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**\* The Dalhousie Gazette. \***

"ORA ET LABORA."

VOL. XXI.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 27, 1888.

No. 4.

**CHRISTMAS BELLS.**

Ring out! Ring out! O Christmas bells!  
Speed far and wide the joy, which wells  
Straight from your throbbing hearts of gold,  
In sweetness that can ne'er grow cold,  
That wearies not, nor waxes old.  
Pour o'er the tangled paths of time  
The solace of your joyous chime,  
And lighten earth's dull heart with brightness manifold.

Far onward waft the gladsome strain,  
That echoed once o'er Bethlehem's plain.  
The cadences of that sweet song,  
Through centuries past have swept along,  
Strengthening the weak, spurring the strong,  
Bearing on a resistless flood,  
Away from sorrow's labouring brood  
Crosses and trials and woes and weight of infinite wrong.

That radiance from the Eternal's throne,  
Which round the wondering shepherds shone,  
The strong, exultant notes, inspires,  
Lighting them with celestial fires.  
It is as though the angelic choirs,  
From harps to pitch of rapture strung,  
Had to the winged zephyrs flung  
Grand chords of that high choral praise which never tires.

Swinging, ringing,  
Far out flinging  
Their melody on the tremulous air,  
They preach in a dialect all their own  
—The accents of which can ne'er be known  
Save to the ear attuned by love—  
The gospel of peace to the sons of care  
Of peace unspeakable sent from above.

Hither and thither, everywhere,  
O'er stream and field, o'er hill and plain,  
Invisible spirits, seize and bear  
The pleading, loving, glad refrain.  
Now loud and clear, now soft and low  
The rich vibrations onward flow.

Anon with more impetuous clangour,  
As though the dullness and coldness of earth,  
Moved their tongues to tuneful anger  
And gave to a jarring minor birth,  
The sonorous bronze evangelists,  
Vociferate a wild complaint,  
That earthlings should love the stain and the taint,  
Should cleave to the grime, the squalor, the mists,  
From light ineffable turning away  
To stumble and reel on a darksome way.

This the evangel of the bells;  
This the story their pealing tells:  
Heavenward faltering steps it impels:  
Pang of pain in sad hearts it quells.

Bright Sun of Righteousness!  
All hail! All hail!  
Illume with Thy brightness  
This world of sore travail!

*Come ye disconsolate  
Your woe, forego!  
Sin's lust insatiate  
Leads but to sorrow!*

Drop healing from thy wings  
Immanuel!  
Bound all men's wanderings  
With fields of asphodel!

*Tears of the toil oppressed  
Down pour no more!  
Tired feet shall have their rest  
On Heaven's Elysian shore!*

Shine Thou true morning star!  
Thy light, so bright,  
No earth born clouds can mar,  
Nor veil from faith's clear sight!

*Who seek, of woe surcease,  
His will, fulfil  
Who came, the King of Peace,  
All lives with hope to fill.*

Wonderful! Counsellor!  
Hail! Hail! All Hail!  
Thy bounty's royal store,  
World-needs shall never fail;  
Hail! Hail! All hail!

R. H. J. EMMERSON.

#### RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

##### I.

Again the portals of Eternity  
Roll slowly back, and one more hurrying year—  
One herald more from that Infinity  
Whose mystic realms inspire such awe and fear—  
Passing within, is lost to mortal sight  
Forever and for aye. How sad one feels  
That thus should pass what once seemed fair and bright,  
Yet so the fleeting years do pass: each steals  
The selfsame pace away; and each one leaves,  
For promised pleasures, blasted hopes and fears;  
Each in our warp and woof of pleasure weaves  
A thread of pain, and sprinkles all with tears;  
Each takes our joys, our hopes, our all in trust,  
And pays us but with bitter earth and dust.

##### II.

But lo! while we, in mournful chime,  
Grieve o'er the irrecoverable past,  
Behold! old Greybeard usher Time,  
With shuffling gait and glances backward cast,  
Brings in the smiling, rosy, new-born Year  
Lo! let us meet the youthful year with smiles,  
And wipe away the sad, regretful tear  
For days that are no more. Cheer there the whiles  
We wait what joys the hopeful future brings!  
Forget the past! "the best is yet to be!"  
Yet no; think rather that all evil things  
Will somehow turn to good—that soon we'll see  
It were a poor, unfruitful life indeed,  
If man on joys and pleasures unalloyed should feed.

R. F.

#### CHRISTMAS.

"Rejoice! 'Tis the season of loving—  
The beautiful season of giving,  
The wish every spirit is moving  
To make brighter and richer our living  
With the love of the Christmas time."

CHRISTMAS! What a world of pleasant thoughts and sunny memories the word recalls! What fond associations and reminiscences hover and linger around it! What merry meetings and cordial greetings! What happy reunions and innocent mirth! Who cannot look back with pleasure on these green oases that dot the weary journey of life? and who cannot recall the scenes of earliest infancy—the little stocking hung up on Christmas eve, 'neath the old mantlepiece—the eager anticipation and expectancy of the morning—the hurried, oft incomplete toilet, the surprise and wonderment, when the contents were at length inspected; and the sincere gratitude towards that wondrous creation of the imagination, who had come down the chimney,—the good old *Santa Claus*

"Who when night is o'er  
Goods on his weary steeds."

Who of us, that have solved the mysteries of the mythical saint, and traced him to his local resting place, can yet feel unmoved by these innocent fictions of childhood?

But Christmas then as now, had a deeper and more impressive meaning. Who does not revert in thought to that which the festival commemorates;—to that greatest and most marvellous event in the world's history, ushered in by supernatural manifestations and the melody of angel-voices,—and 'round which twines the highest and best and only hope of humanity! How wondrous that the angelic proclamation of "peace on earth, good will towards men," floating down the course of the ages, should at this very season be caught up and answered by the responsive hearts of men seemingly brought nearer each other, and more deeply imbued with the idea of one, common brotherhood!

The observance of Christmas dates back from the second or third century A. D. The general

manner and rites of the festival vary in different countries. Indeed, many of the observances familiar to us have been adopted from old heathen nations, nearly all of which seem to have agreed upon this season of the year as a fitting time for mirth and merry-making. The ceremonies of laying the Yule log, and of mistletoe and holly are relics of Druidism. The Christmas tree and *Santa Claus* are derived from the Germans. Even the old Roman festival of the Saturnalia may have contributed some of its license and boisterousness, for Horace speaks of the removal of restraints at this season—

*"Age, libertate Decembri  
utere."*

Various and many are the superstitions associated with it. We are all familiar with Shakespeare's lines:

"Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes  
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,  
This bird of dawning singeth all night long;  
And then, they say, no spirit stirs abroad:  
The nights are wholesome; then no planet strikes,  
No fairy takes, or witch has power to charm,  
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time."

And Longfellow tells "how on Christmas-eve the oxen talked in the stable."

That it has come to be looked upon as a fitting occasion for the exercise of beneficence, kindly feeling, and good cheer, as well as charity in its most expressive form, is quite evident from the almost universal custom of giving and interchanging gifts, and of expressing good wishes.

We suppose that to no class is the approach of Christmas more welcome than to the students. What a happy relief to throw books aside for a short interval and have a right good time; to his home and feel that some, at least "will mark our coming, and look bright when we come."

That all the readers and friends of the GAZETTE may enjoy a very MERRY CHRISTMAS is the sincere wish of

R.

A. A. Stagg, the famous baseball pitcher of Yale, lately refused a salary of \$5,000 as a baseball pitcher, that he might enter the Christian ministry.

#### REVIEW.

SELECTIONS FROM KANT.—By Dr. John Watson,  
Prof. of Philosophy, Queen's College.

This work, which has been recently issued from the press of James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow, consists of a selection and translation of all the passages of Kant that are essential to the understanding of his philosophy. We cannot do better than quote from the Preface, where Prof. Watson no doubt expresses the common experience when he says: "The teacher of philosophy soon finds that a very powerful irritant is needed to awaken his pupils from their 'dogmatic slumber' I do not doubt that it is possible to secure the desired end by a septemantic criticism of the preconceptions that stand in the way of genuine philosophical comprehension. But my experience is that it is almost impossible, by this method, to prevent the average student from accepting what he is told without mastering it and making it his own. Thus he passes from one form of dogmatism to another, and with the new dogmatism comes the great enemy of all education, a conceit of knowledge without its reality. The study of philosophy is of little value if it does not teach a man to think for himself. The process of self-education is necessarily a severe one, and, therefore, distasteful to the natural man. Yet any attempt to evade it by some short and easy method defeats the end. What is required is a process by which the student who is really in earnest, may pass, gradually and surely, from a lower to a higher place of thought. The philosophical writings of Kant, which exhibit in brief the transition from the old to the new, I believe to be a potent instrument for this end. But the struggle upwards, upwards must be made by the student himself. A man may hear, and seem to appreciate, a course of lectures on the critical philosophy, containing a clear, and even a full statement of it, and may yet fail to enter into its spirit."

Toronto University Literary and Scientific Society has decided by debate that the Senate is not justifiable in making attendance on lectures compulsory.

## A BASIS FOR ETHICS.

The October number of *Mind* contains an article by Prof. S. W. Dyde, entitled, A Basis for Ethics, which ought to be read by every student of that subject. It should be of special interest to Canadian students of Philosophy, because its author is a graduate of one of our own colleges. Prof. Dyde completed a distinguished course in Queen's College in 1883, receiving the degree of M. A. in the following year, and was appointed in the beginning of 1886 to the chair of Philosophy in the University of New Brunswick. This is, if we mistake not, his first appearance as a writer, but we venture to predict it will not be his last. We cannot, perhaps, do better than give a short summary of the argument, though well aware this gives a very insufficient idea of the real merits of the article. It is, we think, a masterly piece, both of philosophic thought and composition. It exhibits an originality, a depth of analysis, a comprehensiveness of view, and a power of expression which cannot fail to bring lustre upon its author, and consequently on this "Canada of ours," which we sometimes hear reproached as producing no leaders of thought.

"The object of this article," as stated at the outset, "is to present a metaphysical principle which will serve as a basis for Ethics, and to apply that principle to one or two of the test-questions of moral science, with the view of pointing the way towards a possible reconciliation on the one hand, of Intuitionism and Utilitarianism, and on the other, of Egoistic and Universalistic Hedonism."

Taking up, then, the great metaphysical problem of the relation of man, the world, and God, Prof. Dyde finds that the antagonism between man and nature is 'transcended through a union which is the fulfilment of each of the hostile members.' It is only in contact with the world and as a member of society that man can realize his capacities. Yet, while the individual in isolation is an empty abstraction, as a member of society he has still a personality; and while society is more than the individual, in a sense the individual is more than society, 'inasmuch as

he is capable of possessing an ideal of a community not seen as yet.' And from a higher point of view still we find this opposition overcome. "It is only when the world is viewed from the standpoint of man as rational that the yearnings of the individual soul become articulate, and that he can begin to comprehend his own nobler destiny. In other words, the process of self-comprehension is the process of the comprehension of the universe. When the co-relation of man to the world is fully seen, and the antagonism between them is found to disappear before the unfolding of that self-consciousness of which each is a mere element, it becomes manifest that the supposition of the final dualism between the self and the other-than-self is an assumption which renders impossible the complete understanding of either term.

Considering next the relation of man to God, Professor Dyde discusses various ways in which this is conceived. By some,—e. g. many religious enthusiasts—the divine is conceived as the pure negation of the human; but as this logically leads to physical and spiritual annihilation, we have another view of the divine as a negation which yet contains the finite within itself. Here we have a divine residuum which, whatever else we can say of it, at least underlies the conception of progress. We grasp it by faith, and it tells us of new things that are approaching.

The metaphysical principle has now been presented and its bearing on motives will readily appear. The individual, it has been shown, is in one sense distinct from, and in another, identical with, others. A motive has thus both a subjective and an objective aspect. Man inherits tendencies, but he must appropriate and identify himself with these. The intuitionist making much of the former and the evolutionist much of the latter aspect, both get a one-sided theory. "Without anything to appropriate, there can be no genuine act. Pure will, or will without an object to be willed, is pure lawlessness; pure instinct is complete bondage, and therefore the negation of freedom."

This comprehensive view of motives enables us to see at once how 'Utilitarianism and Intui-

tionism are not two antagonistic positions, but merely two aspects of a full-orbed and completed theory? The former lays the whole stress on the consequences of action, the latter on the inner spring or impulse. But the belief that a certain tendency should be appropriated and a certain line of action followed, is the belief that it will accomplish the best results. In like manner Egoistic and Universalistic Hedonism are elements of one complete theory. The one considers the individual as a mere unit, the other as a mere citizen; and while neither is true in itself, each is the compliment of the other. "No one can be purely egoistic nor purely universalistic; for in considering himself he must consider others, and in considering others he must consider himself."

By bringing together in this way opposing theories, an adequate view has been obtained, and the remainder of the article is devoted to developing the resulting theory. Every one seeks self-satisfaction, but an adequate view of this must be taken. There are many forms of self-satisfaction and different people seek it in different ways; but the ideal is not an abstraction from these but comprehends them within itself. True satisfaction is the satisfaction of the highest self; but the lower forms have their place, and the harmony of all constitutes complete life. The realization of this all-comprehensive self-satisfaction is the absolute right, that of the lower forms, where they do not conflict with the higher, the relatively right. And in this self-realization there can be no conflict with others. Every motive, we saw, implies both a self-reference and a reference to others, and he who realizes his true nature, necessarily seeks the highest and most rational form of society.

## THE HOLIDAYS.

In accordance with the time-honored custom of Dalhousie students, the advent of the holiday season was made the occasion of a grand demonstration, on Wednesday eve, the 19th inst. At an early hour Examination Hall was well filled with an assemblage of expectant and jubilant

students, together with a few outside friends. Promptly at half past seven the Chairman, Mr. D. C. McIntosh, arose, and after a few salvos of musical artillery from the irregulars, by way of greeting, opened the meeting in a few relevant remarks. He then proceeded to call off the following programme:—

## PROGRAMME.

## PART I.

OPENING REMARKS..... Chairman.  
CHORUS—"The Boots."..... Glee Club.  
CORNET SOLO—"Yankee Doodle."..... Morash.  
SONG—"Over the Bannister."..... Quartette.  
FLUTE SOLO..... Huggins.  
SONG—Medley..... Dalhousie Ladies.  
HUMOROUS COMPOSITION..... G. A. Lear.  
CHORUS—"Jingle Bells."..... Glee Club.

Intermission.

## PART II.

ORIGINAL PAPER—A College Prospectus..... Miss Heyward.  
CHORUS—"Long may she live, our College fair."..... Everybody.  
HARMONICA..... J. Pitblado.  
CHORUS—"Kemo Kimo."..... Glee Club.  
FLUTE SOLO—"Fantasia."..... Huggins.  
SONG—"Spanish Guitar."..... Quartette.  
CORNET SOLO—Medley..... Morash.  
CHORUS—"Rig-a-jig-jig."..... Glee Club.  
GOOD NIGHT, LADIES, AND COLLEGE YELL..... Everybody.  
1! 2! 3! Upidee!! Dalhousie!!!

Both the musical and the literary exercises this year were particularly good, possessing, as they did, many novel features. It is impossible, in our limited space, to particularize any of these. The selections rendered by the ladies were loudly encored, and formed the most interesting feature of the evening.

At half past nine, proceedings in the College were terminated and the usual torch light procession formed. The homes of most of the professors were visited, and those who acknowledged the compliment, were loudly cheered. The Ladies' College, *Herald* and *Chronicle* offices and Police Station were embraced in the line of march. At half past eleven, satisfied with the proceedings of the evening, the procession broke up and dispersed.

LADIES COLLEGE, Dec. 8, 1888.

Dear Editors:—

We were thinking the other day that an account of our daily life would not prove uninteresting to you, so we have decided to write a letter now and then to be inserted in your valuable paper.

We think the "Gazette" is just lovely, especially the local columns; and when it comes into the reading room we all crowd around to read it.

Of course our life here is considerable of a routine; yet it is very amusing to watch the actions of our more frivolous sisters. It is of these latter that we will endeavour to give you some short account in this letter.

One of the most amusing is that of the young lady who has a "friend" in town; perhaps you know the young gentleman—here he is familiarly known as the "snow-bird." He may be seen any afternoon walking up and down in front of the College, and waiting to lift his hat when we take our daily walk.

But there is another. He comes here every Friday (you know this is our receiving day), and spends the day. We think he is from Pine Hill, but, even so, he should not stay so long.

We held our "Musical" about two weeks ago, and had quite a nice audience; but we only noticed one student there. He must have been a Law student, as he was alone and seemed quite at home among so many girls. Were none of the rest of you invited or did you not care to attend?

We see by the last GAZETTE that you are thinking of having an "At Home." By all means do so, and include us in your invitation. If you do, we hope that we will be allowed to spend a more enjoyable time than we did at the Y. M. C. A. Reception.

We hear charming reports about your Debating Society, which meets on Friday nights. We have one in connection with our school also. Our last debate was "Which is the better flat on which to room, the upper or lower?" It was decided in favor of the upper. My chum and I room there.

If you wish a picture for the decoration of any of your rooms, there is a young lady here who,

I think, might give you a picture of the "Old Place at Home," at which she has been working ever since she came.

We hear that you are going to serenade us before Christmas. We enjoyed your other one very much, although we weren't allowed to listen to it very long. Well, if you do, come a few days before the holidays, as you know the most of us are going home Thursday morning.

Now, dear Editors, if you will print this, and overlook any mistakes, we will promise to write you a more interesting letter next time.

DOCK.

#### NOTES AND NEWS

All Europe has fewer colleges than Ohio.—*Exch.*

The Persian Language is taught at Cornell.

Haverford College is almost universally adopting the cap and gown.

Of the 1494 convicts in Joliet penitentiary 129 are college graduates.

The University of Wisconsin has been presented with a gymnasium and boat house costing \$75,000.

A second rowing tank will be placed in Yale's gymnasium.

Harvard's co-operative society recently declared a dividend of \$1493.59. It has 771 members.

Smoking they say is dying out at Yale. Only 14 per cent. of the Freshmen indulge.

The Harvard Advocate takes some of its students to task for practicing the "dry drunk habit"—feigning drunkenness—on the streets.

Great interest is taken in oratory among the American Colleges of the Central States. Inter-collegiate contests are held in Illinois and Ohio.

The American College authorities have accepted rules requiring general attendance in a class of physical culture four times a week.

#### EXCHANGES.

In OUTING for January, a worthy Holiday number of this enterprising Magazine, we note the following principal articles: *Among the Taurus Mountains*, by L. B. Platt; *Mask and Foil for Ladies*, by Chas. E. Clay; *Fast Ice Yachts*, by Col. Chas. L. Norton; the *Lake Champlain Yacht Club*, by Fred. G. Mather, and *Hints to Foot-ball Captains*, by Walter C. Camp. In addition to these we find the concluding instalments of two excellent papers, the first of the series on *American College Athletics*, Harvard University, by J. Mott Hallowell, and *Sport—Past, Present and Future*, by Alexander Hunter; *Mr. Perker's Bear; or, Mr. Bear's Perker*, by the popular cycling writer, President Bates; *The Breaking of Winter*, a seasonable and captivating story, by Patience Stapleton, and some excellent poetry, *California Lyrics*, by Minna C. Smith, and *The Faun Dance*, by M. E. Gorham. The Editorial Departments and Records are as bright and attractive as usual, while the former contain an interesting statement of affairs in the Athletic world, which gives the public a better chance to understand the Athletic Union's position in the controversy, than has hitherto been afforded by any publication.

Professor Roberts contributed the following poem to a recent number of *The Varsity*.

#### MY TREES.

At evening, when the winds are still,  
And wide the yellowing landscape glows,  
My fir-woods on the lonely hill  
Are crowned with sun and loud with crows.  
Their flocks throng down the open sky  
From far, salt flats and sedgy seas.  
Then dusk, and dew-fall quench the cry,—  
So calm a home is in my trees.

At morning, when the young wind swings  
The green, slim tops and branches high,  
Out-puffs a noisy whirl of wings,  
Dispersing up the empty sky.  
In this dear refuge no roof stops  
The skyward pinion winnowing through,  
My trees shut out the world,—their tops  
Are open to the infinite blue.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

Cornell has tried the plan of having Monday for a holiday instead of Saturday, and they call it a success.

Over \$1,000 was raised by subscription, among Dartmouth students to erect a building for winter base-ball.

#### OUR TABLE

A writer in the September number of the *Century* declares that with all the outward advancement and specialization in modern American colleges, they seem to have lost much of their truly educating influences. The reason is that the student is deluged with lectures and helps of all kinds, which are calculated to relieve him of all necessity to think for himself, by taking up all his time in simply cramming his memory with this mass of knowledge. "The student has his mental food chewed and almost digested for him, and may go through a four-year's course in college without thinking ten thoughts of his own from first to last; while the student under the old regime, compelled to do his own thinking on a great variety of subjects, developed principles and methods for himself, and then accumulated facts during the years in which the modern student is engaged in forgetting them."

Notwithstanding the objections which are frequently urged against the academic cap and gown, the opinion seems to be growing in their favor everywhere. Nearly every exchange we take up announces that some college has adopted them, or is agitating for their adoption. In the Maritime Provinces, Dalhousie, we believe, is the only university that has discarded the sombre toga. At Sackville some of the students have become rather careless in the matter, but we observe by an article in the last *Argosy* that they will have to "float along with the stream." King's college of course is strongly wedded to the Oxford costume, and the last *Record* expresses the wish that the Dalhousie students will be successful in their efforts to have gown-wearing made compulsory.

# The Dalhousie Gazette.

Halifax, N. S., December 27th, 1888.

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It will be decidedly to the advantage of the GAZETTE for Students to patronise our advertisers.

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TIME'S current, with ceaseless motion, flows ever onward, and we are again forcibly reminded that another year is about to join the irrevocable past. We did hope this year to be able to wish our readers a merry Christmas, but the fates were against us. In taking a retrospect of the past year, there is nothing so remarkable in the history of our College as to call for special notice. It was, indeed, one of those calm, peaceful periods which make little history. It is pleasing to know, however, that the success of

our institution is ever growing, and that the lapse of time ever witnesses steady, onward progress. We are glad that the history of the past justifies us in peering into the future with so much hopefulness. And now, what more remains to be said, than to wish all our readers and friends a very bright and

**HAPPY NEW YEAR!**

A NOTICEABLE feature in connection with the comparative table of attendance published in our last issue, is the steadily increasing number of students from Halifax City and County. Of the 151 students in Arts, 51 are from Halifax Co., 15 of these being undergraduates.

It is most satisfactory to note that our citizens are at length beginning to awake from their seeming indifference, to an appreciation of the advantages so long at their doors. Till within two or three years ago, the representation of the Metropolitan County in Dalhousie College was far beneath its quota; indeed, it would be difficult to explain the general lack of interest in higher education amongst those who should be the first to foster and support a struggling institution. Happily, this apathy is now becoming a matter of the past, and many citizens are availing themselves of the privileges to be secured so easily for their sons and daughters. As yet, however, the citizens of Halifax have done very little to strengthen the hands of our Governors. They have witnessed the erection of the present fine edifice with pleasure, and they point to it as one of the objects of interest with admiration, but they have almost avoided taking hand or part in the matter. With its increased accommodation and increased advantages, Dalhousie has become an institution of which any city might feel justly proud. It is, moreover, an important factor in contributing to the general prosperity of the city, the amount annually circulated being upwards of \$50,000. On all these grounds, we do not think that we are overstepping the bounds of modesty when we call the attention of the citizens of Halifax to the pressing claims Dalhousie College has upon them

for support—claims which citizens of means will not or cannot easily ignore—we hope that a munificent and responsive public spirit will, ere long, remedy the omissions of the past, and thus enable our Governors not only to discharge their present obligations, but also to enlarge the sphere and the utility of our College—to lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes as the years go by.

IN the last number of the GAZETTE we took occasion, editorially, to utter a complaint with regard to the management of the GYMNASIUM, which, in justice to ourselves, our readers, and particularly to Dr. Forrest, we find it necessary to qualify, by giving a statement of the facts which our complaint has elicited. The editorial in question conveyed, and was intended to convey, our own honest impression that but a part, and not a very large part, of the sum collected annually from students, in Gymnasium fees, was being expended on the Gymnasium. The true state of the case will appear from what follows.

The Gymnasium was started in the winter of 1881. It owes its birth to Dr. Forrest. He pushed the project in the face of opposition from the Governors, who considered a Gymnasium too costly a luxury, and who, indeed, could not undertake the expense and responsibility. However, upon Dr. Forrest's engaging to fit up and provide for the support of a Gymnasium without calling on the Governors for a dollar of expenditure, they agreed to grant a room in the old building, for which they had been receiving a considerable rent. Then a number of Alumni came to the front and offered to help. They fitted up the room, and Dalhousie, the first in Canada, possessed a Gymnasium, humble though it was. During the session of 1882-83, the receipts fell considerably short of the expenditure. The Gymnasium was \$31.36 in debt to Dr. Forrest, who had advanced the money from his own pocket. In 1883-84, this adverse balance was increased to \$103.52. In 1884-85, matters grew worse. Dr. Forrest was out of pocket \$130.72. Things began to look serious. The Gym-

nasium was not holding its own, and was getting worse off every year. Accordingly the fee was raised. The result was encouraging. The amount due Dr. Forrest was reduced this year, 1885-86, to \$94.13. 1886-87 brought it down to \$40.63. Last session accounts were almost squared, only \$3.76 being due the President. This year, for the first time since its birth, the Gymnasium stands firmly on its feet.

From the foregoing it appears that our impression was entirely false. That is to say, that all the money received in fees has been expended on the Gymnasium and instruction. It will naturally occur to our readers to ask the cause of so great a disparity between our representations and the facts as here disclosed. Our statements were based on observation and inquiry. Our own observation has extended over the past three years, during which time the Gymnasium has been supplied each year only with the few articles that were absolutely necessary for the carrying on of the work. Nothing was added that could possibly be dispensed with, though the amount received in fees was large. Last winter we had incidentally learned the pay of the instructors, and our knowledge on this subject was corroborated by inquiry this fall; but unfortunately it turns out that they receive per month the amount we were given to understand they received for the whole session's work. Of course it is now evident why, out of the large receipts, so little has, during the past three years, been expended on the Gymnasium itself. After the instructors' pay has been taken out, the fund has been devoted to paying off the considerable debt which had accumulated previous to 1885.

The facts here published were a complete revelation to the students. They were not aware that Dr. Forrest was alone responsible for the existence and management of the Gymnasium, though they knew that he took a great interest in it. They were not aware—they had no means of knowing—that the Gymnasium was in debt. However, we cheerfully confess that we made a blunder, in not seeking full information from the proper source before writing. And yet, believing that we had facts,—and some we did have—our

grievance to us was so apparently just that we never dreamt that any further inquiry would materially affect our position. We fear that Dr. Forrest felt our complaint as a piece of ingratitude towards himself. We are sorry for it; but, seeing that we were entirely in the dark with regard to our indebtedness to him or anybody else, there could be no ingratitude.

Now it occurs to us to suggest that something should be done to prevent similar misunderstandings in the future. Are the Dalhousie boys of '92 or '93 to be allowed to blunder through ignorance, as we have done? Should not the Gymnasium Committee at least be made acquainted annually with the financial standing of their charge? It is to be expected that, having, as they do, a very decided interest in the Gymnasium, misunderstandings will arise if the students are kept entirely in ignorance as to receipts and expenditures.

In spite of the somewhat unpleasant feelings necessarily attending our mistake, we cannot but rejoice that it has brought about a complete understanding between the students and Dr. Forrest. We are now thoroughly acquainted with the past history and present standing of the Gymnasium. The necessary arrangements have been made for this winter's work; and now that the debt is cleared off, we confidently expect progress and improvement.

Finally, we respectfully ask attention to some of the suggestions in our last issue, particularly with regard to the payment of fees by all male undergraduates of the University.

THE Toronto *Varsity* is urging upon its fellow college journalists the advisability of organizing an Inter-collegiate Press Association for Canada. The development and extent of the work, it says, shows the need of such an institution. There are published at the present time seventeen college papers, viz: nine in Ontario, two in Quebec, three in Nova Scotia, two in New Brunswick, and one in Manitoba. These papers, it adds, must employ from 150 to 200 students in literary and business capacities, and the combined

circulation of all the papers must be close upon 10,000 a month. The *Varsity* therefore desires to see the editors of these papers united in an association, the effect of which, it believes, would be the advancement of the cause of higher education, of Canadian literature, and of University reform everywhere. Further it says:—"Better methods of work and better systems of management could be brought forward and discussed, student life could be compared in different parts of the Dominion, and a better feeling engendered among undergraduates of all Universities."

All this reads very nicely, but we fear that the organization it proposes would not be a success. College journalists, perhaps more than any other class of men, are "creatures of a day." Elected to serve during a college term, when that period has passed they generally retire from the editorial chair, leaving it vacant until another term rolls round and others are appointed to succeed them. How then would it be possible to unite these men in an association or to secure a representative gathering of them? While we agree with the *Varsity* in saying that there might be much more inter-communication and co-operation among college journalists than at present, we do not think that the organization of a purely Press Association can be attended with much success, or that it will exert a very beneficial influence. Our Press must be our Parliament, and in it there is no reason why united action should not accomplish all the good results which the *Varsity* claims would flow from a Press Association.

The plan, also, of appointing a member of the staff of each paper to supply the others from time to time with news letters has also some objectionable features. The majority of papers cannot afford the space which letters from sixteen colleges would require, and all the news of the college world which interests students can be much better culled and condensed by a careful exchange editor.

It is the college custom at Williams for the Freshmen in leaving chapel to wait for the upper classes to pass out before them.

## GRADE A. EXAM.

In giving the list of Dalhousie boys successful in taking Grade A last July, in our last issue, the name of J. S. Sutherland, which should have stood fifth on the list, was inadvertently omitted by the printer.

In speaking of Adam Holden, Publisher, of Liverpool, G. B., whose advertisement appears on the last page of the GAZETTE, we neglected to mention that not only books needed by Art students, but all Medical Books may be obtained from him, at a discount of 25 per cent. Students are advised to try this firm.

Some of our readers may notice that the date on the cover of this issue differs from that which appears on the first page. The latter, however, is the correct date. The reason of this difference is that it was understood that the GAZETTE would appear on the 20th, and the covers were accordingly struck off with that date, but, owing to numerous circumstances, the publication was delayed till the 27th, the date on the first page.

## A NOVEL SCHEME.

An old graduate, speaking of the desirability of increasing the resources of the College, in the course of his letter, says:—

"It is my firm belief that there are many who would be willing to aid in any good scheme for the enriching of Dalhousie. What is wanted is some capable and enthusiastic man who will come to the front with a good plan, and who will throw his whole heart into the working of it.

No long ago, I was talking to a strong friend of our University, who spoke to me of rather a novel plan for the steady increase and maintenance of our funds. His proposal was that every graduate or old student should insure his life for, say \$1000 on a policy, life or endowment, according to his means, and make the same payable to the Governors, as trustees; the said sum to be used for the support and endowment of whatever Faculty, or whatever part of that Faculty, the interests of which the insurer had at heart. The scheme seemed to me not altogether bad. Why could it not be acted on? Or let me ask for tenders from other possibly better financiers than M."

## PERSONALS.

C. Morse, LL. B., '84, after practising for a time at Shelburne, has been translated to the Capital, to become Registrar of the Exchequer Court. Our best wishes accompany him.

J. Silver, a general student of 1887-88; Graham Putnam, B. A., '86; L. T. Weatherbie, E. Slayter, and F. Symons, former general students here, are studying medicine at Edinburgh.

D. A. Campbell, M. D. C. M., '74, one of the representatives of the Alumni Association on our Governing Board, was elected President of the N. S. Medical Society, at its annual meeting. Dr. Campbell well deserved the honor his brethren have thus bestowed upon him.

We had a flying visit a few weeks ago from J. A. Chisholm, LL. B., '85, now a rising young barrister in Antigonish County. We trust that Mr. Chisholm will not forget that our columns (in former years graced by effusions of his) are still open to him, and we, the Editors, anxious for his contributions.

A. E. Thompson, B. A., '80; A. G. Reid, B. Sc., '83; and D. F. D. Turner, B. A., '84, have lately graduated M. B. C. M., at Edinburgh University. Mr. Turner was among those who obtained second rank honors, and is, we believe, the first graduate of Dalhousie who has ever taken honors in Medicine at Edinburgh University.

D. A. Murray, B. A., '84, the late Mathematical Tutor, is enjoying his scholarship and worshipping the God of Mathematics at the great University of that fair southern city, Baltimore. With him is another well-known Dalhousian, W. R. Fraser, B. A., '82. He is learning Greek at the feet of Gildersleeve. Wouldn't we like to drop in on this congenial couple some fine evening! Talk about *noctes coenaeque deum*. They wouldn't be a patch to such a night.

A. H. McKay, or, as he is better known, "the Principal," was, at the last meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, elected a member of that body. Tho' often called upon to congratulate Mr. McKay, we never grow tired of so doing.

and we tender him our hearty congratulations on this new honor. We might mention as a striking fact that all the members of the Royal Society of Canada from Nova Scotia are Dalhousians, and when a vacancy occurs it is a Dalhousian that is asked to fill it.

We feel sure our readers will rejoice with us at seeing once more the familiar name of R. R. J. Emmerson affixed to a poem that appears in this issue. Mr. Emmerson, as "Silenus," was intimately known to all the boys of '75-'79, for during that period no Dalhousian wrote so much, so pleasantly, or so well as he. After a few years of successful work as a journalist, Mr. Emmerson was obliged, on account of delicate health, to give up work and retire to his home in Sackville, Halifax Co. He still writes whenever his health permits, and about this time last year a very pretty Christmas story of his was running thro' the *Montreal Witness*. Mr. Emmerson has very kindly promised to again favor us before the winter is over. We can imagine with what pleasure some of the older boys will read this announcement.

Some Dalhousians have been distinguishing themselves at other Universities during the past summer. J. S. Trueman, B. A., '82, and the first George Munro Tutor in Classics here, has been awarded a classical fellowship at Johns Hopkins. From that University Mr. Trueman will take his Doctor's degree next spring—we predict with flying colors. J. E. Creighton, B. A., '86, was, in June, awarded a fellowship (one of eight, thirty candidates) at Cornell University. The fellowship is worth \$400, tenable for one year, or in cases of exceptional merit, for two. We feel confident that Creighton will continue at Cornell the successful collegiate career he commenced here. Meantime we heartily congratulate him upon this latest honor that has fallen to his lot. Our readers will remember that Miss Ritchie, B. L., '86, won a fellowship at the same institution only a year ago. At Cornell are also studying J. W. McLennan, B. A., '83, and W. S. Calkin, B. A., '86; the former in the department of History and English Literature, the latter in that of Chemistry.

## IN THE MOOT COURT.

Nov. 9th, 1888.

## BURRELL VS. BROWN.

Before Prof. Russell.

This was an action for breach of contract. The facts were briefly as follows:—An oral agreement was made between the plaintiff and the defendant by which the plaintiff was to convey two houses to the defendant in consideration of \$4,000 and the lease of defendant's shop for three years. Afterwards the defendant promised to put a new floor in the shop, and the plaintiff promised to cement the cellars in the houses. The deed and lease which were drawn up in pursuance of the oral agreement did not mention the new floor nor the cementing of the cellars. Plaintiff did the cementing but defendant refused to lay the new floor. Judgment was given for the plaintiff. On the trial, evidence of the oral agreement regarding the cementing and flooring was received subject to exception.

*McBride and Armstrong* for the appellant. The agreement to convey the houses in consideration of the three year's lease was within R. S. N. S. c. 91, s. 5. The additional agreement as to cementing and flooring was part of the original contract, *Powell vs. Edmunds*, 12 East; *Emery vs. Parry*, 17 L. T. N. S. The whole contract is in the deed and lease, and evidence is inadmissible to introduce new terms. Step. Dig. Ev. Art. 90; *Roscoe N. P.* 16.

*Roberts and Huggins* for the Respondent. The deed and lease were a sufficient memorandum of the contract, R. S. N. S. c. 91, s. 2, 5; *Anson on Contracts* p. p. 54, 56; *Fisher's Digest* p. 1741. The agreements as to cementing and flooring were distinct from the contract for the sale of the houses. Oral evidence is admissible under the circumstances of this case to prove the arrangement about cementing and flooring, R. S. N. S. c. 91, s. 1.

Judgment was given in favor of the Respondent.

November 23rd, 1888.

## REGINA VS. SACKSMAN.

Before W. B. Ross, J.

The question raised in this case was whether the prisoner could be convicted of murder under the following circumstances:—The prisoner and one Jones planned the robbery of a store. A revolver was purchased by the prisoner at Jones' request. No definite use of the revolver was spoken of, but it was mentioned in connection with the presence of a clerk who was accustomed to sleep in the store. Jones went inside to commit the robbery, the prisoner staying outside to watch. But seeing a policeman he ran away, and in the meantime Jones committed the murder.

*Robertson* on behalf of the prisoner argued that Sacksman if guilty must be so as principal. Step. Dig. art. 38; *R. vs. Jackson*, 1 Hale. He could not be an accessory because the crime he instigated was robbery, not murder, Step. Dig. art. 43; *Plummers Case*, 1 Hale; *R. vs. Cleary* 2 F. & F. Prisoner could not be principal as he was not present either actually or constructively at the commission of the crime. *R. vs. Tuckwell C. and M.*; *R. vs. Jefferies* 3 Cox; *R. vs. Kelly R. and R.*

*McDonald and White* for the Crown. This court has no jurisdiction, the finding of the Jury being conclusive *R. vs. Domsey* 2 Oldright 93. The prisoner was principal, Step. Dig. art. 21. 163, 164. *Foster* p. p. 347, 350, 354. The conviction was valid whether he was principal or accessory. *Can. Stat. p. p.* 1831, 2035.

*Fairoweather*, Q. C., in reply. There was no common intention to overcome all resistance. 1 Hale 463; *R. vs. Skeet* 4 F. & F.

The learned judge decided against the prisoner on the ground that as there was evidence to go to the Jury, their finding was conclusive.

December 7th, 1888.

## GRESHAM VS. ACADIA MILK CO.

Before Sedgewick, C. J.

This was an action brought against the defendant company for damage caused by the act of their servant, who, in delivering milk, had a race

with the plaintiff, and wilfully turned his horse so as to injure the plaintiff's wagon.

*Notting*, for the plaintiff. The act of the defendants' servant was the primary cause of the damage, *Sharpe vs. Powell*; *Bridge vs. Grand Junction Canal Co.* The servant was acting in the course of his master's business, *Joel vs. Harrison*, 6 C. & P.; *Venables vs. Smith*, 2 Q. B. D.; *Whatman vs. Pearson*, L. R. 3 C. P.

*McPhee and Mellish*, for the defendants. The defendants are not liable for the wilful act of their servant, *Smith on Negligence*, Chap. 1, p. 1; *Wright vs. Wilcox*, 32 Am. Dec. The servant's act was a trespass, for which the company are not liable, *Smith on Master and Servant*, pp. 325, 329, 330; *Lyons vs. Martin*, 8 Ad & E. Even if the act were negligent, the defendants are not liable, for it was not within the scope of the servant's employment. *Addison on Torts*, 96-7; *Williams vs. Jones*, 3 H. & C.

*Howay*, Q. C., in reply, distinguished the cases cited, and contended that the master was liable even where the servant's act was wilful. *Seymour vs. Greenwood*, 7 H. & N., *Limpus vs. London General Omnibus Co.*, 1 H. & C.

At the conclusion of the argument, the learned Judge gave a verbal judgment in favor of the defendants with costs. He referred with especial commendation to the able argument of Mr. Mellish.

## LAW SCHOOL WHISPERS

Who is the "silent member" of the Mock Parliament?

Who writes those accounts of the proceedings of the Mock Parliament which appears in some of the city papers?

The ex-professor made a great mistake when he went to light the gas. Perhaps he thought he had struck a vein of natural gas.

The small senior ought to go into novel-writing as he has quite a faculty for discovering and relating "those romantic facts."



Two young limbs of the law while away their spare moments during the Sales lectures by twirling their new-born mustaches.

The young law student, when on the rampage, found that the young lady was not nearly so sociable at home, as she was when away from home.

The supper is off. It was a big game of "bluff" but some didn't see it till it was too late.

Oh where—Oh where—is our supper gone!

Oh where—O where—can it be!

With its jokes and its toasts and its genial song

Oh where—Oh where—can it be!

The subscription which was going the rounds of the Law School was favored with fair weather reached its object laden with a goodly supply of shekels.

One of our coming lawyers, who was arguing a case in the Moot Court in a manner "rather more parliamentary than legal," on being continually interrogated by the presiding judge, took his seat exclaiming, "I will not interrupt your Lordship again."

The Professors were present on the 20th inst., but the classes—Oh where were they? One Professor took his seat, called over the roll and departed. *Well done!* The other rustled around searching for those who were "lost to sight, to memory dear."

#### SELECTIONS FROM A LAW STUDENT'S DIARY:

Friday.—Went out to spend the evening along with two art students and met a blame fine girl. Best time I had since I came to Halifax.

Sat.—Passed a very restless night.

Sun.—Slightly nervous but resolved to see her home from church. Had a delightful walk. Completely smitten.

Mon.—Could not work. Thoughts elsewhere.

Tues.—My restlessness increasing I determined to see my two most intimate friends who kindly consented to call up with me in the evening, which we did in spite of a violent storm. Intended to *make a clean breast* of it to her but no opportunity occurred.

Wed.—Won't take those fellows up again as they were in the way last night. Can't attend lectures owing to heart disease.

### Dallusiensta.

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 are alone expected to understand its contents.

Oh, Mashie! You're a duck.

How is Chapman like the Chesapeake?

Professor (to Natu Maximus)—"I see, Sir, that you have been absent for some time. Have you been afflicted with measles, or merely preparing for the Phychology exam?"

"Many waters cannot quench love nor many floods drown." So thinks the theologue in *prospectu* who slides down a rope from the back window of the Theological Hall.

Our preacher debater says the British Empire will sail on till it reaches the top of the tree. One of his opponents retorts by saying that, ere long, the Russian bear will grow into a great empire.

A correspondent complains that the lady students are not treated fairly in this column. We suppose *she* refers to the fact that they are not referred to at all. We promise to do better in the future.

In spite of the efforts of a Soph at *guard in' her* we know of a fresh *man* who while his chum laboriously pursues his *uphill* work, persists in sitting in the big parlor arm chair until her sweet music lulls him to rest.

"He has." "He hasn't." "I say he has." "I say he hasn't." "He has." "He hasn't," &c., &c., ad inf. The foregoing dispute which took place between two of a certain Soph's lady friends was for a long time inexplicable. It is now understood that they were disputing as to the existance of his moustache.

The modern MacBeth—a *more rash* youth cannot be found—nearly succeeded in strangling his room mate the other day. Thinking of his probable fate as he glared at the seemingly in-

sensible form he exclaimed;—"Is this a gallows which I see before me." His accomplice was heard to *make loud* cries of a similar nature.

In the competition for moustaches in the 2nd year the following are the results.

Class I, Gardiner, Hugh.

Class II, Thompson, McMillan, Munro.

Passed—Oliver, Robinson, McGlashan.

For supplementary, McLean, Jordan.

A certain freshman was coming up the *hill* from Chalmer's Church last Sunday evening and was just on the point of attaching himself when somebody stopped in and "bore the fair gem away." We advise him not to lose heart, however, as we can assure him it was only her brother.

Three students were overheard discussing the propriety of calling up north as often as once a week. One big fellow (with a little moustache) thinks it is all right. The fair fellow thinks it proper for himself to go oftener. The other big fellow, who by the way has not even a *little* moustache, being obliging, is willing to accommodate the other two.

The Pythagorean doctrine received a fresh confirmation the other morning when a venerable philosopher paid a visit in canine form to the lecture room of Archimedes. The bell was rung and the janitor ordered to eject him. But he fearing that the spirit of Euphorbus animated the body before him shrank from the encounter. But after a little coaxing the great spirit with a reproving glance at the presiding genius of the room slowly and philosophically disappeared.

#### SOPHOMORE'S DIARY.

Decr.

Sat. 1. Resolved that I will study,—bo't 2 Kelly's Keys.

SUN. 2. Overslept myself in morning; went down to F. M.; in evening saw Miss —.

Mon. 3. Commenced Extra Mthtes; bo't an assistant to Tod's Trig.

Tues. 4. Made mistake in Geom. Ex.—cut up terribly by Prof.

Wed. 5. Worked Geom. all night, very sleepy. Couldn't hang on to Psychol.

Thur. 6. Got intro. to Miss —; awful nice girl.

Fri. 7. "At home" at —; bo't Cachous and Eau De &c.

Sat. 8. Awful sore head all day.

SUN. 9. In bed reading Greek Testament.

Mon. 10. Wrote for funds; out of pocket.

Tues. 11. Great Jamboree up at — made "beautiful mash."

Wed. 12. Joined Foot-ball; got a sore kick from Jimmy.

Thur. 13. Miserable all day; went up to Miss — in evg.

Fri. 14. Went to debate; spoke well, but was awfully criticised.

Sat. 15. Studying psychology in "Moral Nature" for Exam.

SUN. 16. Reading about "Moral Nature" all day.

Mon. 17. Made miserable paper in Psychol. Hope to *make a clean sweep* of Emotions.

Tues. 18. Went to stix on the Emotions; bo't sweeties, 40c.

Wed. 19. Bo't cards for Crismus, and charged them.

Thur. 20. Prepare to go home; went up to Miss O's.

Fri. 21. Leave city: wrote to Miss O. post card.

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Merino Shirt and Pants	1.00 to 2.00
Natural Wool Shirt and Pants	1.50 to 2.25
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