



The Dalhousie Gazette.

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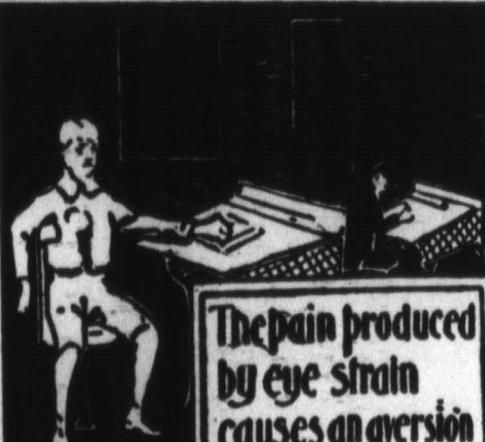
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"ORA ET LABORA."

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THE University spirit has been growing in Dalhousie during these last years. Often there has been talk of the decay of College spirit. If there was not the requisite number of "rushes" and such like, we would hear the lament from the men who remembered a happier state of things,—“The age of College spirit is gone.” Perhaps these older shapes of spirit life are becoming fewer as the years go by. If so, the students of the next half-dozen years will have four or five hundred dollars of fine money in pocket, which their less fortunate fellows during the half-dozen years just past have had to part with,—and for the change let them be thankful.

Several events of the past year go to show that a change is coming. First we may mention the inauguration of the Macdonald Memorial movement. This movement was begun by students and graduates of recent years. It shows not only love for an old Professor, but also a sense of the importance of the University that he did so much to establish. Love for a man and the University spirit among the students have begun a movement which, if it is successful, and it bids fair to become so, will be an event of great importance in the history of Dalhousie.

Another evidence of the change is seen in the features introduced to increase the interest of the College closing. These changes were directly due to the efforts of the students, particularly those of the graduating classes. The success of the graduates' 'At Home' and of the 'Class Day' reflects great credit on those who arranged for them and did the work. But had the same persons graduated five years ago their graduation exercises would have been the same as of old. The University spirit has been growing. The increase in numbers, and the influence of a new generation of professors who have brought some of the traditions of the older universities of America and the Old Land have told for the new conditions.

The fact that the change has begun with the students is the strongest evidence that the new features will become permanent. It remains for the professors to give more active assistance and official recognition to the students' efforts. The governors, too, should show by their deeds that they recognize their position and duties as officials of a University.

THE Governors have decided to establish a School of Mines. This announcement has been made in the public press. It has the proper sound too. There is a pleasing decision in the statement. The Governors have decided.

The details of the scheme have not been published. Money will be needed. The Governors and Faculty are going to raise \$200,000 to endow the School. Their work will begin very soon. Professorships will be established, lecturers will be appointed, furnaces for the assayers and for the worker in metals, will be provided. The school will be at work next session, and those of us who return to College in the autumn will have to make the acquaintance of all these accompaniments of a new institution in our midst.

In the eternal fitness of things all this ought so to be. Of all places this side the Rockies, Nova Scotia is the place for a School of Mines. Such a school ought to be closely con-

nected with a University, and no College in the Province is better fitted to take up the work than Dalhousie. Our College authorities deserve credit for grappling courageously with the situation. They will get the thanks of all true friends of education in the Province, when the School of Mines is an accomplished fact. We hope that Halifax will do its best to encourage the authorities in their undertaking.

One other feature of the announcement shows that the Governors are not going to rest satisfied when the \$200,000 is secured. "The idea is that the School of Mines shall ultimately develop into a School of Technology." There is work for the Governors to do so long as the young men of these Atlantic Provinces go to western institutions to get the instruction which might be given at home.

IT must be gratifying to the officers of the Alumni Association to see some reward of their labours. A comparison of the financial standing of the Association this year, with that of almost any former year, will show a progress of which the executive may well be proud. For instance, the year '99-'00 shows a total income of \$157.83 out of which a grant of \$125.06 was made to the Science Faculty. In two years the Executive are able to show receipts for the year \$706.36, a grant of \$366.37 to the Science Faculty, and a comfortable balance of \$319.29. This advance reflects the greatest credit on those who have had the management of the Association during the past two years.

The Executive do not count themselves to have attained. Their circular modestly says the Association is making an effort to get well on its feet. When we notice that the receipts of members' dues for the past year amounted to \$180.00, and when we remember that there are more than a thousand graduates of the University, the statement of the circular is not too mild.

The Executive have spent a great deal of time in furthering the interests of the Association, and they aim to do still

more. They deserve the earnest co-operation of all the graduates. We hope that the sixty who graduated this year will readily give their own support, and try to interest others in the good work of the Association.

THE Executive of the Alumni Association have decided to ask the Students' Council to change the constitution of the GAZETTE, so that an Alumni representative may be added to the GAZETTE staff. A motion concerning the GAZETTE is already before the Council, to be dealt with at the first meeting next session. So the request of the Alumni Executive will come at an opportune time. We hope the Council will allow the change.

The benefits are very evident. An active Alumni representative can do much to increase the value of the GAZETTE to graduates, and this is to be desired if we wish to retain their support. Moreover the Alumni Association would be brought into closer touch with its constituency, and thus the excellent work now done would be better known and more heartily supported. Much, of course, depends on the selection of a representative who will give time and thought to his work, but the Alumni will be careful to do their part if the Students' Council give the opportunity.

THE news of the death of George Price, the janitor of the College, will be heard with sincere regret by all those Dalhousians who date their College days since the opening of the new building. Mr. Price was in hospital for two weeks, because of injuries he received from a fall. His death occurred on June 16. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Robert Laing, and the professors and students who were in the city followed the remains to their resting place.

"The Doctor," as he was familiarly called, spent his younger days as a soldier. He enlisted near the close of the Crimean war, and first saw service in the Indian Mutiny. It is said that he was the bugler who blew the call to advance

when Sir Colin Campbell entered Lucknow. But what is known of his services was told to a very few, for "the Doctor" was not in the habit of talking about what he had done.

He served Dalhousie as loyally as he had served his country. No football game was complete without his presence. He always knew our boys would win, and in the first practices of the season he saw the material for the best team we ever had. He was supposed to have said on one occasion that the President could not run the College without him, and, indeed, when we come back we will all miss the hearty greeting of "The Doctor."

JAPAN AND HER LITERATURE.

There can be no question as to the charm and fascination by which Japan holds sway over our Western imaginations. Ask any lover of travel to tell you what country he regards as the Mecca of his dreams, and it is safe to say that in most cases the answer will be Japan. Here even the tired eye of the *blasé* tourist will find something to interest and excite his jaded senses. We are told that it is the one country in the world which does not disappoint, and that no one who leaves it after a few years' residence can ever wholly overcome his longing to return to the Island Paradise. "Having 'eard the East a-callin', they won't never 'eed naught else." It is unquestionably the unique nation of the globe; the land of charm and enchantment, the land which could scarcely differ more from our own were it situated on another planet, it's people not of this world.

Japan has been called the Robinson Crusoe of nations: and just as the lone sailor cast upon a desert island is the hero of our childhood, so the marvellous story of the two and a half centuries of isolation of the Island nation appeals to us; and all the more because we know this story to be true. Robinson Crusoe, according to all the laws of human nature, should have lapsed into savagery on his desert island, and was only saved from that fate by being a host in himself, "the bo'sun tight, and the midship mite, and the crew of the captain's gig," and having in the wrecked ship a regular depository of useful and fancy articles. Of the same high order must have been the civilization already attained by

Japan, when she shut out the world from her shores, and, close sealed for two and a half centuries, instead of relapsing into barbarism, spent the time of her seclusion in refining her nature and perfecting her art.

When we read of the wonderful old Japanese civilization, of a history whose heroes have been among the great ones of all time, religions whose prophets have altered the course of the world's progress, codes of morals which have endured for centuries, and a learning which anticipated many of the proudest discoveries of modern science, we naturally ask, whence have come these interesting and original people? The precise answer is not easy to find. Their ancient history as recorded in the native annals is so completely shrouded in mythological legend that it is absolutely untrustworthy; but though we may be unable to believe in these traditions in their entirety, and in the celestial origin of the race and the wonders of the Divine Age, yet from them we learn many important facts regarding the habits and manner of life of the Japanese.

The theory which seems to be best supported is that the islands were peopled by Chinese immigration, and we are told beyond all doubt that the Malay tribes are also represented in the Japanese people. We read, too, of an invasion of "black savages" which would seem to point to the natives of Papua or New Guinea. Probably in these days no one in Japan would seriously claim the title of "Descendant of the Sun" but all Japanese without distinction would invoke their national mythology if necessary to protest against the attempt to establish any relationship between themselves and any of the neighbouring people. It is hard for them, with their intense national pride and love of country to acknowledge any indebtedness to China. Even as late as the beginning of the present century, under the influence of an access of patriotic feeling, there was published what was said to be a discovery of a native Japanese alphabet, of the pre-historic age. It was called "The Characters of the Gods," and was an attempt to prove that independently of China, Japan had had a simple alphabet and a written language of its own, of the same divine origin as the land itself. Needless to say, the authenticity of the alleged discovery was discredited, and after all, Japan has to allow her indebtedness to Korean immigrants for the knowledge of letters, and, sad to say, their language and writing were Chinese.

Who is there who is not familiar with Japanese Art, that wonderfully effective arrangement of a few strokes whereby

the artist shows the grace of a flying bird, the picturesque arrangement of a tree, and the quaint silhouette of a figure on a single page? With Japanese Literature we are scarcely so well acquainted, yet we read that as an intellectual power the Japanese mind is in every way equal to the European mind. It is certain that in China and Japan there exists not only a vast store of literature but also a host of lovers of literature who delight to delve among it and make it's treasures their own. Japan's Golden Age of literature came between the 8th and 11th centuries of our era, and made her for the time being the leading literary nation of the world. At that period all Christian Europe was plunged in darkness, therefore all due credit should be given the far off isles, which in the day of the modern world's greatest gloom, held aloft the torch of learning amid the darkness.

So when the great Empire out in the Pacific sealed it's ports and shut itself out from the world, it had a great literature of it's own upon which to solace itself. We read that no department of literature was wanting in the intellectual life of the Japanese. History, Archæology, Religion, the Drama, Philosophy, Morals, Geography, Travels, Romance and Poetry, all these for centuries have been familiar to the Japanese student, and have formed a part of the mental equipment of the nation.

Of the historical works the oldest which has come down to us is called "Kojiki," or "Records of Ancient Matters." This work was undertaken by the direction of the Emperor Temmu, (A. D. 673) who became impressed with the necessity of collecting the ancient traditions which were still extant and preserving them in a permanent record. With this, and another work of the same character, 'Nihongi,' or "Chronicles of Japan," the nation was fairly well supplied with traditions and annals of it's own, well calculated to stimulate the national passion of patriotism. The present great standard history of Japan is the "Dai Nihouski," which appeared at the end of the 17th century.

In a land severed from the world for many generations, one would scarcely look for a profound interest in Geography, yet we read that in no other branch of their literature did the Japanese attain a perfection equal to that shown in their works in this field. Many works are in existence which give with the most minute particularity local information concerning the entire Empire. This gives us another proof, if one were needed, of the pride the Japanese take in their beautiful land, and of their eager desire for better knowledge of it.

We are told that there never was a country more minutely known by its inhabitants through the lessons of actual travel, since that pleasure has never been classed among the expensive luxuries, and the deepest poverty could hardly prevent anyone from becoming a tourist if he so wished. To-day, as for centuries past, the roads are filled at certain seasons with bands of happy pilgrims exploring every nook and corner of their sacred Empire.

Loyalty to country and love of its beauty have been, too, the source of the poetry of the Japanese. The love of flowers amounts almost to adoration, it is inseparable from the life, art, and literature of her people, and to deprive the Japanese of flowers would be to take the sunshine out of their lives. Poetic effusions cover the boughs of the ancient plum trees in Spring almost as thickly as do the snow-white blossoms. One writer, speaking of an excursion to a plum orchard in full bloom, after referring to the beauty and gaiety of the scene, and the hundreds of visitors—men, women, and children in holiday attire, says: "Innumerable little strips of paper fluttering among the branches attracted my attention. I was informed that it was the happy custom of the people to give vent to their delight on such occasions by inscribing poetic sentiments, too brief perhaps to be called poems, and hanging them up in the boughs. And sure enough, when I looked about me I observed several persons with paper and pocket inkstands in hand, engaged in composing these little sonnets in praise of the blossoms." Here is one, written by a Japanese girl in English—"Oh, how lovely the plum blossoms smell, I must keep the sweet smell into my sleeves. They will be able to make me happy for the sorrow when the beautiful and cheerful blossoms should have gone." Another runs—"How happy will I be if a gentle breeze blows and wafts the fragrance of the blossoms slowly by, I hope no wild wind will come to scatter them away."

The following poem from the "Mamjoshu" or "Collection of Myriad Leaves" compiled at the end of the 8th century, shows the passion of loyalty in full force even then, and the title of the volume gives a hint of the multitude of poems in existence at that date:

"By the palace of Lutagi
Where our great King
And Divine Lord
Holds high rule,
Gentle is the rise of the hills
Bearing hundreds of trees,
Pleasant is the murmur of the rapids
As downward they rush;

So long as in the Spring time
(When the nightingale comes and sings)
On the rocks
Brocade-like flowers blossom,
Brightening the mountain-foot.

So long as in the Autumn
(When the stag calls to his mate)
The red leaves fall hither and thither
Wounded by the showers
The Heaven be-clouding.

For many thousand years
May his life be prolonged
To rule over all under Heaven
In the great palace
Destined to remain unchanged
For hundreds of ages."

Or this, called "The Exile."

"All alone I sang
'Till sickness came upon me
In my little den
Warmed with a stick of charcoal—
Now the exile fain
Would to his own land return,
But, still, the wind blows onward..

Pleasant 'twere to wake,
Although from pleasant slumber,
With the joyous sound
The sound of water rushing
'Gainst the speedy ship,
To see the bright waves pass,
The dear, dark hills draw nearer.

These poems are examples of the "Maga-uta" or long poem, consisting of a series of couplets of lines of five and seven syllables, with an additional single line of seven syllables. There is no other metre used but this alternation of five and seven. Far more common than the "Maga-uta" is the short poem or "Tanta" where the number of syllables is usually limited to thirty-one arranged in lines of five and seven. Any translation of these poems is very difficult, if one wishes to retain the Japanese form, while losing none of the peculiar flavour of their verse.

Japanese romances, novels, and tales would tend to prove that the style of the romanticist bears a strong resemblance to that of the artist, for they seem by equally simple means to produce as complete a word picture. In their novels the life of woman is made up of tenderness, humility and self-abnegation, that of man of unswerving obedience to whatever he believes to be the call of duty, while gentleness, devotion,

and an utter disregard for the preservation of life are ruling characteristics of both sexes. In all Chinese and Japanese stories the women are depicted as being always gently submissive, and morbidly afraid of becoming to husband, son, or parent a hindrance to the fulfilment of their austere duties.

The drama does not hold in Japan the position it enjoys in other countries. No classic author such as Shakespere was ever known. The theatre is far from being an aristocratic institution, but theatre going is a favorite amusement among the lower classes. We can scarcely form an idea of Japanese drama from a literary point of view, for, so far as I can find out, no play has yet been translated into any European language. But we read that although it does not attain to the distinguished literary merit of the Chinese drama, or to its perfection of acting, it far exceeds both in poetic value, because it has more simplicity, more passion, more individuality, and a more purely human character.

Japanese literature abounds in legends, ghost stories, and fairy tales. The ghost stories are most uncanny tales of ghouls and wraiths and vampires, or at least the nearest Japanese equivalents for such spectres. These stories have multiplied in Japan with such profusion that the popular imagination is completely possessed by them. A thoroughly characteristic tale is "A Corpse Rider," the story of a woman who remained vindictive even after death, and whose corpse retained the power of rising after mid-night and wandering forth to wreak vengeance on the man who had divorced her, and could be deterred only by his remaining firmly seated on her back at a pattering gallop through the dim-lit streets, throughout all the mad peregrinations on which the vindictive corpse chose to take him. Or again there is "The Screen Maiden," a sort of Japanese version of "Pygmalion and Galatea," in which the hero falls in love with the full-length figure of a girl painted upon a paper-covered screen in a second-hand shop, so lovely that "no man could have looked upon her without losing his heart." But at last the lover lures her out from the picture by the simple means of giving her a name, and calling her gently by it every day until she steps forth from the frame; when the spell is completed by giving her a cup of wine bought at a hundred different wine shops. Still another curious story is "The Gratitude of the Samebito," a "Samebito" being a sort of Japanese equivalent for a Merman, a creature with the body of a man, but as black as ink; its face like the face of a demon, its eyes green as emeralds, and its beard like

the beard of a dragon. This particular Samebito is very unhappy, having been exiled from its home in the dragon palace, and its gratitude to the man who grants it an abode in the pond back of his garden is so great that when the man has need of a casket of ten thousand jewels as a betrothal gift, it obligingly weeps the required number of blood-red tears, and—must we have explained to us what every intelligent Japanese knows?—a Samebito's tears when they fall, change to rubies of untold value. Someone has said that the Japanese being a proverbially polite race even the most gruesome and evil-minded of their national spectres seem to observe the national etiquette. It is difficult to conjure up any great degree of fear over ghouls and demons who, even when they do not show the finer instincts of gratitude and affection, as did the Samebito, yet yield gracefully the instant the correct charm is uttered in the correct way.

Japanese children, "treasure flowers of life," as they are called, are said to be the happiest in the world. Anything which would add in the slightest degree to their happiness is never considered trivial, but regarded as a very necessary part of life. I was unable to find any of the books written for their edification which I know are in existence, but some idea of their character may be formed from the following criticism of Mr. Griff's "Japanese Fairy World." The writer says:—"The popular stories that circulate in a nation, and especially those that are told to children, are an infallible index of the character of the people. This little volume makes one think of good children, possessed of extraordinary imaginations joined to great simplicity, who are making fables of all sorts of things about them—from the creation of heaven and earth and rising of the sun, the movement of the stars across the Milky Way, to the fables of frogs crabs, and talking kettles. All is fish to the imagination's net of Japan, and just as behind the stories of Mother Goose events of the highest importance are concealed, so, but far more clearly, there lurk behind these genial tales the greatest acts of the world of natural phenomena, and doubtless, also, events in the history of Japan."

There is the story of Princess Splendour, the legend of the origin of fireflies. The princess, it seems, was "a tiny moon-child, so like a fire-fly that the old woodman, (of fairy tales all the world over), picked her off a bamboo branch in the moon-light, and brought her home to his wife. She grew lovelier and brighter for twenty sweet years, till all the brown cottage shone with her beauty at night and basked in it by day. Every one loved her, but most of all, the Emperor,

whom she loved too. But she could not marry him because all her life was only to be twenty years, and the time was nearly up. And he hoped to keep her, but at last the day came when she had to go, and Princess Splendour travelled home on a moon-beam, crying silver tears all the way, till Mother Moon took her in her arms, and folded her to her warm white heart, away from the Emperor's eyes forever. And all her tears took wings, and go flying about the woods on warm nights, looking for the Emperor still, though he died an old, old man hundreds of years ago."

One other tale I shall quote, because it brings in the mirror which plays such a prominent part in Japanese stories.

"Long ago, at a place called Matsugama in the province of Echigo, there lived a young Samurai husband and wife whose names have been quite forgotten. They had a little daughter. Once the husband went to Yeds, probably as a retainer, in the train of the Lord of Echigo. On his return he brought presents from the Capital, sweet cakes and a doll for the little girl, and for the wife a mirror of silvered bronze. To the young mother that mirror seemed a very wonderful thing, for it was the first mirror ever brought to Matzugama. She did not understand the use of it, and innocently asked whose was the pretty smiling face she saw inside it. When the husband answered her, laughing, "Why, it is your own face, how foolish you are," she was ashamed to ask any more questions, but hastened to put her present away, still thinking it to be a very mysterious thing. And she kept it hidden many years, the original story does not say why, perhaps for the simple reason that in all countries love makes even the most trifling gift too sacred to be shown. But in the hours of her last sickness she gave the mirror to her daughter saying, "After I am dead you must look into this mirror every morning and evening and you will see me. Do not grieve." Then she died. And the girl looked into the mirror every morning and evening and did not know that the face in the mirror was her own shadow. but thought it to be that of her dead mother, whom she much resembled. So she would talk to the shadow, having the sensation, or as the Japanese original more tenderly says, "having the heart" of meeting her mother day by day, and she prized the mirror above all things. At last her father noticed this conduct, and thought it strange, and asked the reason of it, whereupon she told him all. "Then," says the old Japanese story, "thinking it to be a very piteous thing, his eyes grew dark with tears."

Even now, when Japan is definitely taking her place as a

world power, the very word Japanese still suggests to most of us all sorts of delightful, fantastic, and incongruous things. But we are learning to look upon Japan as something more than a charming foundation for a Gilbert and Sullivan opera. We have seen her "sword in hand, sweeping the Chinese hordes out of Korea and Manchuria, driving their ships off the sea, and later concluding a treaty with Great Britain on equal terms. In a quarter of a century she has sprung from an Oriental despotism, hating foreigners above all else, and differing only from other Oriental despotisms by the fact that the ruling influence among her people was one of the strictest and loftiest codes of honour that man has ever devised, to a nation whose Army and Navy may meet those of contemporary Europe; whose laws will bear comparison with any in existence, whose art has created a new standard of work abroad, and whose people are simply thirsting for fresh fields to conquer, and scorn the mere idea of failure."

ALONG A WOOD-ROAD.

Unrest filled the man's heart. He pushed aside his pen and papers, seized a cap. The hardest hill was none too hard for him that Sunday afternoon, so he sought it. Over a mile long, seemingly half as high, it was soon behind him. But still the unrest ruled, and he strode along, seeing naught feeling naught but the beat of his heart which said "Go! Go!" and the pure joy of motion.

At the top of another hill he turned. He saw where the red sun glowered through the wood-smoke to the west, and how the further hills, beyond the hidden town, were dimmed by the wood-smoke; from his feet stretched the rough half-cleared hills, like to those that his fathers had overcome. The unrest departed, the spirit of the woods came upon him.

The man walked slowly back, and now his eyes were opened. A bird darted out of the bank at his side. He turned to see its nest. There it lay at the level of his eyes, resting on a sod that had broken away above, and hidden under the sod that still clung to the bank. In the mirky hole lay four eggs, green and brown, scarce visible between the green of the grass and the red-brown earth. He moved away, then went back to look again. The nest was harder to find the second time than before. Ah, think. How mighty was nature, that lifted that sand from the sea-depths; that sent man and the rains to wear that bank; that clothed the sunny spots with grass. And the bird, the little bird, had its nest there, sheltered and secure.

So, the All-Great, were the All-Loving too.

ABOUT BOOKS.

I can remember scanning with eager interest the list of books which the Professor recommended for "extra," and I think I appreciated then as at no other time that old remark attributed to Solomon: "Of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh." Surely the Professor might have been satisfied with a shorter list, for, oh, dear! there were very many, and, like the bones of Ezekiel's famous vision, they were very dry.

But later I came to appreciate more the pathetic request of the aged prisoner in Rome who in his loneliness asks his young friend to bring him his books which he had left behind at Troas, and especially the parchments. Books could serve another purpose than to make one weary.

And what a wonderful history book-making has had. We read of the discovery of a great library amid the ruins of some Babylon, a library whose books it will take years to read; and these books are—clay bricks. We read of the clay cylinders which were the books of Assyria, of the temple inscriptions which were the books of Egypt, of the papyrus leaves used later—at the time thought to be a most wonderful invention I doubt not,—and then of the parchments, and of the monks who sat in their cells so carefully writing on them; and then comes our own era of printed books. And if Solomon got tired at the multitude(!) of books in his day, how would he feel were he deluged with the Publisher's catalogues of this beginning of the twentieth century.

Fortunately one need not read them all. A few will do—a very few in comparison. You take them and put them up on the shelf by the fireside. Not to stay there, but only to be convenient when you want them. Now they are your friends, and but few friends are permitted to be as intimate with you as they; and but few friends will have such an influence over you. But you must know them, or how can they be your friends? They must not be placed there because their bindings are pretty: they must be placed there because of their worth. A lady once was permitted to peek into my den. "How nicely you have arranged your books, and what a nice eye you have for colorings in bindings." It was no use, and I did not even disabuse her mind that there was more about books than the colors of their bindings.

Here let me quote from a sermon. (The GAZETTE readers will pardon the transgression, or put the blame on the editor for letting it pass.) It does not matter whose sermon it is. Value

it for the sentiment not because of the preacher. "You must enter into the problems of your books, live the lives of your books, argue with them, agree with them, take counsel from them, show them where they are wrong, let them show you where you are wrong, and do all this just as you would with a real, live, intimate companion. And in that way your books will become to you the companions of your heart, *i.e.* the companions of your innermost nature. They will become closer to you, dearer to you, almost than a living friend. For they are ever more responsive. Even of some of the closest of our friends we rarely see more than the outward life. But a book opens to us its very secrets according as we unbosom ourself to it. If we skim it, it is not much more than the casual meeting of a chance acquaintance. If we read it, then we have taken the acquaintance home to be a guest at our table. If we re-read it, then we invite the friend back again and again that we may profit by his companionship. And so books become to us a never-failing intellectual stimulus. They live to do good, are created that they might themselves be creators, and are ever giving out thoughts, are giving them out all the time; are showing all the time that it is more blessed to give than to receive; are always exponents of the altruistic principle; and would far rather, like the Master Himself, wear out in service than rust out in purple and gold."

See how books and progress are joined together. The savages in Africa have no books—therefore they are savages. Some small matter of handicraft that has to do with the preserving of life—the shaping of a bow, the throwing of a spear—may be handed down from father to son. But even if a savage brighter than the others, did make some great discovery, he had no way of disseminating a knowledge of it (beyond to a small circle who would quickly forget it), and he had no way of preserving it for posterity. And the chances are that every new generation would grow up in entire ignorance of their father's new point of knowledge. Wherever you see a country with a civilization there you see a country that has books. And the connection between books and progress is easy to see. The new generation is ready to begin, not where their fathers began, but where their fathers left off. Books systematize and tabulate the result of other men's labors, so that we can know by the time we are twenty what it took them a life time to find out.

And do we speak of environment and its importance? Books enable one to overcome the bane of poverty, and give one the companionship of the wisest and best of the world though his own lot be amid hard and trying conditions. Books enable

one to overcome the narrowness which so often is the consequence of enforced seclusion. None is so lonely that he cannot summon the companionship of the gayest of friends, through his books. Many a farmer lad living far from neighbours counteracts what would be the killing monotony of his life through his love for books. And many a farmer's daughter, brought up far from associations that would make for grace of character, yet has that grace both of manner and of character for the simple reason that she had companionship with the very best minds of this and past ages.

The importance of good books is greatly emphasized in this age by the modern views on the activity of ideas. I think I heard something about an ideo-motor theory when I was in the psychology class long ago. But it is since I came out into the world that the fact has impressed me. Thoughts are not passive: thoughts are active. We will do what we are thinking about. An idea is never satisfied with being a slave; it is ever struggling to be king. It wants to command, and to make the body execute. This is the inner meaning of hypnotism. It is the truth in the law of suggestion that underlies the philosophy of faith healing and Christian Science. Suggest a certain thought and a man has a tendency to act upon that thought. Then what are you thinking about? I think I could tell if only I could see the books which you make your companions. That shelf by the fireside is not merely an index of a man's character, but a director. It makes character as well as tells its quality.

Every Dalhousie man has a little picture which he treasures up in his memory as a precious treasure. It is that of the late Professor of Mathematics deeply engrossed in some Latin or Greek book in the classical corner of the library. He read the Classics for amusement, as a recreation, though I doubt not it tended to his profit also, and helped to enrich that wonderfully varied character that we all knew so well and esteemed so highly. Should a man sell his classics? I cannot answer that, for I remember that in the poverty of my pocket I robbed my mind, and sold my "Trip to the Moon" for twenty cents. Amid a busy life it is hard to keep up one's classics. And even though they may be forgotten yet they have done a great work which is permanent in its result, in that they brought us into contact with the great minds of the old world worthies.

The modern craze is after writing of the fictional sort. Fiction has its uses and has its abuses. But I must not get started on this theme, else will the Editors use their editorial power in suddenly checking my glibness. They will remind me that "Of making many books there is no end." So I will make

an end here. But first I must quote again from an old writer whose opinion is to be valued. And this is what he says: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honorable, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report: if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, *think on these things.*"

And so I add, read good books and make them your companions.

R. G.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL GRANT.

WE had heard so often of the seriousness of the Principal's illness, and we had always heard how his great vitality has rescued him from the halls of darkness, that we expected another victory. He recovered from the shock of the last operation and was himself again for a time. He disproved the predictions of his physicians and reasserted his right to live in a way that reawakened the enthusiasm of his students for their lion-hearted chieftain. But the dread enemy renewed his insidious attack from another quarter, and his great spirit left the body which it had forced to do its will for nearly three score years.

George Munro Grant was born Dec. 22, 1835, at Albion Mines, in Pictou County. When about seventeen years of age he came under the Rev. Allan Pollok, now the honored Principal of the Presbyterian Theological College, who was then fresh from Glasgow University.

Grant's ambition was to go to Glasgow, and in 1853, he and three others were sent by the Church to Scotland. Here for seven years he studied, spending part of the summer in tutoring and returning in winter to take the lead in every form of student life as well as in the Class work. His course was a brilliant one. In Philosophy, in Classics and in Essay-writing he was *facile princeps*.

The great Norman McLeod was at that time the father-confessor of the young Colonials. He was proud of Grant and his three friends. At their ordination he referred to the ability of the three to preach in English and, far better, in Gaelic, and he added that though Grant had not the Gaelic he would back him as a preacher in English against any young man in the Kingdom.

On his return to Canada in 1860, Grant went to Georgetown, P. E. I., and there organized three congregations. While still a novice he went to Montreal and made a great impression as a preacher. In 1862 he was called to St. Matthews as colleague and successor to Mr. Scott. Within a year he was sole Minister. Here he worked for fifteen years, building up a great congregation, organizing Mission charges and Sunday Schools at the Arm and at the North of the city, and assisting and, in some cases revivifying, the many charities in the city. He was part of everything. His boundless energy drove him into nearly everything and "whatsoever his hand found to do he did it with all his might."

To Dalhousie he was a true and powerful friend. When the different Presbyterian churches were considering the wisdom of uniting in support of a re-organized Dalhousie, he and Principal Pollok brought the Church of Scotland in with generous and hearty support. These two with John McKay, one of the strong men of New Glasgow, bore the brunt of the campaign that resulted in endowing the Chair of Mathematics in Dalhousie and in bringing Professor Macdonald to Nova Scotia. St. Matthews, Grant's congregation, subscribed practically \$10,000, one-half of the Endowment.

From the re-organization until 1877, when he was appointed Principal of Queen's, he was a member of the Board of Governors—one of the most active and most generous. To the Mathematical Endowment he had given \$500. Three or four years later he contributed another \$100 to the Library Fund, and since then he has contributed very liberally, or as his old friend said with 'quixotic liberality,' whenever funds were asked for. And now at the end of a life of even greater devotion to Queen's, he sent from his sick bed a message of good cheer and a large subscription to the memorial of his old friend, Professor Macdonald. This generosity was an index of his interest in Dalhousie. He was as active in promoting the intellectual life. He made much of the students and by prizes and otherwise tried to interest them in the broad questions beyond the limits of the dictionary and the blackboard.

It is with great pride that we point to his name at the head of our Honorary Doctors of Laws. For the love he bore Dalhousie as well as for the great part which he played in the life of Young Canada we love him and honor his memory.

A GREAT CANADIAN.

Canada has lost a great leader. Joe Howe, Sir John Macdonald and Principal Grant will stand side by side in the history of Canada. In their boundless faith in this country, in courage, and in whole-hearted devotion to what they believed to be best for Canada, they were kindred spirits.

They were intensely human. Though their lives were ruled by great ideas and though their dreams seemed to be remote from the throbbing interests of the moment, they were intensely interested in men. That interest was the secret of their great power over their followers.

Joe Howe at one time was blindly worshipped by his followers. Had he asserted that black was white, they would have believed it and proclaimed it from the house-tops. A little attention from the 'Old Chief' changed the most rebellious young member into the most pliant and reliable of party men. The lion-hearted Principal had but to whisper help, and the young men of Queen's were ready to give and to serve to their utmost. The three were young men's heroes.

It is too soon to realize what they did for Canada. The enduring monument which they have left is not in great material works, nor in the masterpieces that challenge admiration throughout the ages. The poet, or the painter, or the scholar lives apart from his age. He is not the representative of any time or place or people. The Public man is different. He does his work in his life-time. He moulds the lives of his contemporaries and he lives in the affections of his people. Principal Grant, like Howe and Macdonald, with rare insight saw into the hearts of the people, shared in their hopes, and with almost prophetic vision realized what the future was to be and how it was to come. They never doubted that Canada's best was yet to be. They were instant in season and out of season, preaching self respect and self reliance. Who can read Joe Howe's speeches in Boston or Detroit or London without feeling the pride of the Roman when he asserted his citizenship? Principal Grant's appeals to young Canada to play the man and bear his share of the burdens of the Empire finds a response in the heart of every young man.

It was thus by appealing to the young man in the nation that they aroused our enthusiasm, excited our hopes and led us on to greater things. Confederation, the North-west, the railway from Ocean to Ocean—these were things worth living for and, if need be, worth dying for.

I know how that word "Confederation," will turn the minds of the older men back to the inscrutable mystery of Howe's life, To some it will suggest treachery, to others the witchery of flattery or the temptation of office. These surely are unworthy of Howe's past life. Was it not rather the sudden realization that he had been fighting on the wrong side—fighting against the manifest destiny of his country—fighting against what had appealed to him hitherto? To-day his old followers publicly confess that Confederation was a great blessing. Is it not probable that Howe saw in a few months what it has taken years to bring home to them?

What could be more characteristic of the late Principal than the ardour with which he threw himself into the battle for Confederation, or the enthusiasm with which he explored the greatness of the prairies, or the rigour of his assaults upon Commercial Union, or the scorn which he poured upon the pseudo-Imperialist who prates about loyalty but pleads poverty when asked to play the man and bear a fair share of the burdens of Empire?

He had his faults we are told. We could endure them increased in volume and in number, were they found beside such virtues as his. Breadth and depth of outlook, quixotic generosity, boundless enthusiasm, a courage bordering on rashness, and a loyalty to his own that neither forgets nor fails—these are virtues that compel devotion.

CONSOLIDATION.

The Consolidation Committees of King's and Dalhousie have agreed upon an Act of Union, which is very simple in its provisions. The preamble is as follows:—

"It is desired to constitute a university of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, and King's College, Windsor, and Dalhousie College, Halifax, are ready to consolidate for this purpose, in the hope that the other colleges in the Maritime Provinces will join in the effort thus to promote the interests of higher education."

The Board of Governors is to consist of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, nominees of persons, bodies, or corporations endowing a chair in the university, and twenty-six others, thirteen appointed at first by the Governors of Dalhousie, and thirteen by the Governors of Kings, and afterwards by the Governors of the University.

Section 9, relating to property and the transfer of it, begins as follows:—

"All the property and effects, real and personal, now owned by or held in trust for Dalhousie College, or to which it is entitled, and all the property and effects, real and personal, now owned by or held in trust for King's College, or to which it is entitled, respectively mentioned in the schedule to this act, shall, after the passing of this act, be held in trust for the purposes of the university."

From this clause it may be gathered that a portion of the funds of King's College will be retained, and those mentioned in the schedule, which was not published, will be handed over to the new university.

The report of the Committee of the Governors of King's appointed to act in the matter of consolidation, published in the newspapers about the first of June, (we quote from the *Halifax Herald* of June 3rd), shows that certain funds in the control of King's were left with special directions as to how they were to be applied. The committee after naming the bequests and the terms of them report as follows:—

"In the face of our difficulties how shall we so act as the most nearly to carry out their views in the changed circumstances of the times? Your committee believe that this may best be done by the retention of the royal charter, and the principal acts now in force, together with the bulk of our funds; that we suspend our degree conferring power, except in divinity, applying our funds to the better equipment of that faculty; that whatever balance there may remain, we hand over to the united university, within whose walls our students will be at liberty to pursue a more liberal course of study, and that we join in a loyal endeavor to build up one central and united university on the lines laid down in this report.

"In the division of the funds above suggested, those moneys given for divinity purposes would be retained by us; others of a university character would be transferred, and thus the intention of the donors, as far as we know them, be as nearly as possible satisfied. Your committee as authorized by your board, have taken the opinion of counsel on this subject, and believe that the carrying out of the recommendations in this report, and the passage of an act giving them legal effect, will be under the circumstances of our position, in substantial harmony with those intentions.

"Your committee therefore recommend to this board that steps be taken as soon as practicable to enter into federal relations with Dalhousie College, on the basis of the act appended hereto."

This condition of affairs is dealt with in section 23 of the proposed act.

23. Notwithstanding anything in this act, the royal charter incorporating the governors, president and fellows of King's College, at Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia, the act to incorporate the governors of King's College, Windsor, and to repeal the act for founding and establishing and maintaining a college in this province, together with all acts in amendment thereof, now in force, are continued in force, but subject to this provision, that the said King's College shall suspend conferring degrees in the arts and faculties other than divinity, and for the purpose of such college the property and effects, real and personal, now owned by, or held in trust for King's college, or to which it is entitled, not mentioned in the schedule to this act, are retained.

24. The capital of the property and effects mentioned in the said schedule as contributed to the university by King's College shall at all times be invested and kept separate from the other funds and property of the university.

The following extracts from the report of the King's committee are interesting, showing by the history of the College that consolidation for the purpose of establishing one university is not a departure from the intentions of the founders.

King's College was founded under the provisions of the act 29, George III., passed in 1789, entitled: "An act for founding, establishing and maintaining a college in this province." No special provision is made in this act for any religious instruction in the college. This act after having been in force for many years was finally repealed by chapter 66 of the acts of 1853.

Large sums of money were given by the British Government, and there were many donations by private individuals to the college. A tract of land in the town of Windsor was secured in the year 1790, and conveyed to the governors, upon which the present college building was erected.

In the year 1802 after the purchase of the property and erection of the college building, the royal charter was granted

by King George III. granting to the college university powers, and the right to ordain statutes for its proper management, and the charter was accompanied by an Imperial grant of 1,000 pounds per annum, which was continued until 1834.

No reference to the subject of religious instruction is made in the charter, except in its preamble, which says:—

"Whereas we have declared our royal intention to establish within our Province of Nova Scotia in North America, a college for the education of youth in the principles of true religion, and for their instruction in the different branches of science and literature which are taught at our universities in this kingdom."

The charter provides that the governors shall have power to make rules for the performance of divine service therein.

"Under circumstances such as these, which course will best subserve the interests of university education in these provinces and be most in harmony with the benevolent intentions of our benefactors—to continue as we are now doing, or to join hands on honorable terms with other institutions? Times and conditions change, and what is right and possible at one time often becomes difficult, if not impossible, at another. This is not the only institution, which, having done a noble work in the past, has from various causes, lost the particular power and educative usefulness designed by its founders. No one can read the royal charter and the first act of our legislature providing for the establishment of this college, without feeling that in the minds of its founders this was to be the chief, if not the only seat of learning in the land, and "become by the blessing of God of the greatest public utility to the province and to his majesty's neighboring colonies."

Since writing the above the Governors of Kings have adopted the committee's report in favor of consolidation. The Alumni of Kings had previously defeated a favourable resolution by a small majority. The Governors will not, however, proceed at once to effect the consolidation. The proposed act, and the committee's report will be sent to the different deaneries, and so nothing more will be done till next year.

CONVOCATION.

The clerk of the weather was partial to the graduates of '02, and gave them the best of weather for Convocation. The Academy of Music was well filled with the friends of the College and of the graduates. The undergraduates occupied the upper gallery and 'got off' some very good things, though the proceedings were quieter than usual. The City journals seem to imagine that the sole aim and purpose of the students in the gallery is to disturb the proceedings from start to finish, but a little observation would show that the speakers from outside the College are listened to attentively by the great majority of the students, and only a few irrepressibles are in evidence. It is of course quite the thing to send a few good-natured salutations to any of the staff who are unfortunate enough to have to appear in public on Convocation day.

After the opening prayer the President addressed the Convocation, reviewing the work of the University for the year. He said in part as follows:

"In opening our Convocation the duty devolves on me of giving a brief report of the work of the year. The session of 1901-2 has been very successful. The attendance was large, there being 343 students on the roll. The work has progressed favorably and the sessional examinations have shown that good work has been done. To-day we confer 73 degrees, thus adding a good number to our steadily growing list of graduates. We have cause to be thankful for the general good health of professors and students during the year. The professors have scarcely lost a day during the eight months and the health of the students has been very good. We have to mourn the loss of one of our number, Fred. Day, whose sudden and wholly unexpected death cast a shadow over the whole University. Three or four of our students were laid aside by illness. One or two were compelled to return home, but considering the number in attendance, the amount of sickness was small.

The work done by Sergeant-Major Long has had a most beneficial effect. Never before was the work of the gymnasium so popular and never before was the testimony of the benefits received so general. We hope that the next year will be an improvement on this. We have secured the services of two physicians who, in future, will make a thorough examination of every student before he will be allowed to take part in any sports calling for violent exercise.

In our educational work we have toiled away endeavoring to do our best with our limited staff and limited resources.

We have heard of the wonderful showers of wealth that have descended on educational institutions in other places. Carnegie has given ten million dollars to strengthen and develop the Scotch Universities and ten million more to establish a University in Washington. Cecil Rhodes has bequeathed ten million dollars to turn the tide of students to Oxford. Large sums have been given to various American colleges, and in Canada, McGill has received further donations from her generous benefactors.

But we in Nova Scotia have been left wondering if any gifts are to come to us and to toil on with the limited resources at our disposal. And we feel that our progress has not been what we would have liked.

We have one gain to report. Owing to the kindness of the Canadian General Electric Company, and particularly to its general manager, Mr. Frederic Nichols, the College will have additional facilities for carrying on electrical study and experiment.

One thing is certain. Either we must have a more thoroughly equipped University or our province must fall behind. A few of our men will go elsewhere and most of them will never return, while the mass of our students will sink into a secondary position.

It is a simple disgrace that Nova Scotia has no school of mines. If there is one Province in the whole Dominion that needs it, it is Nova Scotia. The newspapers inform us that a large body of students from another Province has come down to Cape Breton to see the practical working of coal and iron mining and yet we, who live in the region of mines, have no mining school. What is true of iron and coal is equally true of gold. We live in the very centre of the gold producing region of Eastern Canada.

Has Dalhousie no friend who will erect a monument for himself and prove a benefactor to his country by giving us \$25,000 for a suitable building?

Of course our great weakness in Nova Scotia is our divisions. It is perfectly possible for us in the Maritime Provinces to have a University equal to anything on the Continent. We have the students. Our people are a healthy and intelligent race, the equal of any people on the face of the globe. We have wealth enough to equip an up-to-date University. Our government is willing to contribute liberally to its support. The only thing in the way is our

disunion. If we could unite to-day we need not have the slightest fear of competition with any University in the world. But we are divided.

Religious divisions are a bad thing anyway, but they are the very death of higher education. That the Maritime Provinces, with their wealth and population, can support six Universities or properly equipped Colleges is too absurd for serious consideration. Intelligent men in all denominations are coming to see this. Indeed about the only argument now advanced in defence of the present system is that the Colleges have already been established and that their buildings would require to be sacrificed if a union were to take place. Surely the question should suggest itself, "Are we going to allow the higher education of our country to be ruined for the sake of any or all of the college buildings we now have?" If that is the only obstacle in the way it would be an untold blessing to the country if every one of them went up in smoke to-morrow.

We are profoundly thankful that to-day the prospects of a beginning of union are very hopeful. Our friends of Kings College have popped the question to us and we have accepted the proposal. I believe the marriage will take place before long and that it will be a marriage honorable and profitable to both. Apart from the material benefits the moral effect of it cannot fail to be good. We hope that the day is not far distant when all denominations will see that it is the height of folly to burden their denominational funds and hamper their church efforts by doing very imperfectly what may be done five fold more efficiently by the community at large aided by the government that will willingly come to our help whenever we settle our differences. What lover of his country will refuse to pray that that happy day may soon?

Our students with commendable earnestness have undertaken to raise a Macdonald Memorial Library, and the governors intend at a very early day to aid the University. We sincerely hope that both will be successful, and that we will be able to serve our country better than we have ever done in the past."

At the conclusion of his address the President announced the prizes and conferred degrees as follows :

JUNIOR ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

MacKenzie Bursary—Murdoch Campbell McLean.

Professors' Scholarship—Norman Garfield McLean.

Sir William Young Scholarships—Charles Tupper Baillie, Charles Gordon Cumming, John McIntosh Millar.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Waverley Prize—(Mathematics)—James A. Scrimgeour.

North British Bursary—(General Excellence, Second Year)—Lewis Brehaut.

Dr. Norman E. MacKay Prize (Chemistry)—J. S. Layton, B. A. and W.H. Ross.

Dr. Lindsay's Gold Medal (Primary M. D. C. M.)—Allan R. Cunningham, B. A.

Frank Simson Prize (Chemistry and Materia Medica)—Kenneth A. McKenzie.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Regina Alice Bentley,
Jessie Bell Campbell,
Jean Anna May Gordon,
Margaret Hutton Moody,
Bertha Leila Morrison,
Annie Mack Rand,
Lophemia Richardson,
Mary Ethel Stuart,
Louise Lorne Thomas,
Clarence Victor Christie,
George Archibald Christie,
Ernest William Coffin,
Ernest Martin Fleming,

Thomas Truman Fulton,
Irving Brass Howatt,
Douglas McIntosh, B. Sc.,
William George McKeen,
Kenneth Ferns Mackenzie,
William Roy Mackenzie,
Alexander John William Myers,
Daniel John Nicholson,
John Franklin Rielly,
George Herbert Sedgewick,
Robert McLeod Shaw,
Robert Hensley Stavert,
Frederic Smith Vance.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LETTERS.

Jeanette Aubrey Cann.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Loran Arthur DeWolfe,
George Munro Forrest,

Thomas Carlyle Hebb, M. A.
Murdoch Alexander Lindsay.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS OF HONOURS.

Classics—High Honours—Ernest William Coffin.

Latin and English—High Honours—Kenneth Ferns Mackenzie, George Herbert Sedgewick.

Philosophy—High Honours—Jeanette Aubrey Cann.

Pure and Applied Mathematics—High Honours—Ernest Martin Fleming, John Franklin Rielly.

Chemistry and Chemical Physics—Honours—Murdoch Alexander Lindsay.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS OF DISTINCTION.

Distinction—Irving Brass Howatt, Alexander William John Myers.

PRESENTATION OF GRADUATE PRIZE, MEDALS AND SCHOLARSHIP.

Avery Prize—Irving Brass Howatt.

University Medals. { (Classical)—Ernest W. Coffin.
{ (Latin and English)—Kenneth F. MacKenzie.
{ (Philosophy)—Jeanette A. Cann.

The Medical Faculty Gold Medal (Final M. D. C. M.)—Silas A. Fulton.

Nomination to 1851 Exhibition Science Scholarship—Thomas Carlyle Hebb, M. A.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

John Philip W. Bill, B. A. (Acadia) William Roderick Macdonald,
Archibald Clement Calder, Robert Alexander Reid,
Frank B. A. Chipman, M.A. (Acad.) Edgar Nelson Rhodes, B.A. (Acad.)
William James Harris, John William P. Ritchie, B.A. (Tor.)
Harry Irwin, Richard Anderson Squires,
Nathan Jos. Lockhart, B.A. (Acad.) Pennyman John Worsley, B.A. (Dal.)

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER OF SURGERY.

Martha Agnes Landers Philp,	Alfred Albert King, B. Sc. (Tor),
Charles Clifford Archibald,	Patrick Alphonso McGarry,
Ross Livingstone Blackadar,	William McKay,
Lorris Elijah Borden, B. A. (Dal.),	John James Mackenzie,
Clarence Patrick Purcell Cameron,	William F. McKinnon, B.A. (St. F.X.)
Duncan George Joseph Campbell,	James Ross Millar, M. A. (Dal.).
James Lyall Cock,	George Randolph Morse,
James Robert Corston, B.A. (Dal.),	George Henry Murphy,
Silas Arthur Fulton,	Willoughby Shafner Phinney,
William Cecil Harris,	David Thorburn Campbell Watson.
Arthur Morrison Hebb, B.A. (Dal.)	

The address to the graduates was delivered by Judge W. B. Wallace, who said to the Arts graduates that they were fortunate in having laid a broad educational foundation. Their tendency from henceforward would be towards specialization, because knowledge to-day to be really powerful must be concentrated into one strong current rather than turned into a number of small channels. But notwithstanding the necessity of specialization he thought it would be well for every graduate to select at least one branch of study outside of his own special work, even if that study be taken up only as a hobby. To the medical graduates he said that they were now members of a profession as noble and honorable as any which had to do with the things of this world. The only evidence needed of this would come readily in any large city from the testimony of the poor.

The law graduates were to be congratulated upon having pursued their studies in these later years when super-subtle technicalities were happily no longer regarded. No education in any department, however, could be considered successful unless there were also cultivated a judicial faculty which enabled a student in examining any question to eliminate all prejudices and to look at the question with eyes trained to see the truth or falsehood in it. Concluding, he said that perhaps some of the students were anxious concerning their future. But a number of them bore names similar to the names of some of the most distinguished men in Canada, who had begun life with far greater handicap than the poorest graduate to-day and yet had achieved great success through their energy, pluck and moral earnestness.

Then came conferring of M. A. and M. L. degrees.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

Rev. William James Armitage, B. A.—*By Examination in Moral Philosophy.*
 Jean Fairbanks Forrest, B. A.—*By Examination in the Philosophy of J. S. Mill and Ethics.*
 Edith MacGregor Read, B.A.—*By Examination in Pure and Applied Mathematics.*
 William McDonald Grant, B. A.—*By Examination in Philosophy.*

David Alexander Lawson, B. A.—*By Examination in History and Political Economy,*
 Duncan Hugh McKinnon, B. A.—*By Examination in Philosophy of Religion and Ethics.*

DEGREE OF MASTER OF LETTERS.

Jules Marie Lanos, B. L.—*By Examination in Lucretius, Virgil and Horace.*

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Martin Joseph Griffin, librarian to the Parliament of Canada, in recognition of his contributions to literature, and on Robert Murray, editor of the Presbyterian Witness, in recognition of his valuable services to journalism.

In announcing the name of Mr. Robert Murray, Professor Howard Murray, secretary of the Faculty, said:

"Mr. Murray has conducted for over forty years, in this city, a weekly journal which has exerted a wide and beneficent influence upon the thought of our community. On all public questions of morals, Mr. Murray has taken a decided stand; and to the discussion of educational matters he has brought patience, sound judgment, and knowledge of the facts and principles involved. His taste in literature is both catholic and discriminating; his style is distinguished for lucidity and a delicate vein of quiet irony. Mr. Murray's editorial work has given scope for the employment of these unusual qualities, which have been the mark of his journalistic career. Mr. Murray has always been a firm and consistent friend of the College. As a governor he has rendered faithful service to the institution, and has always shown himself ready and willing to perform any duty which might be laid upon him.

In announcing the name of Mr. Martin J. Griffin, Professor Murray said:

"After a distinguished journalistic career both in this Province and in Ontario, Mr. Griffin was appointed to the important post of Librarian of Parliament at the capital of our country. Our legislators are agreed as to the success with which he has performed the duties of this responsible position. Mr. Griffin has conducted for several years with marked ability a department of literary criticism in one of our leading journals, and he has contributed many articles to the chief periodical press of Canada, Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Griffin's incisive style, wide information, exactness of taste and devotion to literary pursuits have given him a position of his own among Canadian writers, and on these grounds the senate have agreed to recommend him to you, sir, for the degree of Doctor of Laws. As it has not been possible for Mr. Griffin to be present, the senate ask that the degree be conferred in absentia.

The addresses of Bishop Courtney and Professor Falconer added a great deal to the interest and value of the Convocation.

Bishop Courtney was welcomed with great applause as he began his address. He opened with a reference to the students, whose love of fun was always present, and told a humorous story at their expense. He said that a man should not go along with his eyes on the pavement, but that the young men and women of the land should have serious views of life and its responsibilities. All life has its fun and amusement, its wit and humor—they have their proper place—but there must be earnest striving of brain and hand to achieve success. They should count the desperate cost of a life of folly and frivolity in a world with such grave and tremendous responsibilities, and he illustrated how each part of the whole fabric of society working together for the general good would achieve the greatest results. He referred to the great service rendered to the Empire by Cecil Rhodes and his incomparable service for the cause of education in his will. It was not possible for all or perhaps any one to do what Cecil Rhodes had done, but it was possible for everybody to do his level best, for a man is accepted according to that which he hath and not according to that which he hath not. He referred to our own city, and said that while it was called slow, yet in the time he had been here there had been many improvements, but it was still necessary to wake up, and he urged the young men and women to wake up to the accomplishment of what was before them. It required patience, but a patience which was at the same time a brave endurance.

Prof. Falconer's address was brief but to the point. He thought Dalhousie's Convocation was the crowning hour of the most important movement in the city. Halifax had made progress, it was true, but it was full of dreams and schemes, some of which would prove illusions. But there was a scheme which need not prove an illusion. There was a chance to establish here in this city a University equal to McGill or Toronto, and he hoped that Halifax would not let this University, which might have one thousand students, go to some more accommodating centre. Turning to the graduates he reminded them that the prize and honor winners did not always win the greatest success in life. He urged them all to aim at efficiency in their work, at sincerity, honesty and respect for their fellows, for all these, he believed, were rooted in God.

After his address the proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

THE MACDONALD MEMORIAL.

THE Macdonald Memorial project is meeting with success. As soon as the College term closed the Executive Committee issued their circular stating the object and telling of the good example set by the students. Mr. Theodore Ross was chosen by the Committee to undertake a personal canvass of Dalhousians in Nova Scotia. On May 6, Mr. Ross went to Cape Breton. On May 21, the Committee were able to announce subscriptions in Cape Breton amounting to \$4867.00. Since then Mr. Ross has been making a canvass of the graduates resident in Halifax. The total amount now subscribed is over \$13,000.00.

Considering the comparatively small number of graduates who have subscribed, and the success so far met with, the Committee are justified in stating that the success of the movement is assured. But Alumni can help the Committee a great deal, and make assurance doubly sure. In the first place those who have not subscribed should do so at once. In the second place they can assist the Committee further by sending the addresses of Alumni who live outside the Province, and whom the Committee might not be able to find. In many cases personal letters in the interest of the Fund would do more to awaken an interest in the movement than circulars sent out by the Committee. Anyway let every Alumnus do what he can, by subscriptions and any other means in his power, to assist so worthy a movement.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Dalhousie Alumni Association was held in the English Room of the College on April 28th. The attendance of members was larger than usual. The President, Mr. J. W. Logan, referred to the number of conflicting engagements of Dalhousians, and suggested that three days instead of two be given to the closing of the College, so that Class Day exercises, Receptions, Convocation and Alumni meetings might be carried on without interfering with each other.

The Executive Committee reported as follows:—

HALIFAX, April 27th, 1902.

To the Members of the Dalhousie Alumni Association:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Executive Committee beg to present to you their Annual Report for the year just closed.

The membership of the Association has been increased by 32 members, making the total number 233.

The state of the Funds will be seen from the Treasurer's report. The total receipts for the year (including the balance from last year's accounts) is \$706.36. The expenditure is \$386.87, leaving a balance on hand of \$319.49.

The report of the Dean of the Science Faculty will show how the money voted in aid of Science has been expended.

The Committee wish to say how much they missed the benefit of the experience and enthusiasm of Dr. MacGregor. We console ourselves in some degree by the reflection that his eminent talents have now worthier scope for their exercise. Our efforts along the line of aid to Science-teaching must not slacken as a result of his promotion.

Your Committee have had under consideration the desirability of having a representative of the Association on the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE. We expect the matter to be brought up before an early meeting of the Students' Council.

Respectfully submitted,
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer's statement, given below, shows the financial standing of the Society:—

THE ASSOCIATED ALUMNI OF DALHOUSIE COLLEGE in account with
S. A. MORTON, Treasurer.

1901.		RECEIPTS.	
April 29	By Balance.....		\$ 275 22
Aug 21	D. K. Grant, M. A., as Treasurer of another Fund.....		50 00
" "	Prof. J. G. MacGregor, Special Contribution.....		20 00
Oct. 7	D. D. Hugh, M. A., " ".....		19 75
Nov. 4	Graham Creighton, " ".....		25 00
Dec. 16	A Member, " ".....		25 00
1902			
Mar. 31	Prof. D. A. Murray, " ".....		12 00
April 8	Dr. G. M. Campbell, " ".....		30 00
" 24	F. J. A. McKittrick, B. Sc., " ".....		22 00
" 26	The late J. M. Carmichael, B. A., Special Contribution.....		20 00
" "	McGregor Banquet Committee, Special Contribution.....		27 33
" "	Members' Dues from April 29, 1901 to date.....		180 06
			<u>\$ 706 36</u>

1901.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
June 1	Nova Scotia Printing Company.....		8 50
" 27	Postage on the "Special Appeal" letter.....		2 00
Aug. 21	Prof. MacGregor for the Science Faculty.....		61 22
" 27	" MacKay " " ".....		100 00
Dec. 24	" " " Geology Class.....		50 00
1902.			
Feb. 4	Prof. MacKay, for the Science Faculty.....		155 15
Mar. 25	W. J. Leahy, Secretary, for postage.....		5 00
April 26	Deficit on entertainment to graduating classes, April 23, 1898.....		5 00
" "	Balance.....		319 49
			<u>\$ 706 36</u>

Dr. E. MacKay, Dean of the Faculty of Science, presented a report of the work done by the Science Faculty through the aid

of the Association. The Treasurer had paid during the year \$366.37 of which \$336.47 was expended. The largest item of expenditure was \$225.00 for a set of the *Fortschritte der Physik*, a journal indispensable to students engaged in original research in Physics. \$50.00 was spent in Geological equipment for the new Geology lecturship. In closing his report Dr. MacKay expressed the sincere thanks of the Science Faculty to the Association.

Another interesting feature of the meeting was the report from the new branch of the Alumni Association recently organized in Cape Breton. Mr. A. Weston Routledge was present to represent the new organization. He reported a prosperous condition of Alumni work in Cape Breton. The following are the officers of the Cape Breton branch:

- Hon. President.....CHAS. S. CAMERON.
- President.....G. A. R. ROWLINGS.
- Vice-Presidents.....R. F. PHALEN, for Cape Breton Co.
E. A. MACLEOD, for Victoria " "
G. W. MACKENZIE, for Richmond " "
DR. C. E. McMILLAN, for Inverness
- Secretary J. W. G. MORRISON,
- Treasurer F. I. STEWART,
- Executive Committee.CHARLES S. CAMERON, A. D. GUNN,
REV. J. A. MCGLASHEN, DR. S. J. MCLENNAN, and W. S. THOMPSON.

The Macdonald Memorial project was discussed, and heartily commended. Mr. Theodore Ross gave a history of the movement.

One of the most important subjects of discussion was the University Federation Scheme, the following resolution being moved by G. K. Butler, and seconded by A. W. Routledge:

Resolved, That we, the members of this Association, hearing with great pleasure of the steps that are being taken by the Colleges of Kings and Dalhousie in the direction of union—steps which we understand have in view the larger union, if found possible, of all the Colleges of the Maritime Provinces, take this, our first opportunity, of placing on record our hearty approval of such measures, promising to such a scheme all the support which it is in our power to give, and expressing the hope that early and complete success may attend the efforts of those who are working towards this end.

Dr. Forrest, on being called upon, outlined the idea of the Union and its benefits, and closed his remarks by expressing the hope that the move just made would lead to amalgamation of all the Colleges in the Maritime Provinces.

R. J. Wilson, on behalf of Kings, W. E. McLellan, editor of the *Chronicle*, and Dr. Farrell also spoke in favor of the proposed measure.

An expression of approval of the Cape Breton Branch in moving in the matter of the Scholarships under the will of the late Cecil John Rhodes was given, and the following resolution was moved by Professor Walter Murray:

Resolved, That this Association heartily approve of and support the action of the Cape Breton Branch in calling the attention of the authorities of this University to the necessity of pressing the claims of the Eastern Provinces of Canada upon the executors who are carrying out the provisions of the will of the late Cecil J. Rhodes, and they hope that the different Colleges of the Provinces will co-operate.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, J. W. LOGAN,
1st Vice-President E. D. FARRELL, M. D.
2nd Vice-President D. A. MURRAY, PH.D.
Secretary W. J. LEAHY, LL.B.
Treasurer S. A. MORTON, M. A.

Other Members of the Executive.

J. H. TREFRY, M. A. L. H. CUMMING, LL.B.
 GRAHAM CREIGHTON, ESQ. G. M. CAMPBELL, M. D.
 E. MACKAY, PH.D.
Auditors:—W. H. LYONS, LL.B.; H. B. STAIRS, LL.B.

THE LIBRARY.

The total additions to the Library during the past season were over 1000, of which about 400 were pamphlets. There are now in the Library over 11,000 volumes and about 2800 pamphlets of which about 7900 are catalogued.

The number of readers was up to the average; though the number of books taken out seems to be below that of last year or about 3600 in 1901-2 and 4000 in 1900-1. Stock was taken in November, 39 books were reported missing in addition to those reported missing at previous stock-takings and not recovered. Of the 39, 27 were recovered, 3 of previous losses were also recovered in this year, thus making the net loss 9. The year before it was 10.

Against this loss from carelessness and neglect, we can report very generous gifts from the students. The graduating class in Arts and Science gave the Library \$100, and promised to add to

it. 1902 has kept up the excellent tradition of leaving in the Library a useful memorial of the Class, 1894 began the custom. Every Class since then has done its part. In all about \$1000 have been given.

The Class of 1896 has completed its memorial this year at a cost of \$210. The Class of 1899 added \$107.00 to its memorial, thus bringing the total up to \$248.50. The gift of the Class of 1901 was expended principally upon Mathematical and Physical books.

The Alumni have not been behind the undergraduates. The Association this year gave \$343 to the Library, of which \$225 was spent in the purchase of the *Fortschritte der Physik*.

Among the notable gifts in books are a set of the Illustrated London News by Mrs. Duffus; Bentham's works by W. B. Ross, K. C.; Hasting's Dictionary of the Bible by a Friend; some valuable Canadiana by Dr. Forrest; several French and German works by Dr. G. U. Hay.

Last year we recorded the bequest of \$2000 by the late Professor Macdonald. This year his son very generously presented the College with the greater part of his father's library. Students and Alumni have with very great generosity subscribed for a Macdonald Memorial. If about \$25,000 is obtained it is proposed to erect a Library Building. Already the students in Dalhousie and at Pine Hill have subscribed over \$5000. A canvass of Cape Breton and a few letters have brought in another \$5000. There is not the slightest doubt that the sum asked for will be obtained. Mr. Theodore Ross, the travelling representative of the Memorial Committee, Dr. E. Mackay the Chairman, and Mr. Johnston MacKay the Secretary, are untiring in their efforts in carrying the canvass to a successful issue. The members of the Committee have been most energetic and deserve the greatest praise.

The Library has been fitted up with Electric Lights at a trifling cost through the kindness of Professor Dixon.

The Assistant to the Librarian during the past session was Garnett G. Sedgewick, who gave great satisfaction. The Library is fortunate in being able to secure his services for another session.

The Librarian after years of service has resigned. Dr. D. A. Murry has been appointed his successor. We are sure Dr. Murry's appointment will be cordially welcomed by the students. He has worthily succeeded the late Professor Macdonald both as an excellent teacher and as a most popular Professor.

The Library Committee consisting of the incoming Librarian, Dr. Murray, Dr. MacMechan, and the retiring Librarian, Professor Walter Murray, was re-appointed.

At Convocation April 27th, 1867, the late Principal Grant delivered a stirring speech on the need of a Library. Mr. Tobin, M. P. P. for Halifax, offered \$200 for a Library Fund. Dr. Tupper, Provincial Secretary, \$100, Dr. Avery, J. A. Sinclair, and the Rev. G. M. Grant \$100 each, while his Excellency the Governor, Sir Frenwick Williams, capped the list with \$400. Mr. Errol Boyd, Curator of the College Buildings, awakened great enthusiasm among the students by rising and saying that though a poor man he would give \$25. The first Dalhousie College Library Fund reached \$1880. Within two years the Library contained 1100 volumes. Professor DeMille was the first Librarian. The first announcement was made in the Calendar 1869-70.

COLLEGE NOTES.

DALHOUSIE GRADUATES' CLASS DAY.

1902.

Arts and Science, Medicine und Law.

PROGRAMME.

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. Chorus..... | GLEE CLUB. |
| II. Class Histories..... | { W. R. MCKENZIE, Arts and Sc.
D. G. J. CAMPBELL, Med. |
| III. Violin Solo | MISS A. HOBRECKER. |
| IV. Valedictories.. .. | { J. W. P. RITCHIE, Law.
J. R. MILLAR, Med. |
| V. Address | REV. C. D. MCKINNON. |
| VI. Class Oration | GEO. H. SEDGEWICK, Arts and Sc. |
| VII. Song | MR. J. M. SLAYTER. |
| VIII. Class Prophecies..... | { A. C. CALDER, Law.
MISS E. STEWART, Arts and Sc.
J. R. CORSTON, Med. |
| IX. "O, would some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us." | G. G. SEDGEWICK, '03. |

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Orpheus Hall, April 28th, 1902.

That was the programme of the first Dalhousie Class Day, and most of us felt that while the success this year would not be a thing to amaze, a beginning of some kind was what was needful. But we were disappointed. For our Class Day was not merely a beginning, but a very great success.

The honor of and embarrassment of being first fell to Mr. D. G. J. Campbell. He gave an excellent account in prose,

of the mighty doings of the Medical Class through their four years. Perhaps the most striking thing about this history was the clever way in which the historian concealed the fact that he himself was always one of the chief doers of every deed.

Then came forward to the people,
To the still and listening people,
To the wild applauding people,
Even the bardman of the Arts Class,
Warrior of the tribe Mac-Kenzie;
Told the story of the Arts Class,
Of the great and famous Arts Class,
Of their mighty deeds of valor,
All their famous deeds of battle,
In the time when they were Fresh-men,
In the time when they were Soph-men,
In the time when they were Juniors,
In the time when they were Seniors,
From the day of registration,
In the pleasant month, September,
Till their day of graduation;
Told the story with great feeling,
With great truth he did the telling,
With great skill in making phrases,
So he passed the other tellers,
On that first Dalhousie Class Day,
Sometimes equalled quite the teller
Of the strange old Indian legend,
Even the story Hiawatha.

The only Valedictory was by Mr. J. R. Millar, for Medicine, but the good matter and good style of it compensated for the absence of Valedictories from the other faculties.

Rev. Clarence MacKinnon was the only outsider who spoke. Mr. MacKinnon with that excellent blending of comic and serious which is peculiar to him pointed out the great and increasing need for educated men, and the duty upon all of striving.

The Class Oration from the Arts Class took the place of a Valedictory. Mr. George H. Sedgewick was the "Orator" and he did his task well. Mr. Sedgewick spoke of the great benefits to be derived from the College course and the duty of Alumni to do honor to their Alma Mater and themselves by making the best of life and by holding to the ideals they had formed.

Mr. J. R. Corston gave his idea of what would happen to his class-mates in the future, and to judge by his account their paths will be all roses. He voted them all a class of jolly good fellows, and in doing so showed himself also of that ilk.

Miss Ethel Stuart was the only frequenter of the "Ladies' Waiting Room" on the platform, and she well maintained the honor of her sex. Miss Stuart modelled her

prophecy after the sixth Æneid. The idea was good and it was cleverly carried out, the parallels with Vergil and the "local hits," as the minstrels say, being very well done.

Mr. G. G. Sedgewick began by saying that he evidently was supposed to say unpleasant things; and he did so, but in such a pleasant and clever fashion that no one could take offense. The chief mark of Mr. Sedgewick's paper was the great fund of quotations which he used to produce a very comic effect.

The three musical numbers, and in particular Mr. Slayter's solo, were well rendered, and made pleasant interludes.

The only drawback to the whole thing was that, for various reasons, Law failed to have any part in the proceedings. Judged absolutely, the affair was a great success. When one considers the haste with which it was organized, and the still greater haste with which the particular parts were prepared, the success was wonderful. We congratulate the organizers and the participants, we congratulate ourselves, on that success.

THERE is little doubt that Convocation week, 1902, was the brightest closing time in Dalhousie's history. No chance was given for the grumblers to complain that 'It was no use staying to Convocation, and that he never had such a dull time in his life.' So attractive was the "programme of sports" and so successfully carried out, that those who went away early are to be pitied. Of course they will know better next year.

Much of the credit is due to the class of 1902. This has been the first class to take the initiative and not wait for the Senate, which august body, though well-meaning, is somewhat slow. As a result we have had a series of entertainments worthy of Dalhousie, which, if continued, will make closing week a time to be remembered.

THE first festivity of Convocation week was the Senior At Home, Saturday evening, April 26th. In spite of the rain, many were present, among them being the students of H. L. C. and Pine Hill, and the friends of the Senior Class. The guests were received in the examination hall by Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. W. C. Murray and Miss Cann. Topics, ping-pong and a programme of music by the 63rd band made up a charming entertainment. The upper halls, Munro Room and Museum, were prettily lighted with Chinese lanterns and furnished attractive promenade spaces, and grateful gloom,

too, for those who wished it. The affair was a pronounced success.

THE DANCE.—The Dance given by the Dalhousie students in Masonic Hall, on the eve of Convocation, was universally pronounced a success. The floor was good, and the hall not being too much crowded, the conditions for dancing were very favorable. The music was furnished by the Harpers, who did their part well, and were most good-natured in responding to the numerous encores. Not to go into a detailed account of the costumes, it is sufficient to say that the writer himself heard it remarked several times in the course of the evening, that the ladies looked *particularly* well. Satis dictum est!

It is to be hoped that a repetition of this pleasing function may be realized next year. But a word on this subject! Last winter a promise of full support was obtained from the students for a dance, if held in the College building. The Senate, for reasons of its own, declined to allow the College to be used for that purpose, and accordingly the dance was held in Masonic Hall. On account of the extra expense attached to this move, and for other reasons, the students did not enter at all fully into this latter arrangement. In consequence, only a very small number of the participants in the function of April 28th were Dalhousie students, the majority of those present being from the city, and many being quite outside the College.

Thus the dance given this spring, though a complete success as a dance, and reflecting great credit on the committee in charge, could not, in the real sense of the term, be called a Dalhousie Ball. To deserve this epithet, a ball must be held in the College building. In no other way can anything like a full support from the students be obtained.

DALHOUSIE GAMES.—The Sixth Annual Games of the D. A. A. C., will be held in the autumn on the Wanderers Grounds, on Saturday, the 27th day of September, 1902. These games last year proved to be a success in every way. The students gave good support by making the entries large, and the committee in charge were able to report that the gate receipts and the amounts subscribed were sufficient to defray all the incidental expenses. Last year's experiment was simply an attempt to revive the old College Field Day Sports that used to be held some ten or twelve years before football became so popular, and the attempt proved successful. The club executive appointed as a committee for next autumn's games A. H. S. Murray, Chairman; G. S. Stairs, G. M. J. MacKay, J. S. Layton and C. T. Baillie.

The list of events will probably include the following, with perhaps the addition of an Intercollegiate relay race :—

100 yards' dash (club),	100 yards' dash (open),
Running high jump,	200 yards' dash,
1 mile run (open),	Pole vault,
Half mile run,	Putting 16 lb. shot,
Running broad jump,	1 mile run (club),
Kicking football,	Quarter mile run,
Class relay race.	

All the entries must be made on the regular M.P.A.A.A. forms, which may be had from any member of the committee, and will close with Chas. T. Baillie, Secretary, 74 Victoria road, Halifax, on Monday, the 22nd Sept., 1902.

THE report of the Dalhousie Y. M. C. A., which has been issued recently, shows that this society has passed through a successful year's work. The Dalhousie Y. M. C. A. was the first college association in the Maritime Provinces. It was founded Dec. 6, 1884, and had a membership of twenty-four active and four associate members. The money raised for all purposes of the Association in 1885-86 was \$9.15, and of this \$8.50 covered all expenditures.

This year the membership was 98—48 active and 50 associate members. The Association raised \$251.26 during the year. One important item of expenditure was \$46.35 to the Canadian Colleges' Mission in India. The Mission Study Class had a membership of 32, the Bible Study Class a membership of 30. Altogether the year has been a prosperous one, and the outlook for next year is very bright.

It is a pity that there are not more of our people interested in collecting and preserving all that bears on the early history of our land. *Acadiensis*, published in St. John, is doing a good work in this line. The number issued in April last is a good sample of what the publishers desire to set before their readers. Everything in the number has not the raciness of the summer novel. *Old Book Plates* is not an attractive title, but the articles under that name are interesting. The beauties of the New Brunswick rivers are set forth by pen and picture in an attractive way. Another article interesting to the historian is *Acada and New England*. It is by means of collections of historical facts such as these, here a little and there a little, that the future historian of our provinces will be able to do his work.

CLASS RE-UNION.

ON the morning of Convocation Day, April 29, the class of '97 Arts and Science, held their first re-union. The class numbered 37 on graduation day. Among those present at the re-union were: Misses Austin and Wilkie, Rev. R. L. Coffin, Rev. A. H. Denoon, Rev. Wm. Forbes and Rev. A. L. MacKay, all flourishing parsons, C. J. Burchell, Dr. Ira MacKay, Drs. E. Ross Faulkner and J. R. Millar, R. M. Hattie, Edward Cumming. The following report is from the *Chronicle* of April 30:

Yesterday morning thirteen members of the class which graduated from Dalhousie five years ago, taking degrees in arts, met together in the Munro Room of the College to hold their first quinquennial re-union. To an outsider, a re-union would seem like any other meeting of friends who have not had the pleasure of seeing each others' faces for some time. But to an insider it is packed full of joys that have their rise in many sources. In the first place College days are one of the best periods of one's life. They are a period when a man or woman makes friendships quickly, and friendships of a kind that are deep and true. Men who have been to College together and in the same class are friendly in a deeper than the ordinary sense. Besides, there is a certain spirit in a class that seems to overflow in good will to a greater extent than may be observed in any company of chance acquaintances.

Now all this is brought to the highest point when a class gets together again after its members have been separated for a long time; for it is a time of reminiscences and experiences. Yesterday the class of '97 recalled the old days and sang the old songs, renewed the old acquaintance and exchanged experiences that have come to each individually in the meantime.

Five years make a great change in any company. Death frequently breaks the ranks of a class in that time, and the class of '97 has not escaped, for one of its most esteemed members, Miss Mary S. Grant, died when she had been a graduate scarcely two years. The recollection of this fact yesterday brought deep regret, for time cannot entirely efface such things, and Miss Grant's death will never be recalled by members of '97 without regret; for she was endowed with too high a character and was too generally esteemed otherwise to be unmourned even in the midst of the joys of a re-union.

But sad thoughts could not rule throughout the day. Time had made other changes. Many members had added better halves during that period; nay, some had even added more than that; for it was observed that while all were B. A.'s when they

left College, there were some that had passed on to the distinction of becoming P. A.'s. In this case the class of '97 had enlarged. There were many causes besides of mutual congratulation. The average of prosperity among the members seemed high; there were several who had attained honors in the special work they had taken up; all were in general good humor and the occasion was in every sense a merry and enjoyable one.

Each member in turn made his speech; each one joined in the singing with a zest that would do credit to the Sophomore whose sense of proprietary rights in everything pertaining to the College makes him fill the air till the welkin rings with his sweet melody; each one gave his "testimony" (as the president called it) and each joined in the jokes got off at other's and his own expense.

There was another fact that called forth regrets yesterday, viz., the death of Prof. Macdonald, which occurred somewhat over a year ago. Prof. Macdonald was one of '97's professors and held in high esteem by each and every one. It was only natural therefore that the talk of the Macdonald Memorial should be reviewed, and the members of the class then assembled desired to have it go on record that the class of '97 highly approved the proposal and would give it all the support its individual members could afford.

AS I THINK.

BEFORE you settle down to read (for of course this is the first thing in the GAZETTE you do read) please stand up and cheer, for Dalhousie has at last had a respectable closing. In the first place the classes are remarkable (a) because the Medicos are a record class numerically, (b) because the Arts class has made three records in scholarship, and (c) because one "I Thinker" graduated. In the second place, we had a Class Day, in the third place we had a conversazione, and in the fourth place we, that is, some of us, had a dance the night before Convocation. Why, we'll soon be able to call it commencement.

I was rather interested in the medal business last week, and consoled myself for not getting one by seeing how many *had* got them of whom I had never heard before. Perhaps you may be interested.

There have been fifteen Governor-General's gold medals given. The first went to the Rev. L. H. Jordan in 1875, and the last to Dr. J. W. Tupper, of Bryn Mawr, in 1891. It was not awarded in 1879 or 1888. This medal was given, apparently, for the highest standing.

There have been given thirteen Governor-General's silver medals, the first to George MacMillan in 1875, and the last to Dr. A. R. Hill, University of Nebraska, in 1892.

Sir William Young's gold medal in mathematics has been presented twelve times, first to Dr. George M. Campbell, '82, and last to Mr. C. M. Patea, '00. This medal is still presentable, and is worth gaining for itself alone, being of great beauty as well as value.

The DeMille gold medal in English and History was presented in 1885, 1887, 1888, 1889. Among the owners of it are Dr. V. E. Coffin, of Wisconsin, and Dr. E. Fulton, of Well's College.

The records show only one presentation of the Mackenzie gold medal—to Dr. E. Mackay, Dalhousie, in 1886.

University medals were first presented in 1894 to Mr. E. Brehaut and Mr. Jotham W. Logan, both in Classics. Twelve of these medals have been given, of which three were this year. This is the first time when these medals have been given in three distinct subjects, though in 1895 two medals were given in Philosophy and one in Classics, while the Young medal was given as well. This is the first year in which a medal of any kind has been given to a lady student. 1-2-3, U-pi-dee, 1-9-0-2, Dal-hou-sie.

One of the Profs. was asking me, the other day, if it was 'nt true that our course fails to give training in accuracy. I disagreed with him and said so. But since then one or two things have tended to change my opinion, and as I am an ardent Reformer, I'll give them.

The first is the Class Day programme. Look at the names. I happen to know, and the man who wrote out the names *should* have happened to know that Mr. "McKenzie" spells his name "Mackenzie" and that Mr. "Miller" spells *his* "Millar." Moreover, my Burns reads Power and Others. As you may have heard before, *always verify your references*. Again, notice the abbreviations, Arts and Sc., Arts & Sc., Med. Abbreviations are an abomination always, and when it is possible, should be avoided. These abbreviations are particularly abominable and easily avoidable.

Not in writing alone is there offense but also in speech. What made me notice it was the contrast between the sermon I heard the other morning and those at Fort Massey, where everything is lovely. The preacher was a Dalhousian in good standing, and my feelings were shocked at the state of his vowels. Yes, O, Peusudo-Nasal, your vowels are enough to make an Englishman write to the Times. And to you it

is given Dalhousians, to improve the state of your country's vowels.

And now the wheel is come full circle; which is why I remark, and my language is plain, that Dalhousie is the right stuff, the Profs. are the right stuff, the students are the right stuff, and as for Halifax, though man and his doings may be vile, woman, as Mark Twain remarked,

“Woman! O woman!—er—
Wom—
Which the same I am free to maintain.”

I. THINKER, B. A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR GAZETTE:—

Kindly insert a line in reference to the Class of '99 Memorial Fund The amounts collected up to this year have been wholly expended on books for the Library and include

40 vols.	supplied to the Department of English.
13 “ “ “ “	“ Political Economy.
22 “ “ “ “	“ History.
15 “ “ “ “	“ Science.
16 “ “ “ “	“ Philosophy.
8 “ “ “ “	“ Dictionaries.

And 9 volumes of the Oxford Dictionary, edited by Murray and Bradly, which work is yet unfinished.

The volumes purchased include works such as Arnold's Essays; Jane Austen's Novels; the Political writings of Bryce, Bagehot, Maine and Lecky; the historical writings of Froude, Carlyle and Goldwin Smith: the Scientific Essays of Romanes, Clifford and Hackel: and the Philosophical Essays of James and Fiske.

The fund stands as follows:—

RECEIPTS.			
1898.	May 4.	Reported to date.....	\$114 75
1899.	“ 2.	Received from A. McLeod.....	65 00
1900.	“ 4.	A. H. S. Murray.....	17 50
1901.	“ 1.	A. H. S. Murray.....	23 00
1902.	“ 7.	A. H. S. Murray.....	17 00
		Interest.....	11 25
			<hr/>
			\$248 50

EXPENDITURES.			
1899.	Nov. 25.	Clarendon Press, New Oxford Dict....	\$ 74 62
1900.	May 4.	Sundry amounts reported to Senate....	73 59
1901.	“ 8.	“ “ “ “ “ “.....	62 39
1902.	“ 8.	“ “ “ “ “ “.....	20 90
1902.	“ 8.	Balance on hand.....	17 00
			<hr/>
			\$248 50

The names of those who contributed this year are Misses M. H. Chase, A. H. Hobrecker, G. L. Lawlor, and Rev. J. H. A. Anderson, J. W. A. Baird, James Barnes, Dr. E. Borden, Rev. G. E. Forbes, Rev. B. J. Glover, Dr. A. M. Hebb, D. Keith, C. F. Lindsay, A. H. S. Murray, O. F. O'Brien, W. C. Outhit, Theodore Ross and A. W. Routledge.

A. H. S. MURRAY,
Sec'y Class of '99.

PERSONALS.

DOUGLAS McINTOSH, B. Sc., has received the degree of M. Sc. from McGill.

M. S. MACDONALD, M. A. '01, has been awarded a second scholarship at Cornell.

J. B. MACKENZIE, B.A., '98, was among this year's graduates in medicine at McGill.

E. L. GIRROIR, LL. B., of Antigonish, was married recently to Miss Rita Corbin of Halifax.

GEORGE G. GANDIER, M.D.C.M., '98, was married on June 4 to Miss Dickson, of St. John.

REV. W. R. MACKAY, B. A., is being sent by the Presbyterians to a mission in Macao, China.

GEO. M. FORREST, B. Sc. '02, is now in the employ of the American Steel Bridge Construction Co.

R. B. BENNETT, LL. B. '93, was elected to represent West Calgary in the recent elections in North-West Territories.

LAWRENCE B. W. BRAINE, M.D.C.M., '00, was married June 11 to Miss Jessie Graham, of Bear River, Digby County.

MISS FLORENCE M. O'DONNELL, M. D. C. M. '01, has been appointed a missionary to West China by the Canadian Methodist Women's Missionary Society.

CHARLES M. PASEA, B. Sc. '00, has accepted an appointment as Principal of Naparima College, San Fernando, Trinidad, in place of Mr. Harry A. Kent, B. A. '01.

We give the whereabouts of some of our graduates:—

K. F. MACKENZIE will probably spend next winter at Harvard.

W. G. MACKEN joined the 4th Contingent and is now in South Africa.

E. W. COFFIN will assist C. M. PASEA in Naparima College, San Fernando, Trinidad.

G. A. CHRISTIE, D. J. NICHOLSON, R. H. STAVERT, and A. J. W. MYERS are in the mission field.

E. M. FLEMING has been appointed Mathematics Master in St. Andrew's College, Toronto. He succeeds Aubrey Blanchard, B. A. '98, who is going to study Medicine.

MISS M. E. STUART is teaching in Pictou County. MISS THOMAS is engaged in the same work in Sydney, C. B.

DALHOUSIANS are keeping well to the forefront in the academic field. Many important positions in the universities of the United States and Canada are held by Dalhousie graduates. The following are some of the recent honors announced:

T. C. McKay (M. A. '98) has been appointed Assistant in Physics at Harvard University.

Eben Archibald (B. Sc. '98) has been appointed a Demonstrator in Chemistry at McGill University.

Murray MacNeil (B. A. '96) has been appointed a Teaching Fellow in Mathematics at McGill University.

Douglas McIntosh (B. Sc. '96) has been appointed Senior Demonstrator in Chemistry at McGill University.

C. F. Lindsay (B. A. '99) has been granted the degree of Ph. D. in Chemistry by Johns Hopkins University.

E. Fulton (B. A. '89) Ph. D. (Harv.) has been appointed Assistant Professor of English in the University of Illinois.

M. Stewart Macdonald (B. A. 1900) has been granted a scholarship of \$300 in philosophy for 1902-3 at Cornell University.

Frank Simpson (B. A. '94), G. W. McKenzie (B. A. '99), G. G. Archibald have been appointed teachers of New Glasgow High School. Miss Cann (B. L. '02) has been appointed a teacher of the Kentville Academy.

Three Dalhousians are candidates for higher degrees at Harvard—one, already a Fellow in Physics, for the degree of M. A., another an Assistant in Chemistry for Ph. D., and a third a Scholar in English for the Doctors' degree. The results are not yet published. But there is little doubt that they will be successful.

Dr. A. B. Ross Hill (B. A. '92), now the head of a large and flourishing department of Philosophy in the University of Nebraska, is now on a visit to the city. Dr. Hill has associated with him in philosophy a staff of five professors and assistants. It is understood that he has had two very flattering offers of positions with a large responsibility and generous salaries, but the authorities, at Nebraska refused to let him go.

THE Law graduates of '02 are distributed as follows:

W. G. HARRIS remains in Halifax in the office of J. P. Knight, gaining legal knowledge.

R. A. SQUIRES has gone to his native land (Newfoundland) and is there pursuing his studies.

J. P. W. BILL is residing at Wolfville. He premeditates a graduate course at Harvard, but at present is insuring lives.

F. B. A. CHIPMAN, familiarly "Chip," is filling out the time till his admission to the Bar, in the office of E. M. Macdonald, M. P. P., Pictou.

J. W. P. RITCHIE purposes going for further legal lore to Harvard. At present he is articulated with Borden, Richie & Chisholm, where he may occasionally be found.

E. N. RHODES will very soon be a full-fledged member of the N. S. Bar and will no doubt practice in Amherst, where his genial face and legal mind will, of a surety, earn him a foremost position.

P. J. WORSLEY returns to his desk at the office of Harris, Henry and Cahon. There he will probably remain, not till the crack of doom, but until he gains admission to the Bar of Nova Scotia a few months hence.

LOCKHART has been lucky in getting an opening in Sydney with W. Crowe the law partner of Charles Burchell. He will be admitted to the bar in the Autumn, and will no doubt make Sydney his place of business.

W. R. MACDONALD has, after his serious illness, taken himself to his home for rest and peace and general recuperative purposes. It is believed he intends setting up, or technically speaking, hanging up his shingle to the cold winds of the frozen Yukon.

A. C. CALDER again adorns his native village. He there studies for coming examinations which the unfortunate New Brunswick students perforce must undergo, even after graduating from the Dalhousie Law School.

R. A. REID is anxious to be admitted to the Nova Scotia Bar. He has served his term and three years extra in Newfoundland, but the N. S. Bar Society will not accept it as an equivalent. He is at present in Halifax urging the unfairness of such a decision and trying to have a second consideration of his case. In giving counsel's opinion we think that he will be successful.

After a month of worldly experience the doctors of nineteen hundred and two all find themselves doing, or trying to do, something in the way of medical practice. To proceed with the roll call:

CAMERON is working with Dr. Bissett at St. Peter's, C. B.

ARCHIBALD has started practice at Wellington, Cumberland County.

BLACKADAR is attending to the practice of the late Dr. Harris at Yarmouth.

MACKINNON has entered practice at Stellarton. He is considering graduate work.

HARRIS has opened an office at Canard, where we understand he has a stretch of county to himself.

PHINNEY is at Arcadia, Yarmouth County, hedged in on every side by fellow-practitioners. But that won't bother Phinney.

KING has gone back to British Columbia where he is practising at Luthner, a town about 12 miles from Vancouver.

HEBB has joined forces with Morse, and together they are going to do the medical work of Chester and surrounding country.

COCK is the subject of various rumours, but according to latest advices he is associated in practice with Dr. MacKay at Truro.

FULTON has been establishing his "plant" at Truro. When this is done to Sile's satisfaction, patients will be admitted for consultation.

MACKENZIE is assistant to his father at Pictou. Freed from football cares, Johnnie intends to do a lot of reading in the next couple of years.

MURPHY took his time in locating, carefully looked over the province, and decided on Gabarus, C. B., as his field of labor, and there he may be found to-day.

MCGARRY, just after graduation, received the appointment of quarantine officer at Canso, where in addition to his official duties, he is gaining a good private practice.

DR. PHILP has the misfortune to come last in this alphabetical list. She has been resting at her home in Middleton, after the terrible strain of examinations. Her future movements are somewhat doubtful.

Borden, Campbell, Corston, Millar and Watson, constitute the house-staff at the Victoria General Hospital. Millar is senior and is trying hard to earn for himself and colleagues the title "Model House-Staff."

MACKAY went to River John with the intention of practicing there. He departed thence about two weeks ago, to settle elsewhere in his beloved Pictou County. We have not been informed of his exact location.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

ARTS AND SCIENCE.

Class Lists in Alphabetical Order, Pass Lists in Order of Merit.

LATIN.

FIRST: *Class I*—C. G. Cumming; C. S. Lawrence; M. C. McLean. *Class II*—N. G. Campbell; R. B. Forsyth; W. J. Green. *Passed*—Eleanor A. Stanfield; C. W. Neish; H. Joyce Harris; W. F. Carney; Louise F. Gerrard; Alice P. Gladwin; W. A. Curry; A. E. G. Forbes; Lulu M. Murray; H. W. Toombs; Mabel E. Murray; C. T. Baillie; W. G. Webb; Lottie L. Ross; D. S. Bauld; A. A. McGillivray; A. D. Watson; W. W. Woodbury; H. Miller; J. W. Kirker; G. L. McCain. *Passed in April Examination*—D. K. Ross; A. S. Weir.

SECOND: *Class I*—J. C. Ballem; L. Brehaut; H. D. Brunt; W. M. Corbett; Wilhelmina Gordon. *Class II*—J. L. Acham; F. R. Archibald; A. P. Laing; T. G. MacKenzie; W. K. Power. *Passed*—Florence Blackwood; Anna L. Bigney; C. P. Blanchard; Minnie Spencer; G. J. McAdam; Clotilda J. Manley; H. A. Frame; G. A. Coffin; W. E. Haverstock; H. J. Fraser; Harriet M. Bayer; W. L. Kelly; A. D. Macdonald; J. A. Scrimgeour; R. C. Weldon; G. Creighton; G. M. J. MacKay; Estella Burris; Catherine McNiven; J. Barnett; Primrose Campbell; H. J. Spicer; A. R. McBain; T. S. Begin; E. B. Ross; M. J. Carney; J. M. Trueman; Annie M. Braine; G. W. Langille; Olive W. Smith; F. R. Logan; C. J. Crowdis; Viola B. Batton; R. H. Sutherland; G. A. Andrew; G. C. Read; A. Ferguson. *Passed the April Examination*—J. W. Hudson; W. H. Parsons.

THIRD: *Class I*—E. W. Coffin; K. F. Mackenzie; G. H. Sedgewick; G. S. Stairs. *Class II*—C. V. Christie; F. Jean Lindsay. *Passed*—A. E. Davis; C. W. Matheson; Annie M. Rand; J. Malcolm; E. C. Locke; W. H. Coffin; Winifred M. Webster; A. Roy; Loie Richardson; G. A. Mitchell; I. B. Howatt; D. M. Smith; H. H. Blois; J. B. Carr; J. G. Meek; J. R. Mellish. *Passed the April Examination*—A. M. Young.

GREEK.

FIRST: *Class I*—M. C. McLean. *Passed*—N. G. Campbell; C. G. Cumming; C. W. Neish; H. W. Toombs; W. J. Green; C. McRae; H. Miller. *Passed the April Examination*—D. K. Ross.

SECOND: *Class I*—L. Brehaut; W. M. Corbett. *Class II*—J. C. Ballem. *Passed*—A. P. Laing; J. L. Acham; F. R. Archibald; C. P. Blanchard; Clotilda J. Manley; F. R. Logan; G. M. J. MacKay; G. A. Coffin; A. J. W. Myers; G. A. Andrew; T. S. Begin; G. J. McAdam; G. Creighton; C. W. Langille. *Passed the April Examination*—Viola M. Batton; A. Ferguson; G. W. Miller; J. M. Trueman.

THIRD: *Class I*—E. W. Coffin; G. G. Sedgewick. *Class II*—C. V. Christie. *Passed*—A. E. Davis; Annie M. Rand; H. J. Fraser; L. L. Young; H. H. Blois; G. W. Loughhead; G. A. Christie; H. M. Upham.

JUNIOR CHEMISTRY.

Class I—C. G. Cumming; A. E. G. Forbes; W. W. Woodbury. *Class II*—C. T. Baillie; J. M. Millar; Sadie I. Peppard; W. G. Webb. *Passed*—A. S. Payzant; Lottie L. Ross; C. F. Gorham; J. Urquhart; R. C. Buckley; C. J. Davis; A. F. Haliburton; Eleanor Stanfield; F. H. Calder; W. A. MacLeod; G. H. Parker; A. D. Watson; M. C. McLean; N. G. Campbell; Rahno M. MacCurdy; Wilfred A. Curry; M. J. Carney; H. Thorne; H. W. Toombs; Alice Gladwin; C. S. Lawrence; G. L. McCain; H. Miller; E. F. Munro; Louise Gerrard; A. A. McGillivray; Helen Joyce Harris; J. W. Kirker; D. K. Ross; Mabel E. Murray; C. W. Neish; A. S. Weir.

SENIOR CHEMISTRY.

Class I—W. H. Ross. *Class II*—G. J. MacAdam; G. M. J. MacKay. *Passed*—J. Mellish; W. E. Haverstock; R. M. Shaw.

JUNIOR PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Class II—T. Fulton; C. Macdonald.

SENIOR PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Class II—W. H. Ross; *Passed*—J. Mellish; R. M. Shaw; J. L. Wilson.

ADVANCED PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Class I—L. A. DeWolfe. *Class II*—W. H. Ross. *Passed*—N. Baxter; G. H. Gordon.

JUNIOR PHILOSOPHY.

Class I (High)—L. Brehaut; W. M. Corbett. *Class I*—J. Barnett; Florence Blackwood; H. D. Brunt; C. J. Crowdis; E. B. Ross; J. A. Scrimgeour; Minnie Spencer. *Class II*—J. C. Ballem; Wilhelmina Gordon; A. Ferguson; A. D. MacDonald; T. G. MacKenzie; W. K. Power. *Passed*—Estella M. Burris; R. C. Weldon; Olive Smith; Primrose Campbell; F. R. Logan; Harriet M. Bayer; C. P. Blanchard; G. H. Gordon; T. C. Hebb; Anna L. Bigney; J. L. Acham; Gertrude McIntosh; C. McRae; A. P. Laing; A. R. McBain; M. J. Carney; D. McLean; Clotilda Manley; C. W. Oliver; J. M. Trueman; G. A. Andrew; G. A. Coffin; T. S. Begin; J. W. Hudson; W. H. Parsons; R. H. Sutherland; Viola Batton; G. C. Read; R. Kemp; W. L. Kelly; G. W. Langille; Catherine McNiven.

SENIOR PHILOSOPHY.

Class I—Jeanette A. Cann; W. H. Coffin; I. B. Howatt; M. Ethel Stuart.
Class II—H. J. Fraser; W. M. Grant; A. J. W. Myers. *Passed*—J. B. Carr;
 Louise Thomas; G. A. Christie; G. A. Mitchell; D. J. Nicholson; R. H. Stavert;
 L. L. Young; H. M. Upham; A. M. Young.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I—Jeanette A. Cann; W. H. Coffin; I. B. Howatt; A. J. W. Myers;
 G. G. Sedgewick. *Class II*—Jean F. Forrest; H. J. Fraser; W. M. Grant;
 M. Ethel Stuart; Louise L. Thomas. *Passed*—F. S. Vance; E. C. Locke; C.
 McRae; D. J. Nicholson; J. B. Carr; C. V. Christie; R. H. Stavert; G. A.
 Christie; Annie M. Rand; R. Kemp; J. A. Mackean; A. Roy; L. L. Young;
 C. W. Matheson; G. W. Miller; A. Smith; J. G. Meek; R. M. Shaw; J. Mal-
 colm; G. W. Loughhead; J. A. Bradley; D. Smith.

EDUCATION.

Class I—Jessie B. Campbell. *Passed*—Regina A. Bentley; F. S. Vance.
Half Course—J. M. Bradley; W. M. Grant; P. D. Mackintosh; C. McRae;
 C. O. Main; C. A. Myers; T. Ross.

FIRST (A) ENGLISH.

Class I—R. B. Forsyth; C. S. Lawrence. *Class II*—C. G. Cumming; A. E.
 Forbes; W. J. Green; M. C. McLean; Sarah Peppard. *Passed*—Eleanor Stan-
 field; W. H. Toombs; Lulu M. Murray; C. T. Baillie; Louise F. Gerrard; G.
 L. McCain; W. W. Woodbury; Helen J. Harris; A. P. Gladwin; D. A. Watson;
 A. A. McGillivray; J. M. Millar; C. W. Neish; A. F. Haliburton; E. Mabel
 Murray; D. K. Ross; W. F. Carney; Lottie L. Ross; H. Thorne; N. G. Camp-
 bell; R. M. Shaw; W. A. Curry; Hugh Miller; C. J. Davis; K. J. McLennan;
 Mary O'Hearn; G. H. Parker; W. G. Webb; D. S. Bauld; E. F. Munro; J.
 Urquhart; A. S. Weir; Olive M. Hill; W. A. McLeod; J. M. W. Kirker.

SECOND ENGLISH (B.)

Class I—J. Barnett; E. Florence Blackwood; L. Brehaut; W. M. Corbett;
 Wilhelmina Gordon; W. K. Power. *Class II*—Harriet M. Bayer; H. D. Brunt;
 Primrose Campbell; Minnie G. Spencer. *Passed*—Olive W. Smith; A. D.
 MacDonald; A. S. Payzant; G. C. Read; J. A. Scrimgeour; C. J. Crowdis; T.
 S. Begin; Estella M. Burris; W. H. Parsons; R. H. Sutherland; M. Gertrude
 Mackintosh; G. M. J. MacKay; J. Ballem; H. A. Frame; W. E. Haverstock;
 E. B. Ross; J. L. Acham; C. P. Blanchard; C. W. Oliver; G. A. Andrew;
 Clotilda J. Manley; A. R. McBain; T. G. McKenzie; R. C. Weldon; G. A.
 Coffin; J. M. Trueman; Anna L. Bigney; M. J. Carney; A. Ferguson; J. W.
 Hudson; H. J. Spicer; F. R. Archibald; G. J. McAdam; W. Fraser; G. W.
 Langille; G. A. R. Mackean; Annie M. Braine; F. R. Logan; D. McLean;
 Viola Batton; Catherine McNiven.

FOURTH ENGLISH (D.)

Class I—K. F. Mackenzie; A. J. Wm. Myers. *Class II*—W. H. Coffin;
 F. Jean Lindsay; W. R. Mackenzie; E. May Macdougall; G. A. Mitchell;
 G. G. Sedgewick, (without thesis). *Passed*—G. H. Sedgewick; Jeanette Cann;
 M. Ethel Stuart; Jessie B. Campbell; E. C. Locke; Regina A. Bentley; C.
 W. Matheson; G. S. Stairs; J. Malcolm; G. W. Miller; H. J. Fraser; A. A.
 Smith; Louise Thomas; L. L. Young; R. H. Stavert; G. A. Christie; J. G.
 Meek; Bertha L. Morrison.

FRENCH.

THIRD: Class I (High)—Wilhelmina Gordon. *Class I*—Arthur Silver Pay-
 zant. *Class II*—Harriet Bayer; Bertha Morrison; Lophemia Richardson;
 Olive Smith. *Passed*—Regina Bentley; Jessie Campbell.

SECOND: Class I—Euphemia Mary McDougall; Catherine McNiven; W.
 Kent Power; Winifred May Webster; George C. Read. *Class II*—John

Barnett; Anna L. Bigney; Estella Mabel Burris; Primrose Campbell; William
 Kelly; Charles Lawrence; Daniel McKay; Thomas George Mackenzie; Edwin
 B. Ross; Minnie G. Spencer; Richard Chapman Weldon. *Passed*—D. Stanley
 Bauld; Michael J. Carney; C. J. Crowdis; A. R. McBain; D. Maclean;
 Alexander D. Macdonald; Ross McKean; John McIntosh Millar; H. G. Spicer;
 Robert Hiram Sutherland.

FIRST: Class I—Wilfred Allan Curry; Alfred Francis Haliburton; Joyce
 Harris; A. McGillivray; Eleanor A. Stanfield. *Class II*—Louise Frances Ger-
 rard; Alice Pearson Gladwin; Ella Mabel Murray; Lottie Louise Ross. *Passed*
 —Charles Tupper Baillie; Elizabeth Florence Blackwood; William J. Carney;
 J. A. Ferguson; Arthur Edwin Grant Forbes; C. Fred Gorham; Thomas Car-
 lyle Hebb; Muriel Olive Hill; James Mark Warren Kirker; George Leonard
 McCain; Ernest Fraser Munro; Lulu Marion Murray; Mary O'Hearn; Andrew
 Daniel Watson; Walter Geoffrey Webb; William Weatherspoon Woodbury.

GERMAN.

THIRD: Class I—Lophemia Richardson. *Class II*—Alexander Roy. *Passed*
 —L. A. DeWolfe.

SECOND: Class I (High)—W. E. Haverstock. *Passed*—Norman Baxter;
 John William Hudson; Mary Gertrude McIntosh; John Franklin Rielly; W.
 H. Ross.

FIRST: Class I (High)—Winifred May Webster. *Class II*—John A. Fergu-
 son; Gilbert S. Stairs. *Passed*—Charles J. Davis; R. B. Forsyth; Harry
 Allan Frame; Alfred Francis Haliburton; F. Jean Lindsay; George Moir John-
 stone MacKay; W. A. McLeod; John McIntosh Millar; G. H. Parker; Geo.
 C. Read.

MATHEMATICS.

ADVANCED: (Fourth Year): Class II—M. A. Lindsay. *Passed*—T. T.
 Fulton; J. L. Wilson.

ADVANCED: (Third Year): Class I—Mabel MacCurdy. *Class II*—L. A.
 DeWolfe; W. H. Ross. *Passed*—L. B. Elliott; N. M. Baxter; G. H. Gordon.
Passed in Calculus—Campbell Macdonald.

SENIOR: Class I—L. Brehaut; Primrose Campbell; H. A. Frame; D. Mac-
 lean; J. A. Scrimgeour. *Class II*—Florence Blackwood; C. P. Blanchard; W.
 M. Corbett; W. E. Haverstock; A. D. McDonald; Minnie Spencer. *Passed*—
 J. C. Ballem; Mabel Burris; Wilhelmina Gordon; H. T. Spicer; Anna Bigney;
 W. K. Power; Harriet Bayer; M. J. Carney; G. A. Andrew; T. S. Begin;
 C. J. Crowdis; F. R. Logan; J. Barnett; G. J. McAdam; A. R. McBain;
 G. Creighton; T. G. Mackenzie; R. C. Weldon; Annie Braine; S. W. Miller;
 E. B. Ross; J. Urquhart; R. H. Sutherland; Gertrude McIntosh. *Passed in*
Geometry and Trigonometry—J. L. Acham; F. R. Archibald; Viola Batton;
 G. A. Coffin; A. Ferguson; W. L. Kelly; G. W. Langille; G. M. J. MacKay;
 C. W. Oliver; G. C. Read. *Passed in Algebra and Trigonometry*—H. D. Brunt.
Passed in Geometry—W. Fraser. *Passed in Trigonometry*—E. A.
 Kirker. *Passed in Trigonometry*—A. P. Laing; Clotilda Manley; R. MacKean;
 Catherine McNiven.

JUNIOR: Class I—N. G. Campbell; C. J. Davis; M. C. McLean; Sarah
 Peppard; H. W. Toombs; G. D. Watson. *Class II*—C. T. Baillie; C. G.
 Cumming; W. A. Curry; A. E. G. Forbes; R. B. Forsyth; Alice Gladwin;
 Helen Harris; Eleanor Stanfield. *Passed*—G. Lawrence; H. Thorne; J. McI.
 Millar; H. Miller; W. A. McLeod; Louise Gerrard; C. W. Neish; F. Gor-
 ham; Mabel Murray; W. W. Woodbury; Muriel Hill; Lottie Ross; J. M.
 W. Kirker; G. H. Parker. *Passed in Geometry and Trigonometry*—R. C.
 Buckley; E. F. Munro; G. L. McCain; Mary O'Hearn; D. K. Ross. *Passed*
in Trigonometry—F. H. Calder; Lulu Murray. *Passed in Geometry*—W. I.
 Green; A. A. McGillivray; A. S. Weir.

JUNIOR HISTORY.

Class I—Howatt, I. B.; Locke, E. C.; McDougall, E. Mary. *Class II*—Davis, A. E.; Roy, Alex.; Webster, Winifred. *Passed*—Malcolm, James; Young, A. McG.; Matheson, Charles W.; Mitchell, G. A.; Carr, J. B.; Smith, D. M.; Upham, H. M.; Lindsay, Jean; Loughhead, George W.; Meek, J. G.; Kemp, Robert; Smith, A. A.; McDonald, C.; Mellish, James R.; Miller, G. W.; Blois, H. H.

SENIOR HISTORY.

Class I—Campbell, Jessie B.; McKenzie, W. R.; Stuart, Mary E.; Thomas, Louise. *Passed*—Fraser, H. J.; Morrison, Bertha; Stavert, R. H.; Rand, Annie; Nicholson, D. J.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Class I—Davis, A. E.; McKenzie, W. R.; Thomas, Louise. *Class II*—Myers, A. J. W. *Passed*—Campbell, Jessie B.; Christie, George; Stavert, R. H.; Richardson, Lophemia; Smith, D. M.; Rand, Annie; Kemp, Robert; Bentley, Regina A.; Morrison, Bertha; Nicholson, D. J.

ADVANCED POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Class I—Howatt, I. B.

BOTANY.

Class I—Stuart, M. Ethel. *Class II*—Mackenzie, W. R. *Passed*—Mackay, G. M. J.

ZOOLOGY.

Class I—Bentley, Regina A.; Thomas, Louise L. *Passed*—Cann, Jeanette A.

GEOLOGY.

Second Class—DeWolfe, L. A.; Fulton, T.; Marshall, G. H. *Passed*—McCleave, A. R.; Elliot, L. B.; Wilson, J. L.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Passed—Elliot, L. B.; McCleave, A. R.; Wilson, J. L.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.

Passed—Elliot, L. B.; McCleave, A. R.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING.

Passed—McCleave, A. R.; Elliot, L. B.; Wilson, J. L.

JUNIOR PHYSICS.

First Class—McCurdy, R. Mabel. *Second Class*—Frame, H. A.; Haverstock, W. E. *Passed*—Meek, J. G.; Locke, E. C.; Howatt, I. B.; Carr, J. B.; Crowdis, C. J.; McLean, D.; Mitchell, G. A.; Webster, Winifred M.; Macdonald, C.; Ross, E. B.; Roy, A.; Bentley, Regina A.; Blois, H. H.; Coffin, W. H.; Young, A. McG.; Urquhart, J.; Malcolm, J.; Young, L. L.; Spicer, H. J.; Smith, D. M.; Upham, H. M.

Supplementary Examination—Richardson, Loie.

Special Examination—Class I—Ross, W. H.

JUNIOR PRACTICAL PHYSICS.

Second Class—Fleming, E. M.; Ross, W. H. *Passed*—McCurdy, Mabel R.; Gordon, G. H.; Baxter, N. M.; DeWolfe, L. A.; McKeen, W. G.; McCleave, A. R.; Ferguson, J. A.

SENIOR PHYSICS.

First Class—McCurdy, Mabel R. *Second Class*—Ross, W. H. *Passed*—Fleming, E. M.; Christie, C. V.; DeWolfe, L. A.; Rielly,

J. F.; Baxter, N. M.; McCleave, A. R.; Gordon, G. H.; Lindsay, M. A.; Elliot, L. B.; McKeen, W. G.

SENIOR EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Second Class—Lindsay, M. A.

SENIOR PRACTICAL PHYSICS.

Passed—Lindsay, M. A.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

Passed—Fulton, T. T.; Elliot, L. B.; McCleave, A. R.

BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Class I—Myers, A. J. W. *Class II*—Christie, C. V.; Webster Winifred M. *Passed*—Stavert, R. H.; McDougall, E. May; Nicholson, D. J.; Morrison, Bertha L.

SENIOR SURVEYING.

Class I—McCleave, Arthur. *Class II*—Elliot, L. B.; Wilson, J. L.

MEDICINE.

PRIMARY M. D., C. M., EXAMINATION.

Section "A"—First Year.

Blackadder, Edward; Decoste, S. H.; Dickey, E. E.; Ford, T. R.; Hawboldt, H. D.; Kinkead, E. C.; MacAulay, M. A.; McDonald, D. R.; MacDonald, T. G.; Macdonald, W. S.; McIntosh, G. A.; MacKay, V. N.; MacKenzie, Eliza M.; MacKenzie, Mary; Messenger, Stella M.; Miller, A. W.; Murray, J. A.; McNeil, A. J.; Norwood, E. B.; O'Connell, J. I.; Proudfoot, J. A.

Section "B"—Second Year.

Champion, J. B.; Crawford, D. McN.; Cunningham, A. R.; Dickey, E. E.; Earle, R. W. L.; Farquharson, W. O.; Ford, T. R.; Fuller, L. O.; Gillis, A. C.; Hardy, G. A.; Hawboldt, H. D.; Jardine, F. W.; Johnson, T. R.; Layton, J. S.; MacAulay, M. A.; Macdonald, T. H.; McKay, D. A.; MacKenzie, D. W.; MacKenzie, Jemima; MacKenzie, L. B.; Miller, A. F.; Norwood, E. B.; Rankine, John; Rice, Grace E. B.; Stephens, F. N.

FINAL M. D., C. M., EXAMINATION.

Section "A"—Third Year.

Archibald, C. C.; Austen, Minna M.; Brehaut, Lester; Coffin, Melville; Earle, R. W. L.; Hawboldt, H. D.; Lawson, W. A.; Lessel, Fred.; McCuish, K. A.; MacIver, J. A.; MacKenzie, J. J.; MacKenzie, K. A.; McLeod, A. C.; Morrison, J. C.; Murray, D.; Potter, J. L.; Rice, Grace E. B.; Whitman, G. W.

Section "B"—Fourth Year.

Archibald, C. C.; Blackadar, R. L.; Borden, L. E.; Cameron, C. P. P.; Cameron, Harold; Campbell, D. G. J.; Cochran, W. N.; Cock, J. L.; Corston, J. R.; Fulton, S. A.; Harris, W. C.; Hebb, A. M.; King, A. A.; McGarry, P. A.; McKay, Wm.; MacKenzie, J. J.; McKinnon, W. F.; Millar, J. R.; Morse, G. R.; Murphy, G. H.; Philp, Martha A. L.; Phinney, W. S.; Watson, D. T. C.

CLASS LISTS.

JUNIOR CHEMISTRY.

Distinction—Decoste, S. H.; MacDonald, T. G.; MacDonald, W. S.; Miller, A. W.; Murray, J. A.; O'Connell, J. I.; Proudfoot, J. A.
Passed—Blackadder, Edw.; McDonald, D. R.; McIntosh, G. A.; MacKenzie, Mary; Murray, W. D.

Supplementary, Sept., 1901—Hawboldt, H. D.; Kinkead, E. C.; MacAulay, M. A.; Messinger, Stella M. *Feb., 1902*, Norwood, E. B. *April, 1902*, McNeil, A. J.

JUNIOR ANATOMY.

Distinction—Decoste, S. H.; MacDonald, W. S.; MacKay, V. N.; MacKenzie, Mary; Miller, A. W.

Passed—Blackadder, Edw.; McDonald, D. R.; MacDonald, T. G.; McIntosh, G. A.; Murray, J. A.; Murray, W. D.; O'Connell, J. I.; Proudfoot, J. A.

Supplementary, Sept., 1901—Dickey, E. E.; MacKenzie, Eliza M.

BIOLOGY.

Distinction—MacDonald, W. S.; Miller, A. W.

Passed—Blackadder, Edw.; Decoste, S. H.; McDonald, D. R.; MacDonald, T. G.; McIntosh, G. A.; MacKenzie, Mary; Murray, J. A.; Murray, W. D.; O'Connell, J. I.

Supplementary, Sept., 1901—(Zoology)—McAulay, M. A.

Special, April, 1902—(Zoology)—Proudfoot, J. A.

Supplementary, April, 1902—(Zoology)—Ford, T. R.

MEDICAL PHYSICS.

Distinction—McIntosh, G. A.; MacKay, V. N.; Murray, J. A.

Passed—McDonald, D. R.; MacDonald, T. G.; MacDonald, W. S.; MacKenzie, Mary.

SENIOR CHEMISTRY.

Distinction—Layton, J. S.; Rankine, John.

Passed—Champion, J. B.; Cunningham, A. R.; Farquharson, W. O.; Gillis, A. C.; Hardy, G. A.; Jardine, F. W.; Johnson, T. R.; MacDonald, T. H.; McKay, D. A.; MacKenzie, D. W.; MacKenzie, Jemima; MacKenzie, L. B.; Mellish, J. R.; Miller, A. F.; Slayter, R. U.; Stephens, F. N.

Supplementary, Sept., 1901—Earle, R. W. L. *Feb., 1902*—McAulay, M. A.; Crawford, D. McN.; Dickey, E. E.; Norwood, E. B. *April, 1902*—Ford, T. R.

Special, Sept., 1901—Rice, Grace E. B.

SENIOR ANATOMY.

Distinction—Cunningham, A. R.; Farquharson, W. O.; Jardine, F. W.; Layton, J. S.; McKay, D. A.; MacKenzie, D. W.; Rankine, John.

Passed—Buckley, C. E. A.; Champion, J. B.; Day, F. B.; Gillis, A. C.; Hardy, G. A.; Johnson, T. R.; Kinkead, E. C.; McDonald, T. D.; MacDonald, T. H.; MacKenzie, Eliza M.; MacKenzie, Jemima; MacKenzie, L. B.; McNeil, A. J.; Messinger, Stella M.; Miller, A. F.; Slayter, R. U.; Stephens, F. N.

Supplementary, Sept., 1901—Norwood, E. B. *April, 1902*—Dickey, E. E.; Ford, T. R.

Special, Sept., 1901—Rice, Grace E. B.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

Distinction—Cunningham, A. R.

Passed—Champion, J. B.; Day, F. B.; Farquharson, W. O.; Gillis, A. C.; Hardy, G. A.; Jardine, F. W.; Johnson, T. R.; Layton, J. S.; McDonald, T. D.; MacDonald, T. H.; McKay, D. A.; MacKenzie, D. W.; MacKenzie, Jemima; MacKenzie, L. B.; McNeil, A. J.; Miller, A. F.; Rankine, John; Stephens, F. N.

Supplementary, September, 1901—Earle, R. W. L.; Fuller, L. O.

Special, September, 1901—Rice, Grace E. B.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

Distinction—Austen, Minna M.; Brehaut, Lester; MacKenzie, K. A.; Murray, D.; Woodbury, F. V.

Passed—Coffin, Melville; Earle, R. W. L.; Hawboldt, H. D.; Lawson, W. A.; Lessel, Fred; McCuish, K. A.; MacIver, J. A.; McLeod, A. C.; Morrison, J. C.; Potter, J. L.; Rice, Grace E. B.; Whitman, G. W.

Supplementary, September, 1901—MacKenzie, J. J.

Special, September, 1901—Archibald, C. C.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

Distinction—MacKenzie, K. A.

Passed—Austen, Minna M.; Brehaut, Lester; Coffin, Melville; Earle, R. W. L.; Hawboldt, H. D.; Lawson, W. A.; Lessel, Fred; McCuish, K. A.; MacIver, J. A.; McLeod, A. C.; Morrison, J. C.; Murray, D.; Norwood, E. B.; Potter, J. L.; Rice, Grace E. B.; Whitman, G. W.

Supplementary, September, 1901—MacKenzie, J. J.

Special, September, 1901—Archibald, C. C.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, INSANITY AND HYGIENE.

Distinction—Lessel, Fred; Murray, D.; Whitman, G. W.

Passed—Austen, Minna M.; Brehaut, Lester; Coffin, Melville; Crawford, D. McN.; Earle, R. W. L.; Fuller, L. O.; Hawboldt, H. D.; Lawson, W. A.; McCuish, K. A.; MacIver, J. A.; MacKenzie, K. A.; McLeod, A. C.; Morrison, J. C.; Norwood, E. B.; Potter, J. L.; Rice, Grace E. B.; Woodbury, F. V.

Special, September, 1901—Archibald, C. C.

SURGERY.

Distinction—Hebb, A. M.; Morse, G. R.

Passed—Archibald, C. C.; Blackadar, R. L.; Borden, L. E.; Cameron, C. P. P.; Campbell, D. G. J.; Cock, J. L.; Corston, J. R.; Fulton, S. A.; Harris, W. C.; King, A. A.; McGarry, P. A.; McKay, Wm.; MacKenzie, J. J.; McKinnon, W. F.; Millar, J. R.; Murphy, G. H.; Philp, Martha A. L.; Phinney, W. S.; Watson, D. T. C.

Supplementary Examination, September, 1901—Cameron, Harold.

CLINICAL SURGERY.

Distinction—Cameron, C. P. P.; Corston, J. R.; Fulton, S. A.; Hebb, A. M.; Millar, J. R.; Morse, G. R.; Murphy, G. H.

Passed—Archibald, C. C.; Blackadar, R. L.; Borden, L. E.; Campbell, D. G. J.; Cock, J. L.; Harris, W. C.; King, A. A.;

McGarry, P. A. ; McKay, Wm. ; MacKenzie, J. J. ; McKinnon, W. F. ; Philp, Martha A. L. ; Phinney, W. S. ; Watson, D. T. C.

Supplementary Examination, September, 1901—Cochran, W. N.

MEDICINE.

*Distinction—*Campbell, D. G. J. ; Corston, J. R. ; Fulton, S. A. ; Hebb, A. M. ; Millar, J. R. ; Morse, G. R.

*Passed—*Archibald, C. C. ; Blackadar, R. L. ; Borden, L. E. ; Cameron, C. P. P. ; Cock, J. L. ; Harris, W. C. ; King, A. A. ; McGarry, P. A. ; McKay, William ; MacKenzie, J. J. ; McKinnon, W. F. ; Murphy, G. H. ; Philp, Martha A. L. ; Phinney, W. S. ; Watson, D. T. C.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

*Distinction—*Borden, L. E. ; Cameron, C. P. P. ; Campbell, D. G. J. ; Cock, J. L. ; Corston, J. R. ; Fulton, S. A. ; Hebb, A. M. ; McKinnon, W. F. ; Millar, J. R. ; Morse, G. R. ; Phinney, W. S.

*Passed—*Archibald, C. C. ; Blackadar, R. L. ; Harris, W. C. ; King, A. A. ; McGarry, P. A. ; McKay, William ; MacKenzie, J. J. ; Murphy, G. H. ; Philp, Martha A. L. ; Watson, D. T. C.

*Supplementary, Sept., 1901—*Cameron, Harold ; Cochran, W. N.

OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

*Distinction—*Corston, J. R. ; Fulton, S. A. ; McKay, William. Millar, J. R. ; Morse, G. R.

*Passed—*Archibald, C. C. ; Blackadar, R. L. ; Borden, L. E. ; Cameron, C. P. P. ; Campbell, D. G. J. ; Cock, J. L. ; Harris, W. C. ; Hebb, A. M. ; King, A. A. ; McGarry, P. A. ; MacKenzie, J. J. ; McKinnon, W. F. ; Murphy, G. H. ; Philp, Martha A. L. ; Phinney, W. S. ; Watson, D. T. C.

*Supplementary, Sept., 1901—*Cameron, Harold ; Cochran, W. N.

THE Journal is able to present the exact terms and conditions pertaining to the prize recently offered by Sir Sandford Fleming for the best essay upon the function of Journalism in Canada. It is hope that some of the readers and writers of this paper will take part in the contest. The facts are as follows :

The Subject.—How can Canadian Universities best benefit the cause of Journalism, as a means of moulding and elevating public opinion in the Dominion ?

The Judges.—The donor, the Principals of McGill, Queen's and University College, Toronto, and G. S. Willison representing the Canadian Press Association.

Competitors are required to send their essays on or before 1st Dec., 1902, to "The Registrar of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.," signed with a motto, along with a sealed envelope containing name and address.

Essays must not exceed eight, or at most ten, thousand words in length.

The prize of \$250 may be given, at the discretion of the Judges, to one, or may be divided between two or three of the competitors.

The essay or essays adjudged worthy are to be read in public at the Alumni Conference of Queen's, next February.—*Queen's University Journal.*

Dallustiensta.

IN the midst of many kindly notices, the following saves us from the woes that would come if all men spoke well of us, and incidentally shows forth that the Father of Repeal has not ceased producing :

The other day we picked up a copy of a late number of the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE, and we are bound to state that its contents is poor stuff. If it reflects the editorial wisdom of a College full of students, then they are not a promising lot. If on the other hand, the College paper is published for the fun of the thing, it shows poor taste. Its contents should be of the best the College can give. We have seen, in former years, numbers that contained good reading, but possibly this is an off year.—*Pictou Advocate.*

LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN.

[NO. III.]

MY STARS.

All of you know
Of a certain pair,
That howls out so
From hall and stair ;
One is bulky and thick
With the air of an Astor,
One is slim as a stick
Like a young lamb in the pasture,
And this comical pair are called Gordux and Baston,
Gordux sings like a bird, but his voice it was heard,
Too much by far at the Convoc. of '02.
And my wrath was stirred by many a word
That was flat, *very* flat, and be heard hadn't ought to.

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The thanks of the Senior Class are due to Simpson Bros. for Sovereign Lime juice which was so much enjoyed at this At Home.

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