



# The Dalhousie Gazette.

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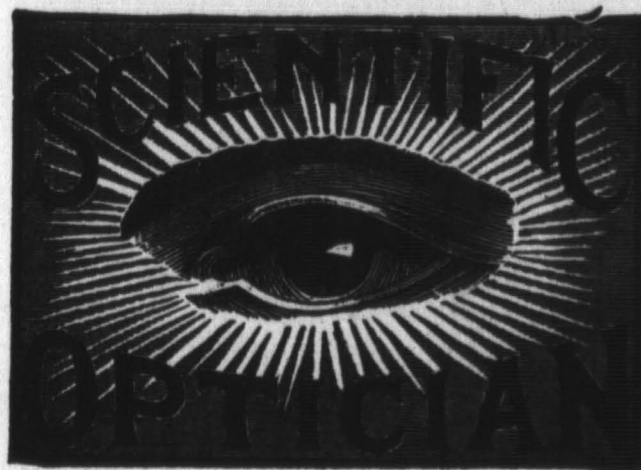
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# The Dalhousie Gazette.

"ORA ET LABORA."

Vol. XXXV. HALIFAX, N. S., - OCTOBER 17, 1902. No. 1.

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### Editorial.

AT last the tide has turned towards Dalhousie. After years of waiting, which sometimes seemed endless, the College has entered upon a new era of prosperity. The two forward movements, of which all Dalhousians know by this time, are both on the high road to success. Last session the Macdonald Memorial Scheme was only a bright hope and the Mining School little more than a rumour; now the sum first aimed at by the Memorial Committee is almost in sight and the School of Mines has begun work. Such progress in so short a time promises well for the future.

The first GAZETTE of volume xxxv is glad to have such news to tell its readers. Through the most gloomy times the GAZETTE has always been hopeful; and its hopes are greater than ever now that some of them are being realized. These hopes extend to the journal itself: the editors expect all Dalhousians will strive to make their College paper worthy of the time.

ALL Dalhousians must be proud of the action of the Governors of the College in founding a School of Mines. Nova Scotia is rapidly coming to be recognized as second to no part of North America in mineral wealth. Her coal and gold mines are increasing in importance year by year,

the output is larger, the methods of work are better. Yet these resources, ours by right, have to be handed over to the control of strangers; for none of our young men can get training at home, and few of them can afford to bear the heavy expense of a training in Central Canada or in the United States. It is a matter of pride, then, we say, that our College has been the first to recognize the crying needs of the province and is patriotic enough to make an effort to meet them.

So much has already been said about the advantages of a local School of Mines that it is useless to go over the ground again. One has but to think of the fine opportunities for geological study in the surroundings of Halifax, and the big coal and gold mines within a half day's journey, to be convinced of this city's fitness as a location for such a school.

With all this in mind, the Governors of Dalhousie launched their scheme. They have met with gratifying success. Enthusiastic public meetings were held in Halifax, New Glasgow and Sydney. Halifax has already subscribed \$40,000, and probably will give \$20,000 more. Four men in New Glasgow gave \$6,000, and generous support was promised from Sydney. In fact all over the province mining men are of one mind as to the benefits the province would derive from a technical school of its own.

Further, the students of the new school are promised every aid the mines and this College can give. The companies have *guaranteed* employment to all students who wish to gain a practical knowledge of their work. The College offers, at the minimum of cost, as thorough a training as can be had anywhere. Two new professors have been added to the staff—one in Geology, the other in Mining and Metallurgy. Dr. J. E. Woodman, the new professor of Geology, has already started his classes; Mining and Metallurgy will be taken up in a short time under Prof. H. C. Boynton. Besides these, all the former lecturers, Messrs. Gilpin, Poole, Mason, Archibald, McColl and others, will still give instruction along their particular lines of work.

Already quite a large class has been enrolled in the new school. If the province will respond in a proper fashion to Dalhousie's call, we might well have the largest and best school on the continent.

**T**HE Executive Committee of the Macdonald Memorial found it impossible to give a complete account of the fund for this issue of the GAZETTE; their report may be promised for the next number. Enough, however, is known to show that the movement is a great success. Subscriptions are still coming in. At present they total over \$19,000, and of this

amount \$3,500 has already been paid. It is only a matter of time till the \$25,000 aimed at is obtained, but the committee have no thought of stopping there.

The canvass has been pushed vigorously all through the summer. Mr. Theodore Ross, B. A., travelled over a good part of the Lower Provinces, while several others worked in the city. Of the committee's work in general too much cannot be said. They worked hard and faithfully. Much of what they did is of lasting value in itself, apart from its bearing on the Memorial scheme. Through their efforts, a larger number of Dalhousians than ever before have been roused to a sense of their duty to Alma Mater. For further details, GAZETTE readers must wait patiently for the Committee's report.

The work, however, is by no means finished. The south and west of Nova Scotia have not been thoroughly canvassed as yet, nor have the other provinces. It is the purpose of the committee not to lose any of the ground already gained, but to use it as the basis of future work.

The general committee thought it advisable that the ladies should carry on their part of the work among themselves. A meeting was held at which it was decided to send out letters to the lady graduates and students. All who wish to contribute, yet do not wish their names to be known, are asked to send their contributions to Miss E. M. Read, 89 Hollis St., Halifax.

Already about \$45 in cash has been collected exclusive of \$350 paid into the general fund and \$400 more subscribed. All interested in the scheme are urged to give what help they can at once and not wait for the circular.

**T**HE football season has begun. Dalhousie is not given to counting unhatched chickens at any time, least of all, unwon football victories. Prospects, however, good or bad, need not trouble us seriously. If we win, we win, if we are beaten, we have been beaten before. What we should think most about, is not how to get the trophy, but how to promote clean sport, the essence of which is to do as well as you can, but be willing to have the best man win. If the Halifax League, Dalhousie included, had always played in this spirit, many an unpleasant act would have been left undone.

### Professor Woodman.

Professor Joseph Edmund Woodman, who comes to the recently established Chair of Geology and Mineralogy, is a Harvard man. His early education was received in his native state, Massachusetts. From Harvard he received the degree of S. B. in 1896, A. M. in 1900, and S. D. in 1902. From 1896 to 1902 he was Assistant in Geology and Mineralogy in Harvard and Lecturer in Radcliffe. Dr. Woodman has spent parts of five seasons in work on the gold bearing rocks of Nova Scotia. His thesis for the Doctor's Degree was upon that subject and more particularly the Moose River District. Professor Shaler, Dean of the Harvard Scientific School, spoke in the highest terms of his scientific knowledge and also of his skill as a teacher. For several sessions Dr. Woodman has had charge of the classes in Geology at the Harvard Summer School. His class in Elementary Geology at Harvard usually contained about 400 students. Two years after his graduation as a B. Sc. he was employed by the Nova Scotia Department of Mines to do work in Cape Breton. Dr. Woodman's studies have included work in the application of geology and mineralogy to mining and metallurgy; but this work has been assigned to the other newly established professorship.

Already Dr. Woodman's students have had a taste of the practical character of his courses. An excursion is planned for each Saturday until the snow flies. These, with the laboratory requirements, are responsible for the impression that students of geology must emulate the conies. When the Professor of Mining and Metallurgy begins his excursions the would-be miners will earn their passes by the sweat of the brow.

### Rev. Professor R. H. Falconer, D. Litt.

At the end of the summer session of the University of Edinburgh, Reverend Professor Falconer, of Pine Hill, received the degree of Doctor of Literature. This degree which is granted in recognition of some contribution to literature, ancient or modern, was awarded to Dr. Falconer for his valuable articles on the Epistles of St. Peter and Jude, published in the *Expositor* of London. Prof. Falconer is the second to receive this degree from Edinburgh. He received his early training in Trinidad, and won the Gilchrist Scholarship for that Island, standing first in the honor list of the London matriculation examination. He received the degree of B. A. with honors in

classics and philosophy from the University of London, and the degree of M. A. with honors in classics and the degree of B. D. from the University of Edinburgh. Two years ago the University of New Brunswick conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Since the beginning of last session, Dr. Falconer has been Lecturer on New Testament Literature at Dalhousie. Though not holding Dalhousie's degree, he is in thorough sympathy with the college, and many of its students carry away grateful memories of his splendid qualities of mind and heart.

### A Study of Human Nature.

*"The Proper Study of Mankind is Man."*

From a safe distance, our neighbour Lize, was an object of interest. It is hard sometimes to love one's neighbor; circumstances alter cases, especially when one circumstance is a big, savage dog.

Lize was a girl of about thirteen, overgrown, sullen, untidy in dress, rough in manner. But the most noticeable thing about her was her voice. Hoarse and loud as that of a sea-captain, and as penetrating, her voice "made music all the day." No one of the numerous small brothers and sisters dared dispute her imperious commands. Swift punishment from the muscular arm of that embryo Amazon was sure to overtake the small offenders, who was too much accustomed to being "called names" to be hurt by the accompanying shower of epithets.

During the winter, Lize was not often seen; but in summer, she was outdoors from morning till night, and supremely happy. What more could one desire than to spend the long days sleeping in the sun, with the dog for a pillow; or lying flat on one's back, with nothing to do but gaze at the sky; or to wriggle one's bare toes in the hot sand of the road? Variety could be obtained at any time by a quarrel with the small brothers. Other children might spend the day in school; Lize escaped that torture by the simple process of staying away. The path of knowledge was indeed a thorny one to her. Restraint was irksome, and a romp with her dog was at any time more inviting than study.

Summer was the season, too, when the gardens of the neighbourhood yielded their store to Lize; and woe betide the one who dared complain of depredations. Against that one would all her enmity awake; and she would study to annoy in every possible way.



Severe as she was with the younger members of the family, she would not allow them to quarrel among themselves. It was curious to see her act the peace-maker, with loud-voiced commands to "shut up there", or by the gentle method of bumping their heads together. Underneath all her roughness was a certain vein of tenderness, but as a usual thing it was carefully concealed. She adored her dog, but ruled him with a rod of iron. The brute was as untamed as his mistress; and a word from her would send him after an unwary cat or dog, or even a pedestrian, who chanced to be an object of ill-will. People learned to pass by on the other side.

There was nothing to disturb her lawless life. Home or school influence was absent. She was more familiar with the outside of church than the inside. What would be the development and what the finished character of Lize? We do not know; Lize and her dog are no longer our neighbours. Life in our neighbourhood is quiet and uneventful since they left. But on a quiet day we miss the siren voice and long for the diverting actions of that strange pair.

### Convocation.

The Autumn Convocation was held on the afternoon of Wednesday, the seventeenth of September. The Law Library was taxed to its utmost to hold the assembly of students, graduates and citizens. Of the Board of Governors, the Chairman Mr. Stairs, Judge Graham and Senator McKeen were present. The President, Deans, Professors and Lecturers, in their gowns and variously coloured hoods, lent a suggestion of brightness to the prevailing sober brown of the Law Reports.

After the opening prayer Dr. Forrest gave a short account of the work done during the summer vacation. The Board of Governors had decided to make a start in the direction of Technical Education by establishing a School of Mines. During the past summer the Chairman and several of the Professors had spent a large part of their time in Halifax and throughout the province in attempting to raise an endowment fund. Success was now assured. Two Professors had been already appointed and the courses would begin in a few weeks. The Macdonald Memorial Library Fund was growing satisfactorily; \$19,000 had been already promised, of which \$3,500 was in hand. The President referred to the large attendance of Freshmen and humourously complained that if the present rate of increase continued, the College building would never begin to hold the students.

The Address of the Professor of Physics on the subject of Technical Schools appears on another page. His principal argument was that England's two great rivals had been encouraging Technical Schools in recent years, so that their advantage was even now apparent. Germany and the United States were relying greatly on the strength to be gained by this kind of instruction to enable them to win in the great battle for industrial supremacy, where there is no second prize, but where everything goes to the victor. Professor Dixon's voice though low was distinct and could be heard in all parts of the room. The address was thoughtful, written in scholarly language, and received an attentive hearing.

Short speeches were made by Mr. Stairs, Senator McKeen, and Dr. Woodman, the new Professor of Geology. The Senator stirred up the meeting to rounds of applause by his emphatic endorsement of the School of Mines venture. As an old miner and mine-owner he quite appreciated the necessity for such a school. He won the hearts of the new men by saying he would rather be a Freshman than a member of the Faculty.

After singing the National Anthem the Convocation adjourned.

### Technical Education.

Inaugural Address by Prof. S. M. DIXON, M. A.

By "Technical Education" I mean both the education of the organiser and director of skilled labor the Engineer (the man whose profession is defined in the charter of the Institution of Civil Engineers as "the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man,") and also the education of the skilled laborer—the Artizan.

It is no longer necessary to urge the necessity of Technical Education. Latterly, so much has been written about German and other methods, that many people seem to think that a thorough scientific and technical training is the cure for all National Distress. And so there are many who, in their admiration for the practical results of this education in European states, do not seem to understand that their Technical Education is in reality only a part of the general educational system, and that Europe still produces scholars as well as scientists. Many zealous reformers also forget the important results which are due to a good system of commercial education, to the varying condition of the working classes, and to differences in political organisations; and they would turn

the high schools into carpenters' shops, and the Universities into testing laboratories. But when it is remembered that success in his profession does not depend on the Engineer's scientific training and acquirements alone; that equally necessary to him are sound judgment, common sense, self-reliance; then it is evident, that to engineers, as well as to other professional men, a University education should be specially useful. Again, since the object in the education of the Artizan, is to have an intelligent as well as a skillful workman, and not a mere machine, therefore, neither in him, must the training of the intellectual faculties be neglected. He must be taught to think as well as to use his hands; and the technical school must supplement, and not supersede the high school.

And so Technical Education is part of a great educational scheme. Let us note its present position in other countries; and how best it may be advanced in Nova Scotia.

In England, Ireland, and Wales the education of the artizan is at present attracting much attention; and technical, or as they are often called industrial schools, are established in all the large centres of population. The last Government Return shows an expenditure of over \$5,000,000 during the year 1901 by local authorities on more than 430 of these schools. That the results, though good, will be commensurate with the hopes and anticipations of the organizers of these schools is doubtful. The difficulties in the arrangement of technical courses, and in obtaining suitable instructors are very great. The local authorities who control these schools have had in many cases little or no experience in educational methods, and though generally there is no lack of students, it is found that the common apathy of the employers of skilled labor towards this serious question is difficult to overcome. It has been well said that "Technical education in England has begun at the wrong end."

For the full development of the resources of a country, intelligent and skilled labor is a necessity; but just as important is it that the employers of this skilled labor should be able to find thoroughly trained men to direct it. And though in the British Isles, a few of the universities had well organized courses in civil engineering, comparatively little was done to give the engineer the necessary scientific and technical training, till the colleges of Victoria University started their classes in Engineering, civil, mechanical, and electrical. In the British Isles, now, we find all kinds of electrical plant manufactured in America, and introduced by American engineers. This is often due to the neglect, in former years, in England, of the education of the electrical engineer; and the

wasteful development of the coal fields was largely due to the want of properly educated mining engineers.

Many indications may be found, to-day, that England, while continuing to pay an ever increasing attention to the education of the artizan, is awakening to the necessity of improved engineering education. The Institution of Civil Engineers now elect their members only when they have passed a stiff qualifying examination which is intended to be a test that the candidates have received a thorough scientific training in some branch of their profession. In all the newer colleges, the courses in applied science are the most popular; and the engineering courses offered at the older universities, modified and more specialized than formerly, are also much better attended. The University of Birmingham gives this year for the first time a course in mining engineering.

The following list of courses offered this session at the Yorkshire College of Victoria University, shows the recent endeavour scientifically to develop the English Industries: *Chemistry, Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Mining, Textile Industries, Dyeing, Art, and Leather Manufacture.* These courses are given in addition to the ordinary classes in Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine.

Technical Education may be said, therefore, to be fairly established in England; but so slowly and with apparently such great reluctance have the employers of skilled labor been forced to admit its necessity, that satisfactory results cannot be expected for some time.

The extraordinary advance made by Germany in the commercial world compelled the engineers and manufacturers of England to examine the methods of her formidable rival. That competition with the United States would become keen was evident to all; but few anticipated that Germany, or any other continental nation, would become a serious competitor. The position of England, her immense colonial trade, her mineral wealth, her great merchant navy, all seemed to secure a pre-eminence. Yet what are the facts? We find that Germany, a country with such limited coast line, with no colonies, no foreign commerce, and no navy, has in thirty years increased her manufacturing capacity ten fold, and made it equal to that of Great Britain; increased her shipping twenty fold, making it equal to that of the United States, and so second to that of Great Britain alone; and she has established markets which she is prepared to hold against all comers in every quarter of the globe. This progress still goes on; and in many industries once regarded as purely English, Germany takes the lead: in 1900 the production of pig iron in Germany was almost equal to that in England; while the German

output of finished steel exceeded the English by nearly two million tons.

The United States and France have also given much attention to Germany in this matter. American scientific and technical papers, reports of engineering societies, and journals of education—all are full of statistics, collected from Consular Reports, showing Germany's rapid advance, and of descriptions of Germany Educational methods. An interesting report of a French Commission of Enquiry into the causes of Germany's Commercial Progress, ascribes it as greatly due to the high efficiency of Industrial Education, and to the application of Science to Manufactures.

That the splendid Technical Educational system of Germany has had much to do with the rapid development of her resources is now admitted by all; and the close connection between the work done in the Science Schools and the increased prosperity of the nation, is clearly seen in chemical industries. The chemical laboratories of the German colleges and Schools are second to none, and the advance in the chemical industries has been phenomenal. A consular report issued by the British Foreign office in 1901, estimates the value of the German chemical industries as \$250,000,000 per annum. To take one, though probably, the most striking example. In 1865 the aniline works at Ludwigshafen employed about 30 people, and last year nearly 6,000 were employed, of whom 150 were trained chemists. In a report of the Manchester Committee on Technical Instruction, it is pointed out that in 1897 the annual value of the coal tar products alone in Germany was over \$40,000,000; and yet the earliest discoveries relating to these products were made in England. In Professor Dewar's Presidential Address at the meeting of the British Association, held in Belfast this month, the contrast between British and German methods in the Chemical Industries is clearly brought out. The number of chemists employed on German works amounted in 1901 to 4500, of whom 84 per cent had been systematically trained, 74 per cent holding in addition University degrees. During the same year in the United Kingdom about 1500 chemists were employed in Chemical Works, and of them only 21 per cent were graduates and 10 per cent more held diplomas from colleges.

In other scientific industries German progress has been also remarkable. Some very interesting evidence on the manufacture of glass for optical purposes was given this year before a committee of the Technical Education Board of the London County Council. A few years ago most of the glass used in the manufacture of scientific apparatus was made in England;

now nearly all is made in Germany: "German chemists have succeeded in introducing such modifications in the manufacture of optical glass that opticians have been enabled to place on the market lenses approaching more closely to mathematical perfection than any previously manufactured in England." Mr. Beck says: "There is no place in the whole of England where man can learn optics in a way that is of any use to him for practical application to optical instrument making." \* \* \* "It is a positive fact that if I desire to employ a mathematician to work out my lenses, I cannot find any ready made man in England."

All who have visited the German Technical Schools speak in the highest terms of the completeness of their organization. There is a very important difference between the German schools and those of England. While the latter are for the most part only *trade* schools, that is, schools in which the Artizan is taught a particular handicraft, the schools of Germany are *industrial* schools, in the widest sense. In them not only is a scientific and technical training given to the Artizan, but there is also given the instruction necessary for those who have to take charge of any particular branch of a manufacture, or who should be fitted to become organizers and directors of any particular industry. Generally, attention is paid to some particular industry in each school. We find that Saxony, with a population of 4,000,000, has over 250 industrial schools; and, as an example of the efforts taken to have the industrial schools of Germany as efficient as possible, mention might be made of the school at Crefield, where, for about 150 students in the textile industry, there are over 30 instructors, all experts.

Closely related to the industrial schools in Germany are the Industrial Art Schools, which reach a very high state of perfection in France. Students, who in the Industrial School show aptitude in designing and executing original work are frequently transferred to the Industrial Art School. As one result of these schools we may note the gradual shifting to Germany of the lace industry, once centered round Nottingham. Professor Monaghan, speaking of the Industrial Art Schools, mentions the interesting fact that highly successful students in the Industrial Art School of jewel workers at Pforzheim, in the Black Forest, are afterwards sent to Paris, where their expenses are paid, while they are perfecting themselves in their trade.

The education of the Engineer is carried out in the Polytechnic Schools, which resemble the large American Engineering Colleges, one of the chief differences being that, as a rule, less work is exacted from the student in the testing laboratories of

Germany than in those of America. Shop work is often not required for courses in Mechanical Engineering. The work may be optional; but always the student is recommended to take shop work either before entering on the course or after leaving the College. In the testing laboratories, usually, a series of tests is made by the Professor and his assistants before the class; and the students themselves do not use the machines. The general tendency, however, is to increase the laboratory work required in German Colleges. The museums and model rooms are much better equipped in Germany than in America.

The following remark by Professor Storm Bull, of the University of Wisconsin, shows that the satisfactory condition of education in the common schools amongst the Continental states of Europe has been an important factor in the success of Technical Education: "Students entering the Zurich schools are about two years further advanced in their studies than those entering Technical Schools in America." In the article from which this is quoted Professor Bull explains that the conditions at the Zurich Technical Schools are much the same as at the larger German Technical Schools. In fact, Zurich is generally classed in America with the German schools.

Turning now to what is being done to advance Technical Education in the United States, it is readily seen, that while little has been done for Trade and Industrial Schools, the condition of Engineering Education is very satisfactory. The iron and steel industry is, of course, well looked after in the metallurgical and mechanical engineering departments of the great Colleges. Allusion has already been made to the important work done in Electrical Engineering; and it is certain when such good provision has been made now for the education of the organizer and the director of skilled labor, that in a short time a great advance will be made by the establishment of Trade Schools. The introduction of Manual Training Schools is looked on by many people as the beginning of this movement. At the exhibition in Philadelphia in 1878 the Russian educational exhibit, in which manual training was an important feature, attracted much attention. The first American Manual Training School, modelled on the Russian system, was opened at St. Louis two years later. There are now a very large number of these schools, due chiefly to the energy and enthusiasm of Dr. Woodward. In these schools the time of the pupils is divided equally between manual exercises—drawing and lathe work—and academic class work. The schools are not Trade Schools in any sense. Few of the students go to trades; most of them enter Engineering Colleges. The usefulness of these schools has been frequently questioned; and in a very full report on the subject published

by the Ontario government we find that those who have charge of courses in the larger Engineering Colleges in the United States, do not generally consider the Manual Training School to be of any particular advantage to the student who wishes afterwards to study engineering. In an address on manual training, Prof. C. R. Richards points out how distinct the successful manual training school must be from the technical school. He says, speaking of manual training: "If that work is to stand as a broadly educational element, benefiting alike a large range of pupils, it will quickly meet its limitations on the side of specialization; and specialization is the very heart of technical training." And he concludes: "The need for distinctly technical education must be met in schools apart from the manual training high school."

That a larger system of technical instruction will soon be organized in the United States is certain. We see that already there is a great tendency towards specialization in some of the Engineering Colleges; and when carried out fully this means that the Colleges become Technical Schools. The student wishing to become an engineer requires to be taught the general principles underlying his future profession; and must not spend his time mastering the technical details of some particular trade. The future Technical Schools will, in most cases, probably, be in connection with the great Engineering Colleges. This arrangement is to be found in New South Wales, where there is one great central Technical College, in which every branch of engineering, and every industry of the country, are taught by experienced teachers. The German and English systems—the former so completely separating the artizan from the engineer; and the latter merely intended to supplement the apprenticeship system—are not likely to be introduced into America.

For a long time the governors, senate, and friends of Dalhousie have been considering the question of how best to assist Technical Education in this Province. When the departments of Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry came to be in working order, as soon as opportunity offered several lecture courses in technical subjects were given, enabling students who wished eventually to study for the engineering profession to do some of the preliminary work at Dalhousie College. Without a larger staff, however, it was impossible to give a full course in any branch of Engineering. In certain subjects, Dalhousie was prepared to do all that was necessary; but for a successful course, in even one branch of Engineering, more was needed. The smallest Engineering Course must be complete. In it each subject necessary for the education of the engineer must be thoroughly taught; and the standard must be

such that the student, on graduation, is qualified to begin the practice of his profession. What the difference is between Professional and Academic Courses is clearly pointed out in an address by Prof. Thurston of Cornell University: "The curriculum of the professional school must be fitted at the top; and the whole course must be constructed with its upper end in sight, while the Academic curriculum must be fitted at the lower end; and its course must be compressed into the curriculum year by year."

(To be continued.)

### To Virgil on the Death of Quintilius.

HORACE, ODE 24, BOOK I.

Should shame dry the tear that is falling, lamenting the one that is gone?  
 Sing, Saddest of Muses, bestowing thy dirges in mournfullest tone!  
 Ah, why hath the slumber eternal, Quintilius, laid thee so low?  
 Truth, modesty, justice supernal, as thine, when again shall we know?—  
 He hath flown to the shades, and in sorrow all truth-loving hearts  
 must combine;—  
 But never a bosom can borrow such grief, oh, my Virgil, as thine.  
 Vain! vain! to the gods to give honor or to implore them our friend  
 to return!  
 The gift which He gave, the Eternal Donor hath taken and left us to  
 yearn.  
 Though the tones of the Orphean Lyre thou shamest with strains of  
 thine own,  
 It nothing avails thy desire; the spirit forever has flown  
 From the temple on earth that enshrined it to the place of the shadowy  
 land,  
 Where fate unrelenting shall bind it and, unmoved, all our pleadings  
 withstand.  
 Deep, deep is the loss we bemoan, but yet we must strive to endure'  
 And lighten with patience alone the sorrows regret cannot cure.

E. B.

### The Field Day.

The Sixth Annual Games of the Athletic Club were held on the Wanderers' Grounds on Saturday, the 27th. The fair day and cool air made the afternoon all that was desired; the keenness with which some of the events were contested and the promptness of the officials in calling them off made everyone well satisfied with the sports.

Prior to the advent of football this kind of competition was an annual affair in Dalhousie, but from about '90 down to last year the custom had fallen into disuse. Last year an attempt was made to revive the games and it proved successful. What deficit was then incurred has been to a large extent wiped out by the very respectable surplus of 1902.

Two new events were introduced this year, and one, at any rate, was appreciated. Anything tending to stimulate class work, whether a scrimmage or debate, is always interesting. Hence the relay race. The Arts team carried off the prize for this event.

One other feature was introduced. The "all-round" athlete, perhaps, is the one entitled to the ivy wreath, and to single out such a man the "points" method was introduced. Counting five points for a first, three for a second and one for a third place, M. J. Carney, with 15 points, won the Club Gold Medal for the highest aggregate, and C. T. Baillie won the Club Silver Medal for the second highest aggregate.

The GAZETTE, on behalf of the Club, desires to thank the officials who conducted the games, many of whom were neither connected with the Club nor the College. Those officiating were: Referee, R. H. Metcalf; Judges of Finish, Prof. H. Murray, Prof. E. MacKay and Dr. M. A. Curry; Field Judges, J. W. Logan and A. H. S. Murray; Clerk of Course, G. S. Stairs; Assistant Clerks, G. M. I. MacKay and W. O. Farquharson; Time Keepers, Prof. Dixon, J. W. Power and T. C. Wood; Starter, F. L. Stephen; Official Announcer, J. J. Cameron; Scorer, E. A. Macleod. The Sports Committee consisted of A. H. S. Murray, G. S. Stairs, G. M. I. MacKay, C. T. Baillie and J. L. Potter.

The following shows the various winning competitors—

EVENT.	FIRST PLACE.	SECOND PLACE.	THIRD PLACE.	TIME OR DISTANCE	CLUB RECORD AND HOLDER.
100 yds. dash (club)	M. J. Carney	C. T. Baillie	A. D. McDonald	10½ sec.	M. J. Carney, 10ths., 1901
100 yds. dash (open)	A. W. Covey (Wand)	P. F. Ring (Dart)	C. H. Harris (Wand)	11½ sec.	.....
Running high jump	A. D. McDonald	C. V. Christie	J. L. Potter	5 ft. 1½ in.	A. D. McDonald, 5ft. 1½ in., '02
One mile run (open)	A. W. Covey	P. F. Ring	.....	5 min. 53¼ sec.	.....
Pole vault.....	C. V. Christie	L. J. Miller	C. T. Baillie	8 ft. 5 in.	C. V. Christie, 8ft. 5 in., '02
Half mile run.....	M. J. Carney	J. Rankine	C. E. A. Buckley	2 min. 10½ sec.	M. J. Carney, 2.10½, 1902
220 yds. dash.....	M. J. Carney	A. D. McDonald	J. L. Potter	24½ sec.	M. J. Carney, 24½s., 1902
Putting 16 lb. shot..	A. McG. Young	J. L. Potter	D. Murray	32 ft. 4 in.	D. J. MacRitchie, 34ft. 6in., 1901
Running broad jump	C. T. Baillie	D. Murray	.....	16 ft. 8 in.	M. J. Carney, 19ft. 8in., '01
One mile run (Club)	J. Rankine	A. D. McDonald	C. V. Christie	5 min. 23½ sec.	T. J. L. Murphy, 5m. 4½s., 1886
Kicking football.....	G. O. Cheese	G. S. Stairs	— Church	133 ft.	G. O. Cheese, 133ft., 1902
Quarter mile run....	C. T. Baillie	C. E. A. Buckley	.....	62½ sec.	M. J. Carney, 54½s., 1901
Class relay race.....	Arts and Science	Medicine	.....	3 min. 57 sec.	Arts & Science, 3m. 57s., '02

## College Notes.

The Y. M. C. A. held their annual reception to the boys of the Freshman Class in the Arts Library, Saturday evening, October 28th. A large number were present and spent an enjoyable evening in conversation, song and making acquaintances. After refreshments had been served, Dr. Forrest addressed the company in his usual happy way and sent them on their way rejoicing.

*Omnia mutantur, nos et mutamus in illis.* There was a time when there could be no pact between Freshmen and Sophomores without the shedding of blood and the rending of garments. Now peace and amity prevail; all differences are fought out over a cup of tea. On Friday evening, October 3rd, the Sophomores were at home to the Freshmen and the ladies of the College in the Munro Room. Not the least charm of the affair was its novelty; the lambs met most gentle treatment at the paws of the tigers, nor were the innocents afraid. '05's act was as graceful as it was unusual.

D. A. A. C.—The regular autumn meeting of the D. A. A. C. was held in the Munro Room, on Friday evening, April 26th, at 8.15 o'clock, the President in the chair. After the reading and adopting of the minutes of the Spring Meeting, the President read the resignation of E. A. Macleod from the Managing Committee. On motion this was accepted. There were now two vacancies on the committee, as L. B. McKenzie elected at the Spring Meeting had not returned to college. Dr. L. E. Borden and J. L. Potter were elected to fill these places. Considerable discussion followed on the subject of disposing of the sweaters and stockings recently purchased by the club. The matter finally was dropped in the hope that the players would appreciate the opportunity to secure these articles for themselves. The meeting then adjourned.

The first regular meeting of the Delta Gamma Society for the session of '02-'03, was held Saturday evening, the 4th inst., at the residence of Miss Jean Forrest. After the reading of the Constitution, the following officers were appointed to the executive: Miss Lindsay, Arts, '03, Miss M. Mackenzie, Med. '05, Miss M. Mackenzie, Arts, '06. Several business matters were discussed, after which the meeting adjourned.

We hope the scratch game between the Services and Dalhousie is a shadow of coming events. The College won 16—0.

The doughty Medicals are again making a strong fight for the Inter-Class Trophy. They defeated first and third Arts on September 30th. with a score of 9-0, and played a draw with the Law team October 2nd.

The schedule of the League games is as follows:

- October 11th, Services vs. Wanderers.
- " 18th, Dalhousie vs. Dalhousie.
- " 22nd, Services vs. Dalhousie.
- " 25th, Wanderers vs. Services.
- November 1st, Dalhousie vs. Services.
- " 8th, Wanderers vs. Dalhousie.

Professor Liechti's class room is being turned into a Biological Laboratory, and the Philosophy Room is now a part of the Museum. French and German now go hand in hand with History, while the charms of sweet Philosophy are softening the horrors of the Examination Hall.

The annual "At Home" given by the Delta Gamma and Y. W. C. A. to the new girls was held on Saturday afternoon, September 27th. The ladies' waiting-room was gay with golden-rod and nasturtiums, and a couple of hours passed pleasantly. The guests were received by the Presidents of the two societies. Several graduates were present, and joined in welcoming Freshettes and Freshie-Sophs to the University.

The GAZETTE recognises with pain the accident to Mr. J. J. Cameron of the 2nd year Law. After making a short run up the field, the player suddenly turned on his heel, and in so doing wrenched his ankle and broke the FIBULA about two inches above the ankle joint. This necessitated Mr. Cameron's going to the hospital, where under the careful treatment of Drs. "Geordie" and "Jimmie" the patient is receiving every attention. It is hoped "Jack" will recover speedily.

The U. S. C. met in the Munro Room, October 6th; the usual bare quorum were present. The reports of the Convocation, Class-day and Reading Room Committees were presented, and a levy of fifteen cents was authorized to meet deficits and defray further expenses. The following appointments were then made: D. Murray, Med. '03, to be Vice-President in place of J. S. Layton, B. A., not returned; J. Rankine, '04, to be a member of the Executive in place of A. C. Gillis; G. S. Stairs and A. E. G. Forbes to vacant places on the Reading Room Committee.

Several important motions were then dealt with. A. H. S. Murray and G. G. Sedgewick brought forward the proposal:

*"That the constitution of the GAZETTE be changed so as to make provision for the addition of a representative of the Alumni Association to the staff of editors."*

Mr. J. W. Logan, President of the Association, being present, spoke to the motion. He said that the change proposed would be most beneficial both to the GAZETTE and to the Association. The motion was then put and carried unanimously. The Alumni's nomination of Mr. L. H. Cumming, LL. B., to the new position was accepted by the meeting.

The other motion, more important still, was brought up by E. A. Macleod, B. A. It was:

*"That the number of the GAZETTES issued each session be reduced from ten to eight, and*

*"That the number of editors be reduced by four, one from the Senior Class in Arts, one from the Junior Class in Arts, one each from Law and Medicine."*

In the discussion that followed, the second part of the motion seemed to meet with general approval; but the first was rather strongly opposed. In view of this opposition and the small number present, Mr. A. H. S. Murray said it would be better to leave the disputed matter over to a future meeting, but embodied the second part of the proposal in an amendment to the motion. The amendment carried.

It was decided that Theatre Night should be some time during the Fall. A. H. S. Murray, W. M. Corbett and J. Rankine were appointed as a Committee to take it in charge.

The last item of business was the Financial Editor's report. Mr. A. McG. Young presented what is probably the best report in the history of the GAZETTE. Beginning the year with a deficit of \$76.79, he attained a surplus of \$6.67. The report was received and adopted with applause. After a vote of thanks had been tendered Mr. Young, the Council adjourned.

The first session of the Mock Parliament opened with a large number of members in attendance. Indeed the electors of Canada have little to complain of on the ground that their interests are neglected by the representatives in the House of Commons. The House was met by the Hon. W. F. Carroll as Premier and Minister of Militia, who introduced the Cabinet as follows:

- Hon. H. Y. MacDonald, Minister of Justice;
- Hon. W. C. Robertson, Minister of Finance;
- Hon. A. H. S. Murray, Minister of Railways;
- Hon. V. M. Shaw, Minister of Public Works.

On motion, the senior member for Cape Breton (Mr. MacLeod) was elected Speaker.

After information of considerable value had been abstracted from different members of the Government, the Speaker announced that he had secured a copy of the Speech from the Throne, which, "to prevent mistakes," he proceeded to read. The mover and seconder of the address in reply were the two new members from Cumberland (Mr. Dickey and Mr. Ralston.) Despite the strong arguments and cheerful prognostications offered by these honorable gentlemen, it was apparent that the government would meet with much difficulty in carrying the address. After a two days' debate, during which member after member arose in his place to criticise the conduct of the Administration, the Prime Minister, with his entire cabinet and all the ministerialists who would answer to his call, could not withstand the current of opposition, and the address was defeated by the close vote of 11 to 10. The Cabinet immediately resigned, and the speaker called on the honorable member for Cape Breton (Mr. Phelan) to form a government.

That honorable gentleman was successful and met the House at its next session with a strong cabinet:

Hon. T. M. Phelan, Prime Minister and President of the Council;

Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Justice;

Hon. G. O. Cheese, Minister of Finance;

Hon. J. W. G. Morrison, Minister of Railways and Canals;

Hon. D. MacLennan, Minister of Agriculture.

The measure upon the success of which this Government staked its existence might be styled "The Chinese and Pedlars of Arabia Exclusion Act." The motion for the second reading of the Bill was made and supported by the young Minister of Agriculture. In the rich metaphor of his native Inverness he likened these Orientals to the potato-beetle, the cabbage-worm, or the tent-catapillar, enemies which the husbandmen seek to destroy by the use of all manner of spraying mixtures and emulsions. "There," said the Minister, waving in the air his copy of the proposed Act, "There is the emulsion we have for such pests." The debate was continued by the Premier, the Ministers of Railways and of Justice, the members for Northumberland, Kings, N. B., (Mr. Murray) and Cape Breton, (Mr. MacDonald) for the government. The members for Queens, P. E. I., (Mr. Robertson), Halifax, (Mr. Harrington, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Kaulback), Joliette, (Mr. Wood), Albert, (Mr. Weldon), Pictou, (Mr. Cameron), and Victoria, (Mr. Carroll), opposed the bill. The measure was

lost on division by a small majority; the Phelan Ministry resigned and the honorable member for Northumberland (Mr. Haviland) was invited to form a government.

### The Class of 1902.

#### ARTS AND SCIENCE.

*Wel nyne and twenty in a companye  
Of sondry folke, by aventure y-falle  
In felawshipe.*

There's no doubt about it, 1902 was a more than ordinarily good class. Its only weakness was in its number. Most of its members took an active interest in everything relating to the College. Socially they were famous, while the College records testify to their ability in study. The GAZETTE would like

*To telle you al the condicioun  
Of ech of hem,*

but there is neither tyme nor space.

The girls of '02 were an especially brilliant class. For originality and persistency they surpassed all the classes within College memory. To their efforts were due the many social successes attributed to the class of '02, especially the last brilliant functions, the Senior reception and Class Day. "Tho' lost to sight, (they are) to memory dear."

Miss Ina Bentley is at her home in the city, and intends to study for her "A" certificate. The GAZETTE will miss her services as editor. Miss Lou Thomas came from Truro as a Freshie-Soph., but put as much into three years as most girls do into four. She was the life of the college, and is missed by everyone. She is now teaching in Sydney. These two "are little, but they're wise; they are terrors for their size."

Miss Jeanette Cann came from Yarmouth, and made the most brilliant record of any Dalhousie girl, taking High Honours in Philosophy and a University medal. She is now Vice-Principal of the Academy at Kentville, and her future career will be watched with interest.

Miss Jessie Campbell was the President of the Y. W. C. A., and was well-known in the social life at College. She is in the city this winter, studying for her "A."

Miss Jean Gordon was a '01-er, prevented by illness from graduating with her own year. She is Principal of the school at her home River John.



Miss Margaret Moody combined her College career with teaching in Morris Street School, Halifax, and continues in her position there.

Miss Bertha Morrison hailed from Dartmouth. She is recuperating from her College work at her home.

Miss Annie Rand joined the '02 class in her third year. She owns Canaan as her home. Miss Rand was foremost in all good works.

Miss Richardson finished out the school term substituting in Dartmouth. She is now in her former position as one of the valued teachers in Truro Academy.

Miss Ethel Stuart belonged to the class of '01, but dropped out a year and came back to graduate with the class of '02. Her brilliant "Prophecy" added lustre to Class Day. She is Principal of the school at Brookfield this year.

The Christies, C. V. and G. A., were two specimens of the "Halifax Academy breed." More wanted of the sort. Clarry was one who did his mathematics and classics while asleep, which way suited him best; George was a most useful "man to have around." Both are doing graduate work: Clarry in mathematics, George in classes supplementary to his course at Pine Hill.

Irving Brass Howatt was an Islander of the mild type, which means he had an eye for other things beside the glory of the garden of America. At exam. times, and on the rare occasions he could be got to speak, he was found to be a philosopher.

Billy George McKeen needs a book to do him justice. From touzled head down to muddy boot he was himself and no other. Brilliant in ability, he turned aside from hard work to the flesh pots of Egypt. After a jaunt to South Africa he speeds the plough at his farm in Mabou.

A match for Billy George in intellect, and second only to Coffin in power of work, was Kenneth Ferns MacKenzie. Were we poetical we would offer the meed of a melodious tear at his departure, for he wrote much and well for the GAZETTE. He is pursuing his study at Harvard.

William Roy MacKenzie "One Riverend John" stood well among his class mates in point of ability, though he had slender understanding. No one thought he was ever hurt with over-work, but that was all a mistake, for he has found it necessary to take a rest at his home in River John.

John Franklin Reilly found home-life so pleasant that he was rarely seen about College. Everybody, however, knew his well-rounded form and his yellow and black necktie. Reilly was an excellent student, easily carrying off High Honours in 'Mathics.

George Herbert Sedgewick was at different times a member of the Committees of the Glee Club, Athletic Club, Reading Room and Gymnasium, a famous Sodalite, Editor-in-Chief of the GAZETTE, general adviser of the Faculty and leader of Fort Massey Choir. The least of his labours was an honour course in Latin and English. He is now teaching everything in Truro Academy.

Robert McLeod Shaw was the tallest and clumsiest man in his class. Everybody liked Robert M. and delighted in his cheerful idiocy. He and Dick Weldon have started in together at the McGill Medical School.

Alexander, etc., Myers, otherwise Willie, had a mournful voice and a piteous demeanour. But he was a faithful student, winning distinction in Philosophy and English. The Y. M. C. A. will long remember him for his hard work. He is now a Pine-Hiller.

Daniel J. Nicholson's real name is "Daddy." He is a quiet Scotchman, brought up on oatmeal and possessed of a stock of uncommon good sense. He, too, is a Pine-Hiller.

We wonder if R. Hensley Stavert has disposed of his nine dozen photographs yet. He probably has, for the demand was great among ladies of the Provinces. He, too, has been preaching during the summer, and is putting up at Pine Hill.

Still another of that ilk is Fred. Smith Vance, who was a waif from the class of 1901. He was President of the Y. M. C. A. during his last year and is a preacher of repute.

Thomas Truman Fulton is a native of Bass River, an ardent Dalhousian, a football player, a chewer of tobacco and a general all-round man. He was the first student to enrol definitely in the School of Mines.

Ernest W. Coffin or *Casket* was a Heautontimorumos, which means one who sits down and reads Goodwin's Greek Grammar in cold blood. Freshman, do likewise, and thou shalt get a medal for thy pain. Coffin is teaching Classics in Naparima College, Trinidad.

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Ernest Martin Fleming is teaching Mathematics in St. Andrew's College, Toronto. Also, he will be still warbling his trill (which is poetry), unless his voice Ernest marred in phlegming at Glee Club concerts. Ern. is a singer, an H. Her and a good feller, but—a punster.

L. A. DeWolfe took the first part of his course at Harvard, but judged that Dalhousie was the best place to finish at. He spent most of his time between the chemical and physical labs., descending into the Library now and again, and sleeping out. He is teaching in North Sydney High School.

Murdoch Alexander Lindsay!—here words fail. The only adequate expression of our feelings would be a page of exclamation marks. The College was always wondering what he would do next, and the Senate was always wondering what next to do to him. He is working with his brother, Dr. C. F. Lindsay, in a chemical works on the Hudson.

### Personals.

The list of happy Dalhousians rivals the lists in the Book of Chronicles. During the summer D. G. Cock, B. A., ('97) and Miss Ruth Maxwell, B. A., ('97) were married; also W. R. McKay, B. A., ('96) and Miss Mary O'Brien, B. Sc., ('01); L. H. Cumming, LL. B., ('01) and Miss Ruth Simpson, B. A., ('00); E. A. Crockett, B. L., ('97) and Miss Ella Rettie of the Class of '99; R. E. Finn, LL. B., ('98) and Miss Russell; A. H. Foster, B. A., ('95) and Miss McDonald; J. F. Frame, LL. B., ('90) and Miss Thompson; A. K. McLean, LL. B., ('92) M. P. P., and Miss Finck; G. A. R. Rowlings, B. A., ('90) LL. B., ('93) and Miss Brookfield; W. H. Robbins, M. D., ('01) and Miss Clarke; W. M. Sedgewick, ('96) and Miss Mackenzie; also N. Pratt, M. D., ('00); A. M. Hill, B. A., ('96); A. M. Fullerton, now a Journalist in Toronto, L. M. Crosby, M. D., ('01); H. T. Morrison, B. A., ('97) to Miss Alice MacGillivray, of Sydney; John L. Fawcett, LL. B., to Miss Lena Morine, of Halifax; J. Alphonse Benoit, B. A., ('00) to Miss Nellie Comeau; and Rev. F. H. Mackintosh, B. A., ('98).

The GAZETTE extends the glad hand to all.

Rev. J. C. Herdman, B. A., ('74) D. D., has been appointed Superintendent of Missions in British Columbia by the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. G. B. MacLeod, B. A., ('88) has been called to First Presbyterian Church, Truro.

Percy J. Shaw, B. A., ('97) has been appointed travelling instructor for the group of schools which Sir Wm. Macdonald has decided to support in Nova Scotia.

Theo. Ross, B. A., ('99) whose name is a terror to lukewarm Dalhousians, has been appointed by Sir Wm. Macdonald to act as teacher of Nature work and as advocate of consolidation among the schools of P. E. I.

Three Dalhousians, have gone to New York to study Divinity, V. D. Ruggles, B. A., ('01), to the Episcopal Theological Seminary, C. O. Main, B. A., ('01), and P. D. Mackintosh, B. A., ('00), to Union Seminary.

C. F. Lindsay, B. A., ('99), and Ph. D., ('02), of Johns Hopkins, has been appointed research Chemist at a large Powder Works in Wilmington, Pa. His brother M. A. Lindsay, B. Sc., ('02), has received a position in the same establishment.

Since our last issue six Dalhousians have gone to Foreign fields as Missionaries. Florence O'Donnell, M.D., ('01) has been sent by the Methodist Church to China. W. R. McKay, B. A., ('96) has left for Macao, China. Before leaving he was married to Miss Mary O'Brien, B. Sc., ('01). D. G. Cock, B. A., ('97), is to be stationed in Central India. Like Mr. McKay he found another Dalhousian, Miss Ruth Maxwell, B. A., ('97), to share in the arduous labours of a Missionary field. Last year Mr. F. Robb, B. A., ('96), and Miss Bessie Cumming, B. A., ('96), were married and straightway left for the Mission field of Korea, where they were met by D. M. McRae, B. A., ('96), and Mrs. McRae (formerly Edith Sutherland of the same Class). H. M. Clarke, B. A., ('97), has been accepted for the Foreign field. Mr. G. A. Grant, B. A., ('96), has been compelled through ill-health to leave Demerara. The Classes of '96 and '97 seem to have run to Missionaries. G. A. Sutherland, another member of '96, is now in Demerara. G. W. Miller, ('04), has gone to Labrador to take over the Mission there from R. B. Layton, B. A., ('01).

Norman M. Baxter, '03, has gone to the University of Nebraska where his brother-in-law, Dr. A. R. Hill, B. A., ('92), is head of the Philosophical Department. He leaves a disconsolate widow in the person of the centre forward of the second football team. The friendship of Damon and Pythias pales beside that of "Hunt" and "Norm."

J. H. Kennedy, B. A., ('01), has gone to Vancouver to cast in his lot with the west. R. C. Weldon ('04) caught the

same fever. He was said to be a wealthy ranch owner driving his herd to Calgary fair, but he is investing the proceeds in McGill Medical School.

E. A. Crockett is editor of a paper in Worcester, Mass.

Teaching claims J. S. Layton, B. A., ('95), now Principal of Richmond County Academy; John Barnett, of '04, now Principal of Edmonston School, N. B.; Miss Bigney, ('04), now teaching at Gaspereaux; Miss Cann, B. L., ('02), now of Kentville Academy; Miss Thomas, B. A., ('02), now in Sydney; E. W. Coffin, B. A., ('02), now Vice-Principal of Naparima College, Trin.; G. H. Sedgewick, B. A., ('02), now of Truro Academy; G. W. McKenzie, B. A., ('99) and G. G. Archibald, now of New Glasgow High School; Miss M. E. Stuart, ('02), of Brookfield; Miss Richardson, B. A., ('02), of Truro; L. A. DeWolfe, B. Sc., ('02), of North Sydney; Miss G. MacIntosh, of Summerville; Wellesley Fraser, of '04, of Lunenburg.

F. B. A. Chipman, LL. B., ('01) will be found in the office of E. M. Macdonald, Pictou. Success to "Chippy."

W. A. Begg, LL. B., ('00), now practising in Glace Bay, and reports state a big business.

The Royal Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition have renewed Mr. James Barnes' Science Research Scholarship of £150 for a third term. This is a great compliment. Usually about 22 scholarships are given each year. If the holders do satisfactory work the scholarships are renewed for a second year. But it is only in exceptional cases that a Scholarship is renewed for a third term. Not more than three or four of the original twenty-one or two were so favored. The twenty-one or two include graduates from all the great Scottish Universities, the leading Colleges in England and Ireland, the Universities of Australia, and the Universities of Dalhousie, McGill, Queens and Toronto, in Canada. It is a great honor to be one of three or four of the picked men of these Universities. The successful candidate must have carried on an original investigation in some scientific subject of such importance and value that his results will be regarded as a valuable contribution to the advancement of science.

Dalhousie has nominated in all five scholars, including Mr. T. C. Hebb, whose appointment to one, for the first time, was announced last spring. The first scholar, Mr. F. J. A. McKittrick, finished his work about the time of the institution of the third term. Every scholar from Dalhousie since then has been granted a third term—a result unequalled in Canada and probably not anywhere.

Three scholars in succession have been granted renewals. Their names are Douglas McIntosh, E. H. Archibald, and James Barnes.

There are enough Dalhousians at McGill to form a local Association. Four men, D. McIntosh, B. Sc., ('96), B. A., ('02), W. R. Fraser, B. A., ('82), Ph. D., E. Archibald, B. Sc., ('97), who took the degree of Ph. D. from Harvard, last spring, and Murray MacNeill, B. A., ('96), are on the teaching staff. C. W. Anderson, ('00), J. S. Bentley, ('00), C. W. O'Brien, ('99), Alison Cumming, ('99), E. D. Douglas, ('00), are going on with their course in Medicine. H. S. Crowe, ('98), R. M. Shaw, ('02), R. C. Weldon, Jr., of the class of ('04), are entering the Medical School, and A. G. Spencer, ('00), is taking a course in Chemistry.

Rev. D. A. Frame, B. A., ('91), formerly in charge of Wallace congregation, has assumed pastoral control of Harbor Grace, Nfld.

W. R. Macdonald, LL. B., ('02), called to see his friends at the school before going to Colorado to seek better health.

T. D. McDonald has gone to the Baltimore Medical School.

L. B. McKenzie, B. A., ('00), has gone to Bellevue Hospital, New York, to complete his Medical Course. F. B. Day and F. N. Stephens have gone to Toronto to complete their studies in the same branch. D. W. McKenzie, of the same class, has gone to attend the new Medical School started by Cornell University in New York.

H. L. Burris can be found in Toronto with Day and Stephens.

I. C. Mackie, B. A., ('01), has accepted a lucrative position with the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Sydney.

Rev. J. W. A. Nicholson, B. A., ('97), is spending another year in Edinburgh. Rev. Gordon Dickie, ('96), who was with him during the summer in Germany has returned home.

Rev. B. Glover, ('99), is going to Edinburgh for a short course of study. He was lately married to Miss Flewelling, of Hampton, N. B.

J. P. W. Bill, LL. B., ('02), is in the office of F. A. Laurence, K. C., Truro.

Rev. E. E. Annand, ('93), after a long absence in the west has charge of the congregation of North River and Harmony.

F. A. Morrison, LL. B., ('97), B. A., ('01), is taking the Bar examinations preparatory to going west.

R. B. Layton, B. A., ('01), has returned from Labrador to enter Pine Hill.

Dalhousie is getting control of Education in Trinidad. C. M. Pasea, B. Sc., ('00), and E. W. Coffin, B. A., ('02), are at the head of Naparima College, Trinidad, taking the places of H. A. Kent, B. A., ('02), who is entering Pine Hill, and F. F. Smith who is now a member of Arts, ('05.)

K. G. T. Webster, B. A., ('93), took his Ph. D. degree from Harvard last spring.

### Dallusiensia.

In spite of those good rushes nobody has as yet contracted "suspendicitis."

"A ring on the finger is worth two on the phone," says the Sophomore Philosopher.

Freshman Bl—is to his brother—"Say, Hope, don't tell mamma that I've been in a scrim, will you?"

Very Fresh—"Do you have to pay to get in at an 'At Home'?"

McKay (in medicine)—"Jugulari! What case is that?"  
Freshie Am-er-an—"I think it is the Vocative."

Mr. M-ll-rd (when enrolling)—"Have I got to pay that dollar-n-a-haff gymnasium fee?"

Pres. Forrest—"Well, that's the rule."

Mr. M-ll-rd—"Yes, I know, but I paid that last year and didn't get nuthun out of it."

Mr. Nichols (who tried the Junior Matric.)—"Say, Mac, what part of the world are you from?"

Mr. Macdonald—"Cape Breton."

Mr. Nichols—"Cape Breton? Oh, yes. Are you from the County or the Island?"

Freshie H-ll (at the Exhibition races)—"2-18½. Whew! Wasn't that fine?"

Fair Flora (straight from Musquodoboit)—"Yes, wasn't it! By the way, Olin, dear, what does 2:18½ mean?"

H-ll—"Gosh! I don't know, only it must be funny, everybody laughed and cheered so."

Freshman H-r-y walking through the Gardens with a city lassie, who picks up a chestnut burr and says: "Oh, Mr. H-r-y, what a funny thing is this!"

H-r-y (thinks she's asking a question)—"Ye-es. Now, I wonder whether that belongs to the Botanic or the Zoological department? Here's Mr. Am-er-an coming; he'll tell us."

Am-er-an—"That —! Why one sees lots of them in the woods. That's a porcupine's egg."

Our National Anthem is "God Save the King." We mention this for the benefit of some Freshmen who, at Convocation, were heard lustily singing "God Save the Queen."

An extract from Freshie Archibald's diary:

"Monday—Arrived at 3.30 P. M. on the 'fast freight,' with bag and baggage. Felt very tired and lonesome, as ride from Truro was so long and tiresome. Took one of those Halifax Electric Tram Co.'s cars for Pine Hill. Paid my first car fare, 5c.

"Tuesday—Dreamed last night of mamma and papa, and wanted to go home. Saw the College to-day. Was introduced to the President, who said he was glad to see me, and that I was a smart looking boy. Saw another Professor, who has my last name as his first. Must go to bed now, as it is 7 o'clock."

Halloo, Jimmy!

Prof. Dannie—"The ladies, as usual, are regarded as absent to-day. We'll go on with this proposition. Miss F., will you expound?"

Miss Freshette (height 3 ft. 6 in.)—"Oh, I am regarded as absent to-day."

Subsidit Dannie.

Excited Freshie B-llm-n (at Soph. At-Home)—"Please, dear Miss —, won't you ask that pretty girl over there if I can go home with her? I'd like to awful well, but I'm scared to ask."

The Third English Class will not be surprised if they see the Joyful Bachelor stalking into class arrayed in a short embroidered "garment" with "sleves long and wyde."

Watch these columns later for the "Tale of a Trunk." In the meantime the impatient and curious ones can seek information from one Smith, Class '06, Dalhousie College, Halifax.

### Business Notices.

Business communications should be addressed to Financial Editor, DALHOUSIE GAZETTE, Halifax, N. S. Literary communications to Editor of DALHOUSIE GAZETTE, Halifax, N. S.

Ten numbers of the GAZETTE are issued each year by the students of Dalhousie University.

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The Financial Editor would ask any one who does not receive his GAZETTE *regularly* to notify him at once.

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### Acknowledgements.

Prof. E. MacKay, J. R. Mellish, D. Frank Matheson, LL. B., E. E. Bissett, M. D., \$3; T. S. Begin, J. M. Miller, \$2; D. A. Lawson, B. A., \$2; I. C. Mackie, B. A., H. W. Robertson, LL. B., Rev. Jas. McDobgall, J. A. Scrimgeour, C. W. Matheson, A. E. G. Forbes, A. A. McGillivray, G. L. McCain, R. A. McDonald, H. H. Blois, C. J. Crowdis, H. A. Dickie, H. M. Upham, A. K. Roy, J. C. Ballem, G. M. J. MacKay, W. G. Webb, W. K. Power, H. W. Toombs, N. G. Campbell, A. G. Weir, C. G. Cumming, F. E. Boudreau, G. Donovan, M. D. Davidson, R. N. McLeod, A. H. Brown, J. C. Lyons, O. N. Hardy, J. A. Redmond, W. D. Tait, J. M. Trueman, C. E. Walsh, E. E. Robins, A. R. Melouson, H. E. Killam, J. A. Ferguson, G. H. Sedgewick, B. A., L. L. Young, Hugh Miller, J. A. Charman, A. A. Smith, Geo. Read, G. A. Boak, H. Thorne, A. F. Haliburton, J. B. Carr, W. W. Woodbury, A. D. Watson, Cam. McDonald, J. C. Morrison, D. G. Davis, Mont. Johnston, B. A., A. M. Hebb, B. A., M. D., E. K. Harvey, B. A., J. G. Meek, \$1.

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