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Antony and Cleopatra.

"ORA ET LABORA."

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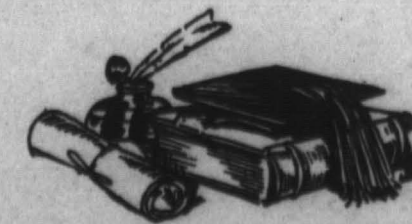
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Thou unrelenting Past!
 Strong are the barriers round thy dark domain,
 And fetters sure and fast
 Hold all that enter thy unbreathing reign."

"Full man a mighty name
 Lurks in thy depths, unuttered, unrevered;
 With thee are silent fame,
 Forgotten arts, and wisdom disappeared."

"Thine for a space are they—
 Yet shalt thou yield thy treasures up at last:
 Thy gates shall yet give way,
 Thy bolts shall fall, inexorable Past!

William Cullen Bryant.



EDITORIALS

NINETEEN hundred and thirteen is Dalhousie's. Just half a century ago, the college was reorganized under Dr. J. Ross. It was the beginning of a better day in our history. This year will witness the starting of a new era in our existence. It may well be called the Studley era. On the spacious grounds by the North West Arm, a new library and science building will rear their heads. The plans are all prepared and before the Dominion of Canada sheds its snowy coat, these buildings will be offered for public tender. We need them bad enough and the sooner they are erected, the better it will be for all concerned. The library has been promised for a long time and those who, years ago, gave their mites towards its establishment, will be glad to learn that at last their dreams are to become realities. The science building has been made possible, by the proceeds of last June's forward movement and will be welcomed as a very useful addition to our buildings. At a later date, other erections will come, and bye and bye, our university will have all the space it needs for the education of its students. With new additions and a united college spirit, the future of our Alma Mater will be assured. Its standards have always been high and in the future, these standards, will be backed up by spacious accommodations. Fifty years ago the real beginning took place, today comes the expansion and **fifty years hence we should have 1500 students.** That is something for our graduates of today to work for. Fifteen hundred students in 1963. You may be under the sod then, but at least you can start to work now and form a basis for others to build upon! Fifteen hundred students in 1963, graduates. Are you willing to do your part?

ONCE again, the time rolls around, when Dalhousie must send forth "the best she breeds" to Oxford.

Since the Rhodes Scholarship has been inaugurated, four of our students have crossed the seas and we have never yet felt ashamed of the material that has been sent. Another will now follow, carrying with him the unmistakable seal of the college by the sea. His is a hard task, in an unknown land and a strange university to keep up the standard set by others of his own country. New customs, new scenes and new ideals will range themselves up alongside of those produced by his training here. A wider university life will offer itself, very different from the smaller one that he has been used to. Men will come and men will go. Ideals will be formed and re-formed, but ever and anon throughout his whole course, comparisons will be formed. Old country systems with new country systems and old country thought with new country thought. Will ours stand the comparisons? Will Dalhousian peculiarities be swamped by Oxford idiosyncrasies? Both have happened. The Rhodes scholar should be a man who fearlessly and boldly can weigh both sets of ideals and choose the happy medium, neither verging to one extreme or to the other but always measuring up to the Rhodes idea of "an all round man."

THE study of history improves the mind." The Gazette has been studying history. The palmy past of the Medical School, so long a matter of mystery to us all, is, in this issue, divulged to the critical public. The Medical School is now a part and parcel of the University and it is fitting that its weary wanderings through this vale vale of tears, should be added to the Genesis of the Dalhousian Old Testament. It reads like a charm, but the real charm of it all is, the work of those practitioners who from 1875-1911 made Medical education in this Province possible. Men who for the love of their profession, hour after hour, through financial and mental distress, dispensed the gentle art of healing, to the growing generation. Surely the day is not far distant when the names of these philanthropists shall be awarded a place in the hall of fame. Again, we have delved into the dark ages and from the speeches

of legislators tried to depict the state of the college in its infancy. Wherein we have failed, we ask forgiveness, but if through the trials of the past, we can stimulate an interest in the future, we shall rest content. "Lives of great men all remind us" and surely the recapitulation of former years must help, rather than harm.

WHERE! oh where! are the stately seniors?" Everyone of them should belong either to an Alumnae or Alumni society. Dalhousie has a large number of graduates every year and but a small proportion of these join our societies. If every man and woman graduate would join their respective societies, the financial stringency which now exists "would vanish into air, into thin air," and likewise the troubles of the executives. Again, a larger Alumni would generate greater enthusiasm, for the welfare of the university. The graduates have but two links between them and the university—the Alumni and Alumnae societies and the Gazette. The Gazette brings to them the news of the college and the Alumni gives them the chance of doing something toward the support of the college. Our Alumni are supporting the university chair in Biology and our Alumnae are supporting Forrest Hall—both worthy objects. If a small proportion of our graduates can do such a great work, how much more could be done by all who should belong, but don't. It is time that the outstanding grads came to the rescue and helped this small proportion to bear their honorable burden. Get into the breach, old grads. Your work is not done when you leave our Halls. Surely something is due and owing to your Alma Mater. Look into the matter at once.

THE papers and periodicals of two continents are now filled with the celebration of the one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States. This celebration will take place in 1915. What part does Dalhousie intend to take in this important event? It is a product of the war of 1812 and its successes and failures belong to that century of peace. With such a record, our college should not fail in some way way to participate in this rejoicing, which will be watched with interest by many

curious eyes. Our position is a unique one and we should not fail to take advantage of it, now when the time is at hand. Surely it is fitting and proper for an educational institution like ours, to set a good example to others, less fortunate, by celebrating the advent of this long and prosperous century of peace.



MEDICAL EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Faculty of Medicine Dalhousie.

The History of Medical Education in Nova Scotia or for that matter in the Maritime Provinces is chiefly the history of the Medical School at Halifax as it appears in its "free" state as the Halifax Medical College, or as a Faculty associated with the other Faculties in the University of Dalhousie. The honour of grasping the idea that the City of Halifax presented conditions favourable for the systematic study and teaching of Medicine is evidently to be attributed to a former member of the University Staff, the late George Lawson, for many years the much esteemed Professor of Chemistry and Botany. Previous to 1868 Medical Education in Nova Scotia was simply preparatory and even as such was as a rule very limited. A young man looking forward to Medicine as a Profession became attached to the Village Doctor, or was more definitely apprenticed as a pupil to one or other of the leading physicians in some town. As a student, his time would be variously occupied in learning to make pills, potions or plasters for his Preceptor's patients, in looking after the Surgery or Office and to some extent in keeping the books or accounts, reading a little and assisting a little at occasional operations and now and again seeing the patient with his Preceptor. After a year or more spent in this way he would be missed for a little, and then, perhaps in six months or at most in two years, he would reappear bringing with him in triumph, probably from some school or College across the Border, the all important parchment in which it is declared—although he may not understand a word of it—that to him

"amplissimum potestatem Medicinam ubique gentium

"legendi, docendi, faciendi, concessam, aliaque omnia

"privilegia, immunitates, jura, quae hinc, aut usquam

"alibi, ad doctoratus apicem evectis concedi solent."

In some cases the period of pupilage was of marked benefit to the student, and it is questionable whether under proper regulations it should not still form part of the

medical curriculum. Certainly many of the the men who were the products of this older system developed into most successful and trustworthy practitioners.

It was long felt however that the usual course of study was too short especially in many of the Colleges of the United States, to which a large number of our young men were drawn, and at any rate that not having received any definite preparatory training often even in general education nor as a rule also in the Primary branches, Chemistry, Anatomy and Physiology, before going to College, these men were not in a position to derive the full benefit that otherwise might have resulted from the courses provided at these colleges in which Final Professional Subjects were taken up along with the Primary in the very first session. Of course, there were occasionally a few more favourably situated who preceded their medical studies by a more or less complete course in Arts, and thereafter went to Britain to study in one or other of the older Universities or Colleges, but these were really very few and the greater number by far followed the course first mentioned.

In the year 1864, Professor Lawson, whose previous associations, from his first engagement at Edinburgh University to his latter appointment as Professor of Chemistry and Natural History at Queens University, Kingston, had always been connected with Medicine, finding after coming to Dalhousie conditions in Halifax favourable to such a scheme, brought before the Governors the question of the advisability of attempting something in the way of supplying instruction to young men entering the medical profession. His suggestions were endorsed particularly by two members of the Board, namely by the late Dr. Avery, as well as by him who is still with us, the Nestor of the Profession, the now venerable Sir Charles Tupper. Correspondence ensued between the Governors and the Nova Scotia Medical Society, but the members of this body seemed at first not to be particularly favourable to the scheme. However on December 10th, 1867, a meeting was held in Halifax to definitely consider the advisability of establishing a medical school in this City. There were present Drs. Alexander

Hattie, W. B. Slayter, John Somers, A. P. Reid, Edward Farrell and A. H. Woodill. The project was favourably received and Dr. Hattie was elected President and Dr. A. P. Reid, Dean and Secretary,—Dr. Hattie however shortly after resigning in favour of Dr. W. J. Almon. It was at first proposed and announced that all that would be aimed at would be a preparatory course to be given during the summer months and that instruction would be confined chiefly to the Primary Branches with Clinics. Communication was continued with the Governors of Dalhousie, with the result that as the Medical Faculty of that University, the new school held its first session in the summer of 1868. The staff or Faculty consisted of Seven Teachers and Fourteen Students were in attendance. The Class Rooms of Dalhousie were utilized for the ordinary Lecture Courses, but the Practical Anatomy Class had to find quarters in the Cock-loft of the building, the empty spaces of which were transformed into a Laboratory by saw and hatchet in the hands it is said, of the original members of this energetic Faculty. A Matriculation Examination was prescribed but at the outset was not compulsory. For a time some open hostility was manifested outside against the establishment of the Faculty, especially on account of its connection with Dalhousie College, but this soon subsided, and the effort on the whole was so successful that in 1870 a regular full six months winter session was established, the Final Chairs were filled, and arrangements were made for conferring degrees in Medicine and Surgery. The Preliminary Examination was now made compulsory and a four years course was required for graduation. Twenty six students attended that year. In 1872, the first Anatomy Act was, after much opposition finally passed and the same year the first Graduates, five in number were sent out. In 1875, owing to financial reasons chiefly, the School became separately incorporated first as the Halifax School of Medicine and later as the Halifax Medical College. In the meantime a piece of land had been purchased in the vicinity of the Hospital and on it was erected a new College building, in which under its new name the first session of the Medical College was opened on October 26th, 1875 with a short address by

the Dean, Dr. A. P. Reid. The initial expense for building and equipment was met by a special grant of two thousand dollars from the government supplemented by subscriptions from members of the Faculty and donations from other friends. The government thereafter continued their assistance by a small Annual grant of about eight hundred to one thousand dollars. In 1885 the School was again drawn towards Dalhousie and became affiliated with the University, but again for financial reasons this affiliation had to be severed in 1889. That same year however a full Medical Faculty was established by Dalhousie so that from that time until quite recently two medical Faculties were in existence, but although both bodies had the power of granting degrees, and as a matter of fact were quite distinct, the one from the other, practically the Halifax Medical College was the Teaching Body, while the Medical Faculty of Dalhousie was the Examining Body. The progress of the College for many years was almost uninterrupted and from a small preparatory school with a staff of seven teachers and fourteen students and a course of instruction extending only over about twelve weeks, there resulted a Medical College providing instruction in all branches of medical education with a staff which already in 1901, included twenty six professors, lecturers and other teachers, providing a graded curriculum of four sessions of eight months each and with an attendance of students which had increased to ninety in number.

In 1897, a matter having a very important bearing upon medical education was the passing of a proper Anatomy Act which has been not only of service to medical science but is also a guarantee to public sentiment. The treatment which this bill met on all sides, compared with the reception accorded to the original Act of 1872 showed very plainly the advanced sentiment which prevailed not only among members of parliament but among the public generally with reference to matters which are often misunderstood or misrepresented.

With increased numbers and advance in scientific requirements the original building and equipment had for several years been felt to be unsuitable and inadequate and it had become evident that if the College was to retain

its students and maintain its position among similar institutions, the building must be enlarged and the appliances and facilities for teaching increased and improved. To raise funds to complete these improvements and at the same time to meet other obligations was the problem, a problem in fact so serious, that after deliberation it was considered impracticable to carry out all that was at first proposed.

Something had to be done however, and that immediately and as the only available funds appeared to be the fees of the students, it was decided in 1899 to appropriate those of the past session along with the usual grant from the government, entirely for the purposes above indicated. This of course meant that no one connected with the College that year received one cent for his services, extending over a session of about eight months duration. About five thousand dollars was expended in enlarging, altering and improving the building etc. but it was felt that a still larger sum would be required to put the College in anything like a satisfactory condition. An effort was started to raise two thousand dollars, to begin with, in order to supply microscopes and other apparatus for the Bacteriology and Histology Departments and to purchase plates, models, specimens and other preparations required more particularly in connection with the Chairs of Anatomy and Physiology. A circular letter accompanied by a statement of the work and wants of the College was sent to all graduates, former students and such others as were thought might be interested in its success and soliciting aid in the further equipment of the College. The result of the appeal was not encouraging but its failure is to be ascribed in large part at least to the members of the College themselves in not following up the circulars by personal interviews. The College was thus compelled to provide as best it could for its most urgent needs. The undertaking was more than could be grappled with and other difficulties occurred, which militated against the successful working of the school and the attendance fell off, so that from a roll of ninety in 1901 the number became reduced to a little over fifty. Matters soon assumed so serious an aspect that the actual continuance of the school became

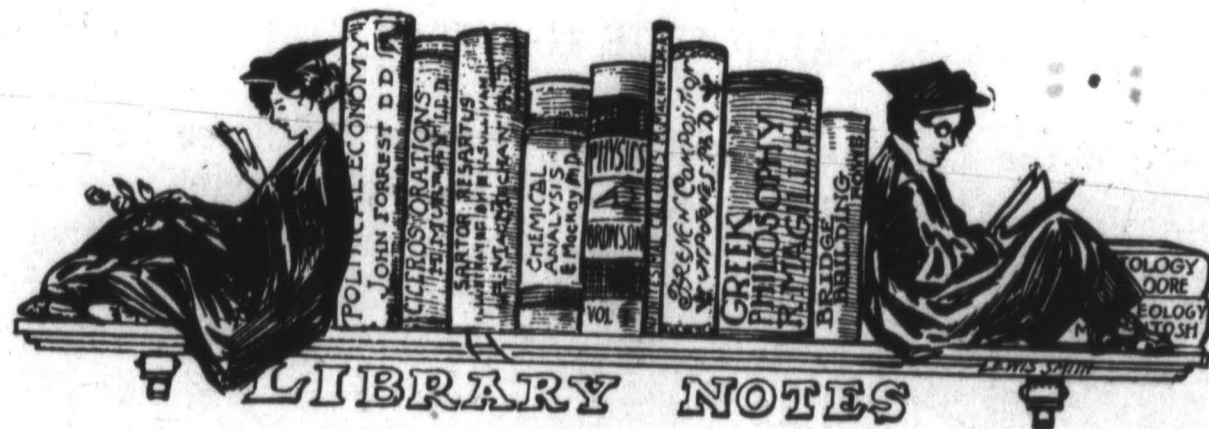
endangered. The condition of affairs was discussed both at the Medical College and at Dalhousie and by a conjoint Committee from both institutions. On May 9th, 1910, a resolution was passed by this Committee to the effect that in their opinion the time had arrived when the interests of Medical Education demanded that the Halifax Medical College should be merged in Dalhousie University and the Committee urged the Medical College to request the immediate consideration of this matter by the Governors. This was almost immediately responded to by the Medical College at its ensuing Annual Meeting, when by resolution they requested the Governors of Dalhousie University to consider at the earliest possible date the question of taking over the Halifax Medical School and establishing in its place a full teaching Faculty in the University. The matter was now definitely taken up by the Governors and after a careful and prolonged consideration of the existing conditions and fully realizing the serious financial obligations that the step involved, they decided to take over the Medical College, and starting with a clean slate to reorganize and fortify the teaching staff, supplement the equipment and in fact make it as the Dalhousie Medical College a regular Faculty of the University.

The first session of the reorganized Faculty was opened in September, 1911. The Faculty is not yet finally organized, in fact it is still spoken of as the "Provisional Faculty." In the meantime, however, the Governors have already secured two new full time regular Professors in Physiology and Pathology and the Department of Anatomy has been put on the same footing. Considerable additions have also been made to the Laboratories of Pathology, Physiology and Histology and the Hospital Commission has now nearing completion a first class Pathological Building in which special provision is being made for the instruction of medical students in all departments of Pathology and Bacteriology. The Hospital itself, it is expected will shortly be enlarged to accommodate another hundred patients. What is particularly needed now is a closer connection between the University and the Hospital and the Dispensary. It would not only be in the interest of all three institutions but also for the public

good if the University had some definite influence in the making of appointments on the active staff of each. Another pressing need is the establishment under the control of the University of a Maternity Hospital, the coming of which would not be long delayed if the only advantages especially to those in poorer circumstances were made clear to the women friends of Dalhousie. Along with these specially urgent needs must also be included the development of the Library and the immediate establishment of a Museum of Pathology and Anatomy.

Even as it is Dalhousie and the old Medical College have much reason to be satisfied with the general records of their students and graduates in Medicine. With the improvements already made and the realization of those now in anticipation may we not reasonably expect an era of still greater efficiency and usefulness.





Bibliotheca a Dallusia valde desiderata.

Castine Fund. It is commonly assumed even by the closest students of our history that Dalhousie began in rapine. As every one knows the college was founded with the Castine Fund, a sum of money collected at the port in Maine, during its occupation by a British force from September 1814 until news came of the Treaty of Ghent in 1815—a period of about seven months. The idea is that this money was sheer plunder or “loot,” taken from helpless people, according to the rules of war which then prevailed. Indeed a famous Scottish divine visiting Halifax some time ago, recommended us to “give back the Castine Fund” at the approaching celebration of a century of peace between Britain and the United States. This canny suggestion was considered “good business.” “Throw out a sprat and catch a mackerel.”

“From Duties.” In an article on the history of Dalhousie which appeared in “Progress” (a St. John paper, now defunct) in 1891, the statement is made: “They (the British authorities) collected customs dues to the amount of some 10,000 pounds.” Several questions at once arise. Who paid these duties? On what? Why? The goods which paid duty could not have come in American ships. Their sea-going commerce was destroyed. Who then brought the goods to Castine in such quantities that over 10,000 pounds was collected in seven months, and to whom were the goods sold?

Halifax Enterprise. The answer is to be found in the privately printed history of the Stairs family, p. 5. “England was then at war with the United States, and of

course English goods could not be sent directly into the United States. The merchants of Halifax fitted out vessels and took their goods to the “lines” bordering on the State of Maine on to New Brunswick. Castine on the Penobscot river was the seat of this trade. Your grandfather (William Stairs) took a consignment of goods to Castine and sold them, whether to profit or not I cannot say. This kind of trade was of course soon over.

The Castine funds, the foundation of Dalhousie College Endowments, came from this trade; it represented the duties paid by merchants at the lines.”

Cleared! That settles the matter. Dalhousie is discharged without a stain on her character. Sir John Sherbrookes’ forces did **not** loot the Americans for our benefit. The money raised was good Halifax money paid by enterprising Halifax merchants for the privilege of selling the coveted and indispensable English goods to our American cousins just across the border.

Inference. The War of 1812 was a war of the Southern States. New England was decidedly opposed to it, indeed, was on the point of seceding from the Union in consequence. The shipping trade and fisheries were almost annihilated, but no organized attacks in force were made on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick such as were made upon Canada. It seems fair to infer, that if the Halifax merchants could do business with the people of Maine during the war, the enmity between them could not have been very deep-seated.

More Books. During the examinations, Miss Fraser visited the Library and inspected the shelves in the reading-room containing the books from her brother’s library. Soon after she sent three more boxes of important works, the final instalment of this valuable collection. Owing to the universal congestion it was impossible to do anything with them at the time but put them in the attic, along with other “Fraser” cases.

Progress. The President and Mr. Cobb paid a visit to Toronto recently to confer with Mr. Darling regarding the plans for the Chemical and Physical Laboratory. The results of the visit were entirely satisfactory. Work on the building will be pushed in the spring. Still more recently, the Chairman of the Board consulted Mr. Darling in Toronto regarding plans for the Macdonald Memorial Library. Those made by Professor S. M. Dixon in 1904 were used as the basis of consultation. It is proposed to place the Library next to the laboratory, to the westward. This arrangement will make it possible to heat the two buildings by the one system. Not only will this effect a saving, but it will tend to render the library safer from fire.



A quiet retreat

MEDICAL CONVOCATION, 1876.

The first medical convocation in the present Halifax Medical College was held Tuesday, April 25th, 1876. At a few minutes past four the President, Dr. R. F. Black and the faculty entered into the principal lecture room in which were assembled the students and the public.

Dr. A. P. Reid, Dean of the Faculty, read the class lists.

Primary Degree Examination:—Messrs. Densmore, Henry and McKenzie.

Degree of M. D.:—John Macdonald and David Miller Linton.

President Black in his address commented on the fact that this was the conclusion of the first session of the College as an independent institution. Commencing with nothing, the incorporators of the Medical School found themselves at that time in possession of a building admirably adapted for the purposes of a medical school, the class rooms airy and cheerful, the apartment for dissection if not superior, at least equal to any to be found at that time in the Dominion. The museum though necessarily less perfect than those of older institutions, yet contained many valuable pathological specimens, and from the proximity of the building to the Provincial and City Hospital and Poor's Asylum, every faculty was afforded for attending the clinics and practice at these institutions, without the inconvenience and loss of time involved in former years in travelling from the city in order to be present at the time of visit.

Dr. Slayter also gave much good advice to the graduates. He referred to the fact that the great public looked on members of the medical profession as a sort of cross between the clergyman and the good natured philanthropist. A physician is expected to wear a peculiarly long visage—to carry about with him a specially touch-me-not professional bearing—to be at all times ready to make himself agreeable to ladies and to be a sort of human plaything for the children of the family to pull to pieces on every suitable occasion.

He must at all times be prepared to talk about "the gastric griefs and peristaltic woes" and other ailments with his patients—with those who have been, and with those who think they may sometime or other become his patients. Woe to the luckless doctor who, by any chance, shows that he has forgotten just the precise symptoms, Mr. So and So or Miss Somebody or other has complained of ten or fifteen years ago. Happy he who cultivates a sufficient degree of reticence to lead them to suppose that he knows all about it, even before they speak a word. Thrice happy he, who by constant practice has acquired the art of asking a dozen questions when one would have sufficed, and above all should be able to give that peculiar shake of the hand and knowing nod of the head which conveys so much meaning, which causes the patient to feel that he is really the kindest man on earth and that they who trust in him are safe. Such a one is sure to have numbers of missionaries of both sexes ready to sound his praises and bring him practice.

If, together with all these recommendations, a doctor possess the ineffably good natured quality of waiting one, two, three or four years for his just pecuniary reward, he is sure to become a successful physician.

But while they are physicians and as such bound to do all in their power to alleviate human suffering—to be kind and gentlemanlike to all with whom they come in contact—they are men of the world and as such it is their duty and privilege to take part in all manly affairs. While in mental culture and in the arts and sciences they should hold their views with other professional men, they should also take their stand in political and financial matters which occupy the attention more or less of most men.

Speaking of the colleges of the Province, Dr. Slayter said "I feel quite confident that the colleges of this Province, small though they are and given to denominationalism, have turned out men who for scholarly attainments and gentlemanlike qualities, are not to be surpassed by very many graduates even of the large home universities—such men as the Cogswells, the Haliburtons, the Uniackes, Stewarts, Wilkins, Ritchies, and a number of others who might be mentioned." "In this college we know no

denominationalism but we believe in giving credit to those who deserve it whether they be on the one side or on the other of politics; whether they be Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Universalists, Unitarians or Nothingarians."

The proceedings then closed and the major portion of the audience proceeded to inspect the building, which was in every way adapted to the purpose for which it was intended.



MEMORABILIA DALHOUSIANA.

1818-1863.

"The Roman gather'd in a stately urn
The dust he honor—while the sacred fire,
Nourished by vestal hands, was made to burn
From age to age. If fitly you aspire,
Honor the Dead; and let the sounding lyre
Recount their virtues in your festal hours;
Gather their ashes—higher still and higher
Nourish the patriot flame that history dowers,
And ,o'er the old men's graves, go strew your choicest
flowers."

Joseph Howe.

Our Founder. The name of the college was derived from its founder, George Ramsay, ninth Earl of Dalhousie, who became Governor General of Canada in 1820. On account of his attitude toward the French, he was not popular and a leading writer thus briefly describes him. "Dalhousie, one of Wellington's veterans, was more fitted for the camp than the council chamber, a disciplinarian devoid of diplomacy, who naturally upheld the side of the British party and discountenanced the financial claims of the assembly."

Sectarianism. "Dalhousie College originally intended not to be sectarian was ultimately made so. It appears to have been the fate of this institution to have had foisted into its management those who were hostile to its interests, whose names were in its trust but whose hearts were in other institutions. These, if they did nothing against, took care to do nothing for it; their object was to smother it with indifference. Surrounded by such men and clothed with a sectarian character for twenty three years, it stood a monument of folly. Fourteen thousand pounds were expended on its erection, the very interest upon which would swell the cost to thirty thousand pounds by this time (1843) and never till its trust and its chairs were thrown open and there was a chance of its becoming the

nucleus of a valuable provincial institution, did the friends of liberal education rally round it."

As others see us. That Dalhousie was considered the direct cause of the foundation of Acadia College is shown by the following: "Dalhousie College had been called into existence early in the century as the result of the appropriation of a large sum of prize money taken in the war of 1812 and entitled the "Castine Fund," but this institution had been apparently taken possession of by the Presbyterian body, and with great illiberality they had refused to appoint the Rev. Mr. Crawley, to a professorship in the institution on account of his religious views. This induced the Baptists to found an institution at Wolfville called at first Queen's, but soon after Acadia College." (1839)

The Cost. The original cost of the Colleges in Nova Scotia and their attendance was in 1843 as follows:—

College	Staff	Membership	Cost
Windsor.....	3	15-20	£60,000
Dalhousie.....	2	16	40,000
Acadia.....	2-3	20-30	10,000
Pictou Academy.....			11,000
St. Mary's.....			2,000
			£97,000

Mr. Howe remarking on this expenditure, at the time, said, "Here we have an outlay of £97,000, and if we add £5,000 more for the time wasted by the Legislature in strife and contention about these sectarian colleges, we find that they have already cost upwards of £100,000, while not one of them at this moment is deserving the name of college or can give the education which the youth of the country demand."

Our first President. The first president of the college was elected in 1838. He was Rev. Thomas McCulloch, D. D. Like all our leaders, he was not afraid to defend the University and its Government. In Mr. Howe's speech on "The College Question" in 1843, he says "Another complaint urged against the House of Assembly, and I wish to take them in order, so far as my memory serves, is, that we refused to hear the agents of one of these colleges by counsel at the bar of the House. We did

so One would suppose, from the outcry raised on this point, that the Assembly can exercise no discretion in granting this privilege; that it is one frequently demanded and enjoyed. How often does the meeting suppose that it has been granted within the past fifteen years? But twice; once when Dr. McCulloch and the present speaker appeared on opposite sides in one of these sectarian college disputes, and once when Mr. Crawley, one of the very parties who now complain, was admitted to the bar to plead for his own institution."

Support in 1843. Again we quote Mr. Howe and ask our present staff to compare conditions now with conditions then:

"Take Dalhousie College which has permanent buildings and 100 pounds per year in rent to keep them in repair.

Invest its funds at 6 per cent and you have.....	£600	
100 students at £8 or 80 at £10 will give.....	800	
Endowment.....	800	
		£2200

Professor of Moral Philosophy.....	£400	
" Chemistry.....	200	
" Mathematics.....	200	
" History.....	200	
" Modern Languages...	150	
" Law.....	100	
" Medicine.....	100	

Library	200	
Museum and apparatus.....	200	£2050

Here we have a whole college supported with a surplus of £150, the Legislature being called on for but £800.

To the high financiers of our day, we leave these figures and ask them, could they do it.?

Situation. Even back in the dark ages before 1863, it was generally recognized that our University had the best situation for a large university. Being a metropolitan college, it had the great advantage of congregated numbers and a growing population. But congregated numbers are not the only advantage possessed by Dalhousie. If young men are destined for the law, the courts are here; if for the church, the pulpit orators of all denominations

preach in Halifax from time to time. If the medical profession is preferred, here are the hospitals and dispensaries. Young fellows who are intended for tradesmen will learn more in the workshops of Halifax in a week than they could pick up in a village in a year. Those who desire to be merchants or commanders have the flags of all nations floating before their eyes every day; and if any of our pugnacious youngsters, with a large development of posterior region, are ambitious of becoming soldiers while studying at Dalhousie, they may take lessons in the military art by merely looking out of the window."

Resume' From foregoing sayings of contemporaries it is quite plain that before 1863, or the reorganization, Dalhousie had the situation and the promise of becoming a great centre of education, but getting infected with the denominationialism prevalent at that time, it sank into decay and became unoccupied and useless. However, happily for us, this state of affairs was done away with after 1863 and the dark ages gave way to a renaissance, which has never taken a backward step.



THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

In the December issue of the University Magazines is an interesting article on the Rhodes Scholar by one of them, Mr. D. C. Harvey, who is a graduate of our own University. A review of the article may not be out of place at the present time. The atmosphere of the whole is of a tinge distinctly blue, except in the peroration where the author lets a little sunshine in. For the rest the Rhodes Scholar is given a Job-like case, in dire affliction now, but with perfect confidence in his future reward. The Rhodes man, the author says in effect, is expected to be a whale when he is only a big fish from a small pond. He inevitably falls short of expectation, i. e. of perfection and is a disappointment to himself, to the College that sends him, to Oxford. Not that he doesn't do well but that he doesn't leave all others at the post in the race in intellect, in morals, in athletics. He has indeed well established his reputation in the two latter lines of effort. Since his advent Inter-University sport is threatened by Oxford's superiority. His morals are of the highest order, though for what we call morals the ordinary undergraduate or even the don does not care a "hoot" provided there is no offence against "good form." "The certificate of the clergyman who asserts that the candidate in question has always associated himself with those things that are lovely and of good report will be politely accepted but the real moral test has to be passed after the scholar's arrival in Oxford. Is he a gentleman? That is the test. If he does not sin against public school aesthetic he is accepted as a gentleman; if he makes a brach he is said to have 'stamped himself.'" "He wonders if after all, the don is not merely an overgrown graduate. But after some months go by and he has got to know both undergraduate and graduate after he has joined in their sport and entered into their real thoughts, he finds that details are, after all, only details and that their real test of a gentleman is what a cowboy calls 'white.'"

But old Oxford is not stirred by his intellect. Rhodes Scholars do not monopolize or dominate or even form a respectable minority of the "firsts." The author assigns

several reasons as forming a cumulative explanation for this.

1. Rhodes scholars are for a number of causes not always the best men of the University, Province or State they represent.
2. They are damned by high praise.
3. They are placed in an entirely new educational environment and have to succeed in work for which they have not been trained in "schools" whose standards are entirely different to those from which they have come.
4. The climate is against them.
5. As compared with the English undergrads not that they love study less but that they love everything else more.

The third and fifth are perhaps the most potent causes for his "failure" in studies. Geniuses are as rare birds among Rhodes Scholars as anywhere else in the world and nothing short of a genius can reconcile in his own person the two warring systems of education, can become the conservative radical, the practical liberal, the old and the new. The bogy Reputation is ever before him. His interests are supposedly universal; his fellows do their worst to make them so, and bang! goes his precious reputation if through or inability or disinclination he fails to support athletics, debating, the literary, historical or scientific club according as his talents direct him—or others to him.

His studies are thus interrupted in term, in vacation he is spurred by inclination and by a sense of duty to travel in England or on the Continent, and again he fails to absorb the stuff that "firsts" are made of.

But this travel gives him an education that is invaluable, it makes him a citizen of the world. The Rhodes Scholar is no mere globe trotter "touring ten countries in half as many weeks." "He has gained what Dr. Parkin calls the 'comparative idea.' He has got a first hand knowledge of European prosperity and poverty, of its ideals and morality. He has got more—something that the after-dinner speaker at the Rhodes annual dinner often overlooks—he has the feeling that Anglo-Saxon supremacy is perhaps not as assured as he had expected to find it; that Anglo-Saxon

supremacy is perhaps not as necessary as he had been led to believe; that after all it may not be true that in working for Anglo-Saxon supremacy one is working for the highest civilization and the world's peace. One may unconsciously compare the *Times* during the Boer War with *Le Moniteur* during the Napoleonic era. If, however, one still believes in Anglo-Saxon supremacy, one is the better for his first hand knowledge of the chief competitors. He will have a saner patriotism for the knowledge of the virtues and vices of his rivals. The Rhodes Scholar with second class honors and some breadth of view may not be inferior to the untravelled first class man who waves the Union Jack and calls all foreigners barbarians."

One cannot help feeling that the author considers the travel, which is an incident only of the scholarship snatched as it were from his real work, and something that could be enjoyed as well without a sight of Oxford at all, is the greatest education that the Rhodes man gets there or rather while there.

The first half and more of the article looks like the work of a homesick man. Travel, with its excitement, with its wonders, relieves his disease, and toward the end, after emerging from the gloom of three years of toiling and of distress of spirit and on the point of graduating, he feels the good that this vexation of soul has done him rather than the pain of it, now that it has passed away. He bursts with cheer and confidence into these words. "He (the scholar) knows within himself that though a disappointment to Oxford and to his own university, he will not be a disappointment to the future. Many have hesitated about their own candidature. None hesitate about advising their best friends to become candidates. The man who has read the imperial and foreign column of the *Times* for three years, who has discussed the European situation with his friends over his coffee, who has seen the Canadian navy from the point of view of imperial defence, can never again settle down to his sometime provincialism. The question as to who will get the village post-office is rather unimportant compared with the question of National Insurance, the Triple Entente, or Imperial Defence. The American who has seen his rich neighbour

on the continent, or his countryman on the European stage, will not find it so hard to believe that the Englishman on the American stage may also be a caricature. The Canadian who has read the ultra-imperial articles of his countrymen in the *National Review* and talked to the same men at home, may be too young to be cynical, but in after years it may help him to explain why certain of his companions surrendered all local colour or individuality on arrival in Oxford and became ultra-English in dress, in thought and in speech.

The student who does not get a Rhodes scholarship, if open to him, misses the opportunity of his life. For the Canadian it means a keen interest in Europe, a sane view of England, and a more real, if less Jingoistic, patriotism. For the American, it means a more genuine friendship with the Briton, and a better understanding at a time when common perils and common interests are drawing the two countries together. For Oxford, it means athletic prestige without any intellectual quickening within. For the world, it means the preservation of peace and the progress of civilization, in so far as mutual understanding of rival nations can aid Cecil Rhodes in the 'conscious pursuit of his great purpose'."





Many and varied are the mistakes made by periodicals, regarding the location of places and institutions. This, however, is generally true when such places or institutions are situated in countries other than the country to which that periodical belongs. In a recent issue, the "Canadian Courier" informed the public that Premier "Dickie" McBride took his law course at Dalhousie University, New Brunswick. Since 1818, Dalhousie University has been situated at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and though at times the Governors have threatened to migrate to Dartmouth, never yet have they displayed any great desire to move to the neighbouring province. Dalhousie "still lives and moves" in Halifax by the sea, as Premier McBride or any other subscriber to this publication will testify.

The well arranged "Here and There" department of the McMaster University Monthly for December contains the following, with which we heartily agree:

Theologues—Two persons are foes of a state, and of religion, a king without clemency, **and a religious man without learning.**

The Xaverian prints a few stanzas which we herewith reproduce as being as true of the "Gazette" as they are of the "Xaverian," Substitute "Gazette" and "Dalhousiensia" when necessary.

(162)

The Knockers.

"Have you ever taken notice?
When Xaverian comes along
There's a group of chronic kickers
Who sing the same old song?"

"The grinds are simply rotten,
No athletics in the book
And for Xaveriana
They ought to get the boot!"

"The editor's a bone head
For the rest of them "nuff sed"
You could get a more efficient staff
From the region of the dead."

"In many ways we might improve
Our issue we'll admit;
But let the knockers hold their tongues
And help us out a bit."

The Halifax Academy Annual is once more to hand with a new cover and a new staff. It contains an article on the graduates of that institution who have become Rhodes Scholars. Among them are G. S. Stairs (Dalhousie), and John Read (Dalhousie), our present Rhodes Scholar. A little more student work and a better arrangement would improve the Annual greatly.

Debaters Take Notice:—"Dalhousie meets Acadia in the Assembly Hall, Wolfville, for the final debate in the second series of the Maritime Provincial Intercollegiate Debating League. Dalhousie has submitted the question, "Resolved that Trade Unions are more beneficial than detrimental to society." The question is even and interesting. Dalhousie has won four and Acadia three of the debates in the present five year series. The debate next spring will determine whether Acadia will tie for first place or whether Dalhousie will be the winner of the league Championship."

Acadia Athenaeum.

The Christmas Number of "The Student", resplendent in an appropriate cover, comes as a welcome guest from the land beyond the sea. Its cuts, cartoons and breezy criticisms give it an air which is lacking in many college magazines.

The "Allisonia" produced in Mount Allison Ladies College "by the girls, for the girls and of the girls," touches a very optimistic chord in its first number. Optimism is the easiest road to success and we wish the "Allisonia" every success.

Where are the brides of the yesterdays.
 Where is the glamor of dream?
 Where is the pomp and the splendid blaze
 Of jeweled gowns; and the purple haze
 Of incense? Where is the yellow gleam
 Of the ring, and where are the sounding notes
 The organ rolled from its trembling throats,
 The rose strewn aisles, and the rich displays,
 And the brides, the brides of the yesterdays?
 Oh, some still walk where the rose leaves fall,
 And live as dream folk do—
 But where do the millions and millions dwell
 And how? And oh, do their hearts yet swell
 To the sound of the march the whole day thru?
 Do their eyes still glow as the dear dreams fly
 From the realms of the real? As the years
 go by
 Are they walking yet the enchanted ways,—
 The mothers, the brides of the yesterdays?

"The Collegian."

We gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following:
*The Student, Kings College Record, M. S. A. Revue
 Economique Canadienne, The Argosy, Allisonia O. A. C.
 Review, St. John's College Magazine, McMaster Uni-
 versity Monthly, Lasell Leaves, Queens Journal, Truro News,
 The Scientific American, McGill Daily, Macdonald College
 Magazine, Acadia Athenaeum, Lux Columbiania, The*

*Academy Annual, The Xaverian, The Gateway, The
 Collegian, Fire Lance, St. Margaret's Chronicle, Brandon
 College Quill Stanstead College, Manitoba College Journal,
 College Magazine, The Presbyterian, The Withworthian,
 Normal School Gazette, Trinity University Review, and
 L'Etudiant.*



THE EPOCH MAKERS OF MEDICINE.

The last of the series of lectures on "Epoch Makers of Medicine" was given by Prof. Moore on Friday, Dec. 13th, 1912. For an hour and a half the audience was treated to a clear and forceful explanation of the underlying principles of heredity, especially of the influence of Gregor Johann Mendel, who in the quiet garden of the monastery at Brunn, worked out in an accurate manner the problem of the transmission of parental characteristics and the mechanism of this process. We often hear the expression "like father, like son," and "as like as two peas;" the truth or untruth of this was elucidated by Prof. Moore and with the aid of slides this most intricate and involved subject of heredity was explained.

On the subject of heredity, books could be written, and have been on separate branches of the study. It has engaged the minds of men from the days when one of our prehistoric ancestors—the cave men—noticed that his progeny exhibited in a more or less marked degree some characteristic possessed by himself. Along with the dawn of modern scientific thought, with the evolution in ideas in molecular physics and nebular hypotheses, the study of heredity has not lagged behind, and in London today under the leadership of Karl Pearson surprising results are being reached and new discoveries brought to light in this branch of science, particularly in its mathematical aspect.

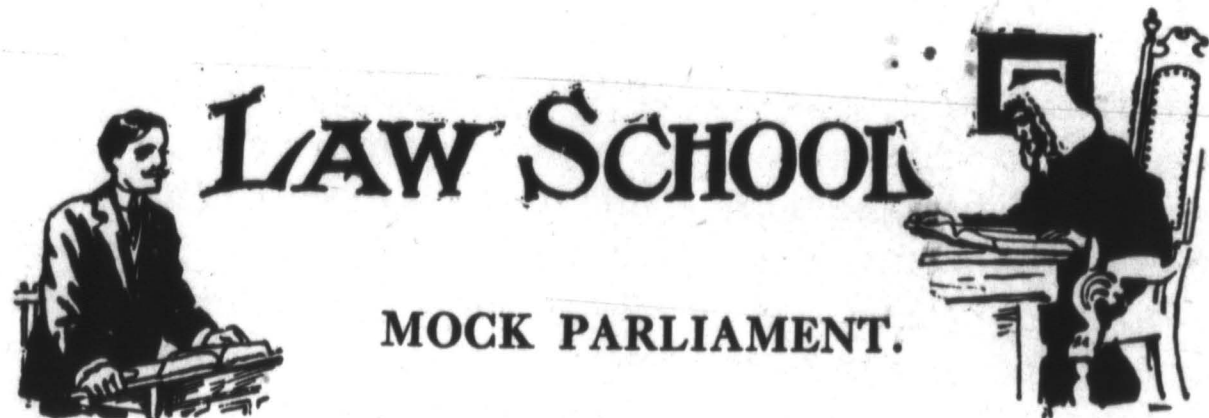
The result of Mendel's work, although submitted to the Brunn Society in 1865, 1866 and again in 1869, passed unheeded. At that time Darwin's theories took up most of the time of the learned bodies and no time could be spared for the experiments of a priest, unknown to any of the authorities of the day.

His cardinal work was done upon the ordinary edible pea, which he chose because its varieties are sharply marked in various definite respects, and because it was possible to protect the hybrids, during their flowering period, from the influence of all foreign pollen. In the quiet garden of the cloister, Mendel, ordained a priest, studied the behaviour of these growing peas under various kinds of

treatment, noticing the results he obtained and seeking to explain these results. His paper, upon which his fame rests—"Experiments in Plant Hybridization"—was read before the Brunn Society in 1865; alas, that it was not read before the Royal Society. The paper will always be one of the classics of biology, but, as yet, it is practically inaccessible to the ordinary reader.

For sixteen years, his work lay unnoticed and unrecognised and not until 1900, was his work confirmed and known to the world by workers in botany. With that date began the modern era in the study of heredity and we pay homage to the memory and work of the indispensable pioneer who was without honour in his lifetime, and died in depression and obscurity.





MOCK PARLIAMENT.

The Grand Finale.

Once more the Mock Parliament is closed. The last evening of the session was an eventful one. The usual apparatus for killing germs was on hand and the members of the House took the fullest advantage of it. Only one complaint was made and that was against the determined way in which the Speaker held on to the box, as he doled out the "Coffin Nails" one by one. Perhaps he knew the crowd he was dealing with and acted accordingly.

As a fitting attraction for the occasion, the debate was on "Woman's Suffrage." Since the fair ones have taken up smoking, it is but natural that their petitions should be discussed when the smoke ascends and the moisture descends. Many and strange were the improvements suggested for the daughters of Eve, but none were more forcible than those of Mr. Ormond, (Moncton). In a frantic appealing oration, he begged for the enfranchisement of his wife and others of her sex. "Women" said he "have always had their say in everything. Why not in voting?" This magnificent outburst was greeted by an uproar of applause and led by that magnificent soprano, Mr. Dickson, the whole House rose and sang "The women, God bless them." The sight would have thrilled the heart of any hen-pecked hubbie, as sitting in the speakers gallery, he watched 222 1-4 good men and true, pledge their chivalry to the fairest of earth's creatures—some of them. It was a "touching" event and long to be remembered.

By this time, several honorable gentlemen had been conveyed on stretchers to the V. G., suffering from a very aggravated attack of aroma on the lungs. Those who have "listened" to the aroma of Black Cat and "Sieverts" special can testify to this. Prominent among the wounded

was Mr. Barron, late of Newfoundland, but then clerk pro tem. Being exactly in the centre of proceedings, he naturally found himself "between two fires." He stood it as long as he could, then sat it for a short time, after which he threw up the sponge. At the V. G. "Tommy" revived him with a whiff of Red Ussher. Following him, McNutt had to skidoo, overcome by the fumes of "Allie's" meerschaum. McNutt meant well, but he, like the hereinbefore, in part recited, Barron, is not yet fully acquainted with parliamentary procedure. Meanwhile the debate went on merrily, to the tune of "Pass me the Sweet Sixteens, Doug" and "I've a little in my pocket for the morning." The eloquence displayed, surpassed anything ever heard since Martell's speech from the hydrant on Spring Garden Road. Little by little, the enthusiasm of the earlier part of the evening gave way to a drowsy, sluggish somnambulism, which was very catching and threatened to become epidemic. The spirit was willing but the flesh was weak and gradually the ardour for "woman's suffrage" dwindled into a longing for the pure fresh air of the campus.

Noticeable among the absentees was John A. MacMillan, erstwhile Sergeant-at-Arms and now Minister of Public Works, Houses, Buildings etc. As is well known, the conduct of this honorable gentleman was enquired into by a royal commission, consisting of Judge Mulloney (chairman,) and Messrs. Archibald and Clemen. On being called before the commission, MacMillan defended himself against the charge by the following quotation from Shakespere.

"Who steals my purse, steals trash;

'Tis something, nothing.

'Twas mine, 'tis his and has been slave to thousands;

But he who takes from me my good name,

Robs me of that which not enriches him and leaves
me poor indeed."

As the accused made a mistake in quoting these lines and used "takes from me" for "filches from me" Judge Mulloney, who is an eminent Shakesperian was inclined to deal harshly with him, but having counted ten and having regard to the evidence had, he let his fury abate.

This is all that has leaked out from behind the portals of the room in which the commission sat, but some say that the evidence was so evenly balanced that the commissioners found it hard to decide, whether the charges made were true or not. Nevertheless, at this meeting of the House, when the report was to have been handed down, the rubicund countenance of the Minister of Public Works was not to be seen. A hurry up call was sent in to his room but to no purpose and the business had to be suspended until this day six months. Report has it, that the absence of Mr. MacMillan was due to a Cupidian engagement near the corner of South and South Park Streets, but who knows?

Towards the close of the debate, the Government benches were somewhat emptied on account of the supply of cigars, T. D.'s, and Sweet Sixteens giving out. As a result, the Government was defeated. After prorogation, it was found that the astute and wily premier had appointed his whole cabinet, MacMillan included, to vacancies in the Senate, from whence they will receive the customary \$2500.00 for life. For stratagem we all have to hand it to the premier, but as all know the path of the wicked is hard, we feel sure that a just and wise Providence will mete out to the apple grower from the Valley his just reward. Meanwhile he goes on his way unmolested, drawing the \$2500.00 and singing "Vive le Laurier."

Before handing over the guidance of the Law column to another, this scribe would like to add a few words to the somewhat rambling account that has gone before. To Speaker Vair, the Mock Parliament owes a deep debt of thanks. During his term of office, he has taken the time and trouble to endeavour to impart to a somewhat unwilling audience, his knowledge, taken from Bourinot on Parliamentary procedure. As a speaker he has been grave and dignified and added much more dignity to the office than it has ever had. To his successor, the Gazette offers Vair as a worthy example. To all who, through their attendance and help have tried to make the Parliament successful, thanks are due and we take this opportunity of giving them it. The Mock Parliament is now a real course in itself, to the Law student, and to the coming generations and classes, we recommend it as a sure way to gain fluency and efficiency in public speaking and knowledge on public questions.

ALUMNI NOTES.

In talking to the President about his trip West last spring one was impressed with his enthusiasm over Saskatoon and Saskatoon Dalhousians. It was evident that in the group of Alumni there he found the warmest and most spontaneous college spirit of any part of the country, not even excepting Halifax. It may perhaps be that the contagious optimistic spirit of Saskatoon itself has fostered every species of enthusiasm, as well as bred an absorbing faith in the great future of their own city—a city not ten years from its birth and yet soon to rival Halifax in every detail.

Saskatoon was the first real stopping place of President Mackenzie on his visit to the West, and the cordiality of the welcome given to the representative of the University was a memorable one. Among so many keen Dalhousians it is difficult to pick out a leader; but probably they would all agree that the place must be given to "Walter" C. Murray, who may be a graduate of U. N. B. and President of the University of Saskatchewan, but who is in reality a great Dalhousian, one of the best of them all. According to Dr. Mackenzie, President Murray has the educational situation in the Province of Saskatchewan completely in his grasp, the only one of the Western Provinces where that condition of affairs exists; and he has, moreover, won the entire confidence and respect of every portion of the community. This means a great educational future for that Province, and in less than a generation Saskatchewan will rank with the greatest Universities in Canada. Unlike our own case down here, the sectarian colleges are grouping themselves around the University, and through union giving strength to the whole educational structure.

The first buildings of the new University are singularly beautiful, in the style of the English Collegiate Gothic, and promise to make it a show place architecturally. The beauty is partly due to the character of the stone, a soft pinky gray, dug in the form of boulders out of the neighbouring prairie. If President Murray can maintain his starting pace, there is no telling what he may attain in his University creative career.

But President Murray is not the only one there—Mrs. Murray is there, another host in herself. Donald Maclean (B. Sc. '06, LL. B. '07) is there, and his law partner Moxon (B. A. '06) and Rhodes Scholar) who is also a Lecturer in the University. Dan is a strong factor in the political atmosphere, and pretty nearly ran away with the Dominion seat in his keeping at the late election. Everyone, high and low, knows him, and no one is more popular. His career will be worth watching. Another of our exemplars is Dr. Gilly Young (B. A. '03), who is not only a leader in his profession, but also one of the most successful business men in Saskatoon. With him is associated Dr. Geo. R. Morse (M. D. '02), who also has made good in every activity of his adopted city, professional and otherwise. Another very prominent medical man is Dr. H. D. Weaver who owes part of his success to the fact that he spent some time in the Halifax Medical College, and much of his Dalhousie spirit to fact that he had the good fortune to marry Miss Alice Thomas a former Dalhousie girl.

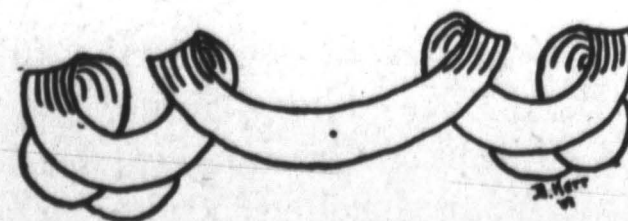
Another centre of influence in Saskatoon is T. M. Fraser (LL. B. '98). The brilliant and witty former Editor of the "Echo" and erstwhile "Beechcomber" is now the Editor and proprietor of *The Saskatoon Saturday Press*, which lately reached us in a twenty-eight page illustrated edition describing the growth of the city.

Another force in Saskatoon making the name and influence of Dalhousie known and felt is Miss Jean Bayer (B. A. '08), who is a sort of fairy godmother in the University, and President Murray's right hand man. Another prominent alumna is Mrs. F. M. Borland (nee' Regina Bentley).

One of our late lawyers, Bernard D. Macdonald (LL.B. '06), is rapidly coming to the front in the legal profession in Saskatoon, and has not forgotten his Alma Mater. As they were out of town, the President did not meet Prof. Ira Mackay (B. A. '97) and Mrs. Mackay (Margaret DeWolfe, B. A. '98), but they must not be left out of the count when considering Saskatoon and Dalhousie. Two other of our noted Alumni, who have lately become Professors in the University there, are Louis Brehaut (B. A. '04) and Laurie L. Burgess (B. Sc. '05).

The Alumni and Alumnae arranged a dinner for the President. The enthusiasm ran high, and the Saskatoon group pledged themselves to add \$6,000 to the Funds of the University. Considering the smallness of their numbers this is a magnificent contribution, and one that has not yet been surpassed for generosity by any group of old Dalhousians. They pledged themselves for \$6,000 only, but they themselves will be sadly disappointed if they do not turn it into \$10,000.

Saskatoon deserves to have some special corner of the new University named in its honour.



Personals.

C. T. Sullivan B. A., '06, High Honors in Pure and Applied Mathematics, has been appointed assistant to Pro. "Danny" Murray, at McGill. Mr. Sullivan when at Dalhousie won the Waverley prize and a University Medal. He has carried the name of his Alma mater to still further glory, by winning a Ph. D. at Chicago, *Magna cum laude*. In 1910, he took the degree of M. Sc. at McGill. The *Gazette* hopes that Mr. Sullivan will continue to acquire fame, scholarly and otherwise.

Mr. A. J. Lawrence. B. A., Ll. B. was married on Wednesday, December 17, 1912, to Miss Blanche E. Glendenning. (Mt. A. '09) at the J. Wesley Smith Memorial Church, Halifax, N. S. They will reside in Munson, A'ta.

J. H. Prowse, B. A. Ll. B. ('09) of Tabir, Alta. has lately been visiting friends in Halifax. He is accompanied by his wife, formerly Miss Elizabeth Colquhoun('10).

R. S. Dean, Ll. B. '12 has lately, successfully, passed the final bar Examinations of Saskatchewan.

The *Kings College Record* reports the following in its account of the St. F. X.—Kings game.

"Captain "Crummie" Graham of Dalhousie fifteen refereed the game in an excellent style. All his decisions were handed out with fairness and reason."

The *Xavierian* endorses the above. It is pleasing to know that, at least, our football captain is winning victories abroad.

Lloyd Fenerty, Ll. B. has been appointed a lecturer at the Calgary Law School. "Lloyd" is now a member of the flourishing firm of Savary, Fenerty and De Roussy.

Hon. W. B. Ross, one of our Board of Governors, has been appointed to the Senate of Canada. The Government is to be congratulated on its excellent appointment. The more Dalhousians up at Ottawa the better for the Country.



Fair Coed—"That man over there is staring straight at my nose."

Brunette Sophette—"Probably he's a Gazette Editor."

Fair Coed—"And why should a Gazette Editor stare at my nose."

Brunette Sophette—"They are supposed to keep their eyes on everything that turns up, aren't they?"

Landlady—"You'll have to pay or leave."

Pat—"Thanks awfully, my last landlady made me do both."

Dean (in mock court) to Cre-han—"What have you brought that stick into Court for?"

Cre-ha — 'Well, Bill R--s, told me that I must come with a means of defence and I've brot it."

Prof. to Y-n-g—"Have you a copy of Milton?"

Y-u-g—"Aye, aye, Sir, I 'ave all the gems of Hinglish literature in my library."

Prof.—"Yes and I suspect some of them are uncut gems."

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SHORTHAND MONETARY VALUES.

Are not fully recognized. Two weeks ago I placed a young man, not yet twenty, at \$14.00 per. Today I placed one at \$75.00 per. They were graduated only seven months ago from the

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Requiescat.

Oh! who has not heard of young Herman M-r-e,
 Who comes from the College of Kings? Why of course.
 Some nights ago, at the School for the Blind
 He appeared to have suffered a change in his mind.
 For instead of attending the Club with the b'ys,
 He walked up the aisle with a pair of blue eyes.
 And now he, who once was so fond of Thayer,
 Has got up a rep. as a terrible stayer;
 And as oft as his lady friend shows him the ticker,
 He cries, "Oh dear one, how the tempus does flicker!"
 And heavy of heart, he goes out through the door,
 And remarks as he goes "Tomorrow for sure."

No matter whether you are an Irishman, a Scotchman or an Englishman; whether you are fond of band music, vocal music, choir music, dance music, sacred music, instrumental music, in fact no matter what kind of music you like you will get in

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She had a face divinely fair,
 A face to make an artist glad;
 She had a wealth of auburn hair,
 And oh, the figure that she had!
 Her soulful eyes were big and brown,
 A rounded softness graced her arms;
 I fancied that in all the town
 No girl could boast of rarer charms.

Her fingers tapered and were white,
 I paused to gaze a little while,
 And fancied that the day was bright
 Because she had so sweet a smile;
 But all my happy fancies fled,
 And gloomily I went my way,
 When to a passing friend she said:
 "I seen your brother yesterday."
 —Chicago Record-Herald.

NOTICE.

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L-w--s—"I admire a man who says the right thing at the right moment."
 Shorty—"So do I, particularly when I'm thirsty."

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Big John MacM-ll-n—"I shouldn't think you'd castigate an undersized specimen of humanity like that."

Normy—"Suppose he called you an Irish slob?"

MacM-ll-n—"But I'm not a son of the Emerald Isle."

Normy—"Suppose then, he called you a Dutch slob?"

MacM-ll-n—"But my forbears did not make their exodus from the Low Countries."

Normy—"Well suppose, he called you the kind of slob that you are."

Exit MacM-ll-n, sans dictionary, sans vocabulary, sans humor, to seek the ghost of Dr. Johnson, in the wilds of Cape Breton.

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A. Calder, M. D., \$3.00; Miss Jean G. Bayer, B. A., Miss Gladys Smith, M. A., G. D. Finlayson, Alfred Costley B. A., Burns & Mavor, \$2.00 each. Mrs. J. A. Crawford, Miss E. Fraser, Mrs. Everett Fraser, Everett Fraser, B. A., Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay, J. H. Trefry, M. A., C. H. Mitchell Esq., D. A. Campbell M. D., Ivan Ralston, G. M. Hvester, B. A., L. L. Titus, Hector McInnes, K. C., Mrs. Hector McInnes, Dr. Johnston, J. W. A. Baird, H. P. Bell, B. Sc. \$1.00 each.

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