

The Dalhousie Gazette.

ORA ET LABORA.

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No. 8.

THE SNORE.

A LONG WAY AFTER "THE BELLS" OF POE.

I.

Hear the babies as they snore!—
Lightly snore!—

Never was this ugly sound so gently made before.
How it sounds from bed-clothes under
In the balmy air of night!
Making both the parents wonder,
As they see the sheets asunder,
If their child is sleeping right.
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of timid rhyme—
To the little cherub's breathing, which at first was nothing
more.
Now it is indeed a snore—
Snore, snore, snore—
First a wheezing, then a sneezing, now a snore!

II.

Hear the maidens as they snore!—
Plainly snore!—

Call it what you like,—it's unmistakably a snore.
In the silence of the night
Sentiment is hid from sight,
Too much wearied now to spoon,
They are in another tune
Which has naught romantic in it—for it's nothing but a snore.
It is very unromantic, and you probably get frantic,
When reflecting that you never heard the *beat* of it before.
O this snore, snore, snore!
What a plain, prosaic snore
Fills the air!
And it makes the list'ner wild!
Tho' the ear accustomed grows
As it quickly comes and goes,
And gets somewhat reconciled.
If the girl is really pretty,
Quite agreeable and witty,
You are thinking—what a pity!—
When you hear that she's a victim to a sad determined snore.
For, to maidens sentimental,
Snoring may be detrimental,
And, though wholly accidental,
She's not afterwards so highly thought of as she was before!

Ah, the lady little knows
What a list'ner could disclose
Who had heard her (worse than murder!)
Ever snoring, if he chose!
But we'd rather draw it mild.

Tho' we must in justice mention,—and to this we ask
attention,—
We ourselves have never heard it. "Only this and nothing
more."
And this sad but faithful stanza, we will at this juncture
close,
No one would peruse it further (though we wrote it), we
suppose.

III.

Hear the married people snore!—
Grimly snore!—

Long to listen to the noise would be too great a bore!
In each other's ears their worries they apparently would
store.
And each snore, snore, snore,
As it on the air doth pour,
Sounds a solemn note of warning from the matrimonial shore.
Yes, each snore, snore, snore,
Now ascending to a roar,
Tells of breakers in the distance as it seems us to implore
Single blessedness to covet and the Benedicts abhor.
That has quite sufficient troubles,—what's the good of adding
more?
And we listen, still reflecting, (thought with thought is so
connecting),
Till we come to this conclusion—Wedlock is a sad delusion
And a snare—and nothing more.

IV.

Hear the aged people snore!—
Freely snore!—

You may hear it easily—they never close the door.
Through the watches of the night
How they seem to snore with spite,
In a strong and uncouth tone;
For every sound that floats (?)
From the bottom of their throats
Is a groan.
Yet these people—ah, these people—
Seem not sorry
They are in the upper story

All alone :—
 And their snoring knows no ending—
 Knows no muffled monotone ;—
 They are just as hard as stone—
 Caring not for man or woman :
 Snoring makes the heart inhuman.
 Tho' through ignorance they snore,
 Yet they are not less a bore.
 What a snore, snore, snore !
 Why, these people seem to glory
 In the roaring ; and the snoring, higher soaring, sadly
 boring
 All who ever have it known !
 Unpretending, they are sending sounds unending, quite
 intending
 (One would think) to raise the floor !
 What a most terrific snore !
 And the very air is rending, as one man seems bent on
 blending
 The united strength of four !
 ANDREW W. HERDMAN, B. A.
 Pictou, N. S., April 30th, 1883

STUDENT LIFE IN HALIFAX.

BY THE FRESHMEN.

HEARING the other day that essays on the above subject were to be discussed in the First Year Class, our reporter wended his way thither, and has returned laden with the following scraps of "wit, wisdom, and p(athos."

"We now come to a subject which requires a large amount of inspiration." (As the rest of this essay would seem to show that the requisite amount of inspiration had not been forthcoming, no further notes were taken thereon.)

"Students here, as a rule, do not indulge to any great extent in the amusements of the citizens, with, I may say, the slight exception of an attendance at the Rink, whither, on Saturday afternoons, a large number betake themselves. There may be seen the brave but bashful student, known at once as a Freshman, by his flushed face and silent tongue, as he wends his way, accompanied ever by a fair and patient maiden.

One among the many difficulties of a student is to procure a suitable boarding-house, and perhaps the most difficult task of all is to keep it a suitable boarding-house; for I verily believe that the bill-of-fare in the majority of those places is the most uncertain thing of earth.

Many of the students derive great delight and encouragement from a regular attend-

ance on the public exercises of religion in the various churches of Halifax, and are thereby strengthened for the duties of the class-room." (This writer is evidently of a satirical turn of mind. We noticed, moreover, that though one essayist made allusion to his "kind-hearted and obliging landlady," the great majority, strange to relate, seemed to be aching for a slap at this benevolent class). To proceed :

"It is a remarkable fact that boarding-house keepers suppose students to be possessed of iron constitutions, and think that the only nourishment they require is hash and India-rubber beefsteak. . . . Students in Halifax are of a religious turn of mind, if we are to judge by their attendance at church, but they have a peculiar habit of waiting outside the door at the close of the service." (This is an astute remark, but as the writer's experience becomes more extended he will find that the habit in question is not confined to students.)

"A B. A. course in Dalhousie extends over four winter sessions, and whether enjoyable or not to the student depends greatly upon himself. One great drawback to its satisfactory enjoyment is that there is no boarding accommodation in the college, so that the students are scattered throughout the city, and scarcely ever meet outside of class-rooms. It would be much better if a suitable boarding-house were erected in which all the students could be comfortably accommodated. Thus they would know beforehand where they were to stay, and what it would cost them, and there would also be produced a degree of friendly familiarity among the students such as cannot exist under the present system. Board in the city, at present, ranges from \$3.50 to \$5 per week, so that the average cost of this item during one sessions, amounts to about \$100. Add to this sum the tuition fees, together with the money expended for books, clothing, &c., and we might estimate that it costs a student about \$200 to pass one session in Halifax." (The above sensible remarks are worthy of notice, and we are glad to see them coming from the Freshman class. They touch on a subject of vital interest, and one which before long will have to be taken in hand.)

"Everywhere and always the life of the student is in many respects the same. To those not intimately acquainted with him, his position is thought to be one of careless ease and leisure and jollity; but nothing can be further from the truth. It is always one of quiet industry and patient toil, and, though it need not be so, too frequently one of feverish anxiety. . . . Our Professors are almost everything that can be desired. They are faithful, considerate, and efficient; and in all these respects stand higher than in many colleges much larger and more celebrated. The attention and respect shown to the students of Dalhousie by their Professors stand in marked contrast to that in the larger schools of learning, where the faces of one-half of the students attending the classes are hardly recognized."

"Student life is that period which we spend while receiving the knowledge imparted in our College. In it, as in other kinds of life, we realize pain and pleasure, failure and success, and many other experiences peculiar to human beings.

When a student comes for the first time to our city and college, he feels like a stranger in a strange land, and perhaps has some difficulty in obtaining a suitable boarding-house, or in deciding which church he will attend. Then, on account of the size of the city and the great number of its streets, he may lose his way and find it necessary to enquire for Dalhousie College; but this difficulty is soon overcome, and the streets and College become quite familiar to him. . . . During our student years we are beset by many temptations, which present themselves to us like "wolves in sheep's clothing," or as evil spirits clad in garments of light, and which too often cause us to neglect our studies or other duties which we owe our fellow-men and our Creator." (This, as our readers will perceive, is a most interesting essay, and we wish we had some more of it to give. Our reporter did catch fragments of others, such as "the great event of the winter is the sleigh-drive," and "after convocation the student is at liberty to go to his home, where all are glad to see him once more," but at this stage of the proceedings the Freshmen became aware of his presence, and rudely put an

end to his philanthropic labours, by rising as one man and gently, but firmly, kicking him out of the room. It is possible that at some time in the dim future (after he has recovered from his injuries) we may prevail upon him to revisit the scene of action; but for the present we hope that our readers will appreciate our efforts in attempting to place before them the latest and freshest thought on this most interesting topic.

PICTOU ACADEMY:

A BRIEF SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY.

The history of this well-known institution of learning constitutes one of the most important chapters in the history of educational development and progress in this Province. This fact, and the close relations which have existed between it and Dalhousie College, will afford sufficient reason for presenting this sketch to the readers of the GAZETTE.

In the year 1788 the Provincial Parliament, desiring to foster higher education, passed an act providing for the founding of a college at Windsor. The sum of £400 per annum was granted for its maintenance. This was afterwards supplemented by an endowment of £1,000 a year and a Royal Charter from the Imperial Government. Although the college was supported by the provincial treasury and although not more than one fifth of the population of the province adhered to the Church of England, none but Episcopalian students were allowed to avail themselves of its privileges. Dr. Thomas McCulloch who came to Nova Scotia from Scotland in 1803, feeling keenly the disabilities of dissenters, endeavoured to establish an undenominational college. Meeting with no encouragement from the government, he opened in Pictou a seminary of his own, and in 1811 obtained a grant of £100 per annum; which sum had been voted by parliament for the support of a Grammar School in each county. So successful was Dr. McCulloch in this venture that he was lead to renew the agitation for a free college, this time with better results.

In 1816, four years before the founding of Dalhousie, an act of incorporation was passed by

the Legislature. The institution was called "Pictou Academy," although it was really a college modelled on the Scottish plan. Among others on the first Board of Trustees were Dr. McCulloch, Edward Mortimer, and S. G. W. Archibald. It lacked the power of granting degrees, but these its graduates could obtain by passing an examination in the Scottish Colleges, as in fact many of them did.

As is the case with many another such institution, it was sorely in need of funds. A small sum was yearly voted by Parliament for its support; but the influence of its enemies prevented a permanent endowment. Year after year the Assembly would carry, almost unanimously, a vote for three or four hundred pounds per annum, only to be balked by the action of the irresponsible Legislative Council. The struggle was a keen one, and at times was extended to the home country, whither delegates were sent in the interests of the Academy.

In the meantime the reputation of the institution was rapidly rising. It had a fine library, collections in Geology, Botany and Natural History not excelled by any in British America, while the fame of Dr. McCulloch and his fellow-labourers spread far and wide as able teachers and thorough educationists. In 1825, in addition to a permanent endowment, the right of conferring degrees was asked for. But the Council still refused to yield to the wishes of the assembly and the keenest political contests of the day were fought over this very question. Dissensions sprang up even among the friends of the Academy. Dr. McCulloch had established, on his own responsibility, a class in Divinity for Presbyterian theological students. This alienated many of his supporters belonging to other denominations, while others complained that the curriculum was too advanced for the needs of the country. These divisions lead to a remodelling of the charter, by act of Parliament in 1832. Instruction in the more elementary branches was introduced, while the theological class was suppressed. Dr. McCulloch continued as principal, Michael McCulloch and Geo. A. Blanchard, now Judge Blanchard of Kentville, taking charge of the lower departments. But disunion

among the trustees continued. Dr. McCulloch, who had been strongly opposed to the change, found himself hampered on every side, and when a proposal was made to transfer him to Dalhousie, together with the Provincial grant, it met with his hearty approval. He removed to Dalhousie in 1838, and till his death in 1843, he continued its guiding spirit. The academy lingered on. In 1842 all public aid was withdrawn, and in 1844, a year after the death of its illustrious founder, Pictou Academy dismissed her teachers and closed her doors. In a year's time, however, public spirit once more awoke. The two political parties united (strange to say) in an effort to reorganize the academy. A new Board of Trustees was elected, and in 1846 the Academy was reopened. From that date until 1865, when the new school system came into existence, a quiet period of prosperity was enjoyed under such teachers as W. R. Mulholland, afterwards mathematical professor in the Normal School, Mr. John Costley, wellknown in Halifax, and Mr. Jack, a brother of the late principal of the Morris Street school. From 1866 to 1867, Herbert A. Bayne, now Professor of chemistry in the Royal Military College, Kingston, was principal. Since 1867 the principals of the academy, and by far the greater number of its teachers, have been graduates or alumni of Dalhousie. Aubray Lippincott, B.A., of Dalhousie, took Mr. Bayne's place from 1867 to 1869. From that date Mr. Bayne, who had graduated in the meantime, continued principal until 1873, his colleague being the late J. J. Mackenzie, B.A., Professor of Physics in this college. In 1873 they were succeeded by A. H. McKay, B.A., of Dalhousie, and F. W. George, M.A., of Glasgow, the former being principal. Mr. George was soon succeeded by R. McLellan, an alumnus of Dalhousie, and now Inspector of Schools for Colchester and Pictou.

In 1880 a new Academy was erected, one of the handsomest public buildings in the Province. Many advances have been made of late in the curriculum, and under its present teachers, Messrs. A. H. McKay, B.A., W. R. Fraser, B.A., and H. McInnes, Esq., the Academy is in a most flourishing condition. In addition to the ordin-

ary subjects, Principal McKay has a thorough course in the Natural Science, so that his students are enabled to matriculate into the second year of the McGill Science course. 180 students are in attendance during the present session, of whom more than 100 are from the country. To estimate the influence Pictou Academy has had on the country, one has only to look at the long list of illustrious men who have studied within her walls. Among a few of her graduates are Dr. Ross, Principal of Dalhousie College; Dr. Dawson, Principal of McGill College, and one of the foremost Scientists of the day; Sir T. D. Archibald, late Baron of Court of Exchequer; Sir W. Ritchie, of the Supreme Court of the Dominion; Sir Hugh Hoyles, ex-Chief Justice of Newfoundland; Hon. A. G. Archibald, C. B., Drs. McCulloch, George Patterson, Geddie and MacGregor, and last, but far from least, a man whose name is known through the length and breadth of the American Continent—George Munro.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

In the days of Grecian preeminence, when her arts and literature were in their palmiest days, nothing perhaps received more attention than the art of public speaking. The sculptor it is true, by bestowing upon shapeless blocks of marble a beauty of form and countenance that, well the gods might envy, acquired a world-wide fame, and the painter, too, with his brush so true to nature, had attained a degree of excellence, since unrivalled. These arts, however noble their merit in calling forth in us an intellectual pleasure, do not sink their influence into our deeper feelings, nor do they change our sentiments for better or worse. In democratic Athens, governed politically and judicially by her citizens, oratory naturally found its widest field and its highest perfection: The eloquence of a demagogue, wrought into a polished and artful diction, veiled from the eyes of his audience his own selfish designs, and won assent to his most extravagant schemes. But these olden times are gone, and we now in this nineteenth century find ourselves conditioned by circumstances entirely different. Much of the

then oratory would be ill received in our age, where good sense intrudes itself far more forcibly upon us than empty harangues, however finely delivered. But we take but a hurried glance at the nature of ancient and modern eloquence as we hasten to an inquiry into the best means of acquiring that power of speech which most commends itself to the requirements of our own times. Our problem accordingly, does not imply an acquisition of knowledge, but rather a fashioning of the material already possessed into the most symmetrical forms. For which accomplishment we may lay down as our first requisite that the method of thinking must be clear and distinct. It should not be careless or slovenly, but neat and accurate. This is the ground-work of all that follows, and he who has succeeded in laying such a basis need scarcely doubt of success. Yet much remains. The superstructure will not be built without some effort. In order to express the minute distinctions of thought it is necessary to have at command a vocabulary rich in words, to become acquainted with the choicest idioms of the language the master pieces of literature should be read and digested, "to repair to the famous orators, these ancients," and to study carefully those of modern times will be of great advantage. Hitherto we have spoken of theory but we may not altogether ignore the practical. If the student be diffident then let him be known by his much speaking. In private society he should take an active part and should endeavor to perfect his conversational powers. Let him be ever found at debating and literary societies, always doing his best, reflecting on his defects and errors and endeavoring to remedy and avoid them. And last of all let him sit a humble student at the foot of nature, an investigator into the "hidden springs" of man, exhibiting in everything a determined perseverance and he need not fear of success.

THE Prof., dictates:—This man is a logician. This man is a fool. Therefore a fool is a logician. Now then where is the fallacy? Student (after deep thought) I think the conclusion should be— all logicians are fools.

The Dalhousie Gazette.

HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 23, 1884.

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THE subject of our Editorial this week is meant rather to appear tentative than to seem laid down in a dogmatical or, more lightly, rather in a decisive manner. The thought occurred to us, while meditating on the anomalous fact that although in Nova Scotia there exist five collegiate institutions, yet between them there is not beyond such a manifestation by three of them of a recognition of the power of the press as leads them to publish for themselves and to exchange with the others a college paper—the slightest tittle of interest shown the one in the other. Generally stated, it occurred to us that the establishment of some inter-collegiate society would be a capital thing. More specifically speaking, some such idea as this: That from the general body of students of each college a committee composed of gentlemen well known to their brother under-graduates for ability and interest in the affairs of their institution should be appointed; that they should meet once a year or so, at different places, once in Halifax, next in Windsor, and so on, and discuss such matters as might be considered calculated to promote the best interests of the colleges in general. If the idea seems worthy to be acted upon, the question of expense could be disposed of without causing any mental disturbance. The pecuniary outlay

for instance could be borne partly, of course, by the students, but as well by all who were interested in the promotion of a strong throbbing of the student pulse, and a more satisfied glow over the student mind. Then would so much strong argument about too much work and too little time, too much cramming, in short, subjects which cause mutterings of discontent to dwell in the atmosphere of most colleges, particularly our own, be unnecessary, for by each witnessing personally what the other has to endure, and by calmly talking over the matter among themselves, they would be able to decide as to what burden they could endure with the greatest benefit and least danger, and coming to a conscientious conclusion, there would be less difficulty felt in having their desires acceded to, than exists under the present isolated state of each university. At present all seems conservative among the colleges. No reciprocal feeling of good will is shown at all. Beyond a passing compliment shot at one another through their papers scarce any notice is taken the one of the other. All seems hitherto to have been repulsive. We have so long been glaring at one another with sullen eye! Not a jot of good, sisterly feeling ever has had the opportunity of displaying itself and showing how prolific of good to all its nurture would be. These are not the sensations Dalhousie would like to cherish towards her sisters. What though our Governors be Baptists, Anabaptists, Presbyterians, and what not, do we not all meet on the common ground of student life? Is there not much similar, much even identical in our concerns, much of common interest in the present, much of like intentions for the future? The idea may be new to very many, but it is founded on example. Witness the incalculable good to education that has been effected by the late formation of the School Teacher's Association of this Province? What a hearty enthusiasm it has awakened in education throughout this Province. It cannot be said by any college in this Province that it is more complete in everything than are the rest. King's College students *must* have some good thing which Dalhousie has not. Mt. Allison students *must* have something which neither King's nor

Dalhousie has, but which would benefit them if they had, and so with equal certainty it may be said that Dalhousie has something which could be imitated, without disadvantage, by the other two. Such social union as we would like to see would assist each greatly in its development. A feeling of kinship, charged with the most important results, would be aroused. We would learn that we were all working together for good. This is merely, as we said, suggestive. We will not at present discuss it at great length. The idea may not strike the other colleges in a favourable light. We would, however, like to hear an expression of opinion from them on the subject so that it might be discussed if the path to this good end be open.

WE have been accused of writing of the Library in a complaining, carping spirit. To this indictment we cannot plead guilty. Our sole object in making frequent reference thereto has been to impress upon our readers the needs of that important aid to University work. We must however acknowledge that much has been done of late to make the Library more popular. The books have been classified and catalogued, and an ingenious system tells at a glance where the desired book is. But the very reforms just mentioned have only the more impressed all, who have occasion to withdraw books, with the absolute necessity of making extensive additions, and these at once. We fear that the governing powers are not deeply impressed with their responsibility in the matter. We did hope that after the eloquent utterances of the President of the Alumni at Convocation last spring something tangible would have been the outcome; but in this we have been disappointed. How would it do to open a subscription list? The GAZETTE will head it with a respectable amount.

WE had hoped that our slight reference to the matter of local examination centres would have met with a response ere this. It cannot be that we have exceeded our province in venturing to state our ideas in reference to the subject. We were giving utterance to the views of many who had given serious thought to the

question. It would seem that the Alumni, scattered as they are through the various towns of the Provinces, are in the best position to inaugurate this reform. If it is contemplated to make a move it would be well to have it known at once, so that intending candidates for bursaries might be informed of the change. We shall be pleased to open our columns to any who wish to express their views in reference to the scheme.

IT is much to be regretted that the back files of the GAZETTE are very imperfect. Through the kindness of Rev. A. C. Herdman the editors are possessed of a bound volume containing all but two numbers issued from 1869 to 1873. But from that date till volume XIV., owing to some strange oversight, all is a blank. Now the importance to the editors, and indeed to the College, of having a complete set of the GAZETTE is by no means small. Our object, therefore, in writing this is to ask any who have numbers they can easily spare to forward them to the Financial Editor, who will acknowledge them in our columns.

WE hope that the suggestion thrown out by "Sigma" in his first letter on Athletics—that a "Dalhousie Athletic Club" be established—will not be lost on the students. Such a club properly conducted could not fail to be of benefit to the students, while public games under its auspices would certainly help to advertize the College. If matters be taken in time we see no reason to prevent the first competition being held at the beginning of the next session. Would it not be well to have a general students meeting at once to discuss the question?

WHISPERINGS are afloat that the committee appointed for the collection of money for the Law School has not been altogether unsuccessful in its endeavours to increase this present year's revenue for us. It is said that about one thousand dollars has been acquired. This should give us about two hundred text books or reports not a few. The presence of such industry and energy in the University has always been admired and cultivated. "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors Dalhousie Gazette:

SIRS,—I noticed, in the last issue of the GAZETTE, a letter in which the writer slightly criticizes some former statements of mine in reference to foot-ball.

If, as Nimrod says, my remarks were of such a nature as to leave on the readers mind, the impression that, prior to two years since, the students of Dalhousie College never played foot-ball, they were not in harmony with my own ideas on the subject. Issues of the GAZETTE, dated "six sessions back," tell us of the "leathern spherule" leaving "the foot that hit so forcibly," and of fights where

"To see those Captains in their might,
With hair on end and fist clinched tight,
Lead on their ardent followers."

was a sight worthy of the "gods and fishes," and I do not doubt, nor pretend to deny, the truth of such statements.

But it was not my intention to compare the mighty heroes of "those days" with the boys of our own time, nor the brutal contests which then took place, when the shin-barking Association Rules were in vogue, with the more systematic play of the present day. My object was to endeavor to impress upon the minds of such as were interested in the college sports of the present time, the necessity for reform in these matters. I cited the workings of the Foot-ball Club for the past three years, because it was during these years only that we played according to the Rugby Union rules, and pointed out that, though year by year we were getting more proficient in the game, we had no laurels to show, and could refer our friends to no copies of the GAZETTE, which recorded glorious victories for the Dalhousie Foot-ball team.

But were I so minded, I think I could make it clear even to the mind of Nimrod, that we are not so inferior to the students of "those days" as he imagines we are; that, even though their mental labor was lighter and their time for physical exercise greater, neither their interest nor their skill in the game exceeded that of the students of the present session. But such a discussion would in no wise tend to further the

end which we wish to bring about. So I refrain.

I notice also near the close of the same letter the remark "that in 'ages past' the students of Dalhousie enjoyed first-class foot-ball privileges, etc." What these privileges were I cannot fully conceive, but I well know that in our own era we enjoy anything but "first-class privileges."

In the first place, we do not meet till the first of November and consequently before we are in a condition fit to engage with foreign foes, the season has gone by. Again worn out by a hard summer's study we come back to find a five months' cram staring us in the face, and he, who ventures to take an active part in foot-ball, does so with fear and trembling, lest in the forthcoming sessional examinations he may be "weighed in the balance and found wanting." And besides we have no proper field for sports. Even though, with little molestation, we can practice on the common, we do not feel at home, and this detracts from the pleasure and interest we might otherwise take in the game.

Dalhousie College has many needs, but not one more urgent than that of good sporting grounds, fully equipped with all the necessaries for foot-ball, cricket and every manly sport to which the student mind may be inclined.

SIGMA.

To the Editors of the Dalhousie Gazette:

SIRS,—Nearly all of the students have remarked and lamented the absence of singing in our halls during the present session. While various causes may be advanced to account for such a state of affairs, there is one that must not be over-looked, that is the want of a new edition of our college "hymnal." No doubt there is good music in our present collection, but songs, however good, become worn out with age, and I am sure that some variety would add to the charm of our warbling. It may be too late to have a new edition published *this* term, but in my opinion, it would be well to have the matter discussed at a general students' meeting as soon as possible. A committee could be appointed who would have ample time to select songs from various college books and other

LAW SCHOOL NOTES.

THE first year debating Society held its initial meeting on Friday evening, Feb. 16th. The question for discussion was:—"Will a past consideration, if coupled with a previous request, support a subsequent promise?" Mr. Carter opened the discussion, the respondent being Mr. Wells. After a long and animated debate the question was put to vote, the result being 5 in the affirmative, and 4 in the negative. Several members abstained from voting.

The question for argument at the next meeting of the Debating Society is:—"If B, through mental infirmity, falsely represents to A. that one S. is faithful, honest and upright, and A., relying thereon, employs S. who, while so employed, steal from A., is B. liable in tort for deceit?"

COLLEGE NEWS.

OWING to Miss Rodgers' engagement in the Academy of Music for the present week, the "Grand Assault-at-Arms" has been postponed until the 29th inst.

SERGT. SMITH, of the P. W. O. Regiment, being about to leave this city with his regiment, the students attending his classes took the opportunity of presenting him with an address on the 31st inst., expressing their regret at the severance of his connection with them, as instructor in gymnastics in this college, consequent on his departure from Halifax. The address was read by H. M. Smith, and was accompanied by a handsome gold medal with the following inscription engraven thereon:

Presented to Serjeant Charles W. Smith,
Instructor in Gymnastics,
By the students of Dalhousie College and University,
Halifax, N. S.
as a token of their esteem, Feb. 21st, 1884.

Sergt. Smith completely taken by surprise replied in a short speech, thanking the students for the address and medal and expressing regret at his departure. Sergt. Smith has been instructor during the last two sessions.

STUDENTS' BIBLE CLASS.—On Saturday, the 15th of February, an unusually large number of students were present at the College Bible Class, and were favoured with an address from one of our well-known citizens, J. S. McLean, Esq., who occupied the chair.

In his opening remarks the chairman said that there was no occasion for making a formal introduction, as we were all well acquainted with him. So, choosing as a subject for his address,

sources, to have the collection printed and placed in the students hands shortly after the beginning of the next session. But if nothing is done before that time the session will have been almost finished before the book can be distributed among the students.

CANTOR.

To the Editors of the Gazette:

Would you permit me, through the columns of the GAZETTE, to bring before the notice of the students a matter of no slight importance. My reference is to the fact that for the last two or three weeks no meeting of the Sodales Society has been convened. It is not my intention at this time to inflict upon your readers any lengthy dissertation on the fruitful results to be derived from this society, yet some effort is necessary to remind the students of the very important factor in their education they are altogether ignoring. The faculty of being able to express ourselves elegantly, on any public occasion, is an accomplishment we can ill afford to be without, and to those of us who are looking forward to two of the three great learned professions, it is not merely an accomplishment but that indispensable requisite that largely determines our success. If we seek for the cause of this manifest apathy and want of interest we will find it, I think, in the carelessness of its officers, and more especially of its managing committee, whose duty it is to provide subjects for debate, to appoint the opener and respondent, and to give due notice of its regular meetings. That functionary, it is true, generally posted up a notice on the Thursday or Friday morning preceeding the time announced for meeting. The adoption of such a plan gave us a very limited time for collecting or digesting our thoughts for the discussion. But as no notice of any meeting has been given for some time, we are led to infer that the committee have unauthoritatively decided to close the debates for the session, or that they have not sufficient energy to make the necessary arrangements.

L.

the "Young Man," spoken of in the tenth chapter of St. Mark, he gave an earnest, appropriate, and stirring address. Part of the time was taken up by the speaker in reading some interesting extracts, which were aptly selected from a report of the Conference of the Y. M. C. A. lately held in Milwaukie, such as:—The great interest taken in students by the Y. M. C. Associations throughout the United States; the proportion of the students attending the colleges there, who, after careful consideration, might be regarded as Christians; and the testimonies of many representatives at the Convention, of the lasting good they had received at college prayer meetings. The speaker concluded his happy remarks by an earnest, practical exhortation, to study the *Gospel Plan of Salvation*; for there alone is revealed the way, and the means for attaining to real success and true happiness. A student, taking this plan as a regulating principle of life, and pursuing his subordinate course with a determination to become useful in whatever position he may be called upon to occupy in after life, is sure to succeed. We would like if more, if all of the students were present, for we are confident the remarks would have been pleasing and profitable to them. We hope, however, to see Mr. McLean occupying the chair again at an early date, and that such visits from those who are interested in the real welfare of students may tend to increase our regular attendance, to banish formality from our meetings, and to stimulate us on in the Christian course.—COM.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.

THE late Rev. G. W. Morris has left 246 books to the King's College library,

THERE are one hundred and ninety college papers in the United States.

THE late Mr. Hellgarten of New York, has left \$50,000 to Dartmouth and a like sum to the University of New York.

HON. A. SPEARE has given \$40,000 to the University of Boston for the furtherance of the liberal arts.

THE McGill University Gazette has entered the lists against the *Queen's College Journal*,—the question in dispute being—"Is Queen's Presbyterian?"

It appears that the salary of Dr. Rand, Professor of Didactics at Acadia College, is secured to him by the liberality of a few members of the Baptist denomination, and the

ordinary resources of the college are not to be taxed therefor. One gentleman has promised \$500 annually for five years.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Kings College Record* takes exception to portions of Prof. C. F. Fraser's article in the *Christmas Mail*, "Nova Scotia 1783, 1883, 1983." The Professor predicts that by 1983 Kings will have become an agricultural college, and "S," the correspondent referred to, waxes eloquently indignant in consequence thereof. Hear him:—"But the idea, that King's, the oldest University in the Provinces, whose degrees are as good as those of any college in the land, and in the mother country are the only ones recognized—that King's is to be nothing but an agricultural college, is absurd." By the way, is he not in error, when he says the degrees of King's are the only ones recognized in the mother country?

THE College question is flourishing gloriously in Ontario. The last *Queen's College Journal* is filled with it, and the end is not yet. The discussion has assumed a bitter tone, as the following extract will shew:

Queen's we thankfully admit, differs in many respects from Toronto. In Queen's they demand a knowledge of subjects; in Toronto a knowledge of books. In Queen's the idea is education; in Toronto, information. In Queen's they teach; in Toronto they lecture. Dr. Wilson, accordingly, boasts that he can lecture to two or three hundred as well as to fifty. But what can he teach them? How many times three hundred essays can he examine in one term?

THE "acts and proceedings of the Ninth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada" contains some interesting statistics:—

KNOX COLLEGE.

Endowment Fund, subscribed.....	\$ 103,000.00
" " paid up.....	61,765.00
Receipt from all sources.....	11,798.00
Expenditure.....	12,296.00
Students in residence.....	76

QUEENS UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE.

Endowment, &c., &c.....	\$ 325,483.00
Revenue.....	22,694.00
Students.....	
Arts.....	191
Medicine.....	88
Theology.....	22
	301

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Endowment.....	\$110,501.00
Receipts.....	12,344.00
Students in residence.....	59
Number of Professors.....	9

MANITOBA COLLEGE.

Receipts.....	\$ 9,000.00
Expenditure.....	8,902.00
Volumes in Library.....	3,000
Students.....	23

PINE HILL, HALIFAX.

Endowment.....	\$ 109,125.00
Receipts.....	8,834.38
Expenditure.....	9,475.00
Students.....	14

The following significant utterance is taken from the report of the Governing Board of the last named institution:

The number of our Theological Students being thus small, and our expenditure large, it has been said that each student costs four or five hundred dollars annually. Such a statement, however, can be made only in ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that more than one third of the whole expenditure is applied to support Professors in Dalhousie College, so that the students benefited by the outlay just reported are four times the number referred to in the calculation, and embrace men studying for all the professions.

CONNECTION WITH DALHOUSIE.

At the same time the Board are unanimously of opinion that the time has come, arising mainly from large benefactions to Dalhousie College, when, in perfect consistency with the original agreement, the question may and should be raised, Should this expenditure for general education be continued, and should not measures be initiated for a gradual withdrawal from direct pecuniary responsibility?

The opinion of the Committee has been thus expressed: "That in the opinion of this Board a change is imperatively required in the relations of this Church with Dalhousie College; and therefore agree to bring the whole question of the relation of this Church to that College before the Synod at its next meeting, with a view to the Synod's taking such action as may be necessary in the circumstances; and that notice of this resolution be given to the Governors of Dalhousie College."

The reference in this case is to the Synod, rather than to the Assembly, on the understanding that the Assembly declines to adjudicate on matters connected with the maintenance of courses in Arts, and relegates the connection with Dalhousie to the Maritime Synod, as alone responsible for support and best acquainted with all conditions of the arrangement.

A GENTLEMAN entered a Portsmouth, N. H., drug store and asked for the "dark possibility of bright ideas." The clerk looked nonplussed, and said he hadn't it in stock. The customer then explained that he wanted—a bottle of ink.

PERSONALS.

JAMES M. MCLEAN, Sophomore of '83, is engaged in teaching at Strathlorne, Inverness, Cape Breton.

CHRISTOPHER MUNRO, a General here last session, wields the birch and performs the other necessary duties of a public school teacher in New London, Prince Edward Island.

WE have had the pleasure of a visit from T. S. MACGREGOR, B. A., '83. Mr. MacG. is on his way to the Southern States, where he intends to settle. We wish him every success and hope he will not forget his college or his college paper in his new home.

ON Monday, 11th inst., PROFESSOR MACGREGOR lectured to a large and appreciative audience in St. John on "The greatest discovery in Physical Science during the last hundred years." The St. John papers speak very highly of Professor MacGregor's effort.

MR. H. W. ROGERS, for two years a Dalhousie Student, who, it will be remembered, took first place in the preliminary law examination last summer, is prosecuting his studies in the law office of Townshend & Dickey, Amherst.

WE regret to notice the absence from college of MR. R. L. RIED of the Second year. For some time past he has been in poor health, and at last was compelled to drop his studies entirely. He is now at his home in Kentville. We hope he may soon regain his wonted health.

DALLUSIENSIA.

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

"SHALL I say this? Yea verily; aye, more."

"THE Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia."

"BUT why do you look so sad?"

A FRESHMAN asks if Good Friday comes on Saturday this year.

As the last cents jingle in the pocket of the impecunious student, it is curious to notice how low he bows to the landlady.

TWO medical students engaged in a fisticuff encounter in the vicinity of the college.—*Evening Mail.*

ALL the efforts of our English Professor to teach us a correct use of the language will be futile if our students persist in attending the debates at the House of Assembly.

THE day after the sleigh drive two street urchins called on several of the students for empty bottles. It is needless to say that they did not get any.

THE cheek of those Sophs. is unparalleled. On Thursday they actually sent word to their professor not to come as they had to attend the opening of the house.

OUR poetic machine has been sent for repairs and oiling, after which it will turn out verses at the double quick. We hope the *Argosy* will not appropriate to itself the credit of having damaged it.

GOOD FOR BINGO.—One of our last year students at present teaching in the country, recently entertained a large audience by the hallowed strains of that noble song.

EXTRACT FROM A MEDICAL PROFESSOR'S LECTURE.—
"We medical men are often blamed for not asserting our influence more than we do against the use of alcoholic beverages, but we consider ourselves perfectly able to take our share of the blame, and (shrugging his shoulders) of the whiskey too."

CLIPPINGS.

HE read somewhere that the census embraced 17,000,000 women, and ever since he has wanted to be a census.

"I ACKNOWLEDGE the power of the press," as the maiden said when entwined by her lover's arms she tried to catch her breath.

A QUESTION FOR CHEMISTS.—Could a man found lying drunk in the street be rightly termed an alcoholic precipitate?

OUR medical friends are warned not to ask a certain city minister to preach for them, for if they do, he is ready with his text: "And Asa in his disease sought not the Lord but the physicians; and Asa slept with his fathers."

NO TENDENCY TOWARD SCIENCE.—Unto a McGill professor, married late in life, a child was born. That child has now advanced to the mature age of three years. "A charming little fellow!" say all the professor's friends. "Yes, Yes," replies the learned man dejectedly, "but I fail to see in him the least leaning toward the exact sciences."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

H. K. Fitzpatrick, Rev. J. Fitzpatrick, J. S. Maclean, H. S. Adams, Mr. Johnson, F. J. Davidson, J. A. Bell, jr., H. McInnis, H. V. Jannison, Miss Thomson, \$1 each.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Friday, February 29th, 1884.

GRAND ASSAULT-AT-ARMS

BY THE

STUDENTS OF DALHOUSIE COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY.

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