

The Dalhousie Gazette.

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EDUCATION.

The annual reports by the Superintendent of Education are always looked forward to with interest, for there is no subject in which Nova Scotians take more pride than that on which I propose to make a few remarks. When I say that we contemplate our school system with pride I am far from asserting that it is perfect. I believe that our self-gratulation in this respect arises more from the conviction that in 1862 we inaugurated a system of education far better than that existing in any other Province in the Dominion. In spite of the strong opposition manifested towards Sir Charles Tupper's (he was then Dr. Tupper) school law, this resistance soon died out when the resultant benefits were clearly seen. The passing of this law made us, educationally, the banner-province of the Dominion. I fear many persons are still cherishing the delusion that we still hold that position, for a delusion I believe it is. Thoughtful men are now asserting that we have lost ground in the race of progress, and that we are being outstripped by Ontario and by our sister Province, New Brunswick. Whether these men are right or not I do not propose to discuss. I intend to place before your readers some facts culled from the Report for the year 1881, and then mention one or two things which in my humble opinion require a remedy.

Statistics are proverbially uninteresting—although, I believe, wrongly regarded so—yet at the risk of being tedious I am going to select a few figures from the Superintendent's annual statement.

I find that in 1881, 98,148 children attended school during some portion of the year. This number was exceeded in the years 1877 and

1878; in the last of which I find the number of pupils to be 101,538. Why this decrease in view of the fact that the school population is increasing yearly? In answer, it must be noticed that some districts of our country have suffered from, that fell disease, diphtheria, in consequence of which many schools have been closed. Then, too, there has been a scarcity of teachers, such as the Superintendent puts it, as would be "willing to accept remuneration below that accorded the crudest form of unskilled labor." But although the attendance shows a falling off when compared with the years '77 and '78, taken in comparison with 1880, we find a gratifying increase; indeed, taking the proportion of the population at school Nova Scotia has reason to be proud, for in this respect we are exceeded by but few countries in the world. In 1881 that proportion was 1 in 3.9. The highest average was made in the County of Yarmouth, which was 1 in 3.5; the lowest, in the City of Halifax, it being 1 in 5.1.

In the matter of examinations for license to teach we find that while in 1880 802 candidates were examined, in 1881 the number was only 742. In 1880 210 received the grade applied for; in 1881 the successful ones numbered 322, whence we can learn that applicants are perceiving that the Superintendent, to use a colloquialism, "means business" in raising the Syllabus. I am glad that the evil of granting licenses indiscriminately is being done away with. For years the examinations were a mere farce; chits of boys, and girls not in their teens crowded the examining stations. Happily this state of things is passing away; proper regulations have been made, and very few present themselves beyond those who actually intend to teach.

The Academies are doing good work. That gap which so long existed between the Common Schools and the Colleges is now being filled by these useful institutions. Pictou Academy comes in for special praise. A new building has been erected at a cost of about \$20,000. The Principal is A. H. McKay, D.A., a graduate of Dalhousie; he is ably assisted by Messrs. McLellan and R. McKay, also old students at the same College. I venture to predict that the Pictou Academy boys now attending Dalhousie will give a good account of themselves in the spring. Sydney has erected a new Academy, and Annapolis is moving in the same matter. For a proof of the excellence of the Halifax High School consult the calendar of Dalhousie College and notice that since 1878, of the nine Professors' scholarships six have been won by pupils from that institution. One fact more in connection with Academies and I have done with that subject. St. Francis Xavier College has been organized into an Academy, and as such receives \$300 from the Government. And this is the institution that has been drawing from the public treasury thousands of dollars in years past!

The Normal School did good work during the session 1880-81, the number in attendance being 136; 6 received "superior" diplomas; 51, "good;" 30, "fair." The Principal thinks that a step in advance has been taken when those intending to apply for diplomas are required to attend the whole session, and that students be admitted only at the beginning of the term. In connection with the Normal School I believe there are several things which require to be remedied at once, if Nova Scotia would regain that position which some affirm she has lost. This school, as everyone knows, is supposed to be a training school for teachers—an institution where the novice can be initiated into the art of training the young idea. This being the case, we enquire, "Does the Normal School train pupil teachers to teach? does it enable the would-be pedagogue to 'pour instruction into the dawning mind' on the most approved principles?" For answer we quote the words of Inspector Morse:—"The advantages of a Normal School training are not so generally appreciated as they

should be. Although believing that teachers are 'born, not made,' observation has convinced me that those who have received such a training are, as a rule, much more successful than other teachers of the same class. While a thorough knowledge of the branches to be taught is essential, a training in the most improved methods of imparting instruction is highly important." "Well," some one says, "what are you complaining about; you have a Normal School well equipped for carrying on work; what more do you want?" This is wanted—that the work of the school be recognized by the Government. As the matter at present stands one who has attended that institution can have no security that his toil in securing a diploma will reap its reward. When he applies for a school he may be confronted by a young fellow, who, having got his education at some Common School, asks as the price for his services a sum which the Normalite would not think of accepting. Having tried several times to secure a school, and not wishing to teach for a mere pittance, our friend gives up in disgust, and thus one is lost to the profession who might have helped to raise the standard and methods of education considerably. Ask almost any teacher and he will tell you that there are far too many in the profession; but he will confess that there are few, alas too few, good conscientious ones in the ranks. I have already pointed out that teachers in some parts of the Province are scarce for the reason, as one Inspector puts it, that for the most part they receive as salaries *per term* what sailors would consider poor wages *per month*. Of course the evil will gradually cure itself, for teachers can not long afford to give their service for the miserable sums offered them. In view of these facts we believe that the time has arrived when the Government should interfere and at once raise the character of the teaching profession and the salaries by making attendance at the Normal School compulsory on those intending to teach. I believe that this measure would effect the former inasmuch as it is admitted that a Normal School training is a benefit; and the latter, because in that case the competition for schools would not be nearly so great. Formerly any

young man who wished to array himself in a new suit of clothes, or to buy a sleigh in which to drive his "girl," could, without the slightest difficulty, secure a grade E or D license; then he would engage to teach for six months for the munificent sum of \$40, or even as low as \$30. (I have known of cases where \$25 were offered and taken.) The young man, then, is engaged to conduct the school; perhaps he does the work well, perhaps not. At the end of six months he retires covered with the laurels he has earned. But do not think the mischief he has done is ended. He may have driven another out of the profession who had intended to teach for a very much longer period; and then a precedent has been established, and heaven and earth could not move the trustees to advance upon the salary thus reduced to almost nothing. The Superintendent has already done much to stop this state of affairs; the issue of E licenses has altogether ceased. Permissive licenses are now no longer known; and the examination has been made sufficiently hard to preclude from entering any but those really intending to make teaching a profession. But these reforms, searching as they are, do not go far enough; we repeat, the time has now come when teachers should hold Normal School diplomas. Ontario has adopted this rule years ago, and New Brunswick has followed her example. I believe the teachers in this Province are prepared for some such course, for they of all others are sensible of the defects in our educational system.

I might outline a plan I have thought of: "vested rights" should be respected; he who has taught three or four years may reasonably be expected to know as much concerning the teaching art as he who has graduated from the Normal School with honors; therefore, such an one might be exempted from going to Normal School. Further: intending teachers, unable from lack of funds to attend the Normal School, might be granted license to teach for a certain period, say a year or a year and a half, thus enabling them to procure funds with which to attend the training school. Something like this system is pursued in Ontario, and, I believe, in New Brunswick. The Government are

bound to pursue some such plan; it has erected, at a cost of \$50,000, one of the finest educational buildings in the Maritime Provinces. It maintains the institution at an annual charge of \$5,725. Hence, I believe that when the Superintendent makes a move in the direction I have indicated he will be supported by the majority of teachers in this Province and by the Government, who are plainly bound to pursue the course I have pointed out.

There are other points to which, had I time, I might refer. One of the most important of these is the question of compulsory education. I believe that the Province is ready for such a measure, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Harrington's bill, which was a step in this direction, met with such disfavor in the House of Assembly. It is, however, to be introduced next session, and in the meantime the bill is to be printed and distributed through the Province. In my opinion it would be a good move for such of the students of Dalhousie as are teachers to agitate the subject during the ensuing summer. I shall end my rambling remarks on education by quoting the views on this subject of W. D. McKenzie, Inspector for Cumberland and North Colchester. After deploring the fact that in the entire Province there were 14,308 children who had not attended school during any portion of 1880, and after observing that of those actually registered less than one-half attended the full term, he says:—"The foregoing figures point very conclusively to the fact that our splendid educational system is crippled in its usefulness by the apathy or carelessness of a comparatively large part of our population. Over one-third of the entire revenue of Nova Scotia is expended on public schools, and legislation that will make this large amount of money conduce to the object of its expenditure is becoming every year more urgently necessary. Our system of supporting schools is now practically compulsory; why should it not be equally compulsory to send children to school for at least a portion of the year? I am satisfied we have now reached a point in our educational history when the system would be popular."

W. Crowe C.

TRAVELLING INCOG. AND WHAT
CAME OF IT.

The motives inducing people to travel now a days under assumed names, or without any at all, are various. To those wearied with the pressure of arduous public duties, or the fatigue arising from the excessive demands of society, there is positive relief in getting away from it all, and breathing in peace the air of heaven. Thus too they avoid noisy demonstration and the rude stare. On the other hand this mode of travelling frequently develops a state of affairs quite unlooked for; sometimes most agreeable, but oftener ludicrous. In fact *incog.* travelling often leads people into narrow and crooked paths from which there is no easy way of escape; for, as in the case of the bemired man, the effort to extricate one foot binds the other the firmer.

An illustration of this occurred in times more or less remote. To a quiet little village in the highlands of Scotland came, on a Saturday night, a stranger from Canada. Not even the officious landlady of the inn could discover who her guest was. He dressed and travelled *incog.* All insinuating observations regarding his native place, profession, object in visiting that locality were thrown into confusion by subtle and curt replies. Evidently he was a scholar and able to drink beer—nothing more could be elicited. Soon the report of the arrival spread through the village, and finally reached the manse. The minister hearing the news resolved to see the Unknown, and seizing his hat started for the inn. On entering, he introduced himself to the stranger, who showed no anxiety to reciprocate. Nor was it until the second or third glass of whiskey had quickened the conversation into a steadier stream, which swept away unconsciously the stranger's noncommittal manner, that he relaxed enough to state that now and then he too preached. "Well," said the parish minister, "I wish you to preach for me to-morrow." To this the other objected, the chief argument being that as he travelled *incog.*, he had no pulpit suit. The minister instantly offered to furnish him with his own best, and, under the persuad-

ing influence of another glass, the offer was accepted.

On Sunday morning the new preacher might have been seen vainly endeavoring to fit himself to a suit, without the presence of any clothier, except in so far as the parish minister could be called one. But nature as well as tailors does not always cut by the same pattern. The owner of the garments was tall; the one striving to fit them was short. The pants, despite honest efforts at "upbringing" still swept the floor. Not less unattractable was the coat. True the gown would hide the greater part of it, but the sleeves projected so far that the hands were almost completely covered. However by pulling the sleeves back, and keeping the elbows well bent, this difficulty was held in abeyance.

Unconsciously the time had passed, and now the reverend pair must hasten to the church. The only additional article required to complete the outfit was a silk hat. Hastily it was produced, and to the amazement of the would be wearer, it, instead of resting where other hats in use are supposed to do, settled down on the tops of his ears. The embarrassed *incog.* protested against further attempts, and was about to relinquish coat, pants, and all. But the parish minister was equal to the occasion. It is a well known fact that at no time is a minister so accute in removing difficulties, as when persuading another to occupy his pulpit. Instantly a silk handkerchief was packed around the inside of the hat, and it, thereby satisfied, resumed its proper position. In due time the pulpit was reached. Matters went on smoothly until the text was announced. The preacher read his sermon. No sooner did he begin turning the pages, than down dropped the right sleeve. In an attempt to set it back, down came the other. After sundry efforts he contrived to press one arm against his bosom and within easy reach of the other, so that by well timed jerks, he succeeded in keeping the hand free. Having finished the service, he quickly resumed his own garments, disappeared from the village, and, it is safe to conjecture, never again when travelling *incog.* consented to preach in another man's coat.

A Rogers

Note Prof. Chas. McDonald M.A. (Aber) was the *incog* traveller

GAMES.

HAVING once turned up the word *chicane*, I found that it was derived from the name of a game at ball, and from the shifts and dodges which the players made to escape their opponents, the word came to mean trickery in general. The word "*bandy*" as in the phrase—"Don't *bandy* words with me," is derived from the name of a stick used to strike a ball.

All games at ball have a common origin. The ancients formed circles and tossed the ball from one to the other, at the same time singing and dancing. The words ball (a dance) and ballad from this have their derivation. Lacrosse is the national game of Canada. It seems odd, though this game is spoken of as though first played by the Indians, still it is of European origin, and was introduced by the French and Spaniards. The name, Lacrosse (a crutch), is derived from the similarity of the stick first used to strike the ball, to a bishop's crosier (Fr. La crosse.) The Iroquois say their forefathers played with curved sticks, like our hurlies, or the Scotch shinties, before the racket was introduced. The night before the Indians began the game, the players crowded around their goals, the women danced and sang in lines between, and the old men smoked to the Great Spirit, and led the chant for his favor in the contest. When the required number of goals were obtained they divided the robes and tin kettles staked on the match. There are a great many Lacrosse clubs in the Upper Provinces, but I think there is only one in the Maritime Provinces, for since Pictou easily beat the Halifax club, they have ceased playing. In none of the games at ball, is there so much exercise obtained in so short a time as in our national game.

Foot-ball has been played since time immemorial. In Brittany, a ball stuffed with hay was fought for by two communes, each striving to carry it over their own border. So anxious was each commune to win, that they did not scruple to kill each other. In the end the game was stopped by law. In Scotland, before the Shinty match was introduced, a game like this was the favorite between clans contending for athletic honours,

until the law interfered. The proverb—"All is fair at the ball of Scone," originates from this game. In Rugby foot-ball, the game does not lie with the side who have the best kickers, but with those who can play the best passing game. A player sees he is almost certain to be caught, and with sure aim throws the ball behind to one of his side, who is not so apt to be cornered.

In the *Arabian Nights Entertainment* we are told how Darius insulted Alexander by sending him a ball and mallet, as a hint that he was more fit to play polo than go to war. Shakespere has the story in Henry V., "What treasure, uncle?" "Tennis-balls, my liege." Croquet is an old game, though its revival in England dates only from 1850. It is also a Persian game. The *Stool-ball* held a great place in the merry-making of the middle ages. It was played with a stool, which one protected by striking away with his hands the ball which another bowled at it; the in-player was out if the stool was hit, or he might be caught. Another game played was *Cat and Dog*, in which players with sticks protected, not stools, but holes in the ground from the wooden cat pitched at them. From these arose the modern game of cricket (a word of doubtful origin.)

The human mind being alike everywhere, the same games are naturally found in different lands. - Some games, such as tossing a ball, wrestling, spearing an enemy, or making mud-pots, are simple and natural. Kite flying comes from the South East of Asia, yet it was found in New Zealand. In China, old men fight their kites by making them cut one another's strings.

The boys of Borneo knew how to make a *cat's cradle* better than the Englishman who began to teach them. There is a picture in Naples representing goddesses playing *clinks* or *chucks*, just as Nova Scotia girls now play the game with five round pebbles or marbles.

It seems as if there was a theory of evolution in games, especially those played with a bat and ball, for the more civilized the world becomes, the more complex the games, and more the practice a player needs to become expert.

YALE has a yacht club and a bicycle rink.

H.M. Innis

The Dalhousie Gazette.

HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 24, 1882.

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THE Parliament of Nova Scotia has met and been dissolved, without any attempt being made by the Government to deal with the college question. All true educationalists will no doubt be glad that no further grants have been given to the denominational colleges. The fact that no money has been given to them, may be partially attributed to the efforts of the Consolidation Society. But the principal pressure on the Government, was doubtless the fact, that the people of Nova Scotia at last perceive the folly of wasting the public money on petty colleges, and feel that the withdrawal of the grants will have a tendency to consolidation.

Meantime, the discussion on the question, through the medium of the daily papers, is still carried on. Mr. King, with his wonted pertinacity, still continues the struggle in opposition to the growing feeling in favor of consolidation. The effect of this discussion, will be, a more perfect understanding on the part of the Government, when they shall have at some subsequent session to consider the matter.

A CORRESPONDENT, in another column, offers a suggestion to the students at present attending this University. With the views of our correspondent we entirely coincide; and from what we know of the musical ability now lying

to a considerable extent, latent, in our midst, we see no objection to his suggestion being carried into effect. Hearty effort is all that is needed; and we must begin to work at once if we wish to make our undertaking successful. We read of other colleges with not half the reputation of Dalhousie having Glee Clubs or other societies of the same kind; and we wonder that a Glee Club has not been long ago established in Dalhousie. We are confident we will not be found wanting in musical ability. And this being the case, we consider that lack of enterprise only prevents us from having a firmly established musical organization. To dilate upon the advantages of cultivating a taste for music is not the intention of this article. All we desire to do is to stir up the students to hearty endeavours to form a Glee Club or something of a like nature. Now that we have a Lecture Course, some concerts or entertainments, in which music would be the principal element, has become more necessary than ever before. Let us then look forward to the time when a Glee Club, in connection with Dalhousie, will be a *fait accompli*.

Meanwhile we should not neglect the singing in the hall. Carmina Dalhousiana are in the hands of everybody, and the result should be a complete flood of harmony, during the five minutes breathing space allowed us between class hours.

WE would call the attendance of both Professors and students to that page of the calendar on which will be found these words:—"All Undergraduates and General Students, attending more classes than one, are required to provide themselves with caps and gowns, and to appear in academic costume at Lectures." Now, this rule is not enforced, and we deem it our duty to bring the matter to the notice of the powers that be. We question whether there is one student in this University who owns a cap, and we know that there are several who have no gowns. And it is stated that there are classes which one can attend without having the proper garment on. It is time this state of things was remedied. If the Senate mean to enforce their rule they should commence at once. If they do not intend to do that let us know it at once, and we can be saved

the trouble of carrying our gowns to and from College. Much can be said for and against the wearing of gowns while attending lectures. For our own part, we are in favor of the custom, and we believe that the majority of students are with us in this respect. We have no desire to find fault, but when we see this rule violated every day then we believe there is just ground for complaint. We may return to this subject again.

THE next issue of this paper will be published in troublous times—times in which the editors will grudge all the labor they have to take of their college work, to devote to the work attendant on the issuing of the GAZETTE. Accordingly, in justice to ourselves, we ask for more than the usual amount of contributed matter. Hitherto this session the task has fallen too much on the shoulders of the editors, and we trust that next issue we shall have an exemption from all labor in connection with the GAZETTE, in so far as furnishing matter is concerned. It will be too bad, if the editors, will have to give so much attention to the affairs of the GAZETTE, that they will not be able to work like the other students on those matters which call for more special consideration about that time. We hope, then, that some of our old graduates and contributors, will assist us in the publication of our next issue. At the same time we must thank those of our friends who have aided us in the preceding part of the session.

THE third lecture of the Students Course was delivered in Association Hall on the evening of Friday, the 17th inst., by Professor Forrest. The hall was well filled by an intelligent and appreciative audience. A. P. Silver, Esq., took the chair at 8 o'clock, and in a neat and appropriate speech introduced the lecturer. The subject Prof. Forrest had chosen was "How and What to Read." We are unable to give any report of the lecture. It is sufficient to say that the subject was treated in an able, interesting, and exhaustive style. At times the lecturer was well and deservedly applauded.

In closing the chairman, on behalf of the students and audience, thanked Prof. Forrest for

the literary treat he had afforded them, and announced that the last lecture of the Students' Course would be delivered by Prof. Schurman, of Acadia College, on the 31st of the present month, the subject of that eloquent lecturer being "Milton, the Genius of English Puritanism."

THE Church of England are now making vigorous efforts to increase the endowment of King's College. With what success their efforts will be attended is not yet known, but it is probable that they will increase the endowment to such an extent as to be, for the present at least, independent of Governmental assistance. As yet we have not heard of any efforts being made by the Baptists to further endow their institution at Wolfville.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 28th, 1882.

To the Editors Dalhousie Gazette:

THERE is little occurring at the University this winter that calls for special remark. However, there is one chair—that of music—about which I wish to say something to those students into whose hands have fallen kafoozleum, and other pieces rendered sacred by associations.

A fee of five shillings admits matriculants of the University to the music class, conducted by Sir Herbert Oakeley. The regular practice is one hour per week, but now that the yearly concert is approaching, extra time is devoted. About one hundred and thirty attend, and we are divided into 1st and 2nd tenors, and 1st and 2nd basses. The music is selected in part from Boosey's and Bishop's glees. The more difficult pieces are composed by Sir Herbert himself. He has also arranged for male chorus, a number of national melodies, of which the Jacobite ones, "Cam ye by Athol?" and "Wha'll be king but Charlie?" are particularly charming.

The professor of music is required to give an organ recital every second week, which is free to students and their friends. To those who have any love for classical music this is a rich treat. The hall is always packed a considerable time before the appearance of the professor, and the

interval is industriously spent in whistling, interspersed with hearty applause, the greater part of which comes from the performers.

Colonel Reid, who founded the chair, also provided a fund to secure the very best vocal and instrumental talent for an annual concert, which of course is known as "the Reid." So popular did it become, that two additional concerts are given by the same professionals on the same grand scale. These passed off a few weeks ago with the usual success. The vocal soloists came down from London, but the greater part of the programme was filled up by Mr. Charles Halle's orchestra, which numbers seventy instruments, including all those kinds that have survived from the time of Nebuchadnezzar, and divers others, probably unknown to that monarch.

Most of the students attending the music class received free tickets to one of the Orchestral concerts. On the night of "the Reid," a limited number who rather liked music, without having to face it to the tune of a guinea (some of the tickets ranged enormously high), presented their matriculation tickets, and after a short parley, gained admittance. I may say that very few are aware of this privilege, but the number is increasing, and this will probably lead to its being withdrawn.

So much for the music class here. Could Dalhousie not have one also? During the past few years, judging from reports of social evenings in the college, there certainly has been an increasing attention to music. If such creditable entertainments can be given by a few, how much more might be expected if all the musical talent of the institution were brought to bear on choruses? There is no reason why Dalhousie should not have a music class, giving a really enjoyable concert to the public once a year. In this way those who took part would confer a benefit upon themselves, and afford pleasure to many others, for students' concerts are almost sure to be popular.

But it may be urged that the college has no chair of music. Nor is there absolute need of such, for the class to be successful. Most of the drilling here is done by the professor's assistant. Further, there is a music class doing capital

work in the United Presbyterian Hall, managed exclusively by students. Both classes have Dalhousie students enrolled, while the selection of a class-mate to the position of leader shows a fine spirit, generally it is desirable that the conductor should be one who has bestowed more attention to the subject, than students can be supposed to have done; and from the earnest efforts that have been expended in Halifax to develop a wide-spread musical taste, one feels warranted in saying that a class of students willing to bestow a couple of hours at weekly practice would receive the heartiest co-operation.

As is the case here, solos and quartettes might be committed to professionals, which also would be an additional assurance to the public of the merit of the performance. Such assistance duly subordinated, instead of destroying the complexion of the concert, would heighten the effect.

By the time this reaches you the session will be far spent, but by discussing the question, and enlisting the interest of students, and finding out the conditions under which a recognised master of music could be secured, preliminaries might be settled, and precious time saved when classes meet next autumn. From what I know of average musical ability in Dalhousie, I feel confident in saying that a movement in the direction indicated, will prove more than successful.

R.

OUR EXCHANGES.

SPEAKING generally *The Argosy* for February is an interesting number, but it contains one article that we cannot pass over without stricture. A certain contributor labors assiduously to show that a large proportion of persons are asses,—that not only in general society but in the learned professions, a by no means small percentage are no better than donkeys. This is a most worthy endeavor certainly,—but worthy only of such an undoubted member of the class of individuals in question, as the writer emphatically shows himself to be. For our part we have infinitely more respect for a veritable donkey than we have for the being who, puffed up with self-conceit, imagines himself the perfection of wisdom, and most other people ridiculous. Such

people are generally called "snobs." They are ever ready to ridicule others if they can do so without particularizing. An abstract, indefinite class, as such, is quite a safe and favorite object for their small wit; but when they think they have met an *individual* of the class they are the last to make mention of the fact. On such occasions they do not fail to remember that one of the most noted propensities of the donkey is to employ his heels as battering-rams; and they are most religiously anxious to avoid a *kicking*. The article does not atone for its despicable sentiment by any literary merit. Sentences and even clauses are strung together without any regard to propriety of sequence, so that one cannot read the composition without a sensation somewhat similar to that experienced in driving over a rough road on the rear end of a truck. "In the sacred records we find that he formed a part of the personal property of *those ancient worthies*." What ancient worthies? Again, it is not customary to speak of standing at "the head of the heap." People are wont to talk of the *top* of a heap or the head of a line.

There is another item also in the present number which we cannot allow to pass unnoticed. The local editor very graciously makes us the offer of "*all our smoke*." Naturally, as soon we received this proposition, the question arose,—If all the *smoke* is taken away from them what will they have left for themselves? No sooner did we perceive the ruinous, perhaps fatal consequences, that would ensue to the donors upon our acceptance of their proffered gift, than, with a humanity rarely seen, we concluded that it would be far from us, to take advantage of such suicidal generosity. We therefore decline.

The Presbyterian College Journal, after a long absence again returns to our office. It regrets that but a few numbers of the GAZETTE have been received. Yet we are informed by the proper authorities that *all* were regularly sent.

Queen's College Journal thinks it has been unkindly treated by us, because we said that a certain late issue contained but little, that in our opinion, was interesting to anybody not associated with the College. But we conscientiously

believed what we said, and we do not consider that we have overstepped the bounds of just and friendly criticism. We think it is more especially the province of an exchange editor to point out what he thinks amiss, than to be continually harping on the remark that such and such "is very good." The latter method of criticism we regard as inept. The *Journal* also finds fault with us for taking some of our "clippings," or "Lost, Strayed or Stolen," from its pages without any marks to show their origin. Really, this remonstrance is amusing. As well complain that every joke in the daily newspaper is not properly accredited to its author! "Jokes," or anything else, once published, are the common property of the world, and as long as one does not give them as original but indicates that they are "clippings," there is, as any sane person would say, not any plagiarism, or (to use the words employed by the *Journal* man) "stealing" in the case. Evidently the exchange editor of the *Journal* when he penned his last notes, was not in the good humor that is usual to him.

We have received the *Athenæum* for February in time to notice it this issue. From the fact that the February number of our contemporary, has been published somewhere in the middle of March, we may reasonably expect, that the *Athenæum* intends maintaining its old-time reputation for promptness. As usual it has something to say about the GAZETTE. We suppose we need not add, that the remarks it makes, are characterized by the same puerility, as its former articles on the same subject. We have now come to expect most curious tergiversations of language from the *Athenæum*, when reason and argument fail it, and issue after issue our expectations are fulfilled. The column it devotes to us this time is in answer to some editorial remarks we made in our issue of January 13th. By this it will be seen that the editors of the *Athenæum* are improving. In their January number they referred to some matter we had published as editorial two months and some days before, but the editors of our contemporary were only laboring for a less space of time than two months, to produce the piece we have now under consideration. From their improving so much in

so short a time we will hope that at the beginning of next session—of course making allowance for the rest which such powerful intellects require—the editors in our places on the GAZETTE staff will have to reply to an article, in “a late issue of the *Acadia Athenæum*.”

In the criticism the *Athenæum* has bestowed on us, we find nothing to which to reply. It again asserts that we made an assumption we never did; and it draws a different meaning from Sir William Young's words, by supposing that that gentleman was sarcastic, when he spoke in Convocation. Such a supposal was worthy the *Athenæum*,—a paper which is now become celebrated for the inane ways it seeks to escape inevitable conclusions. It was not frank enough to admit that it had perverted Sir William's words. It preferred trying to get out of the difficulties into which its folly had brought it, by imagining the *ex-Chief-Justice* had spoken ironically. No doubt it believed its clever artifice would be successful, and would serve to cover its previous errors.

In conclusion, to prevent any more such senseless remarks as the *Athenæum* inserted in its last issue, we challenge it to prove that we are guilty of the assumption it accuses us of; or to show that the meaning it drew from Sir William Young's words, was either the correct one or the one which would have been drawn by any person, who laid claim to any degree of intelligence, and possessed the faintest knowledge of the significance of English words.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the *Young Nova Scotia*, a paper published in New Glasgow by Messrs. McDonald and Grant, and devoted to the interests of young people. The tone of the journal is very good, and we wish the publishers every success in their efforts to unite instruction with amusement.

The *'Varsity*, Toronto, for February 24th, is up to the mark. Its articles are, as a general thing, ably written. The Patriarch Student continues his weekly “Observations,” and is decidedly entertaining. He appears to be making a specialty of journal work this year. The following punning, however, is execrable: “Church choirs

seldom harmonize altogether, and the debates in the Glee Club often baritone of contention which is de-bass-ing. Forbear. In its “University and College news,” *The 'Varsity* is well carrying out a good idea.

Received: *'Varsity*, *Howard Index and Chronicle*, *Niagara Index*, *University Mirror*, *The Beacon*, *University Quarterly* (New York), *Oxford and Cambridge Undergraduates' Journal*, *Alabama University Monthly*.

COLLEGE SPORTS.

THE Harvard base-ball team for 1882 is said to be composed of strong material, and has a good prospect of obtaining the college championship.

PRINCETON will have a fine fielding and a fair batting team for the ensuing season.

EVERYTHING indicates that as far as colleges go the coming season in the matter of base-ball will be particularly brilliant.

IN regard to the annual boat race between Oxford and Cambridge, which takes place on April 1st, we notice that the opinion is gaining ground that Cambridge will win. From *Bell's Life* we learn that although the Oxonians have the makings of a fine, powerful crew, their great weakness is in the stroke, who, it appears, is too light, he weighing only 126 pounds. Although he shows good form, fears are expressed that he cannot stand the hard training to which the crew must necessarily be subjected.

SNOW-SHOEING has been one of the leading sports at Queen's College, Kingston, during the past winter. Let us hope that Dalhousie students will next year organize a club; we feel sure that if they did so a good showing could be made.

THE Harvard Athletic Association held their first spring meeting on March 11th, when the games were witnessed by upwards of 1200 persons. The contests were for excellence on the parallel bars, bouts at wrestling and sparring, putting the heavy shot and a grand tug-of-war between picked teams from Sophomores and Freshmen. The Sophs. won. By the way, could this latter sport not be adopted at Dalhousie. The expense is small, all that is wanted being a good stout

rope and some muscle. Let our Freshmen challenge a picked team from the other years, and let the contest be held after examinations are over, and we predict a stirring time.

Our own gymnasium is prospering finely; several improvements have been made which add to the comfort of students. Those who patronize it are undoubtedly reaping benefits, but we are sorry to notice that some very bookish students do not attend. Surely this is a matter to be regretted, for as the “cramming” time has now come it is more than ever necessary that the body should be kept in a sound state. It is a well-known fact that mischiefs are contracted in the last weeks of the session by excessive study, which requires a summer's rest to be eradicated. We would earnestly entreat the students to devote a portion of each day to regular practice, and then there will be no cause for regret. What have the committee done in the matter of arranging for an athletic contest after examinations are over?

DALLUSIENSIA.

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

THE students call him “Pippo.”

THE Gym. is going to ruin the Artist. Board has been advanced on him 50 cents per week.

Scene—Barrington Street. Time—2.30 A. M.
Chorus: Laurig—hic Horatius—ic. A sick crowd, weren't they?

LOGICAL Junior asks Prof. “If *epeidē* takes the subjunctive, what mood does *upidee* take after it?” Sensation.

THE Artist visited R * * *'s the other day for the purpose of dragging a Freshie out of the “jaws of hell.” Too transparent that excuse.

THE Seniors sing thusly:—

“When we first came on this Campus,
Freshmen we, as green as grass;
Soon we'll all be happy graduates,
That is—if we only pass.

Hear! Hear!!

THE student who loaned a book to a friend in which he had left a letter commencing “My precious darling,” can have the same by applying to the Editors.

On St. Patrick's day a student was heard mumbling “Rory O'More,” “Wearing of the Green,” and such like melodies. Had he any *Irish* in him?

FIRST student translates, “For the gifts of a bad man bring no assistance.” Prof. (to second student.) “Shakespeare expresses a similar idea in one of his plays. Do you remember the lines?” Second student, (who had a very indefinite idea of who Shakespeare was, but who had consulted his notes (?) carefully) answers, “*Timeo Danaos vel dona ferentes.*” Applause.

FOR the benefit of two of the Seniors and two other of the students, we give below the names of the churches in the north end of the city which are not so frequently visited by students, but which are, nevertheless, open on Sunday evenings:—Richmond and St. Mark's, distance from Morris Street about two miles; Charles St. and Kaye St. distance from Morris St. one mile and a half; St. John's, St. George's and Brunswick St. distance from Morris St. one mile. We especially recommend these churches to these four students, as a visit to them entails a long walk, and some persons will not be compelled to stroll round the point after service to secure a sufficient amount of exercise.

PERSONALS.

MCKENZIE, a General of session '77 and '78, is attending the Halifax Medical College.

BEARISTO, Sophomore of '73, is studying law in Toronto. We wish him success.

HUMPHREY, Sophomore of '76-'77, is employed in the office of S. Cunard & Co., Halifax.

BRYDEN, B.A., '73, has been inducted into the charge of the Presbyterian congregation of Salisbury, N. B.

McKITTRICK, B.A., '77, still continues Principal of the Academy at Sydney, C. B. From time to time he is sending students to Dalhousie to supply his place.

WHITMAN, B. A., '78, to whom we referred in a previous issue as having passed his final law examination, has opened a law office in the city.

REID, a General here some years ago, has become a disciple of Æsculapius, and may be found at the Halifax Medical College.

REV. WM. BRUCE, B. A. '72, M. D., has removed from Vale Colliery, Pictou Co. to Coldstream, Colchester, and is now pastor of the congregation at the latter place.

ROBSON, a Freshman of '78-'79, who was compelled to relinquish his studies on account of his failing eyes, is in business with his father in this city.

DUFF, B. A., '73, LAIRD, B. A., '77, have gone West to Manitoba. They have settled in Hillside, Grand Valley, North-West Territory, and there they intend to enjoy life.

WE hear that REV. EDWIN SMITH, B. A., 67, who is now settled in Stewiacke, is about to

take unto himself a second wife. We wish him joy.

JORDAN, B. A. '75, is still at Edinburgh prosecuting his theological studies. Letters from his pen appear from time to time in the *Presbyterian Witness*. We hope when next he writes, he will not forget the GAZETTE, of which he was formerly an editor.

THE Colchester *Sun* has called our attention to some errors we made in the list of Dalhousians in Truro, we published in our last issue. LAWRENCE is not a partner in a firm, as we stated, but does business as a Barrister by himself. We thank the *Sun* for correcting us.

WE have frequently been assured by old students that no part of the GAZETTE has more interest for them, than the personal items. Knowing this, we are anxious to make this column as full as possible, and ask all to give what information they can in regard to the locus and occupation of Alumni.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY.

MUNRO

Exhibitions & Bursaries.

Through the liberality of GEORGE MUNRO, Esq., of New York, the following Exhibitions and Bursaries will be offered for competition at the commencement of the Winter's Session of this College, 1882, 1883, and 1884.

In 1882 **Five Junior Exhibitions** of the annual value of \$200, tenable for two years, and **Ten Junior Bursaries** of the annual value of \$150, tenable for two years.

Seven Senior Bursaries of the annual value of \$200, tenable for two years.

In 1883 **Five Senior Exhibitions** of the annual value of \$200, tenable for two years.

Ten Senior Bursaries of the annual value of \$150, tenable for two years.

In 1884 **Five Senior Exhibitions** of the annual value of \$200, tenable for two years.

Ten Senior Bursaries of the annual value of \$150, tenable for two years.

The Exhibitions are open to all candidates; the Bursaries are open to candidates from the Maritime Provinces. The Junior Exhibitions and Bursaries are open to candidates for Matriculation in Arts; the Senior Exhibitions and Bursaries to undergraduates of any University who have completed two, and only two, years of their Arts course, and who intend to enter the third year of the Arts course in this University.

The subjects of examination for the Junior Exhibitions and Bursaries of 1882 will be the same as those for the Junior Exhibitions and Bursaries of 1881, with the following modifications:

The Classical books to be professed will be, in LATIN—*Cæsar*, Gallic War, Book VI., and *Ovid*, *Metamorphoses*, Book I.; and in GREEK, *Xenophon*, *Anabasis*, Books III. and IV. In MATHEMATICS, the Third Book of Euclid is added to the Geometry required, and the Theory of Indices to the Algebra required.

A statement of conditions, dates and subjects of examinations, &c., may be obtained on application to the Principal, Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S.

NOTMAN

Has issued tickets to students which entitle them to be photographed at his Studio,

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TWELVE numbers of the GAZETTE are issued every Winter Session by the STUDENTS of Dalhousie College and University.

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