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# The Dalhousie Gazette

FOUNDED 1869

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No. 2

## TO A HERO.

We may not know how fared your soul  
before

Occasion came to try it by this test.  
Perchance, it used on lofty wings to soar;  
Again, it may have dwelt in lowly nest.

We do not know if bygone knightly strain  
Impelled you then, or blood of humble  
clod

Defied the dread adventure to attain  
The cross of honor or the peace of God.

We see but this, that when the moment  
came

You raised on high, then drained the  
solemn cup—

The grail of death; that, touched by valor's  
flame,

The kindled spirit burned the body up.

—Oscar C. A. Child.

## OUR FALLEN HEROES.

### William Gore Foster.

William Gore Foster is the latest Dalhousian to be enrolled in the immortal army of heroes who have made the supreme sacrifice for Empire and humanity. He was a graduate of the Dalhousie Law School, receiving his degree in 1905. Not long after the outbreak of war, Mr. Foster began to prepare himself for his country's service by taking the military training course at Halifax. He qualified for a Lieutenancy and received an appointment with the 112th Battalion. Shortly after arrival in England officers were being called for to complement the depleted ranks of some of the British battalions at the front. Lieut. Foster offered his services at once and was accepted. It is a testimony to his efficiency as a soldier that in less than one month from the time his battalion broke camp at Windsor to sail overseas, he had been on the firing line and received his "baptism of fire." He was stationed on the stormy Somme front, and it was during the recent heavy fighting there that he received his death wound on November 18th last. Editorially *The Evening Mail*, Halifax, says of him: "Lieut. Foster was a young man of brilliant parts; and there were many strong reasons of a personal and family nature that would appeal to him to do as many are doing—remain at home and let the others do the fighting. But Lieut. Foster was not a man of that kind. A married man, he had the closest and dearest ties to sever; he had bright professional prospects; he had a natural love for public life with probabilities of increasing prestige and advancement; but the call came to him, he saw the path of duty and followed it." He resided at Dartmouth and was an only son of Judge of Probate, W. R. Foster.

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## REMINISCENCES OF T. M. KETTLE.

In the casualty lists one name has recently attracted special notice from the Press on both sides of the Atlantic. We do not dare, in these days, as we read the roll of the dead, to draw distinctions of value among those who are gone; for we feel that in some family circle the value of each was unique, and that on that high level where a man offers all that he has—be it great or small—the sacrifice is the same. It is natural, however, that College men and women should look a second time at the name of one who went straight from the Professor's desk to the drill yard, and whose brilliant promise in the field of literature has been exchanged for a more heroic fame. The Editor of the *Gazette* has asked me to contribute some personal reminiscences of the late Professor T. M. Kettle, whom I remember very vividly indeed as a Dublin student ten years ago.

He was a boisterous youth then, anything rather than the type that gets the good conduct prize for sedate behaviour and a reverent submission to authorities. Gifted with an epigrammatic, satirical wit, he tended even more than most of his countrymen to the vice of oratory, and many an atrocious pun upon his name used to be coupled with references to a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. But his fellow-students who talked so of him were at heart his ardent admirers, and I grieve to say that they enjoyed the sallies of his tongue most of all when he harangued them on their grievances against 'the powers that be'. Kettle was always a hero to the student community, and every career was predicted for him, from that of poet laureate to that of political rebel. His repute with the academic rulers was a singular one; for although a breach of college discipline could seldom be brought home to him, somehow he was always suspected of having been the moving spirit when an uproar of unusual vehemence was carried out with unusual ingenuity. The most notorious example was on the great day in 1905 at the conferring of Degrees, when a group of students at the close of the proceedings stormed the organ loft, deposed the musician in charge, and discoursed from the instrument to a horrified audience airs which were more to their mind than any which stood upon the official programme. Kettle's friends stoutly maintained that he was not even in the building at the time, but the people who knew him best shook their heads, and declared that whether he was on the premises or not the affair had the 'unmistakeable Kettle touch.' Such were his sins and faults of youth, which, lest I corrupt the tone of Dalhousie, I may not illustrate farther.

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## WHY GERMANY HATES.

The "Hymn of Hate" has been frowned upon in the Fatherland as unworthy of the dignity of the German cause and so has fallen into oblivion, but the underlying sentiment, which inspired it, remains. The most casual examination of any German newspaper will convince any neutral reader that of the enemies of the Central Powers, England is—to say the least of it—the most unpopular of them all. Every pang of hunger in Germany can be directly traced to the British naval blockade, and that would seem a pretty good explanation of any amount of rage, but the French locate the cause in the higher realm of world-politics. Writing in his paper, the *Paris Victoire*, that brilliant journalist—and converted antimilitarist—Mr. Gustave Hervé, remarks:

"It is no longer hate against England that is shown in Germany, it is fury, it is frenzy. The Germans have reached the point of believing that it was England—this England which by all the signs was unprepared for war—which had secretly arranged the whole drama.

"In its hands the other Allies were mere puppets of which England pulled the strings. Italy, is not more than its miserable hireling. The pamphlets which the German aviators drop upon our trenches affirm these banalities. One of them tells us—oh, horror!—that with the war finished the English will refuse to leave the soil of France and that at least they will seize Calais, in order to have a foothold upon the Continent."

This oft-reiterated prophecy that England will never leave Calais, so frequently found in the German press, is laughed at by Mr. Hervé, who remarks that it arises from a consciousness of what Germany herself would have done had her drives at this Channel port been successful. He asks us to believe that Germany hates England because by her intervention in the war Britain upset carefully developed plans. He says:

"One easily understands the rage of Germany against England; the Germans know well that it is England that has broken the arch. We French have reason to be proud that we were able to halt the invasion at the Marne. The Russians have also the right to attribute to themselves a large part in the victory when they cast up the balance-sheet of their sacrifice of men. Each of the other Allies will have his share in the glory of the over-throw of the danger which menaced Europe.

"But should we have arrived at the present point without England? Imagine England neutral! Picture to yourself the German fleet mistress of the seas in August, 1914! Should we have had Italy with us? Without the mastery of the seas, without

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## THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

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EVERY college has its traditions. Dalhousie has hers—traditions firmly established and deeply rooted in her past history. If we who are students are to become true sons of old Dal we must possess a firm loyalty to the things for which our college stands—a loyalty that will find expression in deed as well as word. We must be ever ready to "boost" our college and to sing her highest praises, and ambitious to maintain the splendid prestige which those whom we follow have given to her name. A poor Dalhousian indeed—not worthy to be known thus—is he who passes through Dalhousie's portals and out again to call her *Alma Mater*, and does not carry with him an abounding enthusiasm for everything Dalhousie.

But what does Dalhousie stand for? What has been the guiding ideal which has moulded and shaped her history? What distinguishing characteristic is it that gives her her individuality among higher institutions of learning? Need we ask? Yet it is well that we should remind ourselves once in a while, "lest we forget." Such a reminder is well given in an article on Dalhousie which appeared in a recent issue of *The Busy East*. An answer to our questions is well expressed in these words: "Dalhousie owes its strength and its outstanding reputation to one thing—its insistence upon a high standard of education. Its one guiding principle has been to maintain the highest attainable standard of learning just for learning's sake. It has had no adventitious aid, such as government support or a religious body, to fall back upon, and its success has been entirely due to the reputation which its staff and its students have made for it.

"Dalhousie's insistence upon high standards and honest work is not a thing of to-day only; she was founded for that purpose. The founder, Earl Dalhousie, specified it as her birthright, and her first Principals and Professors were imbued with this ideal. It involves the highest grade of scholarship and personality among the members of the staff, a supply of able students, and, as a consequence, a vigorous weeding-out of those students who cannot reach the standard set. The success of this principle in college policy was notable from the very beginning of Dalhousie's history, and Dalhousie has, as a consequence, drawn to her halls many of the ablest students of the Maritime Provinces—and there are none better." That is what Dalhousie stands for. That is the history of her past. That is the standard we are to live up to.

## THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

It is inspiring indeed to look over, first, the imposing list of the long succession of professors who have occupied chairs at Dalhousie,—“the men who moulded Dalhousie,” and then at the equally imposing list of eminent Dalhousie graduates—“the product of the Dalhousie ideal.” In the former list are to be found names to conjure with in the realm of higher education, names known far and wide throughout the English speaking world, and farther. That their successors in the various departments to-day are not behind their predecessors is quite evident. “It will be sufficient evidence that there is no falling off from the great men of the past when the significant fact is stated that the only professors east of Quebec who are Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada are six in number—and they are all members of Dalhousie's staff. One has but to read the academic staff lists printed in the calendar to see for himself how many of the names it contains are those of men prominent in their particular fields of scholarship and known over Canada as among the leaders in their own lines of thought, and as constant contributors to the literary and scientific journals of the country and abroad.”

So too in the list of graduates are to be found many names which stand at the very top in every sphere of life “where brains count.” Foremost statesmen, lawyers, doctors, financiers, business men, professors, ministers are numbered among Dalhousie's sons. Dalhousie has fostered no fewer than two hundred students who afterwards became professors, and somewhat over three hundred who have followed the ministry.

Of Dalhousie's rating in the educational world the words of President Schurman of Cornell and of Professor Seth of Edinburgh, which were quoted in the last *Gazette*, gives an indication. It is significant that Dalhousie was one of the two Canadian colleges placed on the original accepted list of institutions whose professors were eligible for Carnegie pensions. This was done only after a most searching inspection of standards and methods by The Carnegie Foundation.

A good “last reminder” to be impressed with is that contained in the opening paragraph of the article in *The Busy East*. “It has become almost a by-word that when middle and western Canadians want educational leaders, Presidents, Professors and Superintendents of Education, and the like, they are told to come east for them; and yet many parents in this same east send their children away to these very same helpless western centres to be educated. There is no necessity for it. If eastern colleges can educate for the top, they are surely good enough for the rest too. Let easterners give their children—and their gifts of money—to their own eastern colleges, and these will soon rival their larger western competitors in the only one thing the latter have superior to us, namely, equipment.”

Don't forget that Dalhousians. By-and-by, when you have children to educate or wealth to bestow, remember you can't do better than entrust either one to the Little College down by the sea.

THE present number of the *Gazette* has a preponderance of reports of student activities. This is partly due to a number of these reports not getting into the first issue and partly to the enthusiasm and vitality that is being displayed by most student societies this year. If you get weary

reading these reports be encouraged by the healthy condition of student life which they register and by the fact that they will not occur in such profusion again.

In these abnormal times it might be reasonably supposed that student activities would be rather “dead.” Quite the reverse is the case, however. In casting about for some explanation of this desirable condition of affairs an answer is suggested when one looks over the list of members of committees and officers of student societies. That list is unique in the history of Dalhousie, and for this reason, that in every society or committee that is representative of the whole student body, the triumph of equal rights for the fairer sex at Dalhousie is made patent. Without making the horrible breach of posing as champions of woman suffrage we offer this as a possible explanation of the keen interest shewn in all departments of our college life. The Students' Council, Arts and Science Society, Sodales, and Dramatic Club all have a fair representation from the girls. It is a noteworthy fact too that not a debate has been held this year in either Sodales or Arts and Science in which they have not been represented. This has resulted in a more general interest in the debates, a larger attendance, and, who will not say, in a higher standard of debating.

Of course conditions are abnormal at present. Many of our best boys are not with us, engaged, as they are, in sterner tasks. But when the war is over and those who left in the midst of studies come back to us, (would that they all might return!), why should not the girls of Dalhousie continue to hold their present *status quo*? They are giving us the best kind of proof that the infusion of their enthusiasm and the support of their cooperation are valuable. Perhaps the day may not be far off till Dalhousie girls will attain an honor similar to that already attained by their sister co-eds at Edinburgh, and have one of their number as President of the Students' Council! (Enough! The Editor trembles lest it already has been as much as his lucrative (?) “job” is worth to indulge in such a flight of fancy!)

WE have to place four more names on our already too long Roll of Honor. They are William Gore Foster, Archibald J. MacDonald, Oscar Howe Kirk and Earle Lockerby. Only the first two of these, however, have been recorded in any detail in this issue. Without sufficient particulars at hand in the case of the other two it was thought advisable to wait till the next issue when we hope to have secured more complete information. We regret exceedingly that two of these four names, MacDonald's and Kirk's were omitted from the list published in the last *Gazette*. We feel, however, that the difficulty of having such a list complete will be recognised by all. It was hoped that no names had been omitted, but after all our efforts these two of our fallen heroes did not come to our notice. There may be more. We hope not. But if our readers discover any further omissions they will confer a favor by notifying the Editor at once.

Another Dalhousian has won distinction on the field of battle. The decoration conferred is the Distinguished Service Medal and the honored recipient is Major J. Keeler MacKay. Major MacKay was attending the Law School when war broke out, but soon had set aside his studies to

## THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

## Reminiscences of T. M. Kettle.

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“do his bit.” He made rapid success as a soldier and had soon received his majority. A more complete account of Major MacKay's success will be found in the Law Notes. Details of the gallantry that won him his decoration have not come to hand. However, this we know, he has won distinction and the *Gazette* offers heartiest congratulations and best wishes for his continued success and safety.

A regular feature of future numbers of the *Gazette* will be a page each, devoted to Law and Medicine Notes. At least that is the plan now. If the reporters for these faculties supply the necessary copy the pages will be reserved. For Law, Mr. Macaulay, and for Medicine, Mr. Bayne are the “official” reporters. Law and Medicine, give your representatives on the editorial staff your best support in their efforts to make each of your pages newsworthy and interesting.

It is necessary to call the attention of students to the fact that they are entitled to only one copy of the *Gazette*. A sufficient number of the last issue were sent to the various faculties for every student to have a copy. But some seemed to think that they were entitled to as many as they cared to carry away with them, and consequently those who were not on hand for the first “grab” had to go without any. This is manifestly selfish and unfair. Take one copy. That is all that is properly yours. If you wish additional copies at any time communicate your wants to the Editor or one of the staff, but don't take more than one from the lot consigned to your faculty. Be fair and let “the other fellow” have his copy.

## THE DIRECT MILITARY COST OF THE WAR.

An interesting booklet, “War Loans and War Finance,” has recently been issued by a New York banking firm which gives some idea of the cost of the great world war in money. Assuming that the war will last a full three years, it is estimated that the expenditure will have reached the staggering total of seventy-five thousand million dollars. It will have cost three times as much as the Napoleonic War, the American Civil War, the Franco-Prussian War, the Boer War, and the Russo-Japanese War combined.

This is how “War-Loans and War-Finance” distributes the direct military cost of the war:—

	Daily Cost	For three years	Per Capita
Great Britain.....	\$ 25,000,000	\$16,500,000,000	\$351.00
France.....	18,000,000	14,000,000,000	350.00
Russia.....	16,000,000	11,750,000,000	67.10
Italy.....	7,000,000	3,900,000,000	108.00
Roumania.....	2,000,000	450,000,000	59.30
Belgium and Servia.....	2,000,000	1,600,000,000	133.40
Entente Allies.....	\$ 70,000,000	\$48,200,000,000	\$151.50
Germany.....	\$ 21,000,000	\$16,500,000,000	\$242.80
Austria-Hungary.....	11,000,000	9,250,000,000	174.50
Turkey and Bulgaria.....	3,000,000	2,000,000,000	75.50
Central Allies.....	\$ 35,000,000	\$27,750,000,000	\$188.10
All belligerents.....	\$105,000,000	\$75,950,000,000	\$163.30

There were two Hielan' men, an' they were at the front. An' yin o' them catch a hen an' the ither yin was just goin' to thrash its neck. “No' the noo,” says the first yin; “let her be till the morn's mornin'.” She might lay an egg.”

## Reminiscences of T. M. Kettle.

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He graduated with honours in Pilosophy, and his intellectual bent was quite clearly towards the life of a scholar. But with such a temperament he could not be kept out of the fascinating vortex of Irish politics, the more so as his kindred had taken a leading part in the stormy days under Parnell. One of the election campaigns which I remember with greatest clearness was that in which he contested East Tyrone against an opponent of great family prestige, and in which he countered the handicap against him by reminding the constituency of that prince of agitators by whom it had once been represented. ‘Michael Davitt's body lies a-mouldering in its grave, but his soul goes marching on.’ It was a hot contest, but the strife of tongues was very unequal, and the Dublin student, scarcely out of his teens, was sent to display his eloquence at Westminster. There he quickly won for himself a high repute as one of Mr. Redmond's ablest lieutenants, and so critical a judge of debate as Mr. A. J. Balfour used to say that Kettle was one of the few men in Parliament for whose speeches he took trouble to be present. At the same time his pen was busy with literary work, and although its volume was comparatively small, the quality was always high. I recall especially an article in the “Contemporary Review” entitled *The Fatigue of Anatole France*, and a sparkling introduction to Mr. Halvéy's *Life of Nietzsche*.

On the foundation of the new university in Dublin in 1909, Kettle was appointed Professor of “The National Economics of Ireland.” This involved the resignation of his seat in Parliament, and he devoted himself with enthusiasm to the congenial and very important subject which belonged to his chair. At this time he was what might be called a typical Nationalist, with all his public interests set upon the winning of self-government for his country.

Like many others he sometimes spoke of the British connexion as it then existed in those bitter terms which we have now ceased to hear from Mr. Redmond's party. The passage into law of the Government of Ireland Act was accepted by Professor Kettle as by his chief in the character of a great reconciliation. From that day he put from him all his old distrust, and combined with his Irish patriotism a new Imperial loyalty. He was among the first to volunteer, and he was tireless in his work as a recruiting agent for Kitchener's armies. For he saw in the position of the small nations of the Continent a perfect analogue to that of his own people; the same spirit which had inspired his zeal for Ireland made him vibrate with sympathy towards the Belgians and the Serbs; and he eagerly accepted the proof which Great Britain had given in the Home Rule Act of sincere belief in the principle of nationality. One bitter trial he was still doomed to face. While serving in the trenches he heard the heart-breaking news of the criminal folly with which a section of Sinn Feiners and Dublin Syndicalists had raised the standard of an Irish Republic, and of the terrible scenes enacted during Easter week. His own brother-in-law, Mr. Sheehy Skeffington, whose only connexion with the revolt had been to warn the authorities of its imminence, had been shot by a British officer whom

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## Our Fallen Heroes.

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## Archibald J. MacDonald.

Archibald J. MacDonald entered Dalhousie in 1890 and was in attendance for three years, taking Arts work and affiliating with Pine Hill. He was obliged, through illness, to give up his college course, and so was unable to complete his final year. In 1899, on the outbreak of the South African War, Mr. MacDonald enlisted with the 2nd Battalion Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). He served through the Boer War. He had “signed up” for ten years, and from South Africa he went to India to complete his term of service. At the end of that time he retired from the army. Mr. MacDonald was in China when the Empire summoned her sons to the standard in this last and greatest conflict. But for him the call rung clear across the continents and stirred his martial spirit into immediate response. He returned to Scotland and united once more with the famous Black Watch in whose ranks he had already so well served. During 1915 he was twice wounded, first on April 15th and again at Loos on September 25th. Shortly after this his battalion was transferred to Mesopotamia and it was there that he received his third and fatal wound on January 21st of this year. For his gallant conduct at Loos he was recommended for the Distinguished Conduct Medal, but owing to the limited number to be given he failed to receive his. His colonel spoke of him in the highest terms and stated that had he lived Sergeant MacDonald would have been given commissioned rank. His is certainly a splendid record of service to King and Country. The father of this heroic son of Dalhousie is Captain R. MacDonald of North Sydney.

## Why Germany Hates.

Continued From Page 1.

the formidable addition of the English factories and English coal, what would have become of the Allies? German hegemony over Europe would have been established.

“It is the glory of England that in these later centuries she has always been in opposition to that one of the Continental Powers which at any particular time aimed at the domination of all Europe. When with the impartiality of history, when passions have died down, we envisage the rôle of England in the past, are we not obliged to recognize that she has always acted as a balance and as a born defender of the liberty and independence of the European nations?”

The editor of the *Victoire* concludes his Panegyric of England by exclaiming:

“Is it not a glory given to all the world to have merited the hate of all the governments and of all the peoples who, in the course of the centuries, a their hour of madness, have tried to impose by arms their domination upon Europe.”

“England is accustomed to permit—without flinching, without wincing, without troubling herself—the adversary she holds by the throat to exhaust against her his powerless rage. Nothing stops her, neither temporary reverses nor the length of the efforts she must make. The Germans have thought, at times, that one or another of the Allies might relinquish its efforts, but there is one enemy upon whom they know that they can not reckon for a moment of feebleness, and that is England.”

—Literary Digest.

## THE HARVEST.

*Dust to dust shall all men go,  
Till the earth shall overflow!  
Year by year the Autumn yields  
What in Spring the sower wills.  
When the harvest should be men,  
Why do they not rise again  
Who were sowed like wheat in fields  
And like barley on the hills?*

*Between the little crosses  
Red poppies blow,  
On the rough mounds  
Green blades grow,  
Forget-me-not and celandine  
And maiden-hair,  
But never a man of all the men  
Who were sowed there!*

*Out of the soundless void they came,  
They were, and we gave them each a name.  
Why do you not multiply,  
O Earth, the seed we give to you?  
Now the nations call for men,  
Let them rise and fall again  
Who rest more quiet where they lie  
Than wheat and barley do!*

*The women have harvested  
Barley and rye,  
They walked where the grain stood  
High, waist high!  
Where the little crosses are  
No one stirred,  
Not a man lying there  
Has said a word!*

—Louise Driscoll.

## C. O. T. C.

The work of the C. O. T. C. is going on apace at the city-market. Squad drill and most of the evolutions of platoon drill have been done fairly thoroughly, and now the men are being instructed in rifle drill.

Major Cameron is to be congratulated on the fine showing which is being made by the men who attend parades, and also on his success in procuring the very best sergeant instructors obtainable anywhere. These men have the work thoroughly in hand and the student who fails to be present at these drills, is missing an opportunity which may in the near future cost him dearly.

Every physically fit man in Canada between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years is a member of the militia, and because a man is trained, it does not make him any more liable for service, but fits him the better to defend his home, his honor and the very civilization for which he stands. The drill hall may be cold and dusty and the students may have other work to do, but let each physically fit man in the college compare his situation with that of the boys of Dalhousie who are doing their bit on the firing line, and it seems to me that there will be a longer service roll and a larger percentage of the men on parade than at present.

This training is one of the biggest things going on in the college today, so why not encourage Major Cameron, and stimulate the instructors and your fellow students by being on parade next drill? D.

Speaking of opportunities in these strenuous times, dormant nations soon become doormat nations.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

## THAT Y. M. C. A. BUDGET.

The total expenses of the Y. M. C. A. of Dalhousie last year were \$585.44. This was an exceptional expenditure, made under exceptional conditions. Special expenditures, occurring no other year, include those for the Cameron Campaign and furnishing the new rooms at New Dalhousie. The student body and its friends also raised sufficient funds to pay for several months the salary of a graduate who was Y. M. C. A. Secretary among the soldiers stationed near the Armouries. This did not appear in the Y. M. C. A. budget, yet it affected raising of funds, since many students and faculty members found it necessary to reduce their subscriptions to the Association on account of it. Because of exceptionally high expenses and low revenue, a surplus of \$200.00 on hand at the beginning of the year was largely used up.

Expenses for this year, both already made and expected are very low, amounting to \$315.00. On October 1st there had been received from handbook advertisements, etc., \$123.33, leaving the following budget:

Outstanding debts.....	\$ 26.55
Bible Study.....	15.00
Teaching Russians.....	20.00
Campus Service (Reception).....	20.00
Religious Meetings.....	5.00
Finance Committee.....	5.00
Expenses of president to Northfield, and expenses and loss of employ- ment for two weeks at beginning of term.....	75.00

\$166.55

An average of \$2.00 per student would finance this budget and restore the surplus, which should be done this year when we have no Secretary's salary to pay. Practically everyone who has subscribed thus far has given \$2.00, yet the amount for mere running expenses has not yet been raised. A good many have given nothing.

There is not a student in college who does not in some way receive benefit through the Y. M. C. A. If you do not actively participate in the work will you not at least back it financially—not with the idea of paying back anything the Association may have done for you, but in order to have a share in the work of serving students and the community and standing for a high type of college life.

As a matter of interest, it is to be remarked that we are cutting down expenses where possible. The handbooks cost \$35.00 less than last year, and part of this year's cost included a permanent investment in an electrotype for the map, which is now the property of the Association. The reception and Bean Supper were also arranged more economically than last year.

WILL YOU DO YOUR BIT?

FOR THE OTHER FELLOW.

The Y. M. C. A. has a few surplus hand-books. If you think some Dalhousie man at the front or in a training camp would like one, leave his address, with ten cents to cover postage and envelopes, with one of the following, who will see that a book is sent, so long as the supply lasts:

K. A. Baird, (Med. '19)  
B. Vans McLean (Arts)  
John MacKay (Arts '19)

DR. D. FRASER HARRIS' LECTURE  
TO THE DALHOUSIE MEDICAL  
SOCIETY.

On the evening of October 28th, Dr. D. Fraser Harris delivered a lecture before the Dalhousie Medical Society on the subject "Dreams and Dreaming." This lecture was the first of a series to be given during the term on medical subjects. The medical students were present in force and, judging by the applause, thoroughly enjoyed the hour of instruction and entertainment.

In opening, the speaker expressed surprise that he had been asked to address the medical students. The first, second, third, and fifth years were, or would be, hearing him lecture in regular classes all through the term. He suggested that they may have heard enough of his voice, but we can assure Dr. Harris that the representation of the fourth year was relatively no better than that of other years.

Sleep, said Dr. Harris, consists of a temporary inactivity of the brain. The brain centres concerned in dreaming are generally those of sight and hearing. A dream is the arousing of consciousness without the dreamer being awakened, and leads to a partial activity of the brain. We may have dreams involving the different brain centres. The visual centre is the most involved on account of its functional importance, unless we have another centre abnormally developed, for example the centre for touch or hearing in the blind. A congenitally blind person never has visual dreams. Nothing is too absurd to be accepted in dreams. It would seem that some parts of the brain may become more active during dreams, possibly due to the resting condition of other parts. We hear of difficult mathematical and other problems being solved, poems and music being composed, and names and facts being remembered which could not be done were the person awake.

Now the question arises, whence do the impulses come which stimulate the

Continued on Page 6.

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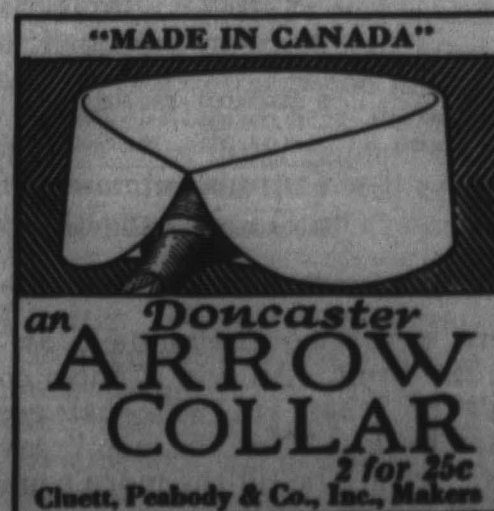
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## LIBRARY NOTES.

*Strues-librorum addenda est!*  
Mecan. Oratio pro Bibliotheca.  
*Bibliotheca, non frigidarium!* Ib.

**Cold:**—Last winter the reading-room was uninhabitable on the worst days: the thermometer made its record in the fifties, and the readers drew their chairs to the radiators. During the autumn, the radiating surface was doubled, but the remedy has been insufficient. Complaint of discomfort is still general, and the reading-room is often without readers. There is radiation from the radiators and also the negative kind from the windows. The results of draft and radiation are practically identical.

**Canadiana:**—The Librarian has had an opportunity of seeing part of the collection of Canadiana referred to in the "Notes" of Nov. 15. It is not in the city, but the owner has brought some of his rarer volumes with him for company—presumably—during the winter months. They are very precious; rare pamphlets, books, views, et cetera, et cetera. The mouth of the Librarian watered. Such a collection should not be allowed to go out of the province, and a university like Dalhousie would seem to be its natural and predestined home.

**Personal:**—The former Assistant, Mrs. Jack Roper (G. U. Smith) has followed her husband and the Highland Brigade to England. Her address is Whitley Camp, Surrey. Captain (late Professor) Kent is at the same place, sharing a hut with Chaplain (late Principal) McKinnon.

**Real Books:**—That was what Dr. Webster ('92) of Harvard said last summer, after he had looked the library over. He had seen another collection not long before; and ours was "different." The principle of selecting the few books which have been purchased in the last quarter of a century, to meet the requirements of the students in the different courses has worked well. When the stack, *strues-librorum*, is built and all our possessions are safely gathered under one roof, properly arranged and catalogued, the Macdonald Memorial will be the pride of Dalhousie.

**Dalhousiensia:**—One of the most interesting features will be the Dalhousie Shelf,—really several shelves—to carry the weight of the scholarly and scientific work done by professors and alumni of the Little College. Their number and their importance are continually increasing, as Dalhousians become more eminent in their various spheres. That shelf will be an object lesson and an incentive to all our scholars. The aim of the Librarian is to secure every single publication of every Dalhousian, no matter how small or how great. Will all Dalhousians please take notice and cooperate, both by sending in their own work and securing the work of others, as occasion may permit.

The oldest English college is University College, Oxford. It was established in the year 1249.

The largest library in the world is the National in Paris, which contains 3,000,000 volumes.

## DALHOUSIENSIA.

"Jack"—Capt. John F.—Cahan, Canadian Engineer, is under treatment at the Neurological Institute, 149 East 67th St., New York. The journey out was necessarily painful, but the latest accounts of his condition are favorable. A piece of shell, three inches by one, went through his backbone, but he never lost consciousness and was able to direct the stretcher-bearers. His friends have good hopes of seeing him back in Halifax by the summer.

Lieut. Owen B. Jones writes from a hospital at Newcastle on Tyne, that, after the second operation, the surgeons have been able to save his leg. He will not be very much incapacitated.

Lieut. Hugh Bell, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, was wounded at Courcellette, and is at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London. His body wounds are healing, but the graze on his shoulder will render the muscles of his right arm useless for a long time to come. He is able to go about and even to leave the hospital for some time. He ought to have a good long furlough.

"Jack" Read has been promoted captain. By last accounts he was busy strafing the Huns on the Somme front.

Some Halifax friends have heard recently from Professor Todd, who will shortly have a commission in the Royal Scots. A photograph shows him in uniform looking well and in good spirits. All who knew him will be glad to hear good news of him at all times.

Canadians are learning the geography in a series of unforgettable lessons. Certain names will be stamped forever on the national consciousness in letters of red. Ypres is one such name; Courcellette is another. There several Dalhousians found the end of the short road; but some came through. Marshall Rogers and Rod Macdonald came through without a scratch.

Piers Brookfield, '16, is at present preparing a welcome for submarines at Sandwich.

Gordon Melvin, '16, is at the Normal School in the capacity of instructor, and bewails the fact that winter hinders him from making acquaintances with the jovial caterpillars.

Philip Whitman, '16, is gracing the citadel with his presence.

Lee Fluke, Roger Munnis, and Wilfred Knaut, '18, were in London recently, inspecting the poultry prospects. They are in the same camp as the McGill battery.

Harry Richie Chipman, '18, is captivating the rustics around Spryfield with his 20-carat smile.

Don MacGregor, '17, is preparing Christmas presents for the Huns in a munition factory in New Glasgow.

Lawrence Porter, '19, has been showing the Princetown Prep how to play football.

Hugh Frame, '17, has been taking the 59 varieties of military courses. Ramour bath it, he will soon be a major-general.

Mileage per Gallon.—Wills—"Just think of it! These Spanish hidalgos would go three thousand miles on a gallon!" Gills—"Nonsense. You can't believe half you read about those foreign cars."—*Life*.

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## T. M. KETTLE.

Our leading article in this issue is Professor Stewart's interesting reminiscences of the late Professor T. M. Kettle. Professor Kettle has been called "the most brilliant Irishman of his generation." Robert Lynd gives an interesting sketch of his life in the London *Daily News*. In part Mr. Lynd says of him: "He expressed his longing for an Irish Goethe who would teach Ireland that, while a strong people has its own self for centre, it has the universe for circumference." He believed in Nationalism because "in gaining her own soul, Ireland will gain the whole world." He was a nationalist, not through love of flag, but through love of freedom. He would have pulled down all barriers against human sympathies. He despised jingoism and narrowness on all sides. Wit, metaphysician, economist, politician, professor, Bohemian he was; indeed, as he called Anatole France, a soldier of "the lost cause of intellect." The writer concludes with the suggestion that "perhaps, as a result of his death his ideas will begin to live—the root ideas, I mean, apart from their accidental application—his ideas, especially, of a new Ireland in a new Europe, of peace and humanity and honor."

The following political testament, to which Professor Stewart refers, was probably written on his death bed:

"Had I lived I had meant to call my next book on the relations of Ireland and England 'The Two Fools: A Tragedy of Errors.' It has needed all the folly of England and all the folly of Ireland to produce the situation in which our unhappy country is now involved.

"I have mixed much with Englishmen and with Protestant Ulstermen, and I know that there is no real or abiding reason for the gulfs, salter than the sea, that now dismember the natural alliance of both of them with us Irish Nationalists. It needs only a Fiat Lux of a kind very easily compassed to replace the unnatural by the natural.

"In the name, and by the seal, of the blood given in the last two years I ask for Colonial Home Rule for Ireland, a thing essential in itself, and essential as a prologue to the reconstruction of the Empire. Ulster will agree.

"And I ask for the immediate withdrawal of martial law in Ireland, and an amnesty for all Sinn Fein prisoners. If this war has taught us anything it is that great things can be done only in a great way." In the Field, Sept. 3rd, 1916.

In a Scotch church an old minister who was very deaf was very anxious to introduce some new hymn books into the church, and asked the precentor to give out the notice immediately after the sermon. The precentor, having a notice of his own, gave out that members of the congregation wishing to have their children baptized were to send their names into the vestry. The old minister, thinking that it was the notice about the hymn books, stood up and said: "And I wish to say, for the benefit of those who have not any, that they may be had in the vestry any afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 4. Ordinary little ones at a shilling each, and special little ones, with red backs, at one and three."

## Dr. Harris' Lecture.

Continued from Page 4.

sleeping centres? They can be classified under three heads: first, those coming from the organs of special sense, for example of hearing, taste, etc.; secondly, from another brain centre, for example from the centre of hearing to that of sight; lastly, from other parts of the body. The last includes impulses from the skin or internal organs including the heart and lungs.

An abnormal state of an internal organ may give rise to dreams, generally unpleasant. Unpleasant dreams are considered a bad sign in heart disease. Feverish blood generally produces delirium. Many drugs, including opium and India hemp, cause dreaming.

Often the dream overflow currents stimulate body muscles, as, for example, in somnambulism; or they may stimulate glands of the body, as in weeping during a dream. In dreams we may also, in the same way, have the heart quickened or perspiration produced by these currents acting on the respective brain centres.

Through all ages, dreams have been very greatly regarded. Had it not been for a dream, it may be that the world would never have known the Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc.

## SENIOR WALKING PARTY.

On the night of Oct. 30th, a close observer might have noticed a few dim figures slip quietly through the foggy streets and into old Dalhousie. Many classes and professions were represented—officers and privates, law and medicine, classes of '17, '18, '19, and '20; only among the girls could uniformity be seen, for they all were Seniors. It was, in fact, the gathering of a Senior walking party.

Soon the little band set out headed by our delightful and energetic chaperon, Mrs. McNeill, and one of the bold Lieutenants. Over concrete, hard streets, country roads, mud puddles, boulders and rustling leaves we marched, interrupted only by the occasional cry of "Boys, one pace to the rear. Rear girl, double to the front," and by some slight confusion as to where the "extra girl" should walk. All such slight inconveniences, however, were soon forgotten in our anxiety to find a way across the railway cutting other than by airship. It was "a long way to go" and many were the weary feet before it was found, but at last the crossing was made and ten o'clock saw us all lustily singing the praises of the "boys in law, law, law," as well as recounting the peculiarities of those "who loved the pretty pussy cats."

The call to supper came none too soon and the tables were quickly laid waste, after which the future fates of all were revealed by the apples which they ate. Never before had we suspected what was in store for some, who had great futures predicted for them as organ grinders, missionaries, Mormons, suffragettes, "scrub ladies" etc. It was to many a startling revelation.

After a set of "Sir Roger de Coverly" gone through with great vim, considering the exertions all had just undergone, the party broke up, but got only as far as the gate of the Waegwoltic when it was held up and flashlight pictures taken. This over we were allowed to pass, and in twos we wearily wended home. A. I. F.

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## FROM A BOOK OF DREAMS.

Each year, when the trees are shrouded in green haze;  
When dew glitters diamond-bright on the daffodils;  
And all the meadows are gilded with wild mustard,  
I sit and wait for your coming.  
Three times the moon waxes and wanes,  
Dragging away with it the withered blossoms and  
Strewing fresh flowers in their places.  
At every step upon the path I tremble.  
At every clinking of the latch my heart beats faster;  
But I never hear your voice calling me,  
Or feel your arms clasping me to your bosom.  
Then, when from the Northern skies Winter stretches his fingers,  
Ruthlessly sweeping the ruddy leaves from the shuddering branches,  
I know that I have lingered in vain,  
And I rise, and wearily go about the sordid business of living.  
Deep in my soul there still glimmers a spark of hope.  
Perhaps next Spring you will be coming.

JOHN HANLON,

The Ranch, Pennington, New Jersey.

## Why Not A Memorial for Dalhousie's Heroes.

J. H. M.

Why can we not get together and erect a memorial for the sons of Dalhousie who now march with the silent hosts of the unseen army, who have cheerfully gone into the darkness that we might live in the sunlight. Already twenty-six of our boys have mounted the phantom steeds of the Valkyries, and as yet nothing has been done to perpetuate their memory. True, we have printed honor rolls, and indulged in long-winded orations, but words are less than soap bubbles, and even the most modern ink fades out with the passing years. There should be something tangible—a tablet or a statue. Something that could visibly embody the pride we feel in our heroes.

This work should be achieved by us, not by those who follow after, for we knew the fellows who snapped their fingers in death's face. To us they were more than symbols, more than names from a tale of some old romance. They were flesh and blood, joying in the pride of clean young manhood. We loved them, whereas those who trample the Studley lawns, when we are forgotten, will only be able to respect them.

Surely this task should not be impossible for Dalhousie with an enrollment of 250 students. A dollar from every member of the University, or even less, would procure a substantial sum. We might have a statue on the campus, or a tablet on the east wall of the library, where the rays of the sinking sun would make the inscription blaze forth in letters of fire. Can we not have a meeting to discuss what shall be done to make future generations remember those who died to make their happiness possible?

Germans Open Ghent University.—Newspaper headline. Of course there will be a course in international law!—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times*.

## Reminiscences of T. R. Kettle.

Continued from Page 3.

a court martial pronounced insane, and Kettle obtained leave of absence to attend the inquiry. It was his last sad sight of Dublin, and of the people whom he had loved so well. From the desolated city he returned to his post, and was one of those who fell in the great advance begun on the first of July.

There are those who say that Mr. Redmond's party are supporting the British cause through opportunism, and that their heart is not in it. Mr. Redmond's son and his brother are daily exposing themselves to German shrapnel, and it is a hardened criticism indeed—even towards an Irish Nationalist—which can see mere cunning policy in a man like T. M. Kettle. His political Testament, reprinted elsewhere in this *Gazette*, is one of those "last words" on which it were profane to offer comment. It reveals the soul of Irish Nationalism, and points the only path to a United Empire. That call from the grave by the Somme is significant of much. H. L. S.

Dr. Smith—"What is Palpitation?"  
R. C. G. H-wk-ns—"The laying on of hands."

C. G. B-in, Med. '19, is prepared to state on oath that he melted the nib of his pen, taking notes from Dr. B-cckly.

Dr. Sm-th (seriously)—"Now, gentlemen, that is the quality of a sound—we recognize it when we see it."

MacKay (to Walls at dinner table)—"That Miss P-rt-r is some sport when she can run a car (Kerr) of her own."

Kerr (who overhears)—"Aw! that's nothing. I have a porter of my own."

Walls (at the Freshie-Soph)—"I have been asked to announce that there will be a football game tomorrow between Dalhousie and half-past-two."

F-r-ey-he (at phone)—"Kerr, what's Miss D-ck-n's phone number?"  
Kerr—"Lorne 503W."

Fr-ey-he—"Lorne 503W please. Hello, is Miss D-ck-n in?"

Voice (at other end of line)—"No, this is Rockhead Prison."

We want to know:

Why J. O. McL--n didn't go to Preston Street after the Freshie-Soph. Had he to retreat before the Walls?

Why J. P. C. F--s-r did not go to Forrest Hall, Sunday evening, when invited?

Why Zinck looked so disappointed when Lawley came in the Academy one Monday night.

Why there was such a rustle (Russell) when J-hn McK-y left for H. L. C. the night of the Freshie-Soph?

Prof. S----t (in Philosophy)—"I have only one eye as far as I know."

Ordinarily, money talks, but in this era of high prices it merely emits a faint squeak.—*Ex*.

We are told that Mr. Hughes cast ballot number 13 when he recorded his vote. Was this a factor in his defeat?

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### A SONG OF THE FIELDS.

Is the turned-up furrow red with poppies or blood?  
Are the daisy petals tinged with a hero's life?  
Do the violets flaunt their purple banners on high,  
As a monument of some long forgotten strife?

Here, where the cattle crop through the clovered grass;  
Here, where my scythe cleaves crisply the golden grain;  
A reaper has garnered a harvest that has no seed,  
Has trampled flowers that never can bloom again.

Aye, 'tis a harvest that gladdens God's granaries,  
Flowers that shine as jewels in the Saviour's crown;  
And, through the tale of their deeds, a seed is sown  
That will last 'till the planets come showering down.

J. H. M.

### THE INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

The intercollegiate debate will be the centre of interest in Sodales for some time. That interesting event will take place in Antigonish this year, when Dalhousie meets St. Francis Xavier in a battle of wits and words.

The subject which was submitted by Dalhousie reads as follows: "Resolved, that in default of absolutely prohibitory legislation, the Parliament of Canada should enact legislation vesting the sole right to import, manufacture, and sell intoxicating liquors within Canada in salaried officials of the Crown to be appointed for that purpose, and subject to the control of the Parliament and the Executive Government of Canada."

In order to get the best men available for these debates, the various faculties of Dalhousie appoint representatives as follows: Arts and Science, eight; Medicine and Dentistry, two; Law two. Each of these twelve men is given an opportunity of displaying his ability in debating before the intercollegiate committee, and the six who make the best impressions, are sent before a committee of the ablest judges procurable within the city, and these men select the three speakers who finally compose the Dalhousie team.

The names have not all been submitted, but so far the following gentlemen have been chosen: Messrs. Chaisson, Distant, Goode, Lawley, MacDonald (J. H.), MacLennan, Zinck. It is expected that six of these will appear before Sodales and the intercollegiate committee next night of meeting, and that the rest of them will be heard in the near future. Every student should be present to hear these speeches. A good audience may do much to help the right men to positions on the team and, remember, St. Francis Xavier has long been noted for its able debaters. D.

### EXCHANGES.

In these days we are all accustomed to such sentences as "It could hardly be otherwise, the war—" and the present conflict of the nations has indeed left its mark on college life in Canada. This becomes particularly apparent to a reader of the various periodicals published by students. Every college magazine and newspaper has its columns devoted, to a large extent, to notices of what has befallen alumni and undergraduates in the trenches, and to eulogies of the heroic dead. Canadian colleges today are proud of the fact that they find it difficult or impossible to indulge in athletics or to form a debating team, all because of the scarcity of men.

It is also true, however, that the students who have stayed behind, because of physical unfitness or other reasons, have realized the need of giving their best for their Alma Mater.

It is a lamentable fact that college students and graduates are continually being twitted by non-college men for not being able to either speak or write English. Their use of their own language has been and is the butt for numerous jokes and the object of much ridicule. That college students are being aroused to the knowledge of this fault and are beginning to seek its cause and remedy is shown in an editorial of the McGill Daily which we quote in part. To a few Dalhousie students it is a cause for grumbling, it should be a matter of pride to all, that professors in this university are by no means lax in their application of the remedy spoken of in the last paragraph of the extract that follows:

"The manner in which the English language is to-day spoken and written by most college freshmen is all too striking an example. The first year men enter an elementary rhetoric course. They are compelled to do so. They attempt to acquire "unity, coherence and emphasis." Some do. Many do not. Their sentence structure would disgrace a department-store salesgirl. By some means these freshmen pass the course and forever after avoid what is to them a bugbear.

"In physics, in chemistry, in history, in any other subsequent studies, they pass the examinations just so long as they give the requisite facts, regardless of the English in which these facts are stated. Papers are handed in utterly devoid of outline, their important points buried obscurely, the whole spoiled by 'bad grammar.' And the authors of those wretchedly written papers are graduated as "college men."

"Education in English may not result in the graduation of really cultured men; but at least it would result in the graduation of men who possess an external culture. With that makeshift we could, for a time, be content.

"There is one remedy. That consists in every professor's requiring a student not only to present the facts, but to couch them in respectable English. Some students do that, and upon them rests the responsibility of upholding the reputation of their

Continued on Page 11

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## LAW NOTES.

"There's not a flaw, flaw, flaw in the boys in Law."

These words will have to be revised.

This has become necessary, not because of any dissatisfaction with the quality of the male students-at-law, nor with the truth of the sentiment expressed. It has become necessary in order to include a new and important element admitted to the school. Hereafter in extolling the merits of law students in the words of the old song, they must be made to read "in the girls and boys in Law."

To Miss Emeline MacKenzie, M. A., belongs the distinction of being the first lady law-student at Dalhousie University. Miss Lillian Fish comes to us from New Brunswick with an M. A. degree and a firm conviction that anything within the mental scope of mere man is not impossible of attainment by a woman. Miss Caroline MacInnis has legal traditions behind her, being the daughter of Hector MacInnis, K. C., of this city. All three are good students, thoroughly in earnest, and it will require the best efforts of the men to equal the records which these young ladies will establish at examination time.

It is a safe remark to make that the Law School shows the effects of the war in its membership more than any other class or faculty in the University.

The present year's graduating class on its entry had a membership of twenty-five. That has been reduced to seven, and the total number taking classes in the three years is only twenty, as compared with seventy-two two years ago.

Like all the Dalhousians who have gone overseas, the members of the Law School and its graduates have made an enviable record for themselves, and have reflected honour on their *Alma Mater*, while covering themselves with glory in their fight for right and justice.

One of the first from our college to heed the call to national service was Mr. J. Keeler MacKay, of Pictou. At the beginning of the war Keeler was taking his first year in Law. Giving up his course he volunteered for active service. At the time he held a commission as captain in the Pictou Battery. Going to Kingston he took the Field Officers' Course there and was later appointed to the 23rd Battery with the rank of Major, being, at the time of his appointment, the youngest major in the Canadian forces. Since going overseas, Keeler has been marked out for the signal honour of being made the recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal. At present there are no details concerning the deed which won him this high distinction, but to those who knew him and his whole-hearted enthusiasm for military affairs, it comes as no surprise.

Mock Parliament—which is the law students' debating society—has so far had a very successful session this year.

The interest taken in this society by the students has been extremely gratifying. Nearly every member is present at the meetings, and better than being merely there, they all take some active part in the discussions that are carried on.

Mock Parliament probably gives the student better practice in extemporaneous speaking than in the regular debating societies in college. Set speeches are not, as a rule, indulged in to any extent except

in the introduction of bills, and in rebutting and answering the arguments of opposing speakers the members are trained in alertness and ability to perceive the turn of an argument quickly. Coupling this with the fact that a speaker has an opportunity of getting on his feet more than once in the course of an evening's debate, the meetings of Mock Parliament are extremely helpful in teaching ease and fluency in expression, and the most important detail of thinking while standing.

The observance of parliamentary proceeding and the rules of order are two very essential things in public speaking, and the conduct of meetings of the Society generally, and in these two respects, afford the student an excellent opportunity of perfecting himself as a platform speaker.

Altogether, this organization is of the greatest importance to men who are looking forward to being, in the near future, in positions where training as outlined above is necessary for success, and it is very pleasing to those who are responsible for the success of Mock Parliament that its members have shown so much interest in its meetings and at the same time make the sessions serve the dual purpose of entertainment and instruction.

The action of the Senate in waiving the requirements as to residence, in the case of Major Ivan Ralston, and granting him his LL. B. degree is very gratifying to Dalhousians generally and Law students in particular.

This recognition by the Senate of the gallantry of this popular Dalhousian who has served his country with such distinction will receive the heartiest approval of the general public as well as the student body.

In thus expressing to Major Ralston their appreciation of his service and pride in his achievements, the Senate has more firmly cemented to themselves the sympathy and loyalty of every student in the University.

## PROFESSOR SHAW'S LECTURES.

Dalhousie students learned with the greatest of satisfaction that the Y. M. C. A. had been successful in securing Professor J. M. Shaw, of Pine Hill College, to give a series of four lectures in the Munro Room, beginning November 5th. Professor Shaw is well qualified for the task which he so willingly consented to take upon himself. He is thoroughly versed on questions of deep religious thought and expresses himself to his audience in a clear and concise manner. His lectures were given in the following order: "What is God?" "Who is Jesus Christ?" "What is Prayer?" and "What after Death?" They were well attended by the students and there are none but will say that they derived from them a clearer conception of God, a greater appreciation of the life of Christ, and a stronger belief in the efficacy of Prayer.

A solo was sung at each meeting and was highly appreciated by the audience. Each of the ladies who kindly gave of their time and vocal talent is to be congratulated upon their endeavours. The Chair was filled on each Sunday by one of the Faculty and their presence indicates that they are not unmindful of the students' social, intellectual and spiritual welfare.

S. M. Z., '19.

The  Royal  
Military College of Canada

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Survey to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B. A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military divisional areas and districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.



## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

## ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE OF CANADA

ANNUAL examinations for entry of Naval Cadets into this College are held at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission in May each year, successful candidates joining the College on or about the 1st August following the examination.

Applications for entry are received up to the 15th April by the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, from whom blank entry forms can be obtained.

Candidates for examination must have passed their fourteenth birthday, and not reached their sixteenth birthday, on the 1st July following the examination.

Further details can be obtained on application to G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa.

G. J. DESBARATS,  
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service,  
Department of the Naval Service,  
Ottawa, June 12, 1916.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## Exchanges.

Continued from Page 9.

college. Why not divide that responsibility by making every student use English?"

The *Queen's University Journal* contains an editorial that should be of interest to Dalhousie students at any time, but particularly at present when the Intercollegiate Debate is being looked forward to and Sodales is on its annual hunt for speakers who can make the team. It is a criticism of debating in Queens and an appeal that more interest be taken in that important college activity.

The 1916 graduation number of the *Acadia Athenaeum* is an especially attractive number. It contains a very full resume of the work done by the several societies during the year and is well illustrated. The editorial column enumerates some of the difficulties of running a college magazine and expresses a wish that the *Athenaeum* had an endowment fund. Dalhousians can well echo that wish for the *Gazette*.

An otherwise uninteresting article in *The McMaster University Monthly* contains the following clever parody upon Kipling's "Recessional." It is Carolyn Wells' "Dress-recessional."

Girl of the future, feared of all,  
Chasing the far-flung fashion line,  
What awful things may yet appal,  
Hung on your human form divine!  
Girl of today, stay with us yet,  
Lest we regret! Lest we regret!

The tynic and the peplum dies,  
The pleating and the flare depart;  
Oh, what must we next sacrifice  
To future of a fearful art?  
Girl of today, stay with us yet,  
Lest we regret! Lest we regret!

The blouse and bodice melt away,  
Forever fades the silhouette;  
Lo! all the mode of yesterday  
Is one with puff and pantalette.  
Girl of today, stay with us, do,  
Lest worse ensue! Lest worse ensue!

If drunk with mad designs, we lose  
Wild styles that hold no art in awe—  
Such clothing as the Fijis use,  
Or lesser broods without the law—  
Girl of today, stay here with me,  
Lest worse may be! Lest worse may be!

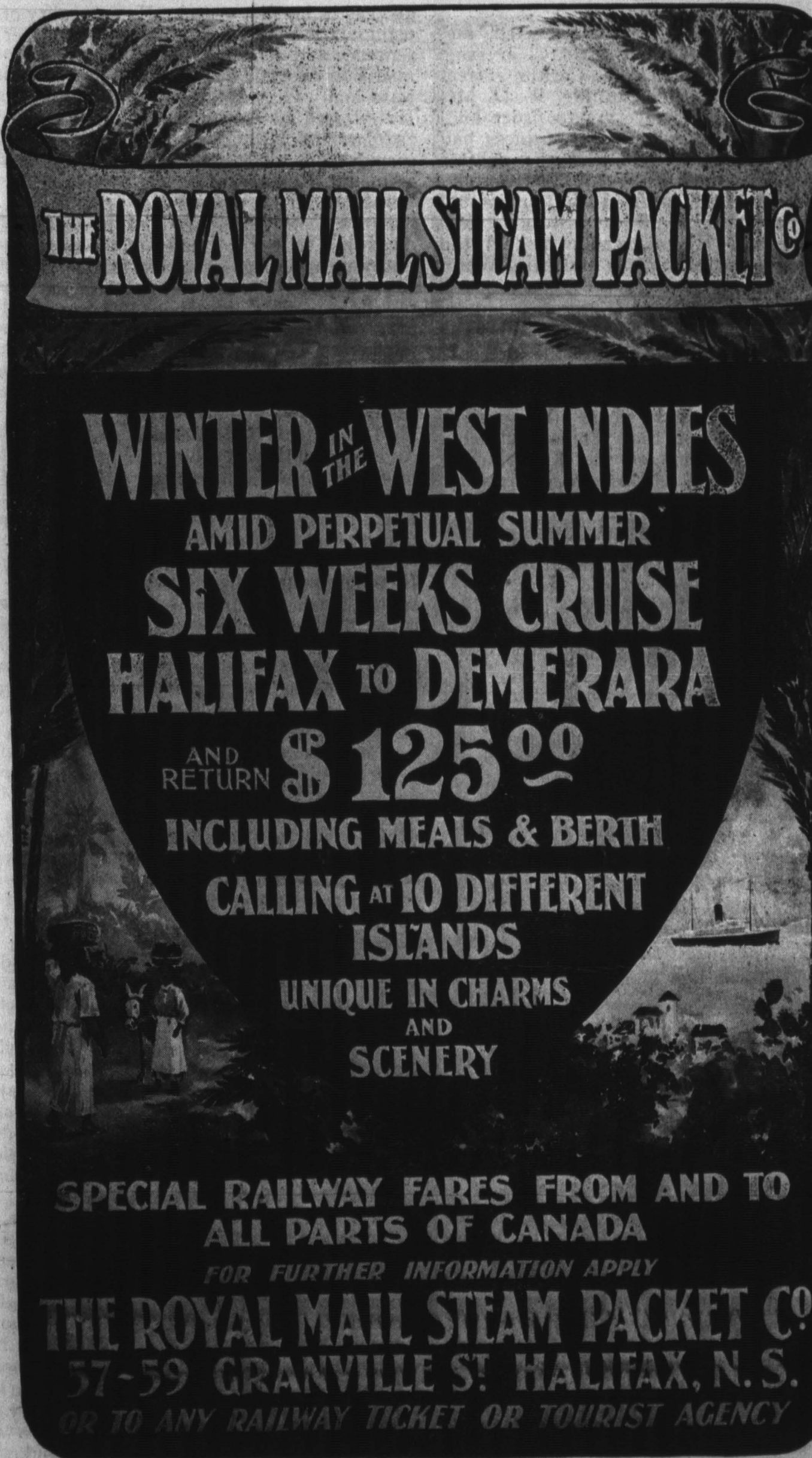
For foolish maid who puts her trust  
In French tailleur or smart modiste,  
In valiant men of mien august  
Without discernment in the least,—  
For frantic fads of Fashion's whirl,  
Have mercy on us, Future Girl!

The *Gazette* acknowledges the receipt of:—The *McGill Daily*, the *Queen's University Journal*, the *McMaster University Monthly*, the *Acadia Athenaeum*, the *Western Canada College Review*, the *Presbyterian*, the *Varsity*, the *Hyayaka*, and the *Weekly Courier*.

## TOBACCO.

Tobacco is a dirty weed—  
I like it!  
It satisfies no normal need—  
I like it!  
It makes you thin, it makes you lean,  
It takes the hair right off your bean,  
It's the worst damn stuff I've ever seen—  
I like it!

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## ARTS AND SCIENCE.

An interesting meeting of Arts and Science was held on Friday evening, November 10th, in the Carlton Street building. The President, Mr. R. D. McCleave, called the meeting to order and, after the usual preliminary business had been transacted, announced the subject to be debated:—"Resolved that German should be excluded from the curriculum of the high schools of Nova Scotia." Mr. Distant and Miss Chisholm upheld the resolution and Mr. Walls and Miss White argued the negative.

The place was worthy of such a contest. It was an old class room, the room that for a generation had heard the precepts of divine philosophy; where Dalhousie students had struggled with French irregular verbs, and where the present undergraduates of that University delve into the mysteries of the Karyokinetic cell discusion of *Ascaris Megalacephala*. That chair which in former years had been occupied by mere members of the faculty, now received the stately form of Dalhousie's honor student in History and Economics. Those walls of dark oak(?) that had echoed the sound of professorial arguments now reverberated to the volleys and thunderings of the leader of the negative.

Mr. Distant opened the debate with the time-honoured "Mr. President, Honorable Judges, Ladies and Gentlemen," and argued that German does not meet the educational wants or practical needs of the students. He dwelt for some time on practical education, introducing as illustrations some aspects of industrial life in England before and since the war began. An allusion to the love of America for the "Almighty Dollar" provoked "Kentish fire" from the audience.

Mr. Walls fixed the assembly with his eye and appaled them with his voice. He defended the teaching of German because that language is descended from the Teutonic, the mother of English, and briefly traced the history of our tongue. He declared German to be necessary to students of English and music. In several parts of his speech he attempted to play upon the feelings of his audience by a severe condemnation of the speakers of the language he was defending.

Miss Chisholm continued the argument for the affirmative. She declared a knowledge of German was of no value to a student of music and discussed briefly some musical terms in support of that statement. The "Go to Germany" rage had died out and students seeking higher education were now attending English and Scottish universities. The fact that German letters are hard on the eyesight of students was given as another argument for its exclusion from the high school curriculum.

Miss White supported her leader in an interesting and witty speech, that was particularly pleasing, coming as it did from a new debater in Arts and Science. She asked that the German language and its value on the high school curriculum should be considered on its own merits and not as the language of our enemies. She appealed to her audience to look not on the dark *distant* side of the question but rather on its clear *white* aspect. "Language has a value apart from the people who speak it" was one of the most telling sentences of her clever speech.

Mr. Walls in his rebuttal was not as good as in his first speech. He was guilty of using slang phrases in almost every other sentence and described his opponents arguments as worthless without bringing forward many facts to bear out his statement. He referred to Honor men in universities as "the men with the brains" and the very gracious look he received from the President seemed to say "A Daniel come to judgment"

Mr. Distant closed the debate in a fluent speech that contained more argument than that of the leader of the negative but was not so good as his first address. Mr. Distant should endeavour in his rebuttals to give his opponents arguments in a whole sentence and not a few disjointed words. He entertained somewhat of a pessimistic idea of his sex when he declared that men with brains are not in the majority.

The judges, Miss Nichols and Messrs. Anderson and Goode, brought in a verdict in favor of the affirmative. While they were considering their decision, Mr. J. H. Lawley delivered a criticism of the speeches that turned out to be very largely an arraignment of one of the gentleman debating. In the first part of his critique, Mr. Lawley spoke of the voluminous notes used by some of the speakers and deplored the custom in a seven minute speech. He gave the debaters some very good advice on various defects in their speeches and then began an uncalled for and severe attack on one of the leaders. No one can find any fault with a critic pointing out to his audience and to the speakers such faults as are apparent to him. In that way he can be of immense benefit to a young debater. It is an altogether different matter, however, for a speaker to be made the object of all the ridicule and sarcasm a critic can heap on him and then be held up as a laughing stock for the audience. That is a method of criticism that cannot fail to do harm and may leave the critic open to a charge of taking advantage of his office to vent personal spite on a fellow-student.

One of the leading school teachers in Nova Scotia once said: "Criticism is all well and good, but first be sure of your facts." If that little bit of golden advice were changed so as to read: "Criticism is all well and good but first be sure of yourself" it would, perhaps, induce many a would-be critic to extract the proverbial beam before hunting for the mote. One of the most sarcastic parts of Mr. Lawley's critique was in reference to this particular speaker's use of the phrase "a bunch of students." Only a few minutes before Mr. Lawley himself spoke of one of the debaters "getting off a joke." It is advisable that a debater's speech should be free from all slang, but it is essential that a criticism of that speech should be entirely free from any like taint.

In view of this fact and of his rebuke to one of the debaters, it cannot be possible that Mr. Lawley was guilty of using slang himself. The meaning, however, of the phrase "getting off a joke" may not be apparent at first glance and makes an interesting study. Humour is often described as effervescent. To the laity *effervescent* conveys the idea of bubbles rising because they are lighter than the liquid which surrounds them. Mr. Lawley meant to pay the speaker a very subtle compliment. "Getting off a joke signified that the debater's humour was so light and airy that it was necessary to

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sit on it to keep it down and to make sure that it did not appear, in the form of a joke, prematurely. When it came time to introduce the joke into the speech, the debater had to "get off" it and thus allow it to rise and become apparent to the audience. Truly a subtle method of complimenting the speaker's wit.

On the whole, the critique delivered by Mr. Lawley was the most severe I have ever heard. "Entirely uncalled for" was a frequent and admirable comment. It may be true that the speaker against whom this diatribe was delivered is conceded; it may be true that he is in dire need of such censure as was heaped upon him by the critic. Nevertheless, a debate in Arts and Science was neither the time nor the place for such correction. Mr. Lawley was perfectly justified in criticising his speech as he did that of the other debaters. What he was not justified in doing was to hold the speaker up as an object of ridicule and a butt for freshman-applauded wit. Such a course can scarcely fail to do harm to debating in Dalhousie. This is a time when our *Alma Mater* has lost most of her speakers. It is necessary to develop new material, a difficult task at best and one that has undoubtedly been made harder by Mr. Lawley's unwise critique. I assure newcomers in Dalhousie that it is not our custom to treat beginners in debating in the manner they heard on the evening of November 10th. On the contrary, anyone of those who are spending their first year in this university will, if they take part in a debate, be treated with the utmost courtesy by audience and critic.

## FRESHIE-SOPH AT HOME.

This year the annual Freshie-Soph "At Home," departing from the regular entertainment of a dance, on account of the gravity of passing events, took the form, somewhat, of a Hallowe'en Party. The Munro Room was artistically decorated for the occasion and the co-eds looked charming as they glided around under softly shaded lights.

After the introduction of the new students to the chaperons, Mrs. (Dr.) Murray, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Macneil, the usual rush took place in the matching of cards, and in the procuring of partners for the numerous topics. After this everything ran smoothly and in a manner highly creditable to the Sophomore Class.

Among the pleasing features of the evening was the address of welcome to the new students by the President of the University, Dr. Mackenzie. He spoke of the great responsibilities which it was our duty to assume at this time and also of the part Dalhousie had played in the present war; of her gallant boys who had laid down their lives in defence of those principles for which British institutions stand. He also dwelt on the importance of a freshman class to a University,—a class from which we expect much more in these times, than we were accustomed to expect in the past.

Another incident worthy of note was the appropriateness of the titles for the different topics, particularly the one, "Ever lonely" which foretold the speech of the President of Class '19. Here again we were assured of something good and after a terrific thump, thump, thump, lo and behold! one of those queer combinations

Continued on Page 16.

## SODALES.

The second debate of the interfaculty series was held on the evening of Friday, the 16th instant, between Arts '18 and '20, and Medicine.

The speakers representing Arts were Messrs. Goode and MacColl, while Mr. Baird and Miss Hoppood upheld the cause of the Medicals.

The subject was "Resolved that the liquor traffic of Canada should be owned and controlled by the Federal Government." The speakers kept the audience in rapt attention and at the conclusion there was a good deal of speculation as to what the result would be, until the judges, Miss Piers and Messrs. McCleave and Lawley, awarded the decision to Medicine in both argument and presentation.

The speakers were in good form and showed a commendable amount of enthusiasm. Mr. Goode, the first speaker for the affirmative lived up to his good reputation in the pleasing manner in which he delivered his speech, which, according to a time honored custom of that popular speaker, showed lack of preparation.

Mr. Baird, leader for the negative, was well prepared, full of enthusiasm, and determined to win at any cost. He threw himself, body and soul, into his task, waxing warm on the moral aspect of the question and addressing the brethren with becoming zeal.

Mr. MacColl, he of presidential fame in Class '20, read a rather witty address in seconding the affirmative side of the question. The young president has in his make-up the qualities which carry his audience with him. He has a very happy faculty of interspersing the ridiculous into the sublime, and on his next attempt before Sodales, Mr. MacColl should be one of the prime attractions.

Miss Hoppood showed very clearly that the ladies of Dalhousie were in no way inferior to the best speakers amongst the male persuasion. She dealt with facts and figures in such a way as to show that she was mistress of the situation. Few speakers are able to hold an audience with statistics, but Miss Hoppood did, by having her figures arranged with the skill of an adept. The student body will be pleased to hear from her again in the near future.

In his rebuttal, Mr. Baird hardly left a trace of all the arguments advanced by his opponents, while on his side were arguments and arguments, seemingly immune from successful contradiction, until Mr. Goode re-entered the fray. The last named gentleman, in his rebuttal, made the speech of the evening. He hammered, with thundering blows, at the argumental structure of his opponents, and had he been given a little more than the usual allowance of time, it is hard to predict just what would have happened to the arguments of the negative.

The criticism was delivered by Mr. Patterson. That fact alone denotes its success. He delighted his audience with his easy flowing wit and very appropriate quotations from Scripture. He was gallant in his attitude toward the fair sex, even going so far as to say that Shakespeare was wrong when he said: "Frailty, thy name is woman." Mr. Patterson is an able and welcome critic, and wise is the student who hears and heeds his words of wisdom.

D.

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## "Y. M. C. A."

The Y. M. C. A. is still "carrying on" in Dalhousie and it has the satisfaction of knowing that what it has undertaken has in a very literal sense been realized, in spite of the depletion of the number of students in attendance at the University. This indeed speaks well of our new students who have thus contributed more than it is usual for an incoming class to contribute and it also indicates that the upper classmen have this year accepted a double responsibility in striving to keep the work of the different societies intact. The work of this year in the Y. M. C. A. is divided into Bible Study, Social Service, and Russian Classes.

**Bible Study.**—The chairman of this work reports that so far seven classes have been started in all faculties excepting Law. Among the group teachers are Professors Bronson, Mackay, and Woody. The opportunity afforded by the opening of the residence at Pine Hill for other than Theological students has not been lost and here the Y. M. C. A. has established four classes, three made up of Dalhousie men and one of Maritime Business College students. The books used are "The Manhood of the Master" and "The Social Principles of Jesus," the latter being for the more advanced men. The interest which the students take in these classes is at once ample justification for their existence and at the same time a source of gratification to Professor Bronson, who firmly believes that the development of the college student spiritually should not be neglected.

**Social Services.**—Another activity of the Y. M. C. A. is directed toward supplying the social and religious needs of the charitable institutions of the city, such as the Sailors' Home, the North End Mission, Rockhead Prison, and the City Home. This work is directed by W. A. Wood, who is keenly interested in it, and through his instrumentality services are held, music given and concerts carried out at the various places mentioned. At the Sailors' Home, on November 24th, an entertainment was held in which readings, recitations and singing was given. This was followed by light refreshments. It is hardly necessary to add that while the concert greatly pleased the audience, it gave infinitely more pleasure to those who were connected with its program. For, after all, the greatest pleasure lies not in being served, but in serving others. At the North End Mission, Sunday services are held and classes are taught in the Sabbath School. At Rockhead preaching is done, and at the City Home a program consisting of music and singing is given, much to the delight of the members of that institution.

**Russian Classes.**—In an attempt to assimilate the foreigner into our Canadian civilization, students are sent out to teach the Russians living in the city some knowledge of the English language and of Canadian civics. The director of this work is S. M. Zinck, and he finds that the difficulty of his work lies not in finding students to aid in teaching but in discovering enough Russians for the willing ones to instruct. So far two classes have been started and are being carried on with splendid success. An attempt was made to start a third on Water Street but it was broken up by the call of the war, nearly all its members going back to Russia to fight the ravishing Hun. There are several Dalhousians who

will never forget the night they stood on a Water Street sidewalk and shook the hands of these men who realized that their country needed them and to her they must go. The teaching is practically all carried on by object lessons and it can be truthfully said that every Russian is glad when the student, carrying his blackboard, walks into their homes and for one hour wrestles with the English language as he never did before.

And how can the effect of this work be measured? It can be measured by the smiles which light up the countenances of benefitted men, by the strong handshake one receives when he meets those he has striven to better and by the reflex action it has upon the one who has striven to help another. What if your work does take you into strange places? What if it does point you to conditions which you never thought existed? Do not let that shake your confidence in the work but rather grow stronger from the realization that every service held, every class taught, every concert carried out has been for the breaking up of such conditions and for the betterment of mankind.

## Y. M. C. A. SUPPER.

The reception to the new students in Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy, took the form of an informal supper, followed by a short list of toasts.

F. H. Anderson, President of the Y. M. C. A., presided, and supper was served by the co-eds in Medicine and Dentistry, who displayed a loyal eagerness to make the young lately sent from Mother feel that they might still experience some tender care.

The Deans of the different Faculties welcomed the incoming classes, and with speeches abounding in witticisms impressed upon them the Dalhousie tradition and what their chosen *Alma Mater* expected of them.

The new men, by their hearty singing, and B. Archibald, Med. '21, by his piano playing, contributed much to the success of the evening. Toasts:—

The King—"God Save the King."

Our *Alma Mater*—Dr. W. W. Woodbury and Dean Woodbury.

The Faculties—Dean MacRae and Dr. Cameron.

The Y. M. C. A.—Dr. Fraser-Harris and K. A. Baird.

The Ladies—Dr. Ryan. "They are Jolly Good Fellows."

## THE Y. W. C. A. RECEPTION.

On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 17th, the hall of the Science building assumed a festive air, quite different from its usual work-a-day character, when the girls of the Y. W. C. A. welcomed the new girls at a tea in their honor.

Tea was poured by Mrs. Macneil and while sandwiches, cake and ice-cream disappeared, the newcomers became acquainted with the new "Y. W." president—Miss McCurdy—the old girls and each other.

From four to six gay chatter and the tinkle of tea cups enlivened the stately halls. Then one by one they all passed out, vowing they, in turn, would show like hospitality to the new girls next year.

A. I. F.

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## Y. W. AND Y. M. C. A. AT HOME.

It is doubtful whether the walls of the old Munro Room ever resounded with more cheer or beheld a prettier sight than they did the evening of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. "At Home." The affair was largely attended and pronounced a success by everyone present.

Mrs. MacMechan received the guests and our beloved senior-professor, Dr. MacMechan, spoke a word of welcome.

Half the company was composed of dainty freshettes, demure sopettes, jolly janyettes, and wise Seniors; and the other half, freshmen. In ordinary years such a situation would have presented a very difficult problem, how to have the two halves mixing mechanically, much less coming into a closer affinity. But on this occasion there was no such difficulty. Some say the freshmen of this year are more trustful and innocent; one thoughtless person has called them brave; but when all is said, the blame must rest with the co-eds. They took charge of those freshmen and made them cry or laugh as their tormentors willed, in some cases led them to distant corners of the city to leave them strayed in unfamiliar parts, and some even had the cruelty to deposit their guileless victims on the Ferry wharf.

The program consisted of solos by Misses Crowell and Wilson and Mr. Archibald, also "stunts" in which post-seniors, seniors, and juniors sought to initiate the newcomers into the mysteries which must first of all be discovered in the quest of knowledge. During the evening our new professor of History, Dr. Woody, made a few remarks which, though brief, impressed his hearers very favorably.

The evening passed all too quickly; and as the party broke up and all bade good-night to the chaperon, each one went from the place thinking of new acquaintances and possible friendships during his or her future life at Dalhousie.

## ARTS AND SCIENCE.

The third debate in the Arts and Science Students' Debating Society was held in the Munro Room, November 23rd. The resolution "That literature has benefited the world more than science" was supported by Mr. John Bentley and Miss Dorothy Nicholson. The negative was upheld by Mr. J. N. MacNeil and Miss Lois Smith.

As was to be expected, in this debate the ladies spoke more fluently than the gentlemen. The latter read well. The debate was quite entertaining at times, changing from the philosophical to the mechanical and leaving one in doubts as to the origin of Greek philosophy.

The judges, Mrs. Anderson and Messrs. J. A. D. Goode and Peter Macaulay, gave a decision in favour of the negative. Mr. F. H. Anderson's critique was exceptionally good.

The meeting was then favoured by a few remarks from Mr. Peter Macaulay, an old and valued member of Arts and Science, whose presence recalled to some of the members that strenuous day when A. G. Melvin vainly tried to maintain order while R. MacG. Dawson was talking about Parliamentary Procedure and J. A. D. Goode was quoting Burns. The meeting then adjourned.

## DALHOUSIE SKATING CLUB.

The semi-annual meeting of the Dalhousie Skating Club was held in Room B, MacDonald Memorial Library, on Tuesday, November 20th, 1916, at 12.18 P. M.—just eighteen minutes after it had been scheduled. In justification, however, it may be stated that it was only during the last few minutes of that time that anyone was present.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, the meeting waxed sufficiently lukewarm to discuss the business before it. The resignations of the President and Secretary were read and accepted by the meeting. These offices appeared to be very popular for they called forth whole hosts of nominations, but after much standing up and raising of hands and various other means of election, the situation was cleared up by Mr. Lawley and Mr. MacAulay, two old standbys, being accepted by the members of the Skating Club as the successors of Mr. MacGregor and Mr. Frame.

The policy of the Club for the ensuing season was next discussed. It was pointed out that the Skating Club would have to carry out most of the program for the year on a credit basis. The Students' Council, in a moment of weakness, granted them \$225, or just about half what it will require to run it for the coming winter. The meeting, however, had no qualms about deciding to continue rink nights whether it had the money or not. There was much wailing and gnashing of teeth when one too generous person suggested that the Club turn the money over to some other such blame-worthy object as the Red Cross. They felt unbounded confidence in the new executive to do their high financing. There is reason to believe that one of the members has had financial experience in the Black Fox industry, and if he succeeds in his new venture he will have positions of finance showered on him during the rest of his Dental career.

An innocent remark on the part of the chairman that the sale of tickets this year would not likely yield as much as in previous years did not meet with the approval of one of the members present, who backed up his contention with the statement that there were just as many people at the theatre this year as last. Which theatre did he mean, Acker's or the Strand, and what bearing has it on the subject?

It was finally decided to give the executive unlimited power to investigate any propositions the rinks might offer and report at the next meeting. At this point the new president became suddenly hungry and the meeting adjourned.

One disappointing feature of the meeting was that there were none of the dainty little bits of femininity present. Even the notice was misleading when it stated that the meeting was by order of the vice-president. What is the use of having woman suffrage at Dalhousie if the girls are not going to assume control of the government?

Let not your angry passions rise because the cost of all supplies, from coal to coffee, beans to bread, is soaring far above your head.

**Patriotism.**—Myrtle—"Why don't you paint the sky blue?" Mary—"Cos I've only got Prussian blue, and I'm not going to use that till the war is over."

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## COUNCIL REPORT.

The following is the report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Council of the Students for the year 1915-1916:—

	Amt. of Grant	Gross		Net	
		Receipts	Exp'dt	Receipts	Exp'dt
Bal. 1914-15....		\$ 144.54		\$ 144.54	
Rec'd from Bursar		1585.00			
Students' Co'ncl			475.20		
Bal. for Allotm't.				1109.80	
D. A. A. C.....	277.00	7.50	307.59		\$300.09
Skating Club....	330.00	197.80	422.50		224.70
Girls' Ath'l'c Club	70.00		70.00		70.00
Gazette.....	400.00		450.00		450.00
Sodales.....	45.00	18.81	46.20		27.39
Y. W. C. A.....	40.00		40.00		40.00
Delta Gamma....	65.00		65.00		65.00
Balance.....			77.16		77.16
	\$1197.00	\$1953.65	\$1953.65	\$1254.31	\$1254.31

The following Budget was adopted by the Council at its fall Semi-Annual Meeting for the year 1916-1917:—

Dramatic Club.....	\$ 25.00
Y. W. C. A.....	50.00
Sodales.....	50.00
Girls' Athletic Club.....	50.00
Delta Gamma.....	50.00
Gazette.....	400.00
D. A. A. C.....	225.00
Skating Club.....	225.00

Total.....\$1075.00

The estimated budget for year 1916-17 was \$1250 from bursar and \$77.16 balance from 1915-16, making a total of \$1327.16. This leaves a balance of \$252.16 (\$1327.16 - \$1075.00) for current expenses of the Council, as against \$475.20 expended for same during term 1915-16 (shown in Treasurer's report above).

The Council portioned its funds as above after due discussion and consideration. If any of the above Clubs or Societies feel that their allotment is small, the Council asks them to remember that there are other societies besides their own to draw from the much diminished treasury.

C. W. THORNE, Secretary-Treasurer.

## Freshie-Soph At Home.

Continued from Page 11.

known as a Freshie-Soph, had mounted the Rostrum. Having announced that his class President would then speak, Mr. Walls came forward, and after speaking briefly was followed by Mr. McColl, President of the Freshman Class.

The programme for the evening was an excellent one—the Piano and Vocal Solos as well as the Readings being greatly enjoyed. Ice Cream and Cake was served by the co-eds of the Sophomore Class after which the "stunts", always popular, furnished much amusement. The entertainment closed by the singing of the National Anthem after which many sailed under sealed orders for unknown destinations.

**Side Lights on History.**—A girl was required to write a brief sketch on Queen Elizabeth. Her paper contained this sentence: "Elizabeth was so dishonest that she stole her soldiers' food." The teacher was puzzled and called the girl. "Where did you get that notion?" "Why, that's what it says in the history." The book was sent for, and the passage was found. It read: "Elizabeth was so parsimonious that she even pinched her soldier's rations." —*Tit Bits.*

## ATHLETICS.

Football is over for this year and one of the most difficult seasons in the history of D. A. A. C. is thus closed. One of the features of the game this fall has been the work of Baxendale. Coming from St. Francis Xavier with a good reputation, he made the first team last year and, with Stultz, was responsible for the score that won Dalhousie's second game with the Wanderers. This year he soon got down to condition and has been one of our strongest men in every match.

McColl is a youngster who played his first game in senior football this season and showed great promise. A little more experience should make him invaluable to any team in the province.

Porter, a former U. N. B. star, showed up well in the game against the Navy. His unfortunate accident in the first Wanderer's game was regretted by every fan in college.

Stultz, although out of football during the last of the season because of injuries received in the same game, by his coaching did much to strengthen the team, especially in the last two or three weeks.

The experience of McGillivary, the ex-captain of the St. Francis Xavier team, was also a great help in the work of training new material.

The most outstanding feature of football at Dalhousie in 1916 has been the work of Captain Joe McKay. This has been a hard year and harder for the captain than for anyone else. McKay has worked hard and faithfully all season. His playing has been brilliant and his work in building up the team has been exceedingly praiseworthy. Our success in football when the war is over and the game booms again will be very largely based on the work done in the "lean years." When that success finally comes, a large part of the credit for it will be to Joe McKay for the ability with which he filled the position of Captain of Dalhousie's Football Team in the fall of 1916.

There is splendid skating on the "Poor Man's" pond and with it comes talk of hockey. There will be no College team this year but several of the classes are thinking of tentative line-ups, notably the Sophs, Freshmen and First Year Meds.

There will doubtless be many interesting games, particularly the annual Freshie-Soph match for a turkey supper, the game that has most interest for Arts '19 and '20.

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