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The Dalhousie Gazette.

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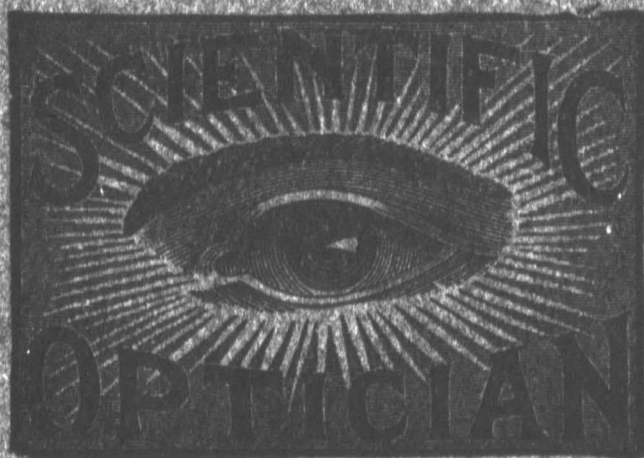
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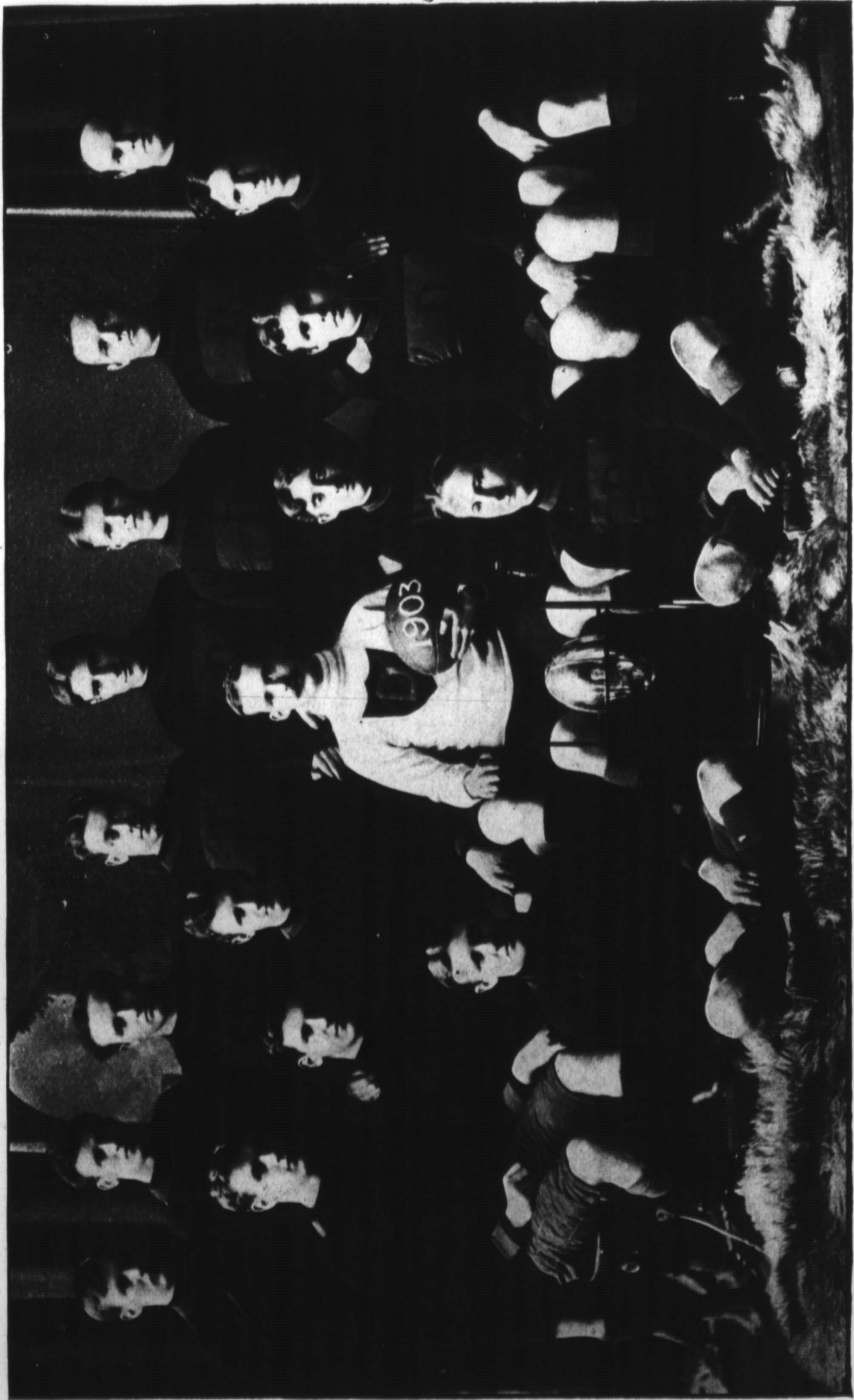
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DALHOUSIE.

CHAMPIONS OF EASTERN CANADA, 1903.

The Football Record of 1903.

ὄν μὲν γὰρ μείζον κλέος ἀνέρος, ὄφρα κ' ἔησιν,
 ἢ ὃ τι ποσσὶν τε ῥέξῃ καὶ χερσὶν ἔησιν.

DALHOUSIE

vs.

WANDERERS, Oct. 10	10-0
ARMY, Oct. 14	26-0
NAVY, Oct. 24	22-0
NAVY, Oct. 31	16-13
WANDERERS, Nov. 7	6-0
NAVY, Nov. 14...	26-10
ACADIA, Nov. 4	7-0
U. N. B., Nov. 18	16-0
MONTREAL, Nov. 21	8-3
WESTMOUNT, Nov. 23	6-0

"The Good Old English Rugby Game."

"Then strip lads and to it, though sharp be the weather,
And if, by mischance you should happen to fall
There are worse things in life than a tumble on heather,
And life is itself but a game of football."—SCOTT.

Football is undoubtedly the oldest of the English national sports. For six centuries at least the sport loving public of England has enjoyed its rush and tumble. It has survived alike the edicts of kings, the sermons of divines, the scorn of scholars and the ridicule of wits. If age and vigour are to be considered as constituting a claim to honour, football stands pre-eminent amongst English sports.

A game apparently somewhat resembling our modern football was played by the early Greeks. From what we know in a general way, about this game, the object of each side was to carry a small inflated ball over a line defended by the opposing side. The Romans also played a game with an inflated ball, the *foliis*, but in this case of considerable size. Their game, however, resembled modern basketball more than football. This ancient history, very meagre at best, is of little importance except that it shows that, likely enough, the game was first introduced into England by the Romans. However this may be, football legends actually point back to a date that would fall within the period of the Roman occupation. At Derby an annual game of football has been played for centuries which is claimed to be the memorial of a victory over the Romans. At Chester, according to another legend, the first football used was the head of a Dane.

The first authentic notice of the game is given in the 12th century, by Fitz Stephen, who casually states that the school boys of his day played a game which, to judge from his account, closely resembled the football of a much later date. In 1314 Edward II issued an edict forbidding that football be played in the streets of London as the practice (so runs the edict) was dangerous to life and property. King followed King in trying

to compel the "merry Englishman" to give up what at this period seems to have been the favourite out-door sport. The mere fact, however, that the statute had to be constantly enacted, shows that it was not very loyally obeyed. In Scotland also, football early secured its due amount of Royal opposition. In 1457 James III issued a proclamation that "footballe and golfe (*mirabile dictu*) be utterly cryed-down and not be used."

There are many evidences that these interdicts were not altogether unwarranted. The game of that day was, from what we know about it, undoubtedly dangerous to life and limb. The goals were bushes, buildings, posts or any other available fixed objects, separated by distances varying from eighty yards to several miles. The object of the players, whose number might be anywhere from four to four thousand, was to carry the ball, by brute force or by strategy, through the goals of the opposite side. When played by large crowds, either in the streets of towns or over the rocks and hedgerows of the country districts, "knock-outs" must indeed have been frequent enough. That this was actually the case is amply proved by the authentic records of the time, which have been handed down to us. In the 23rd year of Elizabeth's reign a post-mortem was "taken at Sowthemymms...", in view of the body of Roger Ludford, yoman there lying dead with verdict of jurors that Nicholas Martyn and Richard Turvey, both late of Sowthemymms, yomen, were on the 3rd instant, between 3 and 4 P. M. playing with other persons at foote-balle in the field called Evanses field at Southemymms, when the said Roger Ludford and a certain Simon Maltus, of the said parish, yoman, came to the ground, and that Roger Ludforde cried out, 'Cast hym over the hedge,' indicating that he meant Nicholas Martyn, who replied, 'Come then and do yt.' That thereupon Roger Ludford ran towards the ball with the intention to kick it, whereupon Nicholas Martyn with the fore-part of his right arm and Richard Turvey with the fore-part of his left arm struck Roger Ludford on the fore-part of the body under the heart, giving him a mortal blow and concussion of which he died within a quarter of an hour, and that Nicholas and Richard in this manner feloniously slew the said Roger." In 1608 the Manchester Lete Roll contains the following resolu-

tion: "That whereas there hath been heretofore great disorder in our towne of Manchester, and the inhabitants thereof greatly wronged and charged with the making and amendinge of the glasse windows broken yearely and spoyled by a companye of lewd and disordered persons using that unlawfull exercise of playing with the foote-ball in ye streets of ye said towne breaking many men's windowes and glasse at their pleasure and other great enormities. Therefore, wee of this jurye do order that no manner of persons hereafter shall play or use the footeball in any street within the said towne of Manchester." Many more extracts might be given, but these two clearly show that the game played during the time of the Houses of Lancaster, York, Tudor and the early Stuarts merited the opposition which it received from the kings of the period.

Enthusiasm in football was greatly lessened in England by Puritan influence, and for nearly two centuries after the Restoration, the popularity of the game steadily decreased. Indeed, this decrease continued until the great revival of sport in England about the middle of the nineteenth century. But, although enthusiasm slumbered, it was by no means dead, for in 1661, Charles II gave the first royal patronage to the game at a contest between his own servants and the servants of the Duke of Albemarle. The literature of these years also shows that the game continued to be played in various districts, particularly in the schools. In 1696, M. Mison, in his "*Memoires et Observations faites par un Voyageur*," says, in his description of England,—“En hiver, le Footbal est un exercice utile et charmant.” (This seems rather a peculiar adjective to apply to what Stubbes calls a “Frendlie kind of fyghte.”) Addison, writing in the *Spectator* of a football match witnessed by him on one of his visits to the country seat of Sir Roger, says:—“Having played many a match myself, I could have looked longer on the sport had I not observed a country girl.”

Such chance notices as these are all that we have to prove that the game was played at all in England during the centuries of its dormancy. In Scotland, however, the interest in the game, at least during the latter part of these years, was much greater than in England. Scott writes in the “Lay of the Last Minstrel” :—

“Some drive the jolly bowl about,
With dice and draughts some chase the day,
And some with many a merry shout,
In riot, revelry and rout,
Pursue the football play.”

and a local bard of the same period writes the following thoroughly Scottish lines :—

“At Scales great Tom Barwise got the ba' in his hand,
And 't wives aw' ran out and shouted and banned,
Tom Cowan then pulched and flang him 'mong t' whins,
And he bleddered ad-white te ton's broken my shins.”

In Scotland, then, football enthusiasm had not suffered to the same extent that it had in England. But to return to England—as has been said, football continued to be played, during the years of its decline, in the schools. As to the character of the games previous to about 1835, we have very little definite knowledge. From what we do know, however, it is quite safe to say that there were various types of game played under various sets of rules. Each school seems to have adapted its style of play to the character and extent of its playground. At Charterhouse, kicking was at a premium. This was due to the fact that they had only a small paved playground which naturally made “tackling,” and therefore handling and running with the ball largely impossible. It was from such playgrounds as these that the Association game developed. From Rugby School, as the name shows, came our “good old English Rugby Game.” As early as 1749, this school had secured a large grass-covered playing-field—“the big side-ground where the matches are played.” On such grounds “tackling,” “scrimmaging” or even “scragging” and “hacking” were quite possible, and among a crowd of school boys highly probable. However, true or false these theories may be, at Rugby it was clearly “no joke playing up in a match,” for as East puts it, “there's been two collar bones broken this half, and a dozen fellows lamed. And last year a fellow had his leg broken.”

The first clear descriptive account of the character of this original Rugby Game is contained in “Tom Brown's School Days.” From this description it would seem that the game resembled closely the one which had aroused the wrath of Stubbes three centuries before. Perhaps it was a trifle less

rough and had a better defined code of rules. (East says, "why, you don't know the rules—you'll be a month learning them.") Nevertheless, in the main details of "big-sides" and characteristic "tightness," the Rugby game was the natural descendant, not very far removed, of the original cross-country maul.

According to Mr. Hughes' description, each side was divided into three bodies—"players in goal," "players in quarters," (the light brigade) and "players-up" (the heavy brigade.) These last "again play in several bodies; there is young Brooke and the bull-dogs—mark them well—they are 'the fighting brigades,' 'the die-hards,' larking about at leap-frog to keep themselves warm, and playing tricks on one another. And on each side of old Brooke, who is now standing in the middle of the ground and just going to kick-off, you see a separate wing of 'players-up,' each with a boy of acknowledged prowess to look to." The "players in goal" were stationed behind the goal-line simply to convert a threatened "try" into a "safety." The "players in quarters" were useful chiefly on the defence. They were stationed between the "players on goal" and the "players up," their work being to stop the rushes of the opposing "players up" and return the ball into the territory of the other side. The "players up" were the attacking body of the side. It was their business to carry the ball over the goal line of the opposing side. This is clearly our modern Rugby game during its adolescent period.

Gradually the "old boys" of the public schools carried the game into the colleges and their country homes. In 1855 the first game, an Association match, was played at Cambridge. In 1858 the first Rugby club, the famous Blackheath club, was formed. Five years later the London and Cambridge clubs attempted a compromise between the two now well-defined games—Rugby and Association. According to the compromise, running with the ball was allowed only after a "fair catch" or a catch from a bound. This arrangement was not satisfactory, however, to the Association players, who, later in the same year, seceded and formed the famous "Football Association." In 1871 the "Rugby Football Union" was formed out of the Blackheath, Richmond and other London clubs. This year, also, saw the first international

match—England vs. Scotland, and two years later the first inter-varsity game—Oxford vs. Cambridge. Such, then, is the history, in rude outline, of England's great national sport up to the time when it was taken over by the "Football Association" and the "Rugby Union," and organized into the great games into which the rude maul of our fathers has developed. Latterly it has spread from mother England to the colonies, until it has at length become not Britain's but the Empire's game.

CHARLES T. BAILLIE.

Football in the Upper Provinces.

In Ontario, Rugby football is played under two distinct sets of rules, "Intercollegiate" and "Burnside." Of the two, the Burnside game is the newer, having been adopted by the O. R. F. U. in 1903. Owing to the united action of Queen's and McGill, the old rules, now called intercollegiate, were retained for the inter-university games.

As the intercollegiate game is a step nearer the English game, a brief description of it will come first.

There is no "scrimmage" in our sense of the word. Three men form the "scrim," the six remaining forwards being spread out as "wings." Only one quarter is used, and three half-backs.

When the ball is held the man who "has it held" delivers it to his own centre scrim man, who places it on the ground and heels it out to the quarter. While he is doing this, the opposing wings try to get through, past the defending wings, and on the quarter and halves. To prevent this, the defending wings may pull, push, maul, or generally "scrap" with their opponents. Thus a man-to-man "scrap" among the wings is a feature of the game, and it is easily seen that tempers will easily be lost and blows struck. In fact, the usual thing for a wing to try to do is to put his opponent "out of business," if possible. This is the greatest drawback to the game from a spectator's point of view.

Again, as the inner wings usually converge on the quarter and the centre half, and as the quarter plays right up against the scrim, there is more the appearance of a general maul than a scientific scrimmage.

Also note that the ball is controlled in the scrimmage by the side that "has it held," and hence "possession is nine points of the game," and vigorous are the efforts made to "steal the ball" from the quarter, after it has been heeled out, or from the centre man in scrimmage.

If the defending wings are strong enough, they not only prevent attacks on the quarter, but pull their opponents away from the scrimmages, leaving an opening for the quarter or half to push through. If he gets through that line, he has a clear field for some yards, for the opposing halves, not usually anticipating that their quarter will be able to steal the ball, play well back, and besides, there are only three of them.

If there is no opening made, the quarter or half is forced to kick, or run around the end, or pass. If playing with the wind, he usually kicks, but not often into touch, for his side then loses the ball. It is a long run around the end, there are a lot of wings to get through or past, and three men cannot do much passing on a wide field, hence there is usually a great deal of "bucking the line."

When a half-back bucks the line, the other backs, and as many wings as can do so, fall in behind and push him along, while the opponents push back, or fall down in front, so that the process ends in a much mixed-up mass of men on the ground. To vary the monotony, two or three more men jump on the heap, and injuries are frequent.

The remainder of the game consists in repetitions of this cycle, varied by an occasional lapse into passing, or drop kick for goal from the field.

It will be seen that possession of the ball, absence of scrimmage, and the wing work, are the main points of difference between this game and English Rugby.

In Quebec, the rules differ from the foregoing in one point only, viz: that the possessors of the ball must make at least five yards on the *third* "down."

The Burnside rules have not even a relic of the scrimmage, the ball being "snapped" back directly to the quarter or centre half. The first man receiving the ball from the "snap back" is not allowed to buck, hence there must be at least one pass. Also, the wings cannot move nor interfere with each other until the ball is in motion, and the side holding the

ball must make ten yards in three "downs." For the purpose of measuring the ten yards, the field is crossed by lines ten yards apart, and two men with poles which are connected by a ten yard cord stand on the touch line, and at the first down one of them plants his pole opposite the ball and the other plants his the length of the cord in the direction in which the holders of the ball are playing. If the ten yards are not made in the three downs, the ball goes to the opponents.

These changes make the game much more open, but the *onus* falls rather too heavily on the halves, particularly the centre half, for the wings are only tacklers and take little other part in the game. As the game develops this will probably be improved upon.

The weakness of the back division in all these games renders passing rather risky, and one can thus easily account for its scarcity. But that there is *absolutely no dribbling* seems inexplicable. They have evidently yet to learn the art of this most effective mode of attack.

In the present discussion *re* counting the score, it may be interesting to have pointed out the way in which the scores are made in these games. A try, by intercollegiate rules, counts five and a conversion one; by Burnside rules a try counts four and a conversion two. Thus in both games a converted try counts six, in what seems a better ratio of division than the *five* of the English game. A "rouge," or, as we call it, a safety, counts one, as also does a "dead line" ball, while if the ball goes in touch behind the goal line (safety touch) the count is two.

This, in brief, is a description of the game as played in the Upper Provinces. One may draw one's own conclusions regarding their merits as compared with the English game. To those who have seen it, the latter seems much the superior. It is at least undeniable that the spirit of the English game is much to be preferred by those who like sport for sport's sake. An apology, even for an unintentional injury, is conspicuous by its absence, and foul play or scragging, or even fistic encounters are not punished severely, if at all. "To the ropes for five minutes" is the usual punishment for the most flagrant "man-handling."

But, though I was never a member of the "non-playing executive," my judgment is apt to be at fault, and having endeavoured to give a fair description of the game, I leave to the readers to draw their own conclusions.

E. M. FLEMING, (Arts '02).

Football at Harvard.

Football in common with other forms of athletics at Harvard is under the general direction of an Athletic Committee. This committee is the governing body of the Harvard Athletic Association and comprises under-graduates, graduates and members of the faculties of the University. Captains of the principal teams are members *ex officio* of the Athletic Committee. The business affairs of the Athletic Association are in the hands of the graduate-manager; football is superintended by a Head-Coach. Both these officials are appointed by the Athletic Committee. Associated with the head-coach are a number of regular graduate-coaches and some special ones who are appointed for special games or duties.

The captain of the University eleven is elected at the close of the playing season by the members of the team, to hold office till the election of his successor at the end of the next season. He has supreme authority on the field and an important voice in councils of the coaches.

The candidates for the Varsity team are called out in September and the work of making a team begins at once. The number of men playing football at Harvard is immense. For, besides the "Varsity squad," as the players in practice for the University eleven are called, there are many other squads. Each class has a team and all the machinery of coaches that the Varsity has, though of course on a smaller scale. Three matches are played for the Class Championships; two preliminary games, Seniors vs. Juniors, and Sophomores vs. Freshmen, and a final championship game between the respective winners of these games. The Freshmen team receives the greatest attention from the coaches, and has special coaches appointed for it, while the other classes are left to their own resources. The Freshmen play matches

against various preparatory schools and finish their season by a game against the Freshman class of Yale. But no man who wants to play football need be disappointed by failing to "make" the Varsity or a class team for there still remains the "Scrub" series. This series is open to entry by teams or individuals, who are assigned to teams by the committee, and is played for pewter cups, which go to the members of the winning team.

Large grounds are obviously necessary for these "Varsity," class and "scrub" "squads," to play on, and Harvard is fortunate in having a magnificently large ground for her athletics. Soldiers' Field was given to the University by a man who has done a great deal for the good of the undergraduates of Harvard, and it is named to commemorate the soldiers of the Civil War. It lies across the Charles River from Cambridge, and is a large, level space saved from the river by filling in marshy ground. It is almost surrounded by the river, but separated from it by a new Park drive-way. Though Soldiers' Field is not yet all sodded, there is room on the practice ground for at least four football fields, and besides those fields there are the old University field and the ground enclosed by the new Stadium, which formerly was the baseball field. The most striking of the buildings on the ground is the new Stadium. This is an enormous concrete and steel grand-stand, built in the shape of a U, surrounding two sides and one end of the new University "gridiron." It makes one think of the Coliseum and its gladiators. With extra stands across the open end, and around on the track and on the upper promenade the Stadium will hold slightly more than thirty-two thousand people, and yet give every one a seat, and leave the aisles free.

American football is played on a field three hundred and sixty feet long and one hundred and eighty wide. The field is marked off by lines parallel to the goal lines, at intervals of five yards, and by lines parallel to the side-lines, and five yards apart, but extending only between the twenty-five yard lines. Thus the field, often described as a "gridiron," might now be described as a checker-board. The goals used are identical with those in English Rugby football, as, indeed, are the dimensions of the field. But the number of men playing in a

match is smaller. For the American team numbers eleven; the positions of the eleven are centre, with a guard, tackle and end on each side of him in that order, behind centre the quarter-back, and behind him the full-back, with a half-back on each side of him.

The seven men, centre, guards, tackles and ends, are called the "line," because they play in the scrimmage line and form the first line of attack or defence. They are generally heavy men, but, as a rule, decrease in weight from the centre out to the ends, who must be fast and active. The duty of the line in offence is by interference, in which they may not use their hands or arms to open a way by which the man who is carrying the ball may break through the opponents' line. In defence, the linemen's task is to break up their attacking opponents' interference, and to do this they may use hands and arms in their attempts to get at the man carrying the ball.

The quarter-back is the directing influence of the play. He gives the signals by a series of numbers which convey to the players what the play is to be, and to whom he will pass the ball when he receives it from the centre.

The full-back does not at all correspond to the full-back in the English game, for he plays close up behind the quarter-back and takes part in every play, and to him, or to one of the half-backs, the ball is generally passed.

When a team is attacking, all the men play close up to the line, but when on the defence, one man, generally the lightest one, and not necessarily the full-back, drops back to where a full-back in English Rugby would play.

The ruling principle of the American game is that one side has the right to possession of the ball. This right gives the side holding the ball the privilege of putting it into play. The usual way of commencing a play is by a scrimmage, but at the opening of the game, and after half-time or a try at goal the ball is kicked-off by a place-kick from midfield, and after safety-touch, by a place-kick, drop-kick or punt from the kicker's twenty-five yard line. When a scrimmage is to be made, the players line-up opposite one another, about a yard apart—the linemen in the front, and the quarters, halves and full-backs in places ready for the coming play behind their respective lines, all kneeling as if ready to start in a sprint

The attacking quarter-back has given the signal for the play, and the ball is lying on the ground between the centres. At a signal from the quarter-back, who is close behind the centre, the latter, by a quick scoop from the ground, passes it between his legs to the quarter, who in turn passes it to the runner, unless he wishes to run with it himself, which he may do under certain conditions. But the side holding the ball must "gain five yards in three downs." This means that unless they advance the ball five yards in three successive plays, they lose the ball to their opponents, who also have the chance of getting it from a fumble, pass or kick, if one of their side secures it. But the ball may be put in play by a kick, in which case the man who is to kick drops back ten or fifteen yards behind the centre, and the line and backs prepare to give him every protection possible by interference, so that he may have a good chance to kick. Then, at the signal, the centre passes the ball directly back to the kicker, who drops at goal or punts, as the case may be. After a kick, no man of the kicking side may touch the ball until it has touched an opponent, so that, unless the receiving side muffs, they get possession of the ball, just as when it is fumbled in play; the man first securing it gets it for his side. Kicking is generally resorted to when a team has a distance to gain at the last down and thinks itself unable to gain it by a rush. It is also much more usual, this season, under some new rules, and is advisable when a team is strong at kicking, for an exchange of punts is then a quicker and less wearying method of gaining ground than rushing.

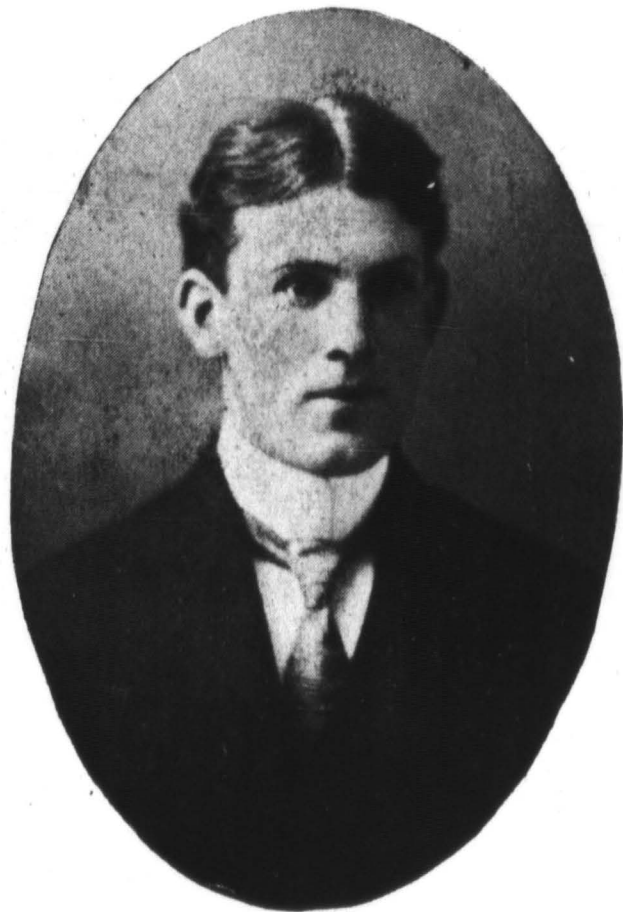
When the play is in the centre part of the field, between the twenty-five yard lines, there must be seven men of the attacking side on the line of the scrimmage, but when the play is inside the twenty-five yard lines there need only be five in the line. This rule makes mass plays possible to a certain extent when close to the goal line, but it prevents the old-fashioned wedge formations.

The system of scoring is that a goal from a touchdown counts 6; goal from field, 5 points; touchdown failing goal, 5 points; safety by opponents, 2 points. Every change in the rules is to lessen the chances of roughness and the penalties for a foul are generally losses of distance with or without losses of the ball. A captain may put in substitutes whenever

he thinks it necessary, and no man once taken out and replaced by a substitute can be replaced. There are two field-officials, an umpire and a referee, whose duties are rather difficult for the novice to distinguish between, and there is also one linesman who has charge of measuring the gains. The substitutes, coaches and assistants of various kinds sit on benches along the ropes, but are not allowed upon the field upon penalty of a foul.

American football is essentially scientific, but its science appears in handling men, not in handling the ball. Every play necessitates effort on one side to protect the runner, on the other side to get past the interference and bring down the runner. This results, naturally, in much more contact, and very rough contact, of the men, and is responsible for much of the roughness of the game. It also gives many chances and temptations to break rules as to holding, tripping and fighting. The other thing that makes for roughness is the absolute necessity to stop a man "dead," because of the necessity to gain five yards on three downs, as six inches may make all the difference between a score and losing the ball. But notwithstanding these things, the injuries to players at Harvard this year were comparatively few and slight, because only physically fit men are allowed to play, and the men who play are carefully looked after by coaches and trainer.

Once a man has been passed the ball, it is his duty to hold it, lest in the close play an opponent should get it, and so gain the right for his side to put it in play. For this reason the kicking, passing and foot work of the English game, that are so interesting and beautiful to watch, are entirely absent from the American game, which scorns them because of their uncertainty. But undoubtedly the evolutions of the English game are more visible and more beautiful than those of the American, which are simply changes in position of the players, and, as a rule, most difficult to see, because the men are so close together and the masses mingle so quickly. One advantage of the close play is that the ball seldom goes "into touch," or, in the American term, "out of bounds." But the delays in the game are most aggravating, and are many, because in such telling play men are continually being knocked-out, the distance gained must often be measured, and there is a definite stop in the play at each down.



Capt. Cock, '00.



Capt. Campbell, '01.



Capt. Malcolm, '02.



Capt. Dickie, '03.

Weight and strength are thus great considerations in the American game where the runner or kicker must have a bulwark of men to shelter him, and gains depend chiefly on momentum. Brute force is the great factor in working out the plays, and the game shows the specializing feature so common in American sports as in everything else. Each man is trained for his position and has certain things to do under certain circumstances. One or two men may be trained to kick, and probably will kick far and straight, but the easy adaptability of one man to every emergency, the skill in catching and passing, in dribbling and kicking, is on the whole lacking in the American game as compared with the English. The American has tried to eliminate chance as much as possible, but while a ball is used at all and men play there must still be chance for a fluke. And for the science and partial elimination of chance that the American game shows it suffers for the lack of the handling and kicking of the ball, which, in the English game, have such possibilities of skill in the player, and such variety and interest to the watcher.

G. S. S.

A Plea for a Campus.

Anyone who knows anything about College life recognizes the fact that undergraduates require athletic exercise. There is a desire, inherent in the Anglo-Saxon race, to rejoice in some form of hard bodily exercise. If the ordinary system of a College does not provide an opportunity—a sensible and satisfying method of obtaining it—the students themselves will find a way, foolish perhaps and certainly unsatisfactory. The traditional scrim is an evidence of this. But those in authority have seen fit to frown on that exuberance of animal spirits manifested occasionally by the junior classes. They have sought to banish the time-honored scrim from our classic corridors, and their fell purpose is all but accomplished. That curious nemesis “\$4.00 and—” is a powerful deterrent, nevertheless the old spirit does now and then become mildly recrudescient in a gentle scrim.

There have been many attempts to provide opportunities for athletic exercise. A gymnasium fee has been introduced,

and classes in free gymnastics are conducted, in an inadequately equipped gymnasium, by a most capable instructor. A few more or less successful field days have been held. Levies on the different classes have made possible an Inter-class competition in hockey, most entrancing of all Canada's glorious winter pastimes. But football, against all adverse conditions, has come to stay. One might almost say it has always been Dalhousie's sport. Certainly, from the moment that the Inter-Class League was inaugurated, its position was assured. Steadily it grew in favor until it emerged from the shadows of old prejudices and became unquestionably "the game that we love the best."

Rugby Football has survived attacks of the most determined nature. In its earliest history, Mr. Fletcher Robinson tells us the Puritan Stubbes violently denounced it. He begins (reasonably enough) by calling it "a friendlie kind of fighte." Unfortunately, he next proceeds to give full play to his imagination, and uses a great deal of strong language, not only refusing to call it a recreation, but insisting that it is nothing but a "bloody and murthering practice;" in fact, a "develishe" business altogether. He is much agitated by the method in which this terrible game is played. It causes a man "to lye in waight for his adversarie, seeking to overthrow him and piche him on his nose, though it be on hard stones"—a most painful operation, undoubtedly, and liable to produce "rancour and malice" in "he that be wounded." The eloquent Stubbes apparently saw and feared this danger, for in an agony of pious horror he complains that from these proceedings come "brawling, murther, homicide, and great effusion of blood, as experience daily teaches." Their method of tackling was, he considered, even more objectionable. The fact that many are injured is, he thinks, "no marveille, for they have the sleights to meet one betwixt two, and to dash him against the hart with their elbows, to butt him under the short ribs with their gripped fists, and with their knees to catch him on the hip and piche him on his neck, with a hundred such murthering devices." There is a suspicious knowledge of detail about this that would almost induce us to believe that either our Puritan friend was a player himself, or else that he was an interested spectator of these same "murthering devices."

Of football, as we know it, it is easy to write any number of platitudes. How it teaches one to keep his temper; how it encourages pluck, self-denial and the like; how it develops a bull-dog tenacity and endurance; how it fosters a readiness of resource and a quickness in seeing and grasping opportunities; how it improves the physique and strengthens the constitution; how, even if it does give the surgeon some work to do, it takes away a great deal more from the physician. Though all this is undoubtedly true and of great importance, people who do not sympathize with the game will continue to harangue against its brutality and roughness. It is the duty of Dalhousians, then, to see that our game does not become brutal, and that the robustness which is one of its greatest charms never degenerates into coarseness. Another fallacious argument is, 'the necessary keenness to win will lead to innumerable cases of rough play.' There need be no such untoward event. During the last season the games with our formidable adversaries—the Navy—were marked by the most honest and sportsmanlike play. And while Dalhousie plays football for the sake of the game—for the good sport, fresh air and healthy exercise—I am confident her high standards and grand traditions will be nobly upheld.

But to play football a playing field is a necessity. At present Dalhousie plays her match games on the Wanderers' grounds—on a basis of a percentage of gate receipts. For practice and class games the civic authorities have courteously granted us permission to use a field, belonging to the city, that lies directly in front of the College. At any time they may be compelled to withdraw this privilege. This precarious condition of affairs is exceedingly unsatisfactory. Dalhousie, having only the right to use this field from year to year, is not warranted—even had she permission from the city—in expending money sufficient to make the field a suitable one in which to play match games. We are thus forced to bargain for the use of the Y. M. C. A. or Wanderers' grounds for matches. Enters here, also, the thin edge of the wedge—the playing of a game designed to attract spectators. But Dalhousie ought not to be influenced by such an element. Her grand old forward play must not be sacrificed.

Few men exist, I should think, who have not, as boys, revelled in "Tom Brown's Schooldays." We must all have found a hero in the great Peter Brooke; we must all have laughed at Crab Jones, with the straw in his mouth, the "coolest, queerest fish in Rugby"; we must all have echoed in our hearts the "bravos" that greeted the charge of little East, an *alias* that hid the boy whose name, during the wildest times of the wild Mutiny, was to become another word for fearless valor throughout the length and breadth of India. There are few more stirring pieces of descriptive writing than that which tells of the last charge of the school-house at the end of the long football fray. It was not the football that we know, but it was, as Judge Hughes wrote, something "worth living for,"—"The whole sum of schoolboy existence gathered up into one straining, struggling half-hour, a half-hour worth a year of common life."

At Rugby the forwards bore the burden and heat of the struggle. Since then altered rules and altered tactics have transformed the game to the one we know and love. Yet Dalhousie relies on her forwards; they have always taken their share both in the attack and the defence, and such a game is almost an ideal one. Much has been made, in some quarters, of our back play this year, but the timely and accurate passing, the fast open play of our halves, was only made possible by the superiority of our forward play in the first instance.

It has not been my purpose to urge the claims of any field. It has been suggested that a lease, somewhat similar to that upon which the Wanderers hold their grounds, might be obtained of the 'city field.' My object was to point out the need of providing in the near future a playing field for football—a campus, if you will, for all athletic exercises and sports. Those who have experienced,—and how many Dalhousians have not—the wild delight in the exercise of strength and endurance and skill which fascinates the players of Rugby Football as much to-day as in the time that Judge Hughes wrote of three score and ten years ago, will pardon my discursiveness. I appeal to the clemency of any others.

HENRY ALAN DICKIE.

The Montreal Trip.

The idea of taking a football team on a trip extending beyond the limits of the Maritime Provinces was not a new one; to carry that idea into action was the work of one athletic organization; to take a football fifteen from Halifax to Montreal to play on strange grounds after a journey of nearly a thousand miles, and to lead back to our garrison city a victorious team was the task and act of Dalhousie's captain for 1903.

The visit of a Montreal team last year to play the Wanderers and the matches played with the Canadian aggregation, which went across the water, were undoubtedly the incentive that stirred up Dalhousie to undertake such a trip. It was not to play the enemy at their own game and to meet them in their own lair, but it was a desire to comply with the wishes of certain football enthusiasts in the Canadian metropolis to give a game of English Rugby. Another object was to meet the boys of "old McGill"; for there is always a certain flavour about inter-collegiate contests that is absent in other games. But on the same day that Dalhousie had to face Montreal, Varsity and McGill were to decide the Inter-collegiate championship. Thus they found such a meet impossible and, regrettable as was their announcement, it was accepted in the best spirit and good-will.

Captain Dickie took his regular fifteen, with the exception of Potter, who was left behind ill. L. Young, who substituted for him once before, took his place. Numbering nineteen in the party we took the "Maritime" on Thursday, the 19th ult., and had a very pleasant journey. After Truro was passed, snow was visible and on arriving at Moncton sleighing was in evidence. Farther on through New Brunswick to Levis such winter signs as sleighing and skating were seen at all points. Montreal was reached the next night and the ground was found frozen hard, but only the merest signs of snow visible. Some thirty old Dalhousians with Dr. A. C. Jack, "Punch" Ogilvie and J. McClure greeted us at the station with the Dalhousie yell and at once made us welcome. As guests at the Queen Hotel we received every accommodation and comfort and the time was spent pleasantly.

MONTREAL VS. DALHOUSIE, NOV. 21ST.

On Saturday the game with Montreal was played, on a day fine and very mild. As Dalhousie lined up, it was plain that she was the lighter in size. The home players were garbed in their customary attire of padded pants and canvas jackets. In weight they were much superior,—and four of them were very heavy, in fact, heavier than our veteran "Cam." Montreal, be it known, ranks second in the Q. R. F. U., and only lost the championship to Ottawa City by one point. So in this team no small adversary was encountered. In this game the home team had five men who were English Rugby players of note. These were Dr. Jack and Ogilvie, of the All-Canadian team, playing quarter; Peck, playing at half; and McClure, also with the All-Canadians, and Dodds, playing forward. These are all good men, and had coached the team to good advantage.

The first part of the game was not so open as the second, and this was accounted for by one or two reasons. Considering that so many of our opponents were new at the game, the referee had to be very lenient and enforce the rules only when absolutely necessary. This allowed quarters and forwards to play offside, and good combination work was impossible. The play then resolved itself into an individual style. In the second half new tactics were followed, and our halves were placed further back from the scrim, and passing became quite possible without any danger of an intercept. Molson scored within the first thirty-five minutes, and Baillie converted the first into a goal. Score at half-time was 5—3 in our favour.

The severer the circumstances sometimes the better the play. In the next half Dalhousie had to face a setting sun and play up the field. She played better football, and Rankine, Baillie, Lindsay and our good man, "Cam," made several good runs. For Montreal, Peck and Lessor, a forward, gained much ground in this way, while the kicking of Bert Molson and Suckling in the half line was very fine. Rankine was the only one to score in this half, and was assisted by "Cam," who broke away from a line-out and shook off player after player until he reached the full back. With Rankine's help he took the ball away from Russell, and the former scored. Lindsay and Baillie both crossed the line, but were called

back. Final score was 8—3 in Dalhousie's favour, and McGill students and Bluenoses residing in Montreal, wearing yellow and black in abundance, greeted Dalhousie's triumph with cheer upon cheer.

WESTMOUNT VS. DALHOUSIE, NOV. 23RD.

The weather changed before Monday, the day scheduled for the game with Westmount. Two inches of snow on the ground and more falling tell the story. It was a pity; for this team had considerable experience at the English game and in spite of the weather conditions there was much passing, kicking and open play. These players seemed more like college men and were about our own weight. For the greater part they appeared without that modern barbarous war paint and only one or two wore canvas. The first half ended without a score, but in the second Carney and Dickie for Dalhousie both crossed successfully. The work of Malcolm in this game was specially meritorious. Church at full-back quite ingrafted himself into the worship of every football enthusiast by his splendid work in both games. The score of this match was 6—0 in our favour. Since this match the same team representing Westmount won the intermediate championship for Ontario and Quebec by defeating the Victorias of Toronto with a score of 17—6.

From a football point these matches were as successful as could be expected. True, the character of play did not reach that high standard we are accustomed to see in our games with the Navy; but in playing exhibition matches with inexperienced teams little better games could be expected. Already the tapis bears prints of our tour and a British Rugby Association is about to be formed. This will be represented by Quebec and the Maritime Provinces at first and later Ontario and the Western Provinces will possibly join. A cup will be offered emblematic of the championship and competed for by the champion teams of the various provinces. Rules somewhat similar to those governing the Stanley Cup in hockey will regulate the tenure and right to challenge. All that is necessary now is action to carry the scheme into effect. It is earnestly hoped that something practical will be the result.

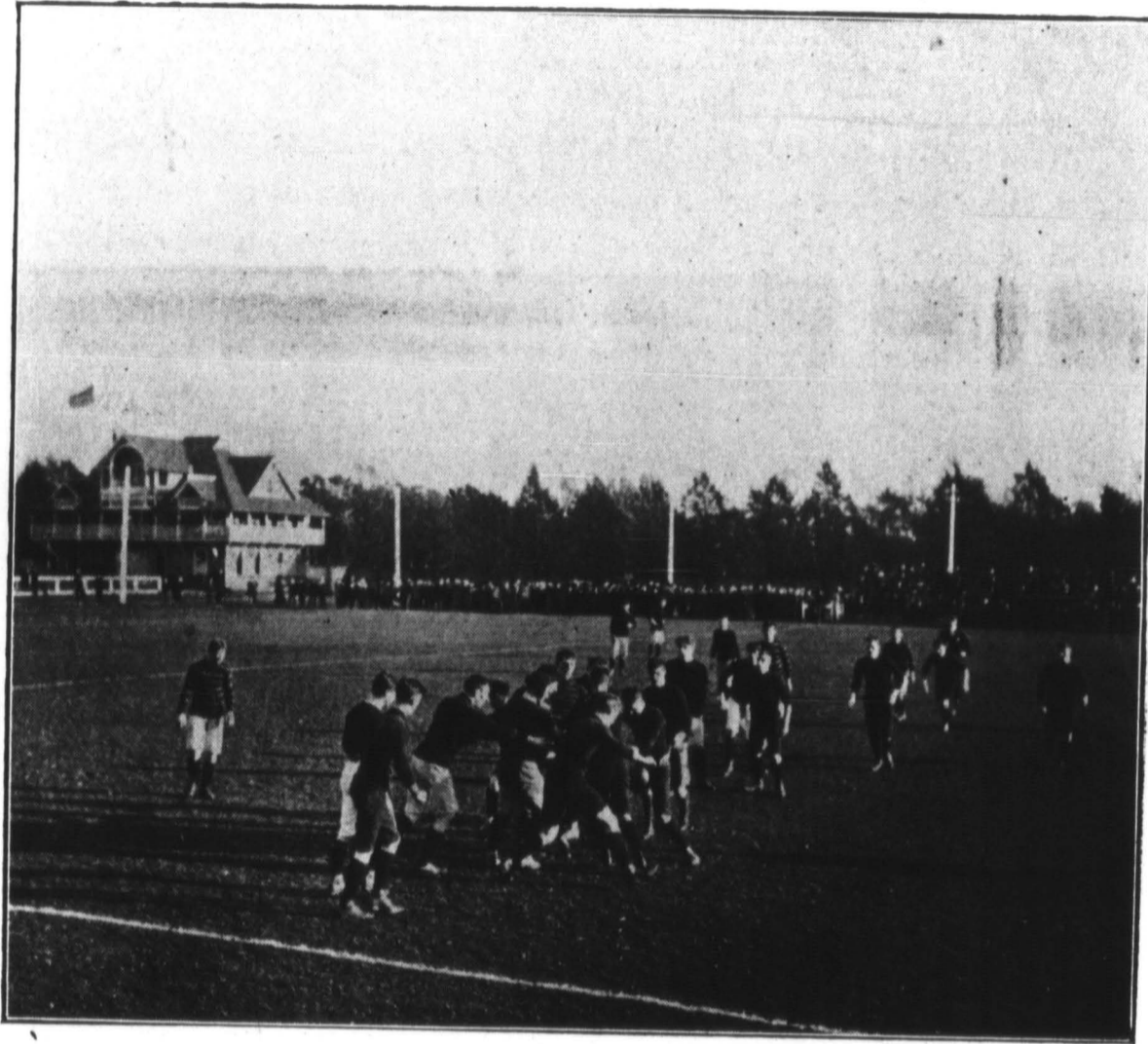
The Montreal papers seem to think that the first match was very gentle in character. No doubt, they were disappointed

in not seeing a pugilistic encounter, such as happened a few days ago in Westmount's later match referred to above. In this, players were maimed on both sides varying in degree from three broken ribs to a dislocation of the nasal organ. The total casualty list was about 25 per cent. of the total force engaged. Glad are we that our sport does not partake of such militant action. When that is the object, our players go to the front in South Africa. Yet the papers can rest assured that our game when sufficiently understood and played with a certain amount of science can assume such exhausting proportions as to fully satisfy the most ardent devotee.

Too much cannot be said of the hospitable treatment shown by Dr. A. C. Jack, who is President of the M. A. A. C. Through his invitation, we were made guests of the club house, and attended the Academy on Saturday to see the "Yankee Consul." To him and a number of others we desire to express our keen appreciation of their kind attention, and sincerely hope that a return series of games may be arranged here next year, when Dalhousie may be the hosts, with Montreal as guests.

One cannot close an account of our itinerary without referring to some Dalhousians seen. Among others were A. Cumming, '99; J. S. Bentley, '00; E. Douglas, '00; A. McG. Young, '03; R. C. Weldon, Jr., D. W. Muir, A. E. G. Forbes; H. S. Crowe '98 and Gordon Spencer, '00. We caught a glimpse of C. W. Anderson, '99, now one of the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, and C. F. Lindsay, '99, visiting Montreal; Douglas N. McIntosh, '96, Murray Macneil, '96, and E. Archibald, '97, holding teaching positions in the Chemical, Mathematical and Physical departments, respectively, of McGill; James H. Dunn, '99, now a flourishing stock broker, and F. P. Yorston, '96, who is the city editor of the "Daily Star."

Yet one incident occurred on the return journey which showed that the flame of Dalhousie's spirit burns long and brightly. A remark when Drummondville, Quebec, was reached, that this was the home of "Professor Johnnie," caused everybody to carefully scan the people on the platform. Eagerly watching the car windows as they passed along, was seen the face of an elderly man, evidently looking for friends.



After the "Throw in," Dalhousie vs. Wanderers, Oct. 26, 1901. 16-0.



"The Scrim" Da'housie vs. Wanderers, Oct. 26, 1901. 16-0.

On noticing that the spectator was devoid of the left arm, and the smile that passed over his face as the yellow and black colours were observed, all doubts as to his identity were immediately removed. The train was pulling out of the station too quickly to allow us to get out on the steps to give the College yell or raise a hearty cheer, but a friendly wave of the hand was sufficient to receive in return a similar expression of good-will from one whom we did not personally know, but who, tradition informs us, was Professor John Johnson, Dalhousie's respected and thorough teacher of Classics.

A CHRONICLER.

Five Years of Football.

A history of football at Dalhousie, from its beginning in 1867 down to and including the season of 1894, has already appeared in the GAZETTE. The following five years—an interval between the periods of success—are now to be brought under notice. For such a review the present time is opportune; after four glorious years of uninterrupted success, we can look back with some complacency to the period when the trophy rested outside of the College walls. In the light of the past four years, we can reasonably regard that period as an abnormal one, as one which, if future Dalhousians are but true to their predecessors, should never be repeated.

At the opening of the season of '95 the College found itself without several of the stars of the championship team of '94. Finlayson, Fullerton, McNairn and Pickering were missing. Pickering, "the General," whom Dalhousians had enthusiastically bounced during the previous two terms, was now on the half line of the red and blacks. The team which, on October 12th, the first game of the season, defeated the Services, 12-3, was: Mackinnon, back; Maxwell, Mackintosh, (Capt.), Aiken, Wood, halves; Barnstead, McLean, quarters; Grant, McRae, McVicar, Robb, Cook, L. McLean, Schurman, Archibald, forwards.

A week later Dalhousie met the Wanderers, on the latter's grounds, in the presence of 3,000 people. Bigelow took Aiken's place at half, and Turner was at full in place of Mackinnon

During the past two seasons our forward line had been without a peer, and the general opinion, before the game, was that if our forwards could keep the ball in the scrim, and thus prevent the Wanderers' speedy backs from obtaining it, the College would win. The Wanderers had, even with nine forwards, been unable to overcome the greater weight of our eight men. But in this game they made up for their inferiority in weight by the introduction of the "screw scrim." By this means the play was loosened, and they were able to utilize the speed of the famous "Father" Beale and Forbes. For the first time in three years our line was crossed. Speed, aided by good passing, gave our opponents the game by a score of 5—0.

On Oct. 23rd Dalhousie defeated the Services, for the second time. Score 23—0.

The Services had also lost their games with the Wanderers, and our only chance to keep the trophy was to defeat the Haligonians. The great game was billed for Nov. 9th, on the Y. M. C. A. grounds. It was on these grounds that the Dalhousians then, and for several succeeding years, held their practices and played their home games. Before the match, the weights of both teams were published. The following was our line: McKinnon, 145, back; Mackintosh, 140, Maxwell, 170, McNairn, 142, Wood, 165, halves; Barnstead, 145, McLean C., 130, quarters; McLean L., 170, Grant, 150, McRae, 175, Bigelow, 158, Archibald, 165, Robb, 163, McVicar, 170, Cook, 187. Total 2,375. The Wanderers' fifteen men weighed 2,238 pounds, and their nine forwards 1,351 pounds, against the 1,338 of our eight. The game was played in the pouring rain, and witnessed by 1,000 spectators. Owing to the weather, it was a forwards' day. Our men heeled out, it was thought, more than they should have. As neither side was able to score, Dalhousie lost the trophy. Not a single free kick was awarded. It was thought worthy of note that "some of Dalhousie's admirers wore yellow chrysanthemums."

This year's game with Acadia resulted in a draw. No score on either side. On Nov. 21st Dalhousie played in St. John, defeating the New Brunswickers, 3—0, and on the following day defeated Mount Allison, at Sackville, by the same score. This ended the season of '95, not by any means an unsuccess-

ful one. Out of seven games played, four were won, two drawn, and only one lost.

In the team of '96, Purdy, from Acadia, and Mont, a Junior of '95, were new men on the half line. Foote took McLean's place at quarter, and Bigelow, Robb and McVicar were missing from the forwards.

The opening game was with the Wanderers, and was won by them, 3—0. Rhodes was one of their forwards. Earlier on the same afternoon, the Navy defeated the Army, 30—0. The Navy was now looked upon as a strong team. In their game with the Wanderers neither side was able to score, and their meeting with the men of the tiger stripes was looked forward to with much interest. The result was one of the surprises of the season. Dalhousie clinched the game by scoring in four minutes and again five minutes later. The game ended with the score 18—6 in favor of the College. The Navy players objected to the canvas jackets worn by some of the Dalhousians, and before the next game the Trophy Committee prohibited them in the league games.

The second surprise of the year was the loss of the game with the Wanderers by a score of 16—0. Mont was absent, and Dalhousie made a great mistake in trying to play only three halves. This mistake and the "screw scrim" were the factors.

On Nov. 28th, the College played a draw, 3—3, with St. John on the Y. M. C. A. grounds. The match was one of the most exciting of '96. Barnstead, who had not been playing for some time, scored by one of his characteristic plays. The games of those years were remarkable for the number of scrimms which took place in the corners of the fields, the "fatal corners" as they came to be called. It was from these scrimms on the five yard line that Barnstead used to score.

A week before the St. John game, Dalhousie had defeated Acadia at Wolfville, 6—0.

Some college bard, said to have been a Freshman, has left a tribute of "undigested Latin and English hexameters," to the heroes of his day. This is the translation:

Foot of the dulcet smile, and the arm like a boa constrictor,
 He and the sportive Lambe, a noble tandem of brothers,
 Thunderbolts of the game, (in sooth the twain are Acadians);
 Tucker the small-bodied youth, but of spirit most unbending,
 Purdy the captain, and instantaneous Alison Cumming;
 The veteran Peter McCrae of the golden moustache and the hero
 Of many a hard fought field, and Maclean who answers to "Lockie",
 Always ready whatever the odds, either human or diabolic,—
 These Dalhousie, mother of men, are thine honour and glory.

1897 was the first year in the history of the league in which the possession of the trophy did not hinge on the final game between the Wanderers and Dalhousie. The second game with the red and blacks was, however, as hard fought as if the trophy depended on it, and was lost by only one goal.

The pleasing features of the year were the defeat of Acadia, 12-0, in Halifax, the defeat of Mount Allison, 5-0, at Sackville, and the winning of the junior league, by the second fifteen, which defeated the 2nd Wanderers, 16-0.

One incident of the Acadia game the GAZETTE reports thus: "Jardine kicked the ball squarely over the bar but no goal resulted, owing to the fact that *an Acadia forward* put up his hand and touched it as it rose in the air." Think of speaking in that indefinite way of a man who was to become so famous a Dalhousie forward as "Laurie" Hall!

The Juniors must have been a formidable lot. It is no wonder they were thought to be a match for the seniors. Look at them, McDougall; Cock, Murray, N., Hebb; Grant; Murray, (Bishop), McKenzie; McLeod, Fawcett, Sedgewick, Schurman, O'Brien, Cock, Lindsay, Falconer. The youngsters were given a trip to Truro, and won 8-0. Cock and the two Murrays played on the first team against Acadia.

Never in the history of the Halifax League has the excitement over the games reached such a height as in '98, and never have the two leading teams been so evenly matched. At the end of the series Dalhousie and the Wanderers had an equal number of points, each had defeated the other on their opponent's grounds and by the same score. There had to be a play off, but, as neither line was crossed, the result was still undecided. There was a second play off, and after a game in which, during every minute of play the excitement was at fever pitch, the Wanderers kept the trophy by a single point.

The season opened brilliantly. On Oct. 10th, the new team defeated St. John 13-0, on the Y. M. C. A. grounds. In this game, Douglass, the Dalhousie boy, who for several years did such good work at back for the Wanderers, played for his College. Currie, his predecessor on the red and black team, was also a Dalhousian.

The first meeting with the Wanderers was set down for Oct. 15, but the rain came down in torrents and the game was postponed until Monday. After thirteen minutes play "Norm" Murray made the only try of the game. The tide had again begun to turn, for the first time in several years Dalhousie had defeated her ancient rivals, and the victory was celebrated right boisterously.

Five days later the College won its third victory, defeating the Service 6-0. The splendid passing of the College backs received great praise.

Then came the fatal mistake of the year. In the very middle of the league series, the team took a trip to Charlottetown, and, on their way home, played in New Glasgow and Truro. The game with the Abegweits was a draw, 0-0. New Glasgow and Truro were defeated, 14-0, 8-0. But it was this trip that undoubtedly lost us the trophy. Many of the players received injuries which handicapped them during the remainder of the season. Captain Cumming and N. Murray were unable to play against the Services, and Hebb and Crocker took their places. The game was won by the college, 10-0.

On Nov. 7th 3,500 people walked, drove, or rode to the Y. M. C. A. grounds to see the great match with the Wanderers. There were no bleachers, and the grounds were too small for the crowd. The Dalhousie rooters carried a huge yellow and black parasol, and the Wanderers had a St. Bernard dog, bedecked with red and black ribbons, for a mascot. Murray was still unable to play and Hebb kept his place. The luck was with the St. Bernard. Stephen got away, and scored the only try of the game.

The league series was now over, but the trophy was still unwon. The play off was set down for Saturday, Nov. 19th, but was postponed to Thanksgiving Day the 24th, because of rain. It was an unusual thing for some years to have a fine

day for a match. During the excitement of the mean time, the weights of the two teams were published for the first time since '95. Dalhousie's line up was: Hebb, 152, back; Archibald 155, Cock 148, N. Murray 151, Cumming 134, halves; Murray ("Bishop") 134, McKenzie 145, quarters; Hall 155, Jardine 150, Roach 153, McDonald ("Cam") 175, McDonald F., 164, Cordiner 170, O'Brien 168, Faulkner 154, forwards. Total, 2,308. The Wanderers fifteen weighed 48 pounds less, and their forwards were only eight pounds lighter than ours. Both teams now played eight men in the scrim.

Five thousand people—the largest crowd ever before or since at a football match in Halifax—saw the game. \$550 was taken at the gate. A heavy mist lay over the field—the players could scarcely be distinguished. Murray, at quarter, made the best run of the day. But luck smiled neither on the parasol nor on the St. Bernard, for no score was made, and another game was still to be played.

After but a single day's rest the teams met again. Hall was unable to play, and the veteran "Lockie" McLean took his place. Jardine was lame, N. Murray had a bad ankle, and Faulkner a bandaged head. The try in the first half will never be forgotten. The ball came rolling down the field towards Douglass, with "Lockie" speeding after it. The Wanderers' full had no time to pick it up, and kicked it off the ground. It struck the veteran on the chest, and rebounded across the line, the try was made, the goal was kicked, and the scene on the north bleacher is indescribable. But the fatal second half was yet to come. McCurdy followed the ball across our line. Hebb, in his excitement, grabbed the red and black sweater, and a penalty try was given the Wanderers. No goal was made—we were two ahead, but the Wanderers got another try, which put them in the lead. Both teams were fighting like demons. Cock believed he had scored, but the referee decided otherwise. Thus, by the difference of a single point in four games, the College failed to win the series of '98.

In 1899 the field in front of the College was obtained for a practice ground, and the inter-class league was organized. These have been two important factors in Dalhousie's success in recent years.

In the league of this year the Service, for the first and only time, won the trophy. The series was a remarkable one because of the number of draws, Dalhousie playing one with the Service and two with the Wanderers. Not a single score was made in the three games. The team which met the Service in the opening game was: Bishop, back; Cock, N. Murray, Lockhart and Hebb, halves; Hawbolt, Murray, quarters; Jardine (Capt.) C. McDonald, Malcolm, Lindsay, Young, Potter, Cumming, Hall, forwards.

The team, it will be seen, was a good one, but the losing of this first game meant the loss of the trophy. It was, besides, weakened in the middle of the season by the loss of "Cam" McDonald and N. Murray, both of whom were bound for the war.

1899 was rendered memorable by the visit of the Irish fifteen. Five Dalhousians, Hebb, back; Murray, quarter; Jardine, Potter, Hall, forwards, played on the All-Halifax team which gave the Irishmen the only defeat they received during their tour. They had previously beaten the Service 10-0 and the Wanderers 16-3.

On Oct. 19th Dalhousie met the Abegweits on the Wanderers' grounds, defeating them, 11-0. The next day the "Abbies" defeated the Wanderers 6-5. Dalhousie defeated Acadia, at Wolfville, 3-0, and Truro 9-0.

During the last two seasons under review Dalhousie had lost the trophy by the narrowest of margins. With the season of 1900 the tide turned, and the glorious time of supremacy that then set in, is fresh in the memory of us all. Its history we leave to the pen of some future chronicler.

P.

The Dalhousie Gazette.

"ORA ET LABORA."

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1903 will be a memorable year in the annals of football at Dalhousie. Not only has the Maritime Championship been retained, but, for the first time in her history, the University has sent a team beyond the Maritime Provinces, and welcomed it back victorious. The season's record shows an unbroken series of victories; ten games in all played, ten games won.

The season has also been remarkable for the fact that in none of the games have any injuries of consequence been suffered. While the contests have been keen and spirited, the best of good-feeling has prevailed throughout, and football has taken a still stronger hold upon the people as a clean, gentlemanly game.

It is too early to prophesy for next year, but we can only hope that 1904 will bring us a D. A. A. C. Executive as thoroughly alive to the interests of the game and a team as jealous of its traditions. At any rate, whether she wins or loses, may Dalhousie continue to stand for all that is best in football.

We send forth this Football Number of the GAZETTE in the hope that it will be of interest to lovers of the game and serve in some way to commemorate the glorious year of 1903.

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College Societies.

SODALES.—One of the best debates of the year was held in the Munro Room on Friday evening, December 4th. The attendance was, unfortunately, so small that a quorum could not be found to conduct the business. The President therefore announced the subject for debate, "*Resolved*, that unlimited freedom of speech in all matters governmental, religious, etc., and complete freedom of the press is detrimental to the best interests of the State." J. C. Barnett opened the debate, and was opposed by L. Brehaut. Messrs. Locke and Cameron were the other speakers. Nearly every member present took part in the discussion which followed. Messrs. Brehaut and Barnett then closed the debate for their respective sides. A vote of the members present decided in favor of the supporters of the resolution. E. B. Ross gave an impartial critique at the close of the debate.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE.—On Sunday afternoon, November 22, Rev. P. M. MacDonald lectured in the Munro Room on "Love Thou Thy Land." Prof. D. Murray introduced the lecturer.

The title, as the lecturer explained at the outset, was taken from one of Tennyson's poems. Tennyson has been criticised for being over-English, and, undoubtedly, his patriotism was limited to the home-land rather than to the empire in general. In this love for one land the essence of patriotism consists. Genuine patriotism is not mere sentiment. It goes beyond impulse to fixed principle. Development is its truest aim. Canadians can do most by maintaining present relations with the motherland. Of Canada it must not only be said "Daughter am I in my mother's house" but further, "Mistress in my own."

Nowadays the tide of emigration is westward, and one is apt to forget the part which the Eastern Provinces have played in the building up of the Dominion. The brain and muscle of Canada are still in the East. The Indians called this land Acadie, "land of plenty," and with our wealth of forest and of mine we still have right to the name.

Into the West there is coming a great immigration. From this heterogeneous mass, subjects loyal to Britain and to the Canadian Church must be made. If there is to be real progress the Church must be the agency. The birthplace of the greatest civilization is not Athens but Calvary.

In moving a vote of thanks, Dr. Murray enforced the necessity for the highest ideals in citizenship. A solo by Miss Elsie Butler was much appreciated.

On Sunday, December 6th, Professor Woodman gave an informal talk on "Constructive Imagination." Professor Liechti presided.

The lecturer found in the power of visualization the basis of constructive imagination. In its simplest form constructive imagination is used to imagine three dimensions where two are seen; or in more complex form to piece together fragments of images so as to make a composite picture. This habit of composition moulds the life of the young child. It is especially useful in subjects like history or bible study. In the latter it is, above all, necessary that the student assume a sympathetic critical attitude. It is unpardonable to take passages indiscriminately from their original setting. To interpret the Bible correctly the student must use it to find truth not to uphold dogma. He must assume also an honest attitude towards science, for science will take nothing away from the Bible worth saving. On closing the speaker emphasized the necessity of studying the Scriptures from an individual standpoint.

After a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Mr. J. M. Slayter sang a solo with fine expression.

SODALES LECTURE COURSE.—On Friday evening, November 20, Dr. Russell lectured before Sodales on "Matthew Arnold." Dr. MacMechan presided.

The lecturer was in perfect sympathy with his subject. The analysis of the different poems was critical and careful, and the reading of a number of selections from the author added much to the pleasure of the evening. Of the characteristic features of Arnold's writing none is more marked than "the eternal note of sadness" which pervades his work. This melancholy reaches its height in the poem "Dover Beach." He is unlike other writers in that he sounds this note

of sadness at the outset, not in the later years of life. "Sohrab and Rustum," a tragedy of human pride and passion, is marked by naturalness and simplicity. But to find the real Arnold, with his questioning spirit and yearning heart, one must read his "Stanzas in Memory of the Author of Obermann."

At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks, moved by Dr. Ira McKay and seconded by W. S. MacDonald was conveyed to the lecturer by Dr. MacMechan.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Entertainment Committee of the Medical Society has been able to furnish us with a varied programme this year. They initiated the idea of holding debates on technical subjects, which would be of live professional interest. Representative medical men were to act as judges of the debates. So far two debates have been held, and others are anticipated.

The first was held on Wednesday, December 2nd. The subject was "*Resolved*, that an operation is not indicated in all cases of appendicitis." The supporters of the resolution were Messrs. Cunningham, O'Connell and Farquharson. Messrs. Jardine, Proudfoot and Miller opposed the resolution. J. A. Ferguson read the critique, which was an entertaining review of the several speakers and their efforts. The judges, Drs. MacKay and Chisholm, after congratulating the speakers and the critic, stated that after carefully weighing the evidence on both sides, the opponents of the resolution seemed to have rather the better case, and they gave their decision accordingly. After a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the judges and the critic, the meeting adjourned.

The Second Medical Society debate was held on Dec. 15th, President J. W. Jardine in the chair. Subject—"Resolved that Expectorants are of no use in Lobar Pneumonia." M. A. McAulay and Miss MacKenzie were in favour of the use of expectorants in certain cases. Messrs. Rankine and Buckley contended that they had no favorable effect on the pathological condition present, and that their use was purely empirical and shown to be worse than useless. The debate was interesting and instructive throughout. The two debates held have shown that we possess among the medical students some good debating talent which Sodales failed to discover.

One of the speakers in this debate, however, had considerable experience in debating in another society; for the critic Dr. Austen, M. A., in referring to Miss MacKenzie's logical and clever plea for the use of her list of expectorants, said that her skill in making a good case was well known by the members of the Delta Gamma. After listening to a bright, kindly and judicious critique, Dr. Goodwin, who in the unavoidable absence of his associate judge, Dr. Cunningham, was the umpire of the debate, was asked for his decision. He briefly summarized the arguments of the respective speakers, and gave a qualified decision in favor of the opponents of the resolution.

The Medical Society have appointed a committee to select a hockey team, arrange for practice and inter-class games. We hope for a number of spirited class games between the different college teams.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.—Nov. 28th. The Speaker took the chair at 8.30 p. m. A petition asking the Government to make provision for those school districts now vacant and unable to support teachers was laid on the table by the Hon. Member for Kings, P. E. I.

The Hon. Min. of Finance brought in a bill to increase the number and remuneration of the Canadian Militia. It was seconded by the Hon. Min. of the Interior. The Hon.'s Harrington, Carroll and Floyd opposed the measure and an amendment to the effect that the present force of 70,000 be reduced to the minimum, 15,000, was moved by the Hon. Mr. Harrington. The amendment was spoken to at some length by the Hon. Mr. Foster, who expressed himself as being strongly opposed to any decrease. On motion the House adjourned.

Dec. 12th. The House met at the usual hour. The Hon. Member for Digby (Mr. Gilpin) occupied the Speaker's chair. This being the last meeting of the House for this session, much important business was transacted, which, owing to the crowded condition of our columns, we are unable to give in detail.

After one of the most interesting and successful sessions in its history, the Dalhousie Mock Parliament was prorogued by His Excellency the Governor-General, with the usual ceremony.

College Notes.

THEATRE NIGHT.—Theatre night was on November 27, and if a full house delights a manager's heart then Mr. Harkins must have been a happy man. The yellow and black of college fame were very much in evidence. A banner suspended above the stage told how Dalhousie had played the "good old game." Streamers ran from it to the balconies, which were also draped in college colors. The college occupied the balcony, the front row being reserved for the men of the team. The hideous yells of Freshmen and Sophomores were much in evidence, and an occasional "One Two Three," punctuated the song programme, but on the whole the students' part of the performance lacked spirit and organization. College hits were plentifully sprinkled through the play and Mr. Metcalfe's drop curtain with its *Ille nunquam deerat* was a novelty that "caught on." Bouquets were presented to Miss Deane and Miss Kilcoyne. Miss Kilcoyne had to respond to several recalls for her song, "The Good Old English Rugby Game." Mr. O'Neil, whose song through some mistake was passed over, received a cane. The play was hardly up to the standard of other years.

LAW AT-HOME.—On the evening of December 3rd the law students were "at home." This time dancing was the programme and one could not help remarking how much brighter the affair was than some of the dreary functions of previous years. Mrs. Woodman, Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. MacKinnon were the chaperones and received the guests in the Law Library, where the dancing took place. Music was furnished by the Harpers. Corridors and class-rooms were thrown open for those who wished to promenade. The decorations were in especially good taste.

BREAK-UP NIGHT.—There was a bit of novelty about the celebration of "Break-up" Night this year. After the concert, instead of the rather uncertain programme of other years, an informal dance was held in the Law Library. The concert was short, but very enjoyable. The programme consisting of

songs by Miss Sturmev, Miss Broussard, Miss McKinnon and Mr. Wood, a reading by Miss Creighton, and a violin solo by Miss Gastonguay, was brought to a close by "a few earnest words" from Dr. Forrest.

HOCKEY.—The following schedule for the first round of games in the Class Hockey League has been announced:—

Saturday, Jan. 9, 10-11—Arts '04-'06 vs. '05-'07.

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 2.30-3.30—'05-'07 vs. Med.

Saturday, Jan. 16, 10-11—Law vs. '04-'06.

Wednesday, Jan. 20, 2.30-3.30—'04-'06 vs. Med.

Saturday, Jan. 23, 10-11—Law vs. '05-'07.

Wednesday, Jan. 27, 2.30-3.30—Med. vs. Law.

It seems probable that the Medical students will soon have mid-sessional exams in all subjects. This is particularly true of the 3rd and 4th year. The exams given in medicine are different from Arts exams, inasmuch as they are simply tests which do not count on the year's work.

We are sorry to learn that T. H. MacDonald, Med., '04, and W. S. MacDonald, B. A., Med., '06, were hurriedly summoned home, a few days before the close of the term, by the sad intelligence of the sudden death of their father J. R. MacDonald. Mr. MacDonald was a well-known contractor and a highly esteemed citizen. The GAZETTE extends its sincere sympathy to the bereaved.

Alumni Notes

The St. John *Sun* of recent date had a lengthy notice of the induction of Rev. J. G. Colquhoun, B. A., '98, into the pastorate of Grace church, Millerton, N. B.

Archibald O. Macrae, B. A., '93, with Honours in Philosophy, Ph. D. of Leipsic and Jena, is the Principal of the new Western Canada College at Calgary. This is a residential and day-school for boys and young men. The GAZETTE wishes Dr. Macrae success in his new office.

H. A. Allison, LL. B., '00, is in Calgary, N. W. T., with the firm of Loughead & Bennett.

Rev. P. M. McDonald, B. A., '94, has been called to Falmouth St. Presbyterian church, Sydney.

Rev. Gordon Dickie, M. A., class of '96, who has been assisting Rev. L. G. McNeill in St. Andrew's church, St. John, has accepted a call to Bras d'Or, Cape Breton.

Murray MacNeill, M. A., '96, who is a Lecturer in Mathematics in McGill, visited Halifax during the holidays.

Robt. E. Chambers, engineer for the N. S. Coal & Steel Co., at Wabana, Nfld., has gone to Cuba to investigate properties for his company.

Charles D. Livingston, LL. B., '03, until recently in the offices of Pearson, Lovett and Pearson, Halifax, is now associated with A. J. G. McEchen, Sydney.

Rev. George Wood, B. A., '98, was recently inducted into the pastorate of the Amherst Presbyterian church.

On December 23, Joseph H. Sargent, LL. B., '99, who is practising in Windsor was married to Miss Fanny Covey, of Halifax. The GAZETTE extends congratulations.

R. B. Bennett, LL. B., '93, of the law firm of Loughead and Bennett, Calgary, has been offered the Conservative nomination for the Dominion House for his district. Mr. Bennett is at present a member of the Local Assembly.

S. A. Morton, M. A., has been appointed Secretary to the Macdonald Memorial Fund Committee.

W. M. Gould, B. Sc., '01, and G. S. Stairs, B. A., '03, were home from Harvard during the holidays.

Rev. D. Stiles Fraser, B. A., '74, has been appointed Managing Editor of the *Presbyterian Witness*.

The name of Aulay Morrison, M. P., LL. B., '88, is mentioned for the Supreme Court Bench of British Columbia.

G. Fred Pearson, LL. B., '00, is President of the Young Men's Liberal Club of Halifax.

A. J. W. Myers, B. A., '02, is studying at Knox College.

Rev. R. G. Strathie, B. A., '95, and Rev. W. H. Sedgwick, B. A., '98, are taking courses in Edinburgh.

Rev. W. W. McNairn, B. A., '95, has been called to Lower Stewiacke.

C. H. Cahan, LL. B., '86, is general manager of the new Mexican Power and Light Co., with head offices in Montreal.

Exchanges.

At this season of the year College papers are unusually brilliant, and some fine issues have come to hand. Perhaps the best of all is the Christmas number of the *O. A. C. Review*, which, in virtue of its excellent drawings and illustrations, would put many a magazine to shame. Its lay articles are also excellent—the others we dare not criticize. "Nature Study and Country Life" is a strong plea for the introduction of Nature Study into our schools. Every school, the writer thinks, should have its garden. *Nature Poetry*, in Lampman, is an excellent though brief interpretation of our Canadian Nature Poet, the man who "on the streets habitually walked with eyes cast down, but in the woods was alert and observant. His was a rare spirit, thrown into uncongenial and irresponsive surroundings, and seeking relief in the sanctuary of Nature."

We congratulate the Guelph students on their number, and hope to see many more like it. We have only one criticism to make—the cover design is too striking to be artistic.

We learn from the *Argosy* that Mount Allison is preparing to make great strides in the department of Science. The new "Hall of Science" is now ready for occupation, the most spacious scientific building, says the *Argosy*, in this part of Canada. *Allisonia* is the new publication of the lady students of Mt. Allison. This is not the first venture of the ladies into the field of college journalism, as the *Argosy* seems to think—*Olla Podrida*, of the Halifax Ladies College, has flourished and is flourishing still.

The *Acadia Athenæum* appears this year in a new garb, and a tasteful and attractive dress it is. The December number has a pleasing variety of contents. The articles are

brightly written, but some of them smack a little too much of modern journalism. Such expressions as "rattling good story," "chewing the rag," "with a go to it," etc., have no business in a college paper. The proof-reader, too, has been rather negligent.

The *University Monthly* is also much improved in appearance. It contains some interesting undergraduate articles and a poem by C. G. D. Roberts, good of course, but very reminiscent of Tennyson. We quote a stanza:

Grey flowers and greyer sea,
And surf along the shore,
And in my heart a name
My lips shall speak no more.

McMaster's Monthly has instituted two short-story contests, one for graduates, one for undergraduates. *Acta Victoriana* is also offering prizes—one for the best essay submitted, another for the best poem.

The federation of Trinity University and the University of Toronto was proclaimed in the *Ontario Gazette*, Dec. 6th. The union will take effect Oct. 1st, 1904. Trinity College will maintain her separate existence, but will cease to give instruction in mathematics and the sciences, and will devote herself mainly to languages and history, and ethics. The *Trinity University Review* speaks thus of the union: "There is now an opportunity to make a great university in Canada, not a big one merely, But to do so requires work, enthusiasm, high ideals, and hearty loyal co-operation on the part of all concerned—the government, the authorities of the colleges, and the students."

Other exchanges received: *The Victorian*, *Niagara Index*, *Queen's University Journal*, *St. Margaret's Chronicle*, *Educational Review*, *Presbyterian*, *Brandon College Monthly*, *The Student*, *Queen's Quarterly*, *Varsity*.

Dallusiensia.

"A BOLT FROM THE BLUE."

We shall tell you, friends, a story,
Of a great event that happened
Only some few nights gone by us;
It shall be in simple language
So that all may comprehend it,
Even all the little freshies
Void of common understanding.
Weaver held a pleasant party
At his home—at forty Brenton,
Just to introduce his freshmen
To some friends throughout the city.
All the freshmen there assembled,
Save a pair of gentle sucklings;
There did meet LeBlanc and Carter
And the solemn, sleek-haired Longley,
Who to Lindsay's consternation,
Told the nature of the *linea*
Chisholm and McLeod and Lindsay,
Sutherland and Read and Ballem.
Swiftly passed the fleeting minutes,
Quickly rolled the hours by them,
All were merry down at Weaver's,
Freshie baby faces glowing,
Ladies' bright eyes all admiring
Their peculiar freshmen graces,
The wise look on all their faces;
But as when a storm is coming,
All the sky begins to darken,
While the thunder growing louder,
Rolls up nearer from the distance,
And the thunder-bolt comes hurtling
From the heavens black above us,
So a gloom falls o'er the Freshmen,
While a tumult, growing louder,
Like a noise of rushing waters,
Rolled up nearer from the distance,

And the doors of forty Brenton
Opened were clear to the parlor.
Then a Freshman decked in ribbons,
Wearing Ballem's tattered night-shirt
And a yachting cap so jaunty,
Hurled by hands of mighty Sophmen,
Shot as swift as bolt of thunder
To the centre of the parlor—
Right among the bright-eyed ladies
To the feet of Weaver, beaming
On him with a smile of welcome.
Then ensued a scene of madness,
Freshmen all in trepidation,
One and all in consternation
At this fearful demonstration.
Baby lips in desperation
Uttered words of indignation;
Baby lips in supplication
Sought from Weaver consolation,
All their breasts with ire heaving
Till the time came for their leaving.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The next issue of *Nova Sapientia*, published by the Canadian Freshmen Association, will contain two features of special interest to all Dalhousians, written by two talented young writers:

"The Song of the Shirt," a lyric of profound pathos, by J. C. Ballem.

"The Rape of the Balsam," a stirring episode, from the versatile pen of M. A. Lindsay.

Gilpin (John Bernard) at Law School Dance (very rattled)
—"W—w—will you see me home, Miss —?"

Archie, innocently, to 4th English class—"For instance, "full" is an adjective you all know well."

Prof. (looking up absentees.)—"Does any one know what is the matter with Mr. C—mm—ng?"

Voice from class—"He was on the Montreal trip."

G—lp—n's characterization of the boys in his boarding-house—"They are all nice fellows but not deep thinkers. Very superficial; think only on the surface."

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.

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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.

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This special number of the GAZETTE means extra expense, and the financial editor would ask all those who have not paid their subscriptions to do so as soon as possible.

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