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LORD LORNE—LORD LANDSDOWNE.

BY JUNIUS.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise have left the shores of Canada and returned to their native land, and to the renewal of Court life in Old England. During the five years of Lord Lorne's term of office as Governor-General, Canadians have felt a sort of national pride and loyalty in the presence upon the highest official seat in the country of the son-in-law of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. And this feeling of pride and good-will has not arisen from the mere fact of royal connections. It has been generated by a more substantial and practical sentiment. In the person of the Marquis we have had a man who has proved himself to be the possessor of many enviable qualities and versatile gifts. As a statesman, and at the helm of the Dominion Ship of State, he has been a marked success, and the people over whom he has just had the honor of acting as ruler, will have many reasons to turn back during the years to come and review, with pleasure and satisfaction, the era in which Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise resided in the Dominion of Canada. It was said that when the Marquis first came to this valuable and extensive Colonial possession of the British Crown, that the Ministers of the English Cabinet were glad to make the appointment for the sake of getting their *protege* off their hands. But any hostile suppositions that might have originated from such a suggestion were speedily dissipated after a short residence among us of the Vice Regal party. It was not long before we discovered that our new ruler was something more than a figurehead, and during his entire tenure of office we have had no reason to regard this view in

any other light than that of a hasty, but agreeably accurate conclusion. While not as brilliant a diplomat as his predecessor, the Marquis, for so young a man, displayed numerous signs of ability, and in the future we have every reason to believe he will be heard from in the *role* of a prominent English statesman. Such, at least, will be the heart-felt wishes of those over whom he has just presided. The exceptional brilliancy of Lord Dufferin was no inconsequential impediment to the successful administration of his successor for, although the fortunate owner of a number of admirable administrative qualities which stamped him at once as a man of no mean powers or common abilities, and which gave him a firm place in the affections of every loyal Canadian; our late representative of the Queen was, nevertheless, not so dashing or popular a Governor as the witty and titled Irishman who preceded him. In the social world Dufferin was a shining star and the centre of a host of admiring friends. He was always regarded as the social man *par excellence*, and his reputation in this respect was, if anything, in excess of his political repute. In short, he was one of those men who have a fascinating style that is at all times enjoyable and companionable, and who is sought after as the *beau esprit* of the parlor and the ball-room. In his management of the affairs of state he was equally popular and successful, and, all in all, a model Governor-General, whose superior had not held the same position. It is quite reasonable to suppose that, under conditions such as these, the assumption of office by the man who exchanged seats with Dufferin was not a very enviable undertaking, and it is highly creditable to the recent occupant of that position that he performed the duties of his office with

so much satisfaction to the people, duties which, while not arduous in themselves, are surrounded with many weighty responsibilities. The office itself, while the most responsible in the power of Canadians to bestow is, nevertheless, not a difficult one to fill, and yet is far from being a sinecure. The duties are light, it is true, and the office rarely calls for any special strokes of statesmanship, at least, in times of peace—which, it is to be devoutly hoped, will continue during the reign of many successive Governors-General; but the care and responsibilities that are connected with it, and the tact and discretion necessary to regulate and control its functions with the harmony and unanimity at once acceptable to all who are directly or indirectly affected thereby, requires a nicely balanced discrimination and much careful consideration to accomplish in a manner that will ensure the sympathies of all classes of society. The great bug-bear, however, that is tightly wrapped around the holder of this office, is the old and time-honored practice of receiving addresses and making replies thereto at every country town and village through which he happens to pass, and this, in addition to the hosts of other speeches, always more or less compulsory. It is a custom, although prevalent in nearly all civilized countries, that is universally recognized as a nuisance and a bore that has to be tolerated; one of the modern usages of society that benefits nobody and worries everybody. Nevertheless, it is kept up with never-ending enthusiasm, and instead of decreasing, the practice is, unhappily, becoming more common every day. In our own country it is doubtless a usage that has established itself from motives of loyalty and respect. Our people must find some means of expressing their esteem and goodwill towards their Chief Magistrate, and the unusual circumstance of our having royal blood to look up to and admire called forth a perpetual shower of addresses and receptions upon the innocent head of the Marquis. But that gentleman having become reconciled to this species of martyrdom, always proved himself equal to the occasion, and the happy remarks that have fallen from his lips from Nova Scotia to British Columbia will long be cherished by those who had the good fortune to hear them, with a feeling

of mingled pleasure and admiration. This felicitous faculty of making himself agreeable wherever he went and with all with whom he came in contact, was one of the chief characteristics of Lord Lorne, and it is a characteristic that never fails in winning a harvest of golden opinions and the hearts of an admiring multitude.

Probably no Governor-General who has lived in Rideau Hall has seen so much of this Canada of ours, and became so thoroughly familiar with the habits and peculiarities of the Canadian people, as the consort of the Princess Louise. Having travelled in nearly every section of the Dominion, and being an acute observer of things and events, he has made himself perfectly at home with the customs of our people and the usages of the country, much more so, indeed, than many who have spent the greater part of their lives amidst the beauties of Canadian scenery, and who have grown up side by side with our institutions. The pleasing incidents connected with the visit of the Marquis to the almost unexplored regions of the far West, and his more recent tour of British Columbia and Vancouver will be fresh in the minds of many. For it was not merely for the gratification of visiting and seeing these districts that those trips were undertaken. Our late Governor had a more worthy object in view. He desired to do whatever lay within his power to assist in the rapid development of the magnificent tracks of virgin soil that comprise our western possessions. No man was more cognizant of the intrinsic value of these lands than the scion of the House of Argyle. The wealth of acres that spread from the eastern margin of the rolling prairie away off over the golden plain and towards the setting sun was something he had never seen before. And no doubt the sight inspired him, for it does not fall to the lot of every Englishman to see what the Marquis himself has so happily designated as the "grand valleys and marvellous mountain ranges" of the Canadian North-West. And it is with no small amount of satisfaction that we can point to the concrete results of these tours. The stimulus they have given to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is intended, as we all know, to connect Eastern Canada with the Pacific territories; the

good they have done in the way of bringing before the inhabitants of the old country the luxuriance of the lands and the fertility of the soil; their aggregate results in assisting in the peopling of the country; the lasting effects which they have produced among the millions of the mother land who are desirous of seeking homes in the new world; and the immeasurable good they have done in promoting schemes for emigration in various parts of the British Isles are, one and all, conclusive evidence of the direction in which Lord Lorne's best wishes were inclined, and of the value and authority of his utterances upon every subject connected with the physical features of the future grain field of the world. Well-nigh impossible as it would be to name the many happy outgrowths of the Vice-Regal visit to Canada's infant provinces, it is very easy to recall how delighted was the Marquis at the native simplicity of the aborigines; how charmed with the treeless prairie, with the vast ocean of unfurrowed acres, and with the grandeur of the perfect solitude; how pleased he was with the picturesque landscape, with the mountains and the valleys, and with the waving plains of golden grain that bend their wiry stalks and loaded heads at the bidding of the gentle western wind; what glowing accounts he sent home to the parent country of the great future in store for the early settlers, and of what a relief it would afford to the denizens of the English cities and the tax-burdened tenants of the landed estates to be able to plow for forty miles without lifting the shares from the soil. All these things crowd back upon the memory, freighted with pleasant remembrances, and will long continue to be happy recollections in the minds of Canada's loyal citizens.

It is now just five years since the Vice-Regal party stepped down from the planks of the royal mail steamer to Canadian ground. The gay and handsome dress which Halifax wore during that time, when the Marquis and the Princess passed through the city on their way to the Capital, was a costume more brilliant than any in which she has robed herself, before or since. Nothing was left undone that could add to the gaiety of the scene: the long procession of almost endless length, the infinite variety and the long array of military, naval, and civil equipment, the pleasing yet not gorgeous trappings, the roar of artillery and the din of martial music, all lent an air of beauty to the enthusiastic and spontaneous acclamation to a ruler by his people; and as the pageantry passed through the evergreen arches and amidst the streets with their brilliantly-dressed buildings, from whose roofs and sides the polytechnic display added to the luxuriance

of the scene, the dazzling illuminations and the miles of variegated bunting told in the plainest language how the good people of Nova Scotia appreciated the presence of the children of their beloved Sovereign. Yet with us royal visits are but few and exceedingly transient. Our opportunity for keeping high festival was unpleasantly short, and the pageant, however brilliant, and all the succeeding ceremonials passed away into history before we had half realized that we had been indulging in an exhibition of sentiment and loyalty, such as we had never shewn before. Those never-to-be-forgotten days remind us of the lines:—

"As when a mighty people rejoice
With shawms and with cymbals
And harps of gold,
And the tumult of their acclaim is roll'd
Through the open gates of the city afar
To the shepherd who watcheth the evening star."

Since that memorable time the term of office of Lord Lorne has come and gone. And if we take a casual glance at the period of his administration, we will find it to reveal few delicate positions or striking situations. It has, indeed, been characterized by a reign of peace and plenty. The commercial and industrial interests of the country have grown into proportions that indicate an unparalleled advancement. Our foreign relations, that is, our relations with the United States, have been signalized by a peaceful and amicable feeling. Trade in all its branches has been remarkably good, and our manufacturing industries have developed an export trade with foreign countries that cannot but be beneficial to the Dominion. Although a temporary stringency now exists in the money market, our financial condition has been stronger than during any previous five years, and it is confidently looked for that the present crisis will be nothing more than of passing duration. At the recurrence of such quinquennial period a tightness in our moneyed interests is what we may expect, as it occurs in nearly all countries. But, amid all our successes, none stand out more prominently than the success which we have achieved in winning the respect of the English press. Nothing has been more distasteful to Canadians than the hitherto sneering attitude of England's "fourth estate" towards everything that pertained to Canada. The great "Thunderer," the self-consecrated and self-believing English pope, whose infallible bulls are considered by the English people as superior to British laws, has always endeavoured to hold up Canada to the ridicule of the world. But a happy change is in progress. During the last six months the *Times* has altered its tone, and the detestably bigoted and uncomplimentary remarks have given place to friendly counsel and to words of intelligence and encouragement. And it cannot be doubted that Lord Lorne has been the principal means of this change of colors. No man could have striven more zealously than he to make Canada a name which every Englishman would admire, and the popularity which now falls to our lot in the old country has been secured to us

mainly through his influence, and it is a crowning act of his administration which will gain him the esteem of an appreciative and thoughtful people. The expansion of our western interests has been rapid and steady, accelerated, no doubt, by the deep interest which His Excellency manifested in that portion of the Empire, for the Marquis and events themselves have whispered in our ears, "Westward sets the star of empire." When petitioned to exercise the prerogative of the Crown by the dismissal of a Lieutenant-Governor, without evident cause, the situation was a somewhat critical one for the Marquis. And it cannot be denied that he acted wisely in the matter. The advice which he asked for and received from England in reference to what course to pursue in the affair, proved our independence, in a limited way, and showed that the bonds which bind us to the mother country are not as tight or so firm but that we are at liberty to settle our own questions and entitled to deal with our own business affairs, of whatever nature they may be. The word that came to the Marquis from Downing Street, that he could only act by the advice of the Ministers of Canada, established a precedent of no little importance to Canadians, as it was an admission by the Home authorities of a hitherto dubitable right.

But Lord Lorne has not only proved himself a man of administrative abilities, such as were hardly thought of prior to his appointment to his recent position: he has turned out to be something of a poet, something of a philanthropist, something of a speaker, and something of a writer. His literary inclinations have been manifested by his production of a volume on Canada and Ireland and by his contribution of an article to the *Contemporary Review* upon "Canadian Home Rule." Of the first of these we are not in a position to judge as the work has yet to be published. Of the last named much that is favorable might be said. The criticism which it has received from the English, American, and Canadian press has been of the most harmonious character, so far as its literary standing is concerned. It has been universally recognized as an article of considerable merit, but as far as accomplishing any good in the direction intended, it has fallen flat upon the British public. Lord Lorne tells us that he was prompted into writing upon the subject of Canadian Home Rule by special request, for the purpose of throwing some light upon the *modus operandi* of our political institutions in view of the proposed federation of the Australian Colonies, and more particularly for the purpose of affording an insight into the intricacies of our system of government, so that the workableness of our constitutional machinery might be cited as a solution for the perplexing Irish question. Whether or not there is anything in this article that will be of any practical aid to the British Government in the way of assisting it to find the right road to the successful government of the troublesome Isle, is a question that every man will likely settle for himself in the negative. The physical conditions of the two countries are so widely different that there is scarcely anything in common

between them. If the English Government could finally and for ever solve the Irish problem by giving Ireland the same privileges that Canada possesses the Green Isle would not be long in its present tumultuous condition. But English statesmen fully appreciate the wide gulf that exists in the circumstances of the two countries of British North America and Ireland. If Home Rule was established in Ireland in the same sense that it is in Canada the conditions of the country would doubtless be worse in ten years than it is to-day. Ireland is decidedly unfit, in every way, for the adoption of Home Rule. In actual proportions it is a mere cipher to the Dominion of Canada, while in population, which is decreasing at an enormous rate, it has only a third of that of our own country. To attempt to specify even a tithe of the differences in the commercial, physical and political aspects of Canada and Ireland would be to compile a corpulent volume. Enough is known, however, of the immensely varying conditions of these countries to make it plainly evident that what is the staff of life to one might be certain death to the other. We cannot expect therefore that Lord Lorne's disquisition will have any practical result in aiding Mr. Gladstone or his successors in affecting the right kind of Irish reform. In regard to the Australian Colonies the case is wholly different. No article that has appeared in the press for some time will be of more lasting benefit to those colonies in bringing before them clearly and forcibly the very panacea for the difficulties they have encountered of recent years. The federation of the various Australian provinces is not very remote. And as Lord Lorne deals with the most important issues that have led to the amalgamation of the older provinces that formerly constituted Upper and Lower Canada and also touched upon the union of the American states into a homogeneous and powerful nation, his treatise cannot but be of the highest value, especially at the present time, to all who are interested in this impending movement in the political world.

There are many other points in Lord Lorne's article that are worthy of study by every Canadian, and no doubt they have already received the attention which they so justly deserve. The Marquis has evidently given a deal of time and attention to studying the effects of confederation, and to the general political history of the Dominion. He has also dipped deeply into American affairs. Five years, however, is ample time for a man to become familiarized with the details of the rise and progress of Canada. Yet a vast amount of credit is due to Lord Lorne for the live interest he has taken in ferreting out the cause and effects of various national questions. His able sketch of Canadian constitutional politics has given rise to numberless questions which might each be made the subject of an interesting and lengthy newspaper or magazine article.

Before coming to Canada the royal representative was an untried man. His record in the service of his country was a blank. He had never accomplished anything in the way of statesmanship, nor had he gained the title of a clever or expert politician. His

record had yet to be made, and moulded into a form of failure or success. No extravagant anticipations of his sojourn in Canada were entertained. His mission across the Atlantic was viewed altogether in the light of an experiment. Agreeable disappointments, however, were in store for the British public. There no longer exists any doubts as to the ability of Lord Lorne to satisfactorily fill any position similar to that which he has just occupied. And to prove that the English people have looked with marked favor upon the five years of his Canadian administration, it is reported that he will either be selected as Viceroy for Ireland or be elevated to the peerage. At all events, he has, by his devotedness to the interests of the Dominion and to the Crown which he represents, earned the hearty esteem and good-will of Canadians and Englishmen alike.

[To be continued in our next number.]

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.

SOPH. translates "mactata veniet lenior hostia." The victim being slaughtered will come more willingly.

"WELL PLAYED DALHOUSIE."—Our philosophical Soph. pursues his favourite study, not in his room, but in the parlor with the landlady's daughter. Come, come, no more of this.

A CERTAIN YOUNG LADY, it is reported, has requested a lock of hair from our gallant Junior, who by escorting her from St. Matthew's braves the wrath of an angry parent. Will he leave her any tufts.

"Ma kens seasonable opportunities for a tete-a-tete are in demand" lightly exclaims the daughter of the Morris Street mamma as the latter considerably left the two alone in the parlour.

SOPHOMORE holding up one of his boots exclaims "Man! that's a great boot." All agreed that it was great, very great.

THE Dallusienasia man has already been threatened with dynamite, infernal machines, and other horrible contrivances. He hereby informs his enemies that he is a nonentity and consequently can not be hurt by any such diabolical devices.

STUDENT looking from his study across the street where from an upstairs window protruded the fair figure of a female, is filled with inspiration and cries out: "Draw me nearer, draw me near to the girl on the other side."

SCENE, Acadia Hotel, Wolfville. Time, 12 p.m. Dalhousie student whose head is full of Math. Formulae is endeavouring to find out from actual experiment how many combinations can be made out of 16 different pairs of boots. It is bootless to enquire how many he made.

THAT Sophomore who refused to sign the petition to the Prof. of Logic requesting that there be no lecture on the afternoon of the football match will probably find that he will lose more than he imagines. Bouncing is unusual amongst Dalhousians but not by any means impossible or improbable.

Metaphysical prof. "Aristotle held that the aim of creation was male man, all other things, women included, are mere failures in the attempts to form perfect man." Ladies indignantly close their notebooks and refuse to listen to any more of the Aristotelian Phil. Should the shades of the old man appear in Dalhousie we promise him a warm reception.

CHARGE OF THE NINE FORWARDS AT WINDSOR.

On they dashed, on they dashed,
On they rushed onward,
Into the scrimmage of kicks
Dashed the nine Forwards.
"Forwards go right ahead,
Charge for the ball he said,
Into the scrimmage of kicks
Dashed the nine Forwards.

Forwards go right ahead,
Was there a man dismayed?
Not though Dalhousie knew,
Some one had blundered.
Theirs not to growl a growl,
Theirs not to foul a foul,
Theirs but to howl a howl,
As into the scrimmage of kicks
Rushed the nine Forwards.

Raven to right of them,
Moody to left of them,
Silver in front of them
Shouted and ordered;
Hacked at with toe and heel,
Boldly they charged and well
Into the scrimmage of kicks
Dashed the nine Forwards.

Peeled all their shins were,
Peeled but they did not care,
Charging the King's men there,
Slipping and sprawling while
Onlookers hollered.
Plunged in the mud and muck,
Right through the line they broke,
All of the King's men
Reeled, when Dalhousie "kuok,"
Shattered, disordered.
Then they limped back, but not
Not the nine Forwards.

When can their glory fade?
Oh, the wild charge they made!
Spectators wondered,
Laugh at the charge they made,
Laugh at the way they played,
And that's what they all did.

The Dalhousie Gazette.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 7, 1883.

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IF the present popularity of the Law School be a criterion from which to judge of its future, nothing is more certain than that it is fated to be prolific of great results. When the idea of establishing a Chair of Jurisprudence was first acted on by Mr. Munroe, the judicial public seized with avidity so favourable an opportunity of surrendering to the light of day an idea long hidden under a bushel merely because there seemed no one both able and willing to lift the cover, and from that hour it may be presaged the fate of the Law School was settled. But although the wise-acres could clearly discern the distant future of the country, and aver with assurance that they beheld it the first among nations under the merciful sway of able martyrs exported from the walls of a famous Law School, it is only after submission to its influence that it can be conjectured how true their predictions may possibly be.

Now upon what grounds is such a statement based? At present there are in the first place classes large and enthusiastic. Nothing tends to produce abundant fruit on a sprouting tree like this so much as earnest zeal on the part of everyone interested in its growth. To regard their advantages should and will keep the students up to their work, and compel them to turn every moment to advantage. Such a spirit manifested in them would encourage the philosophers of

whose milk they imbibe, and alas! even this encouragement would be all the reward the poor philosophers would receive. Then in the second place we have, what is essential to make a large class continue so, for professors, men clever and adequate (we do not mean to be presumptuous) to impart a knowledge of the subjects they profess to teach. So the number of the classes and the ability of the professors work insidiously together for good to both.

Through the efforts of Mr. Bulmer and the aiding and abetting of these efforts by Nova Scotians at large there has been collected quite a large number of books to constitute a library, the merits of which, however, the public seem too highly to estimate, and the necessary demerits not anxious enough to remove. It is well-known that the library contains somewhere between 1,000 and 2,000 books and there seems to be a general suspicion that of these books all are those of which the student has most need, whereas the real fact is that there are a great many such as Sessional Papers and Parliamentary Debates, besides a somewhat heterogeneous collection of literary curiosities, which, although extremely interesting and useful as books of reference, when one has time to dip into them, are nevertheless but of little use to the Law Students. However, that these books are rather numerous is not a fault to disgust the veriest critic. Heaven forbid! No law library should be considered complete without them; but what causes the passing pang is the scarcity or rather comparative scarcity of those that are more earnestly to be desired—text books and reports. This as we say is but a passing pang for the want is, though slowly, yet none the less surely, being removed. Besides we have the use, owing to that care and foresight for which the faculty is distinguished, of the barristers' fine selection of books.

The Law School opened about the first of November and is announced to continue in active operation until the end of the session of the Arts Faculty, *i.e.*, to the Middle of April, thus allowing six months to read, mark and digest subjects recognized as being among the most abstruse of any within the scope of literature. An expansion of the session has been discussed before this both in the GAZETTE and out of it.

We intend to bring the agitation forward a second time. Surely, surely when it is conceded that in the Arts and Science courses the change is desirable, it must be granted that to the Law Course it is well-nigh indispensable. Of what unsurpassable benefit would the change be to those who can aim at becoming Jurists *only* by a process of long and *steady* incubation, desirous as they are for the most part of utilizing, in the way that would be surest for their profit, as *much* of their time as they can? It might almost be called wonderful that the system of this university is now such as it is, when the most perfect collegiate institutions in the world have so long been before us to show on what plan a college should be based! What is the cause? The charge of apathy on the part of the Governors could not of course be substantiated, neither that of indisposition for the change on the part of the students; and how it is that, neither party being unwilling, the change is not evolved is more than Solomon could conceive. This introduces a new question in regard to the Law School. It is, we feel to the core, selfish and against all human sense of decorum and square dealing, to entreat that the session be lengthened and work consequently increased for gentlemen who at present are labouring to our benefit, merely for the love and glory of the thing, and with a noble desire of dispersing from the legal minds of the future any slight traces of darkness that could perhaps be noticed in those of the past. Selfish it is to entreat, but we feel urged on to selfishness. Money certainly is needed, but whence, oh! whence is it to be meted out? Where do most of the institutions of higher education in this province obtain considerable of their teaching fund? The same hand dispenses alms to nearly all the colleges whose aim is to give a liberal education, as well as to the Halifax Medical School. This mighty hand belongs to the Provincial Government, and will it not show its concern for the might of the future laws of the country and for the healthy preservation of its own functions by aiding the Law School? For Lawyers drift into politics, and the weakness of a political system without lawyers of acumen to support it, needs not, fortunately, to be illustrated by example.

From this source then may we not expect pecuniary aid with great reasonableness, and display no more than justice in our expectations? However it be the Law School is now firmly established and is already too popular to be allowed to totter—a long and successful career is before it. This cannot be denied.

IT is with deep regret we are called upon to note the death of Rev. C. D. Maclaren, who for several sessions was a student in Dalhousie. After completing his Theological studies at Princeton in 1882, he was sent as missionary to Bangkok in Siam. A few months after his arrival, while visiting a dying sailor, he was seized by Asiatic cholera of which he died on March 14th, 1883. Although taken away in the spring time of life his zealous Christian character has given abundant evidence to the fact he surely liveth long who liveth well. Though some time has elapsed since the decease of Mr. Maclaren, we take this opportunity of tendering our sincere sympathy to his sorrowing friends in their sore bereavement.

NOW that the weather prevents our students from engaging in foot-ball and other outdoor exercise, we would earnestly direct their attention to the Gymnasium classes soon to be opened. Dalhousians of to-day being, as a rule, hard students, there is a tendency to neglect bodily exercise, and though many of the students have regularly attended, there are numbers—many of whom need it most—seldom seen within the gymnasium walls. On the benefits to be derived therein we need not dilate. We have never heard of a student who spent a small portion of his time in the gymnasium regret it. A short time each day thus spent is time well spent; will give us a reserve of strength for those troublous times in March and April, and enable us to leave our College not weak and pale, with shoulders bent and ready to be knocked down with a feather, but as strong, active, vigorous men able to battle with this stern world in which our lot is cast.

THE TRIP.

The GAZETTE reporter, who had accompanied the foot-ball team on their grand tour, was engaged some few days after in racking his brains for a suitable description of the great event. While engaged upon this task, the door of the sanctum was saluted with a timid knock, and entered a man of solemn visage and mien. As this personage betrayed symptoms of hard usage in his journey through this world in the shape of a distressing limp, a scarred face, and mud-stained garments, our reporter conceived him to be one of that class of mortals who eke out an eleemosynary subsistence, and was about dismissing him with a word. The stranger, however, extracted from his pocket a roll of manuscript, and handing it to our representative, with the information that it was a brief history of the recent contests at Wolfville and Windsor, fixed his eye—he had but one at the time available—fixed his eye on a spot in the ceiling, and began declaiming the following:—

“The God of the weather, clerk or whoever
Doth order that changeing way ward,
A malicious old dog, our spirits to clog,
Sends us off in a cover of mist and fog,
On our journeying Grand Pre-ward.

“But what care we for the fog or the mist,
We're a jovial band of (to) Bacchics;
We race with the wind to that classic land,
That resounds with 'Evangeline' and 'Rand,'
And, paidical word, 'Didactics.'

“We joke, and laugh, and merrily sing,
Our voices in dissonance swelling,
As like as may be to the sirens' glee,
Save that the effect is the contrary
Of attracting: to wit, repelling.

“Our iron steed has set us down
At the place where we will to recline as
It stands on the shores, (for I'll plague your eyes
By the sight of a line that I plagiarize,)
On the shores of the Basin of Minas.

“We swarm the village, the college halls,
Explore the chambers of Morpheus,
And gaily we wring from the fiddle string
Melodious notes that would certainly bring
The tears from the eyes of Orpheus.

* * * * *

“When first the morn in her mantle grey,
Peeps in at the Halls, exploring,
She starts with affright at the hideous sound
That echoes above, below, around—
'Tis but the collegians snoring!

“But Phoebus now whips up from the east:
To the field the combatants hie them,
The lines are drawn, the strife prepared,
And heads uncovered, and elbows bared
For work; or their looks belie them.

“The ball is kicked, the lines close in,
They meet in a horrid clashing,
And hacks and scraggs, in scrimmage and maul,
Are bandied above the contested ball,
In a most distressing fashion.

“The game's unwon; each party strives
It's gallant foes to floor 'em,
The Philosopher loses his moral sense,
And profanes in a way that will take him hence
Ad locum calidiorem.

“Nor Greek, nor Trojan, in days of old,
(Unless the Classics humbug me,)
E'er fought so fierce, 'midst famine and plague,
For adulterous Helen, the child of an egg,
As we for that egg-shaped Rugby.

“Yet stay, my Muse, nor longer sing
Of Strife, for I can't abide her;
Let's rather upraise a pæon of praise
For the bountiful cheer that our hunger allays,
Washed down with a flagon of cider!

“But again the Knights of Dalhousie mount
Their iron Rosinante,
That, sure for its torturing slowness of pace,
Would deservedly earn a conspicuous place,
In the horrors infernal of Dante.

“We come where Avon rolls his tide,
From whose banks old Windsor springs;
As loyal and true a town, I ween,
As that British town that boasts a Queen,
For this one boasts its Kings.

“What need to sing of the hard-fought game,
'Twould be but a tale repeating,
That sure on your peaceable taste must pall
Of scrimmage and scraggs, and tumble and fall,
Wound up by a bout at eating.

“Though, sooth to say, around that board
We made a rare combination,
You there might see the colleges three,
Sitting cheek by jowl right merrily,
Like a dream of Consolidation.

“We at length make a start, to the station depart,
'Midst singing in rich profusion,
We warble in strains that are polyglot,
Latin and Greek, and (p'rhaps) Hottentot,
All jumbled in jolly confusion.

“But methinks our song is growing long,
And that truant, Time, is fleeting;
We lend our throats to a parting cheer,
As away through the mist and the night we tear,
So 'Here's to our next merry meeting.'”

During the recital of this extraordinary production our reporter, who is not a well-bred

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Dalhousie Gazette:

GENTLEMAN,—In reply to your note of the 1st requesting my views on the library question, I have to thank you for your good opinions of my services and at the same time to assure you that they are too good by half. However, I can well appreciate the feeling which prompts the GAZETTE to be continually referring to the library question, and the desire everywhere apparent among the friends of the university that Dalhousie in this, as in everything else, should take front rank among the institutions of learning in Canada.

Almost the first act of the Faculty of the Law School was to take steps for founding a library, and Judge Thompson is reported to have said that the school would take its rank far more from the collection of books on legal subjects they were able to bring together than the individual reputation of any man in the Faculty, or for that matter the united reputation of the whole Faculty. This is true, not only of law schools but of colleges, and it would have been better for Dalhousie had the Arts Faculty in 1862, at the reorganization of the College, acted thus wisely and well, if so the library by this time would have been as far ahead of Kings College as it is now behind it, which is some 6000 volumes. In fact, Dalhousie, in this respect, is behind not only Kings, but Acadia and Mount Allison as well. If any one proposes that Dalhousie should have a large and rapidly increasing library, he is met with the objection that there is no place to put it. To this I answer there are the walls of every class-room capable of holding 50,000 vols. A college which should have all its philosophical apparatus—chemical, physical, astronomical and engineering in one room, would seem ridiculous, not more so, than a college with all its books in one room. By others we are told students have no time for study after class work, and all that they need is text books. The man who talks in this manner only shows how little he knows of the methods and true work of a teacher, for a library is to a college the door of all science, all literature, all art. It is the means of intelligent

man, growled out some very impolite language about poetasters in general, of which we caught only the last words—something about *injussi nunquam desistant*. As he was completing the last line, the stranger, whom we now recognised as a battered member of the team, extended his right hand and groped about the Editorial table, still keeping his eye riveted to the ceiling. When the significance of this action dawned upon our reporter, he shook his head sadly, and the stranger, with a grave bow, took his departure. His manuscript, however, he left behind him, and out of respect for the veteran we have inserted it in our columns. To the public in general, who had not the good fortune to witness the matches, we must make the announcement that the games were drawn; that Acadia pushed Dalhousie very hard, and had decidedly the best of the game; that Dalhousie played Kings with thirteen men, and yet managed to do very well, in fact, getting rather the better of the game. The team declare that it was impossible for them to be received with more generous hospitality than they received at both Acadia and Kings. In the King's College dining hall, as our poet (?) remarks:

“We made a rare combination,”

for at the head of the table sat Mr. B. Taylor, of Kings; at his right Mr. F. Haley, Captain of the Acadia team, on his left Mr. W. Taylor Captain of Dalhousie. We have only to add, the proceedings from the start to the finish were conducted, as far as came under our reporter's observation, with the utmost order and sobriety, and all of the team were quite capable of conducting themselves home on their arrival in Halifax.

WE would call attention to the letter of Mr. Bulmer in regard to the Library question. It is almost unnecessary to state that the note is endorsed in the opinion of all who take any interest in the Library, and especially by those to whom it is of the most service. Immediate action towards enlarging and more thoroughly equipping the Library is absolutely necessary, and cannot be undertaken too soon.

and profitable recreation, of profound technical research and at the same time of a complete general education. Well supplied in all its departments, it is a magnificent educational apparatus, and five men with it can do a work which eight men could not do without it. How shall the student of to-day become the scholar of to-morrow? It will depend little upon teachers and much upon books. He must learn to stand face to face with nature, with society, with books; and nature only consents to be interrogated by the man who has mastered the secrets of books.

If this is true, then the first want of Dalhousie is a library, and the friends of the college are bound instantly to supply it. Says Principal Elliott: "In any college having a staff of six the seventh man added to the faculty should be the librarian." Up to a few years ago the idea prevailed that the place of the librarian was a respectable sinecure to oscillate between the janitor and the junior professor. Over twenty-five years ago the idea was abandoned in the United States that the librarianship could be tacked to a professorship, and now all first-class colleges, both in Europe and the United States, act on the principle that only a man specially trained can successfully discharge the duties of librarian; and everywhere the scientific scope and value of the office is beginning to be admitted.

There will never be any organic growth to the college library until its condition is made a special claim on its friends and supporters, and this will never be done by anyone but by a man specially devoted to the work. No professor can take the time to go through the exasperating details of library work and carry on his class work besides.

Admitting the necessity for a man solely devoted to the work the following questions arise, how could he be maintained, and what could he do for the university? The former question is one for the Governors of the College to consider in the light of the experience of older institutions. In all countries the college library is only surpassed in popularity by the public library, and both of those institutions are in men's minds at death more than any other charity.

Either of them can get funds when all other charitable institutions are at a stand-still. As yet this is only true of the United States, but it will soon be true of Canada. Funds for a library can be collected much easier than for any other object connected with college work.

The librarian should be able to do very much for the university, in fact he should charge himself with the progress and steady growth of the Arts Library at the rate of 2,500 vols. a year. In addition to this he should be able to at once create for the departments of Law, Medicine, Mining and Agriculture suitable libraries. It is true that the Medical College is on an independent basis, but all must admit that this is a mistake which will be rectified at the very earliest moment possible. As there are some old libraries of great value which might be obtained, it is not worth while going on any other assumption, but that the university is composed of a cluster of colleges devoted to Arts, Law, Science, Medicine, Agriculture, and Mining. There are thousands in the Maritime Provinces who would contribute to a library such as I have described. Some would feel themselves called on to support one department, others another, and all would do something. The legal profession would keep up the law library, the medical profession the medical library, farmers would support the agricultural library, and those engaged in mining, that relating to mining. A live man ought to be able to add 5,000 volumes a year to the united libraries, and at least \$10,000 to the value of the university property. The college should also begin a collection of all the books, papers, and pamphlets having any bearing on the history of the Dominion, as well as geological, mineralogical and botanical collections. In other words the authorities of the University must act as though they had faith in mankind, and go forward, and it is no use for them to keep dinning into one another's ears the everlasting question, where is the money to come from? This question pressed at the birth of all our colleges would have strengthened them in the cradle. You have all the money you have any right to and a great deal more, and so far as I can see, the extraordinary gifts of George Munro have hardly been met in a

proper spirit, that is, the College authorities do not appear to realize that Dalhousie, under wise and enterprising management, should become the Harvard of the Dominion.

Your obedient servant,

J. T. BULMER.

MESSRS EDITORS,—With your kind permission I would like to call attention in the columns of the GAZETTE to a grievance of which almost every student in Dalhousie has had reason to complain—I mean the difficulty of procuring college text-books in this city. Why is it that although the names of all books required for the coming session are published in the Calendar, early in the summer, students calling on booksellers at the beginning of the session are so often told they must wait two, three, four or six weeks until the books can be obtained from the United States or Great Britain? Thus time and again either there is an insufficient supply of text-books in town, and part of a class lose lesson after lesson; or there is none at all, and the entire class is stopped. Is it because booksellers never consult the Calendar at all or because if they do, they are afraid of having an extra book or two on their hands for a short time? Perhaps the faculty are a little to blame as well as the booksellers. At least we think they might do something to remedy the difficulty. If the College had a recognized bookseller who would be required to have a sufficient supply of books, for the ordinary classes at least, all the students would, I have no doubt, patronize him, and he would find it advantageous to be more enterprising. However that may be the evil exists, and must be admitted by professors as well as students. Hoping it may be speedily removed, and thanking you for your space.

I remain, STUDENT.

COLLEGE NEWS.

THERE was no meeting of Sodales on the 23rd.—Most of the "boys" were off to Windsor.

HONOR Metaphysics men are required to write two essays a week.

MORE accommodation for coats and hats is required in the halls and waiting-room.

WE are sorry to say that the Lecture Committee have failed in their object.

PROFESSOR MACGREGOR has kindly placed on the Reading Room table late numbers of *Science* and *Nature*.

PROFESSOR MACGREGOR has contributed \$200 to the Scientific apparatus fund.

GREAT credit is due to the students who went up to Wolfville to see the game of football for turning out in such large numbers; all told there were 30.

WE understand that Professor Peabody was unable to organize a class in Elocution. There are some who think this subject should form part of the regular course.

THE delay in the coming of the new jerseys has been a matter causing no slight annoyance to the Football Club. They may possibly arrive in time for next season's matches.

EXTENSIVE changes have been made in the Chemistry room. Now that the subject is compulsory on Freshmen more room is needed, and this has been secured by tearing down the old petitions and throwing the whole into one large room—of the size of the Library. The class this year numbers 63, of whom 58 went up to an examination recently held.

SOME time since the Secretary of the Football Club challenged the Pictou Club for a match. On Friday, Nov. 30th, an answer was received, stating that they would play Dalhousie on *Saturday the 24th*. We do not know what action will be taken. The season is now well advanced, and unless something be done quickly it will be too late to play a game with our Pictou friends.

THE duties of the tutors are as follow: The tutor of Mathematics Supplements the regular first year work by lecturing on the various branches between 9 and 10 a. m. He also assists in the second year Geometry and Trigonometry. The tutor in Classics has full charge of first year Greek, and elementary Latin Prose Composition. He also has a Greek grammar class twice a week. As assistant librarians they are in the library on alternate days between 3 and 5 p. m.

THE following composed the team that played Acadia:

Forwards.—Leck, Creighton, Campbell Gammell, Fitzpatrick, Langille, Stewart, Martin, Crowe.

Quarter-backs.—Putnam, Locke.

Half-backs.—Taylor, Bell, Reid.

Goal Keeper.—D. H. Mackenzie.

Putnam did not play at Kings—his place being taken by A. S. McKenzie. During the progress of the game at Windsor, Bell and Langille were compelled to retire.

SODALES.—The meeting held to discuss the question "Is every man the architect of his own fortune?"

on Friday last was exceptionally small. Some were prevented from attending owing to unfavourableness of weather, others of strong artistic tastes were worshipping the muse at the Academy, others no doubt were at home grinding up large quantities of Latin and Greek. The subject was opened by Mr. Coffin who spent time in defining the words architect and fortune. An architect is both a designer and a builder and we as the designers or choosers are the architects of our fortunes. Fortune he held was a relative term. All men have an aim in life and if they accomplish that aim they make their fortunes. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the respondent, thought that a man's fortune was his wealth, political or social influence and character. Circumstances, are the stuff out of which men are made. These who from their youth are surrounded by all the baneful influences of crime and immorality rarely ever rise out of their deplorable situation. McKenzie, Coffin, Nicholson, spoke in the affirmative, Langille, Martin and others in the negative. The chairman gave the casting vote in the negative. The remarks of the critic, Mr. Martin, were extremely witty, calling forth showers of applause.

PERSONALS.

JUDSON CRAWFORD, a Munro Burser for '82 and '83, is engaged in commercial pursuits in Montreal.

McFARLANE, a general in Dalhousie for several years, is engaged in mission work in Newfoundland.

W. J. MACKENZIE, a Freshman of last winter, is teaching in Shelburne Co.

D. F. MORRISON, a Soph here last winter, is teaching at Mill Brook, Pictou Co.

P. R. DODWELL, a general of '82-83, is studying medicine in London, G. B.

E. J. TOREY, '82, pursues the trade pedagogue in Guysboro'—being principal of the County Academy in that town.

W. M. FRASER, of Dartmouth, a graduate in Science in 1880, and in Arts in 1883, is a Freshman in the Theological College, Princeton.

J. H. KNOWLES, B. A., '82, who took classes at the Halifax Medical College last session, is completing his course at the University of Pennsylvania.

H. A. BAYNE, M. A., PH. D., Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Military College, Kingston, has had the classes of German added to his other duties owing to the resignation of Prof. Ferguson.

H. P. VEALE, Freshman of '79-80, who left during the session and went to Cape Town, graduated recently

at the Diocesan College there. We understand he is now studying law at Oxford University.

MR. JOHN WADDELL, B. A., of '77, who for the past three years has been pursuing a brilliant course at Edinburgh University, won a few months ago "Hope Prize," worth five hundred dollars and given to the student standing highest in practical chemistry. Mr. Waddell pursues that subject at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, during the present winter.

A NUMBER of Cornell Professors have started a "Correspondence University," The "announcement" will be found on the Reading Room table.

WE have received the initial number of the *V. P. Journal*. It aims to "deal in a vigorous and independent manner with educational and scientific questions."

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