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"ORA ET LABORA."


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Editorials.

Above all things, the Englishman respects his law. He loves the established institutions of his country. To him "honour the King" is no mere saying, for he honours what the King symbolizes: his country, his faith, and the traditions of his fathers.

From this "Loyalty to loyalty," in the fine words of Prof. Royce, has sprung the finest fruits of English civilization. Reforms have inevitably come, and often have been bitterly opposed, but through all his troubles the Briton seems mostly to have thought it better to bear a little than to break the law. For if the Briton has made a good, law-abiding citizen, his lords have made good, law-giving rulers. In spite of his continual growls, (for he is a confirmed growler) John Bull has always felt in the depths of his soul that in the end his rulers had his best interests at heart, and obeyed the laws because he trusted them.

How is it on this continent, no matter what the party or who the leader? Do the people feel that they have men at the (169)
head of their affairs whom they can trust, and that the public
man, the politician, works for their interests? Are the revenues
justly expended? Is there justice and equality? If so, then
the future of the two great American nations is secure. But if
once a justice loving people are infused with the idea that their
laws are no longer for their protection, but for their oppression,
they will rise against those laws and wrest the power from the
hands of those who have abused their trust.

All Dalhousie societies are, or should be, democratic. If
you want to run a society out, try to run it yourself. The
moment students feel that they have not a full say in the
affairs of a society, at that moment the society will begin to
decline. But often the student takes the wrong view of the
affair. The society is as much yours as anybody’s, and the way
to help it is not to withdraw your support when the other
follower tries to “shelve” you, but to come out and have your
say.

The time has come for the election of officers for the next
year for the various societies. Now this is mostly done
in a haphazard manner. “Nomination,” “second,” and “nomina-
tion cease,” follow so quickly that one scarcely realizes till it is
all over that he has had no share in the election. Then comes
the kick. Start right now, nominate the man you want, and
then you can’t complain.

We want a University sweater. We need it. It was
suggested that we adopt the first team sweater without
the “D,” but when brought up in the U.S.C., this suggestion
was violently opposed, especially by the members of the football
teams. It was finally referred to a committee, who are to report
on it at the next meeting.

The sweater is the property of the D. A. A. C., and if the
members of that society regard its adoption as an encroachment
of rights, the students have no right to the sweater. On the
other hand, if the football men could be brought to regard the
big “D” as sufficient distinction, and were content to let the
students play everywhere under the same colours, it would
undoubtedly be a great help to athletics.

It seems strange that the merchants and business men of the
city cannot or at least will not discriminate between the
various college societies at Dalhousie. Often when the member
of a committee from some society asks for credit, he is met
with a bill of some club, which had perhaps only a passing
existence, and is told that that must be paid first. The U.S.C.
is held responsible, and though legally not compelled to
do so, it always feels that the bills must be paid to uphold
the good name of the College.

Our credit ought to be excellent. We always pay our just
bills, but we must use more system in ordering on credit. Any-
one ought not to be able to make us responsible for debts by
charging them up to a vague “Dalhousie,” and the business
firms must discriminate between the various societies.

Echoes from Rochester.

Wednesday morning, December 29th, with its whirling snow
storm, presented a busy scene around the depots of the city of
Rochester. Hundreds of students, gay with streamers of their
college colors, poured from every train, their arrival announcing
the beginning of the great Intercollegiate Convention, for which
the citizens of Rochester had thrown wide their hospitable doors.

The streams were turned in the direction of Convention Hall,
where registration and assigning of places went on. In the
afternoon, the main part of the building was thrown open for
the first session of the Convention, and the great hall, with its
seating capacity of nearly five thousand, was crowded to the
doors. The four thousand student delegates represented almost
every institution of higher learning in North America, from the
Canadian provinces on the north to Texas and Florida, and all
the intervening States.

The Convention, the sixth in the history of the student vol-
unteer movement in North America, was the largest and best of
its kind. The names of some of the speakers imply much—
college graduates, like John R. Mott, Sherwood Eddy, and
Robert Wilder, statesmen like Ambassador Bryce, university
presidents, representative business men, and missionary veterans
from all parts of the world—but they can convey only a very
faint idea of what the spirit of the convention was. The change from the atmosphere of a modern college to that of Rochester has to be experienced to be realized. Yet there was no cheap emotion nor light enthusiasm, for the quality of the students represented was not the sort to be thus swayed, nor could the intellectual and business capacity of the speakers make it possible. Neither was there any new theology or higher criticism advanced, for their problems seemed to have melted away in the warmth of the convention, and those present felt that if ever again their sceptical doubts could return, the memory of Rochester would forever banish them.

"A warmth within the breast would melt
The freezing reason's colder part,
And like a man in wrath, the heart
Stood up, and answered, 'I have felt.'"

The three sessions a day, still left time for social functions. One of the most pleasant for the maritime delegates, was the maritime dinner, where twenty seven students and graduates from the University of New Brunswick, Mount Allison, Acadia and Dalhousie were present. The Canadian banquet on December 31st was attended by the three hundred Canadian delegates, and the din at the close, when the yells of the different colleges were given, from Dal's, "U-Pi-Dee!" and the "Maritime Province's, Rah! Rah! Rah!" of the maritime yell—hastily composed for use on the way—to those of the colleges in the far West, made one realize it was indeed a student gathering.

The Convention adjourned on Sunday evening, January 2nd. The next morning several excursion trains carried a large number to Niagara, and a day at the great flood in its winter grandeur, formed a fitting sequel to the experiences of the week.

That evening the trains leaving Rochester were again crowded with students, homeward bound. The same, yet not the same, for all were conscious of having been brought into touch with a force outside themselves, of broader views of life, and its deeper meaning and experiences, which will make the convention stand out vividly in the memory of all present while life lasts.

H. C. G., '11.

Dalhousie's Rhodes Scholar.

The privilege of electing the Rhodes Scholar for Nova Scotia fell this year to Dalhousie, with the result that John Read was chosen.

John Erskine Read was born at Halifax in 1888. He is the son of Dr. H. H. Read and nephew of Professor James Gordon MacGregor of Edinburgh. He received his earlier education at Morris Street School and the County Academy. On entering Dalhousie College by matriculation, in 1903, he won the MacKenzie Bursary. At the end of his second year he was compelled to drop his course for two years, on account of an affection of the eyes. Returning in '07, he completed his course in '08.

His record at College has been a brilliant one. In all but four classes he obtained distinction, namely two of the second class, eight of the first class and five of the high first class. Anyone familiar with marks at Dalhousie will recognize the worth of such a record. At the end of his course he graduated with great distinction.

But Read is not a mere plugger. He was a good College man. He took a keen interest in every society and was always willing to do his share of the hard work that must be done by somebody. He is also a good public speaker and debater. In Athletics, Read's qualifications for a Rhodes Scholarship are not very strong. Nevertheless he had always an interest in sports, and when possible took part in them.

But if he is not strong in athletics, Read has other qualifications which will make him a Rhodes Scholar of whom we may be proud. He will uphold the high standard of scholarship Dalhousie's men have shown at Oxford, and he is a modest fellow and a downright honest man.

It may be of interest to know how the difficult task of choosing a Rhodes Scholar was accomplished at Dalhousie. Thirty students were taken from the officers of the College societies and fifteen from these chosen by lot. This fifteen met
with a committee of the Senate, and each student was given a paper on which he wrote the marks he assigned to each candidate for three of the four qualifications given in Rhodes' will. With the aid of these, a committee of the Senate came to their conclusion, which as the regulations say must always "be final."

---

The Pessimism of FitzGerald.

There is an old tale of a little child that became the friend of a venomous snake. For a long time they played together, but one day the child's mother saw them and warned the boy of his danger. When next the child met his play-fellow the snake killed him with his bite.

The moral usually drawn from this story is found in the British national motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," the evident moral is, that a snake is not a good play-fellow. This story with either moral applies to the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam translated by Edward FitzGerald."

Omar, as every literary club knows, was a Persian poet of the twelfth century, but many who read the poem forget that Omar was also a most pronounced fatalist and added to that the quintessence of an epicure. Everybody also seems to know that FitzGerald made the mistake of applying to a poem of considerable length the rules that apply to short poems only. No long poem can be one continued purple patch, nor can it be epic grammatic throughout and have coherence. Pope's "Essay on Criticism" shows clearly that a string of brief, sententious sayings does not make a poem. FitzGerald sought, following and excelling Omar, to make almost every stanza a perfect whole, and the consequence is that his poem has no more coherence than the Book of Ecclesiastes.

This lack of coherence is the cause of the fundamental falsity of the work. Anything seen in its relations to everything else is justified, at least in a scientific sense; but in spite of this we common folks persist in believing that dirt is not clean, pain is not pleasure, and sin is not goodness, and yet admitting at the same time that dirt, pain and sin may have a raison d'être.

Now FitzGerald takes a certain attitude of every normal mind, considers this attitude alone and pretends to deduce conclusions and build up a philosophy. This philosophy is clear enough, and is tersely put:

"Some for the Glories of this World, and some
Sigh for the Prophet's Paradise to come;
Ah! take the Cash and let the Credit go,
Nor heed the rumble of the distant Drum.

"Alike for those who for To-day prepare,
And those who after some To-morrow stare,
A Muezzin from the Tower of Darkness cries,  
'Fools! your Reward is neither Here nor There.'

"You know, my Friends, with what a brave carouse,  
I made a Second Marriage in my house;  
Divorced old barren Reason from my Bed,  
And took the Daughter of the Vine to Spouse."

This is simply Materialism "writ large"; the present without the softening influences of the Past and Future.

No one will deny that pessimism is as surely a part of a normal mind as optimism, and all great thinkers are full of the solemnity that is akin to doubt; but just as surely "Hope springs eternal in the human heart," and all normal men believe that, "seed time and harvest, day and night shall not cease." It makes one have faith in human nature to learn that the antediluvians, "were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage until the day that Noah entered into the Ark." In spite of Spencer, President Eliot and Professor James, most men will still bespeak Saint Peter for a good corner lot in the Golden City. They may wish to drink of more and better wine than their fathers, and yet hope some time to sip the nectar of the Gods. It may be rational to tie a man to earth but man is more than rational, he is hopeful and thinks it insanity to believe,—

"Heaven but the Vision of fulfilled Desire,  
And Hell the Shadow of a soul on fire."

But the poem is justified by some, just for this reason, the perfect expression of a certain thought. But the thought expressed is only half a thought, and by the same reasoning if the Rubaiyat at be great, then we must also call great, Poe's "Fall of House of Usher," Daudet's "A Game of Billiards," Balzac's "A Passion in the Desert," Max Nordau's "Degeneration," and Corelli's "Wormwood." Each of these works expresses with great clearness, a particular thought or half thought; but it may be that they all fail to be really literature because the materials used are not fit for the expression of art. One cannot hope to mould a Laocoön from compressed sewage, or Thorwaldsen's Lion from Bay of Fundy marsh mud.

It is ridiculous to see "Dear Old Omar," done in padded leather, lying in the front parlor of some home, founded on the

Ten Commandments, keeping company probably with the New Testament, Longfellow's "Evangeline," and Wagner's "Simple Life." Teacher's associations, women's literary clubs, and church societies, hear lectures on Omar. If Omar is to be understood as well as praised, he should be accompanied by Oscar Wilde, Flaubert, Mary Baker Eddy and Tom Paine, and all his admirers should affiliate themselves with an anarchist club, or at least a socialistic one

"Perplexed no more with Human or Divine,  
To-morrow's tangle to the minds resign,  
And lose your fingers in the tresses of  
The Cypress-slimber Minister of wine."

This stanza is in its way as effective an expression of the feeling of one who has known the "manacles of space" as is Hamlet's hopeless inability to "take arms against a sea of troubles," but the Rubaiyat stops right there: no Fortinbras ever comes, full of wholesome life, to carry on vigorous living, no Porter ever knocks at FitzGerald's gate with fool talk to bring us back from Death to good old Earth.

For, as a matter of fact, FitzGerald is not even sensuous. A real animal is in a way delightful, but FitzGerald is only in love with being in love, knows nothing of real passion, nor even Burns's real joy of companionship in being "fou for weeks thegither." With all his praise of wine, FitzGerald is, after all, a poor talker, sitting dumb at the table with bibulous, drinking boiled water for his intellectual dyspepsia, or if he takes the wine at all, doing it for "his stomach's sake and his often infirmities."

"The grape that can with logic absolute  
The two-and-seventy jarring sects confute:  
The Sovereign Alchemist that in a trice  
Life's leaden metal into gold transmute."

Now, no sane man drinks wine for any such reason; he drinks because—a woman's reason, and not either to forget, or to remember Hades, or the Pluralistic Universe. One does not need to be a pessimist for the future to be an optimist in the present, and in this lies the falsity of the philosophy of the Rubaiyat:
A Muezzin from the Tower of Darkness cries,
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“Ah, love! couldst thou and I with Fate conspire
To grasp this sorry Scheme of Things entire
Would we not shatter it to bits, and then
Re-mould it nearer to the Heart's Desire!”

This is to say if things were not as they are, they would be different. All who have felt the anger of the Gods, “slower to forgive than human kings,” have found at times this thought their own; but to take such a mood as a philosophy is to crown chaos king and waste Time, Day and Night.

Strength and Beauty make the Good. Strength without Beauty is brutality, and Beauty without Strength is falsity, “An outward show of things that only seem.” Minds of the FitzGerald type are intellectually degenerate. Rossetti, in his “Blessed Damozel”; Gray, in his “Elegy”; Swinburne, in his Atalanta; FitzGerald, in his “Rubaiyat,” all must be recognized by the literary student, just as the statesman must recognize Morocco, Turkey and Nicaragua in his scheme of world politics, but the type of poetry to which the “Rubaiyat” belongs is to true literature as the laughter of a maniac to the mirth of childhood; “as moonlight unto sunlight, and as water unto wine.” The filth in Chaucer is redeemed by the humor; the morbidity of Browning’s “Ring and the Book” has its needed antidote in the real life of the Tertium Quid; the sombre psychology of Hawthorne is vivified by its absolute truth in detail; the puritanical narrowness of Thoreau is enlivened by paradox; even the tragedies of Shakespeare and Milton’s “Paradise Lost” have real optimism; but the pessimism of the “Rubaiyat” is a “blanket of the dark” through which no Heaven peeps to cry, “Hold! hold!”


The Village Smithy.

* A machine-made ballad. As sung by Uncle Henry in the latest success entitled “There’s Just One College For Me.”

He has taken out his hammer,
And is pounding with a will;
He is making chains of iron,
And the place is never still.
(But we don’t need him at Dalhousie.)
Scarcely had we dropped anchor when the steamer was surrounded by a multitude of boats to help unload the cargo. Among these, however, were a number of smaller ones, each tenanted by one or two boys, black as the ace of spades. They were the celebrated "diver boys" we had heard so much about, and we determined to test their skill by throwing pennies in the water. We were not disappointed by the result, for immediately the little urchins, laughing and gestulating wildly, dived after the coins with one tremendous splash, and all we could see were the white soles of their feet as they struggled under water. It seemed hardly possible that such a small object could be found in such a crowd, but invariably, on rising to the surface, a grinning face and a gleam of white teeth would show us which one had captured the prize. None of the coins were ever lost. Gradually the demands rose from pennies to sixpence and the white soles of their feet seemed hardly possible.

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Reserved Books.—How to use one or two copies of a book reserved for a class of sixty or seventy, remains the crux of our library management. Obviously it is impossible for a little poverty-stricken library like ours to duplicate, triplicate or quadruplicate all books recommended to be read by all professors. The need is temporary, and, in the course of the session, a large number of books are reserved. Three measures of relief suggest themselves. First, let the professors recommend and list reserved books early; second, let the wealthier students buy the books for themselves, in some instances; and third, (and most important,) let the rule be observed unselfishly, which allows a reserved book to be borrowed only at the closing of the reading room at five o'clock, and requires that it be returned promptly at ten the next morning. Swapping library books and getting another fellow to bring them, causes endless confusion.—Verb. sap.

Congestion.—The shelving space in the reading-room, is now finally and actually exhausted. There is no room,—positively no room to bestow the three or four hundred books, which must be bought next year. Only two things can be done—put up a new range of cases and cut off that much floor-space, or build the Macdonald Memorial Library. The latter might be erected next summer. It might with luck. It ought to be. The only way to see it realized in brick and mortar, is to keep hammering away.
DAMP.—The other morning a leak was discovered in the Physical Laboratory above the Library; and some water dripped down upon the books beneath. Little damage was done, but the incident reminds us that the three enemies of libraries are water, fire and dust. A separate, modern library is the most pressing need of Dalhousie just now.

MORE GIFTS.—Just before leaving for a brief visit to England, Dr. Eliza Ritchie gave the Library a fine set of Euripides in four volumes. Mr. J. H. Trefry has given ten dollars for the purchase of works in education, the subject on which he has been lecturing with such marked success. Such evidences of loyalty to the College prove that if there only was a suitable building, gifts would flow in. The appeal of empty shelves would be irresistible.

THE HARRINGTON MEMORIAL FUND.

Although very little has been published lately regarding this fund, it has made distinct progress. In the history of the college, the statement is often made, "The Governors allowed the funds to accumulate," and this is the history of this modest fund also. One of the latest subscribers is Major H. B. Stairs, D. S. O., '91, who has just left his native city for a lucrative and important position in Montreal, to the unfeigned regret of all who knew him and could appreciate the rare combination of courage, common sense, modesty and uprightness in his character. The note accompanying his cheque is so characteristic that it is reproduced (without his permission) for the satisfaction of all good Dalhousians. "Some time ago I promised to contribute towards the Emily Bevan Harrington Scholarship and now have much pleasure in enclosing cheque for $10. I only wish it were possible to make it ten times the amount." It may be added that in the interval, he had not once been "reminded." The present condition of this fund is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>$487.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends on Stock</td>
<td>37.50</td>
</tr>
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<td>Interest</td>
<td>92.92</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$534.27</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be added that the present value of the bank shares as above these figures, as they were purchased during the depression of 1908. The generous action of the Alumnae in offering a scholarship of $100.00 to the women graduates of Dalhousie will no doubt affect the views of the subscribers to this fund. A number of subscriptions have been promised but not yet paid in. If this were done, at least one more share of bank stock could be purchased, which would give a net return of over five per cent, or thirty dollars per annum, which might be applied to the secondary object as originally suggested by the principal subscriber to the fund.

A. M.

Dr. Eliza Ritchie's Art Lectures.

Dr. Eliza Ritchie has many times demonstrated her keen interest in Dalhousie, and has always given her support to any thing that would further the well-being and uplifting of her Alma Mater.

Dalhousie has few warmer friends than Dr. Ritchie, and when the Alumnae Society was formed last year, she was one of the first and most enthusiastic graduates to enroll her name as a member. It is not my purpose here to speak of the aims and high ambitions of that society, but like every other association in Halifax it requires money. One day the executive met to consider ways and means, and one result of that meeting was the advertising of an Art Lecture Course, six lectures to be given by Dr. Eliza Ritchie and four by Professor James Falconer of Pine Hill. The members of the executive feel very grateful to those ladies and gentlemen who so readily bought the course tickets, but with such names as the above willing
and ready to be the lecturers, we are not surprised at the support and sympathy which we received. We only regret that more have not availed themselves of this rare treat, but the exceedingly stormy Saturdays that we have had may have been the cause. The average attendance has been one hundred and although the gentler sex has been in the majority, the sterner sex has been fairly well represented. I was sorry not to see more Dalhousie students take advantage of this course, but perhaps they think they have an abundance of lectures. Pine Hill did nobly, sending eleven strong.

The subject of Dr. Ritchie’s six lectures was Italian Painting, and her division of the various schools, including Florentine, Umbrian and Venetian, was admirable. Commencing with the Florentine, she traced its primitive origin in Byzantine art down to the names of Arniabue, Giotto and that pure, holy and devoted saint, Fra Angelico. She showed how the latter was perhaps the most unsullied representative of the early Christian school of art, in which no earthly passions mingled, no jarring rudeness or unhallowed thought ever sullied the sanctity and beauty of faith. Space does not permit me to go into details, but I always feel that Fra Angelico deserves more than just a passing mention.

Dr. Ritchie then traced the rise of Naturalism, till we find the influence of the Antique Art brought from Greece after the fall of that beauty-loving empire. Such great names as Botticelli and Fra Filippo Lippi now appear, till in the culmination of Florentine painting we find the spirit of the later Renaissance, that spirit which united the love of beauty to the love of knowledge. Now come the really great names of this school—Leonardi da Vinci, (the painter of that incomparable “Mona Lisa”); Lorenzo di Credi, Andrea del Sarto, the “Faultless Painter;” immortalized by Browning; and the last great Florentine painter and sculptor, Michael Angelo. He is called “the Dante of Art,” and a philosopher as well as an artist. His works are imbued with a spirit of grandeur and sublimity which appears almost supernatural.

Dr. Ritchie then characterized the Umbrian Art, represented first by the Primitives, till we find in Perugino the typical artist of that school. But a greater than Perugino arose on the horizon, whose name we all know and revere—that of Raphael—His Madonnas are the most beautiful in the world of art. There are many of them, but the outstanding in most minds are the wonderful, unrivalled, Sistine Madonna and the Madonna with the Bullfinch.

In Northern Italy, we find Andrea Mantegna, Coreggio, and many lesser names. In lecture five we came to the Venetian School and the names of the Bellini conjure up the pictures they gave us, with their genuine religious feeling, dignity of composition, and purity of colour. Titian is the typical artist of Venice, showing the attribute of gorgeous colouring which is characteristic, united to the grace and strength, which were this artist’s attributes. Tintoretto is another name we associate with Venice.

At each of these first five lectures, Dr. Ritchie passed round amongst the members of the class, copies of many of the Artists’ pictures, and pointed out to us their principal characteristics, and hereby making the smallest detail interesting and instructive. At her sixth and last lecture she gave a brief résumé of the other five, and showed us stereoptican views of most of the famous pictures of all the Italian Schools. The pictures were very clear, and her remarks on each, were both descriptive and appealing, implanting more and more in our natures the love of the beautiful. Plato says, “In beholding daily the master-pieces of painting, sculpture, and architecture, full of grace and purity in all their proportions, we learn to observe with accuracy what is lovely or defective in the works of nature or art, and this happy rectitude of judgment will become a second nature to our souls.”

Many of us cannot see the originals, but do let us see to it, that we grasp the opportunities open to us to view the copies, and so walking through the world with a love of Art, a perception of its power and influence, we have a source of pure and exalted pleasure, which no one can take from us, and which appeals to the feeling of truth within us; through the feelings it speaks to the heart, and awakens our noblest faculties.

L. M.
Intercollegiate League, Maritime Provinces.

Intercollegiate debating has come to be a permanent feature of college activities in the Maritime Provinces, as well as in other parts of Canada, where an Intercollegiate league is possible, and in the United States. In the Maritime Provinces conditions were peculiarly suitable for forming the league which exists, inasmuch as no two of the colleges are so far apart as to cause any inconvenience or unnecessary loss of time to the debating teams and their friends in getting from one to the other. The colleges in the Maritime league are the University of New Brunswick, Mount Allison, St. Francis Xavier, King’s, Acadia, and Dalhousie.

Every year three intercollegiate debates are held between the colleges in this league, no two of them debating against each other for two successive years. This year the opposing colleges are University of New Brunswick vs. Dalhousie, St. Francis Xavier vs. Mount Allison, and King’s vs. Acadia, respectively.

The subjects debated are usually questions that are of live interests and some importance to our country and Empire. The choosing of a suitable subject is assigned the visiting team and the choice of sides then falls to the other. The subject for the debate between U. N. B. and Dalhousie was chosen by Dalhousie, and as the choice of sides thus fell to U. N. B., they decided to take the affirmative of the question, which is, “Resolved, That the House of Lords should be abolished.”

The teams appointed by these two colleges to uphold their honors, are now working hard on their subject. Dalhousie will be represented by Messrs J. P. MacIntosh (leader), J. C. McLennan and J. D. Vair, and U. N. B. by Messrs. Burehill, Estey, and McNair. The debate will take place probably in the Academy of Music some time about the 18th of March. There is no doubt but that the same degree of interest manifested by the city last year, will again be evident this year.

Alumnae Notice.

The Membership Committee of the Dalhousie Alumnae Association, have written to all former Dalhousie women, whose addresses were obtainable, urging upon them the claims of the Association.

If you have not received a letter, and are in sympathy with the Alumnae in their efforts to raise a fund for a Residence for Dalhousie Women, apply for membership to the Secretary, Miss Nora N. Power, Halifax Ladies’ College. Membership fee is two dollars a year.

Re-union of Class “05.”

A re-union meeting of class “05” will be held at the College during Convocation week, 1910.

R. A. Macdonald, M.A.,
Secretary.

Engineering Notes.

There are given, yearly, at the Nova Scotia Technical College, twenty scholarships, each worth seventy-five dollars. They are awarded to the students making the best showing in the first six months of the course. We congratulate the following former Dalhousie boys each of whom was successful in gaining one of these prizes:—A. G. McAulay, C. L. Dimock, F. R. Archibald, R. W. McCollough, F. M. Dawson, Walter Putnam, J. A. McKay, Neil McKay, T. L. Hardy, T. M. DeBlois.

The Juniors’ Masquerade.

On the evening of Monday, January 31st, numerous couples in festive garb, each bearing mysterious looking bundles, were seen approaching Mrs. Murray Macneill’s, Inglis Street, about the hour of eight. If one could judge from the sounds of merriment, which proceeded from the dressing rooms, some great fun was
stood paper, and filled for ten more dances. Those who did not use their feet to dance, used their fingers to dress a clothes-pin lady in tissue paper, (the most fashionable and beautiful lady won a prize,) and their brains to fill in with the names of appropriate scotch songs, the blanks left in an amusing Dalhousie poem.

The “Cousin Jimmie” and college songs were sung, and after “Auld Lang Syne,” the “jolly Juniors” departed homewards in couples as they came, voting the girls’ dance a most enjoyable and successful one.

The Sophomorian Expedition.

Now, there was in the county of Dalhousia a city, and its name was “Sophomoria.” For many moons its citizens, under their powerful chieftain, had sought to stir up strife against a larger city hard by, which bore the name “Freshmania,” fearing that long immunity from war would tend to degenerate its brave warriors. Consequently, many sallies were made in which indignities were heaped on many of the Freshmanian inhabitants, but they bore all like slaves.

Feeling that disaster itself would be preferable to a life of sloth and luxury, the determined citizens of “Sophomoria” decided to perpeate an insult on their unfriendly neighbors of so deep a dye as had never before been permitted by the former inhabitants of that city. Indeed, in the past generation, such was about to have occurred, but spies from the hostile city penetrated into the king’s council chamber and the Freshmanian braves, forewarned, made the insult impracticable. Butt his was in the good old days when all Dalhousian cities were fierce and terrible. Now the unusual indignity was this; the chieftan of “Sophomoria” went on a journey to the land of sleds and entered into a contract with the chief hostler there, to provide a conveyance for the chieftain and his followers in a triumphal procession to the territory of the “Rocking Hama.”

The ladies of “Sophomoria”, attended by the chief and his followers, met at the time appointed in the castle, held in the previous generation, by the Queen of “Freshmania”. To grace the procession came the Lady of the Castle and an allied Princess, to the great delight of the company. Then the procession started and as yet no opposition was encountered, for the verdant inhabitants, dulled by sloth and lack of preception, could not see the approaching calamities.

Of the triumphal march little need be said. The revellers sang the songs of the Fatherland and gave their city war cries, while laughter and mirth, quip and jest and curtly gaiety resounded from sled to sled.

At length it was over. The chief and his retinue drew up before “Ye old Castle Colonial”. Here the so-called warriors of “Freshmania” had at last decided to make a stand. Armed to the teeth and provided with the newly invented destructive noiseless wheat-powder, they were prepared to resist entrance into the castle. Accordingly they let loose the deadly missiles, ere yet the ladies had gained the castle gates; but when the latter had put the portcullis between them and the mob, and the Sophomorian warriors were about to follow them, a cry arose from the rear of the Freshmanian host, “Take the men!” The men however, proceeded leisurely inside, the entrance of the last brave evoking the despairing plea:—“Take one anyway!” But it was the Tuscan horde in MacAulay’s “Lay”, over again.

“Those behind cried, “Forward!”
And those before cried, “Back!”

The banquet hall of Castle Colonial; who can describe its attractions? And what spectacle more pleasing to the eye than that which it afforded on this memorable occasion! But it was all over too soon—yes, all over, for when the Royal Guard emerged to do battle the enemy was nowhere to be seen; they had faded away as a mist, crestfallen at their lack of aggressiveness.
An eye witness of the conquest of Carthage by the Romans was led to the prophecy of Rome: “Yet come it will, the day decreed by Fates.” The historian cannot but feel that of the city of “Freshmania” this prophecy has already come true:

“Other freshmen shall arise
“Heedless of a soldier’s name
“Sounds, not arms, shall please the ‘guys’
“Blackboard talk, their only game.”

I. C., ‘12.

College Notes.

Delta Gamma.—The executive of Delta Gamma has planned a series of Art evenings, which would be devoted to the study of some well known painter and his works.

The study of Holman Hunt was started Saturday, January 29th, at Mrs. Boak’s, 78 Morris St. His life, and several of his lesser pictures were considered first.—“Isabella and the Pot of Basil,” “Hireling Shepherd,” “The Scape-goat,” “The Rescue of Sylvia.”

At Mrs. Crichton’s, 5 College St., on Saturday, January 12th, the most famous pictures of Holman Hunt were described, “The Light of the World,” “The Shadow of the Cross,” Triumph of the Innocents,” “Finding of Christ in the Temple.” A short paper was written on each painting by various members of the executive, and copies of the pictures were passed about so that every one would be familiar with them in future.

The thanks of the girls are due to Mrs. Boak and Mrs. Crichton for their kindness in entertaining them, and also to Dr. and Mrs. Magill for lending pictures and books on Holman Hunt.

Y. M. C. A.—The first Sunday afternoon lecture of the spring term was given in the Munro Room, on February 6th, by Rev. Clarence McKinnon, D. D., Principal of Pine Hill College. The chairman, Dean Weldon of the Law School, in introducing the speaker expressed his great pleasure in having back again in Halifax, one who was so well and popularly known here a number of years ago.

Dr. McKinnon always attracts a large audience, and Sunday afternoon was no exception. His subject was “Why”, and for the short half hour or more that he spoke he was heard by all with the closest attention. He appealed to the students, as students, not to cut themselves loose from their old religious beliefs, because intellectual difficulties seem to demand it, until they had conscientiously investigated the matter for themselves; nor to pin their faith to anything new without testing its validity.

It was indeed a pleasure to listen to Dr. McKinnon that Sunday afternoon, and all agreed that he was seldom heard by them to better advantage.

The monthly Union Meeting of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A., was held in the Munro Room on January 29th, with Mr. John Doull, B. A., in the chair. In spite of the unfavorable state of the weather, the attendance was very large, having been up to the average.

The subject was “Can the Excessive Drink Habit be Solved?”, and two very interesting and instructive papers were read by Miss A. Umlah and Mr. J. S. Mavor. Both the speakers showed the most thorough preparation, and dealt with this old question of temperance very interestingly indeed.

Special music was provided by the College quartette, Messrs. Atlee, Ross, Chateauvert and Vair.

Trial Debate.—The trial debate, for choosing the three students who shall uphold the honors of Dalhousie in the coming contest with the University of New Brunswick, was held on January 20th, in the Ladies’ College Hall. The students attended in a body, and a goodly number of outsiders as well, showing that interest in Inter-collegiate debating is quite lively.

The trial team consisted of Messrs. A. Sutherland, J. P. McIntosh, J. D. Vair, A. D. McDonald, J. C. McLennan and J. S. Mavor. The question debated was: “Resolved, That the House of Lords should be abolished,” which is the question with which U. N. B. and Dalhousie will deal in the coming encounter. Dr. Magill, who acted most acceptably as chairman, introduced the speakers in their turn, always causing a ripple of laughter among the audience by his apt and humorous remarks. The first named three supported the resolution and the others opposed it. The speeches were listened to with the greatest attention.
When all the aspirants to intercollegiate fame had spoken, the Judges, Principal McKinnon of Pine Hill, Judge Wallace, and Dr. A. S. McKenzie of Dalhousie, retired, and in conjunction with the Inter-collegiate committee chose Messrs MacIntosh, McLennan and Vair as “Dal’s” inter-collegiate team. The students by their hearty applause showed that they were well pleased with the team as chosen, a team that they felt sure would bring honor to their college.

After singing “God Save the King” the gathering dispersed.

Sodales.—The annual Freshie-Soph. debate was held on Thursday evening, January 27th. The subject was: “Resolved, That a law prohibiting the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors would be in the best interests of Halifax.”

Messrs. Murchison and Archibald supported the resolution for the Sophomores, and Messrs. Read and McKoung opposed for the Freshmen. Those who took part in the general discussion were Messrs. McLeod and Fulton for, and Messrs. Ferguson and Crawford against the resolution, respectively. The resolution was carried by a vote of 47 to 42. Mr. McDaniels acted as critic.

The interruptions and laughable incidents which hitherto characterized Freshie-Soph. debates were not evident.

February 3rd.—The subject for discussion was: “Resolved, That Nova Scotia should establish and maintain a Provincial University.”

Messrs. Burris and Atlee supported the resolution for Medicine, and Messrs. J. C. and A. D. McDonald opposed it for Arts ‘11 and ‘13. The speakers from the audience were Messrs. D. McLeod and McDaniels from Medicine, and Mr. W. Read for Arts ‘13.

The judges, Messrs. Doull, Johnson and Keefe, decided in favor of Arts.

Mr. C. L. Gass acted as critic.

February 10th.—The debate this evening was between Medicine and Arts ‘10 and ‘12. The subject was: “Resolved, That the Canadian Government should pass a law making the settlement of labor disputes by arbitration compulsory.”

The supporters of the resolution were Messrs. Dawson and Sutherland, Arts ’10 and ’12, and the opposers were Messrs. McDaniels and D. A. McLeod, Med. In the general discussion, Messrs. Duffy and Livingstone spoke for Arts, and Messrs. Johnson and Coffin for Medicine.

The judges, Messrs. Stewart, Ross and J. C. McDonald decided in favor of Arts ’10 and ’12, who therefore come first in the inter-faculty league.

Mr. D. C. Harvey gave a very interesting criticism on the “critic” of Sodales.

Arts and Science.—Jan. 28th. The subject for debate was, “Resolved, That the introduction of machinery has been detrimental to the laboring classes.”

The speakers on the affirmative were Messrs. Gass and Hall, and on the negative, Livingstone and Dickie. Those who took part in the general discussion were Messrs. A. T. McDonald, E. J. O. Fraser, Sylvester, A. D. McDonald, and Parker.

On a vote of the meeting the resolution was sustained.

Mr. J. D. Vair acted as critic.

Feb. 4th.—The subject for discussion was, “Resolved, That ‘The Life of Giant McAskill,’ by J. D. Gillis, should not be read by the youth of Nova Scotia.”

The capacity of the meeting room was taxed to its utmost to accommodate all who came to hear this interesting subject discussed.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. E. J. O. Fraser and J. P. McQueen, and opposed by Messrs. A. T. McDonald and J. D. McLeod. The speakers from the audience were Messrs. Harvey, Hall, Parker, Davis and W. C. Ross.

The resolution was lost by just one vote.

Mr. E. Forbes gave a very instructive critique.

Feb. 11th.—In the absence of the president the vice-president took the chair. The subject was, “Resolved, That a system of conscription should be adopted in the British Empire.”

The supporters of this resolution were Messrs. W. K. McKay and A. A. Archibald, and the opposers, Messrs. Brownell and Crawford. Those who took part in the general discussion were Messrs. J. C. McDonald, Doull and Livingstone.

On a vote being taken, the resolution was sustained.

Mr. A. D. McDonald acted as critic.
The Law School.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Law Students' Society was held in the Moot Court Room, on February 10th, at 10 a.m. A large number of the students were present, and a keen interest was manifested in the business. The financial report for the present year was presented by Secretary Burns, and showed that the business end of the society was ably handled. The report was approved unanimously. Officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year. The new President for the society is R. C. Burns, B. A., and R. S. McLellan, B. A., was elected Vice-President. Mr. Dean, '12 will occupy the position of Secretary-Treasurer during the coming year. J. S. Mavor, '11 and F. Layton, '12 were elected law editors of The Dalhousie Gazette. The new lecture committee is composed of C. C. McKay; R. S. McLellan, D. A. McLennan, D. Owen and I. S. Ralston. G. P. O. Fenwick, B. A., '11 was elected speaker of the next session of Mock Parliament, and D. A. McLennan will be the new Premier.

Mr. John Doull B. A., in stepping down from the Presidency, made a very fitting and enthusiastic address. He called upon Mr. Burns, the new President, for a short speech, and the latter responded in his usual modest manner. He thanked the students for the honor he had received at their hands and spoke with much enthusiasm concerning the future prospects of the Law School. The meeting was then adjourned.

Hockey.

DALHOUSIE vs. ST. MARY'S—Jan 21st.

No one who attended the Arena on the evening of January 21st regretted his evening off. Dalhousie and St. Mary's met for the first time to cross sticks for the honors of the City League. Tho' the ice was soft and in many places covered with water, a brand of hockey was furnished which compared favorably with any game seen in the Arena this season. Both teams were apparently in good condition, and at no period in the game could the result be foretold. Condon and Grant for the St. Mary's put up very fast hockey. For the college, Ross, McGrath and Thomas each took a hand in rolling up the score. McKenzie and Hilton in their respective nets were kept on the move, and it required good shooting to get the puck by them. The game ended 5-4 in favor of Dalhousie, and the college rooters were happy.

E. Weaver as referee gave satisfaction to every one.

The line up was as follows:

**WANDERERS VS. DALHOUSIE—Feb. 11.**

10-5.

Dalhousie received her first defeat of the season when she met the Wanderers on the night of February 11. The ice was in splendid condition, but the game was marred by rough and dirty play. Referee Mullane was kept busy handing out penalties to the various offenders. The score was a surprise to the college, but the Wanderers played good combination, and Dalhousie showed markedly their lack of practice.

The Wanderers rushed things from the start and were not satisfied until they had poked in seven goals. This nettled the Dalhousians who showed when they had poked in seven goals. This nettled the Dalhousians who showed what hockey they could play by jabbing in three goals within as many minutes. But their lack of condition began to tell and the first half ended with no more scores. In the second half the Wanderers added three and Dalhousie two more goals.

The line up was as follows:

**DALHOUSIE.**

McKenzie, goal
McArthur, point
Little, c. point
McGrath, rover
Fleming, centre
Ross, r. wing
Thomas, l. wing

**ST. MARY'S.**

Hilton,
Mahar,
Purcell,
Condon,
Monaghan,
Richardson,
Grant.
The result of the hockey game between St. Francis Xavier and Harvard has been received here in Dalhousie with genuine satisfaction. We congratulate our sister college on her victory. They have shown that grit and courage go far to overcome great obstacles. We admire the way in which both faculty and students pull together to bring athletics up to a proper place in college life. Do it again, St. F. X.

**Sophomores vs. Freshmen.**

The first game of the Sophomore-Freshman league was played on Saturday, February 5th. The game was close and exciting, and resulted in a tie. Score 1 to 1. Great interest was shown in the match, especially by the ladies, who attended in force. W. C. Ross refereed, and was strictly impartial. A few penalties were imposed, but only for minor offences. The line-up was as follows:

**Sophomores.**
MacKinnon, goal; Palmer, point; Day, cover; Fulton, rover; Heisler, centre; MacCurdy, left wing; Doane, right wing.

**Freshmen.**
MacKay, goal; MacArthur, point; Graham, cover; Meech, rover; Gray, centre; Crawford, left wing; Patterson, right wing.

**First Half.**

Heisler and Gray faced off. That much is known. The rest of the half was almost too fast to follow. Ross kept a fatherly eye on the players, and anyone who became tired was given a rest on the boards, MacArthur, "Pat" and Palmer taking advantage of his kindness during this half. Near the close of the half MacCurdy's skate warped, and he retired for repairs, Crawford dropping to even up. A few minutes later Day beat out "Normie" for the only score of the half, and the bell rang with the score 1—0.

**Second Half.**

Ross took off his coat, expecting fast work, and he got it. Two minutes after the half opened Meech shot on goal. "Bo" very kindly let it slide, and the Freshmen rejoiced. From this out the play was hard and fast. Little illegal work was indulged in, and only one man was penalized during the half. "Sammie" was sometimes mistaken for the puck, but he didn't mind that. No further scores were made, so the game ended 1 to 1, and the turkey is still running free. Look out for the next game; it will be better still.

**Among Our Exchanges.**

We welcome The McGill Martlet as one of the most interesting and regular of our exchanges. There is much discussion at present over the question of graduates contributing to our college journals. We all realize the importance of keeping the graduates in touch with their Alma Mater, but consider that their work should not be preferred to articles by the undergraduates. The Martlet has shown us that it is quite within the range of possibility to publish a periodical which is successful and yet the work of the student body.

Our congratulations are extended to the editors of The Argosy on the success of their January number. It is undoubtedly the most artistic of all the issues for that month.

The Student, published by the University of Edinburgh, is the only exchange which we receive from across the water. Our admiration for this journal is frank and sincere. To any of our readers interested in Chaucer and who also love "Ye Ancient Game of Golfying," we would recommend an article entitled, "Chaucer Up to Date." If the publications of the other colleges in Great Britain are of the same high order, we should consider it an honor to be added to their exchange list.

"Every day gives me more and more reason to regret that I never allowed myself to be absorbed in anything else but my books and studies while I was in college. Now I feel the need of just such training as a broadening of my interest then would have given me." These were the words of a lawyer, who is known to possess one of the very keenest of minds. His has been the silent partnership, the retiring, backward and almost
reclusive attitude to his profession. He is unable to mingle with people, to enjoy himself or them when together, he loves only to delve in his law books, trace a line of argument here and there and ferret out the intricacies of law. But in a public way he is embarrassed and sadly handicapped. He has often said, he wished he had taken interest in a literary society, in debating, in social affairs. But now! And may this be a message to you, fellow class-mate, fellow-student! There are some among us, who have so narrowed themselves already that they, too, will wail and lament the fact some future day. If it is possible break away from the chains that bind you and overcome that evil known to all as bashfulness. Attend your class-meetings, get out to scholastic social functions and above all broaden yourselves to fit the largest possible usefulness in later life.—Ex.

Every man is a fool at least ten times a day. Wisdom consists in not exceeding the limit.—Exc.

THE TERRORS OF ENGLISH.
If an S and an I, and an O and a U
With an X at the end spell Su,
And an E and a Y and an E spell I,
Pray what is the speller to do?
Then if also an S and an I and a G
And a H, E, D, spell side,
There's nothing much left for a speller to do
But go commit siouxeyesighed.

—R. Rochester in “Success.”

Dalhousiensia.

Dr. A. S. MacK - - z - e (after listening to an explanation of the earthquake in Cape Breton, at the N. S. Institute of Science):

“May I ask the date of this earthquake?”

Lecturer:—“About December 20th.”

Dr. A. S.:—“In that case I would offer another explanation. Might it not be due to the fact that one J. D. G - - l - s had just arrived home in Cape Breton, and was shaking the dust of Dalhousie off his feet?”

M - Q - - n (speaking in that famous Arts and Science debate on the biography by the Cape Breton author): “The effects on any boy of reading this book are bad, and I am sure that they are harmful to any lady of the other sex who reads the book.”

We understand that W - lt - r, Jr., is fond of frequenting the front seat of Acker's, especially when there is any fishing going on.

In Geology Lab.—Prof.: “If you rub your hands across this specimen, you will note that it is blackened.”

K. L. - sl:—(After experimenting, examined his paw and said in disgust): “I can't notice it.”

Prof. also examining both specimens:—“Oh! Well! A clean hand is first requisite.”
In Latin 2.—Prof.: What is the literal meaning of Tydides, Mr. L.?
Mr. L. — "The son of Tydeus. The word is a patronymic."
Prof. — "What is a patronymic?"
Ar • • • b • ld, (prompting) — "A son of his father."

Brown in Sodales — "I can't say that I have attended the Y. M. C. A. meetings but I always go to the Union meetings."

About twenty Sophomores attended the last Freshman class meeting. They say the discussion was very interesting and they speak highly of the hospitable treatment given them on that occasion.

Prof. M — in Math. I. — "What do you call a figure bounded by eight sides?"
Student — "An octagon."
Prof. M — "By a thousand sides?"
Student — "Milligan."

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DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.

Business Notices.

If there had been such a thing as a college paper in the days of Rome, what more fitting subject could Horace or Juvenal have found for a satire than that of the payment of subscriptions to such a periodical! Many students, and ex-students, too, it must be said, seem to regard their college paper as a necessary evil, to be eagerly sought after and thoroughly read, but not on any account to be paid for. Such a person always is the one to grumble at anything in the management of the paper, that is not satisfactory. As a matter of curiosity, we should like to know if they have ever heard of the Golden Rule?

Our next issue will contain an account of the Law School Convocation, and will have the pass lists of the examinations of that faculty.

The last number of the year will, as usual, be devoted to the events of convocation week. We hope to be able to make it more valuable than that of previous years.

Students and others will please observe that the subscription price must be paid before the GAZETTE will be mailed. Old subscribers are requested to remit promptly that they may be sure of getting all the copies of the year.

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