The Dalhousie Gazette.

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HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 3, 1909.

No. 7. & 8.

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Editorial.

T is with feelings of pleasure that we take this opportunity to extend heartiest congratulations to Messrs. Sinclair MacIntosh and MacLellan on their magnificent victory in the After an anything but encouraging recent debate with Kings. year in connection with our debating societies, the youngest team Dalhousie has ever put on the platform brought home honor and victory to the Black and Gold against the veterans This result could be attained only at the cost of great personal sacrifice and loss of time. Right here, it might be in order to throw out a suggestion. Why not agitate for some recognition of debating by the Faculty? Some Universities recognize it as a subject of their Arts course. We feel firmly convinced that it would be of as much practical value to the individual as many courses at present recognized as qualifying for a degree in Arts. Whatever the future may hold in store for debaters, we hope that this year's victory will act as a stimulus to future debating in Dalhousie.

We also take this opportunity, on behalf of the students, to thank Mr. W. K. Power for the interest he manifested in the debate. To his untiring efforts is in no small measure due the unqualified success of the inter-collegiate debate of 1909.

THIS year, as usual, the GAZETTE offered prizes for the best contributions in prose and poetry, open to all students of the University. The result was, we regret to say, a disappointment. At the time first set for the close of the competition only one prose contribution was received. An extention of time brought in two more contributions in prose, and three in poetry. None of these in the opinions of the judges merited a prize. How do the students think their paper is going to exist if they do not write for it. We quote the following from the Acadian Athenaeum,—"Fourteen articles, five stories, five poems, and four etchings, which number is a poor showing for an institution of this size." If this is true of Acadia, what shall we say with reference to Dalhousie, where only four students out of over four hundred take enough interest in their college paper to enter its prize competition. We must have some latent talent within our walls. Wake up Dalhousie!

HE attention of the undergraduates is called to a letter in another column from a former Editor-in-chief of the GAZETTE, in which a new method for the selection of GAZETTE editors is suggested. While we cannot hope for any discussion of the question this year, we hope that the students will take the opportunity of expressing their opinions through the columns of the GAZETTE at the opening of the coming term.

colums of the GAZETTE the death of Rev. Dr. E. D. Millar, who passed to his eternal reward at Highland View Hospital, Amherst, on the 31st day of March. Dr. Millar was one of our oldest graduates, and was the first to have a son graduate from this University. A model Christian gentleman with broad sympathies to young and old, an untiring worker in every cause tending to the uplifting of humanity, a loyal son of old Dalhousie ever interested in his Alma Mater's welfare, his comparatively early death leaves a gap in the ranks of our graduates, which will be hard to fill.

The GAZETTE joins deeply in the sorrow of the bereaved family and friends.

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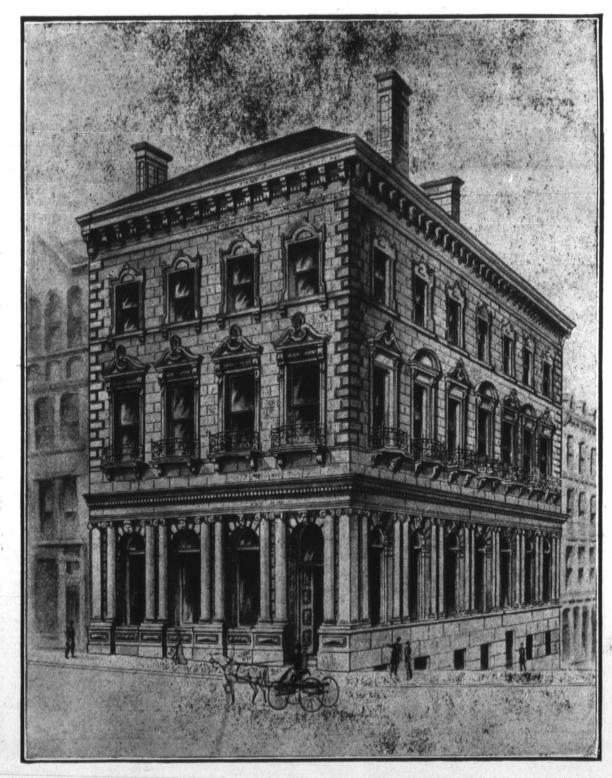
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In the movement which has been going on for some time in connection with the question of how the pressing needs of the University in its present cramped condition can best be met, the Alumni Association through its Executive Committee have been taking an active interest. It has been the wise policy of the authorities of the University to delay building the Macdonald Memorial Library until the whole question of the future prospects of the University had been thoroughly canvassed, and a general plan of development mapped out. The first great question to be considered is the site. Shall we move to a more Commodious Campus, or shall we try to build a great University on the old city lots? The Alumni Executive felt they could do no more useful work at present than to collect the opinions and the results of the experience of other Universities concerning the problem of the space needed for the adequate housing of a modern University.

In accordance with this plan they drafted and sent to the heads of seventy-one Universities in Canada and the United States, the following circular letter of enquiry.

"I venture to make a demand on your valuable time in order to ask your experience and advice concerning the amount of ground necessary for a University that is growing rapidly and takes more than a leading place among the Colleges which serve a territory with a present population of about 1,000,000.

In order that you may apperciate our present position, I may be allowed to give you the following data:—Dalhousie College began its present career in 1863; it is housed in one building on a plot of ground of about 5 acres in the city of Halifax, (Population 50,000). It has Faculties of Arts and Science, Engineering, Law, Medicine and Dentistary; the University gives all the instructions in Arts, Science, Engineering and Law, and that in the Arts and science subjects for Medecine, Dentistry and Music, and acts as an examining university in the latter departments, being in close affiliation with the institutions giving the professional instruction in these departments. The present

number of students is 400; it has doubled in 20 years, and will increase still faster in the future. The University building (there are no dormitories, but we hope to have these in the future) is hopelessly over-crowded, and new buildings must be begun at once.

It is generally recognized that the University should not be restricted to the present 5-acre site. There is adjoining this site a vacant plot of about 7 acres; all the rest is occupied, and can be purchased, if at all, only at prohibitive cost. Available sites of more generous acreage on the outskirts of the city are to be had, although no one is at all cheap. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the advisability of (1) getting the contiguous 7 acres, and so definitely limiting the University to a site of 12 acres in the heart of the city; (2) moving to a more commodious site beyond the crowded portion of the city, even at a considerable initial cost.

With the object of enabling you to favour us with your counsel with the least expenditure of trouble, I have stated on separate sheet a few questions, answers to which would be very gratefully appreciated by the Alumni Association of this Uuiversity."

This was signed by the President of the Association. The response was most gratifying; 90% of the Presidents approached sent the desired information, and in many cases sent personal letters showing that they had been to considerable trouble to consider the question in the special conditions of this University. It was evident from the interest evinced by many of the prominent heads of colleges, that this question of adequate space for proper University growth, is a very live problem in many other localities as well as in Halifax. The Executive of the Alumni have sifted and collated the information and opinions furnished. If space permitted it would be very instructive to quote from some of the replies; but a brief resume of the tabulation is all that can be given at present.

1. How much ground has your university (exclusive of that for agriculture and allied departments)?

2. Do you consider it ample for your present and future needs?

The answers to these questions may be summarized as follows:—of the 60 colleges giving the necessary details 5 only

have less than 20 acres, 19 only have less than 50 acres, 17 have 100 acres or more, 6 have 200 acres or more.

Of the 5 colleges with less than 20 acres, not a single one says it is sufficient. Of the 14 colleges with 20-50 acres only 6 say they can do with that amount, and 4 of these are either purely Arts or purely Engineering schools. Of colleges having 1000 students or less, and having 50-70 acres, 2 only say they have space enough. Beyond 70 acres it is mainly the large American State Universities that are not satisfied.

These statistics contain much food for thought among Dalhousie's well-wishers, who realize that in a decade, when we celebrate our Centenary, we must expect to have from 750 to 1000 students.

- 5. What buildings have you (exclusive of those for agriculture, etc.)?
- 6. What number of students have you (exclusive of those in agriculture etc.)?

Summary. Considering only colleges with less than 1000 students, the average number of buildings is 14, or 1 to every 37 students; Excluding dormitories and residence the average number of buildings is 8.5, or 1 to every 60 students.

Two-thirds of the colleges have a dormitory system. One-half of them own faculty residences.

The average building scheme for a college with less than 1000 students comes out as follows:—

- 1 Arts and Administration.
- 2 Science and Museum.
- 1 Medecine.
- 1 Law.
- 1 Engineering and shops.
- 1 Library.
- 1 Gymnasium.
- 1 Heating and power.
- 1 Observatory.
- 1 Woman's dormitory.
- 1 President's residence.
- 1 Chapel.
 - Men's dormitories.
 - Professors' residences.
- 7. What space is given up to athletic, or recreation purposes?

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Considering again only colleges with 1000 or less students, of which 28 sent returns, 4 only have less than 5 acres; 15, or more than half of them have between 5 and 10 acres. This latter seems therefore the reasonable amount of space to allot to the purposes of athletics.

8. Have you a dormitory system? Does it pay the cost of

maintenance? Does it pay any interest on capital also?

9. Do you consider a dormitory system conducive to the best material, educational and moral growth of a university? Summary of the replies from 61 colleges:—39 have dormitory 22 have not, of the 39 having dormitories, all pay the cost of maintenance, 21 pay also something on capital cost.

Of 63 opinions on the value of the dormitory system, 6 plead lack of experience on which to base any remarks of value, 5 are adverse to the idea, 6 are doubtful as to which way the advantage lies, 3 think that dormitories are needed for women students only, 43 emphatically consider them conducive to the best growth and in the best interests for a university.

10. How many acres, as a minimum, should, in your opinion a university, such as ours have, which aims at including in its scope all departments except Agriculture and allied departments, and which expects to provide dormitories for its non-city students?

The answers to this question are almost unanimous in there insistence on the necessity of a generous space for a college which wishes to develope in a normal wholesome way. As a consequence nearly all advocate our moving to the suburbs. Those who do not set a numerical minimum advise us to get all the space we can, and when we think we have enough to get more. Many of the busiest college Presidents have sent us accounts of their own experience with inadequate grounds, and warn us against the danger of restricting ourselves to cramped quarters at the stage of our growth. Thirty-nine answers state what in their opinion should be the smallest number of acres we should have; not one gives a minimum less than 20; 4 give 20 as a minimum; 6 gives it as 25; 3 gives as 40; 13 give it as 50; 9 gives it as at least 100. Or in another way of summarizing, 13 make the minimum between 20 and 50; and 26 make it at less 50. The numbers are to be campared with the size of the present site, and its possible expansion.

Milton Commemoration.

Dalhousie was, in a way of speaking, a day too late for the fair in celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of Milton's birth. Better late than never seemed however good enough reason for honoring the great man in February rather than in December. The suggestion for such a meeting came from a literary member of the Board of Governors', and was carried out by Dr. MacMechan, with the able assistance of a number of friends. The college on the evening of February 25th, the large hall of the school for the Blind was filled with a critical and an appreciative audience. The college rallied nobly to the support of the idea. The professors and students turning out in force.

The following programme was given:-

PROGRAMME.

I. Piano Solo.

(a) Symphony.

(b) Almain.

(c) Saraband.

W. Lawes.

MR. HARRY DEANE.

2. "Sweet Echo," from "Comus." H. Lawes.

MRS. G. S. CAMPBELL.

3. Reading. "Lycidas."

MRS. BEAZLEY.

4. Song and Chorus. "Sabrina Fair." H. Lawes.

MRS. J. SLATER.

5. Reading from "Comus."
Temptation Scene.
MISS GOODWIN.

6. Song from "Comus."
"By the Rushy-fringed Bank."
MISS M. STEWARD.

H. Lawes.

7. Reading. Tributes to Milton.

(a) Wordsworth.

(b) Tennyson(c) Macaulay.

MISS JOSEPHINE CRICHTON.

- 8. Address. The Significance of Milton. Dr. MacMechan.
- 8. Song from "Comus."

 "Now my Task is Smoothly Done."

 H. Lawes.

 MISS D. LUGAR.

Chours, "Mortals that would Follow Me." H. Lawes.

VIVAT REX.

Special mention must be made of the musical part, the solos and choruses were well received, though the audience refrained from encores through some sort of motion that it was in church. The music of Lawes, heard here for the first time, was especially quaint and charming. To Mr. Harry Dean, belongs the credit of making this part of the programme a success. The readers also acquitted themselves well, and gave pleasure of the audience. Miss Crichton succeeding notably in her very difficult task of reading three unrelated tributes to the great poet. Four very interesting eighteenth century engravings of Milton by Cipriani were exhibited through the courtesy of J. A. Rutherford, Esq. The programmes were well printed and decorated with a beautiful portrait of young Milton. As a result of the entertainment, thirty dollars were added to the Harrington Memerial Fund.

Noblesse Oblige.

Rank imposes obligation. This fine French motto takes us back to the age of feudalism, the age when there was a great social gulf fixed between the Noble and the Peasant. The Noble by virtue of his birth found himself the possessor of great powers and privileges. His retainers were subject to his supreme authority. As their War Lord he called them to his banner, and required them to fight in his cause. As their Judge and Lawgiver he dispensed justice, and exercised over them the power of life and death. As their Master he compelled their service, and freely taxed the fruits of their labor. These privileges created corresponding responsibilities. His people looked to him for protection in times of danger, for justice when suffering from oppression, and for help and advice in times of distress and privation. It is true these duties were not always



G. S. CAMPBELL, Esq. Chairman Dalhousie's Board of Governors.

lived up to, but the obligation nevertheless remained, and we have fine examples in feudal times of men who sacrificed themselves on the altar of duty for their vassals and dependents, because they felt within them the compelling voice "Noblesse oblige," and rose to the dignity of their station in life.

In our day, rank whether hereditary or conferred, still Crowned heads are no longer their own imposes obligation. masters, and work harder than the great majority of their subjects. Our own King Edward is an example of one who recognizes the responsibility of high position. Every man who comes of historic lineage carries and obligation of which he cannot get rid. He either proves worthy of his ancestors or brings disgrace upon their memory. Rank in any profession likewise carries obligation. What is it that inspires the young Subaltern to lead the forlorn hope but this sentiment of "Noblesse oblige?" He feels that if he fails to play the man, he disgraces not only himself but his profession. When disaster occurs at sea the same code of honor demands that the officers of the ship take the post of danger. If the ship is foundering, the Captain must be the last man to leave her deck. If a hazardous rescue is to be attempted at sea, the first officer by virtue of his position takes command of the life boat and calls for volunteers. Our Marine Annals are rich in heroic deeds of this nature.

But the Motto covers wider ground. Not only rank, but special advantages, create responsibility. Opportunity involves obligation. This broader intrepretation makes the maxim applicable to every station in life. Those of us who have been born and brought up within the pale of the British Empire, feel proud of the achievements of our race, and we recognize that the privileges we enjoy are due to the courage and sacrifices of those who have gone before. This it is that inspires our patriotism and impels us to be worthy of such a splendid past. It was this recognition of what we owe to the Empire that sent our young men to the battlefields of South Africa, and upon the same sense of responsibility will depend the future solidarity of the wide spread Dominion of the King.

In the same way the privileges of citizenship demand a return in public spirit and civic duty. The mere payment of

taxes does not discharge a man's obligation to the town where he earns his living, and where he enjoys all the comforts and pleasures of life under the security of civic law. "Civis Romanus sum" involved more than mere pride in Roman citizenship, it involved the dignity and responsibility of a high privilege. Clearly then the duty lies upon us to maintain the prestige of our native town, to help along its developments and prosperity, and to make it a more beautifal, heathful, and attractive place to live in.

Education also imposes obligation, and this will perhaps appeal more directly to the readers of the GAZETTE. The man or woman who has received the advantage of a thorough education owes more to the community than those who have been less favored. The educated classes are expected to take the lead in all movements that tend towards the moral, intellectual, and material improvement of the community. This responsibility rests upon them because their mental training and wide reading should enable them to appreciate sound principles, to distinguish between the false and the true, to take a broad outlook, and to benefit by the accumulated experience of the past. Their education should give them keener insight, and increase their influence in moulding and guiding public opinion. If what I have said is true, and I have simply been stating commonplaces, the college graduate connot escape from the obligation of "Noblesse oblige." He owes it in the first place to his Alma Mater, who has given him his educational standing, and whose reputation he holds in his hands. The standing of a University is to be judged by the character and attainments of its graduates, and every graduate has in it power to raise or lower that standard. He owes it also to the community in which he lives. If the college man does not stand higher and effect more than his fellows who have not been able to spend years in preparation for the business of life, there is something wrong either with the man, or with our system of education. As a matter of fact we know that collegiate training does make itself felt, and is becoming more and more a necessity every year as trades and professions become more highly specialized. Another obligation imposed by education is courtesy. A college man's education has been very defective if it has not taught him

deference to authority, respect for the opinions of others, and a punctilious regard for the feelings of those who have not had the same advantages as himself. The student naturally despises the snob, but he can not help admiring the man who, without any air of superiority, shows himself to be a gentleman. The reflection that our work and conduct are to be judged, not by results alone, but by the advantages and opportunities we enjoy, should act as a spur to efforts, so that we may not fall short of the high ideal of the Feudal Knight, who felt that his birth and position demanded example, and if necessary, sacrifice.

G. S. CAMPBELL.

Library Notes.

"Bibliotheca a Dallusia valde desiderata."

MECAN op. cit.

NEGLIGENCE.—If Dalhousie were not so crowded already, a casual ward should be established for the benefit of the casual people who borrow books from the Library. At least a wing would be needed to accomodate the patients. For the carelessness of mankind is untellable. Imagine a university student borrowing half-a-dozen books for the summer, breaking a valuable set, and never signing his name! Imagine the sheer carelessness of keeping the rest of the student community from the use of these books for three, six, ten months! But there are such transgressors amongst us,—students who take books, and do not sign their receipts, do not date their receipts, do not give the number of the book, do not give the author's name,—and even do not leave a receipt at all!

RIGHTS.—Can it be too often repeated? The Library is the property of the college as much as the chairs and tables. Each generation of students has the use of it, not possession. And it is the duty of each generation of students to pass the collection on, not only intact, but augmented to the next.

Wastage.—Our allowance of money for books is sinfully small. Our wants are large. No single part of our equipment benefits so many as the Library. For fifteen years our classes

on graduation, have loyally contributed to its support. If the results of their liberality to trickle away through general carelessness, it will be a thousand pities.

is a fine engraving. "The Towers of Oxford" by New. The donor, G. S. Stairs, our first Rhodes scholar, has had it tastefully framed and fortified with a neat brass plate bearing the following inscription:—"Universitati Dalhousianae hanc tabulam Gilbertus S. Stairs nuper apud Collegium Novum Universitatis Oxoniensis Scholaris Rhodesianus ab hac universitate nominatus gratius almæ matri agendi causa a. d. iii Kalmart. A. S. MDCCCCIX dono dedit." Translations from the Beginners' Latin will now be in order. It is not necessary to be a Rhodes (or any) scholar to follow such a good example.

than Professor Johnson. From far-off Drummondville, he watches the doings of our collegiate world through the loopholes of retreat with a keen and attentive eye, as this extract from a recent letter will testify. "I gather from the GAZETTE that the Library shelves are over-crowded, but perhaps room could be found on them for an Elzevir of the Latin poet Claudianus. It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 by $\frac{3}{4}$. If there is, I shall be glad to send you a copy that I found here of all places in the world." Professor Johnson may rest assured that the Library has room and will welcome Claudianus, not only for his own sake, but for the donor's.

Law Valedictory.

By J. J. MARTIN.

Mr. President Ladies and Gentlemen:

A few days ago a gentleman informed me that I was appointed Valedictorian of the law class of 1909. I at once protested my inability: "I am unable to say anything. There is nothing to say." He paid me a rather doubtful compliment by saying that I was perhaps better qualified to speak about nothing than most of the other men of the class, and so I am here.

It is a matter of regret, from the student point of view, that the decision as to the law convocation was not come to earlier in the term, so as to give us ample time to get ready for a convocation with all the elect and ceremony usual on such occassion. We hope that the classes that follow us will give the matter their best attention very early in the term, and so make the law convocation a big day in the history of college year.

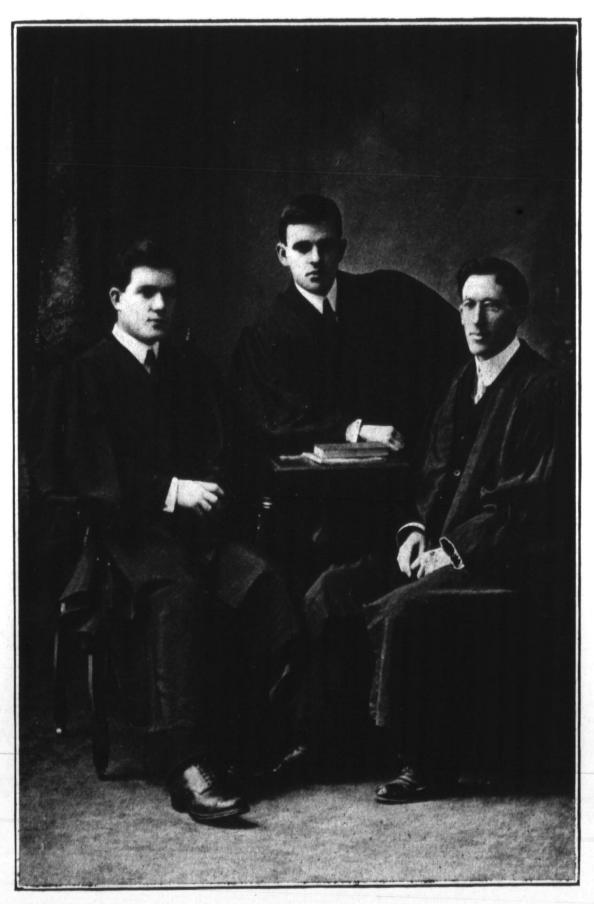
We are pleased however with the forward step taken by the law faculty in deciding to give us a convocation peculiarly our own. We are thus enabled to get our degrees some two months earlier than usual, and in the course of that time we all expect to have advanced a considerable distance along the road to fame and fortune. The legal profession generally will, I am sure, hail with delight the early advent of a class of prospective lawyers filled with the energy and enthusiasm of young men just entering a noble profession.

Another year has spent itself, and Dalhousie Law School sends out a group of young men trained in the intricacies of the law to maintain, and perhaps enhance, the splendid reputation of Dalhousie graduates. They have received their training from men well schooled in legal knowledge, men who are ever ready and willing to help along to a comprehension of legal principles the earnest student who is seeking the whole truth. We have always found them kind, courteous and patient teachers within the lecture halls, and Christain gentlemen of a high order without its precincts. Many of them have given the best part of their lives and have grown gray in the service of the law school, but they have left the stamp of their many noble qualities of heart and mind on the characters of class after class, for almost a generation. I have to thank them most sincerely for their patience with the class of 1909, and in saying farewell let us wish them even a greater measure of success in the future than in the past, and hope that they may long be spared to guide the destinies of the Dalhousie Law School as a living and integral part of the greater Dalhousie that is to be.

We have also to say farewell to the students whom we leave behind, and perhaps might be permitted to give them a word of advice. As a class probably we have not filled as large a place in college affairs as was our duty. We have, however, taken a fair share in your intellectual as well as your physical contests. The records of the college will testify to our standing in the intellectual order, and as far as the physical side of college life is concerned, it will be one of the most pleasant memories of our college days to fight over again that memorable football contest in which the faculty of Law gained a single triumph over their natural enemies the Medicine men, from across the way. In football Dalhousie stands supreme in the Maritime Provinces, and the chasm between her and all others in this regard is likely to grow greater when the new policy of a bigger and better Dalhousie is successfully inaugerated. It is my earnest hope that Dalhousie will look abroad for greater worlds to conquer, and that before many years the proud title the Champions of Canada will be perched on her banners.

We have also to say adieu to Halifax and its many social During our three years here, we have not altogether "scorned delights and lived laborious days." We have recognized the fact that the book learning is, after all, only a part of a college man's education, and perhaps not the most important. We have, I hope, imbibed deeply in the well of legal knowledge, our physical development has received a large measure of attention, and I know that we have all felt the benefit of the many opportunitles afforded us during the course of our college days of meeting people and studying in a social way, the many varied phases of social life. We are indebted to a large extent for this latter development to the good people of Halifax, whose kindness and hospitality have become proverbial in the land. While at times it must have been very trying on their nerves to listen to our yells and put up with our monkey-shines, they have almost invariable shown their great good sense by admitting the fact that it was ever thus with "the boys." appreciate their kindness and have enjoyed their hospitality, and in saying farewell we must remind them that the ties of friendship formed here will be among the strongest and best in the course of our lives.

In saying farewell to our professors, the students, and our friends in Halifax we cannot forget that the time has come when we must say good-bye one to the other. But first, I must express my cordial thanks for the honor you have done me in



DALHOUSIE DEBATING TEAM, 1909.

D. C. Sinclair.

J. C. MacLellan.

J. P. MacIntosh.

that the time at my disposal and the ability at my command did not allow me to express more fittingly yours and my own feelings on this our graduation night. We have been associated together as class-mates for a period of three years. We have faced the same problems, overcome the same obstacles and wrestled with the same difficulties. We have formed close and enduring friendships, and the time we have spent together has been of mutual advantage in teaching us the broader and better view of human affairs. We have, however, arrived at the parting of the ways. To-night we have been awarded documents which represent years of toil; but it is well for us to remember that we are only at the threshold of a study profound as it is extensive. Let us not forget the fact that only by constant application and persevering toil can we attain a comprehensive knowledge of the law sufficient to place us among the leaders of the profession. I wish you one and all unbounded success, and I feel that if some of you attain the success your talents and your capacity for work command, we shall read "your history in a nation's eyes." We are about to step out into the world, to play our part on the stage of real life. We must face larger problems and bigger issues. We shall perhaps be called upon to fill places of trust and public confidence, or be charged with the pecuniary interests of many clinents. In all our dealings with men and affairs let us take as our motto the words of Polonius addressed to his son as he was stepping from his father's threshold to face the world:

making me your spokesman on this occasion. I only regret

"To thine own self be true,
And It must follow as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man,"
Farewell.

The Intercollegiate Debate.

An able discussion of a great and pertinent question, an unusually large and interested audience, and a victory for Dalhousie, made this year's intercollegiate debate, which was held in Halifax, at the Academy of Music on the evening of March 12th, a marked success. The securing of so large an auditorium

was looked upon by some as over ventursome, but an energetic campaign of advertising resulted in the selling of practically all the reserved seats early in the afternoon of the first day's sale, and the evening of the debate found the balcony crowded and a large number of people in the gallery. To quote an editorial critique in the Halifax Recorder: "The whole thing was a spendid success, look at it from any standpoint you may, and the interest evinced on the part of the spectators is a promise of their attendance at all such future exhibitions, so creditable both to the performers and to the institutions which trained them."

Our opponents, the representatives of King's College, Messrs-J. F. Tupper, L. de V. Chipman, and A. L. L. Skerry (leader) had chosen the negative side of the resolution: "Resolved that a Protective Tariff system would be in the best interests of Great Britain," and upon J. C. McLennan (Arts '10). D. C Sinclair (Arts '09) leader, and J. P. McIntosh (Arts '10) fell the task of upholding the honor of Dalhousie. G. S. Campbell, Esq. Chairman of Dalhousie's Board of Governors, made a most capable chairman, and the judges were R. E. Harris, Esq., K. C., chosen by King's, J. C. O'Mullin, Esq., chosen by Dalhousie, and Mr. Justice Drysdale who was mutally agreed upon.

In accordance with the interpretation of the rules agreed upon by the leaders previous to the debate, each of the judges after arriving at his decision independently of the others, handed to the chairman an unsigned slip of paper on which was written the name of the team for which he voted. On two of the slips was written "Dalhousie," on one "King's"; and the pent up excitement of the students crowding the balcony broke forth in a triumphant shout, followed immediately by cheers for Kings, on the chairman's announcement that a majority of the judges had found in favor of Dalhousie. Mr. Harris, it has been announced since by King's, gave the dissenting vote.

Too much credit cannot be given the team for their masterly and comprehensive handling of a vast subject. Sinclair, alone, had any previous experience, and their chances of winning were naturally looked upon as slim, but they had worked faithfully, their speeches were well-knit, logical and well rounded off, and their arguments closely addressed to the point in issue.

Sinclair's speech, the second on our side, delivered with a true debater's analytical clearness and pungency, was, in the opinion of many, the most convincing of the evening. "We do not remember," says the *Recorder*, "of ever having heard a more ingenious and effective plea for the adoption of protection in Great Britian." In his closing speech he evinced a gratifying readiness and vigor of attack and defence.

McIntosh not only added a number of strong arguments to those of his colleagues, but materially assisted his leader by dealing with salient points of the other side. His speech was exceedingly well put together, delivered with a pleasing naturalness of manner, and the conclusion was a real burst of eloquence, reaching a plane touched by no other speaker of the evening. Although his presentation was handicapped at first by nervousness, and he spoke too hurriedly, he gave evidence of real debating power, and his future work will be awaited with much interest. To McLennan fell the task of opening the debate. He gave a clear outline of the situation, and laid a firm foundation for the arguments of his colleagues. His arguments were presented with much clearness and force, although a marked Gælic accent interferred somewhat with the appreciation of them by those unaccustomed to it.

The finished presentation, ease, and complete self-confidence of manner of the men from King's took immensely with the andience and gained them many friends. They had plainly, however, not worked as hard upon the subject as their opponents, and while in the speeches of the latter, there was, perhaps, an attempt to crowd in too much material, in those of the Kings men much time was lost in mere rhetoric, the arguments were not, perhaps, as closely connected, and much to our suprise, some of the strongest points of their side were not touched upon at all. They made a full use of notes and quotations, interpreting in a liberal way the rule against the reading of speeches from MSS.

The orator of the team, and undoubtedly the most finished speaker of the evening, was Chipman, while Skerry showed the most skill as a debater. Chipman had a beautifully deep and well modulated voice, the manner of a veteran of the platform, and an extensive and elegant vocabulary. Tupper spent much

time in telling the audience that the question could not be decided on "mere audacious suppositions." He was very fluent, and his enunciation and pronunciation were good, but his gestures and manner were extravagant and dramatic. Skerry's speech was a most effective one, and he gave a clear exposition of a number of the theoretical arguments on the side of Free Trade, and also dealt at length with the figures relating to the foreign trade of Great Britain. His was the third speech for the negative, and he had unfortunately given the chairman and both the timers the impression that he wished to deliver his closing in the last ten of one twenty-five minute speech, "taking his twenty-five minutes in one lot." After speaking for twentytwo minutes he took his seat after apparently bringing his remarks to a close. The chairman had called on Sinclair when Skerry stated that he had been misunderstood and asked to be permitted to finish. He was given a liberal allowance of time making a closing speech of five minutes, and it is understood that the judges took the misunderstanding into consideration.

The only regretable result of a splendid debate was the hasty and ill-advised protest through the press by the President of the Quinctilian Society of King's College against the decision, especially the method of its announcement. Inasmuch as his letter showed that he was unacquainted with the exact conditions agreed upon to govern the method of arriving at and announcing the decision, it became necessary, in fairness to the judges and the chairman, to point out in a public answer the misapprehensions under which he labored, thus, unfortunately, making the decision in an inter-collegiate debate for the first time a matter of public controversy. The protest was a most ungentlemanly insinuation against one of the foremost citizens of Halifax, and unless such immature outbursts of disappointment are restrained in future it will be difficult to get representative men to act as chairmen or judges.

Correspondence.

DEAR EDITOR:

In looking over files of the GAZETTE for the past ten years can it be said that the Gazette has improved proportionally with the growth of the University? Yearly it has bowed itself in with a new staff who in turn have bowed themselves out with credit to themselves and faithfulness to their fellow students. But whether we find it or not it is improvement we should expect, not because of greater individual ability, but because of more ability from which to choose. The increased number of sutdents should produce a brighter and better GAZETTE. We look back with pride over the past forty years of Dalhousie Journalism should we not look forward to the future and expect greater things than have been? With all consideration and commendation to the editers who worked hard without honour or hire, let us examine the method of editing the GAZETTE.

The first nominee is generally appointed. The result is that each succeeding year the new staff begins work under a handicap. Each year experienced men are dropped off, and new men take their places. In the Autumn of '07, only three of the old staff were re-elected, while eight were eligible, and this year two, instead of six, retained their places.

Now it is clear that with this method, we can hope only to maintain the standards of the past—not to advance. If we chose our football team in that fashion—and it would be just as rational—it is safe to say there would be no trophy in the college vault. The position of Editor, should be as honourable as the work is onerous, feel it can never be the ambition of the literary-inclined, so long as appointments are at the caprice of class feeling.

Editors should be appointed because they display conspicuous abitity with pen or pencil. But how can this best be done? In many of the larger colleges the editorial staff is a self-perpetuating body. As in sport, men make the team because they can play the game, so in the college journalism they are appointed because they can and will work. As in sport they are appointed not by

the vote of a mass meeting but by the judgement of experts so in Journalism Editors are choosen not by classes, but by the existing board who will know best the men needed. Occasionally men enter who have served on other college journals or newspapers as reporters, or cartoonists. Why not profit by their experience? The best students in English are not always appointed, yet they've made their place. The best writers in Prose or Poetry, are not always on the staff. Some clever sketch artists there surely must be in Dal. but where are they?

Why should it not be left to the staff itself to add to its number, those who would best add to its efficiency. A judicious system of enquiry and testing, would bring out the best, and the approval of the U.S.C. required as at present, would perserve our pride of democracy.

In this way the best students would be chosen, the experience men retained and the GAZETTE go forward.

J. A. M.

Thirty Years Ago.

[From the leaves of the Dalhousie Gazette the oldest College paper in America.]

HUMAN DIGNITY.

"From one stand-point human dignity is a fact, from another a pitiful idea. When we think of man as in a community of two-legged maggots, dancing on the surface of a little planet, which holds an insignificant place in one of the myriad systems of an incomprehensible universe, he seems somewhat lacking in importance. When we contemplate him as an immortal whose destiny is linked with the eternal, as an intellegence reaching forth to the issues of ultimate truth, as a being in whose history is bound up the mysteries of a sealed future, our opinion of man slightly changes. When a human biped makes it the loftiest asperation of his diminutive soul to become a walking barber's or tailor's advertisement, and the first law on the code of morals to be seen in the streets or drawing-room as much as possible, his idea of first duty has become somewhat modified. When a man ceases

to regard watch chains and cuffstuds and broad-cloths, as the highest good, and elevates his attention from the clay to the mind, he has a just claim at least to respect."

PRO TEM.

"The shades of night were falling fast As thro the college hall there past A youth, whose direful looks betrayed A genius by the Profs. dismayed,

Pro tem.

His brow was sad, his eye beneath Flashed forth defiance to the teeth, Of all he met, or great or small, For he was deaf to reason's call,

Pro tem.

"Oh stay!" his maiden said, "and rest Your giant mind from learning's zest." A smile disdainful lit his face; That maiden had forgot her place."

Pro tem.

Etc.

A very pleasing article appears at this time upon the different vocations. To condense:

"It is easy to discover when a man is unfitted for the study of the ministry. Over self-conciousness, stammering etc., would unfit him. A man who faints at the sight of blood, or has nervous hands, could not be a doctor. It is also easy to point disqualifications for a lawyer, but the current error is the belief that every man is competent to go into business. Farming is a calling, which better than any other, can be filled to advantage by men of almost every degree of intellect."

The students who were interested in gymnastics gave a performance at this time, which seems to have been heartily appreciated. The only athlete who frequents the gymnasium at present, does not engage in any more strenous exercise than heating water over the gas burner.

Obituary.

REV. E. D. MILLAR, B. A.

It is just forty-three years since the first degrees were conferred by the Senate of Dalhousie. For many years after the classes were very small, so that it is not at all surprising to note that of the graduates of the sixties, not many are now living. Three weeks ago, another break was made in their ranks, when E. D. Millar was called away. Dr. Millar was born at Durban, Pictou County in 1844. After being well prepared in the Pictou schools, he entered the Presbyterian college at Truro, in 1862. When the Truro college united with Dalhousie, he came to Halifax. Like a good many of the students of that time, he taught and attended college on alternate years. For several years he had charge of the old St. George's school on Brunswick Street. A mumber of his scholars in Halifax still remember him with admiration and gratitude. He also taught in the high school in Bridgewater. In 1869, he received the degree of B. A. in Dalhousie. He was always an enthusiastic Dalhousian. As a student he was diligent and very successful, but he was by no means a mere bookworm. He was just the type of man Rhodes wished for his Oxford scholars. Fond of athletics, he took part in the sports of that time. Football was not by any means such a scientific game then, as now, but Millar was always on the field, in the games of his day. He was full of life and fun, and was a favourite and leader among his fellow students. After leaving the University, he began the study of theology in Halifax, and then went to Edinburgh, where he completed his College course. He was ordained to the ministry in 1873, and after very successful pastorates in Shelburne, Lunenburg and Yarmouth, came to Cobourg Road Church in 1907. Wherever he lived, he exercised a great influence and always on the right side. He was deeply interested in the Public Schools. He loved his Alma Mater and did all in his power to advance her interests. Few men were more thoroughly respected or more deeply beloved than E. D. Millar, honorable, manly and true, a man of broad sympathies and generous impulses, he scorned a mean act, and no one ever heard

him utter a mean word. He was the kind of man that any University might well be proud of. His wife and daughter died several years ago. He leaves three sons, two of whom are Dalhousians. We extend to them our heart-felt sympathy. Our best wishes is that they may follow in the foot-steps of their father, and leave behind them as good a record as he did when their work on earth shall be finished.

Petawawa.

Do ye wait for the Spattered Shrapnel ere ye learn how a gun is laid?

Kipling—" The Islander."

Ten years ago if ninty-nine per cent of the people of Canada herd the name Petawawa all that they could say would be that it sounded like and Indian word, nothing more. During the last two or three years almost everyone has heard the name; but everyone cannot locate the place; and very few know anything about it. As the articles of a college paper are generally read between lectures, and therefore should not be long, I can hardly hope to do more than tell what Petawawa is, and where it is situated. If the reader will share less blankly at the word the next time he sees it, then, I shall have my reward.

On Thursday July, 18th, 1907, twelve of us Gunlayers from No. 1. Company 4th, Regt. C. A. left Charlottetown, P. E. I., for the military camp at Petawawa. We soon left behind Summerside, Point Du Chene and Moncton, and in the afternoon we found ourselves in the Ocean Limited, steaming along the Metapedia River which flows through that beautiful valley of the same name. The small mountains on either side of the valley, the trees and plants which cover them rising in regular succession like the seeds of a theatre; these riveted our attention or at any rate limited our gaze. As it grew dark and we passed into more open country, we fell asleep and dreamed of green, trueclad, hills and running waters. We awoke in Montreal. There we stayed a few hours and then took a C. P. R. train for Petawawa, where we arrived on Friday evening.

An orderly met us at the station; directed us to camp; and and read to us our "orders."

Saturday we practised gun-laying; Sunday afternoon we swam in the Ottawa; raced up and down its sandy shores; and acted as much as we possibly could like the wild Indians who formerly trod those shores; sunned themselves on those banks and bathed in those waters. In the evening, we were joined by the remainder of our detachment from Charlottetown. On Monday we were examined in gun-laying, and had to stand out for four long hours in a pelting rain-storm. During the rest of our stay in camp our time was taken up with competitive shooting; and at the close of the fifth day we left for home.

In Montreal we had a whole day to look about us, and we spent it tramping the streets, or roaming about on mount Royal. In the evening we pulled out of the future New York of Canada and rattled merrily homeward.

The latter part of our trip was characterized by unusual hilarity on the part of the volunteers. Divinest melancholy readily gave place to heart-easing mirth. Perhaps it was because their hearts caught new sensations of pleasure, the nearer they approached their homes; perhaps because:

"Tis sweet to know there is an epe will mark Our coming, and look brighter when we come."

Both these conjectures may be true; but to me the nature of the hilarity suggested a commercial origin—"Three-Star" and other brands, equally effective.

At any rate all reached home in good health and better spirits on Friday—nine days after our departure.

Petawawa, the seat of the chief military encampment of Canada, is situated about two hundred and twenty miles west of the city of Ottawa, and consists of a tract of land about ten miles square. The spot is not one that would be selected by tourists, either for the comforts it would afford or for the beauty of its landscape. It is covered for the most part with blueberry bushes, shrubs and trees; and the soil to a depth of at least ten feet, is greyish-white, coarse and sandy. In short, it is a place that gives the visitor the impression that the object in selecting such a camping-ground was to give the volunteers a foretaste of the hardships to be met with on actual service.

The Ottawa forms the Northern boundry of the encampment and the Petawawa—the Indian term for swift water—flows through it. This title is very appropriate as the Petawawa is an unusually rapid river. A little to the west of this river, between it and the Ottawa, is the camping-ground of the contingents sent from the various provinces of Canada. Last year the Army Medical Corps occupied the extreme eastern part of the ground, then came the Dragoons, the Artillery, the Y. M. C. A. Headquarters, the Infantry and the Engineers in the order named. The stables of the Dragoons were near their tents and the "Messes" and Canteens were south of the respective detachments and centerally placed. The parade-grounds of the Infantry and Dragoons were to the south-west of their tents. The Artillery range was away to the westward and the Rifle Range to the North-west of this. The officers' tents were to rear of the quarters of their respective detachments, and near them were the headquarters of the Brigade Staff. In the extreme rear, on a prominent hill from which a good view could be attained, not only the Ottawa and Patawawa, but of the whole encampement, the general had his headquarters. The whole was well supplied with water from the Ottawa; and at convenient intervals, baths and latrines were placed.

Absolute cleanliness was observed throughout the camp; and good order prevailed. The officers, the N. C. officers and men all messed by themselves; but in our detachment the spirit of good fellowship prevailed between the officers and men.

Our mess was by no means appetizing, unless hunger can be called an appetizer. Our tables were set in a large marquee or tent; and around them long benches were placed on which the men seated themselves. Two or three of the men would bring our rations from the cook-house; and then there was a general rush and scramble for meat, potatoes or whatever happened to be there. The one, who got there first got the most; and the share of the last was generally inversely proportional to his appetite. The bread was brought in uncut. Each man was supposed to cut as much as he wanted and to pass the loaf on to the others. It was not an uncommon sight to see a loaf thrown from one end of the table to the other. If anyone caught it no harm was done. If it hit someone one the nose it was

better still; but, if it landed in a plate of soup and splashed those who were near, the joy of all was unbounded. These things to a man with a strong stomach may seem all right; but for one of a less bovine nature they do not tend to enhance the enjoyment of a meal. In fact, by way of desert, some of us paid regular visits to the "dry" canteen, where we could get anything we wanted and could eat it in peace if not in quietness.

Besides the "dry" canteen there was what had aptly been called the "wet" canteen. Here all sorts of drinks could be bought. Here the soldiers congregated each evening to drink each other's health in schooners of beer. Here too, after the beer had began to work, the soldiers occasionally kissed each other, and vowed eternal friendship, sealing that vow in another schooner of beer.

Such is Petawawa, or at any rate such is Petawawa as interpreted through my experience;—Petawawa the seat of the chief military encampment of Canada.

D. C. H. '10.

College Notes.

U. S. C., March 30th.—At this meeting, notice was given of a request from the newly formed Dalhousie Alumni Society, for the privilege to elect a member to the Editorial staff of the GAZETTE. This will be moved at the next meeting in accordance with the Constitution of the Council, and will of course be passed.

We welcome this new addition to our number.

It was decided to give the control of "Theatre night" to the newly formed "Dalhousie Dramatic Club," under the same terms as to a foreign company.

The matter of Convocation was then discussed, and it was decided, to enter into practically the same agreement with the Senate, as was in force last year, and committee of twelve was appointed to look after conduct in the balcony.

An additional levy was placed on all the students, in order to pay two bills, one of which had been contracted by a society, not in existence. This is a serious matter. We must have no unpaid bills, if our credit is to be good, for of course the U.S.C. is responsible for most of them. Let every committee and society see that its finances are properly attended too.

The following committee was appointed for the subscriptions dance Messrs Larement, Kent, Ross, Flemming and Ralston.

Sodales:—April 2nd. This was the final business meeting of the year.

The secretary's report which showed a good balance on hand was read and adopted.

The following officers were elected for '09-'10. Hon. President:—Dean Weldon; President:—W. V. Coffin; Vice-President:—J. C. MacLennan; Secty-Treasurer:—D. C. Harvey; Executive Committee:—H. S. Davis, F. M. Davison, D. C. Sinclair A. M. Johnson. Intercoll. Rep.:—A. Calder: Auditors:—C, T. Gass, T. R. Hall.

ARTS AND SCIENCE:—March 5th. Subject for debate:—
"Resolved, that the sale of the Intercolonial Railway to a private company, would be beneficial to Canada."

The reselution was supported by W. W. Malcolm and F. M. Milligan, and opposed by D. Vair and J. C. MacDonald. The general discussion was shared by McKenzie, McIntosh, Crowell, Livingstone, Parker, and Rite. The resolution was lost.

Mr. McLean was critic.

March 19th:—Annual business meeting. The secretary's report was read and adopted.

The following officers were appointed for '09-'10:-

President: J. P. McIntosh; Vice.-President: J. K. Marchison; Secty.-Treasurer: D. Vair; Executive committee: H. F. Kemp, 10, C. T. Gass, '11, Chaleawert, '12.

Y. W. C. A.—The last meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held in the Munore Room, on Thursday, March 18th, Miss Smith read a paper on "Success," which was full of helpful and cheering thoughts. The meeting was mainly a business one, and the officers for the following year were elected. Miss Lenore Smith, the Vice-President, succeeded Miss Sibley as President, and by virtue of her office, will be the delegate of the Dalhousie Y. W.

C. A. to the Canadian convention at Muskoka in June. Miss Outhit was elected Vice-President; Miss Rettie Secretary; Miss Margaret McLellan, Treasurer, and the Chairman of the various committees were chosen from the various classes.

Miss Georgie McKay, this year Treasurer, read her report, and after a farewell speech from the President, the meeting closed with prayer.

ALUMNAE NOTICE:—The first annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of Dalhousie University will be held in the Munroe Room of the College, on Wednesday Evening, April 28th, at 8 o'clock. The following is the programme. President's, Report, Reading of Minutes, Treasurers Report. Solo.—Mrs. Kennedy Campbell. Addresses:—Mrs. Freeman, M. A. Mrs. H. McInnes, B. A. Miss Eliza. Ritchie, Ph. D.

Delta Gamma.—Delta Gamma was held at Mrs. Crichton's, College Street, on Saturday evening, March 6th. Only a few girls were present, owing to a misunderstanding about the notice of the meeting, but all who were present noted it the very jolliest Delta Gamma they had ever attended. On account of the small number of the girls, the program, which had been planned could not be carried out, Miss McGregor, who sang and Miss Helen McKay, who played, being the only two on the program, who were present. Mrs. Crichton and Miss Helen Crichton very kindly played for us also.

With unanimous assent, all formality was discarded, and each girl was forced to contribute some "stunt" towards the general entertainment. Be it far from me to disclose the secrets of that hour, sufficient to say "there was a sound of revelry by night," even although the "chivalry" was absent.

Finally we gathered around the glowing fire, and were served with "all manner of deliciousness" amid "alis", and "alis" of satisfaction. When the clock reminded us of the time, after the heartiest thanks to Mrs. and Miss Crichton, we reluctantly left the cosy fire, all voting that evening, one of the jolliest we had ever spent.

The final meeting of the Delta Gamma for the Session 1908-09, was held in the Munroe Room, on March 18th. The business before the meeting was to elect to the officers for next year. Nomination and election were by ballot, and those chosen were Miss Mary Smith, as President, Miss Helen Armitage, Secretary, and Miss Annie Dickie as Treasurer,

A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring officers, and this was ably replied to by the President, Miss McLeod. She thanked the girls for their efforts in promoting the interest of the society, and wished for even larger attendances and more successful future meetings. The girls had turned out in large numbers to attend this business meeting, and enthusiasm was general. The seniors seemed regretful that the term had come to an end, and many will think often of the jolly Delta Gamma evenings of 1908-09. The juniors are gradually realizing that the responsibility of looking after the girls' interest will fall on their shoulders now, and already are beginning to look thoughtful and careworn. The Sophettes and Freshettes were laughing and talking in blissful ignorance of the sorrow in the seniors' hearts, and far from realizing that the frivolous naughty minors were really graduating. With hearty good feeling on all sides, the meeting closed.

Alumni Notes.

MEMORIAL.

CLASS '06 FUND.—The latest addition to this fund, which was donated to the Physical Laboratory, brings it to the handsome total of \$190.50. The money was expended in the purchase of Weston electrical instruments, and probably no class memorial has so quickly met such urgent needs, or been so servicable to the student and the University. This generous gift has been almost essential to the carrying on of the work in electrical measurements, as those who have been in that laboratory can thankfully testify.

Successful Dalhousians.

Miss Nina Elizabeth Church, M. A., of Dalhousie College, has just been awarded the followship offered by the Woman's Education Association, of Boston, for the year 1909-10. This fellowship is worth \$500 and is generally for one year, but may be renewed. It may be used for study abroad, for study at any American College or University, or privately for independent research. Miss Church was successful against an unusually large number of competitors. She will study in some American university, instead of going abroad. Miss Church is a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, at Harvard and will probably compete her thesis on "Gothic Romance" this year.

The Rev. Arthur S. Payzant, Dal. B. A. '05 and M. A. '06, who was ordained a Deacon of the Church of England last November, and who is a member of the Senior class in the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., has received a call for one year as one of the staff of assistants at St. George's Church, New York. This church is one with a history, it is also one of the greatest institutional churches on the continent, and a period of work there is one of the prizes which the church in the east can offer to a young man.

A. C. Johnson, of Loch Broom, Pictou, Co., a graduate of Dalhousie University, who in post graduate work at Johns Hopkin University, Baltimore, a little time ago, won a Greek scholarship worth \$600, has now captured a second Greek scholarship, open to all the Universities in America. This scholarship is also worth \$600 besides an extensive European tour. Mr. Johnson was tutor in classics in Dalhousie during the session '05-'06.

Dallusiensia.

St-rl-ng (at Engineering society speaking in favour of a dinner rather than a dance). "All men cannot dance, but all men may eat."

Many and varied are the ways in which H. L. C. girls respond to invitations. Miss — having received a piece of card board announcing that the U. S. C. would be "at Home" on the evening of April 27th, proceeded to ask Miss H—if she might attend The following laconic reply written on the opposite side of the card board and addressed to the "Sect. Com." was the result of the interview:—"Miss — will also be at home on the evening of April 27th."

-" And departing leave behind us."

MacA —. (to Bung who has just planted his number 10s on his pet corn). Look here Bung you may be a great man but I'm not the "sands of time."

NOTICE.

"Would the girls who would like to dance with me at either of the closing dances, kindly leave their names at my office any morning between 10-12 o'clock."

(Sgd.) J-hn F-rr-st.

The above copy of a notice posted in the ladies' waiting room was forwarded to us by Miss — and rather than doubt her word as to the existence of the original, we publish it.

Mr. McL - d, 22 Carleton's famous tenor, has accepted a position with the Metroplitan Grand Opera Co., New York, for the summer vacation.

Mr. C-v-n-gh, leaves Halifax by to-day's "early Sydney" for France, where he will continue his studies in French. Au Revoir, Billy!

Freshmen —— has received 39.9 in Chenistry, but owing to the difficulty in ascertaining where the 9s stop, we shall be unable to announce for some time, whether he has passed or not.

Among the gems in the Junior History papers, was the following,—"'Wycliffe who wrote 'Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress", was the leader of the Lollards.

R--d, translating, "Stridere secreta divisos aure susurros".
"The silent whispers resounded in the air".

Mr. M——, wishes us to announce that if any of the girls would like to have one or more of his pictures, they will have to call and see him about it.

Mr. W. T. T-wns-nd is busy chaseing pictures. Come on girls it's your last chance.

We have received several requests from the Delta Gamma to pass opinions on their new Easter hats. Bishop R— says he likes the á la domestic type best— the kind you can wear between meals, take out to the kitchen after meals, turn up side down and wash the dishes in. Other opinions were received, but as we considered that the requests sent in to us, were nothing more than indirect hints to draw out the above expert's opinion, we refrain from publishing them.

Rather a coincident that the report of Tennyson Smith, the noted temperance orater being rotten—egged while lecturing in in a small town in England, should have reached us on the very night which marked the conclusion of the second year medicals exams.

Still the Senate afflict us! The young ladies come to college and when not throwing rubbers around, are able to recline in comfortable chairs in a comfortable waiting room. The only way boys have of relieving that ever-present tired feeling is to propup against the walls. Now the Senate are sending some men around with brooms and puncheons of a particularly sticky kind of varnish applying it to the spots so dear to our backs. We think it a scheme on the part of our Prof. of Geology, and if Pa will not be prowling around that front corrider some geological ages hence with about seventy would-be physiographists following him, having demonstrated to them by means of fossils in the walls the peculiar type of man that existed about the time '09 were graduating, we are—(It doesn't

sound well and looks worst in print.) Rather disheartening to think that instead of resting hypocitically six or seven feet below a "He-did-what-he-could" slab, our memory will live only in a hap-hazard arrangement of the twenty-six letters of alphabet in some text-book of Geology.

One thing the class '09 request that, that mat before the stairway, that has for the four years of their course carefully concealed the "Dust of Ages" and faithfully recorded their footsteps each day, may be left undisturbed as heretofore. Some of their children's forlorn childred seeing those foot-prints "may take heart again".

Owing to absence of our regular Dallusiensia editor, we have been forced to deviate slightly from our motto "Speak the truth and speak it ever", it the foregoing passages. We submit the above as an amendment to the 9th commandment—(if that's the right number.) We don't know, and our readers are not likely to. Anyhow its the one about bearing false witness, etc.

Business Notice.

We wish to thank those, who by their promptness in paying their subscriptions, have helped to make the GAZETTE the success we feel it has been during this term.

To those who have not as yet paid we would say that their dollar is needed, and would ask them to lose time in paying up.

All who are four years in arrears are to be struck off the list at the end of this term, unless immediate payment be made.

All monies should be sent in as soon possible to

A. SUTHERLAND,

3 EDWARD St., HALIFAX.

Acknowledgments.

Dr. W. F. MacKinnon, W. E. Outhit, \$5.00 each; Miss Annie Currie, Miss W. G. Barnstead, Frank F. Smith, \$3.00 each; Miss L. Reynar, Miss M. R. Kerr, Prof. Jones, A. Costly, J. A. Benoit, Geo. E. Robinson, C. MacKenzie, \$2.00 each; Miss M. Chase, Miss F. Grant, Miss E. D. Nichols, Miss A. E. McLeod, Miss M. G. Gray, Miss E. H. Stewart, Miss L. MacDonald, Miss D. Munnis, Miss N. Rettie, Miss K. MacAloney, Miss A, Dennis, Miss M. Silver, Miss D. Gorham, Miss Nicoll, Miss R. Hill, Miss B. Mumford, Miss M. Irving, Miss C. Giffin, Miss E. Blackie, Miss L. Smith, Miss E. Chisholm, Miss Ritchie, Miss Bligh, Miss G. Prisk, Miss Whitman, Albert Ross, S. W. Crowell, H. M. Stramberg, A. A. MacLeod, W. Sweet, A. MacKay, A. P. Mac-Ivor, L. J. King, A. Rettie, J. R. Miller, C. P. Blanchrrd, G. S. Campbell, E. Fraser, Sam. Rettie, E. G. W. Chapman, J. H. Trefry, C. W. Matheson, W. J. MacLeod, R. B. Forsythe, F. S. Finlay, W. T. Townsend, D. C. Harvey, A. Firth,, A. S. Barnstead, \$1.00 each.

If your name has not appeared on this page already this year, see to it that it is there in the next issue.

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