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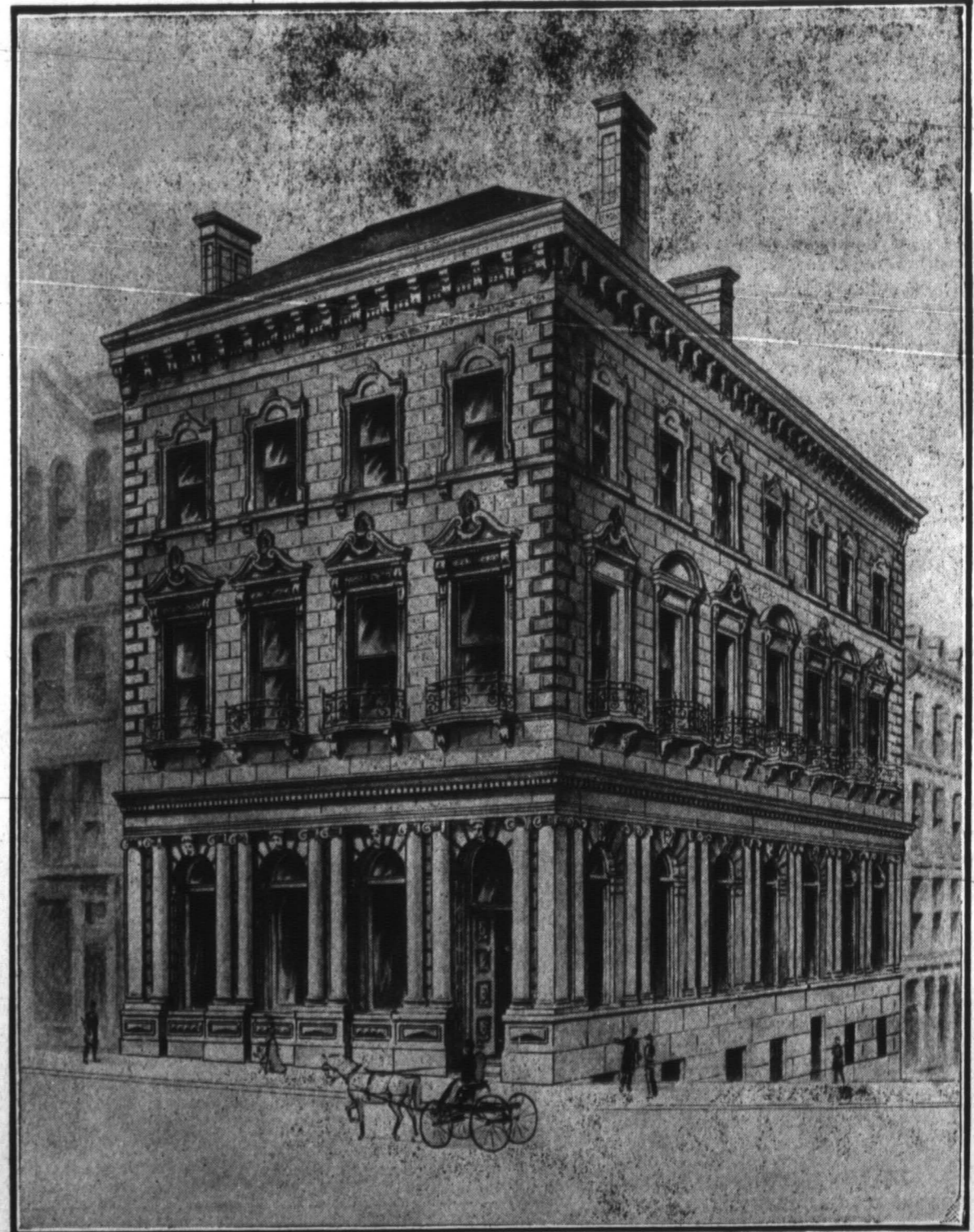
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The Dalhousie Gazette.

"ORA ET LABORA."

Vol. XLJ.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 16, 1908.

No. 3.

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Editorial.

THESE are few people in this City by the sea, apart from those who have graduated from this University of ours, who can appreciate the advantages to be derived from the presence of the University in Halifax. Times are little different from those of thirty years ago, when the same thought was expressed by the late Professor De Mille, as can be seen in another column. To fully appreciate college training one must be college-bred, and we think this, together with the natural antipathy which people have against those different from themselves, accounts for the feeling too often the people of Halifax have against the University and the student body in general. To us it seems that our faults are upbraided with scant justice, and our virtues passed by as non-existent.

The question in point is the most unhappy incident following "theatre night." It is not our wish to record ourselves as in favour with that night's proceedings, or since the affair is ended shall we deny some incorrect versions in circulation in regard to our actions; we do but wish to ask those of the city to change their glasses for ones of broader vision, to lean their ear one way as well as the other. To the section of the

press who have always dealt to us with scant charity, we merely say, "Speak the truth and speak it ever." When we do wrong it is mete we be judged, and we are willing to come to the judgement, but compare us not to toughs or rowdies, for they but grace the gutter, while from us have sprung and will spring, numbers of Canada's most able sons.

ANOTHER football season is ended, and for the ninth successive year our team are the Champions in the Halifax League. The season has been a notable one. Not only have this year's team beaten all records of former teams for aggregate scores, but they have also established a new record score in the Rugby football world. Throughout the season there has been the best of feeling between the rival teams, and the necessity of fast clean play was impressed upon them early in the season by the excellent refereeing of Lieut. Roberts, a former captain of the All-England team. The only regrettable feature of the season's games, was the small attendances, due no doubt to Dalhousie's overwhelming victories in the early part of the season leaving no question as to the final outcome. While this feature is to be regretted, yet we cannot agree, as some outside critics would have it, that Dalhousie is in any way to blame for it through playing the best team the D. A. A. C. can put on the field.

To Capt. Flemming and his men the Gazette on behalf of the students, extends the heartiest congratulations on their success. To Capt. Lawrence of the second team and his men we also extend congratulations on their success in the Junior League.

Our Distinguished Graduates.

DUNCAN CAMERON FRASER, B.A. (1872,) L.L.D. (1908)
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.

No gallery of distinguished Dalhousians would be complete without a portrait of the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. First as a brilliant student, then as an enthusiastic Alumnus, and today as an energetic member of the Board of Governors, his connection with the college has now covered a period of

forty years. During all this time, amid a complexity of public duties, his interest in Dalhousie never wavered, and his loyalty to Alma Mater only increased with the passing years.

Fortune favored Duncan Cameron Fraser from his birth, inasmuch as he enjoyed the double blessing of a Scottish ancestry and being born in the County of Pictou. The East River of Pictou has been the cradle of many illustrious men, distinguished alike in Church and in State, and here it was that the future Lieutenant-Governor first saw the light of day on October first, 1845.

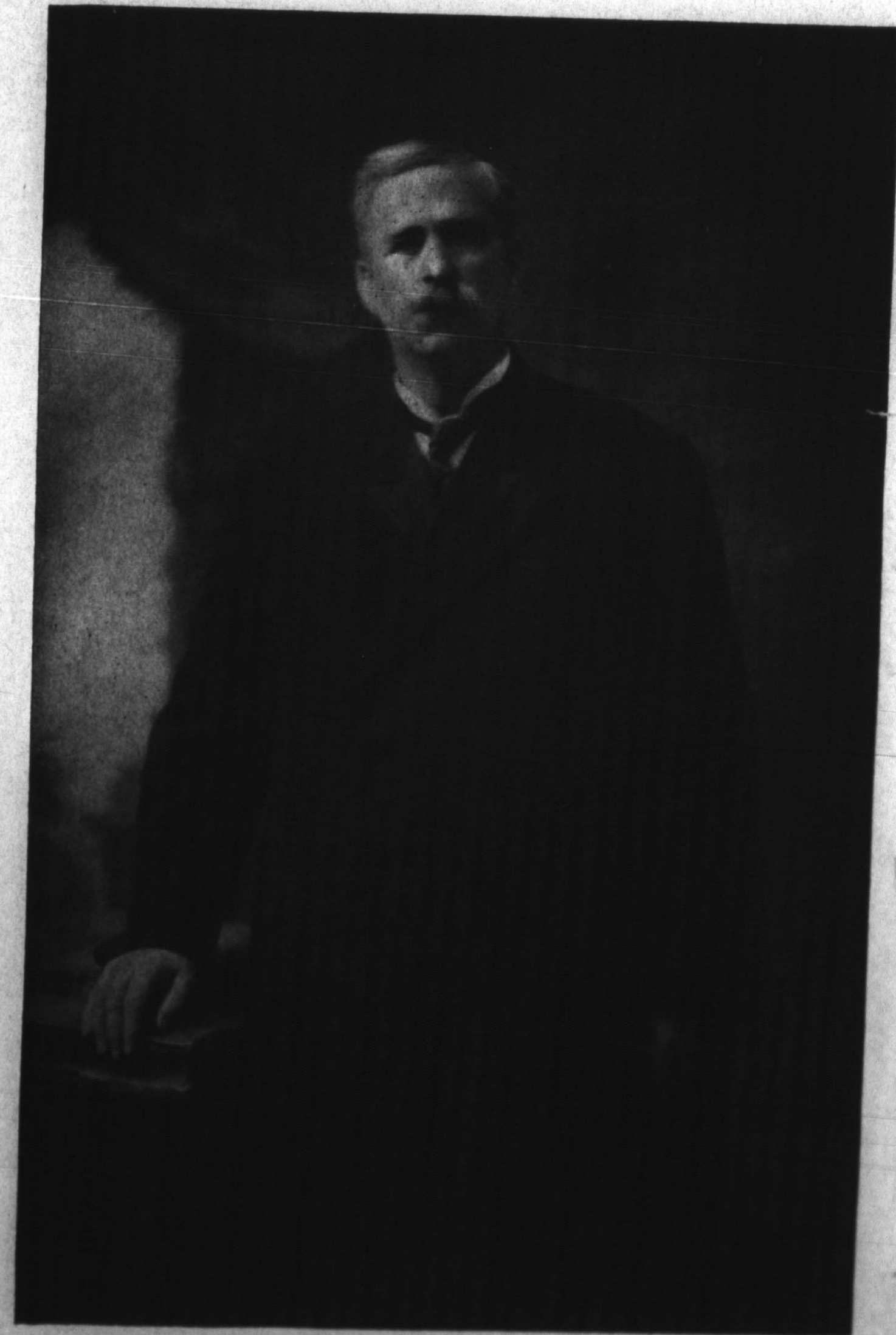
His up-bringing was that common to other children of his day and generation in that happy valley, and he is not ashamed to acknowledge that his education was obtained only through much toil and tribulation; first, at the little log school houses of that time; later, at the Provincial Normal School in Truro and finally, at Dalhousie College. At intervals, he taught school; and more than one school house in Pictou County, whose walls are now tottering to ruin, is pointed out to the passing stranger as a place where "D. C." wielded the birch. For Lieutenant-Governor though he may be to the rest of the Province, he is still "D. C." to the people of Pictou. At college, Mr. Fraser took a leading part, not only in the work of the class rooms but in every department of college life. He was one of the earliest contributors, if not one of the founders of the Dalhousie Gazette. On the football field, he was fleet of foot and strong of muscle and was one of the "stars" in the old days when the boys played "Association" on the Halifax common. Indeed the Lieutenant-Governor has never quite reconciled himself to the more scientific "Rugby" of modern days. On completing his Arts course in 1873, he engaged in the study of law, and on his admission to the Bar, opened an office in the Town of New Glasgow. When this town was incorporated in 1876, he became its first Town Clerk. A forceful public speaker even at college, Mr. Fraser was soon attracted by politics, and was called to the Legislative Council in 1878 as representative of the Hill Government. He resigned at the ensuing General Elections to contest Guysboro, for a seat in the House of Assembly. Owing to local differences, he failed of his election by a few votes. For the next ten years,

Mr. Fraser, though in constant demand as a platform speaker, by his party, was not himself in active politics.

In the midst of a busy professional life, he found time for many activities, notably in the Church of his fathers and in various lines of public work. During this time he was twice elected mayor of New Glasgow, and was also President of the Dalhousie College Alumni Association. In 1888 he was a second time called to the Legislative Council, and for three years led the Fielding Government in that honorable body. He resigned in 1891, and successfully contested Guysboro for the House of Commons, continuing as its representative until 1904. At Ottawa he at once took a leading place, and was recognized as one of the foremost debaters in the House of Commons. Mr. Fraser did yeoman service for his party on the platform, and in the years 1891-1896 he probably spoke in more constituencies than any other man in Canada. In 1904 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. Two years later he retired from the bench to accept the highest office in his native province, that of Lieutenant-Governor. A true Democrat himself, he has popularized Government House and its appendages without sacrificing the dignity of his high office. His ready sympathy and kindly humor render his companionship most enjoyable. Every good object finds in him a loyal supporter, and no public function is complete without his presence and eloquence. It is not too much to say that Nova Scotia has never had a Governor who enjoyed such universal popularity as the present incumbent. His many services to Nova Scotia were recognized at the last Dalhousie Convocation in the bestowal upon him of the degree of Doctor of Laws, and seldom has an honorary degree been more worthily won. That his years may be long and his kindly rule prosperous is the sincere wish of every true Dalhousian.

"The President's Daughter."

In presenting "The President's Daughter" at the Academy of Music, the students of the current term achieved a decided and popular success in a new, or strictly speaking, a renewed sphere of activity, and rendered the Theatre Night of 1908 a red-letter one in the annals of college life at Dalhousie. The



LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR FRASER.

performance was given to crowded houses on the two nights originally advertised, November 17 and 18, and so insistent was the demand for seats that the play was presented a third time to a large audience on the following Friday evening, November 20th. The idea of student theatricals is not a new one at Dalhousie, but it has remained in a state of suspension for many years. In 1894 and 1895 the class of '96 supplemented their study of Shakespeare by successfully presenting "A Midsummer Night's Dream," under Dr. MacMechan's direction. Five years ago, almost, the formation of a dramatic club was advocated by the writer in the pages of the GAZETTE. The ice was gently broken by the presentation of the after-piece, "The Meeting of the Senate," at the Theatre Night of 1906; and now the students of to-day are to be congratulated on so successfully putting on a complete production on their own initiation and responsibility.

Much of the success of the performance was due to the judgment shown in choosing the piece. "The President's Daughter" is a comedy-drama making no very heavy histrionic demands. It was laughter-provoking from beginning to end; the lines were evenly distributed among a large number of characters, and no better play for a first attempt and a College night could have been selected. Every phase of student life and the less serious side of college life was presented. There was the learned President and the young and verdant Freshman, the wealthy father and the uncouth football recruit, the famous half-back and the coach, the chaperon and the irrepressible landlady's daughter, the spendthrift happy-go-lucky student and the precise and solemn-visaged tutor of science, and last, but by no means least, the charming college girls, and seldom has a prettier picture been seen on the Academy stage. The representation of "the old red tower," the laughable manner of preparing for guests in students' quarters, the exciting scenes attending the football game, all tended to make the picture realistic and enjoyable. The play was well localized and abounded in clever hits.

The acting was uniformly smooth and natural, and completely free from the "staginess" so incidental to amateurs. The costuming and staging were very good, the finales well

worked up, and that of the second act especially very pretty, and the whole performance went off with verve and swing.

The title role was well taken by Miss Jessie Goodwin, who gave a true and pleasing performance, marked by restraint and sweetness of manner, a well-modulated voice, and a charming appearance. Miss Jean McCurdy, who, although not a student, kindly consented to take the part at short notice, made a most striking and attractive college chaperon, and acted with perfect naturalness of voice and manner. Miss Jean Bayer, B. A., in a ridiculously-laughable and clever make-up, made one of the hits of the piece as Sally Perkins, the ubiquitous dunner of board bills. Miss Helen Crichton looked and acted well the part of the modern athletic girl, and the college girls—Misses Clare Strickland, Lois MacKay, B. A., Grace Tupper, Beryl Silver and Dorothy Gorham—were a charming supporting group. J. Stewart Mavor, as the noted half-back, who falls in love with the President's daughter, had a role of no little difficulty, but his finished work in the part evoked much favorable comment. W. C. Ross, as "Shorty" McRae, was most natural and true to character, and made a most popular impression. No Dalhousian present will forget J. P. MacIntosh as President Forrester. It was one of the delights of the piece, and appreciated by the public as much as by students and graduates. He presented, with the most minute accuracy in appearance, gesture, voice and manner, a noted figure in the life of Dalhousie. J. J. Martin, B. A., as the wealthy railway magnate, Hardy's father; F. S. Finlay, as the coach; J. D. McLeod, as the trainer, and F. R. Archibald, C. J. McKenzie and P. R. Elemming, as the students, all gave convincing presentations of their various parts. The students' methods of preparing for guests and making tea brought down the house. The burlesque parts, of which there were a number, were exceedingly well taken. W. S. Lindsay, B. A., was especially good as the precise and ponderous tutor. D. Owen, as the green and afterwards very sporty Freshman, could not have been better. A. Sutherland, as Hon. Silas Wayback, of Slabtown, was most humorous and true to character. H. F. McRae, B. A., was the raw recruit, and E. McK. Forbes the battered policeman, and both these small parts were made the very most of.

The annual Theatre Night programme of songs and cartoons was put on between the acts the first two nights. The singing was good, and added much to the evening's entertainment.

The play was produced under the direction of Miss Josephine A. Crichton, and its success reflects much credit on her work. Mrs. F. H. Sexton gave valuable assistance in directing the staging and costuming. To the enterprise and energy of W. C. Ross, W. S. Lindsay and J. E. Read, who were, we understand, the promoters of the play, Dalhousians, new and old, are greatly indebted for a most enjoyable addition to college life. It is to be hoped that the success of '08 is but the forerunner of even more ambitious performances in coming years.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Harry Hardy.....	J. Stewart Mavor.
Adam D. Hardy, D. C. L., LL. D., his father.....	J. J. Martin.
John Forrester, D. D., President of Dalhousie College.....	J. P. MacIntosh.
"Shorty" McRae, the ubiquitous student.....	Will C. Ross.
Hon. Silas Wayback, M. L. A., of Slabtown.....	A. Sutherland.
Carl Henderson, a graduate.....	F. S. Finlay.
McGinnis, of Glace Bay.....	H. F. McRae.
"Peawea" Doull, trainer.....	J. D. McLeod.
"Codger" Wayback.....	D. Owen.
Ichabod Morton.....	W. S. Lindsay.
Harry White, constable.....	E. McK. Forbes.
Johnny McLean.....	F. R. Archibald.
Geordie McPherson, { Students }.....	C. J. MacKenzie.
Frank Gordon, { }.....	P. R. Flemming.
"Siegfried".....	Himself.
Dorothy Forrester.....	Miss Jessie Goodwin.
Mrs. Prudence Primrose, chaperon.....	Miss Jean McCurdy.
Sarah Perkins.....	Miss Jean Bayer.
Phyllis Fraser.....	Miss Helen Crichton.
Jean McLeod.....	Miss Clara Strickland.
Irene Morrison.....	Miss Grace Tupper.
Ethyl Barrimore, { }.....	Miss Beryl Silver.
Maud Addams, { College girls }.....	Miss Dor. Gorham.
Elinor Robison, { }.....	Miss Lois MacKay.

Nature Poets.

Though man, from the earliest ages has always taken a deep interest in "Nature" yet the lack of sufficiently classified facts about the underlying causes of the surrounding world has made the ideas held of "Nature" not only crude, but often grossly

at variance with the real facts. Now the last seventy five years have brought a great change in scientific knowledge which has greatly affected the attitude of all thinkers to the objective world; yet the literary student still seems to cling with blissful unconsciousness to some of his exploded poetical conceptions, totally ignoring the fact that science has written at the entrance to some of his most cherished walks the sign, "*No thoroughfare, dangerous passing.*" He has never really given up the idea that "Nature" is full of love and sympathy, that the "spicy breezes, blow softly all around," and "Only man is vile."

It is only necessary to take a few familiar quotations from recognized "Nature" writers, and compare the pictures they give with the real facts, to see that they have either passed over what they did not want, or changed "Nature" to suit their own ideas of right and wrong.

From Wordsworth:—

"Up! Up! My friend, and clear your looks;
Why all this toil and trouble?
Up! Up! my friend, and quit your books,
Or surely you'll grow double.

And hark! how blithe the throstle sings
He, to, is no mean preacher:
Come forth into the light of things,
Let nature be your teacher.

One impulse from a vernal wood,
May teach you more of man,
Of moral evil and of good,
Than all the Sages can."

The substance of this poem is, that the impression one receives from the woods and fields in springtime is one of love and joy.

Go out into the fields some glorious morning in spring when the sun, risen about an hour above the horizon, throws everywhere in profusion floods of warm rich light. Hark! how the birds sing! Look at the sun glancing on the grass! See! the beautiful butterflies! Hear! the hum of the insects! Is it not a beautiful picture? Will not its impulses teach us of good? Is it not a scene of love and beauty? Well, what are the facts? Those birds singing so sweetly have mostly one

eye on the lookout for enemeis, and the other for something to eat. Those dazzling gems in the grass are drops of dew on the cunning traps of hungry spiders, waiting till some of those humming insects shall fly into their webs. Those butterflies are only laying eggs to hatch out thousand of hungry caterpillars, who would eat up every green herb, if the birds and parasites did not catch them, and every creature there has but three engrossing purposes first; to avoid getting caught, second, to catch somebody else, and third to propagate its species.

Take another quotation of Wordsworth's from the poem on which is laid his greatest claim to fame, his ode on "Intimations of Immortality." Addressing all creation, he says:

"Ye blessed creatures, I have heard the call
Ye to each other make; I see
The heavens laugh with you in your jubilee;
My heart is at your festival.
My head hath its coronal.
The fullness of your bliss I feel; I feel it all."

Take the first line. Well, most of the creatures don't want many to hear their calls; for what they mean for a love song, song, some other is liable to mistake for a dinner bell.

"The heavens laugh with you in your jubilee."

That line is not only absurd; it is blasphemy. If the "heavens" really see the scene of carnage in the summer fields, the constant flight, the constant chase, here an escape, there a tragedy, let us hope that the great dome is, as it seems to me, set with a Spinx-like impassiveness; let us hope that it, at least, does not laugh; that would be fiendish heartlessness.

"My heart is at your festival."

That line may have some unintentional meaning. If the poet meant a real festival, where there is eating to the full then every creature on this beautiful morning is doing his level best to make it, as far as he is concerned, a festival indeed.

Truly the summer fields are not what they seem; they are not happy places. The burrowing earthworm is watched by the robin, the snake, and the toad. The robin has one eye on the worm while he darts into a bush to escape the hawk. The snake gobbles down the worm, and hurries off to engulf the toad, too, and at the same time gets a numerous company

of beetles, flies and worms that the toad has just disposed of. And speaking of toads, one lived under our doorstep, where he slept in the heat of the day, but every evening appeared, innocent and passive, and hopped off toward a near-by brook. A closer acquaintance with him, made it evident that his march for a bath was as awfully destructive as Sherman's terrible march to the sea. He always took a detour through the garden. And what a scene it was! A perfect journey of death! Fire flies, June bugs, mosquitoes, a dozing bee, anything and everything went into his rapacious maw. One night, after his customary stroll down to the brook, he took his bearings and jumped in with a plunge. There was an answering splash, and the big trout had him in a grip he could not escape. I have not joined President Roosevelt's Ananias Society; the statements are true.

I watched a snake swallow a toad once. It was a beautiful performance. He swallowed one hind leg at a time, while the victim made frantic efforts to escape; then slowly, as the minute hand of a clock, he was sucked down the slimy throat, giving only an agonizing whimper once in a while, or a feeble kick. It was about fifteen minutes before he disappeared, still living, in the reptile's mouth. Poor toad! "the fullness of your bliss I feel—I feel it all."

In Gray's famous Elegy he attempts to give an impression of the profound quiet of an English churchyard at twilight on a late autumn evening. After his famous preliminary, "The curfew tolls," etc., he goes on to say:

"Now fades the glimmering landscape to my sight,
And all the world a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.

Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tower
The moping owl does to the moon complain
Of such as wandering near her secret bower
Molest her ancient solitary reign."

This picture is supposed to be the very essence of stillness. Perhaps it is, as he says, "to *my* sight;" but how much observation was required for Gray to have found the voracious spiders all around the tombstone on which he sat? Already the dew was glistening on their countless webs in the grass.

Nine times out of ten his droning beetle would have been found to be carnivorous, and very likely a bat stopped its droning before Gray left the churchyard. Then the "moping owl." That owl must have been sick. Owls don't mope at twilight; they flit with noiseless wing over field and grove—a terrible, silent death, watching for a forgetful mouse or an unwary little bird. If Gray had looked at the vulture beak and crooked talons of his "moping owl," he must have known that it is a terrible being to the little field folk. Did you ever see an owl, the sneaking murderer, come falling, falling over a landscape? Every song bird has hushed its note, and until the dread death is past, not a creature can be seen. No wonder there was silence around Gray.

Of course, if one is going to say, with Whittier:

"Who the purple peaks will find,
Must not climb the mountain top."

all right, and no doubt, before this is done, some one will exclaim against analyzing the high flights of poetry, they say you cannot get the elements of the fragrance of a rose by heating it in a crucible, or subject the tints of sunset to spectrum analysis. Yet it is just here where the trouble is, the fragrance of a rose and the sunset tints are not in opposition to scientific facts; but a good deal of "Nature" poetry is.

A quotation from Tennyson's "Brook" may be considered next.

"With many a curve my banks I fret
By many a field and fallow,
And many a fairy foreland set
With willow weed and mallow."

I wind about and in and out
With here a blossom sailing
And here and there a lusty trout
And here and there a grayling."

This poem is quoted, again and again, as a true description of the merry scenes through which a English brook, or any brook, runs. True the poet says the forelands are "fairy," but the impression one gets is that of a real brook through real scenes.

The best way to destroy this impression is to quote from Tennyson in another mood. The poet sings, and :—

“ The swallow stopt as he hunted the bee
The snake slipped under a spray,
The wild hawk stood with the down on his beak
And stared with his foot on the prey.”

Why does all this happen ?

“ For he sings of what the world will be
When the years have died away.”

That is the truth. Place peace, with Milton, in the Garden of Eden. Let the animals crowd around in harmony, to hear the song of Orpheus. Go and look at the “happy family” in the Zoo, where the goose or rabbit has to be replaced only once a week, but don't try to parade as a truth from “nature” what “nature's” eternal warfare does not teach.

Finally, let us take a quotation from a well-known school song, entitled, “The Spring Song”:

“ We roam through the valleys where pleasure is rife,
We feel on the hilltops new pleasure and life,
All nature is beaming with rapture and love ;
'Tis Eden around us, and heaven above.”

It is no justification of this to say that children need optimism, are, in fact, optimistic. That is a question of pedagogy. What pleasure is rife in the valleys? Is it that of the spider mumbling his fly? What rapture and are love there? The rapture the robin feels in having caught the nice, fat worm? Or is it the love that the trout has for the grasshopper, who has leaped gayly into the brook? That quick splash was the trout's rapture; he also won part of his breakfast. And then that last line: “Eden around us, and heaven above.” Everything in the field is either chasing or being chased, and everything in the air is killing or being killed.

Truly Solomon was wise when he said: “All the labour of a man is for his mouth,” and he might have included the lower creatures in his apothem.

Of course, this is not all.

“ Oh, yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill,
To pangs of nature, sins of will,
Defects of doubt, and taints of blood.”

That nothing walks with aimless feet,
That not one life shall be destroyed,
Or cast as rubbish to the void,
When God hath made the pile complete.”

But certainly the idea of “nature,” such as is exhibited in the greater part of our “nature” poetry, is entirely wrong. Man may be able, by his power of formulating an idea, to see the “halcyon calm,” but in the real, luxuriant summer nature, “there is no rest.”

H. S. DAVIS' 10.

Library Notes.

“*Bibliotheca a Dallusia valde desiderata.*”

MECAN. *Opusc, de omn. scib. l. v. cap. ii.*

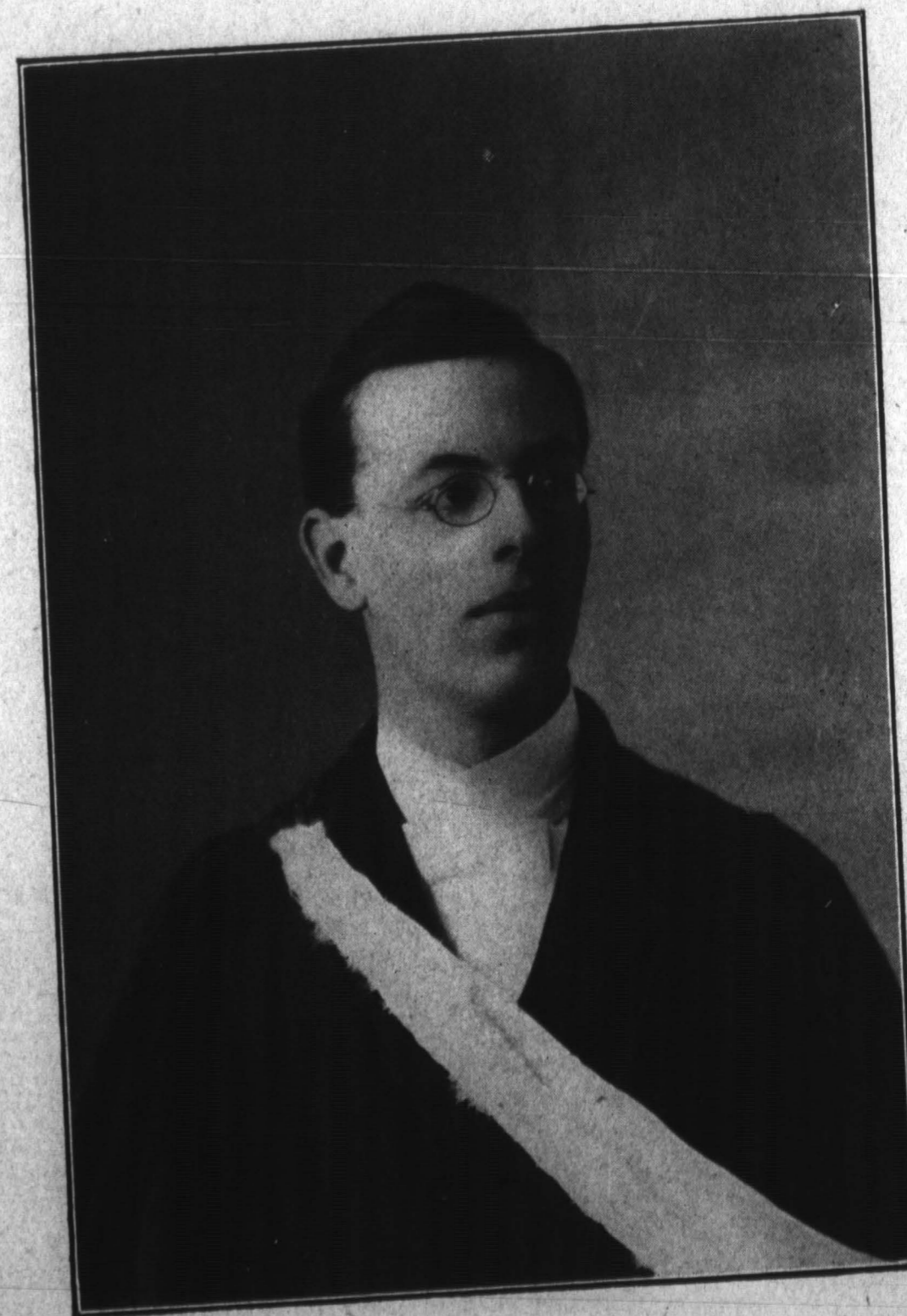
JIBE.—One of the many good hits in “The Principal's Daughter” was the statement that somebody was over beside the Macdonald Library. Poor old project! Started in the last century! Can anyone about Dalhousie remember the beginning, when people first thought of such a thing? A tradition has been handed down from those high and far-off times, that some professor or professors saw long ago that a library building was a real necessity, and tried to find out what such a building should be. Who they were is not recorded. The staff of that time are dead, or pensioned, or promoted; it does not matter who the originator was. The legend is that he gathered information, read and wrote and studied and even lectured on the subject that obsessed him until he had crystallized his ideas in a clear and definite plan, which was put down in black and white as an architect's sketch.

APPROVAL.—This was the *idée mère*. There seemed no possibility of realizing the plan in bricks and mortar for some time. However, the little sketch in red ink was sent away to two eminent and practical librarians, one in Upper Canada and one in New England. Both gave their written approval of the scheme, but suggested that one room be moved from one part of the building to another for greater convenience. When it came back from the distinguished correspondents it was laid away for better times.

A FRESH START.—The year 1902 marks an epoch in the history of Dalhousie College, for it was then that the Forward Movement began which resulted in the establishment of a new Faculty and ultimately in the foundation of the Nova Scotia Technical College. The authorities got together and, under the leadership of John F. Stairs, from whose untimely death Dalhousie has not yet recovered, opened a campaign for funds. At the same time an ardent Dalhousian, a young graduate who had seen something of other institutions and had been particularly impressed with the loyalty and energy of the Queen's men, came enquiring why Dalhousians could not do the like. At first he received little encouragement. It was thought that it would be impossible to launch the two schemes at once. The minor scheme would be sure to get in the way of the Big Scheme and cause embarrassment. A few small subscriptions might be obtained here and there, but nothing worth while. In fact, the ordinary common-sense objections were presented and the wettest kind of a blanket thrown upon the whole plan. Luckily the promoter did not listen to the objections; he was unchilled by the wet blanket. He knew he was right and he went ahead. Net result to-day \$25,000 subscribed for the Macdonald Memorial Library and \$12,000 paid in in solid cash, well invested in gilt-edged securities and bearing handsome interest. When the Macdonald Library is built it will be a memorial not only of "Charlie," but of the loyalty and self-sacrificing devotion of the young graduates of Dalhousie.

Edward Kitson Harvey.

As announced in the last Gazette the death of Edward Kitson Harvey occurred at Boston on Tuesday, the 27th of October, after a short illness of three weeks. On the 12th of October he went directly from his work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the hospital where he was found to be suffering from typhoid fever. After a week of severe illness he at length seemed to be gaining ground when on the 23rd of the same month diphtheria set in, after which all hopes for his recovery were lost.



THE LATE EDWARD KITSON HARVEY.

He was born in Ireland in May 1881. His father was an English Soldier and his mother was from Pictou county, N. S. Part of his early education was obtained in England, but most of his training was acquired in Morris Street School and the County Academy in Halifax. In 1897 he entered Dalhousie leading in the matriculation examination, which gave him the MacKenzie Bursary. He graduated with Distinction in Arts in the spring of 1901.

Shortly after graduating he removed to Massachusetts, where he spent the winter 1902-1903 teaching at Topsfield. In the fall of 1903 he began his duties as teacher at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind in Boston, where he spent the next four years. In 1905 he was appointed Principal of the whole Institution. This position he resigned in the spring of 1907 in order to take a course in Civil Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He entered the second year of that institution in the fall of the same year, and in the following spring he was awarded a scholarship for general excellence in his work.

Harvey was one of the most promising and capable of Dalhousie's younger graduates, and was rapidly making a name for himself in New England. While at Perkins he interested himself in the proposed international language, Esperanto, and was one of the most active upholders of the movement in Boston. He was Secretary of the local society in that city for some time, and had just lately been appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the American Esperanto Association. In the summer of 1907 he went to the International Congress at Cambridge, England, as one of the American delegates, and while there was the guest of the University. After the congress he spent several weeks in Southern Russia where he visited friends in various towns, with whom he had become acquainted through the medium of Esperanto. After his return to America he lectured during the winter in many of the most important towns in Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and during the summer of 1908 he was a special lecturer at Chautauqua and has been engaged there as teacher of Esperanto for the following summer. He had also been asked to give a lecture on Esperanto and his Russian experiences in the Boston Public Library Course

for the present winter. This is probably the most important course of lectures given in Boston.

He was also one of Dalhousie's most loyal alumni. In the spring of 1907 he organized the Dalhousians of New England into a branch of the Alumni Association and his untiring energy gave promise of making it a most effective body had he lived to carry on his work.

A good citizen, a staunch and true friend, and loyal Dalhousian of great promise, has been lost to the country and to the cause of progress.

Philological Studies in Scandinavia.

CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

BY PROF. H. P. JONES.

(Continued.)

Another feature of English is its sobriety of expression. As an Englishman does not like to use more words or more syllables than is necessary, he does not like to say more than he can make good, nor commit himself by appearing too enthusiastic. Such an expression as, "that isn't half bad," might be rendered in French by "*C'est charmant, ravissant, adorable.*" *Je suis ravi de vous voir* is equivalent to a simple *glad to see you*. The tendency to avoid exaggeration in expressing emotion naturally results in a sobriety of utterance that is generally more characteristic of men than of women and may be considered a further mark of the masculine character of English speech.

It has been observed that the English intonation is more monstrous than that of most other nations, so that a very slight raising or lowering of the tone indicates what in other languages would require a much greater interval. Those who use many strong words to express their likes and dislikes are apt to raise their voices suddenly to a high pitch and drop them as suddenly to a lower key; in Europe this emotional tonic accent is much more common in Italy than among the northern nations. The famous French critic, Monsieur Taine, remarks that the English speak in a very low key.

In Mrs. Browning's *Aurora Leigh* we read:

"She had the low voice of your English dames,
Unused, it seems, to need rise half a note
To catch attention."

Other marks of the virility of the English language are the lack of diminutives and the straight forwardness of its word-order; words do not play at hide-and-seek as they often do in German and other languages, where ideas that belong together are widely sundered in obedience either to caprice or more often to a vigorous grammatical rule.

No language is logical in every respect, and we must not expect usage to be guided always by strictly logical principles. It was a frequent error with the older schools of grammar that whenever the actual grammar of a language did not seem conformable to the rules of abstract logic, the language was considered at fault, and the grammarians tried to correct it. Without falling into this error, we may, indeed, compare different languages and judge them by the standard of logic; and here again, apart from Chinese, which has been described as pure applied logic, there is, perhaps, no language in the civilized world that stands so high as English.

Take, for instance, the use of the tenses; the difference between the past *he saw* and the perfect *he has seen* is carried out with great consistency as compared with the similarly formed tenses in Danish and German; so that one of the most persistent mistakes made by the English-speaking Germans is the wrong use of these forms. "Were you in Berlin" for "Have you been in Berlin."—"In 1815 Napoleon *has been* defeated at Waterloo," for *was* defeated. And then the comparatively recent development of the progressive tenses has furnished the language with the wonderfully precise and logically valuable distinction between "I write" and "I am writing," "I wrote" and "I was writing."

Jespersen's comparison of the English with the French language is interesting. He says, the French language is like the stiff garden of the time of Louis the Fourteenth, while the English is like an English park, which is laid out seemingly without any definite plan, and in which you are allowed to walk anywhere you please, quite according to your fancy, without having to fear an encounter with a stern keeper appointed to enforce unreasonable regulations.

The English language would not have been what it is, if the nation as a whole had not been for centuries great respectors of the liberties of the individual, and if each person had not been free to strike out new paths for himself. In England every writer is and always has been free to take his words from any source he chooses, whether from the ordinary stock of everyday words, from native dialects, from old authors, or from other languages, dead or living. The consequence has been that English dictionaries comprise a larger number of words than those of any other nation, and present a variegated picture of words from the four quarters of the globe.

Now it has been remarked as characteristic of the two sexes in their relation to language that women move in narrower circles of the vocabulary, in which they attain to perfect mastery; so that the flow of words is always natural, while men know more words and in general show greater precision in the use of them, greater accuracy in fitting the expression to the idea, the consequence often being less fluency of utterance.

It has been statistically shown that a greater number of stammerers and stutterers are found among men and boys than among women and girls; and it has been the experience of many teachers of foreign languages that female students are able to express themselves in a foreign tongue much more readily after a given period of study, than the men attending the same class. But if they are put to the test of translating a difficult piece either *from* or *into* the foreign idiom, the men will generally prove superior to the women.

Many students of language have also noticed the difference between the vocabulary of lady-novelists and that of men; the books of the former being much easier to read and containing fewer difficult words than those written by men.

All this seems to justify the conclusion that the enormous richness of the English vocabulary is due to the virility of the British nation; and this may be illustrated from many various fields.

To sum up in the words of Jespersen: "The English language is a methodical, energetic, business-like and sober language, that does not care much for finery and elegance, but does care for logical consistency, is opposed to any attempt to narrow-in life by strict regulations and strict rules either of grammar or of lexicon. As the language is, so also the nation,

"For words, like nature, half reveal
And half conceal the soul within."

(The end.)

A Travelling Scholarship for Women Graduates.

Ambition and brains are not the exclusive possession of the sterner sex. For a number of years women graduates of Dalhousie have continued at larger universities, where ampler opportunities were offered the studies which they began in our class rooms. Dr. Muir and Dr. Eliza Ritchie and Mrs. Ross Hill are perhaps the most conspicuous examples of feminine success so far produced by Dalhousie; but there are others. Some have gone to Bryn Mawr, some to Radcliffe and some to Cornell, and in every case their record has reflected credit on their old college. It is to the interest of the college and of the country, as well as to their own interest, that they should do so. But courses of advanced study are everywhere expensive; and the woman is less able than the man to earn the necessary funds.

For the men there are two great prizes—the 1851 exhibition scholarship and the Rhodes. For the women there is nothing; she is barred from these. Now, can nothing be done for the clever and ambitious Dalhousie woman who wishes to carry her studies further?

Something is being done, but not enough. Two years ago this autumn Emily Bevan Harrington died; she was one of the ablest and best and most loyal of Dalhousians. Some of her friends have subscribed to a fund in honor of her memory. The most appropriate form such a memorial could take is a fund producing a travelling scholarship for women, for she was one of the first to go abroad for further study.

A beginning has been made. Circulars have been sent out, and between four and five hundred dollars have been received. But circulars are evidently not sufficient. They must be backed up by a personal canvass. For every dollar now received we should have ten. Then we could offer something worth while.

Encouraging things happen. A graduate met me on the street last spring and asked how the fund was getting on, and when I told him said he would be pleased to send a contribution. In a few days I got a pleasant note enclosing his cheque for twenty dollars.

In the summer a letter from a Dalhousian in the far West reached me enclosing ten dollars for library purposes, if needed. When she was informed of this memorial fund, she wrote in reply: "I had intended to say when I wrote first to apply the money to anything needful, but I suppose the library was the best remembered spot, and so my pen overlooked the other words. Yes. I should be glad to have you apply it to the memorial fund, and some time again I can remember the library." I cannot refrain from making another characteristic extract from the same letter: "Much as I love my life here, I cannot forget that my mental standards of what is worth while I owe, under my mother, to Dalhousie. Long may she flourish to exalt the real and humble shams and make-believes!"

Here is a chance for the Delta Gamma. To raise funds for a scholarship benefitting clever Dalhousie women for all time to come ought to give them inspiration and a definite aim. To undertake such a responsibility would double every member's interest in the organization.

Ways and means are many. The first and obvious thing to do is to interest people in the scheme. That means no expenditure of money and little expenditure of time. Discuss it. Talk it up. Go over the pros and cons. See what can be done. A society of the brightest and most energetic young women in our community could easily do anything of this kind that they set their minds to. The success of the recent play, financial as well as dramatic, shows immense latent possibilities.

I believe it can be done.

A. M.

Thirty Years Ago,

(FROM THE LEAVES OF THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE, THE OLDEST COLLEGE PAPER IN AMERICA.)

Prof. De Mille's convocation address appears in the GAZETTE at this time. It bears upon education,—classical and practical, instigated by the enlargement of the Science Faculty. It is a masterful article. He states the arguments of those who advocate strictly a classical education, and of those who

recommend a strictly scientific one, and then adjusts these arguments to his own line of sight. At this time the college was struggling for a more liberal course of study, and Prof. De Mille shows how one thing is not suited to all men, but that room should be left for each mind to expand in the branch of learning on these subjects which are most nutritious for it. A few of his statements are repeated:

"In the cities of Europe and America, the presence of a University is a mark of distinction which is regarded by its possessors with gratified pride, and by their neighbours with envy. In Halifax, however, the existence of this University is not a thing over which the city is in the habit of felicitating itself; nor have I found that its presence here has ever excited anything like envy in the sister city of St. John."

"Education is the discipline and culture of the mental faculties."

"By discipline is meant such training as may lead to the most effective use of the mental faculties."

"Nature reveals her manifold forms of beauty and from these indicates ideal types; while science, the handmaid of nature, stimulates the imagination, quickens all its creative powers, and satisfies it with full delight."

"Education like all else in the world is on trial."

"I for one do not believe in the assertion that the absence of capacity for a given study is the very reason why that study should be enforced upon the one who abhors it."

* * * * *

At this time too, young ladies were first admitted to classes in connection with the University. The editor takes occasion to admonish all smokers to cease smoking, so that the halls may be made more attractive, and thus, embolden others to come.

It is a strange circumstance how long it was before women were admitted to any Universities what-so-ever. Was it because woman was deemed incapable of grappling with the higher thoughts? Or was it that because knowledge was considered harmful to them? Or did man wish to maintain for his own something upon which he could have the first, and only word? The very presence of young ladies in the college

has a beneficent effect, and teaches us that woman is to be admired for her intellectual, as well as her physical adornments.

It is interesting to note that the first two lady undergraduates never received degree, having been married before reaching their fourth year.

* * * * *

The Marquis of Lorne accompanied by his royal bride came at this time to Halifax, on his way to Ottawa, there to take his position as Viceroy. During his short stay in Halifax he was given a right royal welcome, in which the students of Dalhousie participated.

College Notes.

Union Meetings of Y. W. O. A and Y. M. O. A.—
Nov. 14.—The subject, "The Missionary Spirit," was handled in a particularly able way by Miss Hill and Mr. Geo. Farquhar. Miss Hill's excellent paper, which was written by Miss Grace Baker, gave a good account of the history of the missionary movement in the world. Mr. Farquhar traced the growth of *unselfishness* from primeval causes, "*creeping on from point to point*" till it reached the point it has today. His paper was well planned and well delivered.

Nov. 28. Subject, "The Purpose of Life." Miss M. L. Smith, Arts '10, and Mr. A. Calder, Med. '09, were the speakers. Miss Smith's paper was well prepared; it dwelt on the absolute necessity for some aim in life

Mr. Calder, in his usual clear and forcible manner, traced the various "Purposes of Life" from the animals desire to maintain existence to man's preparation for a future state.

Both meeting were well attended.

Sodales.—Nov. 6. Subject for debate, "Resolved, that the political union of Canada and the United States would be a benefit to both countries,"

Messrs. McArthur and Richard, for Law, supported the resolution, and were opposed by McLennan and McIvor of Arts '10 and '12. Mr. McLellan for Law and Mr. McIntosh for Arts spoke from the audience.

Mr. C. H. MacDonald was critic.

Nov. 12. At this meeting the resignation of the president, Mr. George Farquhar, was received and accepted. D. C. Sinclair, vice-president of the society, was appointed in Mr. Farquhar's place, and H. S. Davis was made vice-president.

It was decided to have a coach for the Intercollegiate team, and the matter was handed over to the executive.

The subject for debate, "Resolved, that it would be better for the Maritime Provinces to unite and enter the Confederacy as one," was supported by Mavor and Munro, and opposed by Davis and Dawson.

Messrs. Sinclair, Rosborough, MacDonald and Livingstone spoke in the general discussion.

The judges, Watson, McLennan and Lawrence, gave a decision in favour of Arts '09 and 11. Mr. J. A. McKeigan gave a good critique.

Nov. 19. Freshman versus Sophmores. Subject for debate, "Resolved, that the franchise should be extended to women." Woman's rights were upheld by Messrs. McLellan and Fulton from the first year, and opposed by Blanchard and MacDonald. The judges, Cameron, Frame and Coffin gave decision for the affirmative.

Nov. 20. Subject for debate, "Resolved, that a protective tariff system would be in the best interests of Great Britain."

Messrs. Read and McIntosh spoke for the affirmative, and were opposed by McLennan, Harvey and MacDonald.

This was not a regular class debate, and no closing speeches were made.

On motion of Mr. McKeigan a committee of three were appointed to arrange a public debate with Pine Hill College to be held yearly in Halifax.

This promises to be a great help to debating in the college, since most of the Intercollegiate debates are not held in the city and little interest is shown when they are not. Pine Hill certainly has some good *graduate* debaters, but if Dalhousie can use her graduates too, we think she will be able to hold her own.

Arts and Science.—Nov. 13. Subject for debate, "Resolved, that the college-bred man should marry a college-bred woman."

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Milligan and Robinson and opposed by McLean and MacNeil.

The general discussion was shared by Harvey, Gaherty, Cahan, Raulston, MacDonald, Knight, Malcolm, and Read. The resolution was lost. Mr Cahan was critic.

Nov. 20. Subject for debate, "Resolved, that the study of Latin and Greek should be abolished."

The resolution was supported by Forbes and H. W. Flemming and opposed by G. C. Livingstone and Vair.

Messrs. Stairs, MacDonald, Sinclair, Dawson, MacKenzie, Archibald, McLean, Robinson, Thomas, Gaherty and Hall joined in the general discussion. The resolution was lost. Mr. Davis was critic.

Nov. 27. Subject for debate. "Resolved that India is a source of weakness to the British Empire."

A. O. Thomas and C. E. Buckeifield supported the resolution, and were opposed by D. Stairs and J. H. Chateauvert.

The general discussion was shared by Archibald, Cahan, Inglis, Sinclair, Dawson, Gaherty, Livingstone, McIntosh, Crowell, Whidden, Davis and Read. The resolution was lost. Mr. MacDonald was critic.

Mock Parliament. — The house sat on November 9th. The Opposition showed unwonted activity and plied the Government with questions. The hon. Premier replied and promised to bring many important legislative measures before the house in the near future. The Minister of Finance, W. A. Macdonald, then moved a resolution favoring the adoption of an eight-hour day for the workmen of Nova Scotia. He claimed that such a system would improve the character of the work done, solve the problem of the unemployed and improve the condition of the working classes generally. The Opposition leader, Mr. Frame, contended that the adoption of an eight-hour day system would be ruinous to the industries of the province, and advised the appointment of a commission to look into the whole matter. The resolution was supported by the hon. member for Kootenay, Mr. Blanchard, who dealt with the probable effect of reducing hours of labor on the price of commodities. Hon. Mr. Prowse replied in an able speech, in which he showed that the present condition of the working classes was satisfactory, and that the proposition of the Gov-

ernment, if adopted, would prove ruinous to their interests. The hon. member for Pictou, Mr. Sinclair, replied, scoring the Opposition for their stand on the labor question. The debate was continued by Mr. Richard and Mr. McLennan, of the Opposition, and Messrs. Smith, Mavor and Keefe, of the Government.

The first sitting of the new parliament took place on Nov. 16th. The address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by Mr. McLennan, member for Quebec East, and seconded by Mr. Keefe, of St. John. The speeches were of a high order and augur well for the debating strength of the Government. The Opposition leader, Mr. Smith, criticized the Government on the meagre character of the legislation foreshadowed. The Hon. Mr. Prowse spoke next in defence of the Government, and Mr. Farquhar replied. The hon. Premier, Mr. Frame, followed, giving an elaborate review of the Government's policy. He was ably supported by Mr. Cameron; while Messrs. Doull and McKenzie, of the Opposition, poured hot shot into the Government ranks. The address was adopted and the house adjourned.

Y. M. C. A.—On Nov. 12th Miss Armitage and Miss Isabel Grant read excellent papers on "How we can show our Christian Life at College," and on Nov. 19th, Miss Silver and Miss Bligh spoke on "Friendship." Several weeks ago the Y. W. C. A. was fortunate in hearing Dr. Pringle speak on his wonderful work in the Yukon. This year the attendances have been especially large and much enthusiasm has been shown at the meetings. About five o'clock on every Thursday afternoon numbers of girls may be seen hurrying towards college, which fact speaks well for the interest in Y. W. C. A., and the large attendances are conducive to good papers on the behalf of those conducting the meeting. As each senior class graduates and the juniors are forced to take the lead, a shiver passes over the ranks for fear that they will be behind the preceding class in the carrying out of their work. If '09 keeps on as it has begun it need not be ashamed to look all '08's in the eye and say "We have done our best."

Delta Gamma met in the Ladies' Waiting Room on Nov. 21st. The girls were fortunate in having Mrs. Walter Murray

with them at this meeting. Papers were read on the Great North West and on Canadian current events. So far the plan to give those attending Delta Gamma a clearer view of Canadian life and politics has been wonderfully successful. Owing to the stress of Xmas work there was no other place to hold Delta Gamma except the Waiting Room, and we are glad to say that the meeting was a pleasant one. Every year the numbers of girls at the college increases, and, at least until the new residence is built, the time will soon come when the meetings will probably all have to be held in the Girls' Room, and it was well that this first meeting should be such a successful one.

Medical Society.—At a meeting held Oct. 9th it was decided "That the Medical Society give a dance at some date within the first week after the Xmas holidays."

The annual Freshie-Soph. debate was held on Oct. 9th. The resolution read: "Resolved, that the eight-hour day be adopted in Nova Scotia by all classes of labor not effected by climate."

The affirmative side of the question was ably presented by Messrs. Titus and Johnson, while the Freshmen, headed by Rogers and McDaniells, upheld the negative side.

The judges, Cox, Roy and McCaulay, decided in favor of the Freshmen. Mr. Coffin gave an interesting and instructive critique.

The Medical Society considered itself fortunate in having Mr. J. H. Bayer give a lecture upon "The Power of Suggestions" on Nov. 24th at 7 p. m. The meeting was held in the Maritime Business College and was largely attended. Mr. Bayer presented the subject in a plain, straightforward manner, which made his meaning evident to all. He then proceeded to demonstrate a few of the phenomena of this wonderful power, to the very great interest and sometimes amazement of the audience.

The Medical Society feels indebted to Miss Kathleen Johnston, who sang a solo, which was much appreciated. For the use of their fine hall, Messrs. Kaulbach and Schurman are to be sincerely thanked.

Football.

DALHOUSIE 27; ST. FX. 3.

On Thursday, November 12th, Dalhousie demonstrated that her claim to the Championship of Eastern Canada was not unreasonable, by decisively defeating St. Francis Xaver by the above score. The game attracted more than usual interest, on account of St. Francis having defeated Dalhousie last year and their claiming the championship. The result of the game was never in doubt from the start, and had conditions been more favourable, the score would have been much larger. St. Francis however, won the honor of being the only team to score against Dalhousie this season. The score was made on the follow up, just before time. The weather was far from ideal. A heavy wind blew down the field, and occasional showers kept the spectators from getting too enthuseastic.

One of the features of the game was the goal kicking of Capt. Flemming. He had five tries at goal, and was successful each time. If his eye had been as good in the previous game, the old 21-0 record of the Wanderars would have gone, and there would have been another record to the year's list.

From the kick off the ball went into the St. F. X. territory. A series of scrims with occasional runs lasted for seventeen minutes, when a St F. X. fumble gave the ball to MacLellan, who sent it out to Ross, and he circled his wing man and placed the ball behind the posts. Flemming converted. Score 5-0.

After the kick off the ball was again worked into the visitors territory, and after thirty-one minutes, Ross scored by a beautiful drop kick from field. Score 9-0. After the kick off the ball was worked down to the visitors' line, and a penalty gave Dal. a free kick. Flemming made the kick. Score 12-0. This ended the first half.

In the second half the ball was practically always within the visitors' twenty-five yard line, and Ralston went over for three tries. The scores were all made on passes from the scrim. Flemming converted each time. Score 27-0.

Shortly before the end of play, a long pitch of the visitors found touch at the Dalhousie twenty-five yard line. The ball

was thrown out to the end of the line, and then a series of loose plays, and Dal. was standing under her posts for the first time of the year. The kick failed. Score 27-3. After this the ball was worked back to the visitors twenty-five yard line where the end of the play found it.

Stairs of the Wanderers made a very satisfactory referee.

The line up was:—

ST. FRANCIS.		DALHOUSIE.
Tully,	Full.	McNeill,
Attridge,		Siderski,
Campbell,	Halves.	Flemming,
MacLennan,		MacLellan,
Mahoney.		Ross.
Boyd,	Quarters.	Ralston,
McIsaac,		Kenney,
Brow,		Archibald,
McKay,		Burris,
O'Sullivan,		Cameron,
Murphy,	Forwards	Chipman,
Fraser,		Collie,
Haley,		McKenzie,
Donnelly,		Forbes,
MacLellan.		McDonald.

DALHOUSIE 63; ARMY 0.

The second game of football between Dalhousie and the Army was played on November 14th. The game added another to Dalhousie's list of records for this season. When the whistle blew for time, the score stood 63-0 in her favor. This not only surpasses any previous score made in Canada, but is a world's record in English Rugby.

DALHOUSIE 17; WANDERERS 0.

On November 9th, the Wanderers and Dalhousie football teams once more met in conflict. This was the second time this season, and the old feeling of rivalry rose high on both sides. As on the previous occasion, this was almost an ideal football day. There was no wind or sun, the field was firm and everything favoured a fast game.

The teams lined up about 4 p. m. The Wanderers had made a few changes since the last game, but the Collegians did not seem to favour experiments and their team remained as before.

Dalhousie won the toss and chose to defend the west goal. McCarthy of the Wanderers kicked off and at once the game was on—a game which for speed and excellence in playing has not been equalled in Halifax for many a day! It soon became apparent that Dalhousie was out to beat their opponents and to beat them badly. The strong determined rushes of their forwards and the precision with which they heeled the ball, were most disconcerting to the Wanderers. The splendid combination of their backs and, above all, their great speed were truly wonderful.

In less than a minute Dalhousie was attacking within the Wanderers' twenty-five. A scrim was formed. The ball was no sooner "in" than it was "out" and "away.". McLellan got a quick pass from the quarter, and was across the line before the others could realize what had happened. The kick was a difficult one and was not converted. Score 3-0.

The drop out at twenty-five resulted in a small gain to the Wanderers, and in a few minutes Dalhousie was again hammering away at their defence. Time after time a score seemed eminent, and was only averted by the most determined defence. Here it is only right to say, that on this day the Wanderers played a remarkably strong defensive game. Their tackling was at all times hard and sure. The work of Torrie and Usher in this department deserves special mention. P. Flemming finally broke through their defence, passed to H. Flemming who was ably supported by "Sider," and the transference of the ball to the latter at the proper moment resulted in the second try. The deep silence of the south bleacher was rendered all the more intense by the great cheering from the north. Score 6-0. Dalhousie failed to convert, and the ball was dropped out at twenty-five. At this point, the Wanderers braced up a little. Their forwards started a dribble but it was misdirected. Ralston picked up the ball and soon had the Dalhousie line in action. So rapidly was the line moving forward and so sharp was the passing, that the spectators could hardly follow the ball. Finally H. Flemming got clear away and, with only the full back in front, made for the line. Morrison crouched low, and the crowd waited for the tackle. But "Bung" was, as ever, wily. Rushing straight at him, he gave the Wanderers full back the

idea that this would be an easy catch. It was not until he was within a few feet of his opponent, that the ruse was apparent. Then "Bung" sprang high in the air, hurdled Morrison completely, and with perfect ease carried the ball around behind the posts. The try was not converted, and the half ended 9-0 in favor of Dalhousie.

In the second half the Wanderers began to rush matters, and for a time a score for them seemed sure. From a line out near Dalhousies' line, their forwards dribbled the ball across but no try was made. Flemming picked the ball up, evaded the forwards and started down the field. He was tackled, but Siderski was on hand for the pass, and as he went down in turn, passed to Ralston. Ralston was tackled after a good run, but Siderski re-appeared and took his pass, nor was he stopped until he reached the Wanderers five yard line. A quick scrim followed and Flemming had no trouble in scoring. Ralston converted making the score 14-0.

Darkness came on early and good combination was impossible. — The Wanderers showed more spirit during this half, but were playing almost always on the defensive. Ralston again broke through their line for the last score of the day, and the game ended 17-0 in Dalhousie's favour.

By this signal victory Dalhousie was once more, and for the ninth time in succession, assured of the championship. In spite of the big score, the game was full of interest. The students were jubilant over the victory, while the more sedate citizens admired both the plucky defence of the Wanderers and the successful attacks of Dalhousie.

The line up was:

DALHOUSIE.		WANDERERS.
McNeil.	Full.	Morrison.
Siderski,	Halves.	{ Dwyer, Medcalfe, Usher, Torrie.
Flemming, H. W. }		
McLellan, Flemming. }		
Kenney,	Quarters.	{ Stairs, Mylius, Swennerton.
Ralston,		
Archibald. }		
Cameron,	Forwards.	{ Johnson, McCarthy, Hart, Turner, Doyle, Drury, Wilson,
McDonald,		
Burris,		
Forbes,		
McKenzie,		
Collie, Chipman, }		

S. McClure refereed to the satisfaction of all.
Touch judges:—Dr. Carruthers, Kent Power.

The Dals.

The game is on; watch for the play,
Dalhousie's bound to win to-day.
Just keep your eye on Captain "Bung,"
Watch "John J.," with protruding tongue,
And war-horse "Don.," the man of grit,
Will show the Wanderers where they fit.

Then "M. P." Ralston, great and fine,
Is sure to wiggle o'er the line;
See "Sider.," strong, and stout, and big,
Towards their old goal just watch him dig.
There's big "McNeil," our full-back strong,
Burris, Collie and Archibald long.

Next comes "Seymour" of hockey fame,
Forbes and Chipman can play the game.
Watch "Billy Ross," he'll make a touch,
And "Little Bung" can trim the Dutch.
Then "Kirk" and "Kenny," the midget stout,
Complete a team who say "Look out!"
They pass, they scrim, they heel, they win,
So keep your eye on the old pigskin.

The Football Situation,

(AS DALHOUSIANS SEE IT.)

The football season which is just over has resulted in the old story: "Dalhousie! champions once more." This year Dalhousie has had most decisive victories, and at no time was the final result in doubt. This fact has no doubt done a lot to lessen the interest which the public are accustomed to take in English Rugby, and on account of having put a good team in the field (or so it would seem), Dalhousie and the supporters of her athletic club have been subjected to severe criticisms by many of the citizens and more than one of the newspapers of this city. But opinions differ. At Dalhousie we are proud of the success of our team; nor does anyone think that our victories were won unjustly. We do not look for credit where credit is not due, but we want the public, and particularly the Halifax public, to see our side of the question as well as that of those who criticize us so freely, and since the question has arisen over football, we will confine ourselves to that alone.

In the first place, the Dalhousie Amateur Athletic Club is incorporated under the same laws as are the other clubs of this city, and whereas those clubs may receive as members any one of the twenty thousand males residing in Halifax, the D. A. A. C. is confined by laws of her own making to a membership roll composed only of students, past or present.

Football is traditionally a college game, and at Dalhousie there is no exception to this rule. We practice football during the short time possible in the autumn, and at great inconvenience on account of the demands of studies. However, our aim is and has been to play the game as it should be played, and it was only by the most persistent effort and hard practice that we have succeeded in making ourselves champions.

Now, when we have done this—when we have trained a team that is capable of beating all comers, lo! there arise some wise men who say: "Oh, yes! but Dalhousie is playing too well!" "Those fellows are too greedy!" "They have been winning too long!" and so on *ad infinitum*. What do these worthies expect? Shall we put an inferior team into the field? Perhaps our club had better do that which is considered an unpardonable crime in all athletics—that is to *funk*.

Speaking of "true sport": We are accused of not knowing what that means. However that may be, our men have an average amount of gray matter, and we think it better to play the game, win or lose, with all our heart, than, because we cannot win, to cast slurs upon and to make insinuations against the team which has been victorious in fair fight.

Our critics have even gone so far as to mention the names of those who, according to their ideas of sport, should not play with Dalhousie. They base their assertions on the very flimsy platform of "our's first." Flat contradictions do not, perhaps, make good argument but this much is certain, our management have not, at least in recent years, used undue influence upon any man to forsake another club in order to strengthen our team. That suggests the question "Why did they not remain with you?" It is surely a fine compliment to these men to say that they would associate themselves with those who "do not know the meaning of true sport."

Another very bitter cry heard of late from our athletic Solons is that Dalhousie plays a provincial team, gathered from all parts of the province, against purely city teams.

The laws of the league explicitly forbid the playing of any non-resident of this city upon any team whatever. Our critics evidently have forgotten that. We do not forget, however, that in all the clubs there are many who were born and have lived a great part of their lives outside of Halifax, and in this they are on an exact footing with most of our students, besides, when the clubs of this city can show a line up composed of "purely city" men, it will be high time for them to make the claim "ours first," and to accuse us of playing a provincial team against them.

These and many other things have been urged against us; but they do not explain Dalhousie's success. Her secret lies in another direction. Our men, taken individually, are not superior to those of other clubs, but they possess, as a body, qualities which are lacking in our opponents. What those qualities are any team may learn.

Football has been kept up at Dalhousie for well on to thirty years—perhaps more. The body of students was at first very small. Even now it comprises less than three hundred males. Of these fully three-fourths never touch a football. The

difficulties are at all times great. Receipts are never excessive and expenses are not small items. With it all we have kept in the game and done our best to give lovers of English Rugby a good exhibition. We have often lost, but of late have been more successful. We cannot but feel that our club is fully justified in the stand which it has taken. If there is anything in college traditions, if college spirit is a good thing—and no one can deny them—then surely we may do our best to uphold them, and all will agree with us that we do right in placing the best foot front and in playing the game for Old Dalhousie.

M. G. B., M.D., '10.

Exchanges.

"THE LONG DAY CLOSES."

Th' alarm gives out its madd'ning sound,
The day has come once more;
I dash the cloak upon the ground
And turn again to snore.

The breakfast table's soiled and bare,
There's naught where'er I turn.
But the coffee grounds are always there,
So I breakfast from the urn.

The lectures are a sorry trial,
And I nod in fitful doze,
And faintly in my sleep I smile
As a fly crawls o'er my nose.

The last occasion we are fed
Is not a meal to me,
A mere excuse for a welcome bed
And a pipe of T. and B.

— *Trinity University Review.*

The University Monthly contains several good articles, notably "The Place of Authority in the University Spirit," from which we quote the following:

"The university student, therefore, should be dominated by the authority of reason. He should abhor the dishonest method of neglecting facts which do not fit some cherished hypothesis; he should despise superficial explanations, and

never grow too weary to sweep diligently every corner of his problem for his last elusive but necessary fact. He must be fair and of a balanced judgment, for his world will grow intelligible to him only in so far as he has truthfully arranged its facts. Then he is coming under the authority of Truth."

An article on "Party Spirit" in the *King's College Record* is well worth reading.

The ladies' parlor. 1st Freshette: "Who is that young man who was at the door?" 2nd Freshette: "Oh! He's a theologian." 1st Freshette in surprise: "A theologian! Why he is almost good looking!"—*Manitoba College Journal.*

McMaster University Monthly, which looks well in its new cover, is the source of the following:

"Crossing the Atlantic with Mark Twain last summer," said a W. C. T. U. woman, "I asked his opinion of the prohibition law. His reply was very characteristic, very humorous.

"I am a friend of temperance and want it to succeed," he said, "but I don't think prohibition is practical. The Germans, you see, prevent it. Look at them. I am sorry to learn that they have just invented a method of making brandy out of sawdust. Now what chance will prohibition have when a man can take a rip-saw and go out and get drunk with a fence rail? What is the good of prohibition if a man is able to make brandy smashes out of the shingles of his roof or if he can get delirium tremens in drinking the legs off the kitchen chair!"

We welcome the *Martlet*, which is a bright weekly published by the students of McGill. A recent number contains an excellent article on "College Journalism," pointing out the difference between the old and new college journals. The new one attempting to give the news, the other aiming at being a literary product.

Recent numbers of the *Queen's University Journal* contain interesting articles on "Current Events," "The World One City," and "The Solution of the Labor Problem."

At a recent ordination not one hundred miles from Edinburgh:

Old elder, discussing the newly ordained minister: "Aw, weel, he's nae muckle o' a preacher, but he'll be a fine man at a funeral."—*The Student.*

Other exchanges: — *Tassell Leaves*, *Acadia Athenæum*, *Argosy*, *Allisonian*, *Canadian Mining Journal*, *University Monthly* (Fredericton), *St. John's College Magazine*, *Varsity*, *Manitoba College Journal* and *Presbyterian*.

Dallusiensia.

This is our poetical number. We offer no apologies. If you don't like it, don't read it.

Work at Dalhousie reminds us
Life is not an empty dream,
Eben plucks us, Howard fines us
Archie hits us for a theme.

Magill rattles us with mystery,
Stanley buries us in Duff,
Lord John soaks us with his history,
Holy Moses, ain't it tough!

There now is a Day of much flaw,
Who last year was *fresh* in the law,
But this year in Arts,
He's capturing the hearts
Of the girls, which is nicer than law.

A green grassy Freshman named Trites,
Had always a longing for fights.
Once Napoleon had poked him,
And Joker had joked him,
Fear of Sophomores kept him in nights.

A wee little Freshman called Joker
Was fond of a quiet game of poker;
But the Sophs. caught him out
And lead him about,
Shoe blacked just as black as a poker.

Sophomore at breakfast table, opening an egg which is rather stale: "Say, boys, I wish this egg were as fresh as McAskill."

D. W. McD-n-ld, translating in Greek II: "I persuaded them that I was wise."

Howard: "Impossible, McD-n-ld."

1st Freshette: "What's the difference between Ch-mb-rs and a Teddy Bear?"

2nd Freshette (thinking): "I can't tell you."

1st Freshette: "No difference at all; they are both cute."

According to Kenny, the cabbage was the forbidden fruit of which Adam partook.

Our attention has repeatedly been called to the fact that F - - lkn-r, a Dental Freshman, is in the habit of speaking to the girls as they come down from Chemistry. We would like to remind the Freshmen that it is not only contrary to rules, but also very embarrassing for a young lady to hear someone on the opposite side of the hall shout: "Good morning, Miss — ; beautiful day!"

Freshie Robertson wishes it distinctly understood that he is at a premium in the matrimonial market.

Craig broke his glasses trying to see McIsaac some days ago.

Fulton, speaking in Sodales: "I'm not here for an ornament."

Soph. in the audience: "That is what Magill would call a necessary belief."

Magill in Phil. I: "Is Mr. Star present?"

Star: "Yes, sir."

Magill: "Oh, yes, you are the white-headed boy."

Archie to Chubbick, who is reclining in his seat: "Are you quite comfortable, Mr. Chubbick?"

Chubbick: "Yes, thank you."

At the game between the Old Boys and Dalhousie, Referee Logan to Captain Rankine of the Old Boys: "You'll have to make your men keep their feet down in the scrim."

Rankine (with a sly wink): "Oh, we are playing under the old rules, which allow both feet up."

Who is little Willie?

Knowlton (who, having formerly taken his annual dip in the briny depths of Parrsboro harbor, on his introduction to an arrangement which only permitted the water to fall in drops, persisted in occupying two shower baths in the Y. M. C. A. on a recent evening, much to the comfort (?) of his fellow-bathers): "Say, you fellows, I guess I was in here first, and the President of the Sophomore class ought to have first right to the water, anyhow."

F-rb-s (to George E. Foster, who has been describing his fall from the ceiling of the dissecting room): "When did you fall?"

M-c - f-y: "Between two and four o'clock."

F-rb-s: "Must have fallen an awful distance."

Prize Competitions.

The Editors of the GAZETTE have decided to open the prize competition again this year.

For the best original poem: First prize, **Five** dollars, Second, **Three** dollars. Three prizes are offered for the best contribution in prose, which must not exceed two thousand words in length. First prize, **Ten** dollars, second **Five** dollars, third **Two** dollars.

The competition both in poetry and prose is open to all students of the University.

Competent judges will decide on the merits of the contributions.

The GAZETTE reserves the right to withhold any or all prizes in case the contributions are unsatisfactory, and also to publish any manuscript submitted.

Address all contributions to the Editor-in-Chief, DALHOUSIE GAZETTE, Halifax, N. S.

Competition Closes January 10th, 1909.

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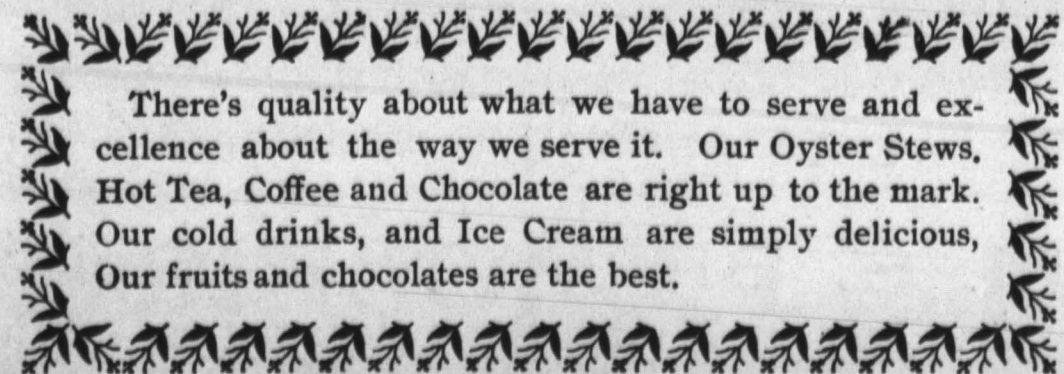
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