

James Joseph Esq., 181 1/2 Main

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

The Dalhousie Gazette.

ORA ET LABORA.

VOL. XV.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 24, 1882.

No. 2.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

SESSION - - - - - 1882-83.

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The current Winter Session commenced on 23rd October, 1882, and will end on 25th April, 1883.

The Summer Session will begin on April 30th, and end on 29th June, 1883.

The course of four Winter Sessions for Degree of B.A. embraces, 1st year, Classics, Mathematics, English Language and Rhetoric; 2nd year, Classics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Logic and Psychology; 3rd year, Latin, Mathematical and Experimental Physics, Metaphysics and two of the following: French, German, Greek; 4th year, Latin, Ethics and Political Economy, History, and any two of French, German, Greek, Astronomy, Hebrew. There is also a course wherein these studies are comprised in three Winter and two Summer Sessions.

The course for Degree of B.Sc. embraces Mathematics, Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, Rhetoric, Latin and German, French, Logic, Mathematical and Experimental Physics, Geology, Botany or Zoology, Chemical Laboratory, and Field and Laboratory work in Biology. The course may be taken in four Winter Sessions, or in three Winter and two Summer Sessions.

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The Calendar (published annually) contains full particulars of the Courses of Instruction, Examinations, Regulations, Exhibitions, Bursaries, Medals and other Prizes, and may be obtained by applying to the Principal.

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*Professor of Logic and Psy-
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Professor of Classics.
- George Lawson, Ph.D., LL.D.,
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istry and Mineralogy.*
- James Gordon MacGregor, M.A.,
(Dal.), D.Sc. (Lond.),
F.R.S.E., *George Munro Pro-
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- Rev. John Forrest, *George Munro
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Political Economy.*
- J. G. Schumann, M.A., D.Sc., *Geo.
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Literature and Metaphysics.*
- Professor Liechti, M.A., *Tutor in
Modern Languages.*

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

- The Professors of the Faculty of
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VOL. XV.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 24, 1882.

NO. 2.

NORTH AMERICA.

VARIOUS conjectures have been made respecting the future of the Great Republic. The wide extent of its territory, its diversities of climate, the geographical variety of the country and heterogeneity of its population present a problem for future solution not hitherto found in the history of the world. Now Canada presents some of the same peculiarities, in some instances in a less, in others in a more marked degree. In Canada live side by side two peoples—that until but recently have been always—we say it with almost literal truth—warring. In the New World the Saxon has assumed the upper hand, but he has degenerated since the days of his former migration from the mainland to Britain. At that time he must needs possess the land alone, and he faithfully exterminated the Celt as far as it was possible, but in this latter migration he was less blood-thirsty, and the invaders and invaded now rest side by side.

The Gallic element of our population, very considerable in numbers, is compactly situated in the heart of our Dominion. The province of Quebec contains the whole French population of Canada and completely separates the Maritime Provinces from Upper Canada and Canada West. Though France has handed over the administration of this country to Great Britain, she still takes a lively interest in her quondam subjects. French capital is invested in Canada to a large extent—though this, I take it, is not to be wondered at, when we consider that the wealth of the French nation must find fields for investment,—and where so naturally as in a country, ruled indeed by another power, but to all intents and purposes French?

Across the line race distinctions are not so clearly drawn. Cities more than States present variety in nationality. I have seen it stated that New York is the largest Irish city in the world. Yet it is said that the German element now exceeds the Irish in America, and the English tongue is in danger of being subverted by the German. Now, although one cannot place one's finger on a map of the United States and say that here such and such a people dwell, and there such and such a people, yet somewhere in the States are immense numbers of German, Irish and other nationalities. Various writers have amused themselves putting together the future American from the numerous elements at hand. But it will be a most extraordinary phenomenon if these races are ever moulded into one, yet scarcely more remarkable than if they should continue to live distinct from each other under one government. And yet one or other of these cases seems to be the alternative. A division of States according to race is impossible, for no such division of the races exists. The United States are, indeed, a perfect olla-podrida of nations, and to add to the difficulties of the problem, fresh materials are continually and increasingly pouring in.

Thus in Canada and the States there are representatives, in large numbers, of nearly every civilized nation on earth. In Canada no amalgamation is going on between the three leading races; in the States, I think it is hard to say what is occurring. Whether in the future the numerous races will harmonize or will jar, the result will be equally interesting.

A glance at a map of North America shows us that by far the greater portion of the continent is divided between two States—Canada

and the United States. The whole continent north of about the 30th parallel of latitude is embraced in these two countries. Now though states as great as either of these have existed and do still exist, yet the conditions of their existence are totally different. In Asia, China embraces a territory as extensive as the United States, but the population is homogeneous and the government despotic. Russia in Asia, an immense territory, might well be called No Man's land, for a great part of the people are not aware that they are ruled by the Czar of all the Russias, and would not feel very much concern if they were. As to Russia in Europe, the conditions are the same as in China. In all ages, any extensive Empires, as a rule, have been despotically governed, and though different nationalities might be brought under one sway, the whole mass has been levelled in subjection to one man. But on this continent how different the condition of affairs. The people themselves rule—and the people are not of one race, but differing and very often opposed in nationalities, customs and creeds.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, who seems imbued with the idea that Canada must in time necessarily fall into the United States, points out that the division of North America into states is not natural, that is, according to the geography of the country. The whole country is like a huge trencher, with the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains as sides. Cut this trencher in halves, and you get Canada and the United States. Now this is fighting against nature. The New England States and the Maritime Provinces are naturally one country. The River St. Lawrence would indeed form a good boundary line between Eastern Canada and the Republic, but even that is violated, and the province of Quebec embraces territory that naturally forms part of New York State. The belt of land included between the two mountain ranges above mentioned is cut by a boundary line that completely ignores the nature of the country, as in fact the line (the 45th parallel) was fixed upon before the country itself was very well known. Canada is thickly settled only near the border, and it is probable that the West will grow in the same way—as

near as possible to the States. How strangely will Canada then figure on the map—a long, narrow country, stretching from "Ocean to Ocean," and made up of continuations of certain districts in the Great Republic! I very much doubt whether such a state of things could long exist,—a country made up of provinces having no interests in common, but intimately connected with adjacent territories of another power. The States, though more compact than Canada, present great diversities in climate and soil. What, for instance, have the New England States in common with Texas, California with Florida?

The future of the North American continent is indeed a curious problem. The various nationalities included under two governments would seem to threaten the internal peace of each; while the unnatural border-line, separating countries with interests in common, seems to point to either a union of the two countries (which Heaven forbid!) or their dismemberment into smaller states with boundaries made by Nature.

However, "looking into the future," says a Greek poet, "is but sorrowing beforehand." And indeed that is not bad philosophy, especially when looking into the future will not have the slightest effect upon it. We are jogging along very comfortably at present and are likely to do so for some time; so we would do wisely in not troubling ourselves about the form into which North America will fashion itself hereafter, but rather endeavor to make the best of the present.

TIN TIN.

ABOUT THE COLLEGE.

THE Library is open on Mondays and Fridays, from 1 to 1.30 p. m.

THE highest marks in the entrance examination in Classical History (second year) were made by Messrs. Gammell and Langille.

THE Halifax Law Club meets every Monday evening in Class-room No. 2. We understand that all would-be lawyers among the students will be welcomed at the meetings.

THE names of the matriculating class are as follow: Cahan, Calder, Campbell, Coffin, Harvey,

Larkin, Lewis, McDonald, Mackay, McKay, McKenzie, D. H. McKenzie, W. J. Macrae, Morrison, Morton, Nicholson, Potter, Reid, Robinson, Stewart, Smith, Saunders.

THE Reading-room is now in good working order, and is tolerably well supplied with papers. We have again to thank George Munro for so kindly sending us the *Reviews*. The students will be highly grateful to any who will send papers, pamphlets, etc. to the Reading-room.

THE Gymnasium is open to the students from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., for practice. On Tuesdays and Thursdays Sergt.-Major Bailey and Sergt. Smith, of the 101st R. M. F. are in attendance between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m., and the classes are in full operation. We need hardly urge the importance of gymnasium work. It is now universally admitted that a certain amount of judicious exercise is not only beneficial, but necessary to the good health of all men not actively engaged in out-door employment. To provide an opportunity for such exercise, under competent instructors, is the object for which the Gymnasium was started, and it is to be hoped that all will avail themselves of the privileges offered. We should like to see next spring an athletic competition, for which some prizes might be given.

SODALES.—The first debate was held by this Society on Friday evening, the 10th October. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The President, Mr. Jones, made a few introductory remarks, urging all students to attend, and make the society the success it had been in the past. The question for discussion was, "Should a military spirit be fostered in Canada?" Crowe opened in the negative, and pointed briefly to the bad results which had been produced through the over-encouragement of this spirit. Murray responded briefly. Kempton then rose to his feet, and in a few well-chosen remarks gave his opinions which were on the negative side. This brought up McLean, who brandished a bundle of notes, and proceeded to overwhelm the last speaker. His reference to Fenianism caused Kempton to reply. The discussion was then continued by Gammell and McKenzie for the affirmative, and Freeman,

Coffin and McDonald for the negative. Nicholson made, perhaps, the speech of the evening. He considered that we should cherish that spirit which had been handed down to us from our fathers. He referred to the time when it might be necessary for us to fight for our wives and children, (cheers) and sat down amid prolonged applause. Crowe and Murray, for their respective sides, then summed up, and the President hurriedly ran over the various speeches. The decision was in the affirmative, by a considerable majority.

GENERAL STUDENTS' MEETING.—In accordance with notice posted on the blackboard, a general students' meeting was held in class room No. 2, on Friday evening.

The Chair was occupied by the Vice-President, Mr. Gammell. After the Secretary had read the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. McColl was called upon to give a report from the Lecture Committee. He said he had consulted several of the Professors, but found them unwilling to lecture.

After some debate, the Committee was requested to continue their efforts to get up a Course.

As Mr. McColl was hostile to such action, he tendered his resignation. This being accepted, Messrs. Crowe, J. A. Macdonald and Gammell were added to the Committee, with directions to secure, if possible, aid from abroad.

Mr. Frank Coffin then got up and made some sensible and well-timed remarks on the lack of singing in the halls, as he thought every student should do what in him lay to foster this pastime.

The next matter brought before the meeting was football. Mr. Reid, in the absence of Mr. Taylor, Secretary of the Club, stated that the latter had received a challenge from the students of Acadia to play them a friendly game at Wolfville, on Saturday, 18th. As this was too early a date for the Dalhousie team, it was decided to accept the challenge for Saturday, 25th inst. It was then unanimously decided that the students should bear a portion of the expenses of the the teams. There being no further business on hand, the meeting adjourned.

As soon as the foot-ball business had been transacted, the meeting at once resolved itself into *Sodales*. The subject for debate, "Are Colonies beneficial to the Mother Country?" was ably opened by Mr. Gammell. His views were in the affirmative. That which increases a country's wealth, power and influence must certainly be beneficial to it. Colonies, besides extending the trade and commerce of a country, provide suitable homes for its surplus population. Roman colonies, for example, in the Hannibalic war preserved the very existence of their mother country.

Mr. McColl, the "duly appointed" respondent, pointed out that colonies were so very expensive and troublesome that they are continually involving their owners in quarrels and difficulties.

Mr. Nicholson rose to support the opener. Though he asserted that his ideas were decidedly fresh, as was but natural, yet he spoke with the air of one who knows what he says. In his opinion, colonies furnished the reservoir for the "scum" of the mother country, and so drained it of its bad blood.

Murray contended that Roman colonies were not properly colonies in our sense of the word, but rather allied cities within the bounds of the mother country; that India alone annually costs the Home Government not less than £10,000,000.

Very creditable speeches were also made by Ross, Freeman and McDonald.

Mr. Mellish, the critic, very humorously, as is his wont, referred to each defect in speech and gesture, warned one of his "ego, ipse dixit" style, pointed out to another his unshapely, unæsthetic bearing, and in conclusion wished all to preserve the very best of feelings towards "freshies."

The vote taken on the subject showed that the majority agreed with the opener.

Meeting closed amid the exhilarating strains of "Landlord, &c."

AMONG students' organizations in connection with our College, an important place is filled by the prayer-meeting, which has now had an existence of some ten years, and may therefore

be regarded as one of our settled institutions. Space having been granted by the Editors of the GAZETTE to be devoted to the interests of this meeting, and a committee having been appointed to take advantage of this permission, it will be in order to call the attention of students to the claims of the Saturday night-meeting.

In our College life there is in general little fear of neglecting the cultivation of the intellect—that is, presumably, the object of our studies; but it is evident that our education, and the training which it implies, will be one-sided and unsymmetrical if we do not develop the moral and spiritual as well as the intellectual side of our nature. Further, we must all admit our dependence on a higher power than ourselves, and the claims which the divine Author of our being has upon our gratitude and obedience. Hence appears the propriety of a meeting for such a purpose as that intended by our prayer-meeting.

But such an institution in our College is not only reasonable, it is among the things necessary. The advantages of student life are not wholly confined to the class-room. The intercourse incident to meetings such as that which we advocate, the exchange of information, the mutual sympathy—often ripening into lifelong friendship,—these are important considerations.

But, further, there is the tendency to become unduly engrossed with mere study, to the neglect of other and higher duties, to magnify unduly, and to give exclusive attention to mere work—ignoring reflection; and here we have just the means needed to strengthen us against such tendencies. The legitimate goal of all our knowledge is, or at least should be, Truth. Yet it frequently happens that in the hurry of our work and the very multitude of our studies we lose sight of this fact, and we need such an occasion as that afforded by our meeting to give us more enlarged views of our work and to bring us in contact with living truth.

From these and other considerations, which space will not permit to enumerate, we would earnestly, and with a view to their best interests, urge upon students the duty of attending our

College prayer-meeting. The attendance at present is good, but we cordially request a yet larger attendance. The meeting is held each Saturday night, in Class-room No. 2, at 7.30 p. m., continuing till 8.15 p. m., the time being purposely limited to forty-five minutes in order to encroach as little as possible upon the time of students who attend. The exercises consist of prayer, singing, Bible reading and short addresses. The announcement for the next three meetings, time and place as above, is as follows:

November 25.—Subject: The Christian's Rewards. Mr. Dickie, Chairman.

December 2.—Subject: Consecration. Mr. D. McDonald, Chairman.

December 9.—Subject: The Saviour's presence with His followers. Mr. Logan, Chairman.—Com.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.

KING'S COLLEGE was founded in 1788; Dalhousie in 1820; Acadia in 1838; and Sackville in 1862.

CHARLES PRATT, Esq., a graduate of Amherst College, has given \$25,000 to his *Alma Mater* for a gymnasium.

THE 50th anniversary of the establishment of the McGill Medical College was celebrated by a banquet at the Windsor. Lieut.-Governor Robitaille, a graduate, was the chief guest.

SOME time ago the library of Cornell University received, by the will of a friend, an estate which at the time was considered to be of but moderate value. It was found to be invested in Wisconsin pine lands, now worth about \$2,000,000 in hard money. This makes \$7,000,000 worth of pine lands that Cornell has in the same state.

SINCE the re-organization of the University of Toronto on its present basis in 1853, the degrees conferred have numbered in all seven hundred and eighty-nine, analyzed as follows: LL. D., five; LL. B., thirty-one; M. D., fourteen; M. B., forty-seven; M. A., two hundred and twenty-five; B. A., four hundred and sixty-

seven. Last year sixty-seven in all were admitted to degrees.

THE suit brought by Mr. Strout against seven Bowdoin students, who, he claims, hazed and severely injured his son, has just again been prosecuted in Portland. At the first trial the jury were ten for conviction and two for acquittal. In the second trial damages to the extent of two thousand five hundred dollars have been declared against the defendants. The costs will amount to something like fifteen hundred more, making the total four thousand dollars against the students. Commenting on the foregoing, the *Varsity* observes:—

"Pretty extensive *were-gild* for a freshman! It is customary here to throw them out to wandering bears, or compel them to eat cold pie. If any freshman here thinks he is worth more than two dollars, we would like to hear from him. We never heard of a freshman injured to the extent of \$2,700; a freshman 'subject' would not bring anything like that. But then every freshman in the United States is a prospective President."

AMONG the most prominent benefactors of education was John Hopkins, who bequeathed \$3,000,000 to found the John Hopkins University at Baltimore. Asa Packer gave \$3,700,000 to Lehigh University and \$30,000 to Muhlenberg College. J. C. Green presented Princeton with \$750,000. The gifts of Ezra Cornell and H. W. Gage to Cornell University aggregate more than \$1,000,000. Ario Pardee has given more than \$500,000 to Lafayette College since 1864. Besides the sum allotted to the Southern Education Fund, George Peabody gave to Yale College and Harvard University \$150,000 each; to Washington College, Virginia, \$60,000; to Kenyon College, O., \$25,000; and to various other scientific institutions, about \$150,000. Joseph E. Sheffield gave to the Scientific School at Yale, \$400,000, and Amherst received \$150,000 from Samuel Williston. Nathaniel Thayer and Nathan Matthews have each given more than \$250,000 to Harvard, and the Younger Agassiz's gifts to Cambridge Museum exceed \$300,000. Mrs. Vallevia G. Stone, of Malden, Mass., has distributed \$850,000 among the Congregational Colleges of the United States. Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, gave \$500,000 to Western Reserve College. Gilverton Thayer, of Baintree, Mass., founded Thayer Academy at Baintree, in 1873, with \$417,000.

The Dalhousie Gazette.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 24, 1882.

EDITORS.

J. A. BELL, '83. A. G. REID, '83.
 J. A. McDONALD, '83. D. A. MURRAY, '84.
 R. M. LANGILLE, '85. W. CROWE.
 H. DICKIE, '83, *Financial Secretary.*

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IT was brought to our notice the other day, and on looking over the Calendar we find it to be too true, that of the one hundred and thirty-six graduates of this College only fifty-seven have enrolled themselves as members of the Alumni Association. All will admit that this is a state of affairs which is most undesirable, and something should at once be done to remedy it. Not only should all graduates be found in the ranks of the society, but the hundreds of persons who have taken partial courses in this College should become members. And yet we find that of the latter class only some twenty have come forward to show in this way their appreciation of Dalhousie and their interest in its welfare.

It may be well to note that the President of the Alumni is, *ex officio*, a Governor of the College; and from this it can be seen that each member can exercise some measure of control over the institution.

This Association has done much, so far, in kindling a generous interest in the affairs of Dalhousie and in promoting a kindly feeling among its members. For several years they gave valuable money prizes; they have on various occasions assisted the College with very respectable contributions for various purposes,

and it is to them that we owe our finely-equipped gymnasium.

But the mission of the society is by no means ended. On the contrary, there never was more need than at the present for having a strong organization such as this in connection with Dalhousie. Many subjects of vast importance must arise in the ensuing years, which can most effectively be dealt with by the men who have had some experience of the necessities of the College. Recent benefactions have placed Dalhousie above the immediate danger of starvation, but it must be noticed that these, while in some measure lessening our troubles, have likewise added to our difficulties. Dalhousie now occupies the proud position of having one of the most antiquated and ill-suited college buildings in the Maritime Provinces. We could name many County Academies which are far better off in this respect. The increasing numbers of students, consequent on the benefactions mentioned, renders a new building imperatively necessary. Here, then, is a field for Alumni operation. We need more Professors in the Arts faculty, larger libraries and increased apparatus, and the establishment of a faculty of law is a question which will soon have to be decided one way or the other. To all the objects we have indicated the Alumni Association can apply itself, with better hope of success than any other body officially connected with the College.

There is an idea abroad, how true it may be we do not pretend to say, that the Governors are sleeping; that they are taking no steps to keep up to the times the institution committed to their charge by the Province; that, well pleased with themselves and with the extraneous aid they are receiving, they are possessed with the notion that Dalhousie is in very truth the *Provincial University* it was intended to be. Now these ideas, as we have said, may be incorrect, but we think it painfully apparent that they are doing but very little for the College. And what body so fit to arouse them as the Alumni, who, we may suppose, have retained some of the enthusiasm of youth, and with that a high resolve to further the welfare of their *Alma Mater*.

The trouble with this College seems to us to be that no one is inclined to beg for it. The other Colleges of these Provinces are asking for money year by year—and they receive it. In this way Acadia and Sackville have erected new buildings, added to their libraries and largely increased their endowments. And so with Kings. But as regards Dalhousie, it seems that she must wait for some extraordinary good-luck to befall her. We should, indeed, be thankful that she has had a degree of that good-luck. At the same time, had we a George M. Grant who would enlist the sympathies of the people of this Province in behalf of Dalhousie, it would be infinitely more desirable than this "waiting for something to turn up."

All these are fit subjects for consideration by the Alumni, who know the true condition of matters as regards this College and its remedy. For these reasons and for others it becomes the duty of all graduates to become members of this Association, and to contribute as far as they may to the objects of the society which, according to the constitution, are the "best interests of the University."

THE duty of the GAZETTE leads it from year to year to agitate questions previously undiscussed in its columns. Among such topics, one of the most glaring and reprehensible is the too evident tendency of the students as a whole to neglect the taking of sufficient exercise. Some amongst them, indeed, seem to think that whilst they are strengthening their minds their bodies will be vigorous without their care, for some there are who imagine that time spent in the gymnasium or in walking is irreparably lost. To such we say, beware! Students as a rule have large appetites, and the harder one works the more does one feel inclined to eat; but the more one eats the more exercise should one take; therefore, in proportion as one studies, in the same proportion should one exercise his body.

Remember, that in your striving after academical honors which yield but transient pleasure, you are too apt to forget that six months neglect of the digestive organs may lay

up a store of dyspepsia which will last a lifetime. Indeed, it is a great mistake to imagine that in order to be a successful student it is necessary to devote your whole time to your books. Those who do this may, perhaps, carry the honors of their year at the various examinations. The successful student, however, is not always he who wins such honors, but he who, by a judicious amount of study, has brought his mind into the best condition for future use.

Five hours at your books with a perfectly clear head is of infinitely more value to you than twice the time when your brain is muddled from want of exercise.

Gladstone, whom all acknowledge to have been an exemplary and thorough student, recognized the intimate connection of mind and body, and saw how essential a healthy state of the one was to a bright condition of the other, for we read that every day of the week when the weather would permit he used to sally out and ambulate twenty and thirty miles at a stretch. The spirit of plugging is entirely too much to the fore in Dalhousie—more so, indeed, than is either necessary or judicious. The work of our curriculum is not of extraordinary difficulty, and we have not the slightest doubt that if the student made the time spent in the open air more equal to that spent over his dictionary, the result would be a higher general average at the several examinations. What an exemplary interest we all take in athletics! How brightly we compare with Harvard and other lesser lights in this respect! The students of Harvard delight to see their College win physical as well as mental glories, to such an extent that the representative teams of various kinds rally out to face daring competitors at the general expense of the College. When, oh! when, will such a spirit inflame *our* breasts? Echo answers, Hope on, hope ever—but be disappointed at last.

MR. MUNRO'S kindness in presenting Dalhousie with numerous Exhibitions and Bursaries has not been productive of unmixed good. No doubt men come up to College better prepared than formerly, but when a man secures

an Exhibition or Bursary, he has thenceforth a hard time of it.

First, the sessional exams. are harder, which, no doubt, is right and proper. We are but too happy to see the standard of Dalhousie raised, though there are but few, we take it, who, when undergoing the sessionals, are willing to admit that happiness of any species is to be discovered therein. But, as if this single feature were not bitterness enough in the students' cup, another exam. has been added—a mill through which bursar Sophs. are put to ensure their becoming bursar Juns. Now, there is scarcely sufficient reason for putting students to the trouble of preparing for this exam. It might be adduced as a reason, that a clever fellow might not get a bursary at first through insufficient training, but in a year or two would be able to secure one. Well, why not let the sessionals of the second year settle that? Perhaps the exam. is for the benefit of chance students who have "completed two years of their course in Arts at some other University."

Is it fair to put six or seven men, perhaps more, to all this trouble for the sake of one or two students who may never appear?

Or perhaps it is intended that the third year shall not commence where the second finished, but as much farther on as this exam. goes. What is to become of the men who do not hold bursaries? Besides, even if the intention were to advance students so much farther, the method of doing so is not in accordance with the prevailing tendency. Exams. are being made fewer and heavier. Ours become more numerous and heavier. Whatever the reason for this exam., we think students have at least some ground to complain of the extra work.

AS our Foot-Ball Club has accepted a challenge from the Acadia College F. B. C. to play a game on their grounds on Saturday, December 2nd, the committee has, no doubt, picked the best players in the club to represent Dalhousie, and it is to be hoped that the team will put in some good practice during the ensuing week. We would advise that they practice playing against the rest of the club, so as to learn to

play well together and not indulge so much in a promiscuous kind of play among themselves, and there would be a marked improvement if some of the members of the team make themselves acquainted with a few more of the Rugby Union Rules, to which they are seemingly total strangers. Now, we trust, since this is the first time that our club has received a challenge from any club outside of the city, that they will be successful and uphold the name of Dalhousie, and hereafter we may have an annual match, not only with Acadia, but also with other sister colleges.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Gazette:

SINCE the GAZETTE is the exponent of the students' views, I take the liberty of writing a few words upon a subject of considerable moment to them.

Our library, as is well known, is not one of the highest rank. On the contrary, if my information be correct, it is one of the worst college libraries in the Province. The strange thing about the matter is that no one seems to be taking an active part in trying to improve it. No one seems to even go the length of acting upon the old maxim, "make the best of a bad thing."

The first thing for us to get when we intend to make use of any library is a catalogue. We need to find out whether it contains or not the book we wish. Every Sabbath-school library of even 200 quarter-dollar books has such an article. How is it here? A student goes into this part of the institution—a freshman eager and full of bright anticipations of the pleasure and profit to be derived therefrom. If no one has kindly told the first-year man the way of "doing it in Rome," he naturally shows his ignorance of the proper course of procedure by asking for a catalogue. Receiving the unexpected answer, he turns to the shelves where, perhaps, a senior smiles sarcastically, or a soph. laughs boisterously at his greenness.

Looking for a volume where all are arranged in such pleasing confusion, a person finds is to no purpose, and, turning to the Prof. in charge,

is told either that such a book belongs not here, or is already out if he does *not see* it there. The first fact he would have known himself, and so not commenced the hunt, if a catalogue were at hand. The second would be more easily found out if the account of the books were kept in a different manner. As to not seeing, instances have occurred when one student could not find a book and shortly afterwards another did. The powers of perception were the same in both cases, and therefore luck had more to do with the result than was proper.

As to the majority of the books in the science and philosophical departments, they have to be used with extreme caution. Their *legendary* lore does not agree with modern views on such subjects, and unfortunately the modern works are conspicuous by their absence. An old student informs me that by tampering with these venerable relics he was in imminent danger of being plucked.

The chief object of a *college* library is to afford aid to the student in his studies. To what extent is that object attained here? If we desire a book known to be of assistance in our work, we may be told that some more lucky mortal has forestalled us, and then we have to give up hope of ever obtaining it. Or, if fortune favor us, it is at the expense of disappointing others to whom it may be a very necessary help. Of such books, therefore, there should be several copies.

Again, there always arise in the work of the several classes points for a clearer understanding of which the members must refer to the volumes in the library. Because of the number that may wish to see them on those occasions, the aid of the library to the students would be greatly increased if at certain set times in the week we could go in and there take our necessary notes on these particular subjects. In other words, the library should be so managed that we could use it for reference; but, under the present system, it is only open twice a week, and that for a very few minutes at a time.

This letter is not indited for the mere purpose of picking faults or idle cavilling. The writer, like his fellow-students, came here to

study, not to view anything hypercritically, and he has no time to give to the indulgence of any *cacoethes scribendi* he may be possessed of. This letter has for its object the pointing out wherein the library system, as we have it now, might be changed and improved, to the material benefit of those attending Dalhousie.

It has given the one who pens this the more courage to offer these suggestions because all taking lectures here pay library fees, which fees are ostensibly to be devoted to purposes in connection therewith. It also appeared to him that since the improvements, herein stated, would so greatly help us all and are yet comparatively simple and easy of accomplishment, the faculty, when their attention might be called to the subject, would willingly lend assistance in the matter.

Yours, &c.,

X.

[We shall have a few remarks to make on the subject of this letter next issue.—EDS.]

OUR EXCHANGES.

WE would call the attention of the authorities to the excellent remarks expressed by a correspondent of the *Queen's College Journal*, in its last number, on the printing of lectures. Unquestionably much valuable time is wasted under the present lecture system. At Harvard, we understand, some of the students take elaborate notes, manifold them, and sell them at remunerative prices. In this way much is gained by the many students who have not the ability to take complete notes. Could not some such system be adopted at Dalhousie?

The first number of the *Kings College Record* is before us. We enjoyed very much the reading of Mr. Jack's oration. In an editorial the *Record* observes: "Consolidation, to be sure, is a bugbear, but for the young and inexperienced it does occasionally have its charms. Perhaps time will bring the perfection of the scheme, without the, at present, inevitable sense of compromise." We do not think there need be any "compromise" in the matter. If Nova Scotia finds that she is slipping back in the work of higher education as compared with

other countries, let the various colleges unite their forces and make an effort to be equal, at least, in this respect, with other institutions. In any case Consolidation could have but one result,—the quickening of intellectual life in these Provinces.

The *Oxford and Cambridge Undergraduates' Journal* is of altogether a different style of production from anything we have this side of the water. We admire the "solidness" about it, which, it seems, is impossible to be attained by our flighty American papers.

The *Institute Index* has an interesting article on "Punctuation." It appears the boys funk'd this year, so the editing of the paper has been undertaken by the young ladies. We wish them success in their work.

Rouge et Noir, from Trinity College, Toronto, is at hand. Is it not a little anxious to revive the quarrel between itself and the *'Varsity*?

The first number of Vol. VI. of the *McGill University Gazette* has reached us. It has a splendid foot-ball club, which it does not fail to write up. The *Gazette* announces that the college is soon to receive the library of the Hon. Justice Mackay,—numbering some four thousand volumes.

We direct the attention of would-be speakers to the "Rules of Debate," as published in the *'Varsity*.

Other exchanges received: *Niagara Index*, *Wheel*, and *Wheelman*.

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.

"I WISH I were an editor."

WHO are going up for the "Gil-li-christ."

WHERE has all your liveliness gone, boys?

REMEMBER that all students are members of the singing committee.

SOME in the English Literature class cannot take notes. Why?

THE toney fresh. poses in the hall precisely at 11.57 a. m.

THE graduating class of '82 go into law to raise the character of the profession.

SENIOR: "The idea of a Freshman talking to three girls in my presence!"

"It is a pleasure to observe the beauties of English Literature."

First year man at debate: "My ideas are naturally very fresh." Expression of agreement!

ONE of the Physics class buys his cloth by the foot. By his own foot, probably.

THE last few weeks appear to have been well suited to raising moustaches.

That Senior ought to have known it isn't fair to drink a flask behind his hat.

THE Cape Breton warrior got a "mayflower" from her. He put it in his coat—pocket.

THE general says: "It is wonderful how a smile appears when 'a smile' goes round."

A FREE translation of "a fynch eek cowde he pulle,"—"to gull a Freshman." Sensation among the first-year men.

"CAN you kill a man and then wound him?" Yes, one way. Pluck him and then give him a supplementary.

MEMBER of the Astronomy class: "It would be pleasant to study astronomy with a nice girl and no one else near." We think it would.

AN unsophisticated Fresh. mistook the line of cabs standing on the lower side of the Grand Parade for a funeral procession. Next!

OBLIGING lady clerk (making up 'a parcel): "Do you want anything else put in?" Senior, (relaxing his dignity): "Throw in a kiss, please."

LOGIC class.—Student: "What Stuart?" Prof.: "Dug"—Rest drowned by overwhelming applause.

A STUDENT begins to speak of some of the young ladies by their christian names. The eyes of fellow-students turn green.

"THE ladies' man" complains that some students, more especially the first year, are hard to get acquainted with. Why is this thus?

THE Freshmen are reminded of the yearly recurring fact that a too muchly *crummed* goose is certain to be plucked.

PERSONALS.

THE Editors would be exceedingly obliged to any of the students for information concerning the whereabouts or occupation of old students.

ROD. MCKAY, B. A., has gone to Kingston to take a post graduate course.

J. K. McCLURE, a general here last session, has gone to Pine Hill to study Theology.

A. A. BOAK, of the freshman class of last year stops out a year, and is employed in the office of Geo. Boak & Co.

E. CROWELL, B. A., '80, was in the city during the week, and preached last Sunday in the Free Baptist Church.

JAMES MCKENZIE, B. A., '78, who completed his course in Theology at Pine Hill last year, has gone to Princeton to take a course in Greek.

BURGESS MCKITTERICK, B. A., '77, is principal of Truro High School. May he continue to send up students to supply his place in his *Alma Mater*.

AMONG those who have passed the final Law examination are two Dalhousians, E. L. NEWCOMER, M. A., '81, and H. H. WHITTIER, a general student here in '76 and '77.

WE are requested to state that Mr. Davidson's initials are F. J., not J. F., as appeared in our first number. We are indebted to the *Calendar* for the mistake, and to Mr. Davidson for this correction.

G. M. CAMPBELL, B. A., '82, is teaching at Stollerton, not studying law in Truro, and E. J. TORRY, B. A., '82, is teaching at Guysborough. Both of these were erroneously inserted in our first number.

ANDREW BROWN, B. A., '78, having completed his studies at Edinburgh, where he went after graduating from Pine Hill, accepted a call to Yarmouth and was inducted on the 11th October.

LEVIN H. JONES, M. A., '78, who has returned home after completing his Theological course at the University of Edinburgh, has accepted a call from St. Andrew's congregation of this city and will be ordained some time next month.

FOR three nights two Sophs. stayed out till 4 o'clock "to see the comet." They have since learned that they were *found* looking at a printing office window.

FRESHMAN to Junior: "When will it be the best time to commence the cram?" Junior, (cold chills running down his back): "Some time before the exams."

STRANGE how that new air, "The girl I left behind me," possesses such a fascination for some weak-headed students. Do not be so plaintive about it, my lads; remember that our postal service is generally efficient.

THERE is so little fun around the College so far, that the editor of this column is the hardest worked individual on the staff. He offers to students, and more particularly to Freshmen, the following advice:

(1) Roar! yell!! The physical importance of this exercise in expanding the lungs cannot be over-estimated.

(2) Do not let the art of sliding down the bannisters fall into oblivion. Remember the shades of G. H. B.

(3) Do not make jackasses of yourselves gazing at the young ladies.

(4) Connect yourselves with the foot-ball club, gymnasium class and Sodales, and interest yourselves therein.

(5) Warble, be melodious. (The due performance of the first commandment will be taken as an equivalent for this.)

(6) Shun intoxicating beverages. (This applyeth not to the first year. O, no.)

(7) The *fat* was issued in 1863 that no Fresh. was to appear in public with young ladies. This law has never been repealed.

(8) Remember that the "Wines man" are expected to ante-up on all occasions.

(9) When in difficulties of any kind apply to St. James's O.K.

(10) Be a DALHOUSIE student.

RECIPE for becoming wealthy: One dictionary of art terms, three oil paintings and a job lot of old moneybags. Mix. No lemons are required.

HECTOR McINNES, of the Sophomore class of '80, has been appointed principal of Sydney Academy, *vice* Burgess McKittrick. Before leaving his school in Pictou his pupils presented him with an address and the works of Shakespeare. We wish him every success.

IT is with sincere regret that we chronicle the death of REV. D. F. CREELMAN, M. A., '80, who passed away on the 11th inst., at his home at Springside. After leaving Dalhousie he studied Theology at the Presbyterian College, Halifax. His first labours were at Bay of Islands, Newfoundland. He accepted a call to Shelburne in 1880, where he laboured till the time of his illness. When thus cut down he was about forty-four years of age. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss. To his bereaved wife, we extend our heartfelt sympathy. We also regret to hear of the death of REV. J. C. MECK, who departed this life 1st September. The *Presbyterian Record* for October thus speaks of him: "He was somewhat unwell for four or five days, but not till twelve hours before death did alarming symptoms appear. His sufferings were very great; but, thanks be to God, his preparation for death had not been left till the last conflict. He had loved and served his Saviour for many years. Mr. Meek was a native of Rawdon, Nova Scotia. He prosecuted his studies at Dalhousie College and at the Presbyterian College, Halifax. His first charge was at Carleton and Chebogue, in Yarmouth County, when he was ordained in 1872. In 1879 he was called to the pastoral charge of Springside, in the Presbytery of Truro. Here his labors were very useful and acceptable. When thus suddenly cut down he was but thirty-six years of age. Up to the time of his last illness the state of his health excited no anxiety, and his labors were prosecuted with unabated vigor. His young family as well as his deeply attached congregation profoundly feel their loss.

HE was sitting in the parlor with her, when a rooster crowed in the yard. Leaning over, he suggested, "Chanticleer." "I wish you would," she replied; "I'm as sleepy as I can be." He cleared.

CLIPPINGS.

Fast Student—When I go out of door
Of creditors a score
(All rushing and running
And dragging and dunning)
Will follow me as before;
I shall, with frantic haste,
Around the town be chased,
And never a drop,
Of beer or pop,
Without the cash I'll taste.
A clean-dead-broke young man,
A once quite respectable, now indelectible,
Kicked-out-of-college young man.

BEER may not be intoxicating, but it will make a delegate to a convention look as if he was threatened with sunstroke.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

J. H. Sinclair, Dr. Cunningham, \$2 each; Hon. R. P. Grant, Hon. Chief Justice Macdonald, Isaac Gammell, W. B. Taylor, A. W. Lewis, R. L. Skimmings, J. Morris McLean, W. H. Flemming, E. M. McDonald, W. Crowe, Wm. Calkin, K. J. Martin, A. W. Macrae, Isaac Pitblado, Alex. Robinson, \$1 each; C. H. Cahan, H. J. Furneaux, N. F. McKay, F. M. Kelly, 10 cents each.

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IN GREEK—Xenophon Anabasis, Books IV. and V. Grammar: Accidence (omitting Accentuation), chief rules of Syntax. Text Book: Hadley's Elements of Greek Grammar.

* These text books are mentioned to indicate in a general way the extent of knowledge required.

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