

# The Dalhousie Gazette.

ORA ET LABORA.

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No. 3.

## THE NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

ALL those interested in the welfare of Dalhousie will be pleased to learn that a new university building is no longer a thing to be talked about, but a thing to be actually realized. For years past the governors of the college have been contemplating a change of some kind. At first it was proposed to alter the present building so as to meet the growing necessities of the university; and, indeed, this idea was entertained until a very short time ago, when Sir William Young put a new face on the matter by donating \$20,000 towards the erection of a building. The city, as is well known, then stepped in and purchased the present edifice at a cost of \$25,000 and the lot of land on which the university is to be erected. This finally settled the question. Plans were at once drawn up by Mr. James Dumaresq, and a couple of weeks ago it was announced that the contract for constructing the building had been awarded to Mr. A. E. Milliken of Moncton, his tender being the lowest, viz., \$51,000. The building will be in style a mixture of modern classic, and from the front elevation presents a very handsome appearance. The style is different from that of any other university in Canada. In the maritime provinces it will be without a peer or anything approaching a rival. In the upper provinces the university of Toronto will surpass it in point of elaborate and costly workmanship. But in regard to the accommodation and applicability for the special work to be carried on within its walls, it will be second to none in the Dominion. Both the arts and law faculties will occupy the new building, bringing all the students together under one roof, thus creating a more fraternal and brotherly

feeling than has heretofore existed, and lending a more learned and scholarly aspect to the surroundings. The law men will have an entrance of their own from the east, and their apartments will be quite separate from those of their arts brethren.

The basement will be faced with granite. All the exterior walls will be faced with pressed brick, with trimmings of freestone. The dimensions are: length, 183 feet; breadth, 54½ feet; height of tower, 138 feet. There will be two wings, one at each end, 73½ feet in breadth. The building will have three stories, of 14 feet each, capped with a mansard roof 16 feet in height. The interior will be finely finished. Several of the larger lecture rooms and the library are to be wainscotted; others will have the ceilings finished in plaster. The drawing room will also be panelled. The site selected for the edifice is the large lot immediately in the rear of the exhibition building, bounded on the south by Morris, on the west by Robie, and on the north by College streets. The principal entrance of the building will be through the centre tower and look eastwards towards the southern part of the city. The central hall will be twenty feet wide, facing a longitudinal corridor eight feet wide, running from one wing to the other. The basement contains the gymnasium, which will run up through the ground floor, and will be 32 by 39 feet; the janitor's kitchen and dining room, lavatories, cloak room, fuel room, and two other rooms, not yet assigned. The ground floor is nicely laid off. The north wing will be devoted exclusively to the law department. It contains two lecture rooms, a students' room, and a private room for the dean. The south wing has a library and

reading room, the former 35 x 45, and the latter 23 x 35. Then in the body of the building is the registrar's office, 19 x 19, with a vault in connection with it; a janitor's room, 14 x 19; a room for the professor's, 20 x 21, with lavatories, etc., connected with it; the president's office, 14 x 21; a lecture room, 15 x 21; ladies' waiting room, 19 x 21, with lavatories attached. All of these rooms are accessible from the corridor. The stairway leading to the first floor starts in line with the back of the longitudinal corridor and facing the main building. This floor contains the law library, situated immediately over the law lecture rooms in the north wing, and having a private stairway from the law department.

In the south wing will be located the chemical department. The laboratory is 35 x 33. The chemical theatre, or principal lecture room, is 35 x 23. There are also two other smaller lecture rooms, 17 x 12 and 12 x 12, belonging to this department. The main body or centre ell of the flat contains the art room, 32 x 39, and four lecture rooms, the dimensions of which are 21 x 40, 19 x 19, 21 x 30, and 19 x 35. The stairway to the second floor runs up through the tower. This floor has in the north wing three lecture rooms, two of them 23 x 35, and one 25 x 40. In the south wing will be the department of physics, where there are several rooms of varying dimensions—two lecture rooms, 36 x 34 and 33 x 35, and two smaller rooms, 10 x 13 each. The museum will be in the centre portion of this floor and be 32 x 48, with a work room adjoining, 13 x 19, and likewise a store-room, 6 x 10. The lecture rooms in this part of the building are four in number, and in size, 21 x 35, 21 x 40, 19 x 19, and 15 x 19. The upper flat or mansard portion of the building will be a large space, for which no provision has yet been made. It can either be divided into class rooms if the other portions of the building are found to be insufficient for this purpose, or fitted up for any purpose that the faculty may decide. In addition to the main stairway, and that in connection with the law school, another stairway will run from the basement up to the mansard story in a cross corridor adjoining the south wing.

The walls are to be hollow, and the principal

partitions built of brick. The seats in the class room will be of an improved pattern, and no doubt something decidedly superior to the jagged-edged, rough-hewn, back-breaking forms, by courtesy called benches, upon which every "Dal," from the freshman to the senior, has hitherto been obliged to deposit his aching limbs. The college will be so built that whenever necessity demands it the building can be extended in the rear to any proportions desirable. The students will not live in the building, as many have supposed. They will be at liberty to board wherever they may deem it to their advantage. The contract having been awarded for the construction of the college, the first sods have already been turned, and the work will be pushed on with vigor till completed. The governors have agreed to hand over the present building to the city on the first of April next. After that date the city will have the power of charging rent at the rate of \$500 a week. Hitherto the sessional examinations have not ended until the fourth week in April. What arrangements will be made this session we do not know. It is probable, however, that some understanding will be arrived at with the city which will obviate the otherwise necessity of shortening the session. The new city hall will be commenced as soon as the old building can be removed. So that the place that once knew Dalhousie will, after this term, know it no more. During this winter it will witness its last scenes of learning.

In regard to the new site, concerning which there has been so much controversy, there seems now to be more unanimity. In conversation with Sir William Young, whose munificent gift lies at the bottom of the undertaking, that gentleman expressed his utmost satisfaction with the choice. He laid particular stress upon the desirability of having the university so situated as to be easily accessible from any part of the city. The ladies (of whom Sir William is ever thoughtful) who in the future will form no small portion of the roll-call of Dalhousie, will be enabled to live in the city and still enjoy all the advantages of the university, while if the college were erected further out in the suburbs, as not a few desired, such a course would not be nearly so practicable. The wisdom of having the university as near as possible to the city, said Sir William, is thus most obvious. In reference to the cost of the new building the ex-chief

justice stated that it gave him great pleasure to be able to say that the building would be all paid for when finished. When he made his donation of \$20,000 he also made the agreement with the board of governors and faculty that the building should not cost more than they would be able to pay for cash down. The result has been that they have cut their coat according to their cloth, and while the university will be an ornament to the city, and meet every requirement that either student or professor could wish, it will at the same time be free of the incubus of debt from the hour of its completion.

The new site will afford good facilities for sports. In the rear of the building is a large piece of ground, where the students will have excellent opportunities for the fullest exercise. At present all the preparatory training for the exciting foot-ball contests of the year with rival clubs is conducted on the common. As the going too and fro takes considerable time the club has heretofore never had sufficient practice to enable it to compete with other teams with that degree of confidence which is necessary to ensure success. Hence their occasional defeat. After this year, however, these difficulties will be remedied, and "the boys" enabled to indulge in twice the practice with no more loss of time. A cricket team will also be among the possibilities in the future, as it has been one of the impossibilities of the past. The men of Dalhousie will thus be able to come forward in the future with many exhibitions of athletic prowess, and when town is hereafter pitted against gown the latter will stand a better chance of upholding their honor, and proving that there is nothing inconsistent about a union of intellect and muscle.

The history of the old Dalhousie building would be an interesting subject for discussion, and doubtless the price of \$100 offered by the alumni association for the best essay on the subject will draw forth a host of reminiscences. What memories crowd around even the library alone! It has been the scene of many contributions and public exercises in connection with the university. Who can tell what hopes and fears it has witnessed? Many a career has begun with the triumph won here. How also the students have daily observed their Christmas jubilee, before looking up for the holidays. And here, also, the governors have many a time met in solemn council. Dalhousie has also figured, in the course of her disordered career, as an hospital, at the time when the cholera visited our city. Her courts of learning were then turned into classrooms of sickness. But if one thing attracts the attention more than another it is the names of departed students, who,

having reached the heights of Parnassus, have gone forth into the whirlpool of life, taking with them, as well as leaving behind, what cannot be erased. Although Dalhousie has no official carver, like the great English universities, where the sum of five or ten shillings secures the knife of that indispensable officer, who hands down the youth's name to posterity, accompanied by those of his companions who leave at the same time as himself, nevertheless the old red forms, rising in an old-fashioned graduating scale, are deeply lettered with the list of her worthies, each of whom has entrenched his initials in the oak with classic taste. One cannot regard these worn out, hacked and mutilated desks without something of reverence. They suggest at the first glance the idea of antiquity, which is forcibly strengthened when one looks about and beholds

"... gray walls moulder round us which dull time Feeds, like slow fire upon a hoary head."

A reporter called on President Forrest a short time ago, when the following conversation took place respecting the new building:

"When will the new edifice be finished?" was asked.

"This will be the last session in the old building, as the new university will be ready for occupancy by the opening of the session of '90. The contract provides that the building shall be completed by the 15th of September."

"How long is it since the idea of a new structure took a tangible form?" was asked.

"Well, we have been considering the matter for years and had actually determined to enlarge the present building when the city came to terms for its purchase. Then, Sir William Young solved the whole difficulty by his splendid offer of \$20,000. Without his timely aid we would not have been able to have proceeded with the work of construction. He has taken a great interest in it all along."

"Will the building be all paid for when finished?"

"We hope so. It is our intention to start an additional subscription list, and we trust that enough contributions will flow in to enable us to open the new university free of pecuniary liabilities. A committee has been appointed to take charge of the receipts and to push the scheme to a successful issue. We are eager to bring close of this, and we put our confidence in the people of the maritime provinces to enable us to do so."

"The cost of the new building?"

"We hope to be able to build it for \$20,000. Five or six thousand more will be required for equipment. For the present we intend getting up the building so that it can be occupied in twelve to six months. The whole work was completed after the fashion set forth in the architectural drawings. \$200,000 would be required to erect the entire. The material of the building illustrated in the design will be sufficient for

all requirements for probably a good many years to come. When necessary it can be extended in the rear to any extent."

"Have you any other fund in addition to the city's \$25,000 and Sir William Young's magnificent donation of \$20,000?"

"We have no other fund for that purpose except what we receive by subscription. All our other endowments are for special purposes."

"Will the new departure have a tendency for or against consolidation?"

"I think it will strengthen the college and thus help on consolidation. Everything, I think, that will put the college in a better condition will tend to promote that end."

"How will the new structure compare with other university buildings in Canada?"

"I think it will compare favorably with the best of them. It will not be so expensive, of course, as the Toronto university buildings, but will compare very well with any other university in the Dominion. When the whole of the building is finished, as I explained before, it will be fully equal, if not superior to anything in Canada. As far as accommodation is concerned, the building, as we intend for the present to erect it, will be quite equal to any in Canada, and vastly in advance of anything of the kind in the lower provinces. The buildings of Toronto university were built by the Ontario government, and are very costly and ornate. But we have no money to lay out for expensive adornments, or costly architectural designs."

"Will the opening and closing ceremonies be celebrated in the university building?"

"We have not quite determined yet. I think, however, that convocation will be held in the academy of Music, although we have fixed upon no definite plan as yet."

"What provisions have been made for a library?"

"We will have two fine library rooms—one for the arts and one for the law students. There is also provision for two large reading rooms, and likewise an editorial sanctum for the editors of the *Gazette*."

"I suppose the students will don the cap and gowns again in order to be in harmony with the surroundings?"

"I don't know. We abolished the gown some time ago, and it is doubtful if it will be revived. The ordinary gown and college cap don't seem suitable for this climate," replied the president with an audible smile.

"Will the grounds in the rear of the building be available for foot-ball, cricket, and other sports?"

"Yes. There are four or five acres in the rear of the building which are included in the grant from the city. In fact we have the whole square, 450 by 480 feet. Heretofore the students have not been able to devote much time to sports, owing to the shortness of the session. When we extend the session, however, they will be able to take a deeper practical interest in all kinds of athletics."

"What will the gymnasium be like?"

"Every care will be taken to make it as complete as possible. It will be fitted up with all the appliances and apparatus for physical culture that the time affords."

"How long is it since the present college building was opened?"

"The college, as you know, was founded by the Earl of Dalhousie in 1821. After the British government and the governors of the college had made several unsuccessful efforts to effect a union with the only other college then existing in the province, Dalhousie went into operation in 1838, under the presidency of the Rev. Thomas McCulloch, D.D., and with a staff of three professors. In 1841 an act of parliament conferred university powers on the college. President McCulloch died in 1843, and in 1845 the college was closed, the governors deeming it advisable to allow the funds of the institution to accumulate. An act of 1848 authorized the lieutenant-governor and council to appoint a new board of governors for the purpose of rendering the institution useful and efficient. From 1849 to '59 this board employed the funds of the university to support a high school. In '63 the college was organized by "an act for the regulation and support of Dalhousie college." The board of governors then appointed consisted of Sir William Young, Sir Charles Tupper, the Hon. Joseph Howe, the Hon. S. L. Shannon, John W. Ritchie, and James F. Avery. In pursuance of this act the college was opened in '64 under the principalship of Rev. James Ross, D.D., and with an arts faculty of six professors. In '68 a faculty of medicine was established, which in '75 developed into the Halifax medical college. In '85 the faculty was reorganized and the medical college affiliated. In '83 the faculty of law was added. In the last seven years eight chairs have been endowed, namely, the George Munro chair of physics, in '79; of history and political economy, in '81; of English language and literature, in '82; of constitutional and international law, and tutors in mathematics and classics, in '83, and of metaphysics in '84; in '83 the McLeod chairs of classics, chemistry and modern languages were founded."

"How many graduates has Dalhousie turned out?"

"About two hundred."

"Who are some of the more distinguished?"

"Nearly all our graduates are yet young. Before '63 Dalhousie could scarcely be called a college. Since then her graduates have hardly had time to make a very high mark in the world. Those of our graduates who have continued the prosecution of their studies abroad, however, have always distinguished themselves more or less."

"Who have been the professors in the college?"

"In addition to the members of the present staff, professorial chairs have been occupied by Rev. Thomas McCulloch, D. D., 1838-43, professor of moral philosophy, logic and rhetoric; Rev. Alex. Romans, '38-42, classics; Rev. James McIntosh, '38-44, mathematics and natural philosophy; Rev. Frederick Tomkins, M.A., '56-7, classics; Thomas McCulloch, '63-5, natural philosophy; John James McKenzie,

(Entered for the Waddell Prize.)

"ΓΝΩΘΙ, ΣΕΑΥΤΟΝ"—"KNOW THYSELF."

Γνωθι, σεαυτον—"Know thyself"—this was the precept inscribed in letters of gold over the portico of the temple of Apollo at Delphi. The origin of the saying is wrapped in deepest mystery. As seven cities, "through which, perhaps, the living Homer begged for bread" disputed for the glory of being Homer's birth-place—so for seven persons the honor of originating this pithy epitome of knowledge is claimed. Among these seven we may see the names of the most renowned Greek savants. He, who taught that our souls at death passed into beans, and he, who in darkness had seen the glorious light arising from a belief in the immortality of the soul, are alike said to have coined the expression. Four out of the seven sages, including him who is generally placed at their head have had its paternity ascribed to them. Whoever first used it, whether Pythagoras or Socrates, whether Thales or Heraclitus, or any other of the worthy men to whom the praise is, by their admirers, given, there, over the entrance to the most famous of temples, it stood. A heedless enquirer at the shrine might read it carelessly, and immediately go into the presence of the Pythia. If he ever afterwards recalled the words, he would think more of the beautiful style in which they were printed, than of the depth of meaning lying hid in them. With the thoughtful questioner it would be different. We can imagine that he would pause when he read to read again; that he would ponder over them so he stood by the wonderful stream before the tripod, and after he had taken a last long look at them as they appeared in their glistening beauty. At length, more and more impressed with their worth, he would feel like exclaiming with *Demosthenes*:

"I could discourse much more."

Such a man—the words might form a test for many a man's dignity by nature, his inherent disposition to work the words of evil; his boundary between that which is good, and love for that which is wrong. They would quote: "The least is doubtful about all things and impudently wicked." They would show us how, from various sources, bettering their natural bent, go far away from the narrow path, and that we, too, as they, "being let go, would go to our own company." They would remind us that Paul has left it on record that it was death to good things; for the good that he would be did not, but the

M.A., Ph.D., '77-79, physics; Herbert A. Bayne, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., '77-79, organic chemistry and chemical analysis; James DeMill, A.M., '66-80, rhetoric and history; Rev. David Honeyman, D.C.L., F.S.A., F.R.S.C., '78-83, Geology and palaeontology; and lastly Dr. Schurman, who has just left us for Cornell."

"Does the number of students steadily increase?"

"Yes, oh yes, the number is steadily increasing. Last year we had a larger number of graduates than ever before. The total number of generals and undergraduates, however, was not quite so large last year as on some previous years, owing to the closing of the medical college, which cut down the number somewhat."

"How is the attendance compared with other colleges in Canada?"

"At McGill college they have many science students, which swells their registration roll considerably ahead of ours. But the progress made by Dalhousie is very satisfactory, and if things progress as they have done during the past few years we hope soon to be equal to the larger universities of the west—McGill and Toronto—and fully equal to them in numbers."

"Where is the weak point of Dalhousie, if she has any?"

"Lack of funds," responded the president with a broad smile. "That is the sore point with every university. Our library, of course, is very small. What there is of it is good, but the trouble is there is very little of it. Of course no college in Nova Scotia has a properly equipped science department."

"What effect have the George Munro bursaries and exhibitions had?"

"They have had the effect of elevating the standard. This is one of the most marked results. The students who compete for bursaries are much better prepared for college work than those who merely go up for matriculation. They have also increased the number of undergraduates. The general students have increased owing to the better facilities for imparting instruction. The number of young people in town attending the classes in modern languages and English literature is largely increasing. The people in the city are beginning to find out that for a money nominal fee they can give their children a first-class education in any particular branch. The increased attendance of young ladies is very marked. When the new building is opened it is to be presumed that the city students will continue to attend in an ever increasing scale. Moreover many of the undergraduates now in attendance would unquestionably have gone west to Toronto or McGill if it had not been for the great inducements held out by the exhibitions and bursaries."

"What are your hopes for the future?"

"We are all hopeful. The prospects are that with a new university building, which we lacked until now, and additional improvements in the way of library and equipment, we ought to be able to do very much better work in the future than ever in the past."

evil that he would not, that he did; and that Ovid has voiced the same sentiment in the famous line:

"Video meliora proboque 'deteriora sequor."

Finally they would direct us to that description in holy writ of our condition as descendents of the first sinners and defy us to question its accuracy. With these and similar illustrations and quotations they would urge upon us the necessity for self-examination; they would call upon us to know ourselves, to recognize our lost and ruined state, to see our need of an atonement, and to find that atonement in the God-man. These things they would do with earnestness and power, and their interpretation of the famous precept would not be strained.

Γνωθι, σεαυτον—"know thyself" the philosopher exclaims. "Remember Sir William Hamilton's aphorism:

"On earth there's nothing great but man,  
In man there's nothing great but mind."

Therefore know thyself. Proceed to consult your own intelligence as to the working of your own mind. Starting on your search after such truth let your foundation be sure, let it be that of Descartes—the certainty that you yourself exist. As you go on, you will consider the mysteries of consciousness, sensation, perception and the like; and when, after many days, you have reached conclusions satisfactory to yourself, if you have made no discoveries that are destined to be of service to your fellow-beings, you will at least be able to borrow Milton's language and say:

"How pleasant is divine philosophy,  
Not harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose."

If you read the history of philosophy, and follow it through "its various fluctuations and its vast concerns," you will find that for more than two thousand years, the mind has been to the mind its point of departure and its principal object. Philosophy tried and tired its forces on external nature, and then the mind recoiled upon itself, and found in the study of its own nature the end and aim of philosophy. From the time when Socrates taught the youth of Athens, in spite of the jeerings of the Sophists, till the present day, the history of philosophy has been "only a development, more or less successful, more or less complete, of the inscription on the Delphic temple γνωθι, σεαυτον."

But apart from these two methods of regarding the old Greek saying, there is a third light in which to view it. While the philosopher is perfectly right in supposing that it means to know thyself in a psycho-

logical way, and while our clergymen claim to interpret it justly when they point out to us our evil, sinful, natural state, there is no one but will agree with Cicero "that the precept was not spoken solely to diminish our pride, but that we might know our good points." Knowing our good points will produce that wholesome self-confidence which so many gifted persons lack. Many a man has failed to attain "his longings sublime and aspirations high," because of his want of faith in himself. An Irishman, so the story goes, once presented a recommendation which he admitted having written himself, maintaining his perfect right to do so on the plea, that, if he could not recommend himself knowing himself as well as he did, who else could? So it seems, and is, unreasonable for anyone to imagine that others will put faith in him when he puts none in himself. History proves to us that it was not the timid, shrinking, unnaturally modest persons who have reached and kept the heights, but that it was they who with a well-grounded faith in their own abilities, and a certain knowledge of their own powers, toiled upwards. Disraeli's first speech in the Commons was a ludicrous failure, but the closing words of it will be ever memorable:—"Though I sit down now, the time will come when you will hear me." Sheridan's case, too, furnishes us with a similar example. When his friend Woodfall told him that speech-making was not in his line the author of the speech "unparalleled in the annals of oratory" exclaimed. "It is in me, however, and it shall come out." Balzac's father warned him against choosing letters as a profession, telling him that in literature one must either be a hodman or a king. "Then I will be a king," the son replied and who now would question his right to the crown?

With these examples before us, and with our thoughts wandering over many a case where success was not achieved for lack of confidence, we would advise young men in particular to "know themselves," to estimate their capacities for this and that kind of work, remember always that "man is his own star;" and, having determined what their line of action will be, to press on:

"To act in the living present  
Heart within, and God o'erhead."

CORRECTION.—In our last issue it was stated that the MacNaughton Prize was \$4. This is incorrect. The MacNaughton Prize is of the value of \$5.

# The Dalhousie Gazette.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 15, 1886.

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THE snow-storm of the past week reminds us that the fall months are past and that the winter is upon us at last. The remarkably fine fall has been favourable for the various sports of the season, and we are glad to know that our students have taken a very considerable interest in them, and especially in Foot-ball. Our Foot-ball team has kept up the credit of the college, not having suffered a defeat this fall, though matches have been played with some of the best teams in the Maritime Provinces.

We hope that, now the Foot-ball season is over, our students will improve the opportunities for physical exercise offered by the gymnasium and the classes held in connection therewith. After the Christmas vacation the work will begin to press upon us more heavily; but still no one will find that he loses anything by giving a fair proportion of his time to physical exercise. A much needed reform which we hope to see carried out when the University moves into its new quarters, is the making attendance on the gymnasium classes compulsory, during at least

the first two years of the college course. Thus each student would be obliged to take a certain amount of exercise, and our University would send out into the world men, able both physically and intellectually to battle with the difficulties of life.

Instruction in Gymnastics forms a regular part of the course at some of our American colleges, and we have not heard of any bad results arising therefrom.

The Senate of this University, in its wisdom, lately abolished class prizes. If the aim of the Senate was by this means to discourage plugging, we do not think the method they have adopted will be successful. However, if instruction in Gymnastics were made a part of the regular course, our students who are studious over-much would be obliged to leave their books for a few hours of health-giving exercise, and the evil effects of too hard work would be lessened.

We respectfully call the attention of the authorities to this matter, and hope it will receive their careful consideration.

While, however, laying so much stress on physical education, we do not wish to be understood as placing it above the training of the mind. Far from it! We believe that as the mind is superior to the body, so mental training is superior to physical training; but everyone knows that physical vigor is necessary to permanent success either in study or in the more active pursuits of life; and what we ask is that more attention be paid by the authorities of the University to the physical education of our students than has been paid in the past.

WE are glad to be able to state that at length a Glee Club has been organized in this University, with good prospects of success. The attendance so far has been very encouraging, and we ask all students to do what they can to make the club a success. After the vacation sixteen of the best voices will be chosen and will compose the "Glee Club" proper. Those of our students who can sing should come forward, so that Professor Penny may have as large a number as possible to choose from.

The thanks of the students are due to the members of the Glee Club committee for their services, and especially to Professor Penny, whose taking charge of the training of the club made its formation possible.

WE are sorry to see that some of our Freshmen are not taking their copies of the GAZETTE. We call their attention to the matter, and notify them that if they do not act as accords with what is right, their names may find their way into print.

THE first two numbers of the GAZETTE for 1883-84 are missing from our file of the paper. Any one who can supply these numbers will confer a favour by sending them to the Editors.

#### EXCHANGES.

WE are pleased to find upon our table many old exchanges which we had almost considered as lost. Although late in appearing, they are always welcome to a place on our exchange list.

The *University Monthly* comes to us with a number of interesting and well-written articles. The editorial column, which is somewhat lengthy, is devoted entirely to college matters, which it deals with in a very masterly style. The articles on the "Debating Society, Cricket, Foot-ball and Gymnasium" are well written and show that the University is fully alive to the advantages to be derived from such entertainments and exercises. Among the leading articles we have read with much pleasure those on "Educational Theories" and "Life's Drudgery." The former, although somewhat philosophical, contains much that is instructive and worthy of the careful perusal of every reader. The latter, which embodies many useful suggestions, describes the drudgeries of life with such vividness that the reader is led to believe that the author has himself been through the routine of office or counter life.

The *University Mirror*, while in some respects less interesting to readers at a distance than some previous numbers, contains at least one article of more than ordinary ability. We refer to the one

entitled, "The benefits of Historical Reading." The article is not only written in a masterly style, but the writer has, to our mind at least, laid down the true objects of historical reading. The characters cited and the examples quoted cannot fail to impress the reader with the fact, that a careful study of the past is often the best guide for present action and future conduct.

The *Presbyterian College Journal*, among other articles, contains the opening lecture by Professor Campbell, entitled, "The Phenomenal God," which is worthy of the careful study of every reader.

The first volume of *Knox College Monthly* contains, among a number of interesting articles, one on the "Art of Oratory," in which the writer brings home very forcibly many truths which even the most old-timed reader can neither gainsay nor deny. To the public man the power of oratory is one of the qualities, without which it is impossible to succeed, and we trust the day is not far distant when every University may see that no education is complete without some knowledge of oratory.

The *Acta Victoriana* contains a number of well written and interesting articles. One, entitled "Labour and Capital," although rather brief, is pointed and contains some valuable lessons done up in short space. Those on "The Church of Quebec" and "A Revival of Religion" afford sources of instruction and careful thought.

The *Acadia Athanæum* comes to hand with a number of well-written and interesting articles. The one entitled "A Single Purpose" contains some excellent suggestions. The writer wishes very correctly to impress the idea, that a person to be successful in life must have one grand purpose and follow it. The account of the "Match," however, contains some statements which, to say the least, are unfair and misleading. The words we refer to are, *Dalhousie's peculiar interpretation of a rule reduces the game to one of main strength and stupidity*. . . . Now, as one who witnessed the game, we may say that Dalhousie gave no interpretation of a rule but left the decision of the case to the referee, who was chosen by Acadia as well as by Dalhousie. But even granting the first part of the statement,

we fail to see how that could reduce the game to one of *main strength and stupidity*. The writer would have shown much more consistency, had he admitted that the *stupidness* was exhibited by Acadia's own men who persisted in lying upon the ball in the scrimmage in spite of the protests of umpire and referee, and that a vast amount of *main strength* was exhibited by Dalhousie men who were compelled to move the opposing forwards many of whom were lying on the ground. We would suggest a little consistency in describing inter-collegiate events.

We have received from the "Grip" Printing and Publishing Co., of Toronto, a copy of their celebrated *Canadian Comic Almanac for 1887*. It more than keeps up the reputation of this Annual, which has now reached its eighth year,—the great variety of the illustrations, and the first-class character of the humorous matter, making it a decidedly attractive book. Everybody will want it; and its price will not be an obstacle. Though eight pages of matter have been added, it still sells at 10 cents, and may be had from the publishers or at the bookstores.

We have also received the *Brunonian*; *Chironian*; *Varsity*; *Argosy*; *Week*; *Kinder-garten*; *Teacher and Student*; *Pensylvanian*; *Adelphian*; *Vanderbilt Observer*, and others.

#### COLLEGE NEWS.

ON Thursday evening the 9th inst., President Forrest delivered a lecture entitled "Progress and Poverty," in Robie Street Methodist Church, under the auspices of the Colours Wesleyan Institute. After a few introductory remarks, the lecturer referred to the socialistic ideas advanced by Henry George and others, and the evil effects of such teaching upon the labouring classes. He quoted statistics showing the progress made by England, France, and America during the last century, dwelling more particularly upon that of our own province. He also referred to the causes which so often result in poverty and crime. The lecture was not only instructive, but was rendered exceedingly interesting by a number of glowing illustrations taken from the manner of living half a century ago. We regret that space does not permit a more extended report, but it is not too much to say that all present enjoyed a rich literary treat.

We trust that the public may soon have the privilege of hearing Dr. Forrest again.

#### DALHOUSIE vs. ACADIA.

On Saturday, the 27th ult., teams representing the above institutions in foot-ball met in friendly conflict on the Wanderers' Grounds, Halifax. The visitors arrived by train from the west the evening before, and were met at the station and escorted to the "Carleton" by the Dalhousians, with whom they were to measure legs on the morrow. A more perfect day for foot-ball than the 27th proved to be, it is almost impossible to imagine. The opposing teams were on the ground by 10.30, the hour appointed, and without losing time the coin was flipped and Dalhousie won. Their captain elected to defend the western goal. Acadia kicked off, the ball rose finely, and fell into Grant's arms. Instead of returning it by a kick, he started to run and succeeded in carrying the ball far down towards the centre. The first of what was little else than a series of scrimmages ensued. The quarters of both sides did some excellent passing, but the backs were so equally matched that few noticeable runs were made. At length the ball was kicked by Acadia past all the Dalhousie men except Stewart, who by a beautiful drop returned it away down into Acadia's territory. Before Prescott, who secured the leather, could run, he was finely tackled by Morrison; but the Acadia men contended that Prescott should be given five yards, as Morrison was off side when the ball was kicked. Dalhousie's umpire (Mr. Anand of the Wanderers) and (Mr. Knight of the same team) decided against him, but Capt. Prescott refused to be bound by their decision, which he claimed was contrary to rule. Dalhousie's Captain called his men off the field and the game seemed likely to come to an inglorious termination, but better counsels prevailed and Acadia renounced the point. The game was at once resumed and continued with great vigour until an unlucky accident befell one of Acadia's best players, Dewar. While making what promised to be a good run he was thrown down and fell heavily on his right shoulder, breaking his collar bone. Dalhousie immediately went off a man, but as time was very nearly up it was decided to call it, and add the few minutes still remaining to the next half. For five minutes thirty players were busily engaged in reconstructing the game from bones by the aid and approval of the referee. Then out it was now Dalhousie's turn to kick off. To McNeil was assigned the duty of propelling the sphere, which he did very ably, and before the Acadia men, before whom it fell, had time to start, an avalanche of Dalhousie forwards

were upon him. A scrimmage that lasted nearly fifteen minutes followed. The forwards of both teams were equally matched, and though the most desperate efforts were made, no perceptible advantage was gained by either side. There was no chance for any running or back play. The quarters hovered around the scrimmage and longed for the ball to come out; the halves stood farther back and glared at one another; while the backs whistled a merry tune or sunned themselves. While all this was going on the forwards were straining every nerve and working as if the fate, not of an empire simply, but of a world, depended upon their exertions. During all the second half the ball never got into Dalhousie's territory, but just before the time was up Acadia, profiting by a bad miss, had carried the ball farther from their own goal than it had ever been during the whole twenty-five minutes. No advantage was gained by either side and so, with the usual cheers, the annual match between Dalhousie and Acadia ended.

We regret that the *Athenæum* reporter in describing the match should have made use of such an expression as the following: "Dalhousie's peculiar interpretation of a rule reduced the game to one of main strength and stupidity."

In the first place it is positively untrue. There was no dispute about the interpretation of any rule but one and that rule only applied once. In the second place it is in exceedingly bad taste to make any such remark even if true. We are anxious to promote by fair and impartial accounts the most kindly feelings between the members of both teams and both colleges; but the *Athenæum* by such ungentlemanly (and in this case untruthful) statements is doing its best to counteract our efforts. For example, had the *Athenæum* not said what it did we should never have thought of mentioning the fact that it was an Acadia forward who used to assume a most prayerful position whenever the ball was put into the scrimmage; that it was an Acadia forward too, whom the umpires frequently had to reprimand and finally to catch by the hand and haul from the scrimmage. These things we would have left unwritten as "things that were but hadn't ought to be" had not the *Athenæum* written as it did. Then we were forced to retaliate, but we trust that the necessity for so doing shall never again arise.

The Acadians after assuming their civilization garbs were entertained at a dinner at the Halifax. President Forrest presided, and around him were a hungry crowd of footballists and others. Toasts were proposed speeches in reply made, and the merry minutes sped all too quickly till our visitors were obliged to leave to catch their train.

## 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 are alone expected to understand its contents.*

THE new comers are so noisy, that the acoustical investigator considers them mere rowdies.

PROF. to student, who is scrimmaging in the hall: "Mr. Jones! Mr. Jones, what's your name? I'll have to report you to the Senate."

A GALLANT Soph. we fear is dissipating. Only a few evenings ago, he was seen to escort two fair ones from class, without the least sign of compunction.

PROF. in Political Economy: "Let us now consider another head. Take for example, the manufacture of a pin, a *point*, which is frequently used as an illustration."

A fourth year man was heard to remark that the graduating class must be seated for their photos, "in a picturesque position." Such a pun from *J. Cenior* is *Shacking!*

A SOPH. the other day, pulled out his Latin exercise, and regarding it for a moment, with a look of astonishment, remarked to one of his class-mates, "Well, if I haven't written it upside down!"

FRESHIE looking demurely through his glasses at his boarding-house mistress:—"Please, I've got a fly in my bread." "Well," she retorted, "I hope you won't loose it."

OUR ardent Soph. has been again escorting his fair one around the city, and that too, in broad daylight—yea, even before our very sanctum!! We had hoped that ere this, he had become too thoughtful to need rebuke, but it seems not!!!

A CERTAIN *fredful* and rather susceptible freshman should not continue to *make loud* protestations of affection for the sable-hued beauties of the M. E. Church, or he may have the pleasure of seeing his name in these columns.

ONE of the freshmen, whose loved-one had presented him with a costly fabric before leaving his distant Eastern home, was heard to say in his dreams, as he clasped a corner of the sheet: "A beautiful gift indeed, and fond recollections it will ever *make-in-on* my mind."

*Darwinism*: Seniors are striking examples of the "survival of the fittest." They are evolved from *freshmen* by a slow and gradual process, which extends over a period of more than 1400 days. During this time all the imperfect specimens drop out of sight.

PROF. of Music: "Is there any student here, who has any peculiarity of voice—is there any one, for example, who can bray?" Student: "I can *make an sigh*."

*Mac-heard-hym* say the other day to a certain junior, as he assisted him on with his coat in the hall, "Will you be up this evening?" "O, certainly," was the reply, "but I will have to *make clean an'* nimble tracks in order to avoid the GAZETTE man."

PHONETIC spelling is evidently growing in favour at this University. One of our Mathematical juniors spells one of his subjects "Fisix." He intends to *make-high* marks at the Exam. in this branch, as he is naturally *smart* in it.

WE are forced to decline the poem entered for the Macnaughton prize entitled WAMPOMIDLEM, commencing with the lines:

"On a rampike dwelt a maiden,  
Dwelt a maiden tall and fair;  
Withered rampike—beauty laden,  
As she sat repining there."

Our young friend should try his hand again. We imagine that Tragedy would better suit his Muse.

EVEN the "warning finger" can not move a certain *freshie* to desist from certain pugnacious manifestations. The other day, he bounced into the class-room, late as usual, and finding it impossible, as he sits in the further side of the seat, to regain his wonted position, without awkwardly tramping over three *amplitudinous* co-freshies who obstructed the way, he lightly vaulted over the seat, and sunk into his place with an expression of repose. All the while, the Prof. was endeavoring to *call him* to order, but to no use, for his passive listener only seemed to rejoin, "And yet, show I unto you a more excellent way."

A CERTAIN Soph. has threatened us with shot and shot-gun, for honoring him with a brief notice in these columns. We do not make a point of consulting our young friends on such matters, but we have taken the precaution of furnishing ourselves with a sling shot, two "Colt's," and a bowie-knife, in case of a possible adventure with any of our dark-eyed sons of thunder.

— ST., HALIFAX, N. S.  
Nov. 20, 1886.

Dear sweet Pauline,—I am down here in Halifax now, studying the dead languages, but for all that I can't help thinking of the times we used to stroll by the river and the wood. My pet, I must tell you about this large city. I suppose you will be surprised to learn that the streets of this city are very long, and great big houses line them. If you could stand on a street corner for a few minutes, as I have often done, you would see lots of people, both big and little, more

than are in our own little village. They have here in addition to the above, a great big mole-hill in the centre of the city, where they keep guns, and men with red coats; I don't know what it is for. My mustache is about as sparse as ever, but it makes me look a good deal better. I am also wearing spectacles, so you see Paulina, dear, I am beginning to evolve into a dude.

My dear Paulina, I have a great secret to tell you, mind dear, don't tell anybody; there are some girls in my boarding house who have been trying to use Cupid's broad-axe on my heart, of late, but it don't work worth a cent, you ought to be glad of that, I'm sure. My dear, Xmas. is fast approaching,

"And through life in silent sorrow,  
Now forever I must roam;  
Only glad that each to-morrow  
Beckons onward to my home."

\* \* \* \* \* —Shakespeare.

We are sorry that this epistle closes so abruptly. The latter part was torn off, and the above part was found in the College hall.

An earnest endeavour will be made to find the remainder.

## LAW SCHOOL FACETIÆ.

To Parliamentarians: Who is Minister of Militia?

"LEAKE on Contracts," the first year man said as the water fell from the ceiling to his notes on Contracts. And the world still moves!

At Moot Court junior counsel for respondent disputing point advanced by counsel for appellant: "Why even your Lordship knows that the contention of the opposing party is absurd."

Lecturer on Contracts having explained at length the effect of a Seal on a Contract. "Mr. —: Are the courts looking with increasing favor or otherwise on contracts under seal?"

Mr. —: "Yes Sir, they are."

Lecturer: "Mr. —, you must be laboring under the unilluminated light of natural infirmity."

Evidence Lecturer: I may illustrate this point by referring to a presumption which I gave you in my last lecture; Mr. — can you give it to me?"

Mr. —: "No Sir, I haven't it with me."

Lecturer: "I think you should have it about you somewhere."

"Oh! Titus C — was a son of a gun  
He learned to smoke when he was young,  
And all the tobacco that he did smoke  
Was what he filched from other folk;  
The end of him will be, I ween,  
That he will go to Nick-o-tine."

THREE mountains in California receive their names from members of the Yale Faculty: Mts. Whitney, Dana, and Brewer.

THE Matriculating class at New Brunswick University this year is the largest in its history.

## PERSONALS.

AT a recent meeting of the graduating class of the Arts Faculty, MR. J. C. SHAW was elected Valedictorian.

MISS GRACE D. MCLEOD, a student of '85-'86, whose articles have more than once added to the interest of the GAZETTE, is at her home in Berwick. We trust Miss McLeod will favour our readers with some articles during the winter.

AT the indoor sports of the Wanderers' Amateur Athletic Club, held on Friday the 3rd inst., one of our students—MR. D. MCD. CLARK—took first prize for pole vaulting. Mr. Clarke jumped 8 feet 4 inches. This is said to be the highest vault ever made in this city.

AMONG the Editors of the *Argosy* we notice the name of MR. C. E. CASEY. Mr. Casey was, we believe, a general student in the Arts Faculty of this University during the session of 1883-84.

WE are pleased to note that at the examination for licenses last summer four Dalhousians—MISS FORBES, S. A. MORTON, B. A.; EBEN. MACKAY, B. A., and W. R. CAMPBELL—were successful in obtaining Grade A licenses.

### THE CLASS OF 1877.

REV. F. W. ARCHIBALD, M. A., B. D., Ph. D., is pastor of a large city congregation in St. Thomas, Ont.

JOHN WADDELL, B. A., D. Sc., Ph. D., has lately been appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario.

COLIN PITBLADO, B. A., M. D., is practising medicine in Moose Jaw, Manitoba.

GEORGE A. LAIRD, B. A., is studying theology in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

STANLEY T. McCURDY, B. A., is a mercantile man in New Glasgow, N. S.

HOWARD H. HAMILTON, B. A., resides in Pictou, N. S., and is also engaged in merchandize.

BURGESS McKITTRICK, B. A., is still the popular Head Master of Sydney Academy, C. B.

ANDREW W. HERDMAN, B. A., has also chosen the teaching profession.

REV. RICHMOND LOGAN, M. A., has lately gone to California on account of his wife being in delicate health.

ROBERT E. CHAMBERS, B. A., has completed a course in Civil Engineering in New York.

REV. W. A. MASON, B. A., is pastor of New London, P. E. I.

JOHN MURRAY, B. A., has resigned his position of inspector of schools, but still resides in P. E. I.

JOHN MCD. SCOTT, B. A., and RODERICK GRANT, B. A., have matriculated into a higher college, "where no physical ill can retard their studies and where knowledge has no limit but the infinite."

This enumeration completes the list of those who graduated from Dalhousie in 1877.

The province of Ontario has claimed two of the number, viz., Archibald and Waddell, and has given to each a position of influence and responsibility greater than Nova Scotia could possibly have offered them.—Dr. Archibald's congregation being larger than any Presbyterian congregation in the Maritime Provinces, and Dr. Waddell's salary being larger than that of any of our Nova Scotia professors.

The province of Manitoba has also two, viz., Laird and Pitblado. They differ in this that the former *preaches*, the latter *practises*.

The mercantile profession of Nova Scotia has also two, viz., McCurdy and Hamilton, both successful business men.

The teaching profession of Nova Scotia has claimed its quota, and McKittrick and Herdman have responded to the call.

The United States has annexed Logan and Chambers at least for a time. We hope ere long to see both at work in Canada.

Prince Edward Island is a small place, but very ambitious. Hence it also wished at least two from "the third year of happy memory," as the class of '77 used to be called. In fact the professor of Mathematics spoke accurately when in bidding the class good-bye he said, "You have distinguished yourselves in *more ways than one*. I must say, however, that I never had any fault to find with you. Some of the professors, I understand, had." Concerning several members of the class, it was truthfully said in the language of Cicero, "They lived: aye even *they went into the Senate*." Prince Edward Island I say, wished, as it had contributed two to this class, to get two back to its shores. Murray and Mason responded.

Death has claimed Grant and Scott. While we mourn their loss let us endeavour to imitate their manly virtues.

Seven of the fourteen are married men.—It is also noticeable that none have entered the legal profession. Grant studied medicine, and Scott theology for a time, but neither was spared to really undertake life's work. Scott was the most original thinker and writer of the class. His published essays indicated his powers of mind. The class of '77 all respected, loved and admired him.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

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