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No. 10.

OPTIONAL COURSES IN DALHOUSIE.

During the last few days several of the Juniors were discussing a petition to the Senate pleading for optional Latin in the Fourth Year of the Arts course. The petition has been set aside by the Senate, can I not say wisely, without giving any offence to the gentleman who moved in the matter. Optional courses in this university are secured with some liberty of choice, but should more be granted? There is such a thing as carrying liberty of choice to such an extreme that it develops into license and defeats its own end. The aim of an optional course is to give each student an opportunity to pursue those studies for which he possesses special aptitude, but, as pointed out by Principal McCosh, this liberty should be restricted. What are some of the evils consequent on an optional course? What limits will reason and necessity demand? One evil is that it gives too great a scope to the development of one faculty at the expense of others. Specialists are good, but can a one-sided man be called a specialist? If so, then the good becomes an evil. The aim of all true education should be *culture*. "The advancing or drawing forth all that is potentially in a man, the training all the energies and capacities of his being to the highest pitch, and directing them to their true ends." But there is a vast difference between the cultured man and the specialist; and though by pursuing one line of study a man may become the latter, something more is demanded to produce the former. There must of necessity be that which will compel a man to practise self denial, to hold the mind in check by force of will, and enable him so to discipline his own nature that the varying scenes of life find

him able to rise superior to circumstances, by the power of will intelligently developed. Should students pursue the course to which their own inclinations urge them, regardless of the other qualities which make up the man, this discipline and development can be but partially attained. He who has never learned to adapt himself to circumstances is not a cultured man though he may be learned.

A cultured man must have those qualities developed in him which contact with the every day life about him makes necessary to his well-being. For example,—what Englishman of the present day can be called cultured who has no acquaintance with our vast stores of literature; or to whom those stores of poetry, science, philosophy, or religion are sealed? But may not such an one be a specialist? Should a University permit its seal to be set upon such a person by granting the degree at its disposal? Some may say this is supposing an improbable case; but it would be no difficult matter to find, even in the halls of a college, those who would neglect that subject were it optional on the ground of having no taste for it. Should not a limit be set at this point to the liberty of choice? But if this subject be pursued for one or two years of the course, there is, or should be, liberty to drop it, if found uncongenial to the tastes of the individual. Other cases might be cited as the study of classics, mathematics, philosophy, or science with similar results. But where should limits to choice, or to elective studies be set? The answer is not difficult to attain. Suppose a young man leaving the common school in which he has attained a fair proficiency in the elements of an education, setting out with the desire to complete

that education. The doors of a college are open to him where the courses of instruction are optional. To enter as an undergraduate a certain standing is required; must not the subjects for examination be prescribed? If not could we not imagine one taking a course in classics and philosophy, passing an examination in Chemistry, Botany, or Mathematics, while knowing nothing of Latin and Greek? But should the subjects as well as the standard be fixed; let us suppose, for instance, the newcomer matriculated, and about to choose the subjects of study during his course, there is placed before him a list of subjects ending in *ics, ions*, or similar terminations, the meanings of the words as clear to him before reading them in the dictionary as after, and of the effect the study of these will have on the mind he is entirely ignorant. He glances at the word "Metaphysics" and the mental process will be something like the following,—“I wonder what that is like? I think I will take that. History! I do not need that. Latin! I will take that. Literature! I can read that alone, let it go! Greek! Too hard;” and so on through others. When at last he has settled on the course he will pursue the probabilities are that what he should study is neglected and what he does study, he has little or no special capacity for. This case will clearly indicate the position of the line that divides the optional from the prescribed. Those subjects which all, who lay claim to a common English education, should possess, should, for one or two years at least, be prescribed leaving room in the third or fourth for special application, when the student has found his proper position.

No college which aims at true education, or strives to give *culture*, should pursue a course of wholly optional, or wholly prescribed studies. The wisdom which we suppose to lie in the ruling senate of a college should fix those branches of study which a liberal education demands, while affording ample scope for talent in any particular sphere. Whether the study of Greek and Latin should or should not be optional, we do not pretend to say, believing that older and wiser heads are dealing with the subject, and will do what they conscientiously believe will tend to make culture more widespread.

“WHAT'S IN A NAME.”

(Continued from last number.)

Beginning now, after this, which I might term my first part, to treat of some of Nova Scotia's geographical names, I shall not want to point out to you that there is more than one way in which we could classify them. The best method probably is to arrange them under four heads, as being of Portuguese, French, Ingomish, or English origin. There would be Fundy, Ingomish, and possibly Bras d'Or and Canso, under the one heading; there would be Louisbourg, Sambro, Rossignold, all our St's, and a host of others under the second; there would be Tatamagouche, Whycocomagh, Shubenacadie, and the like under the third; while the great bulk of them would own an English paternity. I do not intend to confine myself to any rigid classification, preferring rather to wander hither and thither, choosing an example whence I can find one best to suit my purpose.

How many, I wonder, have stood by the shores of the Bay of Fundy, watching the tide as it rushed in, and yet were unconscious of the fact that that name tells us of an attempt at colonization, of which very little is known? Early in the sixteenth century, the Portuguese endeavored to extend their power, by establishing colonies on the newly found continent. It was then that the expanse of water, which lies between us and New Brunswick, received the appellation *Baya Funda*, the deep bay, corrupted by us into Bay of Fundy. In vain did the French call it after themselves. The old name still clung to it. Ingomish, of old Ingains, is their work as well; for we learn from Champlain that they once had a settlement there, which they were obliged to abandon, because of the severity of the climate. If Bras d'Or can be ascribed to them, and there is a great probability of it, the name conceals a dark story; for *labrador* in Portuguese means labourer. The large peninsula of Labrador to our north was so named because from there a cargo of natives had been carried off by the heartless southerners; and if Bras d'Or be of the same origin, it tells a like story of “man's inhumanity to man.” It is more pleasant to regard it as *le bras d'or*, the golden arm, even though the idea under the influence of which the French so called it, was mercenary—referring not to its sparkling beauty under a summer sun, but to the grains to be obtained from large catches of its codfish. How many more have sailed up the Basin of Minas, or from the shore inhaled its health giving breezes, and were struck, it may be, with the

similarity between Minas and Mines, without knowing that they, are in reality, the same word? Under French *regime*, Portaux Mines, (now Advocate's Harbor,) was a small harbour near Cape Split, close by whose shores were mines of copper which gave the place its name. By degrees the title spread until it covered that whole section of the Bay of Fundy, now known as the Basin of Minas. Strange! you say? Not stranger than that a little province of Asia Minor, should give its name to a vast continent.

The largest lake in Nova Scotia,—so every school boy, not necessarily of the capacity of Lord Macaulay, knows,—is Rossignol; but how many are taught that Rossignol was the name of a Frenchman, whom De Monts caught trading with Indians, on lands that by grant were his? The unfortunate captain lost his vessel and his furs, but he has been amply recompensed; for as long as the name Rossignol survives, we will remember the wrong that was done him. Not far from Rossignol, as we journey westward is a small harbour whose name commemorates another incident of that same eventful voyage. From one of the small vessels that was very close to the shore, as they sailed along, a sheep leaped out in a vain endeavor to reach the land. Promptly by the ready Frenchmen the place was christened Port Mouton, and thus has it been known ever since. In Shelburne County a small arm of the sea is called Port Latour. There are many names in our own province, rich in historic associations, but it is safe to say Latour is the richest of them all. Let me relate the history that the name calls up. Charles de la Tour was a Frenchman of noble birth, who built and occupied a fort near Cape Sable. His father, being made a captive by the English, forgot the land of his birth in that of his adoption; and, provided with two fully equipped and armed vessels, he set sail for Nova Scotia persuaded that he could make his son turn traitor. Latour the younger was not to be bribed by the English honours his father offered. Neither were his sire's entreaties any more powerful. When moral suasion failed, and force was tried, the fort proved as stubborn as its commander, and, in despair, with only the choice of disgrace in England or death in France before him, the old man was obliged to accept from his son a home whence he could see the fort he had tried so hard to capture, but never pass through its gates. A little later and we find Latour, the son in dire strife with a rival governor Charnise. Both held fortified posts and both regarded the struggle as one of life or death. Once when supplies and ammunition were almost exhausted at Fort Latour, Charnise attacked, and all but took it,

A second time, taking advantage of his rival's absence, he was more successful, but not until Madame Latour had shown such bravery, as gains her a place with Clœlia and Jeanne d'Arc. Immediately after, broken hearted at her conqueror's barbarity, she died; and her husband, his former home being desolate, fled the country. Vengeance followed. Charnise heavily in debt, died, and his estates passed to his creditors. Fickle fortune again favors Latour, and he returns, a royal commission in his hand, to govern Acadie. His love for his native country grew cold, however, at the approach of fresh disaster; and when Nova Scotia became English territory, by the capture of Port Royal in 1654, he hastened to England, and managed to secure a large grant of land. Thus he failed to illustrate Bulter's definition:—

“But loyalty is still the same,
Whether it win or lose the game;
True as the dial to the sun;
Which turns, altho' not shone upon.”

Nor is this tale of war and treachery without a dash of something more romantic, for we learn that Latour's second wife was none other than the widow of his quondam foe! Is it far fetched to say, that all these facts spring up at the very mention of Port Latour? I think not.

In the same neighbourhood is a small village, at the head of Shelburne Harbour, bearing the promising name of Roseway. Roseway has nothing to do with way of roses, as one might suppose. This, or rather the sheet of water close beside it, was with the French, who detected in its shape some resemblance to a razor, Port Razoir. By gradual, but sure changes, Razoir has been corrupted into Roseway. Another disguised name is that of Sambro, given to a promontory and island, at the entrance to Halifax harbor from the west. The people of Malo, Cartier's birthplace, in Brittany, in early days were celebrated fishermen, whose voyages frequently extended to the American coasts. Passing along our southern shore, sweet memories of home were suddenly awakened by what they there saw; for in the mouth of their own harbor lay a like island named Ségambre. Immediately they make a second and American Ségambre. Persons who followed, not knowing of the patriotic feelings that had inspired the choice, preferred St. Sambre. The jolly sea dogs of the British fleet thought nothing of saints, and changed St. Sambre to the shorter and, for them, more easily pronounced, Sambro. Another name still more disguised is Gabarus, derived from *chapeau rouge*, the French equivalent to our “red hat.” In what Gabarus Bay is similar to a red hat, or for what other reasons it was so-called, it is for me impossible to say. Seek where I would, I could find no clue to the solution of the difficulty. Nearly so is it with Lingan—a contraction for the old French L'Indieunie, which we can easily see has something to do with a

female Indian, but what, we know not. No disguise covers the name of Boulardarie, and contains a condensed biography. Anyone who has read an account of Colonel March's ill-fated attack on Port Royal in 1707, must remember the gallant French officer Louis Simon de St. Aubin, Chevalier de la Boularderie, who was sent with a detachment of one hundred and fifty men, to chase the English as they were retreating, and charge them if they attempted to embark. We quote the description of the scene, in which he is particularly referred to, from Murdoch: "This officer, burning with impatience to engage his opponents marched too fast, and began the attack with only sixty or eighty of his men at the utmost. He jumped into one of the entrenchments, carried it, and killed some of the English. Excited by his first success, he cast himself into a second entrenchment, where he received a sabre cut in the body, and another in the hand." The struggle went on though he was thus incapacitated, and the English were beaten in every quarter. But their defeat in this year served only to stimulate them, and in 1710 a much larger armament was sent to doomed Port Royal. It fell, and the French shortly after forever bade good bye to their much loved Acadie. Here just let me remark in passing, that Port Royal was immediately named Annapolis, in honor of the reigning Queen, Anne. Boularderie, among the rest, removed to Placentia in Newfoundland, and thence to Cape Breton. Here he probably lived and died on the beautiful large island given to him, as a reward for distinguished services. A casual reference to him made in 1749 is, after this, all we have to guide us. A river's name in Cape Breton as well, contains another and longer biography. The industrious and generous Nicholas Denys Sienn de Frousac, was one of those who came over to America immediately after the treaty of St. Germain, three of whom made settlements in Nova Scotia. While other governors wasted their energies with quarrels among themselves, he was clearing land, erecting forts, and gathering a golden harvest from adjacent forest and ocean. He had four stations, one at Chebuctou, (where Guysboro' now stands,) a second at St. Peter's, a third at St. Anne's, and a fourth at Miccow, near the Bay Chaleur. Between his two Cape Breton forts he frequently (of necessity) passed; and in these transits he explored many a nook and corner of the Bras d'Or Lakes. On one occasion he discovered that charming bay and the winding river that flows into it, both of which are called after him. Shall I finish the story, and tell how a rival LeBorgne attacked and captured the fort at St. Peter's while its owner was absent at St. Anne's—how he waylaid the unfortunate Denys on his return journey and took him prisoner, but soon released him—and how Denys went back to France and obtained his monarch's permission to occupy the territory from which he had been driven? Nor does the tale end thus; for Denys found by bitter experience that he had escaped from a Charybdis, LeBorgne, only to fall into a Scylla, Giraudiere. He had again to go to France to have his rights reconfirmed; and such was the loss he suffered through these delays, that he was compelled

to give up his station at Chedabuctou and retire to St. Peter's. Still black misfortune perched upon his horse. A fire swept away all his buildings at the place of his retirement. This climax to his troubles forced him to abandon Cape Breton forever, and remove his *lares et penates* to his only remaining settlement on the Bay Chaleur.

Before leaving Cape Breton to return to the main land, let us look for a moment at the name English-town. Oral tradition, in which there must be something of truth, tells us that a number of Dutch formed a settlement in the neighbourhood of what is now St. Anne's, about the beginning of the present century, while some English fishermen lived further down the bay. The Dutch were naturally accustomed to speak of the English place or town, from which we have derived—though with the departure of the Dutch some time later, it lost much of its original meaning—the name of Englishtown. Near by Truro, among the fertile meadows, washed by the waters of the Cobequid Bay, is a splendid farming district, once known as Old Barns. Latterly its name, unwisely, I think, has been changed to Clifton,—a name perhaps more tickling to aristocratic ears, but lacking any historical idea, such as its discarded predecessor contained. Its former title concisely bore witness to the fact that the earliest English arrivals found there some old barns, sole remains of a race that had peopled these rich plains, upon whose sad fate the poet and more staid historian love to dwell. In the same county is the pleasant little village of Folly, situated at some distance from the shore. Its apparently uncomplimentary name has its meaning, as may readily be imagined. Unravelling, this tells us that at the time the English began to settle there, the great majority of them took up their lands close by the shore; but one Flemming determined to "pitch his tent" on the back lands, away from the sea. His wise neighbours laughed at his choice, and used to speak of his little clearing as "Flemming's Folly." But the laugh turned on them. House after house was built near to the same spot, and the place grew, until Flemming's Folly became Folly Village.

My subject is by no means exhausted, but I fear you are. I should have liked to call your attention, would time have permitted me, to a comparatively long list of places bearing a royal name,—Kentville, Victoria, Louisbourg, and Cape George, among the rest. I should have liked, under more favorable circumstances, to have called your attention also to a formidable array of counties, towns, and villages bearing the names of those who have filled the gubernatorial chair. In this connection I would have pointed out to you that Governors Maitland, Sherbrooke, (I make no attempt to arrange them in chronological order), Dalhousie, Kempt, Cornwallis, Wentworth, Mulgrave, and Wilmot, have left behind them enduring memorials; while less directly Governors Parr,* (in Parrsborough), Lawrence, (in Lawrence-town), and Dalhousie again (in Earltown), have done

* Of New Brunswick.

the same. Nor have our Governor-Generals been forgotten; for have we not, within the precincts of our own County, a Durham, an Elgin, a Lorne, and a Landsowne? Close beside us, too, is Guysborough which, in a semi-disguised form, commemorates the services of Sir Guy Carleton.†

But I must not further weary you. It may be my privilege, at some future time, to treat of those names I have not spoken of to-night; and in case I should, it is polite not to trespass now, too much upon your indulgence. I hope that what I have imperfectly said may promote, in some slight degree, the study of words, and that in future we shall not, like Hamlet, read only "words, words, words," but remember that these oftentimes contain "full many a gem" of hidden thought, that patient, persevering search will disclose. Could I believe that I was in any way instrumental in bringing about this "consummation, devoutly to be wished," I should be so delighted that I would yield, I am afraid, to a temptation to parody two of Milton's lines and say:

"How pleasant is divine philology
Not harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Gazette:

In the last issue of the GAZETTE at the close of the speech by President McCosh of Princeton, I find a few words to which I take the liberty of calling the attention of the Y. M. C. A.

"Young men need moral training as well as intellectual training." "Huxley recommends that the Bible be used in schools." Let us combine the statements and see how they affect us. What is the influence used to impart a moral training? The Bible evidently. But not alone. It is not the Bible alone that wields this moral influence. It is the power behind or rather accompanying it, that makes its words and characters so very different from every other book. How shall these words be applied, or the power of the book to give a moral training be brought to bear upon the students? Not by Professors lecturing upon it, though that be good, not by arguments or philosophical discussions upon it, but by students living it. The influence wielded by Professors is doubtless great, but yet it is far inferior to that wielded by the earnest lives of the students themselves in giving moral training. He who is looked upon as one who scorns to tell an untruth, to use improper language, to do an immoral act,

† Governor-General and Governor of the Province of Lower Canada, afterwards Lord Dorchester.

and unites to that a practical charity, kindness, and christian sentiment wields a power in giving a moral training that no other influence does. This spirit must be the outcome of study of the scriptures applied day by day. No passing phase of feeling but a living principle.

As members of the Y. M. C. A. this truth should be laid to heart. The moral training of the college students is chiefly in the hands of its members; as they affect others they affect the world, nor can eternity set bounds to the sphere of our influence in this respect. What then is the Association doing to promote this work? How often do the Saturday evening meetings run in the groove of philosophical discussion, displaying sharpness of intellect rather than living power. The devotional committee are doing, we believe, all in their power to make the meetings interesting, but do they sufficiently discourage this polemic spirit? Could not the hour be better employed, both for ourselves and others? This is not the means by which we will extend the power of that Bible, nor interest others in the questions that concern the individual welfare of non-members. Let us strive both in and out of our meetings to wield more fully the power that gives the true moral training based on an applied Gospel truth.—COM.

To the Editors of the Gazette:

In your last issue I noticed a letter signed "Growler," and wish to offer a few comments thereon. In regard to college colors I would heartily join in his growl,—in this case a misnomer,—and urge some action in regard to the matter of badges. But growling will not mend matters; how shall the evil be remedied? Could not the Secretary of general students meetings call a meeting and have the matter discussed; or better still, why not petition the Senate to act in regard to the matter? In regard to the implied comparison of former Munro Dinners with that of the present year. I think the matter has been strongly put. "There was a new and much needed departure"—for though in showing that improvement has been made in any sphere of life, a comparison is instituted

with what preceded, it by no means follows that the "departure was much needed," or that the step taken was from a *low* moral tone to a *high* one. I think therefore the unjustness of the comparison is unreal.

In regard to the *Dalluesiensia* column I think improvement could be made, but as the *GAZETTE* is particularly a students paper, I think that even the word "painful" might improve *Growler's* article by being omitted, and few of the students would object. But are the personal references painful? I grant nearly, or quite all of the students attending College know the individuals referred to, does this make it painful? But very few, if any, outside the College know the persons, does this make the matter painful? As students, we have little contact of man with man, and the pleasant rubs among ourselves in College are wholesome in their effects, wearing off our little irregularities and giving us part of a necessary training. Since then the "chaffing" we receive comes from our daily companions whom we "chaff" in turn, surely no one of us can consistently call them "painful." But calling these "painful" implies that reference is made to the wrong-doing of the individual, for there can be no pain in reference to a virtuous action, yet I must say that both for the honor of the *GAZETTE* and of the students, the actions referred to are far from dishonorable or wrong, or such as would cause the individual to blush if publicly known. Nor, so far as I know, is there any reference made to feelings which we hold sacred or secret, all of them having a degree of publicity. If, then, the actions referred to are neither bad nor dishonorable, neither exposing secrets nor what the inner life regards as holy, but rather have relation to the ludicrous side of our nature, what reason is there for calling them painful?

But in commendation of the letter-box committee, for the calmness with which they view what many would consider great neglect of duty, we would heartily join. It is not a pleasant matter to have letters coming to the College, and be told "there was a letter in the box for you," and on going for it to find you have been forestalled, and all enquiries failed to discover the trail of the document. Nor is it any easier to bear when you learn that just about that time a sum of money has been forwarded to you by letter and never found its way to your purse. There being no means of redress save to join your fellow "Growler," which we heartily do.

Yours, COADJUTOR.

The Dalhousie Gazette.

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SOME persons seem to suppose that the policy of Collegiate Federation, which we have been advocating, is, in fact, a policy for the absorption of all the Maritime Colleges into one. We advocate no such thing. We desire to see all our Colleges unite their forces in such a manner as shall best advance the cause of Higher Education. We are not anxious to see King's, Acadia, Mt. Allison, Fredericton and Dalhousie Colleges become institutions of the past. But we feel assured that they cannot continue to compete with similar colleges in Quebec and Ontario, not to speak of the neighbouring Republic, when even now one of these can boast of having some fifty students from the Maritime Provinces. Even from a financial point of view it is the height of absurdity for us to endeavour to adequately support five disassociated Universities. The question now agitating the public mind is, how can these difficulties be obviated, so that with the least expenditure of energy, we may

attain the highest possible results. Looking the difficulties fairly in the face, the following facts are obviously apparent:

An Arts degree from one of our Colleges has thus far only admitted our graduates to the junior classes of first class American Universities, such as Harvard and Yale. Perhaps we are underrated; but taking into consideration the range of our matriculation standards, we cannot reasonably expect more. Not one of our colleges is adequately enough equipped with laboratories, apparatus and museums, &c., to provide even a second rate course in the various departments of scientific instruction. But one attempt has thus far been made to affiliate Faculties of Medicine and Law with those of Science and Arts.

While the several denominational schools of Theology deserve great credit for doing as good work as they have performed, the fact still remains that they have been hampered for the want of such liberal endowments as would enable them to provide really first class instruction in this very important department of education.

Not one of our colleges has in its possession a thoroughly furnished library for the use of Professors and students; nor the means for keeping such a library supplied with the best and latest issues of literary and scientific works. On the other hand, it is also apparent that if our colleges should heartily associate themselves together to advance the non-sectarian parts of education, they could utilize their several resources to far better advantage.

They could be affiliated with one department of Law and one of Medicine.

Together they could equip and support one thoroughly efficient department of Applied Science in its varied branches.

They could associate or unite their Arts departments in such a manner as would provide for our Maritime students as advanced and as varied instruction in Arts as can now be obtained at London and Edinburgh Universities.

They could so arrange their Libraries that they might be available for all the students, and by, perhaps, having a common library fund they could from time to time furnish the latest and

best works to facilitate the progress of Professors and Students.

Affiliated with this Federated University, each denomination could support its own Theological Hall, preparing its students as heretofore, but certainly more efficiently, for the work of the Ministry.

With all this, each College could still retain its distinctive name, and retain under its government and authority its own students, giving them such moral and religious care and oversight as each might deem proper.

Each College, while having certain matters under its own immediate control, could have at the same time an equitable representation on the general governing Board.

Each denomination could, as heretofore, use its own funds for its own students, at such times and in such ways as it might deem proper; in fact, each could have all the independence that it now enjoys and yet unite with its sister colleges in advancing their common cause in the most efficient and advantageous manner possible. We might present other considerations, but surely these are sufficient to demand careful reflection from the thoughtful men of all denominations. We have all erred more or less in the past, and it will do no good to revive issues that are long since dead and buried. To us some such scheme as we have outlined seems feasible; and withal so advantageous to each, that it must meet with the approval of all who will give it that consideration which it certainly deserves.

SOME one (we quote from memory) has said that "a National Literature is the pulse by which the condition of National Thought may be determined." The definition, thus figuratively put, is, we think, a correct one. The sequence of "thoughts that breathe" and "words that burn"—a sequence, in fact, of cause and effect—is noticeable to every student of Literature. Puritanism agitated England in the seventeenth century. It found expression in the writings of Milton. The earth-quake of Revolution shook France in 1789, and the shock extended over all Western Europe. We find traces of its influence everywhere in the Literature of the time. By a

careful study, then, of the Literature of a period, we can form a pretty accurate estimate of the condition of National Thought during that period.

If now, extending this principle, we proceed to enquire into Student Thought, as indicated by its supposed organ the GAZETTE, to what conclusion shall we come respecting it? Or does the GAZETTE faithfully and fully reflect it? The ready answer many would give to the first question is,—“Pulse feeble, body can't be vigorous; the GAZETTE shows no deep thought, therefore Dalhousie Students do not think deeply.”

The answer to the other question depends largely on the truth of the foregoing deduction. Do Dalhousie Students think deeply? In a certain sense it may be said that they do. To dig down to the very roots of a subject, which Dalhousie aims at, requires, indeed, deep thinking. But in this, the way is pointed out and smoothed by the Professor; it is not so much independent thought, as preparatory to it. Much independent thought is, in our present position, impossible. There is too little exchange of opinion and ideas among students; too much work to be done in proportion to the length of the Term.

If this were taken into account the standard fixed by many for College Papers would be much lowered. In fact, little more can fairly be demanded of the GAZETTE than to chronicle College doings, strive to cultivate kindly feelings towards Sister Institutions, agitate for the removal of everything felt to be a grievance, and promote all measures that tend to Dalhousie's welfare. Something like this has been and still is the aim of the Editors.

DOMINION GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

THERE will be no Canadian Gilchrist Scholarship in 1885; the roll is complete; the Scholarship has been withdrawn. In default of a better informed chronicler, we venture to put in print such details as we have been able to gather in reference to the Scholarship and its winners.

John Brothwick Gilchrist was a Scotchman by birth, and a physician by profession, who

spent a considerable portion of his life in India, and there by marriage with a native, became wealthy. He seems to have been a somewhat eccentric man, who on his return finding Scotland not to his notions, shook, as he expresses it in one of his pamphlets, the dust of his native land from off his feet, went to Paris, where in course of time he died and where he lies buried. He left behind him a will by which the bulk of his property was bequeathed for the furtherance of education in Great Britain and the Colonies. The will, though disputed, was maintained, and the Trustees, who were to carry out his aims, among other things founded a Scholarship for Canada, to be awarded on the following conditions:—

“A Scholarship of the value of £100 per annum, and tenable for three years, will be annually awarded to a Candidate resident in the Dominion of Canada, who shall become eligible by Competitive Examination, and shall be desirous of prosecuting a further course of Academical Study in Great Britain, under the following conditions:—

1. Every Candidate shall either be a Native of the Dominion of Canada, or shall have resided there for the five years immediately preceding the Examination.

2. Every Candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the Local Authorities that he has completed his 16th year, and that his Age does not exceed 22 years.

3. Every Candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the Local Authorities, that in regard to personal character he is qualified to be admitted to competition for a Scholarship.

4. Candidates approved by the Local Authorities shall present themselves at the Midsummer Matriculation Examination of the University of London, which will be held simultaneously in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax and Fredericton, commencing on the last Monday in June, under the direction of Sub-Examiners appointed by the Governor of the Dominion of Canada.

5. The Answers of the Candidates, approved as aforesaid, will be forwarded, through the Colonial Office, to the Registrar of the University, who will cause them to be reviewed by the Examiners, and who will draw up the Report of the results of the Examination; and the Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who shall come out highest at that Examination, provided that he pass either in the Honours or in the First Division.

6. The award of the Examiner shall be transmitted forthwith by the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, through the Colonial Office, to the Local Authorities in the Colonial Capitals, to be by them announced to the Candidates.

7. The successful Candidate will be expected to arrive in London, and to present himself to the

Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, not later than the first week in the October following his appointment.

8. Each Scholar shall be allowed an option as to place of study between the University of Edinburgh, and University College, London; but he shall be expected to pursue his studies with a view to Graduation in one of the Four Faculties of the University of London.

9. Each Scholarship shall be considered as commencing from the 1st of July following the commencement of the Examination; and shall be paid in quarterly instalments on the first days of October, January, April, and July.

10. Each Scholar shall attend in every Session at least Three Courses of Lectures at the Institution in which he studies, and shall transmit to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, at the conclusion of each Session, a Certificate from each of the Professors whose Lectures he has attended, stating that his diligence and conduct have been satisfactory. Should he not be able to produce such a Certificate, or should he be proved guilty of discreditable conduct elsewhere, he shall be considered to have forfeited all claim to the remaining instalments of his Scholarship.

11. Each Scholar will be expected to present himself at the First Examination in one of the Four Faculties of the University of London—Arts, Science, Law, or Medicine—before the termination of the Second (Academical) Year from the commencement of his Scholarship, unless excused from doing so by the Trustees; and if he do not so present himself (unless by permission of the Trustees), or if he fail to pass, he shall be considered as forfeiting his claim to the remaining instalments of his Scholarship. After having passed the First Examination, he will be expected to pursue his studies with a view to presenting himself at the Second Examination within two (Academical) years.”

The Scholarship was awarded for the first time in 1868, and in the seventeen years which elapsed since its foundation, seventeen Canadians have had through it the opportunity of pursuing their studies in Great Britain. Some two years ago the Gilchrist trustees, finding themselves in need of money for carrying on other (as they held them) more important schemes under the trust, decided to discontinue the Scholarship. On the representations, however, of several Colleges of the Maritime Provinces, they so far modified their determination as to offer a Scholarship triennially to Students from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The following list gives the names and an outline of the career of each of the winners of the Canadian Gilchrist

Scholarship, in so far as the Editors were able to procure information.*

1868. STEPHEN ROBINS WIGGINS (4),† a Student of the Second Year in University College, Toronto; studied in Edinburgh; passed 1st B.A., London, '69; on account of illness threw up his Scholarship and returned home.

1869. JOHN LOGAN MCKENZIE (6), from the High School, and Morin College, Quebec; studied at University College, London, '69-70; went to Edinburgh and resigned his Scholarship; passed 1st B.Sc., '75 (private study); 2nd B.Sc., '77.

1870. FRANCIS BEVERLEY ROBERTSON (9), from Dundas High School, Ontario; studied in University College, London, '70-74; 1st LL.B., with Honors in Jurisprudence and Roman Law in '72; subsequently studied Law in Ontario, and on completion of his course became partner in law firm of his father, Thos. Robertson, M.P., of Hamilton; at present practising law in Winnipeg.

1871. JAMES GORDAN MACGREGOR (30); entered Dalhousie College, Halifax, '67, winning Professors' Scholarship, graduated B.A., in '71; studied in Edinburgh, '71-74, obtaining there First-Class Honours in Zoology, and in Moral Phil., prize in advanced Math. Physics, medal in Botany, and bracketed for the Neil Arnott Scholarship; B.Sc., London, '74; student in Leipzig, '74-76; D.Sc., London, '76; appointed Lecturer on Physics, Dalhousie College, '76, and Lecturer of same subject in Clifton College, England, '77; Munro Professor of Physics, Dal. Coll., '79; elected member of Physical Soc. of Lond., '78; Fellow of Royal Soc. of Edin., '80; appointed Fellow of Royal Soc. of Canada, '81; papers by him on subjects as Physics, will be found in Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., 1874-5, 1875-6, 1876-7, 1882-3; Reports of British Ass., 1877; Trans. of Roy. Soc. Edin., 1872-3, 1878, 1880; Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., 1882, 1883, 1884; Proc. N. S. Inst. Nat. Sc., 1883.

1872. ANDREW PATULLO, from St. Catherines Coll. Inst., Ontario; studied in Univ. Coll., London, but health breaking down after a few months, was compelled to resign his Scholarship and return home.

1873. WILLIAM JOHN FRASER, from St. Catherines Coll. Inst., Ont., studied in Univ. Coll., London; 1st B.A., '74; on account of illness returned home in autumn of '75, and died of consumption in spring of following year.

1874. WILLIAM JOHN ALEXANDER (3), from Hamilton Coll. Inst., Ontario; matriculated in Univ. of Toronto, '73, winning two Scholarships; studied in Univ. Coll., London, '74-77; B.A. with First-Class Honours in English, '76; 1st Assistant P. W. College, Charlottetown, P.E.I., '77-79; graduate student John

* As full details could not be obtained in all cases; it is earnestly requested that persons able to furnish fuller and more accurate information would communicate it to the Editors of the GAZETTE, who will republish the article with additions and corrections.

† The number following the name indicates the position of the candidate in the Honor Division at Matriculation in London.

Hopkin's Univ., Baltimore, '79-83; appointed to Graduate Scholarship, '80; Fellow in Greek, '81-3; Ph.D., '83; student in Germany, '83-4; appointed to Munro Chair of English, Dal. Coll., '84; graduating thesis on *Participial Periphrases in Attic Greek* published in American Journal of Philology, 1883.

1875. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN (10), from P. E. I.; studied in P. W. College, '70-72, Acadia College, N. S., '73-5, winning Scholarship and Honors; studied in Univ. Coll., Lond., '75-7, winning Hume Scholarship in Pol. Economy, '77; B.A., Lond., '77, with highest position in Philosophy Honors; studied in Edinburgh, '77-8; D.Sc., Edin., and M.A., Lond., '78; as Hibbert Travelling Fellow, studied in Germany, '78-80; appointed Professor in Acadia College, '80; Examiner in Univ. of Toronto, '81-3; appointed Munro Professor of Eng. and Professor of Metaphysics in Dal. Coll. '82, and transferred to the Munro Chair of Metaphysics, '84; appointed Honourary Life Governor of Univ. Coll., Lond., '85; his Hibbert Essay on *Kantian Ethics and the Ethics of Evolution* is published by Williams & Norgate, of London.

1876. DONALD CLIFFE ROSS, from P. E. I., studied in P. W. Coll., '70-2, McGill Coll., '75-6, winning Scholarship and Honors; studied in Univ. Coll., Lond., '76-80, winning the John Stuart Mill Scholarship in Philosophy, '79; 1st LL.B., Lond., '78, with Honors in Jurisprudence and Roman Law; B.A., with Honors in Philosophy, '79; M.A., '80; entered Upper Canada Law School, '80, passed 1st Intermediate Law Exam, '82, taking the highest position, and Scholarship; 2nd Intermediate in '83, again with highest position and Scholarship; passed the examinations for solicitor and barrister in 1884, taking the first place in the former, and the third in the latter; at present practising law in Toronto.

1877. WILLIAM LAWTON GOODWIN (8), of Baie Verte, N. B.; studied in Mount Allison Coll., N. B., '75-7, winning Scholarship; studied in Edin., '77-80, winning medal in Ex. Physics, medal in Chemistry, Hope Prize in Chem., Hope Scholarship in Chem., Neil Arnott Prize in Ex. Phys.; studied in Germany, '80-81; B.Sc., Lond., '81, with Honors in Chemistry and Ex. Physics; appointed Lecturer in Chem., Univ. Coll., Bristol, '81; B.Sc. and D.Sc., Edin., '82; appointed Prof. of Chem. in Mt. Allison Coll., '82, and Prof. of Chem. and Mineralogy in Queen's Coll., Kingston, '83; scientific papers by him may be found in Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., Vols. XXVIII., XXIX. and XXXII.

1878. SIDNEY WALKER HUNTON (28), from Ottawa; studied at McGill College; studied at Univ. Coll., Lond., obtaining Mayer De Rothschild Exhib. on Math., '81; B.A., Lond., '81; 1st B.Sc., with Honors in Math., '81; appointed Prof. of Math., in Mt. Allison Coll., N. B., '83.

1879. FREDERICK WILLIAM JARVIS (15), from Ottawa Coll. Inst.; 2nd year student of the Univ. of Toronto; studied in Edinburgh; 1st B.A., Lond., '80; died of congestion of the lungs in Edin., Jan. '81.

1880. HERBERT BENJAMIN PICKARD, of Fredericton N. B., a graduate of the Univ. of N. B.; student in Edinburgh; B.A., Lond., '82; M.A., Edin., '83; appointed to Charles Maclaren Scholarship in Math. and Nat. Phil., '85.

1881. HOWARD MURRAY, of New Glasgow, N.S., 3rd year student of Dalhousie Col.; student Univ. Coll., Lond., winning Hollier Scholarship in Greek, '81; B.A., Lond., '84, with Honors in Latin.

1882. WILLIAM MORLEY TWEEDIE (2), of Hampton, N. B.; B.A., of Mt. Allison, Coll.; student of Univ. Coll., Lond., '82-5; 1st B.A., Lond., '85, with First-Class Honors in English.

1883. HUGH GRAHAM CREELMAN, of Upper Stewiacke, N. S.; graduated B.A., in Dal. Coll., '81, with Honors in Math. and Physics; student in Univ. Coll., Lond., 1883-4; at present student in Edin.

1884. ALEXANDER WILMER DUFF, of St. John, N. B., B.A.; '84, of Univ. of Fredericton.

The following letter has been received by the Lieutenant Governor, in reference to the Gilchrist scholarships, from the registrar of the university of London, through the colonial office:—

I have been informed by the secretary of the Gilchrist trustees, that for the scholarships hitherto offered to the most meritorious of the candidates for the scholarships annually assigned to Canada, and competed for at seven centres by candidates at the June matriculation examination, there has been substituted a scholarship to be competed for triennially at two centres only. As the Canadian examinations were originally instituted by the Senate in compliance with the wish of the Gilchrist trustees, and in order to serve as a basis for the award of their scholarships, the withdrawal of these scholarships removes the main ground for the continuance of the examinations. I have accordingly to inform you that the sending out of examination papers as a matter of course to Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax and Fredericton each June will henceforth be discontinued. The examination papers of the June matriculation will, however, be sent to Halifax and Fredericton in 1887, and henceforth triennially; but if it is desired by the local authorities that an examination should at any time be held at any provincial centre, the Senate will, no doubt, comply with their desire on receiving from them an application through your department in conformity with the regulations.

BROWN UNIVERSITY has the largest endowment of any Baptist institution in this country.

PERSONALS.

P. R. DODWELL, a general of '82-'83, recently passed his First B. Sc. Examinations at the University of London.

H. P. VEALE, Freshman of 1879-80, since graduated at the Diocesan College, Cape Town, is studying law at Oxford University.

F. A. RAND, General of '82, has graduated with honours at the University Medical College, New York.

H. W. BOAK of the First Year, we are glad to notice, has recovered from his illness, and is again able to attend classes.

THE REV. L. H. JORDAN, B. D., M. A., '78, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, in this city, has accepted a call to Erskine Church, Montreal.

T. C. LOCKWOOD, B. A., Mount Allison, and a general student at this College in '82, recently obtained the degree of M. D. with honours at Bellvue College, New York.

PROF. MACDONALD delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture before St. Andrew's Church Institute on the evening of Friday, the 13th inst, his subject being, "A Talk on Time."

A. J. MURRAY, a general in Arts in '78-79 and for the past two years an undergraduate in Medicine, at the Medical College of this city has recently taken his M. D. at the Coll. of P. & S. Chicago.

JOHN MCLEOD, a Junior of '81-82, and for two years a general here in connection with the Medical School, has, during the summer recess, joined the Army of the Benedicts, renounced *Æsculapius*, and is now "reckoning up" at one of our city business houses.

THE REV. J. L. GEORGE, B. A., '78, recently delivered a very entertaining and instructive lecture at Goldenville, Guysborough Co., taking as his subject "The Gentleman, the Scholar, and the Christian." We notice that the reverend gentleman is also an energetic advocate of the temperance cause in the town of Sherbrooke, where he is stationed.

DALHOUSIANS AS MEDICAL STUDENTS.—Besides others already mentioned in this column the following Dalhousians are to be found in various medical institutions. At Halifax Medical College are R. H. Crawford, D. H. MacKenzie, H. M. Smith, B. Sc., N. D. Harvey; at McGill University, J. J. Miller and A. C. Hawkins; at Edinburgh University, A. Morrow, J. H. Slayter,

L. M. Johnstone, W. Pringle; at Bellvue Med. Coll., New York, A. F. Raymond, W. G. Fulton, J. W. MacKay.

COLLEGE NEWS.

"DECORA PALAESTRA."—On Saturday morning an audience of some twenty assembled in the College Gymnasium to witness the annual competition for the Badges, kindly offered by Rev. Prof. Forrest for proficiency in gymnastics. Prof. Liechti and Major Coates acted as Judges. The competitors were four in number—Lewis, Morrison, A. M., Drysdale, and Stewart, F. I. The program was as follows: Part I.—Exercises on (1) the Horizontal Bar, (2) the Parallel Bars, (3) the Rings, (4) the Ladder, (5) the Vaulting Horse. (Then followed a short intermission, during which Martin and McKenzie A. S., gave an exhibition of their skill in Fencing, which elicited hearty applause.) Part II. consisted of (1) Single Stick exercise and (2) Fencing, in the latter of which Lewis was the only one of the competitors that took part.

On the comparative merits of the various parts of the performance, your reporter feels himself incompetent to pass judgment; but judging from the cheers, the feats of Lewis and Morrison on the Rings and on the Parallel Bars, and the Fencing of Martin and McKenzie were particularly appreciated.

Prof. Liechti, in awarding the Badges expressed, for Major Coates and himself, high satisfaction with the performance. Major Coates agreed with him, he said, that in Gymnastics Proper the first place was due to Lewis, and in Single-Stick exercise to Morrison. Accordingly he would award the Gold Badge to the former, and the Silver to the latter.

Prof. Forrest then spoke briefly on the subject of gymnastics. He regretted that there were so few competitors on this occasion. The value of exercise of this kind to students cannot be overestimated; in fact, no class in the College is more important than the Gymnasium Class. In concluding he expressed the hope that the interest taken in the day's proceedings by First and Second Year men would continue. "If so, said he, we'll show next Session, by a grand 'ASSAULT-AT-ARMS' that we can do something physically as well as mentally."

Hearty cheers for Prof. Forrest, the Judges, and the Instructors, brought the proceedings to a close.

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.

THE Sophs. think it is time their Logic was being "modified!"

A SOPH. complains of the odor of Mathematics.

WHAT is a *dromedary*? One of the camel tribe.

NOTMAN has had the picture of the graduating class on exhibition several days. Callers have been numerous, and comments various.

THE Freshie who slept too late, and went to College without his breakfast, is now willing to grant the fact that "nature abhors a vacuum."

ONE of the Sophs. spends his time in the Logic Class writing love letters. Would he please favor us with a specimen?

OUR clerk is devoting all his spare time to Tennyson's poetry. The "*Miller's Daughter*" seems to have peculiar charms for him.

ONE of our Seniors recently, on returning from the barber, *stuffed* something into a locket, and sent it to his fair one. He evidently thinks that even "trifles light as *air*" count in love.

ONE of our Sophs. has been *creatin'* considerable excitement among his fellow-Sophs. It is, of course, all due to a *mis(s)take*, for full particulars of which, see next issue.

WHAT is the difference between the Junior who threw his fellow-student's boot out of the window at a cat, and the man who beat his wife? "Give it up." The first misses the mark, the second marked the missus.

A JUNIOR recently descanting on the attractive appearance of the general class of ladies in Halifax, ended with the remark, "And they have the biggest feet of any women in the world."

THERE is only one thing in the world on which every body holds the same opinion, that is the answer to the question, "Did you hear that Smith died last night?" The answer being "What Smith."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Geo. G. Patterson, B.A., \$3.00; Rev. L. H. Jordan, B.D., Dr. Bayne, Rodk. Mackay, B.A., F. B. Chambers, B.A., and Dr. Farrell, \$2.00 each. A. H. MacKay, B.A., V. E. Coffin, Dr. Mackenzie, Dr. Avery, Rev. J. L. George, Geo. A. Downie, B.A., M. J. Macleod, J. Fraser (Downie), and Geo. Drysdale, \$1.00 each.

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