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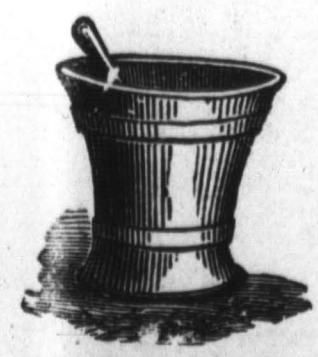
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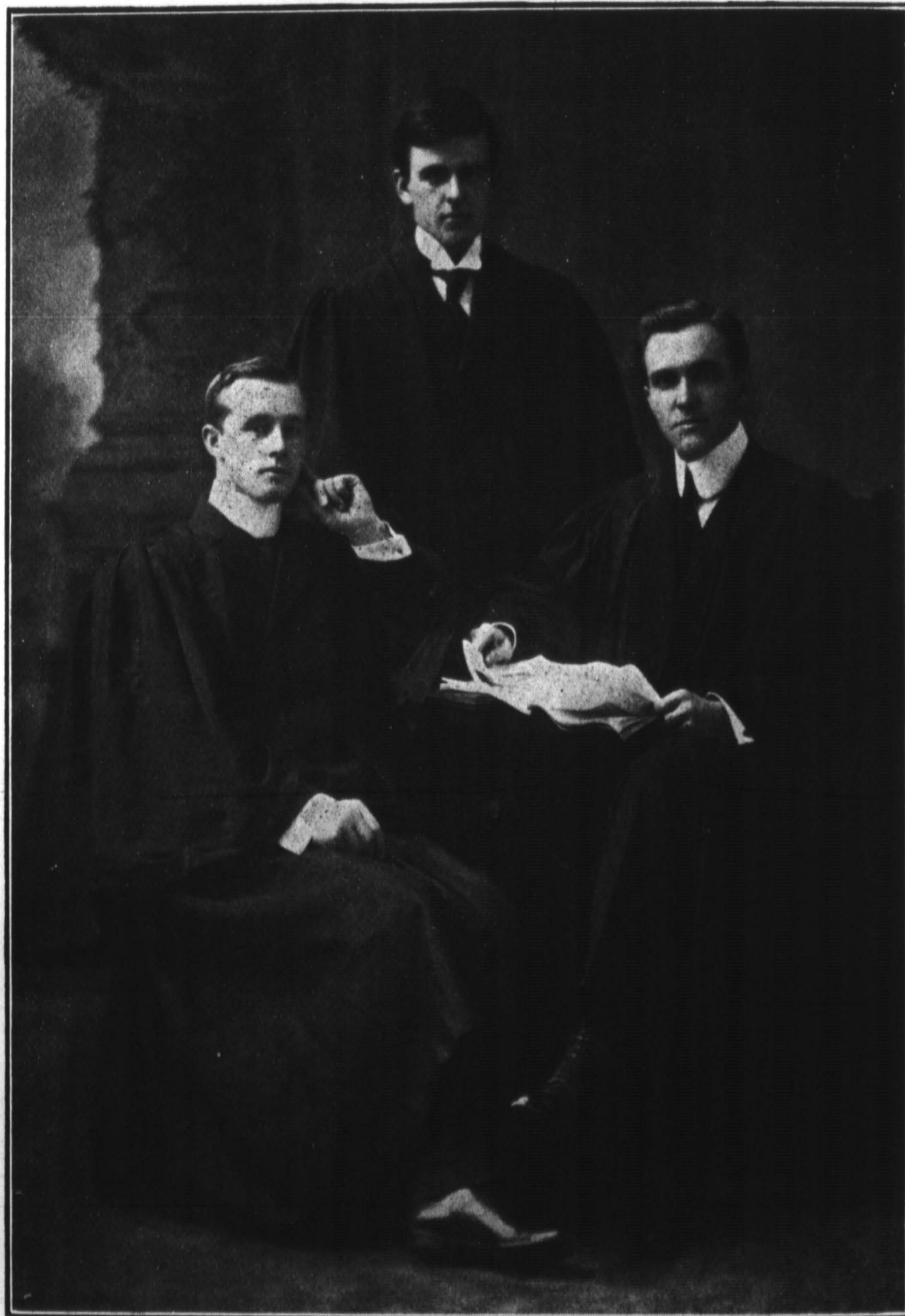
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# The Dalhousie Gazette.

"ORA ET LABORA."

Vol. XL

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 17, 1908.

No. 7-8.

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## Editorial.

IT is often said, that, compared with neighbouring institutions of learning, Dalhousie lacks college spirit. This criticism, untrue in so far as it refers to our Athletics, is in other respects justified. There is a feeling of indifference among the students which is shown in the absence of enthusiasm in most of our college societies; in the stoicism that has made our debating heavy and argumentative, looking as it does with contempt upon anything like an appeal to the emotions; and in the poor support our students have given to the University in her inter-collegiate contests.

Our peculiar circumstances are partially responsible for this condition. Dalhousie is not a residential college, and we lack the sense of unity that is given by such an institution, and the enthusiasm that results from the freer intercourse of its students. The existence in the university of four faculties tends to sectionalism, and our situation in the capital city of the province affords a wider field for the interest of the student, and tends to divert his attention from purely college matters.

But these things, detrimental as they are to the fostering of college spirit, do not justify the indifference of the average Dalhousian. This, it is submitted, is largely due to a lack of appreciation of the university. We are unostentatious and not given to advertising, and as a result our students and the general public fail to estimate us at our proper worth.

The undergraduate does not realize as he ought that in Dalhousie we get an educational training that is broad and thorough, and possess a freedom of thought and action that can be found only in a non-sectarian university; that a year seldom passes but some of our professors are called to positions high up in the educational world; and that eminent and impartial authority (*Nineteenth Century*) tells us that Dalhousie is head and shoulders over the neighbouring colleges. An essential element in college spirit is faith in the excellencies of the college itself, and a better appreciation by the students of the merits of our university would show itself in more hearty co-operation in those activities that make up our college life.

### Notice.

At a meeting of the available members of class 1905, on March 27th, it was decided to postpone the reunion till Convocation week, 1910, when a larger number would be present.

R. A. McDONALD,

*Sec.-Treas.*

### Alumni Association.

The Alumni Association will hold its Annual Meeting in the St. Julian parlor, Halifax Hotel, on Wednesday, April 29th, at 8.30 p. m. All members and members of the Graduating Class of 1908 cordially asked to attend. Supper to Graduating Classes at 10 p. m.

### Loyalty.

Loyalty is a word to conjure with. It has impoverished many a gay cavalier and steeled the heart of many an Ironside; it has held the match at the stake, and tightened the writhing lips of the victim. A will-o'-the-wisp, it has led many a man into bogs of despair and ruin; it has been a beacon of hope and success to thousands.

Loyalty to an ideal has, not once nor twice, been the restraining force and the dynamic of man's life. It may be loyalty to an ideal of the self held by another; it may be loyalty to an ideal of duty, of service, or even "to do the work for which one draws the wage." When our allegiance is asked to a cause, an institution, an ideal, we have the right, it is our duty to ask: "Loyalty to what? For what does it stand?"

Let me discourse somewhat concerning loyalty to Dalhousie. What is Dalhousie?

Is it the present Board of Governors and Senate? It is these, but more, much more. Men come, men go, but Dalhousie goes on forever. Is it the red-brick building (how long, O Lord, how long?) and the present undergraduate body? These bulk large, but it is more than they; more than the graduates-elect of 1908 and the Alumni. Dalhousie means more than these, else she could not hold our allegiance long.

And first and "most current for that they come home to men's bosoms," Dalhousie means friendships, associations, memories sweet, bitter, bitter-sweet. During four years personalities and influences, the strongest forces in the universe, were interacting, weaving ties not breakable by the Arch-foe himself, until men and women, separated by oceans, are bound together by like purposes, like memories, like affections. Dalhousie is a nation-builder. For what is a nation but a people animated by similar ideals, similar motives, bound together by ties of love and friendship.

But more, Dalhousie stands for service. Fellow Dalhousians, I believe that the twentieth century is to take the Cross as its symbol and Service as its motto; "A league of those who love in the service of those who suffer." "Whosoever loseth his life shall save it." And our Universities must take the lead and

direct the force of this strong social feeling thrilling in the hearts of men; else it may be a blind Samson and work destruction. Dalhousie needs our loyal service because it has stood for service in the past and, if it is to survive, must still stand for service of man. The self-sacrifice and consecrated efforts of the men of the past for Dalhousie and thus for the public weal, have made Dalhousie what it is. But at no time has Dalhousie needed the loyalty of all of us more than now. She needs support and sympathy; culture and financial help; she asks our best. And the basis of her claim is the fact that she stands at the Gate Beautiful of the Temple of Life saying to all, "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I unto thee." She stands for the wider view, the deeper insight, the broader sympathy, with reverence for the past, sympathy for the present, hope for the future.

Because of this, because of your own debt of gratitude, because Dalhousie means service and its foundations are built upon the bed-rock of character, she bespeaks the loyalty of all her sons and daughters. Not merely a class-spirit and loyalty, but an enlightened and critical loyalty, that will feel dishonor as a stain and disgrace as a wound.

Such loyalty Dalhousie asks, and has not and will not ask in vain.

B.

### Unconscious Influence.

The dreamy spell of early evening is upon the land. The songsters of the day are quiet in the branches near their patient mates; from the neighbouring yard, the tinkling of the bells bespeak the drowsy herd; the cradle-song, scarcely distinguishable through the open window of the cottage, lulls the babe to sleep. A melancholy whip-poor-will, in plaintive sadness, calls from the woods near by; with ominous boom, a night-hawk sails past, or swift as lightning swoops to the ground below. A barefoot boy of thoughtful mien, is the last to leave the little tableland that serves as playground for a dozen girls and boys. This is a time of thought for him. His heart is strangely stirred to-night. True, he is only a boy, but a vision of the possibilities

of life for him, is now before his eyes. The peace and quiet of the night around create the atmosphere for dreaming; the substance of that dream lay in his heart awaiting such a time to shape itself into the ruling principles of life. But a few hours ago how different had been his ideal! After all, what trifles change the current of our lives! At the evening meal the lad listened to the district teacher, lured into telling the simple story of his simple life. All unconscious of the little listener, he told his tale of plodding, his hope of further study. Five days of seven, consciously he sought to inspire his pupils;—on the sixth day that work is accomplished unwittingly. New aspirations, new longings are aroused in one heart at least; at least one boy sees beyond the present. The lad ponders long and plans and feels stronger. It may be that the new strength he feels is the strength of genius.

But the lullaby has ceased; the boom of the night-hawk is heard more frequently, the calling of the whip-poor-will is nearer now. The sober light of the moon shines down upon the sobered boy, who now moves off with settled purpose. His ideal shall yet be actual.

And the district teacher seeks his home across the shadow-haunted hills, and sighs for wider spheres of usefulness, all unconscious that he has roused to life a spirit, that in the distance far ahead will waken slumbering ages.

Again it is evening in the gladsome spring. The vernal airs, breathing the smell of willows and the "stolen sweets of many a flower," come through the gathering gloom and gently touch the brow of him who kneels beside a new-made grave. We would never recognize the boy to manhood grown. Years have dealt kindly with him; nay, they have done more,—they have heaped upon him honour, wealth, position. Would that the teacher of his youth had known the potent power of those simple words that gave him an ideal, that nerved him for the fray, and made him more than conqueror! But years ago, that humble man was laid to rest, his ideal unrealized, and people called him common-place. They did not know that hands like his attuned the life one whom they revered. But life is full of tragedies like this.

And now the one who nature seemed to smile upon, bows at this new-made mound and mourns an only son, "dead ere his prime." How he had loved the boy! How he had hoped and prayed to see him take his place in the great world of action! How he had planned for him! And now that he is dead, the future has died with him. What is there left for him to do! What need of striving now! The light has gone out of his life; despair has gripped his soul. "O God! O God! How weary, stale, flat and unprofitable" seem to him "all the uses of this world!" But hark! A maiden passes, and Pippa's song she sings:

"The lark's on the wing;  
The snail's on the thorn:  
God's in his heaven—  
All's right with the world!"

The grass at his feet is pushing, green and straight, through the tangled mass of last year's growth now wan and pale. Surely this should teach its lesson and raise his fallen hopes! Yet he heeds it not. Nature to him is voiceless now. But the maiden's song re-echoes in his heart:

"God's in his heaven—  
All's right with the world."

It comes as a message from above to raise him from despair. It is the song of trust. Since "God's in his heaven," shall he not rise above the dead hopes to face the world once more?

The maiden passes, scarcely aware that she has sung; and the father inspired by the song, turns to the *living* world.

Thus boys and men are influenced unconsciously by others. Trifles, light as straws, are mighty levers in the building up of character. No one escapes responsibility. A silent, subtle influence is exerted by every personality. The babe at the mother's breast, the

"Simple child  
Who lightly draws its breath  
And feels its pulse in every limb,"

the playful schoolboy, the strong young man, the father in his prime, the old man once again a child, the great and the small, the rich and the poor, the mighty and the lowly, all exert some

influence, either for good or evil, upon the world about them. Every one creates an atmosphere affecting every other.

"I am a part of all that I have met."

Men forget they have the power so silently it works. Yet, as in the world about us, the unseen forces dwarf into insignificance the seen, so in the world of influence, man's conscious part is small. Not the puny strength of his pretended self, but the unconscious force of what he really is, acts on the lives about him. Life is a sort of give-and-take, a state of constant action and re-action. The current of our life is either making glad and happy the vale through which it flows, clothing its banks with verdure and with flowers, or else its turbid stream is leaving mud and refuse on its shores to mar the beauty of the countryside.

Selection then becomes a man's duty. Unconscious, unseen influence is the greater, hence the greater need to keep the current clear and strong. Man's duty is to filter every stream that seeks to pour its flood into the channels of his soul, admitting only purity and power, rejecting all that is unhealthy and impure. So shall the current of his life, refreshed and strengthened, sweep with o'ermastering though unconscious force into the beds of other streams, thus gladdening them and making rich the world.

Man's work is his own; but much of it—*how* much, no one may know—is done without his knowledge, and the conscious work of hours, may, by his unconscious power, be ruined in a moment. Or like the district teacher who unwittingly aroused the latent life within his pupils soul, yet, looking through the clouded glass that mars man's truer vision, beheld himself a failure, or like the girl whose artless song brought hope where there had been despair, so man's unconscious influence may win success in failure, or shed its radiance on other hearts bringing comfort, help and healing.

And thus by everyone the whole round world is helped or hindered. Thus purity of purpose makes the world more pure; and thus insidious poison pollutes the stream of man's existence. For in the ceaseless flow of time our lives unconsciously go out



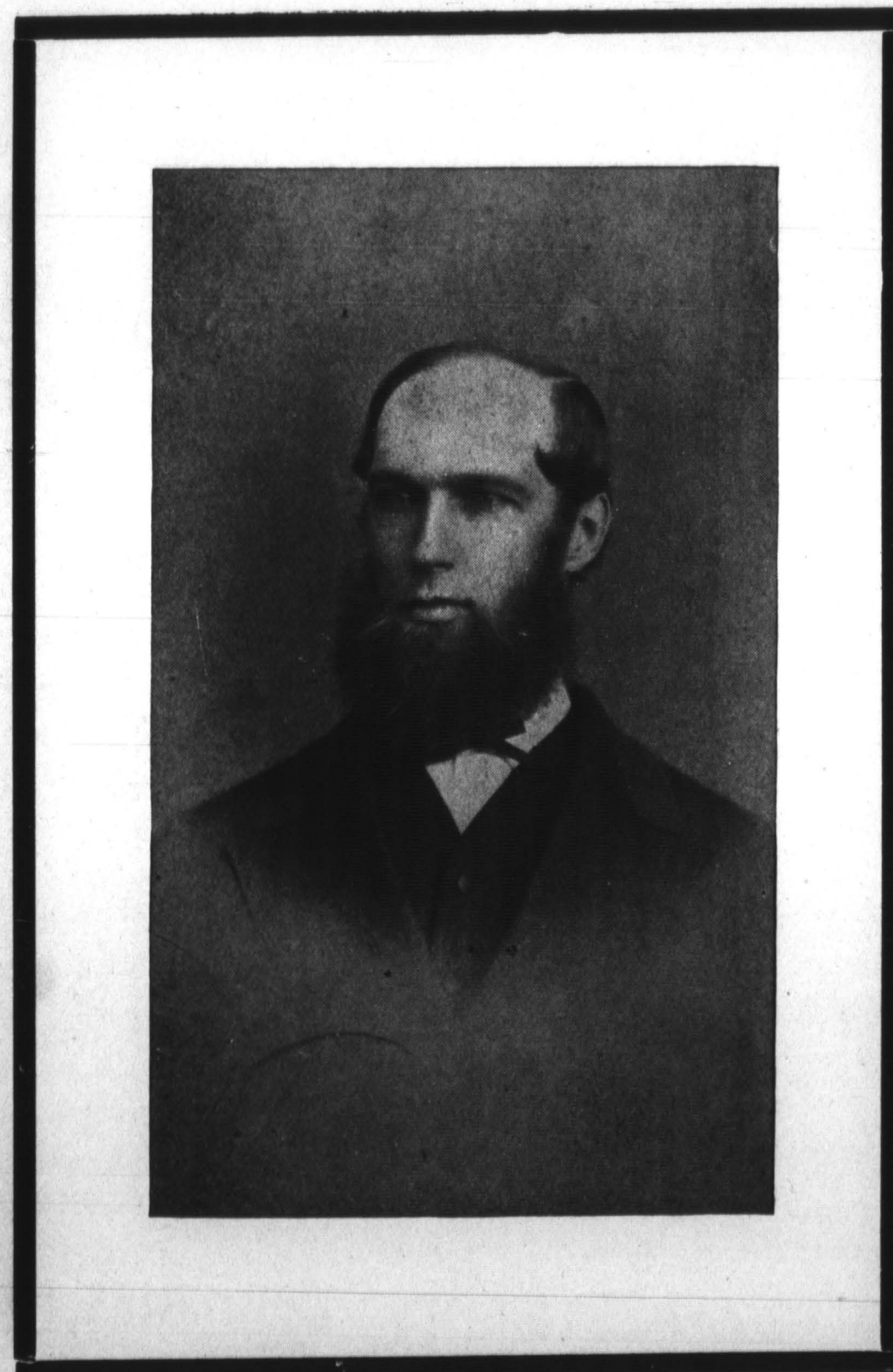
to other lives for weal or woe, and these go out to others, and they to others yet, and so throughout the ages yet to be, that life lives on.

"I shot an arrow into the air;  
It fell to earth, I know not where:  
For, so swift it flew, the sight  
Could not follow it in its flight.  
I breathed a song into the air;  
It fell to earth, I know not where;  
For who has sight so keen and strong  
That it can follow the flight of song?  
Long, long afterward, in an oak  
I found the arrow, still unbroke;  
And the song, from beginning to end  
I found again in the heart of a friend."

H. C. F. '06.

### The Late George Thomson.

Of the many Dalhousians who read in the newspapers the announcement of the death of Mr. George Thomson, in Wolfville, on the 19th of March, probably few reflected that the oldest Alumnus of Dalhousie College had passed away, and that the last living link between the Dalhousie University of to-day and Dalhousie College under its first president had been broken. Such, however, was the fact; for Mr. Thomson entered Dalhousie College in 1843, the year of President McCulloch's death, and was the sole survivor of the students of that time. His relations to Dalhousie were altogether exceptional: he was not only a student of oldest Dalhousie, but as Treasurer of the Board of Governors from 1868 until his removal to Wolfville, in 1889, he was associated with the fortunes of the reorganized College through the most eventful period of its history. During this period he was a prominent lawyer in the city and a leader in its professional life. On settling in Wolfville, he actively identified himself with local interests and was successively councillor and mayor, filling the latter office for five consecutive years. Throughout a long life he discharged the duties of an enlightened and public-spirited citizen of the best type and in his death the whole community suffers loss.



THE LATE GEORGE THOMSON '57.

Some weeks ago the GAZETTE, requested Mr. Thomson to furnish for its readers a sketch of his life and some reminiscences of his class-mates and teachers in oldest Dalhousie. The request was made with no anticipation of the sad event then so near; and although it reached him in what was destined to be his last illness, he responded with characteristic courtesy and a few days before his death dictated the interesting sketch which follows.

#### AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

“My Grandfather Thomson, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and married Jean Buchanan, of Loch Lomond. They emigrated to Boston where my father was born, and he in early life was adopted by his uncle who lived in Jamaica, B. W. I. My Grandfather Rennie was a retired Falkirk merchant. My mother was a sister of Sir William Young’s mother, and was married to my father in Halifax, Nova Scotia. I was born in Jamaica, B. W. I., 1826, and with my widowed mother and two brothers, arrived in Halifax about 1830. My mother bought a piece of “Willow Park Farm,” then worked by my uncle, John Young, more generally known as “Agricola,” in the interest of the province, as Secretary of Agriculture. I attended various schools in Halifax as soon as I could sit on a form without napping, until 1843, when I entered Dalhousie College. Then I attended classes for logic, under the Principal, Rev. Dr. McCulloch, and chemistry under Rev. — MacIntosh. My term at college was cut short by the early death of the Rev. Principal. The students who entered with me were :

Lloyd Johnson, an intimate friend of the subscriber, became a minister in the Episcopal Church and died many years ago in the Southern States.

William Twining of Halifax, a barrister-at-law, died in Halifax September 16th, aged 79.

James Thomson, my brother, died some years ago at his residence, N. W. Arm, Halifax.

James Hoffman died many years ago.

John Allison, my classmate under Dr. McCulloch, in Logic, entered the ministry of the Methodist Church, indeed preached

while a college student; died many years ago in the Western States.

George Grigor became a purser in the Royal Navy; died many years ago.

William Grigor, his brother, (both sons of Dr. Grigor, a noted Halifax physician) died at Halifax many years ago.

H. A. Jennings died many years ago at Halifax.

Joseph E. McPherson died many years ago in Pictou; was a grandson of Mr. Smith of Hudson Bay Factory.

Robert Forman, a mining engineer.

George Bazalgette (son of Colonel Bazalgette, a prominent military officer at Halifax for many years) became a major in the army and died many years ago in England.

Of the other first matriculants I have no knowledge.

Owing to the breaking up of the classes at the death of the Principal, I turned my attention to agriculture, and from love of the occupation, imbibed from my uncle, "Agricola," and his writings, I determined to follow agriculture as a profession. To carry this out, in 1844 I worked with a farmer in Cornwallis, and the following three years worked on the farm.—In 1847 I bought a farm, married, and settled down as a practical farmer. For some years this was very satisfactory until the opening of the ports of the United States for farm produce of the province. Potatoes, which were at the time a failure in the United States, produced abundantly in the province, and prices rose to a great height. This stimulated the production to such an extent that labor could not be obtained at any price, and as I could not work the farm myself nor obtain domestic help, I decided to sell it to those who had help within their own families. Shortly after this I removed to Halifax with my family and entered the law office of my brother James. Years afterwards, having acquired a competence, my love for a rural life prevailed, and I bought a small property in Wolfville and moved there in 1889, where I have since resided, and have conducted satisfactory experiments on the "Dyke Lands" and orchard; here, at the incorporation of Wolfville, I served as councillor for two years, and subsequently four terms as mayor.

The Rev. Principal McCulloch, the noted teacher of Pictou Academy, as I remember him, was slightly above the medium height and of slight frame; he was very dark complexioned, with a face that would be prominent anywhere in a collection of people; his very high, prominent forehead and massive features would arrest attention anywhere. Invariably on taking his seat at the lecture table he raked down his grey hairs over his forehead with his right forefinger and thumb, then wiping his forehead with his large Bandanna handkerchief, which in those days were almost as large as an ordinary towel, and composed of bright colored silks; he would then proceed to roll it up very firmly and deposit it in his vest pocket. He was a very attractive man to young people who came in contact with him. He was very fond of all scientific studies and often came out to my mother's to collect entomological specimens."

### Fraternity Life in an American College.

Some time ago the editor of the "GAZETTE" asked me to write on the above, "or any other caption you choose." So delightfully accomodating an attitude rather threw me off my guard, and, perhaps without due consideration, a promise was given. This then is my only excuse for appearing before the readers of the "GAZETTE," and attempting to present a subject which is no doubt familiar to many of them. The responsibility must remain at the door of our persuasive editor.

It is well that the wording of the suggested subject was as it was, for had I been asked to deal with American college fraternities in general I should have politely declined, because a consideration of the system, as such, involves many debatable points, engaging as it does the best thought of some of the most prominent educationalists and publicists of the country. All that I can hope to do in this short sketch is to give a picture of fraternity life as I have seen it during nearly three years in a professional school.

Before considering personal experiences it might possibly interest some of my readers to briefly outline the history of the

fraternity system. Among college men these organizations are known as "Fraternalities," the word itself, summing up the fraternity, means conception of the purpose of the society, the central idea being that of brotherhood. Outside of college circles they are also known as "Greek Letter Societies" and "College Secret Societies," the latter name probably responsible is no small degree for the popular conception of the college fraternity. The name of the fraternity is, as a rule, two or three Greek letters, usually the initial letters of some Greek motto which may or may not be secret, for example, Kappa Alpha or Alpha Delta Phi. Each separate organization, or unit, of a fraternity is known as a chapter, and is generally designated by a Greek letter, as Beta chapter of Alpha Delta Phi. The badge of the fraternity is usually a pin, often jeweled, and sometimes quite elaborated, bearing the Greek letters.

The first American Greek Letter Society was founded in 1776 in the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia. It was called the Phi Beta Kapp, and was a secret society formed for the social and literary improvement of its members. Soon after branches were founded at Yale and Harvard. It will be remembered that these were unsettled times in the history of the country, and little was done in this field until 1825 when the Kappa Alpha was founded at Union University, Schenectady, N. Y., to be followed, two years later, by the Sigma and the Delta Phi at the same college. "These three fraternities," says Mr. Baird in his "Manual of American College Fraternities," "called sometimes the 'Union Triad,' were the founders of the existing fraternity system. Imitation of them, or opposition to them, will account for the establishment of nearly all of the general fraternities."

Previous to the time of the civil war the fraternities, as a rule, were without central governing bodies, the chapters being independent and not always even displaying that brotherly love the one for the other that might be expected. Today, however, matters are different. Organization has been adopted and gradually perfected, until in some of the societies a very high state of central control has been attained. At first some or the fraternities chose one of their chapters, often the parent

chapter, as "Grand Chapter," constituting it the central government, but as a rule the annual convention of all the chapters is the governing body, which alone can grant charters to new chapters and transact other important general business. In most fraternities a board of directors has been formed to carry on the business in the interim between the annual conventions. This board is often composed of men living near some city central to the district occupied by the fraternity, so as to make frequent meetings possible. Most of the larger fraternities published periodical literature in the form of journals or magazines devoted to the interests of the society.

In 1870 the ladies entered the Greek Letter field, and Kappa Alpha Theta, born at De Pauw University, Indiana, was the forerunner of a long list of fraternities, or "Sororities" in the women's colleges.

The first fraternity buildings were more in the form of halls, and devoted chiefly to literary and social gatherings. These have, however, given place to the modern "chapter house," which is a combination of the home and club house, and is perhaps the most important feature of modern fraternity life. It is stated that a conservative estimate of the property held by the fraternities of the continent would be somewhere near \$3,000,000. Some of the chapter houses are elaborate, but a large percentage of fraternities occupy rented houses more or less commodious.

Within recent years many professional fraternities have arisen, composed exclusively of students of some one profession, as medicine, law, dentistry, &c., as distinguished from "general fraternities" which enter all schools. It is in one of these professional fraternities, and during three years' residence in its chapter house, that the writer's personal conception of fraternity life has been formed, and, as he said before, this is all he attempts to present.

It has been urged that fraternities are synonymous with extravagance, and responsible for marked increase in the expense of college life. However, this may be in the larger academic institutions where the gilded youth of the land "blow in" as much cash as they can persuade their fathers is necessary,

it does not apply, in the writer's experience, to the average professional school, composed of men for the most part with a settled life purpose, a large proportion of whom are compelled to work their way through their college course. Moreover, the fraternity does not reach out after men who have money and no other qualifications, and if the living were higher than the same service could be obtained in a boarding house, the fraternity would lose a good many men who are among its most valued members.

Our "frat house" is situated on one of the most pleasant residential streets of the city, and within easy reach of the college. Some twenty odd students think of it as "home" when in Philadelphia, and although each fall it takes a good deal of work to put the house in order yet there is a satisfaction in not having to hunt up a boarding place on arriving in town, and because to us it is home any work expended is not begrudged. It is also a satisfaction not to be compelled to bow down to the land-lady when the dining room is not all that one could wish, for although the fare may not be princely it is a least under our control. No one has any dealings with the servants, except the steward, who is responsible for the table, and the chairman of the house committee, who has charge of the keeping of the house in order. Any kick must be made to these officers, or the president, and in no case to the servants themselves. The detail involved in conducting a house of this size develops habits of business, and calls forth a certain amount of executive ability, that in itself is by no means the least important side of the fraternity life.

It might be supposed that so many fellows living together would not be conducive to study. But by common consent the house is quiet after seven thirty o'clock, and this rule is strictly enforced.

The spirit of helpfulness is prominent among the members. Your brother's room is your room, and the use of his books or note-books may be had for the asking, and even his collar, if your laundry has been delayed. Thus a community of interest is augmented by even a community of personal property, which is helpful because the privilege is not abused. This interest in the

other fellow also takes on another phase, for if a brother is known to be behind in his work he is liable to receive either a mild admonition to "buck up," or a word of encouragement, according as his condition is due to neglect or influence beyond his control; for the honor of the frat demands that the scholarship shall be as high as possible among its members.

The social side is not forgotten. There are always some who perform well at the piano, and perhaps a violin or mandolin may be added. We have several good voices, and at least one has missed his calling and should have been a clown, while at times tales, especially of the Maine woods, are recounted, that would put Iago to shame.

The intimate association with fellows from all over the continent, and even beyond, is an education in itself. Local characteristics are soon recognized and made the most of. A little man from the south land has been "Tax" for the last three years. A Canadian, because of his connection with a bloated monarchy, is known by no other name than "King," and a Scot from accross the pond, rejoices in the distinctive appellation of "Sir Robert," while an Englishman who had not left his accent at home, was familiarly denominated "Blow me eyes". Aside from the good natured local rivalry and conceit, which may manifest itself by an aggressive New Yorker from "up state" announcing, "I can lick any man from New Jersey," to be followed by a gentle passage at arms, or dignified disdain on the part of the "mosquito" according as the avoirdupois is in his favour or not, the picture of local prejudices, local feelings and modes of thought, while not lessening ones loyalty for home, makes ones see as never before that home ideas and conceptions are not the only ones.

The honorary members among the faculty take an interest in the house and the life of the boys, and aside from the more formal annual banquet, an occasional spread in our own dining room serves to bring the teacher and student together in a manner hardly possible in the college building.

As fraternity men our interest is not wholly local however, for thro' the medium of our official journal we are brought into touch with other chapters from Massachusetts to California, and

from Toronto to New Orleans. A warm reception awaits a visiting brother in any chapter house in any part of the country, and while travelling the sight of the pin insures a companion for the journey. The writer had the pleasure of attending the "Supreme chapter" meeting of his fraternity in Columbus, Ohio, recently, where during a day and a half the good of the order as applied to twenty-five widely separated chapters were discussed, men from Tennessee to Ontario and from the "Windy City" to "Boston Mass" greeting each other for the first time as if they had been life-long friends.

As I write, there is a knock at the door, "Come on Bill and have something to eat!" Needless to say I "come on," find everyone that happens to be in the house gathered in one of the fellow's rooms discussing roast chicken, doughnuts and other necessities that always make up "a box from home," especially when that box comes from "down East."

So you see we are very much like a long family, and whenever the writer shall hear the word "fraternity" in years to come, the conception in his mind will be a very concrete one; a picture of a certain house on a certain street in the Quaker City, when a group of men shared their problems, their accomplishments, or their shoe blacking as occasion demanded, and where, through the months of constant and intimate association, friendships were formed that will not soon be forgotten.

WM. W. WOODBURY, '05.

#### A PHILOSOPHICAL DIFFICULTY.

Little Miss Muffet  
Sat on a tuffet,  
Studying Hume for exam;  
And she said, "I can't see,  
If ideas are me,  
Just exactly where all of me am!"

*Selected.*

### Inter-Collegiate Debate.

Resolution:—"Resolved, that the admission of Japanese into Canada, according to our present (Nov. 1907) regulations for their admission, is better for Canada than their exclusion."

Dalhousie (affirmative)—J. A. McKeigan, D. C. Sinclair, A. Calder. Acadia (negative)—M. F. McCutcheon, G. C. Warren, — Kierstead.

Judges—Judge Landry, Judge Lawrence, S. C. of N. S., W. E. McLellan, P. O. I.

Chairman—His Honor Governor Fraser.

The hall of the School for the Blind has seldom seen a larger or more representative audience than crowded its corridors on the evening of March 20th, eager to witness the breaking of lances between Acadia and Dalhousie. The city realised that something was astir, and the doors were crowded three-quarters of an hour before the time. Among the audience were many great in the fields of industry, the state and the church, and—tell it not in Gath—it was even whispered that three or four of our own Dalhousie professors were present. A special train brought two or three hundred followers of the Wolfville ribbon and "store of ladies whose bright eyes reigned influence." His Honor the Lieut.-Governor so happily remarked there was there "wit, beauty and intellect worthy of the occasion." When the voices of the sweet girl graduates to be, blending harmoniously with those of Chipman Hall, floated down to the audience in the inspiring chorus: "To-night we will win," they felt that something was going to be done. One youth was seen to brace up a little straighter and to remark, in an almost audible whisper, "The hand that——"; the rest was lost in the quiet as the Governor got upon his feet.

In his usual happy manner, the Governor briefly stated the purpose for which the meeting was gathered and called upon Mr. McKeigan to open for Dalhousie.

Mr. McKeigan, in introducing the resolution, said there need be no misapprehension as to its nature. We were debating not an Open Door versus Exclusion, but a totally different thing:

exclusion versus admission under our present regulations, viz: the treaty which existed between Japan and Canada and our laws in regard to alien labor. The question was not a theoretical or academic discussion, but a question of practical politics, calling for the exercise of statesmanship dealing with conditions as they actually were. Before the making of the treaty, he showed, there was a tacit understanding between the two countries, that Japan would limit her immigration to some few hundred a year. That agreement, he boldly asserted, Japan had never broken. Her policy had been and was to restrict her immigration. He there quoted facts and figures, analysing the recent influx into British Columbia, showing very few came directly from Japan, and that these were permitted to come, only when it was shown to the satisfaction of the Japanese government that Canada needed them and was asking for them; as soon as she discovered these representations were false, she withdrew her permission. He next dealt with the influx from Hawaii; these he claimed entered Canada in violation of the alien labor law. They had no rights under the treaty. They came from American territory to which our alien labor law applied, and under that law, on the authority of the Deputy Minister of Labour, they could be excluded. There thus resulted, under our present regulations, a restricted immigration, which he proceeded to show was not an injury but a benefit to Canada. Under these conditions the whole occident would no more swarm into Canada than would Russia, e. g., which had the same privileges. There was no call for an exclusion law. Conditions did not demand it. The country was now satisfied. Why then disturb our present happy relations and fling an insult into the face of Japan, which would produce no benefit but incalculable injury to Canada?

Mr. McKeigan had the task (always difficult) of introducing the question, but he did his part well. He made a good impression on the audience and twice it broke out into open applause. He warmed as he went, (creating his own draught) and when the bell rang he was going 'full steam ahead'—had he only had fifteen minutes more—but the bell called him to his seat.

When the applause died away Mr. McCutcheon stood before us with the self-possession of an experienced speaker. In a deliberate manner he proceeded to show that the Japanese were not needed in Canada and were a menace to our people. Wherever the foreigner has come in, the struggle for existence has become harder for the native—with the result that through force of circumstances, the native marries late in life or is unable to provide for a family at all. Thus the inflow of a foreign element was particularly dangerous to Canada—it reduced the birth-rate and made dark the to-morrow of Canada. He questioned whether immigrants were needed at all, but if they were, then let us get those who could assimilate with us, and not those differing from us at all points, language, color, training, interests, ideal.

Mr. McCutcheon has a slow deliberate style which carries with an audience. He had a very difficult argument to handle and he handled it well. At the close the audience measured out its applause without stint.

Dalhousie's next speaker was Donald Sinclair perhaps the youngest man on the platform. He first dealt with the economic question, showing the Japanese were no economic menace. They could come only in limited numbers. In the vast area of Canada, with her wide prairies, stretching out their arms for the laborer, with her rich mountains, teeming rivers and fertile plains, her fisheries, forests and minerals calling for development—these few would soon be lost in the call for more. The disturbance in Vancouver was no more than serious than that that would happen were a steamer load of European laborers dumped into Halifax. The Japanese demand the same wage, wore the same clothes, ate the same food, dwelt in the same sort of cottage and lived on the same level of life as the white laborer—therefore the so called economic danger did not exist. He next dealt with the trade between Canada and Japan. It was small, but from the geographical position, from the nature of the products and the wants of the two countries, the opportunities for trade were enormous. It was for this the treaty was made. To exclude the Japanese meant the exclusion of our

products from her markets, the shattering of our prospects for future trade and the eternal enmity of Japan. Was this in the interest of Canada?

Sinclair struck fire once or twice and grappled with the opposing speaker. When in a flash of imagination he carried us from "Scatari to Esquimault" from the back galleries to the platform there beamed back appreciation. The audience were sorry when he stopped. He was fluent, but betrayed his lack of experience. Is it amiss to say, experience will remedy this?

The next speaker Warren of Acadia went into particulars with regard to British Columbia. He showed there were then 25,000 Asiatics competing with the native labor. They had driven the white man from the fisheries, were pursuing him in lumbering, and were following hard after him in every line of industry; the result would be the industries of British Columbia would soon be altogether in the hands of the Japanese. On account of the opportunities offered in British Columbia the Japanese would come over in swarms, soon we would have a Japanese province separated from the rest of Canada by the Rockies. Was this in the interest of Canada? As regarded trade, it was small. True it might grow, but trade would follow its natural channels; if this was its natural channel, we need not trouble ourselves, it would flow in that channel despite anything we might do.

Warren like the rest of his colleagues was a pleasing speaker. He made frequent use of gesture. He finished within the time and when done received well merited applause.

Calder the last speaker for Dalhousie dealt first with the arguments of his opponents. He then took up the question of assimilation. There was nothing to fear from this quarter. What more assimilation did we want than the working harmoniously together towards a common end? It had been said the Japanese remained true to Japan and never became subjects of another country. In 1901, one third of the Japanese in Canada, were naturalized Canadians; during the Boer war, they offered to equip and send a regiment to help fight our battles. Did this look like non-assimilation? He next turned to the international question, showing that the passing of an exclusion law would

lead to international complications. It would endanger our commerce, our relations with the empire, create international discord, and sow the seeds of trouble in the East not only for the Empire, but Canada.

Mr. Calder has a perfect enunciation, a deliberate way of speaking and a pleasing appearance on the platform. He was followed by Mr. Keirstead, the closing speaker for Acadia. In again taking up the thread for Acadia he disregarded the fact that three speeches had already been made in an attempt to establish an opposite position, proceeded at once to his own points, basing his argument on the conditions in British Columbia. He said, the Japanese remained true to his mother land. With him patriotism was a religion. He could never then become a good citizen of Canada. If they poured into British Columbia as they would under our present regulations, they would soon control the industries, and if granted the franchise would soon control the state. In the event of war, British Columbia would be a Japanese province. At the passes of the Rockies our power would cease eastward, while westward we would be harassed by the Japanese fleet. Would these things make for interest of Canada?

Mr. Keirstead was fluent, forcible and graceful. His gestures were well-timed and his speech was probably the most polished of the night.

Mr. McCutcheon (the leader) next, closed for Acadia, dealing with the argument of the Dalhousie speakers. He was hardly as good as in his first speech but made a good closing effort.

Mr. McKeigan, Dalhousie's leader, then closed for Dalhousie. The fire started in his former speech had begun to burn and his closing speech if not the most polished was at least the best *debating* of the night. He struck home repeatedly and the audience cheered again and again. When he ceased as the Governor remarked, while the judges retired to consider the verdict, it was hard to tell on which side the honor would fall and "whoever wins will have nothing to boast of."

All felt however that Acadia had the lead in presentation and when the judges brought in the verdict in their favor, the rest of the remarks were lost amid the storm of cheers with which



the yellow and black greeted the winners. The three times three were given with a right good-will while both teams adjourned to pastures new. Thus ends the story of the debate.

A few words more, by way of criticism, are called for, and may be of profit to us in struggles to come. A thing which struck one forcibly was the fact that Dalhousie's representatives showed almost too little preparation, while Acadia swung to the opposite extreme—too much. In this our speakers were not to blame, but the system under which they were chosen. We must choose our men earlier in the day. Our boys had their subject up, but they had not had enough time to boil it down to the short, sharp, concise form fifteen minutes require. Might we just say one word more in regard to the style of the visitors. On a different field it would be catalogued by the expressive phrase, "afraid to tackle." If three men were allowed to go by without any effort to grapple with them, methinks on that different field, the trophy would land behind the posts. Just a word in regard to prompting. The rules say nothing about it, but is it consistent with the dignity of intercollegiate debating? The colleges are fitting men for life, private and public, but in the struggle that awaits them there they can hope to have no one at their elbow, but will have to struggle through alone.

We congratulate Acadia on her victory, and hope that when we next meet she will be in a position to reciprocate; but in debating as in everything else, "let the best man win, and all honor to the victor."

G. F. (Law '10.)



## Technical Education and University Consolidation

There is probably no question of great public moment to this Province which has been more productive of apparently vain discussion than that of university consolidation in Nova Scotia. There has been a deal of talk and much strenuous arguing in favour of this movement by the supporters of all our provincial colleges. Despite this outward unanimity and the apparent advantages of unification, all this talk has come to naught, for the reason that back of every argument there was in the mind of each collegian who contended for union a deep denominational pride and an ever-present desire to aggrandize his own alma mater and make it the Provincial University. It is to be feared that Dalhousie, too, was afflicted with something of this selfishness in the past. Dalhousians seem to have felt, and their feelings showed in every argument they advanced, that union meant the complete surrender of other colleges to Dalhousie.

In the light of recent advances, however, the accusation of selfishness can no longer be brought against Dalhousie. She has recognized, and acted on, what no other Nova Scotian college has yet realized, that the only way to advance this movement, which is so essential to our province's development, is self sacrifice—the sacrifice of the individual college to the good of the provincial whole.

In a few days tenders will be opened for the erection of a handsome building, to be the home of the Nova Scotia Institute of Technology, an institution, the establishment of which marks the first great advance towards consolidation in Nova Scotia. The movement, of which this is the culmination, was inaugurated by Dalhousie, and its culmination was marked by a sacrifice on Dalhousie's part, the magnitude of which few seem to realize. Some of the other colleges and their supporters obstructed to the extent of their power the proposal to establish this institution in Halifax, on the ground that it would build up Dalhousie, despite the fact that they had little to sacrifice by the establishment of a technical school, and Dalhousie much.

In 1902, by a great effort, the Board of Governors of Dalhousie founded a Faculty of Engineering. They endowed three chairs, one of Mining and Metallurgy, one of Geology, and another of Civil Engineering; they also made provision for several lectureships. Large sums of money were spent in equipping and maintaining mining, assaying, electrical and testing laboratories, and in every way excellent courses were offered leading to a degree in engineering—mining or civil. In addition to this, introductory schools were opened at various important industrial points throughout the province, with the object of preparing those engaged in mining and other industrial work for higher technical education and of qualifying them for better positions in their employment.

The other colleges gave a two years' course in engineering which consisted almost entirely of the first two years of their usual Science course. This they still retain; and will go on preparing students for the first two years of engineering. In other words they have not had to give up anything. Dalhousie, too, retains the first two years of her courses—if she wants them,—but everything else she has turned over to the Institute of Technology. In other words she has sacrificed to university consolidation her laboratories, her students, and six years of hard, unrelenting, thankless work. The ultimate success of the Institute, which cannot be doubted, will owe much to Dalhousie's hard work in opening up a new field and to Dalhousie's sacrifice in giving up the fruit of her work when it had begun to be a credit and a help to her.

To carry forward the great movement, which has so well begun, decisive and concurrent action and mutual sacrifice on the part of all the colleges are necessary. Otherwise the present unsatisfactory and wasteful conditions must prevail. In 1902 a joint committee from Dalhousie and Kings drew up an act of consolidation, the preamble of which speaks for itself: "It is desired to constitute a University of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, and Kings College, Windsor, and Dalhousie College, Halifax, are ready to consolidate for this purpose, in the hope that the other colleges in the Maritime Provinces will join in the effort, thus to promote the interests of higher education."

This movement was abortive, however, and the subject has not been heard of since. The idea was excellent, and there is no reason why the same plan should not be tried again; and if all or the majority of the colleges could be induced to join such a union there could be no doubt of the ultimate success of the consolidated college.

The advantages of consolidation are so patent as scarcely to admit of discussion. The difficulties in carrying out this movement, like the advantages to be gained, are very great. Denominational pride in some, tradition and sentiment in other colleges make the required sacrifices difficult. Situation, too, is a difficult problem. To most people, and to most Dalhousians Halifax, though not always a kindly host to us, would seem the proper location of a Provincial University. The Law and Medical Schools are already established. The courts and law libraries, the best hospitals and museums, which are so necessary to law and medical students, are to be found in Halifax. The best scientific and literary libraries are here also. The Technical Institute will be here. All of which seems to point irresistibly to Halifax as the location of a great central university. Many other difficulties would doubtless arise, such as distribution of professorships and transfer of endowments. Such difficulties have been overcome and can be overcome again. The name of the new university need cause no difficulty, old names and associations could be perpetuated in the Divinity schools of the various denominations and names, dissensions and differences be merged and forgotten in a university of Nova Scotia.

Before another issue of the GAZETTE, another graduating class will have left Dalhousie. It's up to them, the youngest, as well as to all those older sons of Dalhousie to exert all their influence by word and deed to further this movement. They must remember that their influence to be effective must be sane and sober, untrammelled by collegiate jingoism and mistaken loyalty to their own college. They must remember too, that the best interests of the Province should be Dalhousie's interests. Such an influence at work throughout the community, wherever Dalhousians are found, will soon make Nova Scotia realize the

essential necessity of such consolidation to the welfare of the country, and create a public opinion that will force our colleges to unite and obtain the assistance of the Government of Nova Scotia for higher education in all lines, as it has been obtained for higher technical education, and so to erect one great Provincial University a credit to our people and our country, a university able to compete in equipment and staff with the great universities of Upper Canada,—McGill and Toronto,—both of which, to a large extent, owe their greatness to consolidation. Such a movement needs only the active support of Dalhousians, it already has the passive support of most of them. The farewell words of Dr. McGregor, probably echo the feelings of the majority. "When I hear from the other side, that the colleges of Nova Scotia have consolidated, there will be one man on the other side who will throw up his cap and cable you 'God speed'."

R. W. M.

### Outside the City.

Sweet is the light at the long day's close  
When the sunset burns like a flame red rose,  
The soft mist rises over the sea,  
The twilight stars shine dreamily,  
And the day is ended happily.

The sunset passes into the night,  
In the deep warm sky the stars are bright,  
Over the sea comes a faint soft air,  
And far at the dim horizon there  
Is the first faint gleam of the moonlight fair.

Sunset glimmer low in the west,  
Starlight, moon that my heart loves best,  
All have joined in a perfect whole  
Till their beauty fills my heart and soul,  
And mists of wonder around me roll,

At all the pity and joy of life,  
The calm church bells, and the clash of strife,  
The sailors who war with the heaving sea,  
The great fair world and its vanity,  
And the poor of the city in misery.

C. G. 09.

### Five Years of College Life in Dalhousie.

In a university like Dalhousie, whose students are increasing in number and whose life is continually becoming more complex, there will of course be many changes in the different forms of student activity. The object of this article is to outline some of those that have occurred during the past five years, and to offer such criticisms and suggestions as may seem to be justified by the history of college life during that period.

#### THE READING ROOM.

Many Dalhousians may not know that the university once possessed a reading room. In 1903 there was on the second floor a little room frequented by the students with the ostensible purpose of reading the newspapers and magazines and keeping in touch with current events. But too often excess of animal spirits proved stronger than the desire for knowledge; books and papers were thrown about, and a spirit of general disorder prevailed. The disapproval of the Senate followed, and the subsequent use of the room by the students was forbidden.

But there were some who thought a reading room was an essential part of college life; and on October 20, 1904, the University Students' Council passed a resolution in effect asking the Senate to re-establish it, and guaranteeing good conduct on the part of the students. As a result of subsequent negotiations, in the following year a contrivance for holding papers was erected under the stairs in the upper hall. As the term went on, the place became notorious for scrimming, wrestling, and other forms of gymnastics, until at last the stand was ripped up from the floor and upset under the stair-way. From that day such an institution ceased to exist in Dalhousie.

It will be interesting to those who have personal knowledge of these events to watch the efforts that will doubtless be made in the near future for its revival. Its destruction was due to the indifference of a large body of the students to what constituted their genuine welfare, and to the thoughtlessness of a few who failed to realise the lasting damage which might result to the university by reason of their actions.

## DEBATING.

Here, perhaps, is to be found the greatest change that has occurred in college life. The condition of debating societies in Dalhousie today presents a pleasant contrast to what it was five years ago. The first debate of the term used to be the Freshman-Sophomore contest, which, like the reading room, now exists only as a part of college history. This was always marked by large attendance and great enthusiasm, but subsequent meetings showed a decided absence of both. There was indifference on the part of the majority of the students, the discussions were usually lifeless, and often barely a quorum attended. The writer remembers a meeting of the Arts and Science Society, at which only the executive and one member were present. In the hope of creating interest, the society was converted into a Mock Parliament; but although it was a time of political activity, and it was known that speeches were to be delivered both in English and French, there was little improvement, and the scheme was abandoned.

Then came the first inter-collegiate contest of the present league, resulting in defeat by the University of New Brunswick. The college pride asserted itself, interest in debating revived, and the following year was a prosperous one for all the societies. With the establishment of the inter-class league last term, debating has become an important and interesting part of college life; and, boasting as we do of four societies, few colleges afford better opportunities for the cultivation of the art of public speaking.

This subject cannot be left without reference to the fact that Dalhousie is nevertheless seriously handicapped in her contests with other colleges because of the rule which restricts the choice of debaters to under-graduates. Last year, for example, there were in the Law School alone three men—a full team,—who had taken part in previous inter-collegiate debates, but who were ineligible because they held degrees.

Improvement is still possible. Sodales needs a new constitution, which should carefully define the duties of the Inter-Collegiate Representative and Committee, and make them responsible to the society. At present the constitution has no provisions dealing

with inter-collegiate debates, nor does it even mention them. Moreover, there are good reasons for believing that the debaters ought to be chosen, not by the method hitherto followed, but by a student committee. Whether this be so or not, some settled system ought to be adopted. The manner in which this and other matters are dealt with by other colleges can easily be investigated, and the results of their experience should be of assistance to us in the present unsettled state of affairs.

## ATHLETICS.

The phenomenal success in football five years ago was attributed to the inter-class league, which had just been organized. Comparison with present conditions is difficult, and would be so even to one competent to judge of such a subject. The scores made against the college team in those days were small compared to what they have been of late, which indicates either an increase in the strength of our opponents or a decline in our own. It is probably true that the quarter-back play is not as good now as then, and that the half-back work is better. Dalhousie's three-two dribble, which was used with such effect against the navy, has, as a result of superior work on the half-line and a change in the form of play, fallen somewhat into disuse. It is thus difficult to judge the work of the forwards. In the general team work there is more open play and better passing, but the tackling is, on the whole, inferior.

In hockey we have improved decidedly, this year's team being the best Dalhousie has ever had. If the ground back of the college were levelled and the open air rink made a success, further improvement would be possible, and Dalhousie might become formidable in the inter-collegiate league.

The last two years have marked other distinct advances in athletics. Tennis has become a college game, and this term the students defeated their old time enemies, the Wanderers, in what was perhaps the first game of lacrosse Dalhousie ever played. As long as the college term remains unchanged, football will of course be Dalhousie's game; but the introduction of other sports will give recreation to many to whom it has previously been denied, and there is reason for gratification in the fact that in recent years our athletic life has been materially widened.

## CONVOCATION.

This is a somewhat delicate subject. Let it be stated first of all that the conditions existing during the past three years have not been satisfactory. A Convocation from which the body of students is excluded, whether by their own wishes or the decrees of others; whence graduates are sent out into the world with much good advice but little reference to their past failings and peculiarities; where the proceedings are marked by a peculiar quiet and sanctity which is out of place in a student gathering,—such a Convocation is in harmony neither with the traditions nor the sentiments of Dalhousians. Its only effect is to deaden that college spirit which ought to be the legacy of every student of the university.

But while it is true that the students have been deprived of their part in this function and that college spirit has been crushed, it must also be admitted that in the Convocations of 1903 and 1904, in which the students took part the rights and dignity of the Senate were disregarded, and the college suffered in the eyes of the public. Both extremes being undesirable, a middle course would have been possible, habit not been for the unfriendly relations existing between the parties concerned.

The writer of this article has no desire to take up the cudgels for the Senate and defend the course which they have followed in negotiations with the students. On all sides the accusation is heard that promises made by them were broken in a manner unbecoming to such a body. This question can hardly be discussed here. Leaving it entirely aside, it might be suggested that the students themselves have not always rigorously kept faith with the Senate. In the matter of the reading room, already referred to, repeated promises of good behaviour were made, none of which were fulfilled. Only one other instance need be mentioned. Not long ago a committee met the Senate in order to settle upon suitable times for holding At Homes. A program was drawn up, with a stipulation that all entertainments were to close at 12.15. Although this was accepted, it seems already to have been forgotten by the students, and recent gatherings were protracted long beyond the time specified in the regulation. This is written not in a spirit of fault finding, but in the belief

that if the students could be made to realize that in Convocation matters and elsewhere the faults are by no means all on one side, they might be more lenient in their judgment of others. Certain it is that while an attitude of mutual suspicion prevails, little progress can be made toward a final solution of the difficulty, and any supposed settlement will in the end prove futile.

## OTHER CHANGES.

These must be noted very briefly. There has been much discussion concerning the wearing of gowns, and in every class of recent years there have been those who favoured their adoption. But previous to the present term a long period had elapsed since the student garb had been seen in the halls. Now it is worn by many, but whether it will be adopted by the students as a whole is a question concerning which there is room for difference of opinion.

The old Philosophical Club ceased speculating some four years ago, and no attempt has been made to revive it; but a club devoted to the discussion of literary subjects has since been added to the already long list of college societies. Its membership has been limited and its future is uncertain.

The life of the college has been broadened by the addition of the Engineering Faculty, which has in a few years grown until it now numbers as many students as the Faculties of Law or Medicine, and has honorably won its spurs in Field Day sports and inter-class contests. When the Technical College opens, Dalhousie will lose the greater number of her Engineering Students and with them the practical note which they brought into our college life; and the old red building will again possess that purely academic air with which it was pervaded five years ago.

H. S. P.



### Rhodes Scholars for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.—R. W. RIVE.

The appointment of Rupert W. Rive, Law '08, as Rhodes Scholar for St. Joseph's College, New Brunswick, makes Dalhousie's sixth Rhodes representative at Oxford, and the third appointee from among her students this year. Being a member of the Law school, he was not very well known to the larger body of students, but was well known and thoroughly liked by everyone in law.

He came here in 1905 from St. Joseph's College with an excellent record. He had taken a most prominent part in the college life there and graduated at the head of his class. Mr. Rive was also a most prominent member of the Athletic Club, playing each year on the baseball team and captaining the football team in his final year. As well as being a leader in the class room, Mr. Rive was socially one of the most popular men in his college. Above all he was a leader and his superior judgment was recognized by his class-mates and by the entire student body.

On coming to Dalhousie, he joined the Law class of 1908 and ever since his record has been of the best. He always stood well in his classes and was regarded as a very good student. He played on the first football team in his second year but was forced to retire before the season was ended, owing to injuries received in the game. He was always one of the most popular men in the Law school, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the University.

Apart from his studies he was a wide reader. He did not confine himself to any one line but was well read in history, philosophy, and classics. He is able to speak French quite as fluently as English, a faculty which no doubt will be of great advantage to him in his Oxford course.



R. W. RIVE, (Law, '08.)  
Rhodes Scholar for New Brunswick, 1908.



ROY LEITCH, (Arts, '08.)  
Rhodes Scholar for Prince Edward Island, 1908.

His election is regarded very favourably by all who know him, and if he keeps up his past record there in no doubt that his appointment will be a credit to the college sending him as well as to Dalhousie, his second Alma Mater.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,—ROY LEITCH.

The Island Province to the north of the Strait, shares with her sister provinces the advantages of the Rhodes Foundation. Prince Edward Island sends a scholar to Oxford every year. Previous to 1908, four Islanders crossed the water to represent their province in Oxford. They were graduates of Laval, Dalhousie, Queens and St. Dunstan's respectively. The scholarship for the present year, has been captured by a second Dalhousie man, Mr. Roy Leitch, '08.

Mr Leitch was born in Charlottetown in 1885. He received his common school education in West Kent School, where he gave early indication of a successful career. After leaving school he entered Prince of Wales College. There he made an unusually good record in scholarship, especially in English, and graduated with honorary diploma, the Governor-General's silver medal, and the Lieutenant-Governor's prize for English.

He entered Dalhousie University in September, 1905. During the three years of his course he has ranked high in his classes, and is expected to graduate this year with great distinction. In English his record has been unusually good. In Latin, French, History, Education and Philosophy he has maintained a high average standing.

Leitch has not devoted his energies to scholarship alone. He has taken a keen interest in all kinds of sport all through his School, College and University courses. At Prince of Wales College he captained the Football and Hockey teams, and was a member of the Intercollegiate track team. While at Dalhousie he has played on the Junior University Football Team, and the Arts' Hockey team, and has won places in the College track events. His record has been a creditable one.

In Prince of Wales College, Mr. Leitch took a prominent part in the work in the various College Societies. In the University his interests continued. He has been especially prominent

in Chess and Literary Clubs of the College, and has been Secretary of the Senior class during the current year.

In the social side of college life, Leitch has always been prominent. As a promoter of sleigh drives, boat sails, etc., he could hardly be surpassed. He has been able on all occasions to contribute largely to the general good cheer.

To represent one's native province in a worthy manner, is not an easy task, but we are sure that Mr. Leitch will be equal to it.

### Man and Superman.

As a rule, man's a fool.  
When it's hot, he wants it cool;  
When it's cool, he wants it hot—  
Always wanting what is not,  
Never wanting what he's got.  
As a rule man's a fool.

(Old Saw.)

As a rule, woman's wise.  
When she can't get what she wants,  
Then she cries.  
Man cannot withstand her tears,  
So he "gives up" to the dears.  
As a rule, woman's wise,  
When she can't get what she wants,  
Then she cries.

(New Saw.)



### A New Dalhousie Song.

We hail with pleasure the following verses by one of Dalhousie's loyal sons—Mr. J. D. Logan, Ph. D. They constitute the latest college song, written by a graduate, and dedicated to all Dalhousians. The musical setting is now being made at Mr Logan's direction.

#### MY SCOTIA BY THE SEA.

O Scotia, my Scotia, laved by Atlantic tides,  
Though alien lands still hold me, my heart with thee abides:  
They woo me like a lover, but I answer wistfully.—

'I want to be in Scotia,  
(A gradh geal mo chroidhe),  
In the homeland of my childhood,  
My Scotia by the sea!

O Scotia, my Scotia, lapped in Acadian airs,  
How magical the glamor thy golden summer wears:  
While treading sad gray cities, I cry out longingly,—

'I would I were in Scotia,  
(A gradh geal mo chroidhe),  
In the fair land of my boyhood,  
Fair Scotia by the sea!

O Scotia, my Scotia, tho' swept by frigid snows,  
Thy rigors taught thy sturdy sons to fear no earthly foes:  
Oft when the stress goes hardest, I laugh exultingly,—

'What son is there of Scotia,  
(A gradh geal mo chroidhe),  
Forgets the brave land of his manhood,  
Strong Scotia by the Sea?

O Scotia, my Scotia, girt by the opal main,  
I love thy locks and rivers, each upland and each plain;  
I hear them in my dreaming, still calling, calling me,—

'Come home, come home, a cuishle,  
A cuishle mo chroidhe!  
Come back to thine own homeland,  
Fair Scotia by the sea!

J. D. LOGAN, '93.



**AUTHOR'S NOTE:**—One of the psychological characteristics of the Kelt is his love of place, virtually a passion. I remark this only because it will explain my using Gaelic phrases (a refrain) in the following verses. Under this passion the Gael will conceive his country and birthplace in terms of personal endearment, such as mother and child, lover and beloved. In the text the Gaelic phrase 'A gradh geal mo chroidhe, which is pronounced somewhat like 'Aw graw gal mo cree,' means, 'O bright love of my heart.' I thus figure the native son of Nova Scotia conceiving his homeland as his most loved object, the unchanged mother. On the other hand, the phrase 'A cuishle mo chroidhe,' which is pronounced 'Aw cushla mo cree,' means, 'O vein of my heart.' And surely this is appropriate, since the loyal and true native son in exile must be, literally, a vein right out of the heart of the motherland. And so when I hear the streams and uplands and plains of Nova Scotia calling me, the Gaelic phrase has a peculiar emotional and poetic value not to be got from any other phrase,—Come home, acushla!—vein of my heart! Let me add that there is much more poetry in the two simple Gaelic phrases than in the verses themselves.

J. D. L.

### Christmas Dinner.

(Concluded.)

"He were our brother," they answered together. "He's-he's dead, an' we ain't paid for his coffin yit;" and so saying they burst into tears, whereupon Miss Meg produced a portion of handkerchief, which she applied to her eyes, and then delivered to her sister.

"Ah well!" said Will, wishing to smooth their grief. "I look like Arty, too. Who's he?"

"He were our brother, too," they answered. "He's-he's in jail;" and again they burst into tears, and again a portion of a handkerchief was produced.

At that moment the taciturn man, who had not spoken a word, felt that he *must* say *something*; and he relieved Will's embarrassment by changing the subject.

"Talkin' of coffins," he said, "I once seen two boys take a coffin from a house, an' paddle round a pond in it." Having said this, he sighed profoundly. "They were both drowned," he added, and then shut his mouth, as if he had said too much. But after a little thought, he meditatively concluded his speech: "It were my mother's coffin. They were my brothers."

Just then the pretty housemaid came in with the plum-pudding; and her appearance swiftly terminated the Misses[Ginny's] grief, and the taciturn man's sorrowful recollections.

When the elder Miss Ginny's share of the plum-pudding was being passed along, the hungry man, vowing to deny himself *this* time, and perhaps desiring to show his good-breeding, pushed it across the table to Miss Prim, remarking: "The old lady first!" But with such a ferocious stare did Miss Prim greet this remark, that the poor fellow half-rose in his consternation, and cast his eyes towards the door; but as his eyes encountered the plum-pudding first, he sat down again.

Poor Miss Prim! She *was* getting old! If Isaiah would *only* propose! Suddenly a thought came to her. She took a piece of fruit-cake from a plate. "Isaiah," she said coyly, "this looks like wedding-cake, doesn't it?"

"Indeed it does," answered Isaiah. "I'll take a piece to put under my pillar, that I may wish." This was a very courageous speech for Isaiah.

Miss Prim well knew what the wish would be; but she asked, sweetly: "What will you wish, Isaiah?"

But just then Isaiah's courage fled, and he blushed deeply. "That-that the crumbs won't get down my neck," he answered, where upon the bald-headed man, who had been listening, burst into hilarious roars of laughter at Isaiah's humour.

When the plum-pudding had come to an early and lamented dissolution the pretty housemaid came forward with some wine, which, if not *very* old nevertheless was *very* good. But when the silent man had had two glasses of it, he became drowsy, and to everybody's mortification, slipped under the table, where, invisible, everybody thought it best to leave him.

The man with the kangaroo body and the pious face was the only guest who did *not* take wine; and it interested him vastly to watch the man whose ears were conspicuous, and whose head was altogether bald, as he eagerly licked the inside of his wine-glass, after he had drained its contents.

"I never could drink," he remarked, thoughtfully. "Me father could, an' his father afore him, thanks be to God! But I never could,—God ha' mercy!"

Now there was something in this little speech that appealed to the bald-headed man's sense of humour. Perhaps it was absurdity of finding a preposterous man who did *not* like strong drink. At any rate, he laughed so heartily that he went into

a fit and had to be laid out on the floor. But he soon recovered and explained that he was very much subject to fits, so that there was no cause for alarm.

Finally the dinner came to an end, and Mr. Parsley arose and suggested that a few words of prayer would be appropriate. Now Isaiah was fully convinced that the man with the kangaroo body and pious face was of a profoundly religious turn of mind; and, moreover, Isaiah had had three glasses of wine, and was feeling very sociable; so, for these reasons, and for courtesy's sake, he called upon his pious-faced brother to offer up prayer.

The poor pious-faced man was given no opportunity for refusal, and before he realized his responsibility he was on his feet, with his hands foolded and eyes closed. Suddenly he opened his eyes in horror; but everybody else was in a patient attitude of prayer, so that, in sheer desperation, and with perspiration pouring down his face, he closed his eyes again, and tried to think. He knew perhaps absolutely nothing about religion, although an evangelist had once read part of the Bible to him. But finally he thought of the saints, and his face cleared. Then, in a tremulous and hesitating voice, he besought the saints to be kind. The poor fellow confused the saints and the books of the Bible, and, his voice growing louder and more confident, he called on St. Matthew and St. John, and St. Exodus, which *he* called St. Exody, and finally upon St. Psalms, although, to be sure, he thought *his* name was St. Sam. But only the members of Mrs. Buzzom's household knew of his mistakes, so that he escaped the ridicule of the Misses Ginny, and of the young lady with the guard over her eye, which young lady, indeed, warmly commended the pious-faced mans' learning, and openly expressed a great admiration for him, by reason of his genius.

When the prayer was finished, all the guests arose, each with a profound sigh. Then, Will cried: "Let's have a dance before you go!" whereupon every guest began to rub his chin, and gaze toward Heaven, in the hope of remembering an engagement elsewhere. "And some spiced ale to close the evening!" added Will, whereupon every guest decided that he had *no* engagement elsewhere. Then into the green drawing

room they went, and, at Will's bidding, the pretty housemaid with them; and, as Mrs. Buzzom solemnly played waltzes and hymns, the guests tramped up and down, and swung their feet.

It was on the sofa by the window that Miss Prim was sitting when Mr. Parsley went to ask her for a dance. But as he advanced, Isaiah's foot caught in a rug, and, with not a little embarrassment, he fell headlong into Miss Prim's arms. Though taken by surprise, Miss Prim kept her senses, and, clasping Isaiah's neck, she meekly kissed him, exclaiming,—and she said it well; for she had long been practising the little speech: "This is so sudden, dear, dear Isaiah!" Isaiah gasped, and sprang to his feet. His face was blood-red. But the kiss had moved him. He shut his eyes. "Will you have me?" he shouted, whilst all the room watched and listened. "Yes!" screamed Miss Prim, before the words had left his mouth; and falling into one another's arms, the compact was sealed.

Then Isaiah, in the ecstasy of his joy, offered a sovereign as a prize for the man that could shout "hurray" the loudest. The Bedlam that ensued was utterly indescribable. The bald-headed man with the conspicuous ears won the sovereign, and nobody dissented for his first "hurray" made everybody jump a foot; and his second forced the guests to clap their hands over their ears. They gave him the sovereign before he could utter his third. The bald-headed man fervently thanked Isaiah for the sovereign, and said: "That there quid's agoin' inter the childer's stockin's." Then he retired to a corner, and sat there in blissful meditation. Truth to tell, he was thinking of the tavern he would pass on his way home. But he solemnly shook his head many times, as much as to say: "No, no, 'Iram' ;you *ain't* agoin' into that there tavern on your way 'ome." But, whilst his head *was* shaking, the expression on his face was saying very clearly: "Iram, *ain't* that there licker agoin' to taste good?"

But whilst Hiram was so meditating, and the guests were going on with the dance, each of them furtively watching Isaiah, in the vain hope that he would offer another prize, suddenly there came a gentle knock on the parlour door, and, without any of the customary formalities, a very little woman

with very large hands, slipped into the room, and went to the bald-headed man, as he sat meditating in the corner.

"Ye give me the slip, did ye!" she said, with a weak but terrible voice, as she took him by the arm; then, without giving the embarrassed bald-headed man a chance to say as much as 'good night', she led him from the room, and into the street. And as they passed the tavern on their way home, her grip on his arm tightened. But after they had passed the tavern, whilst the bald-headed man was feeling the sovereign in his pocket, he suddenly lost all his selfishness, and before it could come back to him, he showed the sovereign to his wife; and as they were just then by a toy-shop, they went in, and bought two huge armfuls of toys for their little ones, so that, after all, the sovereign *did* go into the children's stocking.

Meanwhile, immediately after the bald-headed man's ignominious departure, Mrs Buzzom quietly sent the pretty housemaid to get the spiced ale; for Mrs. Buzzom, good-hearted though she was, had been afflicted with a pin-and-needle feeling ever since the guests had arrived, and she desired them to be gone as soon as possible.

Then Mrs. Buzzom returned to the piano, and went on with her playing; and as she played she fell into a reverie, and doubtless she thought of the merry Christmases she had enjoyed when she was a slender, pretty girl, and when her brothers and sisters were alive, and all her friends and lovers were with her.

But she was disturbed by three loud knocks on the front door which were followed a moment later by three more knocks. The knocks were so urgent, and the pretty housemaid was so *very* long in preparing the spiced ale, that Mrs. Buzzom herself hastened to the door. A moment later she returned with the startling intelligence that there was a policeman at the front door for the pious-faced man. But this news did not astonish the pious-face man, whose body was shaped like a kangaroo's; indeed, he seemed to have expected it, and, with an expression of profound resignation on his face, he bade the company good night, and hastened to the door, and went away with the constable.

But Mrs. Buzzom did not look on this incident as nonchalantly as the pious-faced man had done, and, with sudden determination she hurried to the kitchen, to see what kept the pretty housemaid so long.

No sooner had Mrs. Buzzom reached the kitchen than the guests in the parlour heard the sound of a fierce altercation, in which Mrs. Buzzom's voice was the most distinct. A moment later there was a commotion in the hall, and, when the parlour door was opened, the guests saw Mrs. Buzzom, red and garulous with anger, and with a broom in her hand, driving the fat man and the hungry man towards the front door.

"Why what's the trouble here?" cried Will, in amazement.

"Trouble! I'll teach 'em!" panted Mrs. Buzzom.

Mrs. Buzzom was too angry to talk very coherently, but after a while Will gathered from her words that, when she had gone to the kitchen, she had found the fat man on his knees, making love to the pretty housemaid, and that after that she had found the hungry man in the pantry, where he had shut himself in.

Mrs. Buzzom was firmly resolved to drive the culprits from her house; but Will besought her to let them stay just until they had had some of the spiced ale, which the pretty housemaid, confused and blushing, was at that moment bringing into the parlour.

Very reluctantly Mrs. Buzzom yielded to Will's request, and thereupon the company returned to the parlour, where they enjoyed the spiced ale profoundly.

When the fat man and hungry man had finished their ale, and had licked their lips with great relish, they arose together, and took their leave; for they feared that it might be dangerous to stay beyond their allotted time. And then there arose and departed the Misses Ginny, who, of course, needed to be escorted to their home, even although neither the fat man nor the hungry man *did* have the chivalry to guess it.

And these departures served as a very good hint to the other guests, who almost immediately departed, after uttering clumsy but sincere and profuse thanks for their entertainment. One or two of the guests, who, indeed, had no homes, were loath to depart; but Mrs. Buzzom bade them good-night in such decisive tones, that loath as they were, they *did* depart.

When Mrs. Buzzom had closed the door on the last of the guests, she stood in the hall way, and with a limp hand she vaguely stroked her forehead. Then she remembered that the silent man, who had taken two glasses of wine, and had fallen under the table, was still to be ejected; she went to look for him.

*Poor Mrs. Buzzom!* She found that, whilst the other guests had been dancing, the silent man had awakened from his stupor, and had crept out through the dining-room window, taking with him all the silver that had been left on the table, which included all the spoons that had been left when Mr. Buzzom's drinking bill had been paid.

Late that night the fire was still burning in the green parlour, and Will and Dick were sitting by it, alone.

"'Twas a rare sight to see them." said Will, "even although I *shall* insist on paying Mrs. Buzzom for her silver. We had the time of our lives, even if the policeman *did* come for the pious-faced man, and even if the fat man *did* make love to the housemaid, and the hungry man shut himself up in the pantry, and the silent man get out the window with the silver. God bless us, Dick! *we* enjoyed it, and so did they."

### Correspondence.

DEAR GAZETTE:—In connection with such functions as Receptions, "At Homes," Suppers, &c., in which the Alumni participate, it may be well to state clearly that the general funds of the Association are never drawn upon to the extent of one cent to meet any expenses incurred by these social affairs. These expenses are always borne—and cheerfully borne—by the Halifax Alumni as an extra levy. Alumni Associations of wealthy colleges do draw upon their general fund for these festal occasions. The committee of our Alumni Association have always rigidly maintained that in the present condition of the college they would not be justified in lowering even by one dollar the small amount which they contribute annually to the support of the Science Faculty. So all the expenses incurred by the Association at Convocation time by social functions of any kind are met by passing the hat around among the Dalhousians

of the city. We make this statement for the benefit of members of the Alumni Association not living in Halifax, who, it may be presumed, would prefer that the amount of the Annual dues should go untouched to the aid of scientific work at the college (as in the past) rather than that anything should be taken from the general fund for expenses which may be considered less important. We take this opportunity also of reminding the loyal Dalhousians of Halifax that they should come more generally to the help of the few local committee men who are trying to make Convocation week an occasion more worthy than it has hitherto been of the status which Dalhousie occupies among the colleges of the Maritime Provinces.

AN ALUMNUS.

### Annual Reunion of New England Alumni.

The second reunion and dinner of the New England Branch of the Dalhousie Alumni Association took place at the American Hotel, Boston, on March 20th. This branch is necessarily small, as Dalhousians are few and far between in that section of the world. Yet the members make up in enthusiasm what they lack in members, and by these annual gatherings, intend to keep strong their Dalhousie spirit.

The function was made important this year by the presence of two representatives sent by the college, Professor MacMechan, who represented the Senate, and Mr. George Campbell, the newly elected chairman of the Board of Governors. Eighteen Dalhousians assembled from various cities, some coming from New York and Rhode Island. Much pleasure was expressed by the men in the telegrams read by the secretary, coming from the parent alumni, the educational department of Nova Scotia, and especially in the one sent by the University Students' Council.

The events of the evening were the addresses by Prof. MacMechan and Mr. Campbell. Dr. MacMechan reviewed the history of the college rapidly from its foundation, and led up to its present condition and plans for the future. He spoke

of the recent movement in Nova Scotia for good technical education and told of Dalhousie's great pioneer work in this respect. He also explained Dalhousie's present need of a better site and more suitable buildings.

Mr. Campbell in his witty remarks told of the practical workings of Dalhousie from the point of view of a number of the Board of Governors and congratulated Dalhousie on the splendid record of its graduates and former professors. The oldest graduate present, Mr. Victor Frazee, '89, spoke on the part to be taken by the local branch in aiding Dalhousie's onward march. After some discussion, a "Forward Movement" committee was appointed consisting of K. G. T. Webster, Ph. D., Victor Frazee, B. A., and Edw. K. Harvey, B. A., to help the parent alumni in various ways, but especially by collecting information regarding Dalhousians in the United States. This will be particularly valuable in helping the list of graduates and addresses which the alumni has lately begun.

After singing "Auld Lang Syne" and giving the college yell once more, the gathering broke up voting the whole affair an immense success. Among those present were K. G. T. Webster, president; Edw. K. Harvey, secretary; ex-Senator Fred. J. McLeod, Victor Frazee, Crofton U. McLeod, Dr. L. M. Crosby, G. M. J. MacKay, W. D. Tait, Dr. Munro, Dr. Fred. Stevens, Everett Fraser, George M. Forrest, Dr. Ross, Dr. P. F. Coady and Dr. Edw. Meyers.



## Athletics And The Man.

The following article on "The Value of Training" was written, at the request of the HARVARD CRIMSON, by Dr. Dudley Allen Sargent, the director of the Hemenway Gymnasium. Dr. Sargent was graduated from Bowdoin in 1875 and received the degree of A. M. in 1887 and the degree of M. D. from Yale in 1878. He is the inventor of the modern system of gymnasium apparatus and President of the American Association for the Promotion of Physical Education. In 1902 he published a book on "The Universal Test for Strength, Speed, and Endurance."

"You have asked me for a 'short article on the advantages of training, in general and for intercollegiate games in particular.' To me this is rather a large subject to treat intelligently in a few hundred words. I can at best, in the space allotted, only give you some broad generalizations,

"The object of training according to Maclaren 'is to put the body, with extreme and exceptional care, under the influence of all the agents which promote its health and strength, in order to enable it to meet extreme and exceptional demands upon its energies.' The ordinary agents of health are exercise, diet, sleep, air, bathing and clothing, given in the order of their importance. By the judicious use of these agents the respiration, circulation, digestion and all the vital functions are greatly improved and the body as a whole is made more powerful, enduring and efficient. Moreover if the course in physical training is made to include a wide range of sports, games and developing exercises special functions of the brain and central nervous system are cultivated there by. Some of these specific mental and physical qualities are increased powers of attention, will, concentration, accuracy, alertness, quickness of perception, perseverance, reason, judgement, courage; forbearance, patience, obedience, self denial, self control and loyalty to leaders. These are some of the advantages of training which come to the individual.

"When men train together in groups, teams, crews or classes, going through the same trials and hardships, holding themselves down to the same vigorous discipline for an honorable purpose, the advantages are distinctly moral and ethical and eventually may bring credit to a school, a college, or a nation. The trend

of athletics during the past thirty or forty years has been away from individual contests—towards group and team contests. It is along this line of training that intercollegiate games, properly conducted, have their advantages and justification. They tend to develop college spirit and bring about college unity.

“Individual athletic contests among gentlemen as represented by fencing, boxing, wrestling and tennis have undergone a high degree of ethical development, and a man would scorn to commit a foul on his opponent. The advent of the team contests has given the individual athlete who is so disposed an opportunity to resort to foul playing without being detected, just as the advent of the corporation or trust in business has given individuals who are so inclined a chance to be dishonest. The crying need of today in the business world is to develop the corporate conscience to the same degree as the individual conscience—so in athletics, the thing most desired is to raise the moral and ethical value of the group and team contest to the standard demanded of the individual. Here is the students' opportunity through their sports and games to set the business world a good example. Great progress has been made in this direction during the past two years, but there is still room for improvement. But what has all of this to do with training? Simply this, judicious training is essentially a matter of right living. Any student who has a fine enough physique to entitle him to a trial position on any of the University athletic teams, or who comes to the college with a record for any remarkable athletic performance is not likely to be much improved by any radical change in his daily habits of living. His physique and his athletic ability are the resultants of his past life—and it is simply a matter of honor for him to live up to the same high standard that has made him what he is. All men who have won individual distinction in athletics have had their own peculiar methods of training. As all men are different in physique, personalty and constitutional requirements so methods of training must be varied to suit their individual peculiarities. This variation in training for individuals is very difficult to regulate with groups, teams and classes. The individual who wishes to cheat, break training or shirk his work may easily do so. Here again it is a question of honor, and the desire on the part of the individual not simply to

remain on the team but to make himself fit for the contest. It is said that a Japanese youth goes into training of his own free will as soon as he thinks of enlisting in the army hoping thereby to make himself a stronger man in order that he may make a better soldier. I can hardly conceive of any American youth showing this loyalty and self devotion to a cause. With him training is a condition to be taken on and put aside at the behest of a drill master or trainer. He does not take his daily exercise, bath, etc., as a matter of course as his English brother does nor does he have the same pride in keeping himself physically fit all the year around for any kind of sport, or game that he is likely to enter. I am not sure that this indifference to physical condition and right habits of living that prevails among many students when not in regular training is not natural reaction that follows the two rigorous requirements of the so-called strict training. When it is considered that one may see performances to-day at any big athletic meeting, which were the world's records only a few years ago, it may be inferred that the great progress has been made in physical efficiency among our average American youth. This is certainly true of our college students. But the records are now being made largely by specialists, and in specializing in athletics one loses a large part of the cultural as well as the hygienic value of the training. ‘Sir,’ said Herbert Spencer to a foppish clubman who prided himself on his skill at billiards—to play too good a game of billiards is the mark of an ill spent youth.’ This really constitutes the fundamental difference between the professional and the amateur, and Spencer's remarks are applicable to all kinds of sports and to all classes of students. It is far more commendable to know how to run, jump, swim, skate, row, ride, dance, fence, box and wrestle, in passable form, than to make a record in some athletic speciality. The former training will be of service to one all through life, the latter will hardly outlive the date of its accomplishment. In any event it is the preparatory training not the contests which is the most desirable and the most beneficial.”

D. A. SARGENT.

## Dalhousians in the North-west and South-west.

### IN ALBERTA.

Dalhousians are pretty well to the fore in the province of Alberta particularly in the legal profession. Beginning at McLeod, near the boundary line, we find graduates of the "college by the sea" along the railway lines to Edmonton in the north and then east along the Canadian Northern to the provincial boundary line and down through Medicine Hat to McLeod—a complete chain drawn in a circle.

At McLeod, Colin McLeod is practicing law; coming north A. E. H. MacDonald is at Brenton, and then at Calgary we have R. B. Bennett, probably the cleverest and most successful lawyer in the West; J. H. Charman of Tweedie, Charman and Stewart; H. A. Allison of Lougheed and Bennett; Rev. J. G. Herdman, Rev. A. O. McRae, president of the Western Canada College; E. H. Nicholls, Barrister. At Didsbury we meet J. E. A. McLeod and Mrs. McLeod, and further on at Olds, L. H. Cummings and Mrs. Cummings. Innisfail is still farther north and here we find J. H. Barnett practicing law. At Edmonton there are a few more, Professor Sullivan of the Alberta College; M. W. Eager, Barrister; Dr. W. O. Farquaharson; Rev. C. A. Myers, pastor of the Queens Avenue Presbyterian Church; Dr. MacAulay, W. MacDonald, real estate, and J. W. G. Morrison, editor of the Edmonton Journal. At Fort Saskatchewan we have W. M. Corbett, and at Vergerville Fred A. Morrison, Barrister and Conservative candidate for the federal district of Victoria. Norman Murray is at Vermilion also practicing law. These are on the C. N. R. Crossing. Down at Medicine Hat, we meet W. A. Begg, Barrister and R. B. Forsyth, Principal of the High School. This does not by any means exhaust the list but we think it a fairly creditable one.

### IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

DEAR GAZETTE,—Some of your readers will perhaps be interested in knowing that there are seven Dalhousians, so far as I have heard, located in this 'Land of Sunshine.'

Foremost among them is one of the most prominent and popular ministers in Southern California, Rev. Malcolm J. McLeod, '87, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Pasadena. Mr. McLeod has just lately received a call to the church at Evanston, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, of which the celebrated Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis was pastor. The Pasadena News in reporting the call said: "Since coming here, his eight years have been productive of great results for the Pasadena church and he has achieved a reputation as a preacher and church leader that many an older man in some of the most notable churches of the country might well envy. People of all denominations and of no denomination throng the church to hear him preach, so that it is with difficulty that even in the new church one can secure a good seat. \* \* \* During Mr. McLeod's pastorate the fine new Gothic church costing nearly \$200,000 has been built and is said to be the finest church building west of Chicago. In the church are many of the most prominent people of the city and the church and its Pastor are known throughout the country."

The others from old Dal. are Dr. Chas. W. Anderson, '99 (M. D., McGill) who is practicing in Los Angeles, and his brother H. B. Anderson, for a time a member of the class '03, in business here. Herber Thompson Archibald, '97 is a Professor of Greek in Occidental College just outside the city. Miss Bessie M. Logan, '98 is teaching in the city schools, and Miss Mable R. McCurdy, '03 at Dundee seventeen miles away. The writer is numbered among the thousand or more Los Angeles attorneys.

W. KENT POWER, '04-7.

Los Angeles, California, March 15, '08.

### College Notes.

**Medical Society.**—On March 25th, a meeting of the Medical Society was held for the purpose of ascertaining the financial conditions for the year just closing. After the report of the treasurer, W. V. Coffin, the Society appointed P. W. Davis, '09 and M. G. Burris '10, Gazette editors for the coming year.

**Y. W. C. A.**—The officers for next year are:—

President.....Miss L. Sibley.

Vice-President.....Miss M. L. Smith.

Secretary.....Miss G. MacKay.

Treasurer.....Miss Jean MacGregor.

Misses Sibley and Outhit are the representatives to the Silver Bay Conference.

**Sodales.**—The Annual Meeting of Sodales Debating Society, was held on Friday, April 3rd. The report of the Secretary was read and approved.

The officers elected for the ensuing year, are;—Honorary-President, Dr. A. S. McKenzie; President, Geo. Farquhar; Vice-President, D. C. Sinclair; Secretary-Treasurer, Allister Calder; Executive committee:—Cahan, McIntosh, Coffin and W. A. McDonald.

Intercollegiate Representative:—J. A. McKeigan.

Auditors:—P. D. Davis and Lawrence.

**U. S. C.**—The regular semi-annual meeting of the council was held in the Munro Room, March 4th, at 8 p. m. The report of F. T. MacLeod, business manager of the GAZETTE for 1906-7, was read by Mr. D. R. MacLean. It showed that the financial affairs of the GAZETTE were in good condition, a substantial balance being carried over. The reports of the Theatre Night and Break-up Committees were received and adopted. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a good balance to the credit of the council. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, R. W. Maclellan, B. A., Law, '09; Vice-Presidents,

W. W. Malcolm, Arts '09.; A. Calder, Med. '09.; H. W. Flemming, Eng., '08; Secretary-Treasurer, G. B. MacCunn, Eng., '08. Ex. Committee—W. V. Coffin, A. S. Wall, G. Farquhar, B. A., R. Inglis. Auditors—W. S. Lindsay, B. A. and D. C. Sinclair. Business Manager of GAZETTE—A. Sutherland, Arts, '10.

March 18th.—A special meeting of the council was convened to consider the coming convocation. Messrs. R. MacGregor, Barnstead, and Cummings spoke briefly, setting forth the views of the alumni, and urging that a special effort be made to have a public convocation this spring. After some discussion it was moved that a committee of five be appointed to act with the alumni. The committee appointed were: Messrs. MacKeigan, Cameron, Stairs, R. W. Maclellan and E. A. Munroe. It was also moved that a committee of twelve should be appointed by the council executive to preserve order during convocation proceedings.

It was decided that the council should give a dance during convocation week, and the following were appointed a committee to carry out all necessary arrangements: Messrs. C. J. MacKenzie, Learment, MacRitchie, E. K. Maclellan and P. Flemming.

### Obituary.

We regret to record the death of Miss Alethia Florence Sutherland, which occurred at her home, 137 Edward Street, on March 26th.

Miss Sutherland, entered Dalhousie with the class of '11, last September, but failing health forced her to retire at Christmas. As a student she quickly showed marked ability and promise and during her few months in college made many friends to whom she endeared herself by her kindly disposition. The GAZETTE extends its sincere sympathy to her bereaved parents.



### Intercollegiate Field Day.

In this age of class spirit, class yells, class teams and class pictures, it may seem somewhat antiquated to advocate anything which will tend to create a good university feeling; that, nevertheless, is the object of this short article in support of an inter-collegiate track union.

Those who read the newspapers will have noticed that the Inter-collegiate Track Committee have decided to refuse the application of Dalhousie and Kings for admission to the present union. The reasons for this namely,—added expense—difficulty of arranging meetings—increased number of entries—seem serious enough to warrant their present course.

The schedule for the present intercollegiate meetings expires this year and so leaves the way open for the founding of a new series in which all the colleges may be represented. The advantages of establishing such a union are patent. We have a number of good field athletes in Dalhousie at present. They are only able to display their abilities on one occasion annually, that is, the Field Day. On that day they are only able to compete against other Dalhousians and are never able to measure their strength with outsiders. Further, Field Day is one on which class feeling is rife and its influence is probably unhealthy to athletics from a university standpoint.

The difficulties in the way of the establishment of an annual Intercollegiate Field Meet are serious but not insurmountable. The meet could be held at some central point, alternately in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Truro and Moncton would no doubt be suitable, as both have satisfactory fields, and there would be a prospect of good gate receipts. The meet could be held early in the autumn, the training could be done in the summer, and thus the difficulty of our early closing could be obviated. The expenses of each team could be borne by its own college, the net gate receipts being equally divided. The entries in each event could be limited to one from each college; that one to be selected at the autumn field day of each college

this arrangement would meet the difficulty of entries. Other incidental difficulties could, no doubt, be arranged as they arise.

Now is the time to act, as the old schedule is expiring. The other colleges are, no doubt, willing to discuss the matter if they should be approached by us. The executive of the D. A. A. C. might well take this matter into consideration and endeavour to secure the formation of a good intercollegiate committee to deal with this matter and endeavour to secure the formation of a truly representative Intercollegiate Track Meet.

### Dallusiensia.

"The only objection I have to a Rhodes Scholarship," said the smooth-faced youth, "is even after working to get it you are expected to start and work again." "That's not such a weighty excuse after all," retorted his more sentimental room-mate; "what should make me pause is the three years' separation from—, well it really keeps one *waiting* three years longer."

One lucky day the freshmen held  
A meeting of their class,  
They gathered in the English room  
And formed one solid mass.

But when they saw a soph or two  
A-strolling round the door  
Their boldness all at once gave way,—  
They wished the meeting o'er.

"Send for Lord John," one verdant cried,  
"I'll go" another said,  
Then swiftly from the English room  
And down the stairs he fled.

Lord John ascended, and thus spoke:  
"Ahem! I'll see this through;  
Be not alarmed my freshmen dear,  
I'll watch the door for you!"

Now Alex is the man to help  
With Eben close at hand ;  
They promenaded the hall or else  
Around the door they stand.

And so they guard their *infant* class  
Of nineteen and eleven,  
The *Kindergarten*, if you like,  
The *tenderest* under heaven.

Doc. R-d wishes to announce that he will sell his space in  
Dallusiensia for 50 cents.

In 1st Latin, Tutor:—"Names of towns and islands are put  
in the Locative Case to denote place where."

Freshmen, with a slight Celtic accent:—"That doesn't include  
Cape Breton does it?"

W-lt-r McL-n, Mar. 16th:—"Did you see my photo in  
Gauvin's window?"

McG-ar:—"They put it there for St. Patrick's day."

Dr. F. in Pol. Econ:—"Party government is such that if the  
government moved that the ten commandments be adopted, the  
opposition would move an amendment."

1st Theologue:—"I wonder why D. W. McD-n-ld is going to  
New Brunswick?"

2nd Theologue:—"Well, you know, politics have changed  
there."

Cape Bretoner, inquiring of stranger:—"What port do you  
hail from?"

Stranger:—"I'm from P. E. I."

C. Br:—"O well, "A man's a man for a' that."

Two medical freshmen meeting in hall;

H-rdg-n:—"Say, did you get one of Prof. McK-'s envelopes  
this morning?"

K-na:—"No! Say old man, is Eben giving a dance?"

McG-rry:—"Doc., you're not gaining anything by getting  
your degree this spring, you have been entitled DR. for years."

Doc:—"Y-yes, but that was *congenital*."

"What meat doth this man eat?" was the puzzling question  
respecting the great Atheletes of old. The genius of P. E. I.  
true to his islands characteristics is a vegetarian. Save those  
viands which the hungry stomach doth devour when dreamy  
eve casts her drowsy spell over Pine Hill's sequestered slopes his  
epicurean tastes are satisfied by:—

1. Teapot and tea for 6 cups.
2. 1 cup.
3. 1 spoon. (*Only one per day?*)
4. 6 slices bread (without butter).
5. Milk for 6 cups of tea.

### Mother Goose, Ph. D.

"THE WORLD AND THE INDIVIDUAL."

This is the House that Descartes built.

Two distinct substances, mind and matter, lay in the House  
that Descartes built.

This is the Locke, who by his experience guarded the sub-  
stances, mind and matter, that lay in the House that Descartes  
built.

This is the Berkeley, who tried the Locke, and said that no  
matter could be in the House that Descartes built.

This is the Hume, who knew only ideas, who doubted all  
matter and doubted all mind, and thought to demolish entirely  
the House that Descartes built.

This is the Kant, transcendently wise, who rebuilt from  
Hume, who knew only ideas, who denied mind to Berkeley, who  
tried the Locke, who by his experience guarded the House that  
Descartes built.

Hegel this is, who abstraction denies, who succeeded to Kant, transcendently wise, who rebuilt from Hume, who knew only ideas, who denied mind to Berkeley, who said "no matter," who attacked the Locke, who guarded the substance, mind and matter, distinct in the House that Descartes built.

This is the Royce, with his high surmise, who interpreted Hegel's obscure disguise, who looked beyond Kant, transcendently wise, who rebuilt from Hume, who knew only ideas, who denied mind to Berkeley, who said "no matter," while trying the Locke, whose daily experience guarded the House that Descartes built.

This is the James, who the "many" describes, who with purpose pragmatic does pluralize, who opposes the Royce, with his high surmise, who can diverse, devious thoughts devise, which in ultimate oneness he unifies, who succeeded to Kant, transcendently wise, who by categories did characterize, who rebuilt from Hume, who knew not his own mind, who cared not for Berkeley, who tried the Locke, whose daily experience guarded the substance, mind and matter, that lay in House that Descartes built.

CENTURY.

### Business Notices.

The College year is nearly closed and there are still a large number who have not paid up their subscriptions. As the accounts are to be closed and balanced by the 1st of May, we trust that those who have not yet remitted will do so promptly.



### Acknowledgments.

D. McIntosh, Ph. D., \$5.00; Miss Jessie Campbell, \$5.09; A. H. McNeil, M. P., Rev. C. Munro, \$4.00 each; Miss A. Hobrecker, Miss Muriel Hill, B. A., \$3.00 each; Miss Ethel Munro, B. A., Miss Anna McKay, D. McD. Campbell, Rev. W. A. Ross, Miss C. Giffin, Miss Ritchie, A. S. Laird, Ph. D. Dr. Jack R. Miller, J. W. Logan, F. P. H. Layton, B. A., Dr. Murray McLaren, Dr. Annie Hennigar, Judge Patterson, Dr. H. E. McEwen, J. H. Sinclair, M. P., A. N. Costly, J. H. Trefy, Aulay Morrison, \$2.00 each; E. S. Kent, C. L. Blois, B. Sc., Don. McLean, E. F. Mitchell, H. A. Menzie, M. H. Manuel. Miss Anna E. McLean, J. A. McKay, Everett Fraser, B. A., R. W. Hattie, Dr. D. A. Campbell, Miss Inglis, Miss Ella Holder, S. W. Crowell, Dr. S. N. Robertson, C. J. McInnis, A. W. Robertson, Dr. John McMillan, Rev. A. E. Chipman, M. D. Grant, S. A. Morton, G. E. Herman, R. A. Neish, Niss E. H. Stewart, Dr. Jno. Woddle, W. B. Armitage, Prof. M. S. McDonald, N. C. Ralston, A. D. Watson, B. Sc., J. W. G. Morrison, L. L. B., J. J. Culter, Rev. W. I. Green, F. C. Knight, A. S. Payzant, M. A., Robt. Landells, L.L.B., A. Fraser, B. A., Rev. G. S. Langill, C. W. McAloney, B. A., Miss Jean Irving, Miss Gerrard, Rev. Geo. McMillan, Miss Amy Remington, Malcolm McKay, Miss R. M. McCurdy, G. S. Stairs, B. A., A. A. McLeod, M. A., \$1.00 each.

### Law Results.

#### EVIDENCE.

Class I.—Menzie, H. W., Macdonald, W. A., Chase, H. M.  
Class II.—Robertson, R. B., Farquhar, A., Cameron, J. J., Mackenzie, C., Pelton, G. V.  
Passed.—Gillies, J. J., Lordly, L. R., Rettle, S.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

Class I.—Doull, I., Richard, E. R., Hall, T. R., Macdonald, W. A., Robinsen, L. M.  
Class II.—Stewart, J. M., Rosborough, W. B., Thomas, A. O., Morton, A. C., Roper, J. S. Macneil, J., Cameron, J. J., Lordly, L. R.  
Passed.—Black, C. B., Chipman, C. R., Conroy, F. R., Craig, K. G., Lawrence, A. J. MacKay, A. Munro, K. M., Rice, G. E.

#### CONTRACTS.

Class I.—Doull, J., Stairs, G. W., Macdonald, W. A.  
Class II.—Cameron, I. I., Farquhar, G., Macneil, J.  
Passed.—Chapman, C. G. M., Conroy, F. R., Craig, K. G., Lawrence, A. J., Landry, R. W. E., Macdonald, S. J., Morton, A. C., Richard, E. R., Robinson, C. M., Sinclair, D. C.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Class II.—Patterson, H. S., Archibald, T. R., Russell, A. H., Jonah, E. B., Macdonald, W. C., Morrison, J. L., Mackenzie, E. C.  
 Passed.—Armstrong, W. B., Corey, L. A., Gillies, J. J., Hanway, J. A., Hearn, J. H., Leger, J. I., Ritchie, J. N., Rive, R., Slipp, A. L.  
 Special Examination.—Margeson.

## REAL PROPERTY.

Class I.—Doull, J., Morton, A. C., Cameron, D. A., Craig, K. C., Richard, E. R.  
 Class II.—Macdonald, W. A., Conroy, F. R., Robinson, L. M., Mackenzie, Cameron, J. J., MacDonald, S. J., Macneil, J. A., Landry, R. W. E.  
 Passed.—Robertson, R. B., Chipman, C. R., Farquhar, G., Rettle, S., Prowse, J. H., Fraser, A., Chapman, C. G. M., Day, W. R., Maclean, A., Starr, A. P.

## CRIMES.

Class I.—Doull, J., Macdonald, W. A., Cameron, J. J.  
 Class II.—Rettle, S., Robertson R. B.  
 Passed.—Chapman, G. C. M., Chipman, C. R., Conroy, F. R., Corey, L. A., Farquhar, G., McDonald, S. J., McKenzie, E. C., Morton, A. C., Prowse, J. H., Richard, E. R., Robinson, L. M.

## PARTNERSHIP AND COMPANIES.

Class I.—Menzie, H. W., \*MacLellan, R. W., \*Martin, Pelton, G. V., Ritchie, J. N., Farquhar, A., Patterson, H. S., Armstrong, W. B., Lordly, L. R., \*Equal.  
 Class II.—Prowse, J. H., Jonah, E. B., Archibald, J. R., Clask, C., Cahan, C. H., Corey, L. A., Hearn, J. H., MacKenzie, C., Rive, R., Hanway, J. A., Morrison, J. L., McKenzie, E. C., Smith, D. C., Frame, A. C., Robertson, R. B.  
 Passed.—Cameron, D. A., Chase, H. W., Fraser, A., Gillies, J. J., Legere, J. T., Rettle, S., Russell, A. H., Slipp, A. L.

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 Class II.—Richard, E. R., Robertson, E. R., Robertson, R. B., Farquhar, G., Morton, A. C., Robinson, L. M., Cameron, J. J.  
 Passed.—Chapman, C. G. M., Conroy, F. R., Craig, K. G., Landry, R. W. E., Macdonald, S. J., Maclean, M., Rettle, S.

## SHIPPING.

Class I.—Menzie, H. W., Pelton, G. V., MacLellan, R. W., Robertson, R. B.  
 Class II.—Patterson, H. S., Cameron, D. A., MacKenzie, C., Martin, J. J., Morrison, J. L., Sinclair, D. C.  
 Passed.—Craig, K. G., Farquhar, A., Frame, A. C., Fraser, Hearn, J. H., Lordly, L. R., Prowse, J. H., Smith, D. C.

## CONFLICT OF LAWS.

Class I.—Patterson, H. S., Jonah, E. B., MacKenzie, E. C.  
 Class II.—Slipp, A. L., Margeson, J. W., Rive, R., Morrison, J. L., Ritchie, J. N., Hanway, J. A.  
 Passed.—Armstrong, W. B., Cahan, C. H., Corey, L. A., Fraser, A., Gillies, J. J., Hearn, J. H., Legere, J. T., Russell, A. H.

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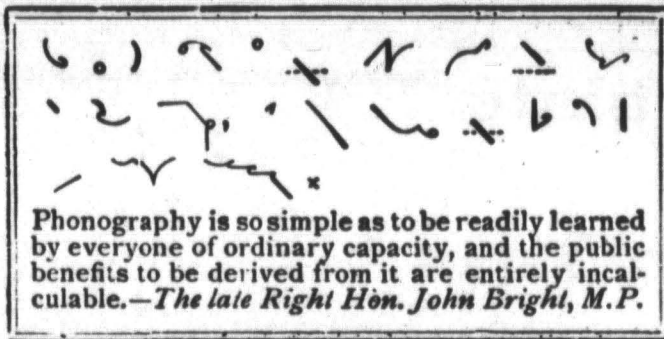
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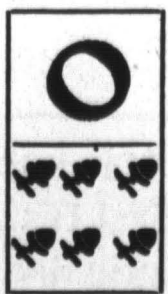
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