

## The Dalhousie Gazette.

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## Editorial.

Stowed away in the Canadian Corner of the Arts Library, is a row of shabby volumes of which the Gazette is very proud. In them are contained thirty-four books of itself, from the first frail four-page sheet which boldly announced itself January 25, 1869, to the
Itself. pretentious magazine of later days. Perhaps the descendents of that first Gazette have not always retained its high ideals and youthful confidence. But any rate, they all take their place now, making a fairly complete and accurate, certainly a vivid record of Dalhousie's history for thirty-four years. Through its pages troop hundreds of names, many of which call up long trains of associations, for some of their owners-"they was rookies in their time," while others have made themselves famous over the world. There one may gain an idea of the bitter fight waged in the Seventies, when the foes of Dalhousie waxed strong and threatened to slay her; there, too, is preserved some of the buoyant spirit of the Munro Days. All this interest, and much besides, is there for any Dalhousian who cares to look for it.

Few Dalhousians who get their Gazetre regularly, know how much "Vol. XXXV." on its cover means. It means, of course, a steady progression, through thirty-five volumes, from the spring term of $\mathbf{1 8 6 9}$. Dalhousie was small then, but her 158 students made up in energy what they lacked in number, for their Gazette was the first student paper to be published in Canada. More than four years afterwards, in November 1879, appeared its first companion, the Queen's Journal. It is interesting to know that one of the first Gazetre staff-J. J. Cameron, B. A., '67, who afterwards took theology at Queen'shad a hand in the founding of the Journal. McGill's first paper, the Gazette, was published probably in January 1874. The Athenooum and the Argosy both appeared about the last of ' 74 or in the spring of '75. Kinq's Journal was first issued January 1, 1819. Toronto sent out the White and Blue in 1879, succeeded by Varsity in 1880. Acta Victoriana bears "Vol. XXVI." on its cover and University Monthly gives its age as twenty-two. The Presbyterian College Monthly was announced by the Gazette as a new comer in February, 188r. Others appear in turn. The Gazette is easily Canada's senior college journal.
Besides being the oldest, the Gazette has perhaps been the most stable of the group. Some of its contemporaries have had a very uneven course since their first appearance. Some have suspended publication for a time, others have had as many changes in form and name as the "Old Man of the Sea." The Gazertr dropped the word College from its name in 1871, adopted the magazine form in 1891, and revised its constitution several times, but on the whole has had few changes. It has been published for thirty-four years without a break.
One instructive thing to be noted in comparing Gazertes of the old days with those of the present; is its changed attitude toward other colleges and their papers. For many years, especially during the late seventies when controversies were many and fierce, the Gazette's tone was very hostile to its neighbours. On both sides of course the fight was fought bit-terly,-nothing seemed too harsh for one party to say about the other. To-day, after the lapse of twenty-five years, the main
questions are still at issue, but the discussion of them is stripped of bitterness. Dalhousie still stands for non-sectarianism and consolidation; her opponents doubtless hold as strongly as ever to their beliefs. But all have learned the lesson that strong convictions, even though they conflict, are not of necessity foes to friendship. To have learnt this is a long step towards real unity.

## Cecil John Rhodes.

An Oxford dreamer was ordered to South Africa for the benefit of his health. Consumption had set its mark upon him; and his friends grieved at the prospect of a few months of misery and a lonely death in a distant land. Within a score of years he was the uncrowned king of South Africa. Six years later he was the best-hated man and the greatest unofficial power in the Empire. Within a decade of his departure for the Cape, the needy son of a small Lincolnshire rectory was in possession of the richest diamond mines of the world.
In deed and in dreams Rhodes belonged to the order of magnificent men. Perhaps there was nothing in his career more characteristic of the man than his appeal to the German Emperor. The Cape-to-Cairo railway had captured his imagination. To span the great wastes of the desolate karroos, to make a highway through jungles which the eye of man had never pierced, to traverse forests tenanted by men and animals stranger than the strangest fancies, to make the mines from which Solomon had dug his wealth a wayside station, and to add one more to the monuments which man has built in Egypt, that land of magnificent human undertakings-all this seem ${ }_{\mathbf{S}}$ to have fascinated the dreamer. One great obstacle stood in his path-the ambition of a mighty nation. With a directness and boldness, characteristic of the man he laid his plans before the Emperor, whose dreams were like his own in their magnificence and indifference to the facts that deny and thwart.
"Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving it."
His vast wealth he set aside for the accomplishment of an object that overpowers the imagination of the plain man by
its magnificent disregard of the teachings of history, and its sublime confidence in the governing capacity of a people descended from the bold freeman who left the land of the Teuton to make their home in
"this little world,
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall,
Or as a moat defensive to a house
Against the envy of less happier lands
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England."
Has destiny decreed to the English the world-wide dominion which it denied to the Assyrian, to the Greek, and to the Roman?
In a tomb hewn out of the living rock of the towering Matoppo Hills his body rests in lonely grandeur, far from the roar and tumult of the great city that holds the keys of the Empire for which he dreamed and wrought.
With magnificent indifference to the things men prize most -the pride of place, zeal for creed, the prestige of great numbers and an honoured past-he planned on large and generous lines to bring the best of the youth of Teutonic blood to the most ancient university of their people-a university both quick to respond to changes in the nation's mood and tenacious of tradition-" the home of lost causes, forsaken beliefs and impossible loyalties"-a university that has never sought to impose any peculiar hall mark upon its students but to make them conscious of what is best in the history and ideals
of the nation.

## Che College Coat of Hrms.

In a certain famous account of Iceland, the chapter headed "Snakes in Iceland" consisted of the words, "There are no snakes in Iceland."
Similarly an article on the College Coat of Arms may not improperly begin, "The College has no Coat of Arms."
This statement may come as a surprise to those who are accustomed to see the Arms on the cover of the Gazerte, on the College seal and elsewhere. There is no doubt at all that for many years-in fact probably from within a few years of its
foundation-the College has used the Arms with which we are all familiar; and to those unacquainted with the origin and meaning of Armorial Bearings this may seem to imply a title to their possession at the present day.
The fact is, however, that a Coat of Arms-even now-is, in English law, a piece of tangible personal property.

Mr. Justice Chitty, in the High Court of Justice of England, Chancery Division, recentiy ruled in a case (Austen v. Collins) concerning the legality of a Coat of Arms assumed and borne voluntarily by a family who had no other right to it than the fact that they had used it for many years: "A Coat of Arms "descended as an Estate of Inheritance. A man could not of "himself create or grant an Estate of Inheritance to himself.
"It was therefore plain that a mere voluntary assumption of a
"Coat of Arms was not enough, but that a properly authorized
"grant-i.e., a grant by the Herald's College-was essential." -(Vide London Iimes, May 6, 1888.)
So that a Coat of Arms being, not only personal property, but an "Estate of Inheritance," it cannot be given away by its owner.
My reason for mentioning this point is that there is a tradition, which may be perfectly reliable, that the Founder sanctioned the use of his Arms by the College. Suppose, as a parallel case, that the owner of an entailed estate allowed another person to occupy it-as, indeed, is often done at the present day. It is very obvious that at his death the rights of the occupier to his occupation of it cease absolutely, except he make another and similar arrangement with the new inheritor for no owner of an inalienable property can convey any rights to it that shall last longer than his own lifetime.
Consequently the Founder of the College, even had he wished, could no more have given it his own Arms than he could have transferred to it his title of Earl.
But just as the title of Earl, though it cannot be given away by its possessor, can be granted to a man by the Sovereign, so a Coat of Arms can be granted to a person or to a Corporation -such as a College-by the Herald's College, who act for the Sovereign, the sole fountain of rank.
That no such grant ever has been obtained by the College is
patent at the first glance, from the fact that it bears Arms which belong to someone else; for Arms, being in their very nature a distinction, in both senses of the word, it is one of the first and most radical principles of Heraldry, and one, indeed, which has been maintained in law-suit after law-suit, that no two persons may or can bear exactly the same Coat of Arms
The Herald's College, had they been asked, would certainly have refused to grant to any person or Corporation a Coat of Arms which was-and still is-the inalienable property of the Earl of Dalhousie for the time being, coming to each Earl in succession from his immediate predecessor.

The Ramsays, Earls of Dalhousie, are an exceedingly ancient and distinguished family, tracing their descent as they do, without a break, to Simon de Ramsay of Dalhousie in Lothian, mentioned as a witness to a church grant in 1140. Their Barony-Ramsay of Dalhousie-dates to 1619, and their Earldom from 1633 , both in the Peerage of Scotland.

A Barony of the United Kingdom was conferred on the 9th Earl in 1816, for his bravery in the Waterloo campaign, but this became extinct on the death of the inth Earl, by the failure of the direct line, as also did the Marquisate conferred on the Ioth Earl for his distinguished services as Governor-General of India.

The Earl of Dalhousie now takes his seat in the British House or Peers by virtue of the English Barony of Ramsay, conferred in 1875.

The annals of the family are adorned, generation after generation, with the names of great men, hard fighters, loyal servants of the King, and able statesmen.

The Arms borne by the Earl of Dalhousie as head of the noble house of Ramsay are certainly not as ancient as his lineage, for Heraldry, in the modern sense of the word, does not seem to have been introduced into the British Isles from France until the end of the 12 th century-and then only in a very disorganized and hap-hazard state-and we do not find any evidence of royal control of it until 1317 .

The importance attached to Heraldry and the bearing of Arms is shewn continually throughout English History.

At the Battle of Bannockburn, for instance, the last of the DeClares came to his death from neglecting to display his Coat of Arms, for he was slaughtered as a person of no account, when, had he been recognized, he would have been considered a valuable prisoner and held to ransom.
In the same way the loss of the Battle of Barnet was attributed to the similarity between the King's cognizance-a sunand that of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford-a star with stream-ers-in consequence of which the Earl of Warwick charged Oxford in mistake for the King.
Froissart, in his Chronicles, mentions that a knight of the Scrope family could hardly be restrained from murdering a prisoner because he bore the same Arms as himself; and more than once English noblemen have been beheaded for hightreason as a result of quartering the Royal Arms on their shields, this action being considered as equivalent to making a claim to the throne.
 consist of five separate and distinct parts-the shield, the coronet, the crest, the supporters and the motto. To render it complete there might also be introduced the helmet and the
mantling. However, these five parts together constitute the Earl's "Achievement of Arms," or "Heraldic Achievement."
It will be noticed that I have hitherto referred to the entire "achievement" as a "Coat of Arms," but it is, strictly speak_ ing, incorrect to do so, and I have done it to simplify matters for the reader. Properly, the Coat of Arms is only the shield, with the design on it. The achievment is thus blazoned-that is, described in heraldic language :-
Argent-an eagle displayed, sable, beaked and membered gules.
Coronetted for an Earl.
Orest-A unicorn's head couped, azure, maned and armed or. Supporters-Two griffins proper.
Motto-Ora et labora.
For the benefit of those not familiar with the NormanFrench jargon with which heraldry is so plentifully besprinkled, this may be rendered into ordinary language as follows:-
On a white (silver) shield, a black eagle, wings and legs outstretched, beak and claws red.
Above the shield a Earl's coronet.
Crest-A blue unicorn's head, cut off at the neck, its mane a nd horn gold.
Supporters-Two griffins in their natural colours.
I have made to go with this article a drawing of this achievement, properly shaded for colour-that is, each colour represented by its own particular lines.
Thus, the perpendicular and horizontal crossed on the body of the eagle signify black, the horizontal lines in the unicorn's head blue, the spots gold, and the blank ground of the shield white (or silver) and so on.
The shield itself is eloquent of antiquity, because of its simplicity. At first sight it may seem strange that the less there is on a shield the more valuable it should be as a distinction; but a little reflection will shew that the earliest shields were naturally exceedingly simple-a single animal or bird, or stripe for the charge-and seldom more than two colours used.
As years went by, of course, it became necessary to put more and more elaborate designs on the shields of new-made
knights or esquires, as all the simple ones had already been taken up and belonged to some one else.
The fact too of such a royal bird as the eagle having been allowed to the Ramsays speaks volumes for the prowess of the family.
We find a shield entirely similar, save that the ground is gold instead of silver, in a roll of arms dating from 1275, as the shield of the King of Germany.
Compare the simplicity of this ancient and distinguished shield with the arms granted to a modern peer-Lord Strathcona, for instance-and the difference will be found very striking.
Supporters are at the present day a mark of nobility. It is not clearly understood exactly how they originated. One theory is that they took their rise from the ornaments introduced at the side of the shield by the seal engravers. Under the Tudor Sovereigns many of the rank of simple knight used them, as Luttrel, and Stanhope, but now they are only granted to Peers, Knights Grand Cross of the Bath and Star of India, Knights of the Garter, Baronets of Nova Scotia, and some corporations.
In Scotland they are used by heads of clans.
The griffin here used is of course a fabulous monster-dragon to his waist and lion below.

The coronet, of course, marks the noble's exact rank in the Peerage.
The crest, though a later development in Heraldry than the Coat of Arms, is a necessary adjunct to a Coat of Arms, for though crests have been granted without Arms, no Arms are granted to persons without crests. The earliest crests were, of course, derived from the ornaments that the armored horsemen wore on their battle helmets.
These four-shield, coronet, supporters and crest-are all strictly hereditary.
The motto, on the other hand, is not hereditary of necessity, though it is now, and has been for a long time, customary for a son to take the same motto as his father bore. The use. of mottos is traced to the ancient battle-cry with which each knight or noble urged on his own men.

The oldest coats have no mottos, or at least none of the same age as the shield, though most of them have had mottos supplied by the taste of some descendant, as in this instance. The motto of the Earl of Dalhousie, from its nature and language, can hardly be earlier than the 18th century, when pious Latin mottos were much in fashion, while the shield probably dates from the $14^{\text {th }}$.
Another thing which suggests an even later period for this motto is the fact that it is placed under the shield, whereas it is a peculiarity of Scotch Heraldry that right up into the 19th century the mottos were placed over the crest on a narrow ribbon, instead of below the supporters, as in English coats.
To return, however, to the subject of a College Coat of Arms :-
There is not the slightest doubt that the College could easily, and at slight expense, obtain a Coat of Arms of its own, should it wish to put itself on a regular and legal footing in the matter, and, in all likelihood, a coat approximating to the one it now uses.

As a Corporation it can bear a shield, with supporters and a motto (for choice those of its founder), but without a coronet and properly without a crest, since a Corporation cannot have a head on which to place the one or a helmet on which to display the other. Whereas a Corporation can, and in ancient times very generally did, use and display its corporate device, on banners and buildings, whence the custom arose of granting coat armour to cities, colleges, etc.
As an extreme instance of such a grant the famous Bridge of Bideford, North Devon, England, may be mentioned, which is even to this day a Corporation and bears Arms of its own right.
The Arms of the Founder should certainly figure in those of the College. Nearly all the Colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge bear shields containing the whole or part of their Founders' Arms, differenced in some way, or, at any rate, bearing some allusion to the Founders' Arms.

As an example of allusion, I may instance King's College, Cambridge, founded by Henry VI in 144r, which bears one lion and one fleur-de-lys from the royal Arms of England, which then quartered the French lilies.

As an instance of the other method, Queens' College, of the same University, founded in 1448 by Margaret of Anjou, bears the entire royal shield of its foundress differenced by a border of green round the shield.
At the end of this article will be found three shields which I have drawn, not as suggestions, but to shew how easily a suitable and beautiful Coat could be designed, bearing allusion not only to the founder, but to the province or city as weli.
The centre one of these shields is the Coat of the founder, differenced by having an Earl's coronet borne, not as before above the shield, but on a chief gules as a charge, and part of the shield.
That on the left consists of the founder's Arms impaling those of the knights baronet of Nova Scotia; and that on the right the same with the Arms of the province substituted for the knights baronet Arms.
I have omitted supporters and motto from all for want of space.
I feel bound to say, before I close this article, already too long, that the College is not the only, or by any means the worst wearer of borrowed plumes in Nova Scotia.
Another University in this province has committed wholesale armorial peculation; quartering as it does on its shield the Royal Arms (the absolute personal property of Sovereign!) the Arms of Oxford University, which is surely quite unconscious of this unwarranted use of its Coat! those of the Knights Baronet of Nova Scotia, and finally the Arms of the Anglican Bishopric of Nova Scotia.

Even the province itself, so widespread and almost official is the ignorance of such matters, uses as its own, Arms which if they ever belonged to it, certainly do not belong to it at the present time, being the Arms granted to the Knights Baronet of the province to be borne on an escutcheon of pretense or a canton in their own shields, as a symbol of their dignity. The real Arms of the province is that coat by which it is represented in the Great Seal of Canada and on the Canadian flag.
In conclusion I may say that ignorance of heraldry is not only no crime, but perhaps even an advantage; and at any
rate is to be expected in a country which has almost succeeded in eliminating rank and distinctions of rank from those things which are to be considered as of importance. But at the same time it might be remembered that it is not compulsory for any one, man or corporation, to use Arms under these circumstances, but if they are to be used let them be such as are suitable, and for choice, such as cannot be claimed as the property of anyone else.
G. M. ACKLOM.


## From a Karvard Diary.

To-day I found a new way to my lodgings. I was walking along, and unwittingly passed the common open road. The next path through a bit of woods was inviting, and I tried it. The way was clear, but delightfully uncared for. Overhead the sunlight shook through the half-turned leaves, whose rustle and slow dropping was the only sound that I heard. That sound drove away worldly cares.
The path was short. A sudden turn brought me into the open; and I saw, as I had not seen before, how bright and warm the sun shone.

It was a dull, hazy day. On the skyline, towards Waltham, tall chimneys poured out black smoke. At our feet the delicate tints of sapling leaves mingled with the gray of the rocksThe nearer country, Newton and Weston, was all woods, save that here and there the Charles glimmered, here and there a stately house stood out, grass-circled To the left the red of a
maple blended with a red house behind it, below us a crimson tree flared out from the soft wood, and beside it another blazed golden. Above all hung the dull October sky.

It was a Sunday down in Charlestown. The street was so dingy and vile that even the car seemed unwilling to move along. Unkempt men jested on the sidewalks, frowsy women gossiped on the doorsteps, dirty children played in the gutters.
A cab drove slowly by. Inside, in the darkness, were dimly outlined two figures, and clear against the darkness showed a white woman's face, a white hand, a white kerchief. A hearse followed close behind the cab. The horse and his trappings were black, the driver wore his grim, accustomed black; but the hearse was small and white, such as is used when children are buried. They were homeward bound now, and the hearse was empty.
The little procession moved along, among the children, past the men and the women. They played and jested and gossiped. None heeded what was passing, the white mother's face before and the little white hearse behind.

To-day I walked down to Boston by Cambridge street. At first the houses were good to look on; they had fair greens, edged with privet or stone, and rosy, well-dressed children played about them. But as I came nearer the river, the houses grew meaner. The children had duller faces, with sometimes a skin broken by red blotches; often their clothing was ragged. But what cared I? They were born so.
The bridge was not overclean, and below it the river was full of scum-clad eddies. Across the bridge was Leveret street, where trams and vans kept astir the dirty air between the rows of rum-shops.
In a doorway lay a man. His clothes were smeared with the dirt of the street, his hands and face were bloody. He answered in maudlin speech the friend that would have helped him. I wondered whether or no he had been born to it.
At the next door stood a bar-keeper, watching his neighbor.

His apron and shirt-sleeves were spotless and his cigar smelled good. I could not read whether the hard face and eye showed fear or contempt, but I was sure it was not pity. And I could not think that he had been born so.
K. F. M. K., 'o2.

## Che Response.

I dreamed of Life ; I called to her ;
I heard her all about me stir; I craved for Life, for she was sweet And lo! I found Death at my feet!
O Life! I sought her far and near; And only Death bent down her ear; She passed the clouds grown white and gray,
And bore me upward and away And bore me upward and away.
Then folding me in wings of white,
My face she turned towards the light-
"See! see, poor soul, how shines the sun! Thou must know Death when life is done!"
And then she beckoned, smiling sweetAnd lo! I found Life at my feet! Then knew. I Life and Death are one; And Death is Life, when Life is done!

## Amy Kingsland Pennington.

## "H Calk of College and of Cadies' Rights."

The question of Higher Education for women is one that in the dark backward and abysm of time created much agitation. She who dared make known a desire to step aside from the path of knowledge especially prepared for her tender feet-the path strewn with music, French and fancywork -was called a "blue stocking," a "new woman," a " cr-r-reature." People said, with Mr. Tulliver, "A woman's no business wi' being so clever; it 'll turn to trouble, I doubt." Nothing but a civil war or a general election could have called forth more comment. It took a long time and much removing of prejudice, to convince people that a college education was not unsuitable for a girl, because her grandmother
had got along nicely without it

Whether or not the atmosphere of the Atlantic coast is conducive to greater liberality of thought and breadth of mind, Dalhousie was one of the first of the colleges to admit women. In fact, they might have entered vears before they did; for when the first application came for the admission of a girl, and the senate gathered in solemn conclave, it was found that there was nothing in the constitution to debar any lady capable of entering. This was announced in the press, and applications poured in. It was evident that the students were amicably disposed to the invasion. In early issues of the Gazbtte the question is discussed with very good reasons pro. Evidently reformers were needed. An interesting article may be found in the editorial columns of the Gazette issued on Nov. 30th, 1877 , and another in the issue of Jan. 17th, 1880. However, there were some "growlers" who saw the finish of their comfort. Here is a last appeal (Gazrtte, May, 1879) :
"Will you allow destruction to steal upon you, without observing or attempting to avert it? But a few years ago the sight of the gentler sex within our walls would have struck astonishment into the hearts even of stoical seniors. * * * * Then rise, fellow-freemen, or your freedom will soon be gone, and you will be forced to make invidious distinction between class men and class women. 'Tis true there are some advantages which would ensue * * * but look at the other side and tremble. Fancy getting up on a cold morning in mid-winter and performing an elaborate toilet before nine o'clock French or chemistry; imagine the dreadful necessity of freshies wearing collars and ties continually. * * * * Comrades, think of this, and guard your liberties to the death." The pathetic warning came too late.
Despite the great number of applications, only two ladies had courage to enter. In the fall of $\mathbf{1 8 8 \mathrm { r }}$, Miss Margaret Newcombe and Miss Lilian Calkin were enrolled as full undergraduates. Both were Munro bursars. Miss Calkin did not complete her course; but Miss Newcombe graduated with honours in English and English History in 1885. Miss Calkin was the first lady editor of the Gazette. In the year 1886 Miss Amelia Stewart graduated as B. Sc ${ }_{n}$, with Honours in Pure and Applied Mathematics. Miss Stewart afterwards
won a fellowship at Bryn Mawr. Next year, 1887, there were three girl graduates, two B. A.'s and a B. L. The latter was Miss Eliza Ritchie, who graduated with High Honours in Philosophy, gained the degree of PH. D. from Cornell, and was for several years professor of Philosophy at Wellesley College.
Then for three years there were no girls to graduate. In 1891, however, there were four, and since then they have never failed to have a goodly representation. In all, seventythree girls have graduated from Dalhousie, of whom seven have taken the B. L. degree, three the B. Sc., and the rest are B. A.'s. Besides this number, eight girls are graduate M. D.'s, sixteen girls have obtained the M. A. degree, and two the M. L.

A comparatively large number have not been content with the simple degree, but have gained Distinction or Honours, which proves conclusively that, in spite of the opinions to the contrary, girls are capable of original work. The Honour Courses chosen have represented nearly all that are offered to Dalhousie students. Distinction has been obtained by Eugenie Archibald, B. A., '99, and by Jean Forrest, B. A., and Wini. fred Williams, B. A., both of 'or. Great Distinction, with the Avery Prize, has been won by four girls-Sara Archibald, B. A., ' 92 ; Jennie Ross, B. A., '95; Minna Austen, B. A., '97, and Mary O'Brien, B. Sc., 'or. High Honours in Philosophy are claimed by four-Lucy Murray, B. A., '93; Bessie Cumming, B. A., '96; Eliza Ritchie, Ph. D., B. L., '97; Jeanette Cann, B. L., 'o2. The latter also won the University Medal, Pure and Applied Mathematics has been the special course selected by the largest number. Three have won High Honours-Agnes Baxter, B. A., '91, who also won the Sir William Young Gold Medal ; Mary Ross, B. A., '94, and Gertrude Lawlor, B. L., '99. Four others̀ have won HonoursAmelia Stewart, B. Sc., '86; Clara Weston, B. A., '92; Blanche Macdonald, B. A., '95, and Edith Read, B. A., 'oo. In 1900 Elizabeth Stewart, B. Sc., graduated with Honours in Chemistry aud Chemical Physics. In 1896 Nina Church, B. A., took High Honours in English and Latin. In rgor Lilian Best, B. A., obtained Honours in Classics. High Honours in English and English History were won by Emily Harrington, B. A., '92.
and Charlotte McNeill, B. A., '87. Honours in this course fell to the lot of the first girl graduate, Margaret Newcombe, B.A., 85. Still another Honour graduate was Clara Hobrecker, B. A., ' 94 , who took the special course in English and German. Such a list is one of which the girls of Dalhousie may well be proud.
The advantages or disadvantages of a College course for girls need not be discussed here. While Dalhousie's girl graduates continue to uphold the fair name of their Alma Mater at home and abroad, the number of ambitious College girls will increase. Already our College calls "her daughters from afar," even from the other side of the continent and the fair domains of Uncle Sam. Floreant femince Dalhousio!
E. M. M., 'o3.

## for Rhodes Scholars.

Mr. Downy Verdant Green, et al., prospective Rhodes scholars, will be interested in the following account rendered by Wadham College, Oxford, to one of its members. It probably represents the average quarterly expense in residence of an Oxford student :-

WADHAM COLLEGE,
1895.


Quarter beginning 21st December,


The Bursar will receive the Battels in the Bursary betwcen 11 and
Konday, 29th April. Cheques to be crossed to the Oxford Old Bank. It is requested that any error in this account may be mentioned to the Butlee

## H Cestimonial from Carlyle.

To most people of to-day the "testimonial" suggests patent medicines, quack "doctors," and unblushing forms of advertisement in general. But it has honored precedent: for here is a specimen from the pen of Thomas Carlyle, no less. The following letter is treasured among the memorials of Carlyle collected at his house in London, where I saw and copied it something over a year ago. Perhaps it has not been published before:-
"To Mr. Dowie
Boot Shoe Maker
Charing Cross (or whatever the right address is)
" Dr. Sir,
"Not for your sake alone but for that of a public suffering "much in its feet, I am willing to testify that you have yielded "me complete and unexpected relief in that particular, and, in "short, on trial after trial, that you seem to me to possess in "signal contrast to so very many of yr brethren the actual "art of making shops which are easy to the wearer.
"My thanks to you are emphatic and sincere.
T. Carlyle
" 5 Cheyne Row, Chelsea.
" io July, 1868."
The subject matter and occasion of the note are slight, but the smallest acts of great men are not wanting in interest. At least it is to be hoped that Mr. Dowie lived to profit by his testimonial, for he must have been a very good shoemaker to merit Carlyle's commendation.
J. W. L.

## College Dotes.

Delta Gamma:-The last two meetings of the Delta Gamma Society have been specially interesting and well attended. On January 3rst, the Society met at the residence of Mrs. Harris, Church Street. The programme of the evening was in charge of classes ' 03 and ' 05 . Papers on the latest books were read by Miss McCurdy, 'o3, Miss Lulu Murray, 'o5, Miss

McMillan and Miss Zillah McDonald. Miss McNiven, 'o4, gave a very bright critique on the several papers. Saturday evening, February 14th, the Delta Gamma was entertained by the Dalhousie girls who reside at the Ladies' College. The classes of ' 04 and ' 06 offered an imstructive and highly entertaining array of papers on "The Days We Celebrate." These included "St. Valentine's Day," by Miss Manley, 'o4; "April Fool's Day," by Miss Burris, 'o4; " May Day," by Miss Spencer, 'o4; "Hallowe'en," by Miss Dora Faulkner, 'o6; and "Christmas," by Miss Campbell, 'o4. Miss Harris, '05, acted as critic. Much amusement was created by the appearance of a number of works of art in honour of the day.

Sodales:-The debate on Friday, Februiry 14th, was upon the resolution "That the Wearing of Gowns by the Students in College should be Made Compulsory." The supporters were Messrs J. A. Scrimgeour and G. A. MacKean. Their opponents were Messrs L. L. Young and J. A. Ferguson. Messrs. Carrol, Matheson, Brunt and Green took part also. The meeting decided in favor of gowns. Mr. A. M. Young read an instructive critique.
Reverend James Carruthers on Friday, February aoth, delivered a dramatic interpretation of Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter. Professor Howard Murray presided and introdaced Mr. Carruthers as a man who not content with being bom on "the Island," had sought if possible to improve upon that by residence in Pictou County. "As an elocationist," the Chairman said, "the lectnrer is probably not surpaned is Canasa."
Mr. Carruthers divided the story into five parts or acts, and and his interpretation of the diferent roles $\mathbf{w a s}$ very mench enjoyed. His great variety of voice and exprestisn was seited to all the characters, from the grim and remorsules Reger Chillingworth to the over-therest howes wile vild her wiod gossip. A condial vote of thask was presested to Mr. Can ruthers on motion of Mewrs. Power and Yound-
Y. M. C. A-On laveary 17 Ch , the onnal heminues mesering of the Y. M. C. A. was held and the Altors br the evering term were clected as fallown. Prowiden, 1. A. Srimperin Vice-Presideat, 1. McL. Bestas Reombling Severters, G. L.

McCain; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Green; Treasurer, A. E. G. Forbes. These men will choose the conveners for the committees and get the work in hand for next year.

Law Society:-The Law Students' Society met on Wednesday, February 4th, at one o'clock. The report of the At Home Committee was received. Messrs W. F. Carrol and V. H. Shaw were chosen as editors of the Gazette for next session.

Arts Students' Society:-The Arts students have found something to do and have taken a new lease of life. The Spring meeting was held March 5th, when the following officers were elected for next year.
President-L. Brehaut,
Vice-Prerident-J. Scrimgeour.
Secretary-Treasurer-G. L. McCain.
Executive-G. M. J. Mackay, F. F. Smith, W. Tait.
To encourage debate among the Arts students and assist Sodales, the Society will next year conduct a series of debates - in which Arts students alone will take part. The meetings will probably be held in the afternoon.
D. A. A. C.:-The annual meeting of the D. A. A. C. was was held on Friday, February 27th, at $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. The reports of the Executive and Treasurer for the year were read and adopted. The Auditors reported that the accounts had been found correct. The reports showed the finances of the Club to be in a satisfactory condition as the deficit standing over from the preceding year had been practically wiped out.
Notice was given of the following motion to be made at the next meeting of the Club: "That the rule which the Executive had found it necessary to make, viz., that no former first-fifteen men be allowed to play on a class team, be incorporated in the laws governing the Inter-Class League."
On motion the Secretary was instructed to make out a list of Club members and also ask ex-members to avail themselves of the privilege of taking tickets.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:
Honorary President-Rev. Dr. Forrest.
President-Campbell McDonald.
Vice-President-James Redmond.
Secretary-Charles T. Baillie.
Treasurer-G. S. Stairs.

Executive Com.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { James Malcolm, } \\
& \text { G. O. Cheese, } \\
& \text { J. L. Potter, } \\
& \text { R. H. Sutherland, } \\
& \text { J. J. Cameron. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Auditors
W. M. Corbett,

Grounds Com. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { R.T. MacIlreith, Lı. B., } \\ \text { J. C. O'Mullin. LL. B., } \\ \text { J. A. McKinnon, B. A., L }\end{array}\right.$ J. A. McKinnon, B. A., Ll. B.

Trophy Com. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { R. H. Sutherlan } \\ \text { H. A. Dickie, }\end{array}\right.$
Henry A. Dickie, Law 'o4 has been chosen Captain of the football team of next year.
Cam. McDonald has returned to College after a three months' jaunt in the British Isles as a member of the AllCanada football team. Dalhousie may well be proud of her representative as the members of the team join in calling him their best forward.
University Students Council:-The regular annual meeting of the University Students Council was held on Friday, February 27 th. After the reports of the Treasurer and the Reading Room Committee had been read officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:
President-G. M. J. Mackay, Arts 'o4,'
Vice-Presidents-D. McLean, Arts 'o4.
W. C. Robertson, Law '04,
W. H. Coffin, Med. 'o6,

Secretary-Treasurer-E. B. Ross, Arts 'o4.
Executive Com.-T. G. McKenzie, Arts '04,
G. O. Cheese, Law '04,
T. T. Fulton, B. A.,
A. E. G. Forbes, Med. 'o6.

Reading Room Com.-W. Carrol, B. A., Chairman.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. C. Johnson, } \\
& \text { H. Thorne, } \\
& \text { E. Fraser, } \\
& \text { E. Blackader, M. A., } \\
& \text { J. W. G. Morrison, B. A. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Hugh Miller, Arts '05, was appointed Financial Editor of the Gazette, and Messrs. W. M. Corbett and Frank Smith were appointed Auditors of the Gazette accounts. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered A. McG. Young, the retiring Financial Editor, for the efficient way in which he has managed the financial affairs of the Gazette.

## Correspondence.

Str,-There is one charge in Mr. Baird's civil article which is quite true, namely, that Dalhousians eat "even with their fingers." I have seen them do so constantly, bread and butter, for instance. How does Mr. B. manage ?

Anxious to Learn.

## நockey.

At a meeting held to consider entering a Dalhousie team in the Senior League, it was decided by a small majority not to do so. Instead a Class-League with representation similar to the existing football Class League was adopted. A committee consisting of Henry A. Dickie (Law 'o4), John Rankine (Medicine '04), W. K. Power (Arts 'o4), W. F. Carney (Arts 'o5), was appointed and given absolute control over all matters pertaining to the arrangement and carrying out of the games. A schedule was immediately drawn up and the rink secured for Saturday mornings.
Throughout the series much enthusiasm was manifested by ${ }^{*}$ the students in the various classes. The games were all very keenly contested-at times the excitement rising to feverpitch. The season of 1903 will be memorable in the college for its good, clean, fast hockey, played in a thoroughly sports-
manlike spirit, and Dalhousie deserves to be congratulated on her players, on her committee, on the support of the students, fairest and bravest. With increased confidence and support, Dalhousie's team in the Senior League next year should be a most formidable one. May it show the good people of Halifax that in the realm of sport, Dalhousie is not a specialist in the good old game of English Rugby alone, bnt that we are fast becoming expert in that glorious winter pastime-Canadian Hockey.

## RESULT OF INTER-CLASS GAMES.

| Cunss. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of Games } \\ & \text { Won. } \end{aligned}$ | No. of Games Drawn. | No. of Games Lost, | Points. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arts '03 and '05 | .. 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Law.............. | .... 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Arts '04 and 'o6. | ..... 3 | $\sigma$ | 3 | 6 |
| Medicine......... | ..... 0 | $\underline{1}$ | 5 | I |

Arts ' 03 and ' 05 team-Millar; Boak; Curry; Carney; W. McGillivray; Stairs; Payzant ; also played, Gordon.
Law School team-Corey; Church; Wood; Trites; Dickie; (Henry A.) ; Dickie, (Horace A.); Redmond ; also played, Eager.
Arts 'o4 and ;o6 team-Billman; Fraser A.; Carney M.; Blanchard; Bauld; Grant; Archibald; also played, Hudson; Power; Balfour.
Medical team-Farquharson; Cunningham; McDonald, T.; Rankine; Buckley; Forbes; Smith; also played, Pilot; Crilley.

Gymnasium this winter is again well conducted by SergtMajor Long, who has large classes, and as usual is giving every satisfaction. The fencing class has been unable to get an hour owing to the instructor's full programme, and con sequently is not meeting.

## Missing Books.

Gazetre readers are asked to aid in the recovery of the following books, which are missing from the Library :-
Life of Burns, vol. v; DeMille's Rhetoric; Burke, vol. vi ;

Chaucer, vol. i; Cæsar's Works; Hovenden, Odes of Horace ; Cicero, In Catilinam; Horace, Odes ii ; Tout, Short Analysis English History ; Murdock, History of Nova Scotia, vol. iii ; Caird, Critical Philosophy of Kant, vol. ii.; Watson, Kant and His English Critics ; Parker, Biology ; N. S. Institute Science, vol. x; Watt, Geology for Beginners; Parker, Pomp of the Lavilettes; Heatherington, Gold Fields of Nova Scotia; Cunningham, Growth of English Industry, etc.; Elliott, Algebra of Quantics; Gillespie, Surveying; Merriman, Strength of Materials; Gore, German Science Reader; Mrs. Frazer, Scenes of Familiar Life; Fasnacht, French Grammar; Brachet, Elementary French Grammar ; Moliere, Les Femmes Savantes, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme; Scribe, Le Verre d'Eau; Vergilius, 2 vols.; Horace, Odes iii, iv; Vergil, Aeneid iv; Odyssey ix; Weeks, Exercises in Euclid; Reid, Mental Arithmetic; Pollard, Chancer Primer; Macbeth; Furness, Variorum As You Like It ; King John; As You Like It, 3 copies.

## Hlumni Dotes.

Harry DeWolfe King, Ll. B., '95, visited Halifax lately on his way to New York, where he was to be married. Mr. King has been practising in Vancouver, B. C., for some three years.
F. T. Congdon, LL.B., '89, has been appointed Commissioner of the Yukon, to succeed Hon. J. H. Ross. Mr. Congdon left Halifax to become legal adviser of the Dominion Government in the Yukon. After resigning this position he was appointed Crown Prosecutor.

Another Dalhousian winning laurels for himself in the Yukon is Alfred Thompson, M. D., ' 98 , who was a candidate in the Territorial elections there.

Frank G. Stevens, formerly of Arts, ' 99 , is home on a vacation. Since taking his degree in mining engineering from Queen's, he has been engaged in mining work in British Columbia.

Charles M. Macdonald, son of the late Professor Macdonald, and formerly of Arts, 'o3, is attending O. A. C. at Guelph.
Rev. E. J. Rattee, B. A., '90, has resigned his charge at Blue Mountain, Pictou Co., and accepted a call to Malapeque, P. E. I.
J. Lyall Cock, M. D., 'o2, has gone to Bonaventure Bay, Newfoundland, to take charge of Dr. Smith's practice in the latter's absence.
"Peewee," otherwise "Man Friday," otherwise Luther Burns Mackenzie, B. A., 'oI, who is attending Bellevue Medical School, is still playing hockey, this time with the New York Athletic Club.
The legal firm of Ross, Mellish \& Mathers has been dissolved by mutual consent. The senior partner, a Dalhousian of the ' 7 o 's, turns his attention to personal business; Mr . Mellish, B. A., '82, Ll. B., ' 90 , enters the firm of Drysdale $\mathcal{E}$ McInnes, and Mr. Mathers, Ll. B., '92, succeeds the late E. C. Fairbanks as Deputy Provincial Secretary. L. H. Cumming, L. B., 'or, who has been in their office for two years, is now practising in Westville.
At a very important meeting of the Conservative party in Amherst, E. N. Rhodes, LL. B., 'o2, was elected secretary and organizer for Cumberland County.

The Gazette congratulates F. Gordon Zwicker, M. D., of Queens, at one time a member of Arts, 'oo, on his recent marriage to Miss Mahon. Dr. Zwicker is now doing graduate work in New York.
"Dr. Charles Morse, of Ottawa, has been appointed a member of a committee of faculty and alumni of Trinity University for the purpose of revising the University Carriculum in Political Science and Jurisprudence. Dr. Morse is one of the pioneer graduates of Dalhousie University Law School. Dr. Morse is one of the Law Examiners at Trinity, and has recently been appointed to the editorial staff of the Canada

Law Journal, to which journal he has frequently contributed articles."-Law Journal.
C. F. Lindsay, B. A., '99, Ph. D., has received appointment to a very responsible position with the General Electric Works at their headquarters at Shenectady, N. Y.
N. H. Mills, Le. B., '98, was a Government candidate for Charlotte County in the recent New Brunswick elections. Likewise A. B. Copp, Ll. B., '94, who was returned for Albert to sit in the Government chair.

Alexander K. McLean, Ll. B., '92, was the mover of the address in reply to the Governor's speech in the Legislative Assembly last week.

## Subscriber's to Macdonald Memorial.

Subscribers to the Macdonald Memorial Fund, exclusive of undergraduates, arranged in chronological order.
february to may, 1902.
Rev. G. M Grant, Principal of Queen's ; Hon. D. C. Fraser, New Glasgow ; Alex. Robinson, B. A., Supt. of Education for B. C.; H. M. Stramberg, B. A., New Westminister.

## MAY.

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## Exchanges.

The Presbyterian College Journal has issued a memorial number in honor of the late Principal MacVicar. It were useless to attempt to give any just conception of his life and character in the short space allotted, but a few quotations will help to show what an inspiration he was to those among whom he lived and worked:-
"His relations to the students were always of the happiest character."
"One great lesson impressed on all who knew him is the necessity for fidelity to duty."
"The feature of the Principal's character most noticeable of all was, perhaps, his tireless energy and unflagging zeal in performing work."
Attractive Christmas numbers of the Outlook, Argosy and Queen's University Journal are at hand, all containing cuts of their respective football teams.
Matters of greater and lesser importance are discussed in the Outlook, from the lengthening of the Arts and Science faculties to the introduction of class caps by the present Freshman class.
This year's edition of the Halifax Academy Annual demonstrates the truth of its motto: Discimus facere faciendo. It
contains a large number of short, well-written articles by the students, chiefly descriptive of vacation experiences.

The Theologue this year is clad in sober grey. Its editorial board is chiefly made of Dalhousie graduates. In the first number is a scholarly article, "Music in its Relation to the Other Arts and to Human Life," from the pen of Rev. M. A. MacKinnon, M. A., which may be read with profit even by those who do not follow the art that has in it "the finger of God, a flash of the will that can." We congratulate Dr. Pollok on the celebration of his 50th anniversary in the ministry.
The McMaster University Monthly appears in a cover which suggests scholarship and solidity, and the articles are invariably worthy of the suggestion.

Other exchanges received this month: Oak Lily and Ivy, Acta Victoriana, Prince of Wales Collage Observer, O. A. C. Review, Edinburgh Student.

## Dallusiensia.

Poor Olin, this is the second time he has been fired out.
Some people have money to throw away. A Freshman picked up the following paper of our greatest financier:-

$$
\text { Jan. } 14,1897 .
$$

Received from John Wood three hundred and eighty thousand dollars to be paid on demand.
\$380,000.00.

> W. H. Vanderbilt. Endorsed by Li Hung Chang.

Exams only four weeks off. Whirr! Whirr!
" Care to our coffiin adds a nail no doubt, And every grin so merry draws one out."
Prof. Archie (lecturing on the Renaissance in Italy)-"Mr.

Green, does the name Florence suggest anything to you? "
Green is too much embarassed to answer.
Robertson says that the Freshman class settled the gown question in their usual characteristic way.

Mr F--k B-d can say what he likes about the Graduates, but let him be most mighty careful how he handles the Undergraduates of Dalhousie.

Now that the cap and gown question has been disposed of will Mr. A. E. D-v-ss please step up and tell us if we should have had any doubts about it anyway.

Sherlock Holmes.-"Ever see a man eat with a knife?" F-k B-d (cautiously, thinking it might be a home thrust) -" No-o! I don't think I ever did. Why?

Sherlock Holmes (patronizingly)-" Why, my dear B-d, then you know instantly that he must be a graduate of Dalhousie College."

The Dalhousie Primer.-Edited by H. W. P.
LESSON I.
The Lavender Bandage.-This is a meeting. The name of the meeting is D. A. A. C. Why is the meeting met? To levy a tax for a lavender bandage. Little children, what is a lavender bandage? It is to make a golf stocking look nice.

Little children, run away and sprain your ankles.

## LeSSON II.

The Black Fedora.-What is this? It is a Black Fedora. The Black Fedora belongs to a county in England. How
then does it daily walk up Morris street, Halifax, N. S. ? Little girls, you should never wear Black Fedoras.

Lesson ili.
The Remains.-What is this? This is the Remains. What
is it the remains of? It is the remains of an Editor. What was the matter with the Editor? He wasn't Cultured. Little Dalhousians, Be Cultured.

## Business Dotices.

Business communications should be addressed to Financial Editor, Dalhousie Gazette, Halifax, N. S. Literary communications to Editor of Dalhousie Gazette, Halifax, N. S.
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