

# The Dalhousie Gazette.

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## THE HOLIDAYS.

*"Forte est vinum, fortior est rex, fortiores sunt mulieres,—  
super omnia vincit veritas."*

Time rolls on. The holidays are at hand, and the student will now, for a little, lay aside his armour. We say armour, for every student is forced more or less to fight against opposing forces which would wrest from his hand the golden key to learning's dawning labyrinth. There is perhaps a certain class of students—we believe in reality very small—which exhibits anomalous phenomena, and are therefore not to be included in the range of the above remarks. The representative of this class goes on doggedly from day to day calmly and fixedly, yet with no lofty motive, and, it is to be feared with no motive at all except it be a high mark at the next examination. The creature who exhibits these phenomena is vulgarly called the "plugger" or "grind" in this country, but in the Old World we believe the common name is "swotter"—a word derived from the past tense of the verb "sweat" (so say the old grammarians). It would be interesting to reflect upon the peculiar appropriateness of these several terms, but we will dismiss this creature with the reflection that he invariably reforms as he grows older. Therefore it may be regarded as generally true that the work of each student is, in a measure, a work against opposing forces. What are these forces? Wine, women, and the sordid love of pelf. What motives then, it is pertinent to ask, counteract these forces and keep the student in equilibrium? Worldly ambition, moral excellence, and, rarely, or at any rate much less frequently, a longing after truth. Let each student analyse his motives and brush away for a moment

the cloud of his own selfishness. Not to all indeed will the Goddess of Truth reveal herself as the guiding star of their existence. Amongst this number will not be found those who are always at their books, and are hence called hard students. But all the world's a book, and this book may be read, not only by the thing made up of pasteboard and ink and paper. Intercourse with the universe, the world and its people, present and past, will certainly add to the knowledge thereof, by whatever means this intercourse may be obtained. Let us not then imagine that when *our* books are closed for a short interval we are thereby shut out and isolated from the worthiest end of our efforts; but let us enjoy the holidays in the good old-fashioned way, always keeping the guiding star in view—for thus we are only turning another page of the world's great book.

## OUR NEEDS AS A NATION.

THE year now closing has been, in many respects, a memorable one in the history of Canada. In the scientific world, the visit of the British Association has made our country the cynosure of all eyes. That the first venture of this august body beyond the limits of Britain should have been to Canada is, in itself, a significant fact, indicating a remarkably increased interest in this portion of the empire among the most intelligent classes of the mother country. The opportunity afforded us of diffusing, among this class, a knowledge of our immense natural resources and of the unrivalled inducements here offered to emigrants, has not been unimproved; And the hearty welcome extended to our illustrious guests, as well as the evidences of



undiminished loyalty which they have witnessed, has done much to strengthen the conviction that the ocean may become a bond instead of a barrier between the old world and the new.

In the political world, the present year has been characterized by events which mark a new era in our history. In Britain it has witnessed the organization of efforts to draw the colonies closer to the mother country. In our own land it has seen the awakening of a deep and widespread interest in our destinies as a nation. Canadians everywhere are beginning to entertain loftier aspirations than ever before for the future of their country.

There are, indeed, not wanting just grounds for the belief that Canada will yet attain to national greatness. Our inexhaustible natural resources justify such aspirations. Our past history furnishes an example of rapid development, to which the rest of the world can hardly afford a parallel. In our present condition there are many circumstances favorable to our national growth. Our form of government is well suited to the genius of our people. Our constitutional liberty has been purchased at two great a price to be lightly prized or readily given up. Long practice has made us experts in the art of self-government. Our very youth is in our favor. In older nations extensive reforms can two often only be carried by the fury of popular passion. The gross abuses which, in the lapse of ages have entwined themselves with their best institutions, must be swept away by bloody revolutions. Our institutions, on the other hand, have not acquired that stability which renders reform dangerous, if not impossible. We are yet in the formative period of our life as a people. And this being so, the consideration of our needs as a nation becomes no idle topic, but one which should and which must engross the earnest attention of every true Canadian.

The union of the Provinces which constitute the Dominion of Canada, has not yet derived strength from age, nor has time yet entirely healed the wounds of political strife. The mortar of the structure, to borrow a figure, has not yet had time to harden. And it would, therefore, be premature to pass judgment on the

strength of the building or on the wisdom of the builders. Few will doubt, however, that that measure, like those which lead up to it, is susceptible of improvement. The monarchical form of government, for instance, seems ill-adapted for Provinces forming part of a federal system; and various suggestions have been made by eminent statesmen which, if adopted, would tend to render the working of the measure more harmonious.

It is not, however, the amendment of constitutional defects of this kind that constitute the great need of Canada. In the very existence of our Dominion, a difficulty must be encountered of no ordinary magnitude. It is to preserve and strengthen the bonds of union which bind dissociated and distant provinces into one grand confederacy. History has ever shown how great are the tendencies of peoples to disunion when distance divides them. And when we reflect upon the vast extent of Canadian territory, we can realize how powerfully the element of distance must operate against consolidation. Steam and electricity, it is true, are potent allies in surmounting this difficulty; but while they reduce distance they cannot annihilate it. Even with their aid New Westminster is still far distant from Halifax: the inhabitants of the Prairie Province are still remote from the dwellers by the eastern and western seas. Nor are our people connected by those other ties which might serve to counteract this natural tendency to disunion—community of race, and community of danger. Our population is formed of the most diverse elements, and happily, our country is threatened by no external foe.

If, then, we are to exist as a nation, it must be by virtue of an influence which can effectually oppose these varied tendencies to dismemberment. And we shall find that influence, to quote the words of Lord Landsdowne, "in the determination of our people, to be something more than a fortuitous aggregate of provinces without national life, or national statesmanship, or national policy, or national culture, or national precautions for defence." Our existence as a nation thus lies with our citizens. That existence implies, no doubt, certain sacrifices on the part

of the members for the sake of the general welfare. But it also implies that those members shall be partakers in that general welfare. To make these sacrifices our people must be actuated by a wider, a nobler sentiment than a narrow provincial patriotism: they must be actuated by a national patriotism. This is our great national need. This is the adamant bond which is to link together every province from "ocean to ocean," and this is the sentiment which must inspire our citizens with a common interest in the welfare, the prosperity and the glory of Canada.

While then a national sentiment is the great need of our country, we must not overlook lesser needs, which are yet of vital importance. In the present condition of other nations, older and more highly developed than our own, we may learn much of advantage. For example, in the history of the late presidential campaign in the United States, we may learn to avoid what has proved a stumbling-block to our neighbours. The extravagant disorders and reckless vehemence which characterize the elections of the great republic and which hopelessly lower the tone of public life, may doubtless be traced to a variety of causes. But I think that chief among these must be considered the close connection of the civil service with politics. The event could hardly be otherwise in a country where office-seekers and office-holders by the hundred thousand rest their hopes, irrespective of merit, upon the results of a political campaign. We, in Canada, it is true, have not yet experienced serious results from this source. But should the system once become rooted in our soil, no one doubts its capacity of proving equally baneful on this side of the border. And if we are to remove everything which might impede the full development of our national life, either we must separate our civil service system from politics, or we must have politicians assured as too patriotic to employ so powerful an engine in advancing their own interests to the detriment of their country.

The educational institutions of a country must ever be considered of national interest. The State has failed in its duty to the citizen if it

has not made ample provision for his requirements in this department. It is the justly proud boast of Canada that she has placed within the reach of all an education which, to borrow the language of our American neighbours, "will fit the humblest son of toil for the intelligent exercise of the franchise." But our national requirements do not end here: and we are thus lead to inquire into the condition of higher education in Canada. The sums annually expended on our colleges and universities form, in the aggregate, an amount not unworthy of the liberality of the Canadian people. Whether the results attained are commensurate with this expenditure, is a question which, I think, admits of but one reply. Were the amount at present employed judiciously expended in the support of one, two or three national universities, there can be little doubt that the results would be infinitely more satisfactory. Leaving out of view the economical side of the question, it is readily seen that a large university affords both to student and professor a healthy stimulus which is entirely wanting in a smaller institution; and this is but one of the many respects in which its superiority appears. Our country demands for its students all the advantages which a national university secures them; because it requires at the hands of its universities, men whose training and culture shall fit them to grapple with the great realities of life and to guide the destinies of the nation.

Our present relations to the mother country have, of late, been the subject of much discussion. Various schemes have been proposed by those who favor a closer union; and various speculations have been advanced regarding our probable future by those who consider such schemes impracticable. It is not, however, too much to say that the great mass of our people are by no means favorably disposed to any change in our present condition. We are, it is true, under the guardianship of Great Britain, and are therefore, as it were, still in our minority. But our tutelage is by no means burdensome. We are, in fact, practically independent, although, as has been happily observed, we do not spell the word with a capital I. The other schemes proposed present great attractions and would confer



it may be, important advantages; but it would be at the expense of other advantages, of which we can ill afford to be deprived, or at the risk of being involved in other responsibilities which we are not yet prepared to incur. In short, our present condition seems best suited to our present stage of development. How events may modify this view, who can tell? But of this we may rest assured, if our citizens remain true to themselves and true to their country, the destinies of Canada are safe in their hands.

#### AMONG THE COLLEGES.

OH! that golden slipper!—*Univ. Monthly.*

THE total attendance of Oberlin is 1,474, of which more than one-half are ladies.

THE average salary of all college professors in the United States is \$1,530.

THE University of Texas owns land valued at \$15,000,000.

OF eight \$200 scholarships awarded at Cornell, four went to lady students.

THE ladies of the Elmira college are discussing the question of "Higher Education for Men."—*Ex.*

THE Vassar girls do not swear. They only say "buy gum."—*Ex.*

MOUNT Allison College has thirteen Freshman for the present year; one of them is a lady.

OF the 320 colleges and universities in the United States, but 24 have more than 200 students, and only 17 have more than 20 teachers.

THE Cornell Freshmen embrace twenty girls this year.—*College World.* It is our opinion that they had better be at their books.—*Univ. Mirror.*

HARVARD.—Out of the eighteen graduates of Harvard since 1881 who now hold prominent positions on various newspapers, thirteen were formerly on the staff of some one of the college publications.

WHEN Harvard College first opened its doors the entire number of students was three. Two were Seniors, nephews of the president, and the other was a Freshman, the president's son.

THE Shakespeare collection of the late T. D. King, comprising about 125 vols., has been purchased by the Hon. D. A. Smith, and Mr. W. C. McDonald, to be presented to the McGill Univ. Library.

ONE of the younger members of the Cornell faculty was highly edified recently by the approach of a Freshman who inquired, in a kindly and sociable way, if this was his first term at that institution.—*Ex.*

A CERTAIN gentleman of this University proposes to wear a belt, to which his slippers have been securely fastened by a small chain inserted in the heel. We think it a good idea, and only add our regrets that he did not do it some time ago.—*Univ. Monthly.*

WE have it on good authority that the Hon. Donald A. Smith proposes giving a second \$50,000 to McGill for the higher education of women. It is also said he will insist that the classes remain separate as at present.—*McGill University Gazette.*

QUEEN'S is bound to keep up with the times. One of her students has eloped with a "widder" of Brockville, and is enjoying conjugal harmony (!) in Chicago. Inducement, two children of the ages of eleven and twelve.

THE *Harvard Crimson* says, there are but three persons in the United States who have received the three honorary degrees of Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Laws, and Doctor of Literature, they being Professor Wilson, of Cornell, President Barnard, of Columbia, and President McCosh, of Princeton.

PROF. A. S. PACKARD, of Brown University has recently been elected honorary member of the London Entomological Society, this organization admitting only ten honorary members. He has also been elected corresponding member of the Imperial Leopold-Cleopatra Academy of Sciences at Halle, the oldest scientific society in Germany.

THE first American citizen to be made a member of the faculty of a German university is Dr. Casper Rene Gregory, the son of the Vice-President of Girard College and the graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton College. He has been pursuing his studies for some years in Leipsic, and there took his degree of Ph. D.

THE Yale College professors have adopted a new system of examinations since the elective system of study has been made so general. The old annuals are done away with, and an examination at Christmas and one at the end of the year substituted. Some of the senior professors are assigning special branches of the studies to the different students and requiring them to prepare full papers to be read and criticised before the class. The examinations will then embrace a thorough knowledge of the points covered by all the papers.

#### LAW SCHOOL NOTES.

THE Dalhousie College Law School Club is in a very flourishing condition. Since our last issue two well attended meetings were held. The discussion on both occasions was lively, entertaining and instructive. We venture to say that few similar societies have so large a percentage of good speakers. Below is a notice of these meetings, the subjects discussed, and the order of the speakers on their respective sides: Dec. 6th, second meeting—*Subject*, "Resolved that it would be for the benefit of Canada to be annexed to the United States."

*Affirmative.*—Hanright, *Leader*, Chisholm, Wells, Robertson, Burrell, Cluney, Fraser, Welsh.

*Negative.*—Smith, *Leader*, Mellish, Lyons, Milliken, Gregory, Lane, Arthur Campbell, Carter, Young.

*Critic.*—McCully.

Resolution lost by a vote of 10 to 8.

Dec. 13th, third meeting—*Subject*, "Resolved that music has contributed more to civilization than oratory."

*Affirmative.*—Carter, *Leader*, Milliken, McClatchy, Mellish, Cluney, Crowe, Wells.

*Negative.*—McCully, *Leader*, Fraser, Lyons, McDonald, Thomson, Campbell, Troop.

*Critic.*—Smith.

Resolution carried by a vote of 8 to 7.

THE LIBRARY.—Our energetic Librarian, Mr. Bulmer, continues to be successful and vigorous in his efforts. Amongst other late bequests is to be especially mentioned a magnificent gift of ex-Governor Archibald. Of these donations a fuller notice will be given in our next issue.

#### FATE.

A sunbeam kissed a river-ripple—"Nay,  
Naught shall dissever thee and me!"  
In night's wide darkness passed the beam away,  
The ripple mingled with the sea.

—John Vance Cheney.

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,  
As the swift seasons roll!  
Leave thy low-vaulted past!  
Let each new temple nobler than the last,  
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,  
Till thou at length art free,  
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

THE bronze statue of the founder, John Harvard, was put in place October 11.—148 electives are offered during a four year course.—All the studies of the Sophomore year are now elective.—There are about 1,200 matriculated students in the University this fall.—The Harvard Canoe Club was represented at the meeting of the American Canoe Association, at the Thousand Islands.—The Base-Ball Association has a balance of \$1,054 in the treasury.—The Athletic Committee of the Faculty at Harvard, report in favour of abolishing Foot Ball. They consider the game as now played, as brutal, dangerous, and demoralizing.

THE *Harvard Crimson* notes that out of a population of 25,000,000 England sends 5,000 students to her two Universities; Scotland with a population of 4,000,000, has 6,500 University students; Germany, with a population of 48,000, has 23,500 in her various Universities. The New England States, whose population is 4,100,000, sends 4,000 students to their eighteen Colleges and Universities. Another exchange tells us that of the total number of students in the German Universities, more than one-fourth are Americans.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.—Vassar College has graduated five hundred and ninety-six students in the regular course. Since the year 1867, twenty-seven of these have died, and one hundred and eighty-eight married. The college has given the second degree in arts to twenty-one of its students on the completion of post-graduate courses. One received the second degree from Cornell; one held a fellowship at Johns Hopkins. Fifteen of the alumnae are practising physicians; three have filled professorships at Wellesley, Pennsylvania, and Butcher Colleges. The list of occupations further includes two organists, three book-keepers, two instructors in chemical laboratories, thirteen principals of schools, one clerk in the census bureau at Washington, two farmers, one insurance agent, two hundred and four teachers, three artists, one clerk in law office, four librarians, one copyist, ten music teachers, two assistants in observatories, two journalists, three teachers of gymnastics, one missionary, two chemists, two public readers, three authors, and one assistant state superintendent of public instruction.—*Ex.*

SOME philanthropist sent a bible to a Milwaukee editor in hopes of doing him some good, and he thought it was a new publication, and wrote a review of it, in which he said the production was a failure. If it was intended for a novel it lacked plot, and if it was for a history it was full of improbable incidents. He couldn't recommend it.—*Ex.*



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HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 19, 1884

## EDITORS.

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THE attention of the friends and advocates of higher education for Canadian men and women has, for some time, been directed to the rather anomalous position that has been taken regarding co-education by Dr. Wilson of Toronto, and Dr. Dawson of McGill University. Fortunately, we think, for the future prosperity of the Univ.-College of which he is President, Dr. Wilson gracefully yields to the mandate of authority; but, it would appear, from facts which a prolonged discussion in the *Montreal Star* have brought to light, that the learned Principal of McGill has, by a less candid and more adroit method of procedure, almost succeeded in committing the Corporation and Governors of that institution to a course of action, which will not only be prejudicial to its own highest interests, but one which, if universally adopted in the present stage of our national development, would, for a long time, preclude the possibility of obtaining such a broad and thorough course of Collegiate instruction as Canadian Universities must place in the reach of Canadian Students, if they are to awaken and vigorously develop, —what we may call—our national intellectual life.

That our readers who have not given special attention to the Dawson-Star controversy may more clearly understand the present state of

affairs, we will place the facts before them in brief outline. Some fourteen years ago, Dr. Wilson brought the subject of higher education for women before the authorities of McGill University, yet so perverse and conservative were they, and, as it would seem to us, so blind to the necessities of the case, that even when they were forced by public opinion to admit ladies to what was virtually their matriculation examinations, they changed the name of these examinations "lest they might be supposed to give a legal right to force an entrance to the classes." Subsequently, the agitation continued, and as Dr. Dawson seemed strenuously opposed to the adoption of co-education, it was left for Dr. Murray, as Dr. Dawson admits—"to oblige the corporation to enter on the discussion of the question from a point of view which, *I confess, many of us had wished to avoid as long as possible, that of mixed education of the sexes.*" Such a spirit of procrastination in one of the foremost educationalists of Canada is, to say the least, not to be commended.

However, in October, 1882, Dr. Murray brought forward a resolution to the effect that "the educational advantages of the Faculty of Arts should be thrown open to all persons without distinction of sex." The corporation referred this resolution to a special committee, who, after making minute enquiries both in America and Europe, reported that "the evidence as to the practical working of co-education was entirely favorable." But Dr. Dawson seeing that this report would lead the corporation to favorably entertain Dr. Murray's resolution, persisted in the policy which we have indicated above, and secured a *second delay*, on the plea that he would visit certain colleges for women in England and secure information, etc. Meanwhile, two young ladies took the highest places on the list of Associates in Arts, thus showing that they were able to successfully compete with the Undergraduates of the Arts course, if such a privilege were granted them. And just after Dr. Dawson's return in June last, a deputation of ladies associated in Arts called upon him and earnestly requested that they might be allowed to prosecute the studies of a full Arts Course. Such a

practical and spontaneous manifestation of their desire is worth a dozen sophistical arguments as to whether or not the young ladies of Canada really favor co-education. Meanwhile, Dr. Dawson *delayed* his report which should have been given to the June meeting; and subsequently when the Hon. D. A. Smith addressed a letter to the corporation, in which he signified his intention of devoting the income of \$50,000 to "a college for women with classes for their education in collegiate studies," that body, while extending their thanks to the generous donor, refused to accept it unconditionally, "in order that the acceptancy of the gift might not prejudice its action or commit it to a scheme of separate education, on whose merits it had yet to decide." To substantiate this we quote from Dr. Murray's letter to the *Montreal Witness*:

"It is true that a temporary arrangement has been made to meet the emergency of a request on the part of some young ladies to be admitted to the advantages of the University, but the corporation has explicitly refused to commit itself to the institution of a separate college or a separate course of lectures for women, and, in accepting the munificent gift of the Hon. Donald A. Smith, stipulated that it should be applied to the general purpose of 'the higher education of women.' I do not wish to enter here on the discussion of a question which is still waiting the discussion of the corporation"; and adds that such a policy "would not only be financially ruinous to the university, but would seriously impair its intellectual and moral efficiency."

But in spite of the fact that the above indicates the real state of affairs, Dr. Dawson, in his annual University Lecture, has the audacity to state in regard to that policy which would allow women to share the classes open to the other sex, that "its fate is sealed in Canada also, by the noble endowment of the Hon. Donald Smith, which has enabled us to open for the first time in this country, classes for the collegiate education of women. Ontario must soon follow us in this, otherwise, those of its lady students who prefer *separate classes* will resort to McGill for their education."

In view of the obstinate course which Sir J. William Dawson has pursued, it is no wonder that the *McGill University Gazette*, while commenting on the present state of affairs says:

"It is unfortunate that one, whose wisdom has done so much towards building up the University,

should have so firmly taken the rather peculiar and inconsistent stand of wishing to weaken an old established faculty, for the sake of founding a new. Fortunately at this time, the days when the Principal was the University have gone by."

We have entered into the details that we might set before our readers the real facts of the case, and at the same time express our unqualified disapproval of a course of legislation such as that advocated by the learned Principal of McGill, and in favor of which he brings forward the following very conclusive (?) argument:

"I feel certain that every true teacher will sympathize with me in saying that his lectures assume a different and higher tone when delivered to a class of women or to a class in which women are the great majority, as compared with a class of men, or one in which the male element predominates."

Would it not be expedient to assume this higher tone even if young men alone were present?

But we shall not merely content ourselves with pointing out Sir William's foibles. We have in this City of Halifax a Faculty of Arts Professors, and a varied course in Arts, that is equalled by few and surpassed by none in the Dominion of Canada. Yet we feel free to assert that even our efficient staff of instructors would fail to do their students justice, if they were obliged to do double work by holding separate classes for women. And it is a lamentable fact that we have not in Canada at the present day—to change the application of a recent address—a University with Faculties of Arts, Medicine, applied Science and Law, strong in laboratories, museums and apparatus, with subjects so specialized that the professors may come to know what is known in their departments, a University that shall attract students in considerable numbers from all the Provinces, and that shall influence the intellectual life of Canada as Harvard and Yale have influenced the intellectual life of New England. Until we have made some approach to the realization of such an ideal, it is really astonishing that men of broad culture and enlightened views should longer hesitate to give their unqualified support to some scheme for consolidating and unifying those educational interests which are now dissevered and diverse,



The presence of the ladies at Dalhousie has been productive of manifest good, in that it has raised the tone of college life, and has shewn that women are quite equal to the work of the college course; it has given a direct denial to those stigmas which are so frequently hurled at the advocates of co-education, and has, moreover, shewn that an Arts Faculty can do and will do better and more efficient work, when the classes are partly composed of women. Hence, we feel assured that if our sister Universities in the Upper Provinces would heartily emulate the example set them by "the Colleges by the sea," and apply their endowments to rendering their present appliances more efficient, they would enter upon an era of prosperity far beyond their present anticipation, and would make our Canadian something more than mere preparatory schools for American and English Universities.

THE movement resulting in the organization of the Dalhousie Y.M.C.A. is not one of a rapid growth, but has been gradually showing its existence and gaining strength, not in this college alone, but all over our continent. Year by year, in all the great educational centres, the work has been silently, steadily progressing; and similar societies have been organized both in denominational and undenominational universities. The basis of each, and the laws by which each are governed, are similar in many respects to one another, and to the constitution of the Young Men's Christian Association, published by the International Committee. The great benefit which such societies produce is the destruction of the denominational spirit that has for centuries been a leading characteristic of the Reformed Churches. One necessary qualification of all active members is that they "are members in good standing of an *Evangelical Church*," as defined by the International Convention at Portland, 1869. This embraces Anglicans, Wesleyans, Baptists, Presbyterians, and other sects. But all meet here on a common footing; like the Mohammedan's shoes at a mosque, their shibboleths are left outside, while within one common bond unites them. Before such a bond the polemic spirit of sects

dwindles into nothing, not by giving up any of the grander principles that make him in belief what he is, but by forcing minor principles to take a subordinate place, and, thus while the personality of each is recognized, the spirit of unity and kindred ties prevails. These influences felt in college life cannot be laid aside when collegedays are done, for the impress of mind upon mind is eternal. As these principles obtain in the earlier days of mental activity, and become assimilated in maturity, so will their effects be felt in the days of combat with the sterner duties of life. To all, in our college, who desire the success of the grand principles of equality and brotherly love in the world abroad, to all who desire the spread of the ennobling influences of gospel truth, we commend the interests of this new society. Especially would we advocate its claims among the students of Dalhousie, where, while engaged in the search after the knowledge that develops the intellect, we should strive after that knowledge which develops the soul, and without which intellect will prove a bane.

WE have received from John B. Alden, 393 Pearl St., New York, the November number of a monthly magazine—"Choice Literature," price \$1 per annum. We need only mention that among the articles of this issue are some contributed by W. Wright, D. D., Lord Cochrane, James Anthony Froude, H. H. Faine, Barry Cornwall, Prof. J. R. Seely, and others, which is alone sufficient to shew that the magazine is a marvel of cheapness,—and from the very satisfactory manner in which this publishing house has hitherto filled orders for several of our students, we feel assured that any others who give it their patronage will receive every attention.

WE hope to make our NEW YEAR'S NUMBER one of especial interest to our readers, but in order to do so we must have the hearty co-operation of the students. It is almost impossible to make the GAZETTE a worthy representative of Dalhousie University unless the students do—what in the past they have failed to do—support it by literary contributions.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

WE notice by some late American papers that Princeton has made attendance at the Gymnasium class compulsory. This reaction, though an extreme one, is certainly in the right direction; and while no such regulations are imposed upon our students, we sincerely trust that the Gymnasium class, which has been noticed in another column, will be well patronized throughout the present session. Instructors more efficient than our own cannot be obtained in these Provinces, and if the students give that attention to athletics which even their health demands, we will be able to give an exhibition before the close of this session which will surpass any that has hitherto been witnessed in this city. If our University is to send out to the world vigorous, energetic graduates, who will succeed in the battle of life, and reflect honor upon their *Alma Mater*, it must give great prominence to athletics. There are already enough weak, pallid, sunken-eyed, round-shouldered, cadaverous abortions of men who are inculcated in the lists of College graduates, and we give utterance to our most earnest protest against any more of our students adding their names thereto.

"A CALENDAR, a calendar! Look in the almanac; find out moonshine; find out moonshine." So said "bully Bottom," in fairyland, in the days of old; so say many in real life at the present day. To such we recommend BELCHER'S FARMERS ALMANAC for 1885, printed by the Nova Scotia Printing Company in their usually good style. From it one can "find out" not only "moonshine," but almost everything he wishes to know.

A NOVEL, "The Living Link," by the late James DeMill, A.M., who (1866-80) so ably filled the Chair of English Literature and History in this University, is at present being published by the *Montreal Star*.

BE sure and attend Prof. Foster's lecture at the Academy this evening.

AT three o'clock on Saturday, the 6th inst., a number of students assembled at the Cotton Factory to engage in a sport somewhat new for Dalhousie—Hare and Hound. The hares, Langille and Stewart, each with a huge roll of paper, started at a sharp trot in a northerly direction. Two minutes later the hounds, Locke, Mackenzie, Morrison, McLeod, Sutherland, and Harvey, broke loose from their keeper, Robinson, and bounded in pursuit. For the first half mile they have no trouble in following the trail. At the junction of the carriage and rail road, where the hares had resorted to stratagem, they were delayed a minute or two; but when the trail was found maddened and furious, at each successive bound, they left six new railroad sleepers in their rear. But this kind of work soon told on the wind of Harvey, and he retired from the pursuit. The remaining six eagerly pushed on, and getting accustomed to the manœuvres of the hares at the different cross-roads and by-paths, were rapidly gaining ground. At the Three Mile House the trail turned to the westward towards the North-West Arm. In the distance the hares could hear the yelps of their pursuers and the shouts of urchins, to whom the turnout was something new. On they go, mile after mile; the hares, now thinking that they had eluded their blood-thirsty foes, pause a moment for breath. Listening for a second they hear a sound, the meaning of which they knew too well. Three of the hounds who had outrun the rest are close upon them. The hill before them is long and steep, but it is a race for life. Of the three foremost hounds Locke has now a good lead, and is gradually shortening the distance between the "little mist" and hindermost hare. At last the latter feels the frightful fangs tightening upon him, and his race is o'er. But the hound is too exhausted to pursue the longer-legged hare, who is now nearing the city. On his companions coming up they conclude to let him go. They carry their victim hare, and their mouths run water as they think of the delicious hare soup in store for them. Alas for canine hopes, a large plug of pilot is found in possession of the captured, and with deep mutterings against the weed they let him go free.

A PROGRAMME for the usual Christmas Entertainment is in course of preparation. These Entertainments have been fairly successful in the past, and in order to the success of this one the hearty co-operation of all students is desired. The Entertainment is arranged for Tuesday evening, the 19th inst.



REMEMBER Prof. Foster's lecture this (Friday) evening in the Academy of Music. Subject: "Patriotism, a Study."

GYMNASIUM.—Classes opened on Thursday, the 4th inst. Mr. Cunningham takes the place of Instructor Smith in the department of Gymnastics proper, and Sergt.-Major Baillie remains in charge of Sword Exercise, etc. Thus far the attendance of the Junior Division is unusually large, but that of the Senior show a falling off from last year.

SODALES.—The attendance at the last meeting of this Society was, as usual, small. The "Glee Club" question was first disposed of by the re-appointment of the old Committee. Then followed a spirited discussion on the advisability of "Annexation to the United States," resulting in the decision of "No Annexation." The meeting then broke up, the audience evincing their patriotism by singing "God save the Queen."

DALHOUSIE LITERARY CLUB.—The Club held its regular session in the Library on Friday evening, 16th inst. The committee appointed to arrange for a Xmas entertainment gave a favorable report. The subject for the evening—"Our needs as a nation" (Canada)—was discussed by papers, addresses, etc., and, although several who were expected to entertain the Club were unavoidably absent, it was nevertheless an enjoyable session. A paper by one of the lady students showed evidence of original thought and careful preparation, and received the commendation it manifestly deserved. A paper by another student is published in this issue, and we feel assured that our readers will feel amply repaid for the time spent in carefully perusing it.

DALHOUSIE Y. M. C. A.—On Saturday evening, December 6th, 1884, a society with the above name was organized. The subject had been discussed in previous meetings and, after careful thought, was put into practice. A fair representation of students was assembled, and after the usual prayer meeting a business meeting was called. The report of the committee on the constitution was read, discussed and, with a few amendments, adopted. Officers were then proposed, and at the close of the ballot the following were declared elected:—President, Frank Coffin; Vice-President, J. M. McLeod; Corresponding Secretary, D. Fleming; Recording Secretary, H. K. Fitzpatrick; Treasurer, J. F. Smith. These officers constitute an executive committee, and enter at once upon their duties.

### DALHUSIENSIA.

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

WHAT did he mean by the crease in his pants?  
WHO knows about the black hole of—Morris Street?

I LOVE birds. Mac loves anything that anybody else does.

WHAT end has a mother in view when she spanks her naughty boy?

FRENCH Professor, "I would say une dam (e) belle." Student, "So would I."

PERSONAL.—What has become of our last winter's dude?

CLERGYMEN visiting the College during recess should be careful to keep out of the scimmages.

Judicial notice should be taken of the fact that a certain law student spends most of his time doing Bur(rel)in work. Heigh! Ho!

ANXIOUS Junior translates "Quota hora est," "What time is it," as he saw the Professor glance at his watch. The answer was the bell.

HISTORICAL Junior has discovered that Xerxes and Jovian were *dudes*. That fellow should not be plucked.

A FEW nights ago a certain soph was seen going along Brunswick Street with a *parcel* on his arm, which he kept squeezing meaningly.

ONE of the sophs was aiding in the decorations of Trinity Church. We hope he will gain his *belts* by a large *major* (ity).

OUR fair-haired, rosy-cheeked Soph has been appointed Tutor in Greek at Pine Hill. "*Eu huie!*"

DIALOGUE between two city belles in a church. Scene—Enter several young gentlemen swinging canes. First belle, "Oh my! What are these?" Second, "Oh, them's only Dalhousie *dudes*."

JUNIOR describing the paper man—

"I hear him come, I know his hum,  
He trots from door to door,  
And from his store a little more  
He draws, till all is done."

WHAT did Berkley mean by an *object*? Well, I suppose he must have had a *little Senior* in his mind when he asked the question. Give us something easy!

THE biggest lie ever told in English is contained in the interview, "The four Ps." The *Pardoner* who represents one *P* descends like Pirithous to carry off a lady from the lower world. On his return with the lady he met "his Satanic majesty," who desired him to devise some plan to keep the ladies out of his dominions. "For," said he, "They render Hell simply unbearable." Well we don't see much of a lie in the latter assertion. Well that is not where the lie lies. It is in the answer of the *Pardoner*, who said, "That is strange, as I never knew a lady out of temper in my life!"

### PERSONALS.

D. F. D. TURNER, B.A., '84, is studying Medicine at Edinburgh University.

A. C. HAWKINS, General of '83, is taking his fourth year in Medicine at McGill College.

A. J. MURRAY, General of last session, is prosecuting his Medical studies in Chicago.

REV. GEO. McMILLAN, B.A. of '75, is the pastor of the largest and best country congregation in P. E. Island.

W. A. TERNAN, General of last winter, has gone to Dublin to study Medicine.

REV. W. H. SPENCER, B.A. of '81, has been settled at Georgetown, P. E. Island. *Floreat semper.*

FRANK JONES, B.A. of '84 is Principal of Baddeck Academy.

HENRY DICKIE, of '83, and M. M. FRASER, B.Sc., '80, and B.A., '83, are studying Theology at Princeton.

REV. W. P. ARCHIBALD, M.A. of '78, is Moderator of P. E. Island Presbytery.

H. TRUEMAN, who took his first year in Science at this College in '81, is completing his course at McGill College.

J. G. POTTER, General of last year, is pursuing his studies successfully at Queen's College. The *GAZETTE* wishes him success.

RANKIN McDOUGALL, a General here for some years, has been sailing with Capt. Allen, his brother-in-law, on the barque *Christina*, and is now on the way from Valparaiso to Montreal.

At the late examination in connection with London University, Howard Murray, whose success we had occasion to notice in last issue, stood in the first division of the successful applicants for B. A. degree—a position rarely attained. Mr. Murray intends further prosecuting his studies in London.

DALHOUSIE is represented in Bellevue Medical College, New York, by the following gentlemen who went there at the commencement of the present session with the intention of completing their Medical studies at that institution: T. C. Lockwood, B. A., General of '82, A. F. Raymond, General of '83, W. G. Fulton, and J. W. Mackay, Generals of last winter.

Of the second year class of the first session of the Law School, the following have passed the "final" examination of the Barristers Society, and will soon be full-fledged lawyers: W. B. Ives, J. A. Sedgewick, N. Ruggles, W. B. Wallace, C. Morse, P. C. C. Mooney, and W. M. McDonald. The Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Weldon, and L. Chipman, a General, also passed at the same time.

HYMENEAL.—Two more Dalhousians, growing weary of bachelor freedom, have taken partners for life. During the past summer Mr. I. W. N. Baker, General of last winter, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Blakney, daughter of Rev. M. Blakney, Chatham, N. B. The second happy event occurred in Shelburne on the 26th ult., when Mr. H. H. Whittier, Barrister, and a General here in '76 and '77, led to the altar Miss Emma Muir, daughter of Mr. Samuel Muir, Shipbuilder of Shelburne. We unite with the many friends of the happy couples in wishing them long life and prosperity.

### CLIPPINGS.

FOUR TIMES TWENTY.

But four times twenty years gives Fate,  
Divides, controls, bids consecrate—  
Twenty for growing for laughter and yearning,  
Twenty for loving, for mating, and learning,  
Twenty for making a name with the best,  
Twenty for wisdom, remembrance, and—rest.  
He who would have life's full estate  
Keeps thus his years inviolate.

—Frederick A. Dixon.

PROFESSOR SYLVESTER, the great mathematician, who has lately been recalled to England from Johns Hopkins University, is a trifle absent-minded. Once returning to Baltimore from a vacation in England he got as far as Philadelphia when he missed a paper on which he made some important calculations. Turning on his heel he went immediately back to England for it, and was just leaving the steamer at Liverpool when he found the missing paper in the pocket of the coat he had been wearing all the time. He had not noticed it there before because he was so absorbed in the problems, how to turn a sphere inside out without breaking the surface, and how to separate inter-linked rings without cutting them, both of which feats he claimed would be possible if only mathematics dealt with four dimensions instead of three.—*Ex.*

George Calderwood



SAVE possibly in music, upon which, evidence, though far from complete seems strong, it is doubtful if man progresses in Art at all, and certainly he does not advance at any calculable rate.

"STUDY—hard, flesh-tiring study—is the only thing that can make men. Genius, like other ghosts, is much talked of, but seldom seen. The only genius that I ever saw worth naming is the result of severe application. With this success is within reach of every student; without, it can seldom be obtained, and cannot be permanent, if obtained."—*Ex.*

THE life and work of any university, so far as it approaches its own true ideal, while they will certainly have nothing to do with religious narrowness, bigotries dogmatisms, will just as certainly not end in bare religious negativism. They will be in the long run promotive of religious wisdom for all wisdom is of God, and tends to the knowledge of him.—*Prof. Geo. S. Morris (Johns Hopkins.)*

CONSIDER what you have in the smallest chosen library. A company of the wisest and wittiest men that could be picked out of all civil countries in a thousand years, have set in best order the results of of their learning and wisdom. The men themselves were hid and inaccessible, solitary, impatient of interruption, fenced by etiquette; but the thought which they did not uncover to their bosom friend is here written out in transparent words to us, the strangers of another age.—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

THERE is a too common opinion that a college or university which is not denominational must therefore be irreligious; but the absence of sectarian control should not be confounded with a lack of piety. A university whose officers and students are divided among many sects need no more be irreverent and irreligious than the community which in respect of diversity of creeds it resembles. A university cannot be built upon a sect, unless, indeed, it be a sect which includes the whole of the educated portion of the nation.—*President Eliot, (Harvard.)*

"THAT the English language is a most interesting and inspiring study to any one who has gone through a thorough academic study of language, and that the English literature is all that President Eliot claims for it to the student who has been thoroughly trained in classic analysis and reading, we are foremost to affirm; but that the English language or literature can be made a substitute for either Latin or Greek to an English or a German student as an academic study we do not believe."—*President Noah Porter in the Princeton Review.*

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