

Miss Ethel Barnston



The Dalhousie Gazette.

A-B-C

CONTENTS.

Editorials - - - - -	61-63
Obituary - - - - -	64
To North-West Arm (Poem) - - -	64
The City and the College - - -	65
Dalhousians Abroad—In Hawaii - -	69
Dalhousie in British Columbia - -	71
Football - - - - -	72
College Notes - - - - -	79
Exchanges - - - - -	85
The Cornell Students and "Rushes" -	87
Personals - - - - -	88
Dallusiensia - - - - -	89

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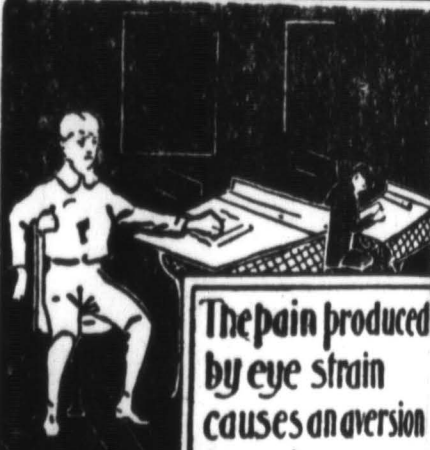
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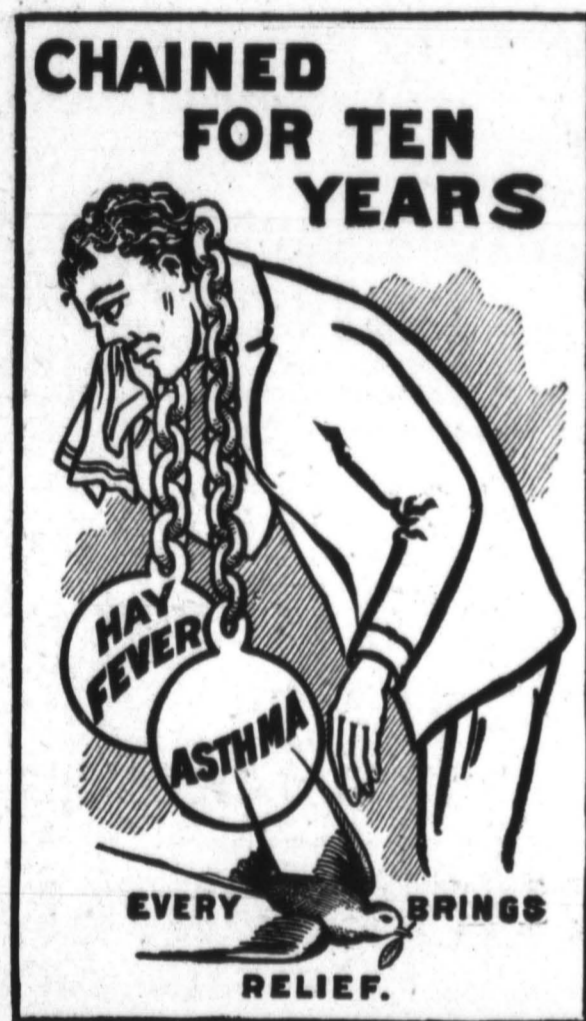
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"ORA ET LABORA."

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THE LIBRARY-LABORATORY.

THE latest definition of the aim of education is *the acquisition of power*—the cultivation of the ability to do creating work. And the best means of doing this is the "Laboratory Method." Everyone has been told how bare our Chemistry and Physical Laboratories are, and even the freshman finds that the Library is inefficient. The laboratories, perhaps, do all the work they are fit for. But do we use the Library as much as we might for this kind of work?

Very few of us do any real creative work with books. The Thesis for Senior English distinction is the only opportunity for the ordinary student to attempt it. A bare tenth of the Arts graduates have undergone this most searching and most beneficial discipline. It ought not to be so.

The reason and the remedy are not far to seek. The inducement is not great enough for the many. The English thesis entails much more work than any other distinction work, in fact more than any class, and the reward is uncertain. Besides, everyone's bent is not to English.

Our staff is over-burdened now. But it would not mean much more work to give an opportunity for "Laboratory" work in every branch. It would mean no more work to give a due recognition of that investigation, that is, make it a separate class.

Why may it not be so?

EVIDENCES OF EDUCATION.

THE address of Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, acting President of Columbia University, delivered last June at Vassar College, was reprinted from *The Post*, in the current number of *The Educational Review*. It is full of sound sense, put very simply and very clearly.

The first evidence of education is "correctness and precision in the use of the mother tongue." "The educated man is of necessity, therefore, a constant reader of the best written English. He reads not for conscious imitation, but for unconscious absorption and reflection. He knows the wide distinction between correct English on the one hand, and pedantic, or as it is sometimes called, "elegant" English on the other. He is more likely "to go to bed" than to "retire," to "get up" than to "arise," to have "legs" rather than "limbs," to "dress" rather than to "clothe himself," and "to make a speech" rather than to "deliver an oration." He knows that "if you hear poor English and read poor English, you will pretty surely speak poor English and write poor English," and governs himself accordingly."

The second evidence of education is "those refined and gentle manners which are the expression of fixed habits of thoughts and action." "Real manners, the manners of a truly educated man or woman are an outward expression of intellectual and moral conviction. Sham manners are a veneer which falls away at the dampening touch of the first selfish suggestion. Manners have a moral significance, and find their basis in that true and deepest self-respect which is built upon respect for others. An infallible test of character is to be found in one's manners towards those, whom, for one reason or another, the world may deem his inferiors."

The other evidences are power and habits of reflection, power of growth, and efficiency, the power to do. We must teach as well as learn, give out as well as absorb, if we have really attained to education in the true sense of the term.

EVEN in Edinburgh Dr. MacGregor has found dry bones to be breathed upon, as witness his Inaugural Lecture. The matter of it is not new to us. The insufficiency of the examination as a test of power, the necessity of research training are still the burden of his message. But clear, strong, trenchant in criticism as we know him to be, he seems fairly to excel himself in this address.

The *Student's* protest quite unconsciously illustrates the Professor's criticism. They are so "sot in their ways" over there that it is a dangerous thing to assail their system or any part of it. As for comparing their universities with the German or American, such an idea never enters their heads. In fact, Dr. MacGregor's view is "a little out of focus," because it is the view of the wrong side of the "herring pond."

We admire the *Student's* fearlessness but think it has mistaken the Doctor's meaning. That a single sentence from the address, apart from its relation to the whole, was taken as a text is a lame and insufficient excuse. It accounts, perhaps, for about a third of the editorial in question. To us, Dr. MacGregor's meaning seems clear. He has no quarrel with standards but with methods and equipment.

THE MEMORIAL NUMBER.

THE hearty tribute to the worth of our late Professor of Mathematics, which we call the Memorial Number, has excited interest outside of Dalhousie. The Librarian of Columbia University writes as follows:

"Such teachers as the one you have just lost are rare indeed, and I can most heartily extend to you my sympathy, both personal and institutional.

"I am having the little magazine bound and put upon our Library shelves, because of the excellent description of this rare type of man."

One of the most thoroughly cultivated women in Canada says:

"Last week was very full, yet I found time to read

the whole of the Memorial Number of the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE. It is a wonderful tribute to a wonderful man. I had no idea there was such a character in our midst, and can only regret I never knew him."

MANY Students, especially the class of '03 have heard with much sorrow of the death of D. J. MacLeod at his home in Valleyfield, P. E. I., on November fourth. Mr. MacLeod had completed his second year in Dalhousie and last summer was employed as a catechist in the Mission Station of Pleasant Bay, C. B. He worked very faithfully at his post, until he was stricken down with typhoid fever. Pleasant Bay will have a melancholy interest for Dalhousians of these years, for it was here that Clarence Grant died but two years ago. Mr. MacLeod was a student of fine character and genial disposition. He gave promise of a successful and useful life. His many friends in College will sympathize deeply with his bereaved family in their time of mourning.

FROM British Columbia comes the word of the death of G. O. M. Dockrill, a law graduate of the year 1892. Mr. Dockrill was born in Ontario. After his law course in Dalhousie he went to British Columbia to practice his profession. He practised in New Westminster as a partner of Aulay Morrison, M. P., LL. B. '88.

TO NORTH WEST ARM.

Where sunsets linger in the sky
And spread a glory o'er the sea,
Where now and then a boat goes by
Propelled by sails of majesty ;
Where stillness with a silent breath,
As silent as the Sabbath morn,
Stoops down at eve to kiss the earth
The shores of North West Arm were born.

When Ocean weary with her quest
For hiding place from winter wind,
Bemoaned unto her surging breast :
"No sweet retirement can I find,"
The shores of North West Arm stretched out
To clasp the sea with soft embrace,
And gather all her waters up,
And make for them a nestle-place.

Ah, North-West Arm, thou spot so dear,
Where busy men may find retreat ;
Where solitude and rest appear
Beyond the noise of town and street—
This heart of mine will ever hold
Above all loves a love for thee ;
And praise thee oft in other lands
Where I am fate-compelled to be.

—JEAN LYALL.

THE CITY AND THE COLLEGE.

Dalhousie has not been forgotten. The old College has a distinguished place in the list of institutions to be deprived of the privilege of exemption from taxes. We do not propose to defend the present or any other system of tax-exemptions. We wish to call attention to the way in which Dalhousie is serving the City and the State.

Dalhousie is not in the service of any sect. It is governed by a Board that is responsible to no religious organization. The appointments to the Board are made by the Governor-in-Council on the nomination of the Board. These appointments have brought to the Board representatives of nearly every religious denomination — Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Roman Catholics and Presbyterians. In the Academic Staff the same non-sectarian principle prevails. In fact no denomination outnumbers all the others. Even in the Senate, where the Presbyterians are supposed to be relatively the most numerous, they have not more than six of the eleven members. In the student body the non-sectarian character of the University is still more prominent. All but one of the five denominations mentioned above have over three dozen representatives each (that one has two dozen), and there are at least two other denominations represented. Even in the Arts and Science departments, notwithstanding the fact that the Baptists naturally go to Acadia, the Methodists to Mt. Allison, the Episcopalians to Kings, and the Catholics to St. Francis Xavier, each denomination is represented by double figures. In fact so non-sectarian is the work of the University and the composition of the Academic body that the denominational question is not thought of until the remarks of some one not well-informed about the University call attention to it.

If better evidence of the non-sectarian character of the College be demanded, the challenger has an excellent opportunity, not merely of settling the question, but of transferring

large sums of money from Dalhousie to charitable institutions. For the McLeod Endowment of the Chairs of Classics, Chemistry and Modern Languages, and the Mott bequest of ten thousand dollars were given on the condition that the proceeds of the funds should be "applied for the benefit of the College so long as it shall remain and continue to be a non-sectarian institution."

It is perhaps needless to tell the advocates of tax-exemptions that Dalhousie is not a money making institution. It is as truly a charitable institution as is the hospital. But while the state supports our hospital it leaves the higher education to the generosity of public spirited citizens. In no civilized country do the Higher Educational Institutions receive in fees as much as they pay out in expenses. Dalhousie's fees do not exceed one-third of her total expenditure. The remaining two-thirds must be made up by gifts from noble-minded citizens. The student pays on the average thirty-six dollars for an education that costs over one hundred dollars a year. If the Universities are doing a national work is it not a little shabby for the state to unload its responsibilities upon the shoulders of philanthropists? When the state taxes an industrial corporation it reduces the dividends of the shareholders; when it taxes an educational institution it increases its deficit and puts a heavier load upon the generous citizens who strive to do the work that the state neglects.

Some may say let the young men pay for what they are getting. They have no more right to get something for nothing than any one else. This has the appearance of sound doctrine, but reflect a moment. Do you wish to confine the higher education to the sons of the rich? Or do you believe in the democratic idea that that state is strongest and best which throws open every career to young men of ability without regard to wealth or birth? If the latter, you must make it possible for them to develop their powers to the utmost. The state provides free education in the elementary stages. That is good so far as it goes, But what is wanted is something more than intelligent workmen. To-day the demand is for leaders—captains of industry, as well as political and professional leaders. For men of this rank we must look not to the elementary nor even to the secondary schools, but to the Universities.

How does all this concern the city? It is the duty of the Province not of the City to provide suitable educational opportunities for young men who are aiming at leadership in the industrial, social, political, or professional world.

In two ways a city receives great benefits from the University within her borders. One enhances her reputation; the other increases her wealth.

A University is a light set on a hill that cannot be hid. It is the centre of the intellectual life of the people. Its teachers may not be Galileos or Darwins. They are not Homers or Shaksperes; yet it is not because of them that the University shines so brightly. Within her walls the young men of the country experience their intellectual awakening. This great change appears between the fifteenth and twentieth years. The College does not produce it. It is inevitable—an incident of the development of the individual. But the teaching of the College stimulates and directs it. To her the young men attribute the broadening of their outlook, the new meaning which they see in things. Their entry into the new world of ideas is an occasion of great joy. Ever afterwards a halo of glory surrounds the College, the town and all associated with their foster mother. Is it a small thing to have the young men of the country gazing with fond eyes towards the city of their College?

In another way the city may leave deep her impress on the youth who flock to her College for light and leading. A College is not merely a place for research, where the secret of transmuting things into gold is discovered; nor is it merely the magician that opens the eyes of the simple; it is the foster mother that steeps the youth in the traditions of the race. Here he absorbs the ideas that dominated the founders of his race, the leaders of his people. It is at the College he begins to realize the rich inheritance of the past. No University has done this humanizing work better than Oxford, "The home of lost causes, forsaken beliefs, unpopular names and impossible loyalties," as Mathew Arnold in his reforming mood styled her. She has been the great political teacher of the English people. The City of the University has a similar opportunity, and if she rises to it may do the state great service. For the influence of the City is more progressive than that of the University. The University lives in the past and stands apart from the conflicts of the hour. The City brings the youth into contact with the needs of the present. Have not Paris, Edinburgh and Berlin made themselves great in the national life partly through their Universities? But London unrelieved save by the faint light that shines from the British Museum, benumbs the nation by her grossness, and men turn their eyes with relief and gladness to the seats of learning on the Isis and on the Cam.

For those to whom these things are but fancies a more tangible argument is necessary. The intellectual leadership of Greece, say they, is but a trifle beside the wealth of Phœnicia. To the Phœnicians we now appeal.

Last year Dalhousie had about 350 students. Of this number between 80 and 85 came from Halifax. Each student who came into the city spent between \$160 and \$350. The average was probably \$210. The students, whose homes were in Halifax, received an education for which they would have had to pay, let us say, \$210 a year had they gone elsewhere for it. The 270 students who come to Halifax brought into the city about \$57,000; while the 80 Haligonians were relieved from taking about \$17,000 out of the city. In order to find out what the College expended in the city we must add to the foregoing about \$22,000 of the annual revenues not derived from students' fees. We find the city, then, benefited by the expenditure of a total not far short of \$100,000.

This is not a small amount to be placed to the city's credit each year. Its expenditure is distributed fairly well over the city and among those to whom it is a boon. If this sum were connected with an Exhibition or a Factory it would entice a subsidy with doubtless tax-exemptions and perhaps a free site. Yet up to the present the city has shown its appreciation by granting exemption from taxes to Dalhousie along with the Cotton Factory and the Sugar Refinery. Kingston gave Queen's \$50,000 last year. Toronto through the Province has been most kind to her University; while Montreal's public men have poured millions into McGill's coffers. The city of Halifax has given nothing except as a *quid pro quo*. Her wealthy men have not given the poorest of the four Universities one quarter of the monies which she has received. The rest come not from the Province but from abroad. New York has done more for the City and Province than they have done for themselves, and yet we call ourselves a self-respecting people.

DALHOUSIANS ABROAD.

IN HAWAII.

Feb. 23rd, 1901.

The other day the writer had a chance to visit a mill on a new plantation. Its capacity is one hundred and fifty tons of sugar per day. Long trains of cars loaded with cane were being moved towards the mill and a hydraulic press tipped each car so that its load fell on the cane-carrier, as it reached the proper place.

The cane-carrier takes the cane to the crusher, two huge grooved rollers, the grooves being about two and a half inches deep and V shaped, where it is thoroughly flattened before it passes on. Then three sets of three rollers each, two lying side by side below and one above, await it. As the cane passes through the second and third set it is sprayed with water, for by the time it has been through the crusher and the first set of rollers little juice remains. The juice is being carried away in a trough that runs along below the crusher and the rollers, to a tank where we shall leave it for the present.

On leaving the third set of rollers, the cane, now called trash, ascends on the trash carrier to be consumed in the self-feeding furnaces, which supply steam to drive all the machinery in the mill and to boil the cane-juice. No coal is used in the furnaces for this trash suffices for fuel. All the pipes from the boilers are coated with asbestos, which keeps the steam from condensing and the mill cool.

The juice is pumped from the tank in which we left it, into another tank. Around the bottom of the latter lies a tube with holes in it through which air is forced to stir the cane-juice while lime is added to collect the impurities.

Thence the juice passes through three immense cylinders lying one above, two below, with many pipes running through them. The upper one receives the juice first in the space between the pipes while in the pipes is hot juice. In the other two cylinders its temperature is about 212° and 240° Fahr. respectively. Any germs that might produce fermentation are here killed by the heat.

From the cylinders it is pumped into huge circular tanks, with conical bottoms, to settle; and any dirt that remains in the juice is taken out by the sand filters through which it next passes. The dirt from the settling tanks is taken to the mud-presses where the juice is filtered out. This dirt is a valuable fertilizer.

Now the juice goes to what is called the "quadruple effect," four pans in which it is boiled under constantly diminished pressure. In the first of these pans the juice is boiled under small pressure by steam; in the next there is vacuum and the juice is boiled by the vapour from the first; and so on, the vapour from each serving to boil the juice in the next. No pumps are needed to carry the juice from pan to pan for though they stand on the same horizontal plane the increased vacuum in each successive pan suffices to carry the juice on, when the sugar boiler sees fit to turn the tap.

From the fourth pan it is pumped to the tanks where it remains till the vacuum pans are ready for it. There were two vacuum pans in the mill, one to contain twenty-five and the other fifty tons of sugar. The size of the crystals formed depends on the treatment of the syrup in the vacuum pans.

A gate in the bottom of the vacuum pan allows the mass to pass into the crystallizer where it remains till it is cold when it almost all crystallizes. The crystallizer is a large cylinder with what one might call a cold water jacket. It has double walls and the space between is kept full of cold water to hasten the cooling of its contents. Through the cylinder a rod passes which revolves once in two or three minutes. To this rod arms, of uniform size throughout, are attached at intervals of four or five inches. These arms are about three inches square at the ends, long enough to pass within an inch of the cylinder's walls, and so twisted as to push the mass while it cuts through it and thus prevent its forming a solid body.

A gate at the bottom of the crystallizer allows the sugar to go to the centrifugals for drying. These are iron cylinders lined with two screens of galvanized iron, and inside, next the sugar, a screen of finely woven copper gauze. These make about twelve hundred revolutions a minute, and the gauze holds in the sugar but lets out the molasses, which is carried off to a tank, whence it is pumped up again to receiving tanks near the vacuum pan to be reboiled for No. 2 sugar. After No. 2 sugar leaves the vacuum pan it remains in the crystallizer about a week and goes from there to the centrifugals. The molasses from No. 2 sugar is used for fertilizer. There were three fifty-ton crystallizers for No. 1 sugar and sixteen twenty-five ton crystallizers for No. 2 in the mill. To avoid so many belts the centrifugals are driven by water raised by pumps. All the pumps in the mill are driven by steam. By reason of the rapid motion of the centrifugals the sugar is all on the sides. To empty them

the bottom is lifted out and men take small wooden scoops to loosen the sugar and let it fall into bags held open by iron stands on casters for that purpose. When the bags are sewed the sugar is ready for market.

The electric light for the mill, the railroads near the mill, the office, the store, the hospital, the residences, &c., is all generated by a dynamo driven by a steam engine in the mill.

The floors in the boiling house are all of iron, and we ascended and descended by an elevator.

By the diffusion process the cane is cut up and water soaks out the sugar; then the trash is passed through one set of three rollers to dry it. Thus more sugar is obtained from a given amount of cane, but the difference is not sufficient to pay for the coal that must be used in the furnaces. The trash from the cut up cane is little better than sawdust for fuel. This process is used in two mills on the Island of Kauai. M.

DALHOUSIE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

During the last few years Dalhousie's constituency has been growing larger and ever larger. One of last year's graduates came to us from London, Ont. This year we have a dozen matriculants in British Columbia.

During the summer, application was made to the Senate by Mr. H. M. Stramberg, a graduate of '75, and Principal of the New Westminster High School, to have a local matriculation station established in New Westminster. The application was favourably received, the matriculation papers, the same as were set in Halifax, were sent to New Westminster, and the examinations were conducted at the same time and under the same conditions as were those in Dalhousie.

Eleven candidates presented themselves for Junior Matriculation, and one for the Senior. The Senior Matriculant was very successful in all subjects but one. The eleven Juniors not only passed, but all obtained distinction, four in first class, and the lowest of those in the second class higher than the minimum set for scholarship qualification. The senior matriculant, Miss MacNiven, is now attending our College. It is said that the papers were characterized by scrupulous neatness. No one in this country ever thinks of being neat in an examination. We were never taught to be.

Mr. Stramberg is to be congratulated, and the school system is to be congratulated that produces such results as this. It is gratifying to Dalhousians to find our College taking the field along with other eastern colleges as a good place for Canadians to come to. The opportunity has presented itself, and it is the duty of the College authorities to improve our situation, and use all legitimate means to increase the influence of Dalhousie.

FOOTBALL.

The past month has been a busy one in football circles. Dalhousie has played four matches, finishing her league series, and retains the championship after a hard fight for it. We have felt the sting of defeat, but are now tasting the delights of ultimate victory, with the senior trophy again safely stowed away in the College vault, and, as has not happened in many years, the junior trophy by its side. In another week, after the Sydney trip, the season will be over, and the team of 1901 will be famous in Dalhousie's football annals chiefly because of its big defeat of the Wanderers. This year's team, moreover, has to its credit a score of double figures against every team in the league, which fact of itself shows that the championship laurels are not undeserved.

The adversity through which we have passed has served to make us properly appreciate the trophy now that it is won. This applies more especially to the rising generation of sophomores and freshmen, who were not with us in the long years when nothing but failure crowned our efforts.

There seems to be no reason why we should not hold the trophy for some years to come. That we have good new material is evidenced by the great showing of our second team in the junior league.

On Wednesday, Oct. 30th, Dalhousie and the Army came together for the first time. Dalhousie was looked upon as a sure winner, although the Army had not been defeated up to that time. This, and the fact that it was a mid-week game, made the attendance of spectators small. Everybody was greatly surprised at the result, which was a draw, with no score for either side.

ARMY.—*Full-Back.* Davies. *Half-Backs.* Walters, Broomhead, Garnett, Hoskins. *Quarter-Backs.* Hunt, Danford. *Forwards.* Ogilvie, Castens, Law, Phillipots, Nash, Budd, Honey, Wray.

DALHOUSIE.—*Full-Back.* Bailey. *Half-Backs.* Cameron, Hebb, Campbell, Cock. *Quarter-Backs.* Stairs, Dickie. *Forwards.* Hall, Potter, Cheese, Rhodes, Malcolm, Young, Borden, MacDonald.

Referee.—Mr. Whapham.

Touch Judges.—Capt. Phillips, Mr. J. J. MacKenzie.

The game consisted, for the most part, of a series of heavy scrimmages, in which Dalhousie usually controlled the ball, heeling out and relying on her half-backs to gain ground and do the scoring. It so happened that the half-backs had an "off day," and considerable muffing and fumbling characterized their work. They often got away, however, and made good gains, but the exceptionally sharp tackling of the Army halves always prevented them from scoring. The good returns of the Army backs also made it useless for our men to attempt gaining ground by punting. The Army kept up this strong defence throughout the game, with the result that Dalhousie failed to score, although the game was within their opponent's 25 yard line for most of the game. Cameron did go across once in the first half, following up and falling upon a dribble. It looked very much like a score, but the referee gave his decision, "Dead ball," which settled the matter.

Bailey played a beautiful game at full-back, stopping many a dangerous dribble, and punting with excellent judgment and skill. Borden, playing his usually swift game, was badly injured in the first half, but with rare pluck stayed on throughout the game. Toward the last of the second half our backs woke up and began a series of attacks more desperate than ever upon the Army's goal line. The Army, however, managed to stave them off until the whistle for "time" saved the situation for them.

Our second game with the Wanderers on November 9th, the King's Birthday, was favored with ideal football weather, and was witnessed by the largest attendance of the season.

Dalhousie's team, with the exception of Lindsay in Borden's place, was exactly the same as that which had played in the "sixteen to nothing" game.

The long waited for new uniforms, having at last arrived, were worn for the first time at this game and were generally approved, though the giving up of the soubriquet "tigers" did cause us a pang,

The Wanderers put the following team in the field:—

Full-Back. Stephen. *Half-Backs.* Bauld, Murray, Macdonald, Harris. *Quarter-Backs.* Harrington, Grant. *Forwards.* Smith, Fenerty, Turnbull, Johnson, DeMille, Moffatt, Wood, McCurdy.

Mr. Garnett acted as referee in a most acceptable manner.

The teams lined up with the Wanderers defending the western goal, and Dalhousie with a strong sun to face. Just after the kick-off, the Wanderers, taking good advantage of free kicks awarded them, sent the ball well down into Dalhousie territory, where it remained for a short time. Gradually our forwards worked it out of danger, and the playing went on in the vicinity of centre field for a few minutes, until Cock, receiving the ball directly from the scrimmage on the Wanderer's 40, succeeded, after a strong run, in going across for a try. His play took the Wanderers by surprise, as they were playing if anything, slightly offside, in their efforts to each mark the man against him, expecting our usual passing game. The try for goal failed, and the score stood 3 to 0.

In a very few minutes Dalhousie made her second score, Lindsay diving across the line from a scrimmage 10 yards out. Cheese kicked the goal, making the score 8 to 0. It was still early in the game, and we began to see visions of another big score against our historic foes. But it was not to be, for the Wanderers now pulled themselves together, and not only kept us from scoring again, but before the game was over, had scored two tries against us, and it was only their failure to kick the goals which saved the game for us.

The first score for the red and black was due to a heady piece of work by Bauld towards the end of the first half. He got possession of the ball at Dalhousie's 35, and punted in an oblique direction over to Harris's side of the field. Harris following up swiftly, snapped up the ball while it was bouncing among our half-backs and went across the line. No goal was kicked. Score 8 to 3.

The Wanderers supporters, with all fear of a "white-wash" now removed, now began to cheer their team, who responded nobly, and Dalhousie was forced to touch for safety more than once.

Early in the second half, the Wanderers being awarded a free kick, punted to Dalhousie's 5 yard line, where our backs again were slow to return, with the result that DeMille, who followed up the kick, scored the second try for his team. Macdonald failed in his try for goal making the score 8 to 6.

No further scores were made on either side, although the game waxed even fiercer than before.

The most regrettable feature of this rather disappointing game was the injury which our captain received. He had his ankle badly sprained about ten minutes before the close of

play, and had to be carried from the field. He was followed in a few minutes by Stephen, who was unfortunate enough to receive a similar injury.

The game was finished with fourteen men on a side, each team playing three half backs.

Early in the afternoon our second team easily defeated the junior Wanderers by the score of 10 to 0; thus winning the junior league trophy.

We won our second game with the Wanderers by the kicking of a goal. It was the kicking of a goal which defeated us in our second Army game on Nov. 16th.

We had hoped that this would be the last league game, and we needed only a draw to win the trophy. But the Army played their style of game, which is principally defensive, to perfection, with the result that they won the best contested game of the series.

There were three changes in the make-up of Dalhousie's team. Mackie and Lindsay replaced Borden and Campbell respectively, who were laid off by injuries, and Hawboldt was a new man at quarter back.

The teams were as follows :

ARMY.—*Full-Back.* Davies. *Half-Backs.* Walters, Broomhead, Garnett, Hoskins. *Quarter-Backs* Hunt, Danford. *Forwards.* Castens, Ogilvie, Law, Phillpots, Nash, Budd, Honey, Wray.

DALHOUSIE.—*Full-Back.* Mackie. *Half-Backs.* Cock, Bailey, Hebb, Cameron. *Quarter-Backs.* Dickie, Hawboldt. *Forwards.* Hall, Potter, Cheese, Rhodes, Malcolm, Young, Lindsay, Macdonald.

After the kick-off by the Army, the game began at Dalhousie's 25. A couple of brilliant dashes by Hebb, assisted by Bailey, soon brought the game to within the Army's 25. Cameron here received a pass from Dickie and, without passing, dashed across the line and touched down. It was a very difficult kick for goal and Cheese's good attempt failed. Score 3 to 0.

After the drop-out by Hunt the play for the most part was at centre field, but would often get into the danger zones on either side, with honors about even. The first half ended without further score.

In the second half there was no let up on the part of either team. Our half-backs were playing beautifully, although their combination work was not quite up to the standard. Bailey's game was especially brilliant.

The defensive work of the Army backs was, however, quite strong enough to repel all of our attacks, and some of the best football seen this year was the result.

About the middle of this half Ogilvie scored a try for the Army. He picked up the ball in some loose work at our 10 yard line and plunged across making a clean try about halfway out from the goal posts, to the side line. Hoskins then, amid great excitement, kicked the goal which won the game for the Army, the score standing 5 to 3.

The play from this time until the end, consisted of desperate attempts on the part of Dalhousie to score again, and of just as determined a defence on the part of the Army. At three minutes before the call of time Dalhousie had worked the ball up to the Army's 10, and was keeping it there, making many vain attempts to send one of her half-backs across, when a free kick was awarded to the Army.

This raised the siege for them and play ended at about centre-field, with a victory for the Army, which was decidedly popular, as the public wanted to see another game.

Before the big game, our junior fifteen, already the champions of their league, played their second match with the Y. M. C. A. The result was a decisive victory for Dalhousie. Score 6 to 0. Our second team thus finished their series with a clean sheet, having never been scored against, and with 52 points to their credit in the four matches played.

Our defeat by the Army gave to each team an equal number of points in the race for the championship. The play-off game was arranged by the trophy committee for Saturday, Nov. 23rd.

The match, as might be expected, was well attended by spectators. There was not a vacant seat on Dalhousie's bleacher. A few hundred Artillerymen were gathered on the opposite side of the field, and gave us enough opposition yelling to make things interesting.

Our men had trained faithfully since their defeat of a week before, and the result showed that this training was effective. In previous games Dalhousie had played the "half-back game" almost exclusively, but before this game had been long in progress it was seen that she had changed her tactics, her forwards getting away with dribbles more frequently, and controlling the ball almost entirely except when within their opponent's 25 yard line, when the ball would be sent out to the half backs for a dash across.

Borden reappeared on the field after being laid off for two games with a lame back. He played his usual star game and for once got off without injury.

Luther MacKenzie played at full back. He did what little

he had to do in good style. Hall was acting captain and showed fine generalship.

The teams were made up as follows :

DALHOUSIE.—*Full-Back.* MacKenzie. *Half-Backs.* Cock, Bailey, Hebb, Cameron. *Quarter-Backs.* Dickie, Hawboldt. *Forwards.* Hall, Potter, Cheese, Rhodes, Borden, Malcolm, Lindsay, Macdonald.

ARMY.—*Full-Back.* Davies. *Half-Backs.* Walters, Broomhead, Garnett, Hoskins. *Quarter-Backs.* Hunt, Danford. *Forwards.* Ogilvie, Castens, Law.

Referee. Mr. W. A. Henry.

Touch Line Judges. Mr. J. J. MacKenzie, Captain Phillips.

Dalhousie won the toss and elected to defend the western goal. The kick-off by Castens was quickly followed by a scrimmage at Dalhousie's 25, from which Hunt attempted to cross our line but failed. Dickie punted well to the Army's 25, from which point it was dribbled back by the Army forwards to centre field. Dickie was here penalized for a pick-out, but the Army did not gain much ground by their free kick, Bailey kicking to touch at centre field. From the line out, Potter started a dribble which ended in touch at Army 5 yard line. Here in the midst of some loose play, Dickie rushed across for our first try, which Cheese converted into a goal by a beautiful kick. Score 5 to 0.

Cameron received the kick-off and punted to touch at the Army's 25. Rhodes picked up the ball in the scrimmage and a free kick for the Army was the penalty. Many scrimmages followed in Army territory, Hunt making many attempts to break away with dribbles, but being always thwarted by Hawboldt falling on the ball. Dalhousie's halves here indulged in one of their pretty exhibitions of passing with the result that Cock nearly scored, going into touch at the Army's 5 yard line. After the scrimmage here, Malcolm picked up the pigskin, and made a feint pass out to the half-backs. The Army halves started at once to tackle their men, and Malcolm went across without being touched. The try for goal failed and the score was 8 to 0.

The exchange of punts following the kick-off ended by Dalhousie getting a free kick on MacKenzie's fair catch. The kick brought the play to the Army's 10. Here a scrimmage was formed, with Cock playing between his scrimmage and the touch line and quite unmarked by the Army halves. Dickie saw this and passed direct from the scrim to Cock who scored easily. Cheese tried a hard goal but failed. Score 11 to 0.

From this time until the end of the half the play went on in Army ground, our team outplaying the Army at their own style of game. The Army's most ardent supporters admitted

defeat, and the battery of artillery opposite Dalhousie's bleacher had been silenced.

In the second half, however, the Army put up a much better game and kept our men from scoring by their great defensive work.

Potter kicked off. Garnett fumbled, and Borden, who followed up the kick, tackled Davies on his own line. Hawboldt picked out of the scrimmage and the penalty kick sent the ball into touch at the Army 25. Here the Army forwards broke away with a dribble and swept along to Dalhousie's 15 yards where Ogilvie picked up the ball and went across our line. But the referee had seen an offside play and awarded Dalhousie a free kick, which sent the ball to touch at the Army's 25. Our forwards here showed their superiority by pushing the opposing scrimmage for 10 yards and controlling the ball all the while. They finally broke up and dribbled in splendid style to Army territory where a hard fight ensued for some minutes. Broomhead intercepted Bailey's pass and dribbled down on MacKenzie who checked his career. The Army rushed the ball down to Dalhousie's 5, where Cameron snapped it up on the run and circling right around our end of the field, was finally forced into touch at Dalhousie's 35 on the other side. It was the strongest run of the day. After a short stay in our territory, where Cameron did some more good defence work, the game gradually shifted back to Army ground, and the soldiers were forced to touch for safety.

On the drop out at 25 yards, Hall made a fair catch and Cheese tried for goal. Borden followed up the kick and spoiled the return. Cameron was caught offside at the 50 yard line and was penalized. MacKenzie returned the Army's kick well. Cock nearly scored again after a fine piece of passing but was forced into touch at the Army's 5 yard line.

There were many scrimmages right in front of the Army's goal and Dickie and Bailey tried a combination by which the latter might drop a goal, but the Army backs were too sharp, and their attempts failed.

The Army were on the defensive until the end of the game, and a good defence they put up, as our men made no further score. After the game the trophy was presented to Captain Campbell by Lieut. Governor Jones. Speeches by Dr. Forrest and others followed, with much jubilation among the students, and the league football season was over, with Dalhousie a winner.

COLLEGE NOTES.

THE thanks of the students are due to some of the members of the V. G. H. nursing staff for the touch line flags which they so kindly contributed to the Athletic Club in its time of need.

THE Glee Club has made a flying start this year. The business meeting was held November 7th, and last year's financial report was read, showing a deficit of some \$24, there having been no concert on account of Prof. Macdonald's death. The deficit has been wiped out, thanks to our generous Professors, giving the Club a new lease of life. The following officers were elected:—

<i>Hon. Pres</i>	PROF. D. A. MURRAY.
<i>Pres</i>	A. MCG. YOUNG.
<i>Vice-Pres</i>	MISS L. THOMAS.
<i>Sec.-Treas</i>	G. A. CHRISTIE.
<i>Executive Committee</i>	E. FLEMING,
	A. H. S. MURRAY, M. A.
	A. R. CUNNINGHAM, B. A.
	MISS MCDUGALL,
	" STEWART,
	" P. CAMPBELL.
<i>Accompanist</i>	A. LAING.

The Executive is to be congratulated on obtaining the services of Mr. C. B. Wikel, of "Rip" fame, as conductor, and it is no doubt due to his prestige that such a large number of our members are attending. More time will be devoted to Glee and College Songs and less to operatic efforts, as Mr. Wikel intends to use the "New College Song Book" to a large extent this year.

THE regular meeting of the Delta-Gamma was held at the residence of Miss Forrest, 22 Tobin Street, on November 9th. As it was a "Scotch Evening," the programme was as follows:—

Scottish Literature of the Past	JEAN LINDSAY.
Reading	MARGARET LOW.
Scottish Selection (violin)	MISS HOBRECKER.
Characteristics of Scotchmen	JENNIE WOOD.
Scottish Literature of the Present	MARGARET DEWOLFE, B. A.
Reading	MISS PHILP.
Scottish Music	BESSIE SANDERSON.
Reading	MISS A. MACKAY, B. A.

The meeting adjourned after singing "Auld Lang Syne."

THE annual Freshie-Sophette debate took place November 23rd, at the residence of Miss DeWolfe, Willow Street. The subject for debate was: "*Resolved*, That a lie is sometimes justifiable." Miss Gordon and Miss Blackwood supported the resolution, which was opposed by Miss Peppard and Miss Ross. After many learned and brilliant arguments on both sides, which showed a remarkable knowledge of ethics, the vote was taken. The resolution was supported by a small majority. Miss Forrest gave a very impartial and interesting critique.

SODALES met November 8th, when the following resolution was debated:—" *Resolved*, That the suppression of the practice of personal canvass resorted to in political elections would ensure better representation and a higher degree of political purity."

Before the subject for debate was discussed the President made use of the new clause in the constitution, and called upon two members for impromptu speeches. J. A. Scrimgoeur was the first, and advocated the federation of Newfoundland with Canada. H. D. Brunt was the other, and maintained that in these days of Imperialism the colonies should contribute towards Imperial defence.

L. L. Young was the proposer of the resolution, and clearly outlined the question under discussion. The speaker distinguished private canvassing from political discussion, and also from political bribery. He instanced the early pure methods of Roman government, which later became corrupted and finally ended with the fall of the Roman empire.

J. S. Layton responded to the question, and claimed that personal canvass is a safer and more effective method for imparting to the elector the questions at issue than by speeches from the public platform and articles in the public press.

C. J. Crowdis followed in support of the resolution, and rebutted the respondent's views in very clear language. Mr. McBain supported Mr. Layton, and adhered strongly to the subject of personal canvassing simply apart from bribery and corruption, and upheld that this method was the only candle by which true light could be thrown on questions of the day.

Some eloquent and witty speeches by Messrs. Ross, Calder, Green and Blackadar for, and by Mr. McLellan against the resolution followed. Mr. Layton and Mr. Young closed, and the vote on the merits of the debate was decidedly in favor of the resolution.

F. S. Vance read a very enjoyable critique, and the meeting adjourned.

ON the evening of Saturday, 16th November, the Mock Parliament sat as usual. The Ministry consisted of:

HON. N. J. LOCKHART.....	Premier and Minister of Justice.
" W. R. MACDONALD..	Minister of Finance.
" A. H. S. MURRAY...	" Railways and Canals.
" W. C. ROBERTSON...	" Public Works.
" R. B. VIETS.....	" Interior.

Discussion of the Government measure to grant \$2,000,000 to assist in the maintenance of the British navy was resumed. The debate was lively and interesting. Among those who supported the measure were Messrs. Murray, Viets and Haviland. They endeavoured to show that at the present time British naval strength is not as great as it ought to be, and that a sense of the favour this country has received from the mother-land should induce us to come forward and contribute generously to what is properly looked upon as the main guarantee of the integrity of the Empire. The Hon. member from Cape Breton (McLeod) opposed the resolution in a brief but neat and polished speech. He pointed out that the members of the Government were making themselves ridiculous in proposing to give a sum so paltry that it would not be sufficient to build a battleship and maintain it for a single year. The Hon. Mr. Reid followed. He was opposed to the spirit of the resolution, but maintained that if this country should give any aid to the British navy it ought to be something substantial, and not a mere bagatelle. From statistics he proved the sum the Government was willing to give was insignificant when compared with the large amount Britain expended every year in upholding her naval supremacy. Mr. Reid's humorous disquisition was certainly the best effort of the evening. The House being equally divided, the casting vote of the Deputy Speaker decided the matter against the Government.

Just before the adjournment the Hon. Mr. Reid made a motion to the effect that the present Speaker be removed for neglect of duty. This was not seconded, and the affair dropped.

BISHOP COURTNEY addressed a large gathering of students Sunday afternoon, November 10th, in the Munro room, and was given an enthusiastic reception. The subject was "Responsibility," and His Lordship treated it in a most practical manner, starting out with the question, "Is a man really responsible?" The apparent non-responsibility cast upon the individual was first considered. Judging from

temperament that impels man to commit certain acts, it would seem that the author and not the subject of this violent disposition would be responsible. Also the circumstances about or environment of the individual would tend to relieve him from this burden. Companions that exert a downward influence surely must be accountable for such a decline, and conversely the individual, that has been awakened from his state of moroseness and despair into brightness and activity by means of helpful associates cannot be credited with this change. But "hath not the potter power over the clay?"

In looking at the other side, the lecturer showed that man was given a "conscience that makes cowards of us all." Its dictates are not the word of a law, but the direction of a judge, and like all such counsels may be ill or well informed, But as a corrective to this, there is the general conscience of mankind, which proves a more trustful guide and which rings out the word of truth.

If man is not responsible, why all our legislation to guide his acts and to mark out for him his path? The individual must be held accountable to some degree, or else in punishing an offender the mere quality sin and not the author, the individual, is what is punished. Without the admission of self-accountability there could have been no parable of the unjust steward.

For what, then, is man responsible? Habits, the result of continued acts, soon become automatic and finally culminate in the formation of a character. Responsibility is opposed by the idea of fatalism, and as a man is held accountable for the way in which he tills the soil, so also is the duty cast upon him for the proper tilling of a character.

This imposed duty is sometimes turned into a privilege where men are linked for mutual interests—a privilege of auxiliary. Obeying the injunction, "Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil," is exerting an influence of help.

Man is only partly responsible for his religious belief, not for being a Mohammedan, a Buddhist, a Jew or a Christian, for these are generally hereditary, but an account is required for the practice of whatever creed each individual professes.

After the address, Miss Shirreff, of Fort Massey church, delighted the audience with a vocal solo.

THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE.

THE other day the students were startled by the appearance on the bulletin-board of a notice to the effect that Prof. Howard Murray desired to meet them collectively in the Munro Room, and many a guilty heart thumped wildly and self-accusingly. However, the room was soon filled to overflowing with all sorts and conditions of students, youthful Arts men, sedate Lawyers, and lively Medicals, and on this heterogeneous mass the genial Professor turned the fire of his eloquence. He explained that as the College was year by year increasing in numbers, the task of administration was becoming correspondingly heavier, and that the President had recently laid the matter before the Senate, and asked that he should be relieved of some portion of this work. He had expressed a willingness to relinquish all the pleasures and emoluments derivable from the position of disciplinary officer of the institution. This was giving up a good deal. In other Colleges, however, which corresponded with our own in point of numbers, it was customary for this work, disagreeable and thankless as it was, yet withal most necessary, to be undertaken by some one other than the head of the institution; and so the Senate had decided to follow this custom, and relieve the President of this, and hang it around the neck of someone else, who was to be raised to the dignity of a new office, with the title of Dean of the College. The new official had been then appointed, and he had thought it was to his interest to seize the earliest possible opportunity of meeting with the students and appealing to them for their kind consideration.

He had been trying, he said, to reason out why the Senate should have singled him out for this distinction, but had not as yet been able to arrive at any perfectly satisfactory solution of it. His suggestion that it might have been his avoirdupois that had turned the scales in his favor was received with audible smiles. He could not believe it was because his colleagues in the Senate thought he did not already have enough work and worries of his own without this. Perhaps they had formed the opinion that he possessed a disposition so serene and seraphic as to be able to remain calm and unruffled under any circumstances, no matter how trying, a commodity which would be of inestimable value to the occupant of such a position; but if it was to any opinion of that kind that he owed his present elevation, then he had to say that he greatly regretted that they had been led away by any such erroneous impression. In the hope of averting any possibility of the continuance of this impression, if it

did exist, and any possible misunderstandings or further trouble that might arise on account of it in the future, he said he felt that he ought then and there to frankly confess that he had been in the past, and in all probability still would be in the future, liable to be stirred by feelings that, to say the least, must be very closely akin to emotions of various kinds, however little the students in the Greek and Latin classes might have suspected it. He expressed some doubt as to whether even the refining influence of his new position would be sufficient to eradicate entirely such weaknesses from him. Sometimes, as he reflected over the problem, it had occurred to him that this must have been given to him for his past sins, and when this thought occurred he lapsed into a humble resignation and submission to Fate's decree, realizing the justice of the retribution which had overtaken him.

All these were merely conjectures, but the fact of the appointment remained. He supposed he would have to acquit his colleagues of malice toward him in the matter. He would prefer to try to look upon it in the light of a compliment. The honor of being selected by them to fill a post so difficult and so dangerous was one which he did not fail to appreciate, although it was one which he would never have coveted. As to what sort of lot was in store for him in his new position he knew not, nor was he at present greatly troubling himself about it. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." But—and here the Dean became very serious—whatever that lot might be, it would make very little difference as to the course he would pursue; he had his duty to perform, and he would carry it out to the best of his ability, no matter what the consequences might be. He ventured to entertain the hope that the College treasury might not be greatly enriched by the students, through him as medium. He realized, however, the weakness of human nature, and that occasional breaks were liable to occur, but if at any time, through a spirit of uncontrollable unrest, or through thoughtlessness, any should break through the established rules, then he hoped that they would do the next best thing to keeping them; that they would be ready to bear the consequences cheerfully, and to come up and take their medicine like men.

In his conduct of the new office he could not hope to be able to avoid entirely the making of mistakes, but in cases where the students were dissatisfied with his decisions, they would always have the Senate to fall back upon. The right of appeal to that body was always open to them. At this

point an interjection that floated forth upon the ambient air came perilously near to marring the sublimity of the idea that was being expressed, and the Professor hastened to add that care should be taken not to abuse this precious right, for if the Senate had the power to mitigate or to cancel his sentences, they also had the power to increase them, and vexatious appeals were not likely to be looked upon by them with much favor.

Then, after expressing his opinion about some recent proceedings, the Professor read the resolution of the Senate about the new office and its functions, and stated in connection therewith that the Dean of the Law School would still retain all the supervisory powers that he had, with such acceptance, held heretofore. The Senate had also provided that two of its members should be associated with the new Dean for the purposes of consultation. He had been allowed by the Senate to choose his own Advisory Committee, and he felt sure that his choice would commend itself to, and meet with the approval of, the students generally. The way in which the announcement of the names of Dean Weldon and Professor Walter Murray was received showed that no mistake had been made in this.

In concluding, the Professor said that the new office was one which personally he would very gladly have avoided. He was entering upon it with a keen sense of the difficulties and dangers involved in it, and in appealing to the students of the College, he thought he had a right to count upon them, one and all, for their hearty sympathy and loyal support in his efforts to carry out the rather trying duties attaching to his new position.

EXCHANGES.

THE Freshmen at Acadia are about 40 in number, at Mount Allison 25, at U. N. B. 24.

PROF. D. A. Murray delivered the Inaugural address at Dalhousie. *Varsity* should verify its references.

THE cross-country runs, so long a feature of the Old Country athletics, have been instituted at McGill. This deserves the attention of the D. A. A. C.

A FRIEND of Presbyterian College, Montreal, has given \$10,000 to found a scholarship.

TRINITY'S endowment fund has reached \$60,000. The University authorities aim at the tidy little sum of \$500,000. Nothing like modesty.

KINGSTON is giving Queen's (presents don't go outside of the family up there) a new Arts building to cost \$50,000. The Kingstonians, like Paul, are citizens of no mean city.

H—L—F—X gives D—lh—s—e a ——— building to cost \$——.

TORONTO shares in the general good luck. Goldwin Smith has given \$10,000 to her library. Moreover, she can afford to build a new house to put geology in.

SUPPORTERS of Knox College propose starting a fund for a new library to bear the Principal Caven's name. Students at Queen's have pledged \$20,000 already for a Grant Building. What about our Macdonald library?

DALHOUSIE graduates help to make three of the late exchanges valuable. J. Macdonald Oxley, '74, has some interesting Book-Talk in the *Westminister*; Dr. J. Waddell, '77, contributes good articles to the *Educational Review* and the *Educational Monthly*.

As a model of attractiveness in form and matter commend us to *Acadiensis*. The table of contents of the first volume, as set forth in Number Four, is good reading by itself. Contributions of especial interest in this number are, "The Indians of Acadia," "Historic Louisburg" and "La Valliere of Chignecto."

THE *Saturday Evening Post* is a new and welcome visitor at our table. It has an air of reality about it that is refreshing after the play-at-journalizing we college papers indulge in. Besides, it affords a striking lesson in accuracy of form. As a paper of the world its interests are large, and not the least important, we think, is its interest in college life and work. The account of Yale's famous Bi-centenary is the best we have seen. In fiction, the leading feature of the succeeding numbers will be a promising novel by Hamlin Garland—"The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop."

"NEW buildings, new professors, an increasing number of new students, a royal visit, bequests and gifts." Such is the bill of fare presented by a special number of the *Queen's University Journal*. What with three new buildings, seven new instructors and money galore, it is a clear case of

embarrassment of riches with the editors. The most important contribution is Professor Dyde's statement of Queen's case regarding the much vexed University question. His argument is clear, convincing and exhaustive. Naturally, the editors have overlooked a small matter like the Universe at large. But as historians of a golden age much can be forgiven them.

EXCHANGES received :—*McGill Outlook, Varsity, Student, University of Ottawa Review, Presbyterian College Journal, McMaster University Monthly, King's College Record, Willamette Collegian, The Ottawa Campus, The O. A. C. Review, Westminster, Acadia Athenaeum, U. N. B. Monthly.*

THE CORNELL STUDENTS AND "RUSHES."

From "New York Evening Post," October 19th, 1901.

ITHACA, Oct. 18.—At a mass-meeting of the men of the university in the library lecture-room on Wednesday, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously :—

Inasmuch as the so-called practice of hazing has in the past been attended with serious consequences, and has proved detrimental to the best interests of our beloved Alma Mater; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting as a whole, and of each class here represented separately, that in the future all petty and indiscriminate rushing shall be discontinued and abolished; that henceforth each and every class and the entire student body, individually, shall discountenance and suppress such practices; And further be it

Resolved, That only one under-class rush shall be held: that it shall take place on the armory green on Hallowe'en night: that it shall be an organized rush, supervised and regulated by a committee of upper-class men; and further, that this custom shall be adopted as a precedent to be followed by succeeding classes; and further, be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the university papers in the fall of each year.

[The organized rush referred to is not a rush at all, as the term is generally understood, but it is a contest in which two teams of fifteen men each endeavor to get possession of a flag. The struggle lasts only for a few minutes, when time is called. The team having the larger number of hands on the flag is then declared winner.]

Personals.

MISS G. L. LAWLOR, B. L., '99, is taking classes in College this year.

W. T. HALLAM, B. A. '01, represents Wycliffe in the debate with Knox.

E. ROSS FAULKNER, M. D., C. M., '01, is practising his chosen profession in Mahone. The GAZETTE wishes him every success.

REV. D. A. FRAME, B. A., '95, has gone to Edinburgh for a year's study.

FRED. YORSTON, B. A., '94, was with the Royal party in the Canadian tour. He represented the Montreal *Star*.

GEO. W. SCHURMAN, LL. B., '90, has been appointed assistant to District Judge Jerome in New York City.

It is announced that the marriage will soon take place of D. A. MacRae, B. A., '98, Instructor in Greek (Cornell) to Miss Laura Barnstead of Halifax.

REV. MURDOCH BUCHANAN, B. A., '98, was married recently in New York to Miss Margaret McMillan, formerly of Sydney, C. B. Rev. J. W. A. Nicholson, M. A., '98, assisted in tying the knot.

REV. J. A. MACGLASHEN, B. A., '91, was married on October 7 to Miss Jean Duff, of Carbonear. The GAZETTE extends congratulations.

D. G. DAVIS, of the class of '03, Arts, has been compelled by ill-health to remain out of College this year. His many friends hope that next year we may see him back enjoying the best of health.

MESSRS. H. P. DUCHEMIN, B. A. '95 and Clarence L. Moore, B. A. '91 were in the city lately taking the final examinations before the Barristers' Society. These gentlemen have begun practice in Sydney, C. B. We feel sure that success awaits them.

THE GAZETTE extends congratulations to Edgar W. Moseley, LL.B., '97, who was married recently to Miss M. Ophir of Cleveland, O., and to Rev. W. A. Cunningham, B. A., '00, on his marriage to Miss MacLeod of Tatamagouche. Mr. Cunningham has recently been inducted into the pastoral charge of Mahone Presbyterian Church.

Dallustensia.

H-V-RSTOCK in Latin class "Trigemini fratres—three twin brothers."

R—D (translating "La reine alors, sur lui jetant un oeil farouche.") "The queen made goo-goo eyes at him."

THE Sophomores are in favour of a forward movement. It comes hard on them when the College is kept up by means of forced contributions.

A wondering Arts freshman wants to know how much salary Captain Campbell gets for running the football team.

BR T (at recent "At Home")—"Are you still full. Miss L—?"
Miss L. (indignantly)—"You surprise me! Mr. B."

FRESHIE Cr-l-y does not like to sit in front of the girls in Physics. He fears their criticism with regard to the appearance of his hair and necktie.

THE new Dean is evidently out after big game; the first victim to fall beneath the official axe was no less a man than D-nn-e McLe-n.

MESSRS. C-m-r-n and C--k will, we are told, "be doctors some day." Bl-ck-d-r says they were suffering from "retention of gall."

R-DM-ND, law freshman, on receiving that bogus bid—"Say E-rl, I'm as solid as a rock in that quarter. I must have the minister in at once to arrange preliminaries."

FRESHIE M-ll-er, as he sees student standing in front of lady at Fort Massey reception, attracts the attention of everybody by crying "Gangway! Gangway!"

PROF. "Jimmy" to Freshman L-wr-nce who has already read the French version of a sentence twice, but with a slight English accent.—"Please read the *French* Mr. L-wr-nce."

FRESHIE W--R, (while entertaining ladies in parlor) was giving an exhibition of football. It is believed he played the "Association" game, for he says he was always "on side."

A LADY entered the College recently mistaking it for the V. G. H. '05 was just coming from class. Probably she wanted to get to the Children's Ward.

IT was a wily Islander who, when he was fined, asked the President for the usual 10% discount to students. But nothing was gained—the fine was at a "net" price.

IT is said that our ministerial sophomore took advantage of a recent class-strike to endeavour to proselytize a professor. At the end of the hour the professor came out with a somewhat relieved, if un(kemp)ed air.

R—D the plugger, R—d, the woman hater, has at last been compelled to be present at one of those abominations of modern civilization, an "At Home." Much against his will he was forced to be a guest at the enjoyable Ghost Party given the Law Students on Hallow E en by some members of the Delta Gamma who *would* have an At Home.

THE picture from the Freshman's point of view:—

The Great Man and D-n-e had nothing to do with it

The Sophomores were deluded by the fair Eves.

It is the feeling of the Freshmen that members of '04 if not as wise as serpents are at least as harmless as doves.

NOTWITHSTANDING his vigilant eye, and devotion to duty, the representative of Gaulic (*gallic*) fame from N. F. Land was discharged from the detective force of the Sophomores. Although his leader complimented him upon his work, yet his true fame and reputation rests upon his ability in determining the species of cod, herring, seal, etc., that frequent the waters of his native shore, and the settlement of the French Shore question.

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