



The Dalhousie Gazette.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Editorial	183
Class Re-Union	185
Principal Gordon	185
The Will of Cecil Rhodes	186
The Rhodes Scholarships	191
Dalhousie and Culture	198
A Good Word for the Medical School	202
Outweighing Worlds (Poem)	203
Convocation	204
Athletics	205
College Notes	206
Alumni Notes	209
Dallusiensia	210
Business Notices	211
Acknowledgements	211

HALIFAX LADIES' COLLEGE,

ART STUDIO,
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

(In affiliation with Dalhousie University.)

Staff consists of 30 members.

Preparation for the University a Specialty.

Music and Arts in all their branches taught by Skilled Artists.

For Calendars and Information, apply to

REV. ROBERT LAING, M. A., Halifax, N. S.

We make a
specialty of
OPTICAL WORK.

EYE-SIGHT
EXAMINED.

("Shadow Test" used)

Best equipped Op-
tical Parlors in N. S.



STUDENTS

who suffer from
Headache and
Tired Eyes

Should consult us.

Lenses Ground

SURGICAL

INSTRUMENTS,

POCKET CASES

At lowest prices.

H. W. CAMERON,
219 BRUNSWICK ST. HALIFAX, N. S.

HALIFAX TRANSFER COMPANY, L'TD.

TELEPHONE 581. Head Office, 134 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

CARRIAGES and SLEIGHS of every description, including large comfortable Sleighs
for Drives **SPECIAL RATES FOR STUDENTS.** Baggage and
Parcel Delivery to all parts of the City.

Spring Garden Grocery,

(Established 1854.)

32, 34 & 36 SPRING GARDEN ROAD.

STUDENTS will find it to their advantage to purchase
their Grocery Supplies at this OLD and RELIABLE
Establishment.

R. URQUHART & SON,

Staple and Fancy Groceries.

(i)

COLWELL BROTHERS,

Manufacturers, Importers and Retailers of

Gentlemen's Furnishings,

Hats,	Shirts,	Gloves,	Jersey Outfits,
Caps,	Collars,	Umbrellas,	Club Outfits,
Trunks,	Ties,	Mufflers,	Waterproofs,
Valises,	Purses,	Underwear.	

10 p. c. Discount to Dalhousie Students.

123 Hollis St., & 91 to 93 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

CAHILL'S

81 Barrington St.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Barber Shop and Bath Rooms.

BEST EQUIPPED AND LARGEST
IN CANADA.

10 BARBERS.

ALB'T H. BUCKLEY, Ph. M.

Chemist



49 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N. S.

High Grade Drugs and Chemicals. Special attention given to
prescriptions. Telephone connection day and night.

F. C. Wesley Co. MAKERS OF PRINTING PLATES



71 DOCK ST.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

Telephone 982

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY.
SESSION 1902-3.
ACADEMIC STAFF.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

REV. PRESIDENT FORREST, LL.D., Munro Professor of History and Political Economy.
J. JOHNSON, M. A., (Dub) LL.D., Professor Emeritus.
JAS. LIECHTI, M.A., (Vind.) McLeod Professor of Modern Languages.
A. MACMECHAN, Ph.D. (J.H.U.) Munro Professor of English.
WALTER C. MURRAY, M.A., (Edin.) Munro Professor of Philosophy.
HOWARD MURRAY, B.A. (Lond.) McLeod Professor of Classics.
E. MACKAY, Ph.D. (J.H.U.) McLeod Professor of Chemistry.

DR. MACMECHAN, *Secretary.*

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

PRESIDENT FORREST, LL.D. Professor of History and Political Economy.
J. LIECHTI, M.A. Professor of Modern Languages.
A. MACMECHAN, Ph.D. Professor of English.
WALTER C. MURRAY, M.A. Professor of Mental Science and Lecturer on Education.
E. MACKAY, Ph.D. Professor of Chemistry.
D. A. MURRAY, Ph.D. Professor of Mathematics.
S. M. DIXON, M.A. Professor of Physics.
J. E. WOODMAN, S.D. Assistant Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
H. C. BOYNTON, A.M., (Harv.) Assistant Professor of Mining and Metallurgy.
M. MURPHY, D.Sc. (Vind.) Lecturer on Civil Engineering.
E. GILPIN, LL.D. (Dal.) Lecturer on Mining.
F. W. W. DOANE, C.E. Lecturer on Municipal Engineering.
C. E. DODWELL, B.A. (Vind.) Lecturer on Hydraulic Engineering.

DR. E. MACKAY, *Dean.*

FACULTY OF LAW.

R. C. WELDON, Ph.D. (Yale) Munro Professor of Law.
B. RUSSELL, D.C.L., M.P. Professor of Contracts.
C. S. HARRINGTON, K.C. Lecturer on Evidence.

DR. R. C. WELDON, *Dean.*

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

E. MACKAY, Ph.D. Professor of Chemistry.
S. M. DIXON, M.A. Professor of Physics.
A. HALLIDAY, M.B.C.M. Lecturer on Zoology.
A. H. MACKAY, LL.D., Lecturer on Botany.
G. L. SINCLAIR, M.D. (C.P. & S.N.Y.) Examiner in Medicine.
D. A. CAMPBELL, M.D. (Dal.) Examiner in Medicine.
A. W. H. LINDSAY, M.D. (Edin.) Examiner in Anatomy.
J. STEWART, M.B. (Edin.) Examiner in Surgery.
HON. D. M. PARKER, M.D. (Edin.) Examiner in Medicine.
A. J. COWIE, M.D. (Penn.) Examiner in Obstetrics.
J. F. BLACK, M.D. (C.P. & S.N.Y.) Examiner in Surgery.
A. P. REID, M.D. (McGill) Examiner in Hygiene.
M. A. CURRY, M.D. (Un.N.Y.) Examiner in Obstetrics.
M. MCLAREN, M.D. (Edin.) Examiner in Physiology.

DR. SINCLAIR, *Dean.*

Dean of College and Secretary of Senate—Professor Howard Murray; *Librarian*—Dr. D. A. Murray; *Curator of Museum*—Dr. E. MacKay; *Assistant Librarian Arts*—G. G. Sedgewick; *Law Librarian*—A. H. S. Murray, M.A.; *Instructor in Gymnastics*—Sergt.-Major Long.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

President—J. W. Logan, B.A.; *Vice Presidents*—E. D. Farrell, M.D., D. A. Murray, Ph.D.; *Secretary*—W. J. Leahy, LL.B.; *Treasurer*—S. A. Morton, M.A.; *Executive Committee*—G. M. Campbell, M.D., J. H. Trefry, M.A., L. H. Cumming, LL.B., E. Mackay, Ph.D., Graham Creighton.
Auditors—W. A. Lyons, LL.B., H. B. Stairs, LL.B.

D. A. MURRAY, Ph.D. (J.H.U.) Professor of Mathematics.
S. M. DIXON, M.A. (Dub.) Munro Professor of Physics.
JOS. EDMUND WOODMAN, S.D. (Harv.) Assistant Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
J. W. LOGAN, B.A. (Dal.) Lecturer on Classics.
PROF. D. M. GORDON, D.D. (Glasg.) Lecturer on O. T. Literature.
PROF. R. A. FALCONER, D.Litt. (Edin.) Lecturer on N. T. Literature.

PROF. LIECHTI, *Registrar.*

R. MCCOLL, M. Can. Soc. C. E. Lecturer on Surveying.
A. MCKAY, Lecturer on Practice of Education.
S. A. MORTON, M.A. (Dal.) Lecturer on Descriptive Geometry.
C. ARCHIBALD, M.E. Lecturer on Mining.
H. W. JOHNSTON, M.C.S.C.E. Lecturer on Surveying.
W. T. KENNEDY, Lecturer on School Management.
G. J. MILLER, Lecturer on History of Education.
A. HALLIDAY, M.D., D.P.H. (Dur.) Lecturer on Zoology.
F. H. MASON, F.C.S. Lecturer on Assaying.
H. S. POOLE, F.R.S.C. Lecturer on Mining.
A. H. MACKAY, LL.D., Lecturer on Botany.
C. H. PORTER, Examiner in Music.
F. H. TORRINGTON, Examiner in Music.
R. LAING, M.A. (McGill) Examiner in History of Music.

DR. D. A. MURRAY, *Secretary.*

H. MCINNES, LL.B. (Dal.) Lecturer on Procedure.
C. H. CAHAN, LL.B. (Dal.) Lecturer on Torts.
W. B. WALLACE, LL.B., J. C. S. Lecturer on Crimes.

DR. B. RUSSELL, *Secretary.*

W. TOBIN, F.R.C.S. (Ire.) Examiner in Ophthalmology, etc.
HON. H. MCD. HENRY, Examiner in Jurisprudence.
L. M. SILVER, M.B. (Edin.) Examiner in Physiology.
F. W. GOODWIN, M.D. (Hfx. M. Coll.) Examiner in Materia Medica.
F. U. ANDERSON, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) Examiner in Anatomy.
W. H. HATTIE, M.D. (McGill) Examiner in Bacteriology.
G. M. CAMPBELL, M.D. (Bel. Hosp. Med. Coll.) Examiner in Pathology.
N. E. MCKAY, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) Examiner in Surgery.
H. H. MACKAY, M.D. (McGill) Examiner in Therapeutics.
M. CHISHOLM, M.D. (McGill) Examiner in Clinical Surgery.
N. F. CUNNINGHAM, M.D. (Bell. Hosp.) Examiner in Clinical Medicine.

DR. LINDSAY, *Secretary.*

(iii)

A. & W. MACKINLAY,

Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers.

KEEP IN STOCK A LARGE VARIETY OF

Stationery Suitable for College Use.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PENS

AND THE

STERLING FOUNTAIN PENS.

135 and 137 Granville Street.

GO TO

MITCHELL'S FOR

Choice Confectionery and Fruit.

Our Hot Chocolate with Whipped Cream is Delicious.

25 GEORGE STREET.

Halifax Medical College.

SESSION Eight Months, 1902-1903.

Matriculation Examination (Prov. Med. Board) begins last Thursday in August, 1903. Lectures begin first Tuesday in September, 1903.

For copies of Annual Announcement and all information, address

DR. L. M. SILVER, Registrar.

(iv)

C O A L
C O A L

Buy your Hard and Soft Coal from

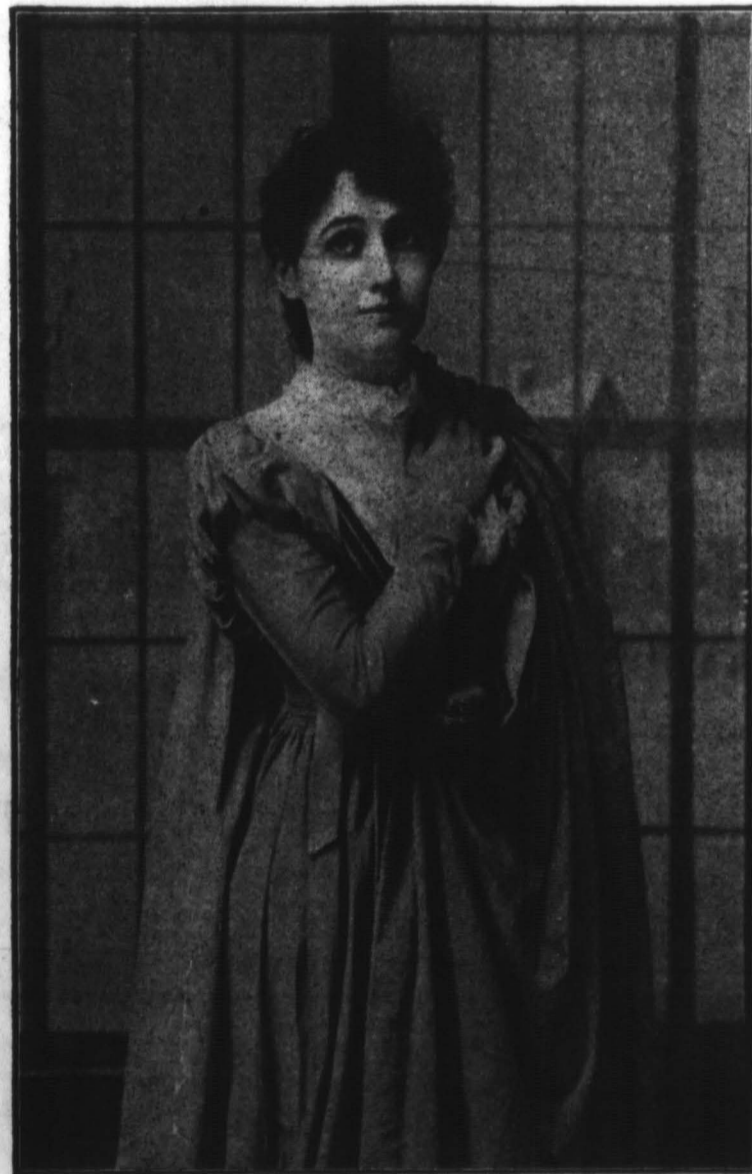
S. CUNARD & CO.

SPRING GARDEN ROAD STATIONERY STORE

STUDENTS' REQUISITES, ETC.

16 SPRING GARDEN ROAD.

The
 "Elite"
 Photo
 graphic
 Studio.



JULIA ARTHUR.—PHOTO BY GAUVIN & GENTZEL.

Gauvin
 &
 Gentzel
 18
 Spring
 Garden
 Road.

Phone 692.

LEYDON & McINTOSH,
 Merchant Tailors,
 160 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.

Importers of West of England Cloths, Coatings, Trouserings, Scotch Tweed Suitings. Full lines in Fall and Winter Overcoatings.

Men's Sweaters. Waterproof Coats.
H. P. BEZANSON,
 IMPORTER OF
 Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps.
 Custom Shirt Maker. Shirts Re-Collared and Re-Cuffed.
 125 Granville St., Cor. Duke, HALIFAX, N. S.

(v)

BRAWNY AND BRAINY.

Students should look to their Physical Condition as well as Mental Development. In an Artistically Illustrated Catalogue we tell of many devices to accomplish this end. We will consider it a favor to send one on request

REQUISITES FOR ALL GAMES.

FOOT BALL, HOCKEY, BASE BALL, CRICKET, GOLF.

CRAGG BROS. & CO. Barrington St.

The Cutlery House of HALIFAX.

Provincial Book Store,

143 Barrington Street.

C. H. RUGGLES & CO.,

A full Line of Exercise and Note Books, Scribblers, &c., at Lowest Prices. College and school Books, Fashionable and Commercial Stationery, &c. A Grand Display of Nicknacks and Souvenirs of the City.

Have you seen our own Special Fountain Pen. The best yet for the money, an fully guaranteed to give satisfaction.

ONLY \$1.00

Also the well-known Waterman's Ideal.

SMOKE

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, Ltd, Bristol, England.

CELEBRATED

Capstan, Traveller and
Gold Flake.

Tobacco.

Look out that the Tins have the BLUE Customs Stamp. There are cheap Canadian Imitations With black Customs Stamp.

GLOBE STEAM LAUNDRY Co.,

COR. BARRINGTON & BUCKINGHAM STREETS.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Goods called for and returned promptly.

Telephone 714.



Shirts, Collars
 and Cuffs
 A SPECIALTY.



Laundries at
 St. John's, Nfld.
 Sydney, C. B.
 St. John, N. B.
 Amherst, N. S.

T. C. ALLEN & CO.,

Booksellers, Stationers and Printers,
124 and 126 Granville Street.

Make a Specialty of
STUDENT'S NOTE,
COLLEGE TEXT,
MISCELLANEOUS

Books.

STATIONERY at the Lowest Prices.

Fountain Pens, Mathematical Instruments, Pocket Ink Bottles, Artists' Materials.

Books not in stock will be procured promptly to order.

Agent for GINN & CO'S Publications. ASK FOR CATALOGUE.

TAYLOR'S Palace Boot and Shoe Store,

156 GRANVILLE STREET,

Finest and Largest Assortment in the City.

Sole Slater Shoe Agents.

Free shine to all who
call after Nov. 1st.

ELITE SHOE STORE.

Repairing and Rubber
Heeling Promptly At-
tended to.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN FOOTWEAR SPECIALTIES.

THE ELITE SHOES, for men. Warranted Box Calf Double Soled.
O'SULLIVAN, Rubber Healed.
PACKARD SHOES, of Brockton, Mass.
MONARCH PATS, Patent Leather that won't break through.
HOOD RUBBERS, AMERICAN, Guaranteed.

JAMES LAMB, 25 Spring Garden Road.

NOTMAN

Photo Studio,

39 George Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

NEAR BARRINGTON STREET.

The Dalhousie Gazette.

"ORA ET LABORA."

Vol. XXXV. HALIFAX, N. S., - FEBRUARY 13, 1903. No. 6.

EDITORS.

G. G. SEDGEWICK, Arts, '03, *Editor-in-Chief.*

W. H. COFFIN, Arts, '03.

A. H. S. MURRAY, M. A. Law, '03.

H. J. FRASER, Arts, '03.

J. W. WELDON, B. A. Law, '03.

W. M. CORBETT, Arts, '04.

H. A. DICKIE, Law, '04.

J. C. BALLEM, Arts, '04.

R. W. L. EARLE, Medicine, '03.

C. J. DAVIS, Arts, '05.

A. R. CUNNINGHAM, B. A. Medicine, '04.

E. BLACKADAR, M. A. Medicine, '05.

Alumni Editor: L. H. CUMMING, LL. B.

Lady Editors: MISS E. M. MACDOUGALL, Arts, '03; MISS W. GORDON, Arts, '04.

Financial Editor: A. MCG. YOUNG, Arts, '03.

Editorial.

The result of the conference at Sackville called by Dr. Parkin to discuss the Rhodes Scholarships must be highly satisfactory to Maritime people. Some had feared the Lower Provinces, being small and not specifically mentioned in Rhodes' will, might be unequally yoked with Quebec and Ontario. Such would have been the case if representation by population had been made the guiding principle in the choice of scholars. This, of course, would have been most unfair to provinces which played so large a part in the making of Canada. But it is now almost certain that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will each have an annual share in the Rhodes' benefactions. Such an arrangement is more in the benefactor's own splendid disregard for mere justice of the letter.

The Rhodes Scholarships.
We call attention to the review of the matter in this issue of the GAZETTE. The extracts from the will, we are sure, cannot fail to be of value, and the report of the conference is

fuller and more authoritative than most of the accounts already published.

On another page we publish a short outline of the life of Rev. D. M. Gordon, D. D., the new Principal of Queen's University. In Dr. Gordon, Queen's has found *The Reverend Principal Gordon* a worthy successor to that worthiest of men, George Munro Grant. He is a man of ripe scholarship and wide experience. Like Grant he has that full sympathy with Canadian life which comes only through first-hand knowledge of its every phase, east, centre, west. He is a power in church court and public assembly. By his removal Pine Hill and Dalhousie have lost a respected teacher and a man of inspiring presence; while the people of Halifax and of the province generally will miss his counsel in public affairs and his voice in the pulpit. But our loss is the general gain for his position as principal of Queen's will afford him far greater opportunity to exercise his powers. We extend to Dr. Gordon and our sister University hearty congratulations.

That such men are not allowed to remain at home is a matter of pride rather than regret to the lower provinces. Dr. Gordon is the third Nova Scotian and Pictou county man to be named principal of an Upper Canadian university, and is but one of many maritime men who have led and still lead their country in every department of thought and work. His appointment, we take it, is a tribute to the unspent force of the people by the sea.

By this time all our readers will have read and passed judgment upon the Historical Number. Doubtless, they will notice many mistakes which should not have been made, gaps which should have been filled. *The Historical Number.* The mistakes they may attribute to original sin in editorial shape, but the omissions in many cases were due to lack of space. The issue, as it stands, is three times as large as the average, and a limit had to be set somewhere. For whatever success the Historical Number attained, the editors wish again to thank all those whose labor and good-will made it possible. They also wish to remind GAZETTE readers in general that heavy expenses

have to be met, and that arrears of subscription should be paid promptly.

The GAZETTE has done its best in this issue to deal with the mass of College news which did not find a place in the Historical Number. The reports are still very incomplete, not because of carelessness, but because space was lacking to make them full.

Class Re-Union.

The re-union of the class of 1900 will be held in the Munro Room at 11 a. m. Tuesday, April 28th, 1903. The class letter will be read. It is hoped all who can will be present.

H. A. KENT,
Secretary.

Principal Gordon.

Daniel Miner Gordon was born on January 30th, 1845, in Pictou, N. S., the son of William Gordon, merchant, formerly of Kildanan, Sutherlandshire. In 1853, he entered Pictou Academy, the youngest lad in the school, where George Grant, afterwards Principal of Queen's, was head boy. At College he was again brought into contact with his future predecessor, for when in 1859 he entered the Arts course of Glasgow University, Grant was in his last year in Divinity. He took his M. A. degree in 1863, and his B. D. in 1866, subsequently studying in Berlin. In the same year, in the parish church of Ayr, he was ordained to the ministry of the Church of Scotland, and returned to Canada. For some months he laboured in St. Paul's church, Truro, as ordained missionary, then in 1867 he was called to St. Andrew's church, Ottawa, then, as now, one of the most important churches in the Capital.

In 1869 he married the daughter of the Reverend John MacLellan, for many years parish minister at Belfast, Prince Edward Island.

In 1879 he accompanied, as secretary, a party sent by Sir Sanford Fleming to survey the route through the Rockies for the Canadian Pacific railway.

In 1882 he was called to Knox church, Winnipeg, left vacant by the appointment of Reverend Dr. Robertson to the position of Superintendent of Home Missions.

In 1885, during the Riel rebellion, he went to the front as chaplain of the 90th Battalion and was under fire on several occasions, chiefly at the battle of Batoche.

In 1887 his health compelled him to resign his charge, and he accepted the call to St. Andrew's church, Halifax. He continued there until 1894, when he succeeded the late Dr. MacKnight as Professor of Systematic Theology and Apologetics in the Presbyterian College, Halifax. In that year he received from his Alma Mater the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In 1896 he was moderator of the General Assembly.

The Will of Cecil Rhodes.

The following extracts of the Will of the late Cecil Rhodes taken from the report of the *Weekly Times*, of April 4th, 1902, may be of interest to intending candidates for Scholarships. The body of the Will was drawn up and signed July 1st, 1899, but the codicil instituting the German Scholarships was not signed until January 1902—a little more than two months before his death.

"Whereas I consider that the education of young Colonials at one of the Universities in the United Kingdom is of great advantage to them for giving breadth to their views for their instruction in life and manners and for instilling into their minds the advantage to the Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire; And whereas in the case of young Colonists studying at a university in the United Kingdom I attach very great importance to the university having a residential system such as is in force at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for without it those students are at the most critical period of their lives left without any supervision; And whereas

there are at the present time fifty or more students from South Africa studying at the University of Edinburgh many of whom are attracted there by its excellent medical school and I should like to establish some of the Scholarships hereinafter mentioned in that University but owing to its not having such a resident system as aforesaid I feel obliged to refrain from doing so; And whereas my own university the University of Oxford has such a system and I suggest that it should try and extend its scope so as if possible to make its medical school at least as good as that of the University of Edinburgh; And whereas I also desire to encourage and foster an appreciation of the advantages which I implicitly believe will result from the union of the English speaking peoples throughout the world and to encourage in the students of the United States of North America who will benefit from the American Scholarships to be established for the reason above given at the University of Oxford under this my will an attachment to the country from which they have sprung but without I hope withdrawing them or their sympathies from the land of their adoption or birth; Now therefore I direct my Trustees as soon as may be after my death and either simultaneously or gradually as they shall find convenient and if gradually then in such order as they shall think fit to establish for male students the Scholarships hereafter directed to be established each of which shall be of the yearly value of £300 and be tenable at any College in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academical years.

I direct my trustees to establish certain Scholarships and these scholarships I sometimes hereinafter refer to as "the Colonial Scholarships."

The appropriation of the Colonial Scholarships and the numbers to be annually filled up shall be in accordance with the following table:—

Total No	To be tenable by students of, or from.	No. of Scholarships to be filled up each year.
9	Rhodesia.....	3 and no more
3	South African College School Cape Colony..	I " " "
3	Stellenbosch " " " "	I " " "
3	Diocesan " " " "	I " " "
3	St. Andrew's " " " "	I " " "
3	Colony of Natal.....	I " " "
3	" " New South Wales ...	I " " "
3	" " Victoria.....	I " " "
3	" " South Australia.....	I " " "
3	" " Queensland.....	I " " "
3	" " West Australia.....	I " " "
3	" " Tasmania.....	I " " "
3	" " New Zealand.....	I " " "
3	Province of Ontario.....	I " " "
3	" " Quebec.....	I " " "
3	Colony of Newfoundland...	I " " "
3	" " Bermuda...	I " " "
3	" " Jamaica.....	I " " "

I further direct my Trustees to establish additional Scholarships sufficient in number for the appropriation in the next following clause hereof directed, and those Scholarships I sometimes refer to as "the American Scholarships."

I appropriate two of the American Scholarships to each of the present States and Territories of the United States of North America, provided that my Trustees may in uncontrolled discretion withhold for such time as they shall think fit the appropriation of Scholarships to any territory.

I direct that of the two Scholarships appropriated to a State or Territory not more than one shall be filled up in any year so that at no time shall more than two Scholarships be held for the same State or Territory.

My desire being that the students who shall be elected to the Scholarships shall not be merely bookworms I direct that in the election of a student to a Scholarship regard shall be had to (1) his literary and scholastic attainments (2) his fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports such as cricket football and the like (3) his qualities of manhood, truth

courage devotion to duty sympathy for the protection of the weak kindness unselfishness and fellowship and (4) his exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates for those latter attributes will be likely in after life to guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim. As mere suggestions for the guidance of those who will have the choice of students for the Scholarships I record that (1) my ideal qualified student would combine these four qualifications in the proportions of three-tenths for the first two-tenths for the second three-tenths for the third and two-tenths for the fourth qualifications so that according to my ideas if the maximum number of marks for any Scholarship were 200 they would be apportioned as follows 60 to each of the the first and third qualifications and 40 to each of the second and fourth qualifications (2) the marks for the several qualifications would be awarded independently as follows (that is to say) the marks for the first qualification by examination for the second and third qualifications respectively by ballot by the fellow students of the candidates and for the fourth qualification by the head-master of the candidate's school and (3) the results of the award (that is to say the marks obtained by each candidate for each qualification) would be sent as soon as possible for consideration to the Trustees or to some person or persons appointed to receive the same and the person or persons so appointed would ascertain by averaging the marks on blocks of 20 marks each of all candidates the best ideal qualified students.

No student shall be qualified or disqualified for election to a Scholarship on account of his race or religious opinions.

Except in the cases of the four schools hereinbefore mentioned the election to Scholarships shall be by the Trustees after such (if any) consultation as they shall think fit with the minister having control of education in such Colony Province State or Territory.

A qualified student who has been elected as aforesaid shall within six calendar months after his election or as soon thereafter as he can be admitted into residence or within such extended time as my Trustees shall allow commence residence

as an undergraduate at some college in the University of Oxford.

The Scholarship shall be payable to him from the time when he shall commence such residence.

I desire that the scholars holding the Scholarships shall be distributed amongst the colleges of the University of Oxford and not resort in undue numbers to one or more college only.

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained my Trustees may in their uncontrolled direction suspend for such time as they shall think fit or remove any scholar from his Scholarship.

In order that the scholars past and present may have opportunities of meeting and discussing their experiences and prospects I desire that my Trustees shall annually give a dinner to the past and present scholars able and willing to attend at which they will I hope from time to time invite as guests persons who have shown sympathy with the views expressed by me in this my will."

By codicil executed in South Africa, Mr. Rhodes after stating that the German Emperor had made instruction in English compulsory in German schools, establishes fifteen Scholarships at Oxford (five in each of the first three years after his death) of £250 each tenable for three years for students of German birth to be nominated by the German Emperor for "a good understanding between England, Germany and the United States of America will secure the peace of the world and educational relations form the strongest tie."

Mr. Rhodes leaves the residue of his real and personal estate to the Earl of Roseberry, Earl Grey, Lord Milner, Alfred Beit, Leander Starr Jameson, Lewis Lloyd Mitchell and Bouchier Francis Hawksley absolutely as joint tenants. These are his trustees and executors. Lord Grey is chairman and Mr Hawksley is secretary.

The Rhodes Scholarships.

As soon as the terms of the Will became public, Canadians east and west began to urge the Trustees to put Canada on an equal footing with Australia and the United States. Canada's Governor-General, Earl Minto put the Dominion's case before his brother-in-law, Earl Grey, Chairman of the Trustees. In the East the Universities and Colleges, as well as the Education Departments of the Provinces, made representations. The Cape Breton Branch of Dalhousie's Alumni Association urged the authorities of this College to act. The parent Association endorsed the Branch's action. Dalhousie's Senate sent forward a memorial to the Trustees which was supported by Lord Strathcona, by General Laurie, M. P. for Pembroke, formerly M. P. for Shelburne in the Canadian Parliament, by Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and by Hon. G. H. Murray, who were in London at the time.

The Maritime Provinces may congratulate themselves upon having an active advocate in Dr. Parkin, whose work for Imperial Federation had made him a *persona grata* to Lords Rosebery, Grey and Milner. There is little doubt that to him more than to any one else do we owe the declaration of the Trustees that "Canada shall not be in a worse position than the other Colonies." That is that Canada shall have at least twenty-one or twenty-four scholarships instead of the original six. There is some doubt as to whether the Northwest Territories will have three scholarships or not. The Trustees were able to make this provision out of the residue of the estate which was left to them as joint tenants. They are with few exceptions wealthy men, and do not require or want the large gift.

The Trustees appointed Dr. Parkin to interview the educational authorities at Oxford and in the Colonies for suggestions about the best method of adapting the scholarships to varying local conditions.

Nearly all of the twenty-one Colleges at Oxford agreed to take from one to six scholars provided they came up to their

requirements. The minimum scholastic qualification required is ability to pass Responsions. Colleges such as Balliol, Corpus, New, and University, which require their members to read for Honors, give an additional examination to candidates for admission. Other qualifications than the scholastic are emphasized. Balliol imposes an age limit of 21. All refuse to admit married men into residence. Many will only admit candidates who give promise of adapting themselves to the life that is characteristic of that College. Evidently Oxford believes that a University man should at least be a gentleman as well as a passable scholar.

The Responsions Examination includes: (1) Stated or compulsory subjects and (2) Additional or optional subjects. The stated subjects of the examination are:—

- (1) Arithmetic.
- (2) Either Algebra to simple Equations or Geometry, Euclid I and II.
- (3) Greek and Latin Grammar.
- (4) Translation from English into Latin prose.
- (5) Greek and Latin Authors.

Candidates must offer one book of Latin and one of Greek from specified books or plays of the following authors:— Demosthenes, Euripides, Homer, Plato, Sophocles, Xepnohon, Cæsar, Cicero, Horace, Livy and Virgil.

Certain equivalents are accepted for this examination.

One of the following subjects is required for the additional examination:—

- (1.) One of the Greek or Latin historical or philosophical authors specified.
- (2) One of the French, German or Italian or philosophical authors specified.
- (3.) Bacon's *Novum Organon* Bk. I.
- (4.) The Elements of Logic.

Dr. Parkin began his tour of the Colonies with a Conference with representatives of the Departments of Education and the Universities or degree-conferring Colleges of his homeland. Almost within sight of his birth place he met the representatives of the Maritime Provinces at Sackville, December 18th and 19th.

There were present at the Conference Drs. Anderson, Inch and Mackay, Superintendents of Education, Drs. Allison (Mt. Allison), Guertin (St. Joseph's), Keirstead (Acadia), Scott (Univ. of N. B.), Thompson (St. Francis), Willets (Kings), and Professor Walter Murray (Dalhousie). Dr. Parkin took the chair, and Professor Murray acted as Secretary.

The two important questions before the Conference were the distribution of the scholarships and the mode of selecting scholars. Should the Canadian scholarships be "pooled" or should one be assigned to each province? The "pooling" idea appealed to those who wished the ties binding the different sections of Canada to become stronger. They admitted that Rhodes recognized political units and ignored population, but they said these scholarships were an act of grace on the part of the Trustees, who really took the necessary funds out of their own pockets.

After considerable discussion the following conclusions were reached:—

1. That one scholarship be allotted to each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.
2. That the competition for these scholarships shall be open only to graduates or undergraduates of at least two years standing of degree-conferring Colleges or Universities.
3. That the ordinary age limit of candidates shall be 23 years, provided, however, that in exceptional circumstances a candidate, whose age does not exceed 25 years, may be nominated.
4. That the scholars being British subjects shall be selected by the Trustees on the nomination of the Colleges within the territory to which the scholarships is assigned. Colleges entitled to make nominations must be up to a certain standard. These colleges shall nominate in a rotation fixed by the number of undergraduates in each. Each nomination shall be accompanied by a full statement of the school and college career of the candidate, including the evidence of qualification on which the nomination is based, in compliance with the terms of the Rhodes bequest.

These conclusions have been adopted with very slight

exceptions by the Quebec and Ontario Conferences, and in all probability will be accepted by the Trustees. If so, we may congratulate ourselves upon the good example which we set. The Quebec Conference reduced the ordinary age limit to 21 years.

Possibly Mr. Rhodes had school boys in view and not College graduates, although the Colleges which he mentions and which he knew in South Africa are not unlike our Colleges. These Colleges have not degree-conferring powers, but they do all the teaching for the University of the Cape of Good Hope, which is an examining University modelled after the old University of London. At the same time he did not wish their sympathies withdrawn from the land of their birth—a danger to which young students are particularly exposed. Other reasons make for a higher age limit.

Everyone who knows anything of the life of Colonial students at one of the larger Universities in Europe knows that immature lads should not be sent away for the four most critical years of their life. The English student spends his vacation at home. This, the most trying of all periods, the Colonial spends in knocking around with little to do.

Then the experience of the Gilchrist and 1851 Exhibition Scholarships has shown that the average Colonial regards his scholarship as the opportunity to prepare himself for his life's work. The school boy is fitted for an ordinary B. A. course, but not for a professional school or specialisation in some department of Literature or Science. The Gilchrist Scholarships were intended for undergraduates. They were used, however, as research scholarships. These reasons persuaded the Conference to fix the age limit at 23, and to provide for its extension to 25 for the convenience of research students.

The Conference recommended that competition be restricted to College or University students for two reasons. The restriction narrows the field of competition. Naturally suitable candidates will go to College; accordingly in excluding school boys no real injury is done. The other reason was the youth and insufficient education of possible candidates from the schools.

In Canada, difficulties arise in Provinces or Territories

without degree-conferring Colleges or Universities. In British Columbia, Vancouver College or High School is affiliated with McGill. Its graduates are entitled to enter the third year of McGill's Arts course, and are therefore technically qualified. Prince of Wales' College, on the Island, was held to be of equal standing with Vancouver, and the graduates are to be considered as equivalent to undergraduates of two years standing. These two institutions, however, may nominate students from those Provinces who are attending, or have attended, any College or University in Canada.

The most difficult of all the problems before the Conference was the selection of a method of award. Two methods were proposed. (1) A competitive examination similar to that followed by the Gilchrist Educational Trust. (2) A nomination system similar to that adopted by the Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition for the selection of their Science Research Scholars.

The competitive examination was proposed as the final and principal test. The athletic, social and moral qualifications were to be considered as preliminary tests. Thus all candidates who came up to the irreducible minimum of athletic, social and moral qualifications were to undergo the final or competitive examination test. This system seemed impartial, uniform and workable, and was in keeping with the system of examinations which the learned have come to regard as one of the causes and signs of civilization.

The objections to this system are neither few nor slight. It does not permit full value being given to the suggestions of the will. Since the athletic, social and moral qualifications of the candidates are to be estimated by fellow students and teachers, candidates from different years of the same college and from different colleges will be tested by as many different standards and authorities as there are candidates. Uniformity becomes impossible and these qualifications would very soon be entirely ignored.

Again no provision is made for the expenses—no trifling matter.

But perhaps the greatest objection of all to the examination system is the interferences with the work of the Colleges.

The examination system fails to provide uniform tests unless the subjects are elementary, but elementary requirements are unsuited to the work of the larger Universities. The consequence is that competitors abandon or neglect the regular College work. This is bad for the successful candidates, much worse for the unsuccessful. It is bad for a College to have its best students devoting themselves to outside work. In small Colleges the number of students, the elementary character of the work, and the prestige which a few successes bring, favor the conversion of the College into a coaching institution. Where the value of the scholarships is great and their number large, these evils are intensified.

It seemed inevitable, if the examination system were adopted, that the Colleges would resent any discounting of their recommendations about athletic, moral and social qualifications. Yet no one pretends that any two Colleges would follow the same methods with equal severity. Discontent and distrust would be sure to arise were one College to secure three or four scholarships in succession.

The principal objections to the nomination system were: (1) the danger of incompetent scholars being nominated by Colleges of an inferior grade and with poor and a few candidates, and (2) the injustice done to excellent candidates whose courses fell upon years without scholarships.

The first difficulty was met by requiring that every College claiming a nomination should come up to a certain standard. Its students, for example, should at the end of their second year be well qualified to enter Oxford. To secure this the College should have at least one efficient and well equipped Faculty of Professors devoting all their time to college work. Further the regulations or practices of the College should not contradict the clause in the will that says, "No student shall be qualified or disqualified for election to a scholarship on account of his race or religious opinions."

The second difficulty was in part met by the contention that the elastic age limit would permit the appointment of an ideal candidate after graduation although his college course fell upon the lean years.

At the end of every cycle of rotation the order of nomination is to be readjusted to meet changed conditions.

The real crux of the scheme lies in the ascertainment of the athletic, social, and moral qualifications of the candidates. This is made less difficult by restricting competition to candidates under similar conditions; but how can one form a just estimate of the widely varying qualifications of different candidates from the same college? Is athletic skill and interest to be gauged by the position a man takes on the team or the offices which he has held in the athletic club? If so are tennis, football and cricket to be regarded as of equal value? Are points to be estimated after the manner of deciding championships? Then how test leadership? By offices held in the various societies or by committee work or prominence in club meetings, as shown by resolutions moved, speeches made, etc? Then what is the Headmaster to keep prominent when estimating character? Good deportment, faithful observance of regulations, "faultily faultlessness," or vigour, independence, courage and energy though they manifest themselves in raids and outbreaks? Did not Rhodes have in view a miniature Empire builder? There is much to be said in favor of making *energy* the central characteristic. Francis Galton found, in his enquiry into the nurture and nature of English men of science, that "the leading scientific men are generally endowed with great energy." For two "cases of energy below the average" he found forty with "energy much above the average." What is true of scientific men is surely still more true of political leaders, of eminent men in professions requiring an active life, such as medicine, law, teaching, and we may add divinity.

It will take nearly a generation to give the system a fair trial, and to make the necessary modifications. Colleges will make or mar their reputations with the Trustees as they have done at the great Universities with graduate schools and scholarships. The time may come when there will be an educational agency rivalling the commercial agencies of Dun Wiman & Co. or Bradstreets.

W. C. M.

Dalhousie and Culture

Matthew Arnold was quite satisfied with Oxford as a University, but one cannot be sure that he would be satisfied with Dalhousie. There is probably no College in Canada where so much attention is given to work and so little to culture as Dalhousie. And the spirit that has brought about the present deplorable condition of affairs is growing. Is Dalhousie to go on until it degenerates to the level of Cornell, where to write delete English correctly is considered a species of disloyalty to the American Union, and where it has become a commonplace to say that a man speaks as bad English as a Cornell professor?

But, seriously, is not the question of culture in Dalhousie—in all our Colleges—being given a far too subordinate place? And where are we to go for the explanation of this? Probably the question may best be answered by setting over against each other what might be termed a typical old and a typical new University.

Take Oxford and Cornell. The difference in the two institutions is due to different views of what a University should be. Each is the outcome of a certain spirit, each answers to the demands of its constituency, each gives concrete expression to certain conceptions of the ideal in higher education. The credit of being original, of breaking away from the conventionalism that, for centuries, had rigidly held the University down to following certain narrow, firmly-drawn lines, must undoubtedly be given to the American institution. But Cornell is hardly a University; not, at least, in Arnold's sense, not in the Greek sense, back to which Arnold was constantly urging Oxford.

In comparing the two institutions, in attempting to determine which is right and which is wrong, one feels at once the need of a standard to which both may be brought, and by which they may be judged. There is no such standard. There was one at the beginning of the last century; there is none now. At present the graduate of a University may mean anything from a student of the Targums of Onkelos to a practical coal digger.

The technical school, and the mercenary spirit that is behind it—for what is the technical school but a German-American attempt to pull the University to the gross level of business?—is responsible for the broadening and the lowering of the University conception. Oxford has withstood that to which Berlin and Cornell have yielded. The technical school must be met and grappled with. It is everywhere; and the growing tendency to measure the individual by what he possesses rather than by what he knows, is all in its favor.

Let it not be thought, however, that the technical school is wholly and utterly an evil. The danger comes from the bringing of it into the University, where, as in Cornell, and to a less extent in McGill and in the University of New Brunswick, the technical school idea has absorbed and overshadowed the classical and literary training for which the University primarily exists. To all lovers of true education and true culture it must ever be a matter of profound regret when they discover that their Alma Mater is turning out good bridge builders, good farmers, and good coal diggers. The University, it is true, did not seek the technical school; it forced the door of the University, and took its place unbidden. The "Spirit of the Age" sent it up to the University, and the same spirit that sent it will insist on it remaining. It is too late to protest. What, then, seeing that the University is face to face with a situation which it did not create, but with which it must reckon, is the attitude that the University must assume? Must she, leaving the traditions of the past, give herself over with a sort of wanton abandon to the new passion for what is technical and practical?

Leaving the wider subject of the University in general, the question may be discussed from the narrower standpoint of Dalhousie. Her most ardent admirers will hardly claim that Dalhousie is a centre of culture. It is a place where men work harder, perhaps, than at any other University in the world; it has sent out more men who have attained to high positions as students and teachers, and fewer men of culture than any other college in Canada. In Dalhousie life is a thing of marks, of High Honors, of Great Distinction; and the life of the Dalhousie man who cannot make seventy-five is of all lives the

most miserable. At Dalhousie Robert Louis Stevenson would have committed suicide. None but the heart of the Dalhousie man who cannot make marks knows the inner bitterness of the business and of the place. Nor is there anything wrong in making marks. This, however, is wrong about Dalhousie: the very atmosphere of the place is charged with the spirit that makes the clever man happy and the dull man miserable. Culture counts for nothing. This is how it has come about that Dalhousie men may dress badly as well as speak and write badly, and still feel tolerably comfortable before leaving College. The straining after standing in Dalhousie has had an effect exactly parallel to the effect of the technical school upon Cornell.

We must be careful not to disparage knowledge and the getting of it; it is better to be able to make eighty-five than twenty-five. It is better that we should have the technical school in the University than no University at all; but when was it decreed that to make men specialists was a more important thing than to make men gentlemen?

Dalhousie is at present in a double danger. One of these has been pointed out—namely, the straining after standing; the new one is in the new technical school. The Dalhousie graduate is the worst mannered graduate in in Canada. He talks to his professor with his hat on his head and his hands in his pockets, if not with his pipe in his mouth. He cannot shake hands properly, he keeps his seat while ladies enter the room, he is absolutely devoid of manners at table, he eats with his knife—even with his fingers; in the words of J. S. Mill, "Ignorant he comes to college, ignorant he goes away." And why should he not? Nobody says anything about manners. Marks, not manners, is the criterion by which he is judged. And the evil is one that grows. Neglect of culture is the first step toward despising culture entirely. Indeed so strong has the anti-culture feeling become in Dalhousie that members of the staff are under the necessity of suppressing all but the faintest manifestations of good breeding lest they be exposed to ridicule from the undergraduates.

Who, or what, is responsible for it all? It is not true that

all the blame should be placed on Cape Breton, nor yet on Prince Edward Island or Pictou county. The faculty cannot be charged with justice; it is upon the student body that the blame must rest, and it is to the students that any appeal must be made which looks to the redemption of the University from the grip of what Arnold aptly terms "the Philistines." Dalhousie is on the brink of becoming a great University. Her material and numerical progress in the face of almost unprecedented obstacles has been little short of phenomenal. Her graduates are loyal, her undergraduates enthusiastic. She is to be congratulated on her opening of the School of Mines; it is a fine example of her energy and progressive spirit. But all this is not enough. Dalhousie is only fulfilling herself when she is leading her constituency instead of being driven by it. Where shall culture be found if not in the University? She must not permit herself to be drawn to the level of the technical school. Her mission is a higher one; the technical school has its place—and what are theological and medical colleges but technical schools?—but the University must not yield to even these in importance. The technical school narrows; the true University broadens. No man is fit for the former until the latter has fitted him.

What, then is Dalhousie to do about culture?—about culture as Goethe, Schiller and Arnold understood it? It is true that in Canada, and in the United States to a greater degree, there is a so-called culture that has not been justified of her children. The very name has been soiled and smirched by a sham superficiality that is perfectly nauseous, and one does not wonder that here and there protests should be called forth. But there is a culture that is real, that is beauty, that is but the other side of truth. It is long since Dalhousie wisely lifted up her voice against sham and snobbery; but it may well be asked if she may not have carried her protest too far. She is right at heart; outwardly she is quite wrong. She is not wanting in the spirit of Cornell; why should she not reach out now after more of the spirit of Oxford? It is possible to combine the two. Then with her enormous capacity for work grafted upon a life not veneered and dashed, but shot through with culture—the culture of "Culture and Anarchy" as well

as the culture of "Culture and Restraint," it may be that in spite of her ugly buidings, her School of Mines, and the lapsed state of Halifax society, Dalhousie may yet be a university in the best and broadest sense of the word.

FRANK BAIRD.

A Good Word for the Medical School.

Dr. Curry of the Medical School has kindly given the following private letter to the GAZETTE for publication. It explains itself:—

DEAR DR. CURRY,—I have just been "up against" the Exams. of the Medical Council of British Columbia, which it is essential to pass before one is allowed to practise in this province. I must congratulate the Halifax Medical College for the thoroughness of the instruction given, and the University on its high standard. Amongst a large number of candidates, representing all the colleges, nearly, of Canada, and many of the U. S. colleges, as well as a Medical School of Germany, only two were ordered as fit for registration as practitioners in this province, and one of them graduated in 1902 from Dalhousie—the other from Toronto University. Now, I am not egotistic, but as I have met many of our own students who were a little bit ashamed of the size of our College, let me say—and I speak of one who has been tested—that the Halifax Medical College and Dalhousie are doing as good work in medicine, surgery and obstetrics as any institution in Canada. The beauty of it all is that we do not advertise. I do not feel proud for myself, for I never even took honours at Dalhousie, but I am proud to say, that being one of the poor from Dalhousie, I held my own and beat the Gold Medallist from the "University of San Francisco," and an honours man from Berlin, both of whom were turned down. Hoping that you will always live up to the high standard you have set,

I remain, ever yours truly,

A. A. KING.

Ladner, B. C., Nov. 4th, 1902,

Outweighing Worlds.

Thine are the countless orbs which blaze
 And roll along their boundless ways;
 The Sun with all the worlds that sweep
 Around him through the sapphire deep,
 The glaring comets borne afar
 Thought speeded on their ominous car,
 Presaging war and plagues and blight,
 Benumbing nations with affright.
 The earth and all thereon contained
 By Thee was made, by Thee sustained:
 The ocean with its sunless caves
 And all the thunder of its waves,
 The tiniest rill that trickles on
 Through soft, green moss, and Amazon
 Whose currents equal warfare wage
 Against Atlantic's utmost rage,
 And Himalayan peaks which threat
 The keen-eyed stars in Heaven set.
 All things that move or fade or bloom,
 From tropic glare to Arctic gloom
 Are all of Thee, by birthright Thine!—
 But yet, O Architect Divine,—
 Though these Thy glory may declare,
 Thy grandest works exist not there.
 Thou mad'st this vast Material Whole,
 But passing all, a human soul.
 This shall behold them one by one
 To Chaos sink, star, planet, sun;
 And over all upsoar sublime,
 Untouched amid the wrecks of time,
 And the Unchanging Splendour hymn
 With choirs of flaming seraphim.

E. B. Med. '05

Convocation.

On the afternoon of December 18th the Library was the scene of a special Convocation. The Faculty in academic costume were seated in a solemn circle facing the Munro portrait under which the President sat enthroned, while round the walls were ranged a few students who had dared banish thought of exams. Convocation was called to do honor to the Rev. Principal Pollock, D. D., of Pine Hill Theological School, on the occasion of his ministerial jubilee. Dean Murray in presenting Dr. Pollok for the degree of Doctor of Laws spoke as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—In the name of the Senatus Academicus, I ask you to confer upon the Rev. Allen Pollok, D. D., the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in recognition of his distinguished services to education.

Fifty years ago Dr. Pollok left Scotland to devote his energies to the upbuilding of the colony of Nova Scotia. From the first he took a deep interest in the higher education of its young men. In the earlier days he was instrumental in sending a number of young Nova Scotians to the University of Glasgow among whom were the late Principal Grant and his successor Principal Gordon. Later he was most active and influential in inducing the Church of Scotland in Nova Scotia to assist in the reorganization and strengthening of Dalhousie College. Through his efforts and those of the late Principal Grant the Chair of Mathematics in this College was endowed.

Since 1875 he has held the Professorship of Church History in the Presbyterian College at Halifax, and since 1894 he has been Principal of that College. To him no small share of the credit of increasing the staff and securing the new library building is due.

In 1900 the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, and the Presbyterian Church in Canada elected him Moderator of the General Assembly.

In recognition of his distinguished services to higher educa-

tion, of his long and useful career as a public man and distinguished teacher, I ask you, in the name and by the authority of the Senatus Academicus, to confer upon the Rev. Principal Pollok the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*."

After being admitted to the degree, Dr. Pollok made a short and fitting speech. The President then called upon Rev. D. M. Gordon, D. D., the newly appointed Principal of Queen's to address the meeting. Dr. Gordon in a few eloquent words expressed his pleasure at the honor done his revered colleague. Referring to his own appointment he said that the relations between Queen's and the Halifax Colleges would not be less friendly in the future than in the past. Convocation was then dismissed.

Athletics.

Dalhousie brought her football season to a fitting close by meeting the All-Canada team that went across the water to meet the teams of England, Ireland and Scotland. Up to this her score sheet had no entries either of points or games in her loss columns, and at the hands of this team she sustained her only defeat of the year. To say that she lost is no disgrace; but to meet a representative team, picked from different clubs from Vancouver to Halifax, was a privilege that any team might be glad to have. No doubt Dalhousie has done better, but a score of nine points to nothing is not very much for some very good teams on the other side of the water have been beaten by larger scores.

The match was played on Saturday, Nov. 29th, and considering the lateness of the season the weather was wonderfully fit. Dalhousie presented her strongest forces, except the weakness caused by being forced to surrender "Cam" Macdonald to the visitors. The first half was close, and was marked by the rushing tactics of our opponents, and the splendid defence of the home team. Scholefield, a B. C. man at half, followed up a kick across the field and scored at the side. In the second half Gillespie, a quarter, and Scholefield both scored, thus bringing the score to nine points. On the

following Monday the visiting team met a representative team of Wanderers and Dalhousians, and won a hard fought fight by the small margin of six points to five.

On the night of the first game the Athletic Club banquetted the visitors at the Queen Hotel, where a splendid menu was served by mine host Fairbanks. The dining hall had been very prettily decorated with yellow and black, palms and other finery, and the room presented a very attractive and inviting appearance. The menu card was well gotten up, and on the front page was inscribed a quotation from Homer, which showed that even in the days of Greece's great bard there was a decided preference for Rugby over Association football. The dinner was served in Mr. Fairbanks' usual good style, and after the menu had been disposed of there still remained some time before Sunday morning, which was pleasantly spent in toasts and songs. The health of the King was loyally drunk, and Mr. J. W. Logan proposed that of the All-Canada team, which was replied to by Capt. Jack, who was pleased with the welcome extended them, and very humourously related how the team had been organized and the arrangements for the tour had been made. Dr. Forrest's toast to the local guests was responded to by Capt. DeMille and President Metzler of the Wanderers' football team and club. The Press was well represented, and Alderman MacIlreith's speech drew responses from the wielders of the pen. Songs and recitations by J. M. Slayter, A. D. Johnston, Mr. Britton of the visiting team, Capt. DeMille and F. McManus enlivened the toasts and were very much appreciated. The GAZETTE congratulates the Athletic Club on rising to the occasion and entertaining the All-Canada team in so appropriate and so hospitable a manner.

College Notes.

DELTA GAMMA:—The fourth regular meeting of Delta Gamma took place in the ladies' waiting-room on November 29th. Miss Georgie Moody, B. A., '99, read a paper on life at Wellesley, and Miss Hobrecker, B. L., '99, on Radcliffe. Both

spoke from personal experience, and the account of their impressions of these colleges was most interesting and instructive.

The fifth meeting of Delta Gamma took place at Mrs. Gordon's, Pine Hill, on January 17th. The occasion was the annual Freshman-Sophomore debate. The resolution, "that slang is detrimental to a proper use of the English language," was supported by Miss Pennington and Miss Lawrence, '06, and opposed by Miss Murray and Miss Stanfield, '05. The point was well contested, the speeches clear and often humorous. On being put to a vote the resolution was defeated. Miss W. Gordon read an admirable critique.

MEDICAL SOCIETY:—The above society was reorganized by the students on Friday evening, Oct. 24th, Mr. Whitman being the unanimous choice for President. The first regular meeting was held on Friday evening, Nov. 14th, a debate constituting the programme. The subject was:—"Resolved, that a single Dominion Medical Registration should be established by the Federal Parliament," Pro, Miller and Proudfoot; Con, Coffin and Walsh. All spoke well, and the debate was interesting.

The second meeting was held Nov. 28th. Students from the Blind School gave a most delightful programme of readings and vocal and instrumental music. A very neat speech was made by Mr. Macdonald at the close. Miss Murray sang "Mona" and "Kentucky Babe" with excellent voice and expression. Miss Dickie recited in a most finished and dramatic style, a humorous selection from Mark Twain. We hope to have the pleasure of again listening to these skillful entertainers.

On December 12th was held the third session. On that evening Dr. Sinclair gave a most entertaining and philosophical lecture on hypnotism. The Doctor is a gentleman of impressive presence and a fine speaker. At the close he kindly offered to give the society a practical illustration of his subject on some other occasion. True to his word, on the evening of Jan. 16th he was again with us. He hypnotized Messrs. McIntosh, Johnson, Urquhart, Coffin and Proudfoot, and with them illustrated some of the wonders of his subject in a manner most interesting.

The last meeting of our society was held on the evening of

Friday, Jan. 30th. The feature of the evening was a paper by Dr. Chisholm entitled, *Advice to Young Physicians on Commencing Practice*. The address was most excellent, humour, poetry, philosophy pathos, permeating it, and through the whole ran a strain of high morality; while everything it contained had a direct and practical bearing upon the profession towards which the speaker's hearers were striving.

Y. M. C. A.—The Lecture Course Committee have been successful in obtaining prominent men to speak to the students. Space forbids mentioning at length the many excellent lectures of the course. On November 23rd, Rev. J. W. Falconer lectured on "Conversion." On December 7th His Lordship Bishop Courtney addressed the students on the subject, "Am I My Brother's Keeper." Rev. Dr. Chute, of Acadia College, on January 11th, spoke on "The New Book"; and on January 25th Professor McComb, of Queens, who comes temporarily to fill Principal Gordon's place in Pine Hill, lectured on "Jesus Christ and the Human Soul."

SODALES: [Three lectures have been delivered under the auspices of Sodales. In December, Professor Horrigan, formerly of St. Francis Xavier and late of the University of Ottawa, lectured on the subject, "Literature and Life." The elect few who attended in spite of the unspeakable weather and walking were delighted with the lecturer's originality, his brilliant definitions of terms, and, not least, with his too few readings from the poets. Dr. MacMechan kindly presided.

On Friday, February 9th, Professor Russell, M. P., read a paper, "The Seamy Side of Democracy." It was an exhaustive and pointed discussion of the dangers which exist in the present working of democratic government. Dr. Weldon sat in the chair.

The third lecture of the course was that of Rev. J. S. Black, of St. Andrew's Church, on January 16th, subject, "Emerson and Carlyle." Dr. Black's description and comparison of the two philosophers were very much enjoyed.

At the debate on Friday, January 23rd, the following resolution was discussed: "That the Government should take over all railways and telegraph lines in Canada. The supporters were

led by J. A. Proudfoot and L. Brehaut, and their opponents by E. A. MacLeod and W. K. Power. The meeting decided for the supporters.

On January 30th Sodales again met to consider the question whether or not it "ought to be made illegal to enforce demands on capital by means of strikes." For, E. B. Ross and A. A. McLeod; against, H. D. Brunt and H. W. Toombs. The affirmative side again won.

Alumni Notes.

DALHOUSIANS IN MONTREAL.

The following graduates of Dalhousie or former students are studying medicine at McGill:—

Fourth year:—C. W. Anderson, '99; C. W. O'Brien, '99; C. H. Montgomery, formerly of Arts '02.

Third year:—J. S. Bentley, '00; E. Douglas, '00; C. A. Richardson took his first year in medicine at Dalhousie and entered McGill second.

Second year:—A. Cumming, '99.

First year:—H. S. Crowe, '98; R. M. MacLeod, '02; R. Weldon and D. H. Muir, Jr., both formerly of Arts '04.

The following are students in the McGill Science course:—A. B. Ritchie, and R. Chambers who took classes in '99.

The following have positions on the Teaching Staff:—W. R. Fraser, '82, Lecturer in Classics; M. Macneill, '96, Lecturer in Mathematics; G. G. Campbell, Lecturer in Medicine; E. Archibald, '97, and D. McIntosh, '96, Demonstrators in Chemistry.

Rev. W. H. Smith, M. A., '97, has received the Ph. D. degree from Central University, Indiana, for studies in the relation of Science to Revelation.

Rev. D. McOdrum, B. A., '98, now of Moncton, was nominated for the chair lately vacated by Dr. Gordon.

T. Lawson, B. A., '95, hitherto Principal of Chester Academy, has been appointed to a position in the financial department, Ottawa.

Frederic Yorston, B. A., '95, was recently appointed city editor of the *Montreal Star*.

Rev. J. D. Mackay, M. A., '95, recently appointed missionary to Demerara, leaves for his new field early in February.

Among the visitors to Halifax during the Christmas holidays were Profs. M. Macneill and Douglas McIntosh of McGill University, Dr. W. G. Putman of Yarmouth, R. M. MacGregor, and Hugh Ross of Sydney.

J. F. Frame, LL. B., has resigned from the law firm of Pearson, Covert & Pearson and has accepted a responsible position with the Oxford Manufacturing Company, which has its head office at Oxford. N. S.

James R. Morton, B. A., '98, has been appointed private secretary to Hon. W. S. Fielding as successor to Mr. C. B. Burns, who has gone to the Yukon.

J. P. W. Bill has been admitted to the Nova Scotia Bar and is practising with Hon. F. A. Laurence at Truro.

Dallusiensia.

"The man who comes to class without having prepared his lesson is simply a bum—an intellectual bum."—*Prof. Dannie.*

"Big Chief" Bl—s. (ending a very long uninteresting story about himself in the wheelbarrow) "And all this time you cannot imagine how much I bore."

She (wearily) "Oh yes, I can indeed."

G. A. R. McK—n (thoughtfully) "Yes, I've got a good deal on my hands just now."

"So I see," says T. G., "Ever try soap and water."

Scene in Freshmans room at 10.30 p. m. :—

Landlady—"What are you lying in bed for this lovely fine morning?"

B—lf—r (wearily) "Aw, I dunno. It's better that doing nothin."

Five days before a party Freshie H. C. F—r wrote a note to a Freshette asking for six topics. Beat that if you can.

Characteristic scene at a Jubilee Road boarding house (ante bellum):—Bedlam let loose on the upper story. Vigorous assault on the *Old Jewry*, the heavily-barricaded door is beaten down by a heavy fusilade of old boots and bric-a-brac, and

the enemy stand in the breach armed to the teeth with magazines, calendars and the cavernous bowl of the old "eight-day" pipe, when suddenly the din is pierced by the shrill tones of the landlady inquiring from the foot of the stairs, "What are you boys doing up there?"

Combat ceased and all was silence. Suddenly the ghostly form of Barabbas reared itself from a mass of debris and exclaimed in sepulchral tones "WHAT WAS THAT," while from the far end of the corridor came in hollow whispers the reply "IT WAS THE CAT."

Business Notices.

Business communications should be addressed to Financial Editor, DALHOUSIE GAZETTE, Halifax, N. S. Literary communications to Editor of DALHOUSIE GAZETTE, Halifax, N. S.

Ten numbers of the GAZETTE are issued each year by the students of Dalhousie University.

Terms: One collegiate year, *in advance*, \$1.00; sample copies, 15 cents.

The Financial Editor would ask any one who does not receive his GAZETTE *regularly* to notify him at once.

✍ The management earnestly request the students to patronize our advertisers.

✍ All those who are indebted to the GAZETTE are asked to remit as soon as possible.

Any one wishing an extra copy of the *Historical Number* can get the same by applying to the Financial Editor.

Acknowledgements.

Wm. R. Fraser, B. A., \$10; Prof. J. E. Creighton, \$9. H. G. Gratz, \$4.50; Miss Grace Burris, B. A., Dr. MacMechan, Victor Frazee, Rev. Geo. M. Ross, Prof. A. G. Laird, J. C.

Shaw, \$3; Wm. Gould, B. Sc., M. J. McPherson, B. A., W. A. Begg, LL. B., W. P. Fraser, Hon. D. C. Fraser, A. C. Johnson, Aubrey B. Blanchard, B. A., Rev. Wm. Forbes, J. J. MacKenzie, M. D., R. M. Langille, LL. B., A. V. Costly, Rev. C. McKinnon, Miss Jean Forrest, M. A., \$2; S. A. Morton, M. A., J. G. Meek, E. C. Locke, J. W. Weldon, B. A., Dr. Weldon, R. B. Robertson, W. A. McLeod, Miss Blackwood, F. F. Smith, Rev. Geo. Grant, J. M. Kirker, Miss E. Seeton, E. M. Fleming, B. A., D. R. Macdonald, Miss Jane Turner, Geo. Loughhead, J. S. Carruthers, W. H. Ross, W. C. Stapleton, G. W. Langille, W. McPherson, A. S. Payzant, A. K. Amberman, Miss Weeks, Miss Eva Macdonald, Miss Conway, Miss Lawrence, Ewen McDougall, J. A. McClellan, Alister Fraser, F. P. A. Layton, H. C. Fraser, H. T. Creighton, Miss Braine, A. V. McDonald, R. B. Dickson, W. D. Ross, G. A. R. McKean, J. A. Scrimgeour, T. B. Gilpin, A. A. McLeod, J. B. Morrow, J. A. Haviland, A. D. Smith, G. B. Astell, J. M. Stuart, Miss Hennigar, P. J. Swanson, W. A. G. Bauld, R. A. Bethune, W. E. Stuart, B. Sc., A. J. Barnes, L. B. Elliott, Miss Pennington, Dr. Woodman, J. R. Archibald, D. H. MacKenzie, Miss Haverstock, G. S. Stairs, D. K. Ross, H. J. Fraser, R. S. Billman, H. C. Moseley, G. A. Andrew, L. L. Burgess, J. A. McLeod, Miss E. H. Stuart, J. W. P. Ritchie, B. A., LL. B., Rev. A. E. Chapman, Rev. F. S. Coffin, Rev. C. Munro, Miss Jennie McKenzie, Miss Katherine MacKay, C. O. Main, E. L. Newcombe, LL. B., D. McIntosh, B. Sc., R. M. McGregor, B. A., T. Lawson, B. A., Rev. W. H. Smith, R. S. Boehner, B. Sc., Miss Jemima Ross, M. A., Rev. J. D. MacKay, K. A. McCuish, Alex. Ferguson, W. T. Kennedy, R. R. Common, Dr. Wardrope, Hon. W. J. Stairs, J. L. Wilson, Dr. A. H. MacKay, Miss M. Lowe, L. M. Crosby, F. R. Logan, W. A. Currie, J. W. Logan, B. A., J. L. Acham, C. P. Blanchard, C. J. Davis, Dr. J. L. Cock, Miss E. Ritchie, Ph. D., H. E. McEwen, R. M. Hattie, B. A., D. J. McLean, J. A. Proudfoot, C. V. Smith, J. C. Goodwin, W. I. Green, J. L. Ralston, A. H. S. Murray, M. A., F. G. Steevens, Miss C. Read, L. J. Miller, B. A., Miss R. M. McCurdy, E. B. Ross, \$1.

Students will find the

British American Book & Tract Depository

115 GRANVILLE STREET,

The best place to procure all kinds of Books that they may need. Any Book not in stock will be ordered promptly.

ROLAND MELLISH, Business Manager.

Dalhousie University Pins!

Order now for Early Delivery.



Law,
Art,
Medicine.

Watches, Clocks, Optical Goods, Repairs, etc,

J. CORNELIUS, Jeweller,

99 GRANVILLE STREET.

Maker of Young, DeMille University & D. A. A. C. Medals.

Kodaks and Supplies.

Maritime Business College

HALIFAX, N. S.

IN AFFILIATION WITH THE

Business Educator's Association of Canada,

AND THE

Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nova Scotia.

All our Graduates hold a

National Diploma,

And the Graduates of the Business Department are exempted from the

Preliminary Examinations,

of THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, should they desire to become

Professional Accountants.

Our Calendar, Syllabus and Rate Card will be mailed post-paid to any address on application to

KAULBACH & SCHURMAN, Proprietors.

Cable Address, "HENRY" Halifax.
"HENRY" Sydney.

A. B. C. McNeils.
Directory & Lieber's Codes.

Harris, Henry & Cahan,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

R. E. HARRIS, K. C.
W. A. HENRY,
C. H. CAHAN,
H. B. STAIRS,
G. A. R. ROWLINGS.

St. Paul Building,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
and the Royal Bank Building,
SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON.

RITCHIE & MENGER,

Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries.

58 BEDFORD ROW,
HALIFAX, N. S.

B. RUSSELL, K. C.,

Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor, etc.

ROY BUILDING,
73 BARRINGTON STREET, - - HALIFAX.

A. E. SILVER. J. A. PAYZANT, LL. B.

SILVER & PAYZANT,

Barristers, Solicitors,
Notaries Public, etc.

Redden Building, BARRINGTON ST.

C. SIDNEY HARRINGTON, K. C.
CHARLES P. FULLERTON, LL. B.

HARRINGTON & FULLERTON,

Barristers, &c.

Roy Building.

JOHN H. SINCLAIR. GEO. PATTERSON, M. A.

SINCLAIR & PATTERSON,

Barristers, Notaries, &c.

77 PROVOST STREET,
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

John A. MacKinnon, B. A., LL. B.

Barrister, &c.

OFFICES: METROPOLE BUILDING,
HALIFAX, N. S.

JOHN Y. PAYZANT & SON,

Barristers & Solicitors.

95 HOLLIS STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

A. DRYSDALE, K. C. HECTOR MCINNES, LL. B.
W. H. FULTON, LL. B. J. B. KENNY, LL. B.

DRYSDALE & MCINNES,

Barristers
Solicitors, &c.

33 BEDFORD ROW.

W. B. ROSS, K. C.

H. MELLISH, B. A., LL. B.

F. F. MATHERS, LL. B.

ROSS, MELLISH & MATHERS

Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,

Keith Building, Barrington Street, - - HALIFAX, N. S.

Borden, Ritchie and Chisholm,

Barristers & Solicitors,

HERALD BUILDING,
Cor. Granville & George Sts., - - HALIFAX, N. S.
Cable Address, "BORDEN," Halifax.

Robt. L. Borden, K. C.
W. B. Almon Ritchie, K. C.
Joseph A. Chisholm, LL. B.
T. Reginald Robertson,
Henry C. Borden, LL. B.

R. H. MURRAY, B. A., LL. M.

J. L. MACKINNON, B. A., LL. B.

MURRAY & MacKINNON,

Barristers, Solicitors & Notaries
Public.

Offices: 16-18 HERALD BUILDING,
HALIFAX, N. S.

TELEPHONE 1234.

P. O. Box, 304.

DANIEL McNEIL.

W. F. O'CONNOR, LL. B., B. C. L.

D. FRANK MATHESON, LL. B.

McNEIL, O'CONNOR & MATHESON,

Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,

Cable Address, "NEIL."
Telephone No. 672. P. O. Box 292.
Night Telephone, 566.

Metropole Building, Hollis Street,
Halifax, N. S.

THE CARLETON HOUSE

Corner Argyle and Prince Streets,
HALIFAX, - NOVA SCOTIA.

Situation central yet pleasant and retired. The Electric Trams
pass within a few yards of the door.

Terms—\$1.50 a day; \$6.00 to \$10.00 by the week,
according to Rooms.

NO LIQUORS SOLD.

F. W. BOWES, Proprietor.

REGINALD D. MAHAR,

Manufacturer of and Dealer
in all flavors of . . .

Choice Ice Cream,

Caterer for Society Teas.

Put up in moulds
to order.

9, PRINCE STREET, HALIFAX. . . . TELEPHONE 978.

(x)

H. WOODBURY, D. D. S

F. WOODBURY, D. D. S.

DRS. WOODBURY BROS.

DENTISTS,

137 HOLLIS STREET, - - - HALIFAX, N. S.

GOOD PRINTING

124 & 126 GRANVILLE ST. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

We have a large Printing Office equipped with Modern Machinery, where we do printing of all kinds from Type, Copper Plate and Steel Die

T. C. ALLEN & CO.

Ungar's Laundry

and DYE WORKS.

Goods Returned Promptly.

66-70 BARRINGTON ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

DALHOUSIE'S TAILOR.

STUDENTS! You can depend on getting the best possible value for your money and entire satisfaction when you give us an Order. We make everything in the Clothing line from FOOT-BALL PANTS to FULL DRESS SUITS and make them right.

10% DISCOUNT TO DALHOUSIANS.

E. MAXWELL & SON, Tailors, - 132 Granville St.

M. S. BROWN & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

JEWELLERS,

128 & 130 Granville Street, - - - HALIFAX, N. S.

Standard Life Assurance Co.'y Edinburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Assurance in Force,	\$129,000,000
Cash Assets,	50,250,000
Canadian Investments,	15,000,000
Assurance in Force in Canada, (over)	19,000,000
Annual Revenue,	6,500,000

Endowment Policies are now very popular with Young Men and Women.

FOR RATES APPLY TO EITHER

JOHN S. SMITH, Inspector.
Middleton, N. S.

ALFRED SHORT, Agent.
151 1/2 Hollis Street, Halifax.

When in need of a First-Class Hair Cut, Shave, or Shampoo, call on

SCOTT N. HALL, Barber.

23 SPRING GARDEN ROAD.

We hone Razors and Guarantee satisfaction.

ROBT. STANFORD,

Merchant Tailor

156 Hollis Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Direct Importer of English and Foreign Goods.

Students,

when you want

First-Class Fruit

and High-Class

Confectionery

at lowest prices, go to

WHITTEN'S

Fruit Emporium,

23 BARRINGTON ST.

All Orders Promptly Attended to.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

1! U!
2! PI!
3! DEE!

Dal-hou-sie

COLLEGE is open and the sound of the STUDENTS' RALLY will be again heard thro' the town. We're glad to welcome back our future representative men. Men in the public eye should be well dressed; being well, yet not expensively dressed, means wearing CLAYTON-MADE CLOTHING.

Clayton-Made Suits to Measure,	-	\$12, \$14, \$16 up
" Pants,	" -	\$3.50, \$4.25, \$4.75 up
Ready-to-Wear Suits,	- - -	\$5.00 to \$12.00

CLAYTON & SONS

JACOB STREET.

HEBB'S BOOKSTORE,

✿ 139 HOLLIS STREET. ✿

(Near the Large Hotels.)

ALWAYS IN STOCK SUPPLIES AND

✿ COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS, ✿
Note Books and School Stationery.



We keep a large Stock of Fountain Pens ranging from \$1.00 to \$6.00.
A guarantee with every Writing Instrument we sell.

P.S.—Books not in stock imported at short notice.

CANADA LAW BOOK COMPANY,

R. R. CROMARTY, Manager.

2 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA. Law Booksellers and Publishers.

Successors to and combining Canada Law Journal Company, Toronto Law Book and Pub. Co., Ltd., Goodwin Law Book and Pub. Co., Limited, The Docket Publishing Co.

The new Company give special attention to the Students' Department. Text Books required for the Law School Course are carried in stock by us.

The following are some of our own publications that we call your attention to especially:

Lefroy's Legislative Power in Canada, 1898,	\$ 9.00
Canadian Criminal Cases, in parts, per vol.	6.50
Canada Law Journal, semi-monthly, per annum	5.00
Canadian Annual Digest, cloth, \$3.50 per vol., calf	4.00
O'Brien's Conveyancer	3.00
Tremear's Conditional Sales and Chattel Liens, 1899	5.50
Bell & Dunn's Practice Forms, 1898	6.50
Bell & Dunn's Law of Mortgages in Canada, 1899	6.50
Barron & O'Brien's Chattel Mortgages, 1897	6.50
Tremear's Criminal Code and Criminal Evidence, 1902	10.00
Seager's Magistrate's Manual and Practice, Certiorari, Habeas Corpus, Mandamus and Appeals, 1901	5.00
Canadian Railway Cases, Vol. 1,	7.5
O'Brien's Conveyancing Forms, 1902,	5.00

CANADIAN AGENTS FOR THE ENGLISH LAW REPORTS AND THE 'ENGLISH YEARLY PRACTICE'
CATALOGUES SENT FREE UPON APPLICATION.

T. C. ALLEN & Co. PRINTERS AND STATIONERS, HALIFAX, N. S.