which followed the kick out, Stewart came into sudden collision with Cummings, the cheek bone of the former was very badly fractured, while the latter received an ugly cut on the temple. Cahan took Stewart's place for a short time, but the call of "time" brought this exciting contest a close. The umpire gave the game to our visitors by one point—"a try for goal." The teams were doubtless well matched, and even although we might well have looked for a more favorable result, if the weather had permitted our backs to work to advantage, yet, at the same time, a defeat, from such a team

as that sent out by Acadia, would be no disgrace to any team in the Province. You did nobly, Acadians, and deserve credit for it! And, although, it would have been an advantage to us if you had read the rules a little more carefully, and acted up to them a little more closely, yet we make no complaints for perhaps you also saw imperfections in us.

After the game the players drove to the Halifax Hotel, bathed their wounds and satisfied their hunger at tables set in Hesslein's usually good style. After dinner, all hands drove to the station, which was thronged with the students who had come up to see our visitors off. With cheers and loud hurrahs for Acadia, for Dalhousie, and for everybody—we parted with mutual, hearty wishes for health and happiness.

Our annual football match with Acadia has brought the students of these institutions into a closer acquaintance and engendered feelings of deep sympathy and esteem that shall last long after Greek roots and Mathematical formulæ have become, with us, realities of the past. Come and visit us again Students of Acadia!

LAW SCHOOL NOTES.

THE first moot court of the session was held at the Law School on the evening of Thursday the 13th. Although intended specially for the students of the second year, yet the presence of a large number of the students from all the classes testified to the warm interest taken by the school at large in the case to be discussed.

CASE.—A offers to sell B a house, the offer to be left open for two days. Before the expiry of the time A sells the house without notice, though B knows of the sale. Can B, wishing to buy, recover damages from A for breach of contract?

Mr. Crowe opened the case as counsel for the appellant before the Privy Council, and adduced many high authorities to show that the well known case of *Cook vs. Oxley* was not of much weight as establishing a legal precedent. The late case of *Byrne vs. Van Tienhoven* seemed to him to decide the real point at issue, viz., must the revocation of an offer be communicated by the proposer to the offeree?

Mr. Milliken, also counsel for the appellant, ably upheld his colleague's position.

Mr. Hensley, counsel for the respondent, strongly objected to the position taken by Mr. Crowe, but transferred the burden of any counter argument upon the shoulders of his learned colleague, Mr. Macdonald, who argued that, as there was no consideration for his promise to keep the offer open for the time specified, A was under no legal obligation to do so. After the sale of the property there could be no *consensus ad idem* between the two parties; and the fact that B knew of the sale was equivalent, as far as he (B) was concerned, to a formal notice of revocation from A.

The learned Lords, Prof. Russell, Mr. Carter and Mr. Thompson, reserved their respective judgments.

OUR STANDING.—The following statistics will show the position which the Dalhousie Law School occupies as compared with the similar institutions of the "Great Republic":—

There are 48 law schools in the United States, all organized before that of Dalhousie. The average American law school has 5 instructors, 64 students, 1348 volumes, and receives for tuition fees \$3082. 42 law schools have less instructors, 2 have the same number, and but 3 have more, viz., Boston, Harvard and Yale. 28 have less students, and 13 have more. No school has a longer course, and only 5 have as long, viz., Boston, Harvard, California, Howard and Yale. 5 schools have three years' courses, 36 two years and 5 one year. 41 have a longer scholastic year, and only 1 has a shorter. 36 charge higher fees, and only 4 lower fees; the latter are unimportant schools. Only 2 schools report as having more funds invested, viz., California, \$100,000; Harvard, \$296,000. 15 reported as having received more tuition fees, and 7 as having received less, while 24 made no report. The following are the annual tuition fees, viz., St. Louis, \$80; Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Columbia, North Carolina, \$100 each; Yale and the Boston Law School, \$125 each; Albany, \$130, and Harvard, \$150. St. Louis took \$4,000 in fees; Yale, \$7,000; Harvard, \$22,000, and Columbia, \$43,000.

Only 6 have larger libraries, while 42 have smaller libraries. We have a larger collection of legal pamphlets than any school in the United States, and we added more books to our library during the past year than any school in the United States, Harvard coming next, with 2,000 volumes. The schools having larger libraries are Michigan, 4,120 vols.; Hamilton College, 5,000; Columbia, 7,500; Yale, 8,000, and Harvard, 21,000.

The inferences to be drawn from the above are apparent, and need no comment. Just one thought forces itself upon us as a well-wisher of Dalhousie in all its departments. It is this: that if we were to compare the library of our Arts department with those of our sister colleges we should find that it occupies a much humbler position than that which must be accorded to the Law School Library from the figures given above. This is a thought which we would respectfully invite the friends of Dalhousie to consider well.

COLLEGE NEWS.

No singing, and not enough of "scrimmaging" in the College hall. "It is not now as it has been of yore." Nor is it as it should be. Students, awake!

THE reading room is now in fair working order. Students can here, in a limited way, put to a practical test the importance of the "Modern Newspaper as a factor in Education."

A LIST of the names and addresses of the Sophomore Class has been posted up in the reading room. This is a step in the right direction. Let the other years follow suit.

THE College letter box is, this Session, in charge of a Committee of Students. Keys have been given out to the following:—Fourth Year: Fitzpatrick; Third Year: Cahan; Second Year: J. C. Shaw; First Year: Saunders. Any student, desiring postal matter, should apply to the representative of his year.

SODALES.—This Society held its first meeting in Class-room No. 2, on Friday the 7th inst. A few introductory remarks by the President, J. E. Creighton, and the reading of the Minutes of last meeting by the Secretary, A. M. Morrison, opened the proceedings. Then followed a discussion on the advisability of continuing "Sodales," although the question had been decided in the affirmative at the General Students' Meeting, and the officers elected. It was resolved, at length, to meet on alternate Friday evenings.

The attendance was even smaller than usual, and a spirit of listlessness seemed to overshadow the entire proceedings. This spirit must be exorcised, if the Society is to meet with success.

STUDENT'S PRAYER MEETING.—This weekly meeting of the students has opened with a good prospect of success, and promises to exceed in interest and numbers the record of previous years. The "International Lessons" when well handled bring out many points of interest and original thought. The Professors have shown their interest by good wishes, and Professor Forrest has given an address which awakens a new strain of thought and opens up a higher sphere of action. He advocates the formation of Christian Association, as a branch of the Halifax Y. M. C. A., on a basis similar to those existing in other Colleges of the Dominion and United States. The matter recommends itself to the students in general, and steps will be taken to carry the proposal into immediate effect, in which regard the hearty co-operation of all the students is requested. The chief points of merit are:—destruction of denominational spirit in the College, a greater bond of union among the students, and provision for the sick. These aims should recommend it to the consideration of every student, and we hope the movement will receive hearty support.

DALHOUSIE LITERARY CLUB.—At the close of the last session the students of this University took a new departure by the organization of a new Society under the above name. During the recent vacation, a list of subjects was prepared by the Executive Committee, and a neatly printed circular mailed to each member, so that a portion of the holiday season might be utilized in the preparation of work for the entertainment of the Club during the present session. At the first regular meeting of the Club on the 10th inst. several vacancies were filled. The following is the list of officers for the present session: J. Gammell, *President*; N. F. Mackay, *Vice-President*; C. H. Cahan, *Secretary*; A. S. MacKenzie, *Treasurer*; *Executive Committee*—President, Secretary, R. M. Langille, J. F. Smith, F. J. Coffin. On the evening of Friday, the 10th inst., the Club held its first literary discussion in the Library on "The Modern Newspaper, its function in Education." Several very interesting papers were read, and these were followed by a number of addresses, wise and otherwise. A general conversation then ensued on various topics that had presented themselves. All present considered the meeting a most enjoyable one, and the enthusiasm and interest manifested by the members augurs well for the success of the Club. All who have been or are registered students of this University are eligible for membership on presenting their names to the Secretary. A number of lady students are already members. The Club will hold its meetings in the Library on every alternate Friday evening, at 7.10 p. m. The subject for consideration on the 28th inst. is No. 2 of the list.

EXCHANGES.

THE following College exchanges are at hand:—*Argosy*, *Vanderbilt Observer*, *The Oxford and Cambridge Journal*, *Niagara Index*, *Acta Victoriana*, *The Pioneer*, *Acadia Athenaeum*, *The Varsity*, *University Mirror*, *The Bates Student*, *Univ. Monthly*.

The Week is received regularly. It is a journal replete with questions of deep interest to every thoughtful student.

WHY is the *Athenaeum* printed with such execrably poor type? We would respectfully call its attention to the fact that our exchange editor has weak eyes.

THE *University Monthly* tries to relieve the depressed spirits of the students by choice (!) poetic effusions, original and selected.

WE call the attention of our students to the plain, earnest, and practical address of Dr. Garland, Chancellor of Vanderbilt Univ., which is published in full in *The Observer*.

THE *Varsity* gives the ladies a very dubious welcome to its University. For the encouragement of the editors, we may remark that we had about thirty-five ladies in attendance during the last session, and even some of our editors seemed to find pleasant companions among them.

DALHUSIENSIA.

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.

Is the Zulu back? Who is the Zulu?

OUR mathematical philosopher is wounded.

ARE our sodales dead? or only defunct?

WHY is Hector like the "plumed knight" of Maine lately? Because he is counted out.

THERE is an *Old Burlesque* going on down in the South end.

THERE will soon be a noise in the hall. A few days ago, a song was started, and the tall Fresh, with open mouth, took it all in. Wait till he lets it out!

EXTRACT from a Soph's Psychological notes:—"We know that there are spiritual beings without sense." And human beings too.

THE Hebrew Class-room has been turned into a slaughter house. Mac's *futtel Kaph* fell a victim to the Professor's Knife, Friday morning.

OUR Medical friend is at his old trick of coming into the Chemistry Class-room in time to sharpen his pencil, open his note-book, and have a look round before the 10 o'clock bell rings. See *hare* now, this won't do!

AND it's Hector himself can sympathize with "Edinburgh after Flodden." Never mind; all is fair in love and war, even to the putting of the Law before the Gospel himself.

A SOPH smarting under defeat in the recent football match between the years, thinks that the product of the extremes was greater than the product of the means that time.

SYMPATHIZING JUNIOR: "What a shame for you boys to make such fun of the poor Freshie! It is none of your business if he does open his mouth a yard and a half. He can't help it."

PROFESSOR of Metaphysics: "That which is of most interest to us is our own self conscious life." Comment. To too many, the only thing of interest and they think it strange others are not interested in it also.

THE ladies attending the Honor Literature Class are jubilant over some things recently learned there; to wit, that the men wore laces and frizzes long ago. Comment. What fun it would be to see the gentlemen going to their offices in the morning, with their bangs in papers! But, you know, people were only semi-civilized then; in civilized times only women wear bangs.

Now Freshies, one and all, pray, hark!
Hereafter engage in nae sic lark
As escorting maids along St. Park
To church; for some will it remark
Though you should do it after dark.

PERSONALS.

E. M. MACDONALD, and H. W. ROGERS, well-known Dalhousians are attending Law School.

WE are happy to say that Dr. Weldon has quite recovered from a slight indisposition which has prevented him from meeting his classes for a few lectures.

WE regret to learn that ill-health compels Miss Saunders to relinquish all the classes of her Third Year in Science except German.

I. GAMMELL headed the list of successful applicants for Grade A. license at the last provincial teachers' examination, making an average of over 80. A. S. MACKENZIE stood third on the list.

W. J. MACKENZIE, Freshman of '83, has rejoined the First Year. During his absence, he for the most part, engaged in teaching.

E. J. LOREY, B. A. '82, who for the past two years has been principal of the Guysboro academy, now occupies a similar position in Windsor.

W. K. MACMILLAN, Freshman of '82, who graduated at the Business College here last winter, has entered commercial life and occupies a position as book-keeper in the firm of McCurdy & Co., Antigonish.

GAVIN HAMILTON, a general student here last winter, intends, we understand, to enter Theology at the Presbyterian College, Montreal. Mr. Hamilton who is a general favourite with Dalhousians, has our best wishes for his success.

DR. G. H. FULTON, a graduate of '76, has been somewhat seriously injured by being thrown from a carriage near his residence in Bristol, N. B. We are glad to be able to state that his early recovery is expected.

R. L. REID, we are sorry to say, has again been obliged on account of ill-health to abandon the Second Year, and he has returned by the advice of his physician to his home in Kentville, Kings Co. We wish Mr. Reid a speedy recovery and trust that ere long we shall see him among us again.

DALHOUSIE is represented in Edinburgh University by the following gentlemen in addition to Messrs. Stewart and Reid, mentioned in our last issue: John Waddell, B. Sc. Ph. D., H. G. Creelman, A. E. Thompson, and G. S. Carson.

AMONG the First Year class at Pine Hill are to be found the following Dalhousians: Messrs. Dill and MacDonald of last year's graduating class and Messrs. Campbell, Blair and Logan, Generals here last session.

HIRAM ELLIOT, the principal of Windsor academy, has been obliged so retire from his work on account of sickness. He intends taking a sea voyage, which it is hoped will so recruit his health that he may be able to return to his school in the spring. His place is filled by Mr. Torey, ex-principal of the Guysboro academy. Mr. Elliot is a young man of superior ability, and has done much to raise the standard of the Windsor schools, which are at present in a very healthy state.—*Evening Mail.*

Mr. Elliot was a Sophomore here in '82. We hope that his health may be fully restored.

WE would gently remind our readers that while we shall endeavour to render our list of "Personals" in each issue as complete and interesting as possible, we cannot hope to succeed unless our efforts be warmly seconded. There are many interesting items respecting old students and friends of Dalhousie which can never reach us unless furnished by the kindness of our

readers. We therefore earnestly request not only students but other readers as well to forward us such items as may come under their notice, and they will be amply rewarded by an editor's gratitude.

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