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The Dalhousie Gazette.

HALIFAX, N. S.

November 18, 1907.

Vol. XL.

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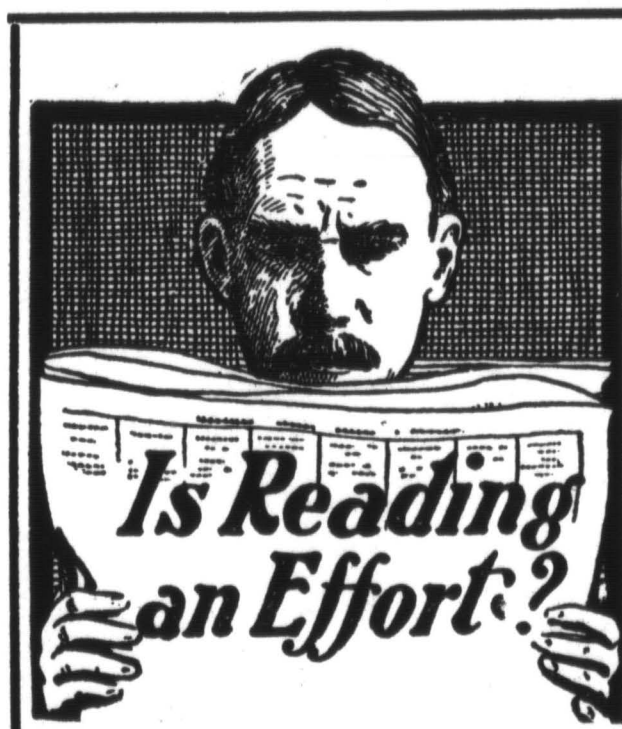
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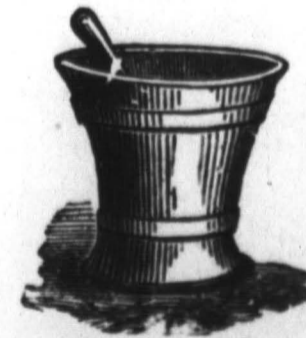
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"ORA ET LABORA."

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Editorial.

HOW puzzled a Rip Van Winkle would be on awakening today after a hundred year's nap. How startled he would be at the wonderful development in invention, manufacture and communication. The steam engine, the factory and electricity have revolutionized man's relations to his fellows. Travelling hundreds or thousands of miles is only an incident. Machines have multiplied production and the telegraph has annihilated time and distance. But other and greater changes would he see—changes which result from this industrial revolution. One hundred years ago *Laissez faire* had full sway. Factory towns sprang up and with them the slums. Fortunes were made and poverty intensified. The social gap between employer and employee was widened. The government was in the hands of a few rich. Today he would be told that governments exist not only to grant charters to corporations but must see that these corporations protect their employees and patrons. He would be told of the struggles of Reformers whose enduring monuments are the liberal franchises which they

wrested from unwilling rulers. He would see democracy grown from a small streamlet to a mighty river tearing up the old land-marks of the social, industrial and political realms. He would stare aghast at current legislation. The newspapers would tell him of socialist organizations, Labor Parties, and Public ownership of public utilities. The parliament reports would show a list of Conciliation, Arbitration and Lemieux Acts. He would see that these great movements, Public Ownership in Britain, Socialist Propagandas in Germany and Russia and Progressive Labour Legislation everywhere means the dawn of a new order of things.

As the nineteenth century was the time of the industrial revolution so the indications are that the twentieth century will witness social and political upheavels and reorganizations. As college men what is our attitude toward these great questions which take up so much space in the press and which make such a seething in universal politics? When we consider that seventy-five per cent of the public men are college trained should we not be men of diligent study of the great problems of current ethical and sociological thought? We are tired of 'this Canada of ours' and 'our glorious future' cant. We are justly proud of our past and hopeful of the future, but our duty is with the present. Men of vision are desired, but men of insight and energy are needed. The present must be studied in the light of history. Classics develop the observation and cultivate the taste. Science fills the pantry. History and economics yield a training invaluable to the men of to-day, and should form a larger part of the curriculum. To act wisely in the struggle which is going on between Capital and Labour, between Oligarchy and Democracy, one must know the forces at work.

Dalhousians are fortunate in having opportunity for the study of current Sociology under so thorough a student and so able a scholar as Dr. Magill. The object of the course is to study current Ethical and Sociological theories, with special attention to the fundamental principles of Philosophical and Christian Ethics, and such movements as Trade Unionism and Socialism. The hearty welcome and large class that greeted Dr. Magill, testifies to the popularity of the course and the ability of the lecture.

HOW, after two months of the college year has fled, it might be well as students to pause and get our bearings. Are we drifting with the tide, are we resting, hoping that something will turn up, or having set our compass, is it the course which will bring to us the maximum of fitness? Our class work is largely determined for us. It is a true, though trite saying, that students learn as much from each other as from their teachers. What this other half of our college life will mean to us will be determined by our attitude to student interests and activities. Training is more than knowledge. The ability to discriminate between the important and the unimportant is the result of training. To overcome the difficult by personal effort is habit. The appreciation of what is good is not obtained from books. Books are not to be despised, but books alone will not yield the training the professional man requires. The Mock Parliament, the Engineering, Arts and Science and Medical Societies, have each an inevitable claim on their respective constituencies. They furnish opportunity to the students to sharpen their wits, broaden their knowledge and foster professional enthusiasm. Subjects for consideration are chosen which have an immediate interest to these departments of the University. Each man owes it to himself and to his faculty to make the most of these opportunities for self-developement.

But above this class loyalty and comprehending it is the claim which the University Societies has upon every student of every faculty. Football makes for the unification of University interest and fostering of University spirit. Yet to the spectators who cheer themselves hoarse at a game, the result is chiefly entertainment. They also serve who only sit and cheer. How often the cheering has acted on the fifteen like the bagpipes on the Highlanders, wresting victory from apparent defeat. Could we not have some of this enthusiasm for Sodales? Here they also serve. Instead of a small group why should not every University student aid this society which stands not only for indispensable personal training, but also University spirit and University honour. The product of Dalhousie must be an index of its work. In the field of scholarship, we point with pride to our graduates. We recall the brave deeds of the athletes of old. In debate the record is not famous, though last few years have

shown great progress. No man, be his scholastic attainment sever so great, can take his place in the world of men, and make the most use of his talents without the ability to express himself clearly, concisely and forcibly. The ability to do so cannot be acquired in a night. A live sympathetic audience is a necessary factor in a good debate. The Faculty societies train for Sodales and the Interclass League should bring out the best men. Support your representatives and show a lively appreciation of their work. It helps them and helps you.

James De Mille.

One of the most popular writers in the English-speaking world during the seventies of the last century was James De Mille, a graduate of Brown in the class of 1854. What reader of that period, for instance, had not laughed over the comical adventures of his *Dodge Club*? It was in the next decade that a lady chanced to quote to the writer of this article one of Dr. Watt's hymns. Whereupon he ventured, and with complete success, the following comment: "Ah! you didn't get that verse out of the hymn-book, but out of De Mille's *Dodge Club*." A generation of boys were brought up on his *B. O. W. C.* stories and graduated from them into the world-wide adventure and fascination of his *Cord and Creese*. Unlike most of the popular writers of his day, De Mille has never dropped wholly out of sight, and as his novels are now being reprinted and articles are appearing relative to the man and work, it is fitting that the graduates of Brown should make or renew acquaintance with this distinguished Brunonian.

James De Mille was born in St. John, New Brunswick, August, 23, 1833. He came originally from a New York family bearing the name of Demill or DeMiltz. But during the Revolution the family were Loyalists, and in company with thousands of others they emigrated to Nova Scotia, where they could remain under the British Flag. In Sabine's *American Loyalists* is the entry "Demile, John A. grantee of St. John, New Brunswick." In the copy of this work in the Brown University Library another "l" has been penciled in

the name, and in the margin is written "Jim De Mille," the affectionate name by which our author's college friends always knew him. At the age of sixteen De Mille entered Acadia College, Wolfville, N. S. It is his experience here that he reproduced in his *B. O. W. C.* books, the mystic letters really meaning not Brethren of the Order of the White Cross, but Boys of Wolfville College. After a year at this institution De Mille and his oldest brother made a tour of Europe, crossing the ocean in a ship of their father's, and spending a year and a half in their travels. The influence of these novel experiences, especially of his Italian impressions, is visible in nearly all his writings. Soon after his return, that is in February, 1852, De Mille entered Brown in the middle of the sophomore year. Here his standing as a student was only moderate; his mind was evidently too active along its own lines to conform to the routine of college studies. He was however, a steady reader of solid works of literature in English and Italian, travels in unfamiliar regions, and books not often read by college students, like Sale's *Koran*, Swedenborg's *Heaven and Hell* and Mallet's *Northern Antiquities*, besides works that appealed to him personally, such as Sabine's *Loyalists*, and Martin's *Nova Scotia*. De Mille was a member of the Philermenian Society, which held fortnightly debates. On March 12th, 1853, he led the affirmative in discussing the question, "would it be good policy for the U. S. government to enter into negotiations with the proper authorities of Spain for the purchase of Cuba?" The question it appears was decided in the negative. In the same year he was elected poet of the society. He was a favorite speaker, and those who were near the society's rooms when a meeting was going on, always knew when DeMille was up by the applause that followed his sallies of wit. De Mille was also a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. In May, 1853, he delivered a junior oration on "Arabian Fiction." In the year of his graduation he was elected class poet. De Mille began to write for publication while at Brown. He contributed stories to the *Waverley Magazine* of Boston, thereby gaining money, training and also amusement, for he never took these efforts seriously. In August, 1853, appeared in *Putman's Magazine* an unsigned

article by De Mille on "Acadia, and the Birth-place of Evangelne." This article, written as he was approaching twenty, shows him already a master of literary handicraft.

After graduating from Brown in 1854, De Mille spent a year in Cincinnati on business, and then returned to St. John, where in 1856 he embarked in bookselling, but owing to another's fault the venture proved a disastrous failure. In 1859 De Mille married Miss Annie Pryor, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. In 1860 he was appointed professor of classics in Acadia College. Here he acquitted himself so well as a teacher and organizer that in 1854 he was chosen professor of history and rhetoric in Dalhousie College, a position which he held with great distinction until his sudden death from pneumonia, Jan. 28, 1880. De Mille regarded himself as a teacher, not as a writer, and gave himself up unstintedly to his college work. He was an original and inspiring teacher, and his memory is cherished warmly by his students. The world, however, never thought of De Mille as a college professor any more than it did Longfellow. Yet, in spite of De Mille's wide fame as a novelist, it is possible that his work as a teacher constitutes his strongest claim to remembrance. Let us find if we can the cause of this anomaly.

De Mille had a splendid equipment for a novelist—immense physical energy, unflagging facility in composition, a vast fund of knowledge acquired by travel and reading, and apparently an insatiable impulse to write. He knew the literature of the world, he had high standards of literary art, and he had a natural sense of humor and a grace of expression which were in themselves a passport to popularity. With this equipment and the further advantage of his long apprenticeship to letters, De Mille in the pause between his Acadia and Dalhousie professorships, set himself seriously to write his first novel. It was a tale of Rome in the first century, and was entitled Helen's Household. Unfortunately he had difficulty in finding a publisher, and, to his great chagrin, the one that he at last secured insisted on important changes in the treatment to conform to the theological taste of the day. It was not a question of truth, but of trimming. De Mille resisted stoutly; but he needed both the money and the recognition which the

book would bring; so at last he yielded, and rewrote the obnoxious chapters. But this experience was so disagreeable that, to avoid a repetition of it, De Mille resolved in the future to give the publishers what they would take without question, as the Harpers had just taken his now famous *Dodge Club*, which was simply an extravaganza, though a delightful one. Henceforth the note of not taking his public quite seriously appears in all of De Mille's stories. He flung them, more than twenty, to a public that eagerly snapped them up. But he did not express himself nor did he give the world the legitimate fruits of his genius. His last novel, indeed, entitled *A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder*, and published anonymously eight years after his death contains a profound sociological element, being nothing less than a *reductio ad absurdum* of altruism. But the lesson is clothed so fantastically as to be robbed of much of its force. Last of all, in 1893, appeared *Behind the Veil, a Poem*, in which De Mille himself speaks to us from his own inmost nature. Had his initial experience been such as to encourage him to put forth the best that was in him, it is hard to set the limits to the attainment that he might have reached. But fate decreed that De Mille should be content to stand among those whose writings delight rather than enrich the world. Though this qualification is a fundamental one, it nevertheless leaves much in his work that we can admire and commend. In the first place he was a capital story-teller. Even though we do not believe in the existence of his characters, we follow their adventures with interest. His *Cord and Creese* is a splendid story of the sleuth-hound variety. His *Cryptogram* is based on an ingenious puzzle which probably no reader ever solved. But his most successful stories are those of devil-may-care adventure, like the *Dodge Club*. Strangely enough, his *Elements of Rhetoric*, his one piece of professional writing, afforded him a better medium of self-expression than any of his novels. While it is a scientific treatise on style, he poured into it his enthusiasm for literature and the riches of his varied reading in many languages. Though De Mille's stories for boys do not take their heroes or their adventures seriously—a fault, by the way, which boys are not apt to notice, and which

their elders when they pick up those books rather enjoy—they contain one element which should entitle them to the grateful remembrance of every inhabitant of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and that is their minute and loving description of the scenery of those provinces, which have created in the hearts of thousands of foreigners an interest in this romantic country.

Besides teaching and writing, De Mille was in frequent demand as a lecturer, and through all he kept up his studies and his reading. He was a musician, and he had no little artistic gift, especially in caricature, as the margins of his college note-books and his later manuscripts bear witness. In person De Mille was large and burly. He was decidedly a "man's man" and lacked those graces that make men shine in what by an amusing synecdoche calls itself "society." He was, therefore, while familiar as an author to the whole English world, really known as a man to only a few intimate friends. It happens curiously that his associations with his Alma Mater were largely poetical. He was chosen class poet and society poet, and on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his graduation in 1879, he was invited to deliver the poem before the Phi Beta Kappa society. De Mille greatly enjoyed his visit to Providence on this occasion. He renewed old college friendships, and received various marks of attention from prominent people. The most noticable lack was the failure of his Alma Mater to bestow upon him the honorary degree which he so richly deserved. Possibly the university was only waiting for another occasion. But before the next commencement came round "the fatal asterisk of death" was set against the name of James De Mille.

Brown Al. Monthly.

Northfield.

"Northfield". That name, after July 8th, was of much more significance to seven hundred and fifty students, than it had ever been before. Those who experienced the life, the true fellowship of the place, and inhaled the balmy air from the hills, carried away with them many memories of their stay, which passing decades can scarce efface.

Northfield itself, is one of the most beautiful spots in Massachusetts. The village and conference grounds lie nestled among the hills, which run in broken ridges on each side of the Connecticut River, and appear to the eye to form a continuous belt around the village, and a magnificent background for one of Nature's matchless pictures. The grounds are on the lowest ridges, and overlook the narrow valley of the Connecticut, which is beautified by the scattered maples, the majestic elms, the luxuriant shrubbery, the farmers' plots and the smooth glittering river, which twisting and bending on its course finally loses itself amidst the distant hills. The conference grounds, with their residences, their halls and seminary buildings—not large and yet unique—scattered irregularly about and under the shade of large ornamental trees; with their numerous drives and shaded walks, their athletic and tennis grounds, their bathing pools and loitering places, form an ideal spot for a ten days outing.

June 20th was a hustling day at Northfield, and its evening found within the village limits several hundred students, delegates from some 135 colleges of Eastern America and Canada, representatives of all departments of College life—Cadets from West Point, representatives from the Army and Navy, from Medicine, Law, Theology, Technology and Science.

Camp Northfield, as the name suggests, is a hamlet of tents, pitched on the lower slopes of the hills and under the shade of the noble Pines. Here 200 or 300 students were "quartered", having their own dining hall close at hand. On the opposite side of the ridge, clad with the elms and maples, and within a splendid view of the valley, were pitched the tents of the Canadian contingents and of a few other colleges. While the remaining two or three hundred men lodged in the various halls on the grounds.

So tents, rooms and dining halls allotted, and the opening address delivered, the conference of 1907 had begun. The programme for each day, though varying much in detail, had one general plan. *Morning*: Group classes, institutes, and auditorium mass meeting. *Afternoon*: Sight seeing, short excursions, basking, tennis, athletics, private conference, strolls among the hills, walks in lover's retreat, (with the other fellows) and to the lakes, or what you would. *Evening*: One meeting on "Round Top" when were heard strong addresses on Professional Life, such as "Journalism," "Medical Men in Orient," and "Ministry." Addresses were also given in the Auditorium by men of experience and of keen, piercing intellect, such as Meyer of London, England; men of suasion and oratorical power,—as McDonald of Toronto; men of thought and deep insight into life's problems, as Speer and Mott of New York.

But one day must have particular mention,—the American's "glorious fourth." The afternoon was well taken up with the Inter-collegiate sports, and tennis tournament. It was the Conference Field day, in which Princeton and Yale took the lead. But it was not until the evening that the pent up patriotism exploded and it was an evening long to be remembered by those present. At 7,30 p. m. the delegations, with song and cheer and under flying colors, began their march in single file to their places in the Auditorium, which was already picturesquely hung with over two hundred college banners and national flags.

For nearly an hour the old walls rang with song and yells, with the friendly banter of college to college and the answering cheer, and all seemed chaos and confusion. But order was at last restored and in quick succession the songs and yells of sixty colleges intermingled with the yells of half a hundred others, broke on the air. What songs! What yells!

From that full, deep, pulsing yell:

Har-va'rd, Har-va'rd, H-a-r-va'rd
rah-rah, rah-rah, rah-rah, rah-rah,
Har-va'rd, Har-va'rd, Har-va'rd,

sounded from a hundred throats, to the quick, sharp note of

1—2—3!

U—Pi—Dee!!

Dal-hou-sie!!!

which lingered in that great hall, as a distant echo of old Dalhousie herself.

Interest ran high, and the songs, inspiring either because of their harmony or lack of it, were checked only to permit the "playing" off of some comic features by several delegations in which McGill, with her British lion, easily took the lead.

Two facts are worth noting as indicative of the international feeling:—The orator for the evening was J. A. MacDonald, a Canadian; and his address was prefaced by the singing of "My Country Tis of Thee", "God Save the King" and "So Say We All of Us".

The oration said, the songs sung, the assembly adjourned to the open air, where night time was turned into day time, for the bon-fires had been lighted, and the flames reaching out far beyond its own height of fifty-feet, shed a brilliant light, yet one of ghostly pallor, on all around, and a striking picture of the crowd that gathered to see the illumination. This and the dazzling light, the roof of the flames, the noise of the rockets, crackers, and guns, and the wild shouting and antics of the students, united to make it a most memorable event.

Thus the days passed quickly, each full, each interesting, each profitable. And the boys viewed the approaching break up with little less than sorrow.

Many were the acquaintances formed, and friendships won. Invaluable were the lessons learned by contact with thinking men, whose ideas of life go deep; and by coming in close touch with other college men of strong personalities, thus gaining a broadened view growing in sympathy, and confidence in human nature.

But the last day came. In reviewing the value of things heard and seen at the conference, all, as they departed, would fain have joined in the thought of the poet to add to the already attractive list.

“ And pleasure grounds where Taste, refined Co-Mate
Of Truth and Beauty, strives to imitate,
Far as she may, primeval Nature's styles.
Fair land !

With unexampled union meet in thee,
For eye and mind. the present and the past,
With golden prospect for futurity,
It that he revered which ought to last.”
Farewell! Farewell!!

W. K. R.

In Gaie Soci  t  .

He's who or what, it matters not,
He's got the “ mon ” so he's the one
For Gaie Soci  t  .

The Tavern's boss, who wines the toss,
And makes his pile, goes, with a smile
In Gaie Soci  t  .

The crimson braid, and gold brocade,
Win every time, first place and prime
In Gaie Soci  t  .

In times just past some lives were cast
In menial work, which, now they shirk
In Gaie Soci  t  .

So debonair, with nose in air,
They scorn to greet, unless they meet
In Gaie Soci  t  .

One month is spent on Continent,
The accent gained and fame attained
In Gaie Soci  t  .

Bold ignorance can well advance,
Since Gold is king within the ring
Of Gaie Soci  t  .

The game of Bridge proves oft the ridge
To wreck the wife, and ruin the life
In Gaie Soci  t  .

The banker steals ; takes to his heels.
'Tis quietly hushed ; inquiry crushed ;
In Gaie Soci  t  

When stars do wane, with cheeks aflame,
Bright maidens prove, what 'tis to move
In Gaie Soci  t  ,

The gossips tell ; the stories swell :
And Truth it swerves with many curves
In Gaie Soci  t  .

On Sunday Morn, in outward form,
The Church may see false piety
Of Gaie Soci  t  .

They think their deeds, their secret creeds
Are never known ; but all their own
In Gaie Soci  t  .

As candle flame to moth insame,
So to the youth, in very truth,
Is Gaie Soci  t  .

It dazzles him and draws him in.
He feels too late the scorching state
Of Gaie Soci  t  .

Should you aspire to something higher
More truly great to Church and State
Than Gaie Soci  t  .

Where men are loyal and do not soil
Pure names and fair, as many dare
In Gaie Soci  t  .

Where woman's love, like fires above
Shines constantly, which cannot be
In Gaie Soci  t  .

Shune falsehood's lair while yet aware :
Leave show and fads to vulgar cads
Of Gaie Soci  t  .

Fly from the liar, rise from the mire
Leave e'er too late, e'en from this date
The Gaie Soci  t  .

A. W. L. S.

Three Books of Travel.

Dame Fortune has surely never played a more capricious prank upon her puppets than when she made a clergyman of Laurence Sterne. "This singularly original and ebullient character" was the son of a soldier and lived for some years in the wearying life of camp and barracks. He became a country clergyman, an amateur painter, musician and hunter, and a most unwearying flirt, the last to the destruction of his domestic peace. He lived over forty years without showing any evidence of literary genius.

I have just reread his "Sentimental Journey into France and Italy" for the fifth time. Although he has none of the downright uncleanness of Smollet and even Fielding, yet his mind, as revealed in his books, has not entirely escaped the blight of the 18th. century. He is prurient to a degree. Nevertheless he has produced a book, beautifully simple and clear as crystal in style, sympathetic with all he had seen and heard, investing the most ordinary incidents with a charm that lays its spell upon the reader. The opening is most natural. "They order, said I, this matter better in France,"—and we are in France with him before the second paragraph closes.

If a journalist wishes to learn how to make literature out of the everyday incidents of life, let him study the story of the monk, the dead ass, the story of the starling, of poor Maria. Sterne is an artist. He shows it in his apparent artlessness, in his vivacity which yet is under perfect control. He has discovered that, like the Rhine and the Rhone, the sources of humor and pathos lie close together, if indeed they be not the same. He sees the little happenings and details of life and character, and paints what he observes in delicate colors. The incidents of the barber and of the French officer in the Opera will illustrate my meaning.

Have you read "The Bible in Spain"? If not drop the calculus and the test-tube for a few hours and take up Barrow's book. Do not be alarmed at the title. There are no sermons in it and but few pious spots, save where Barrow suddenly remembers that he is the agent of the Bible Society.

Spain has always been a land of romance and mystery: the land of the alchemists and the treasure-seekers; the land of

Torquemada, of Layola, of Rizarro. And the glamour, the romance, the mystery are in Barrow's pages. What a picture gallery! the characters start from the pages. The Antonios, the Gipsy crone of Inerida with the strange, wild story of her life, Benedict Inol, Oliban the secretary to whom the Council of Trent was an obsession, the gypsies, the Inanchegean prophetess and a score of others show us the romance that lies all about us and revels itself to him that hath eyes to see and ears to hear.

Borrow discovers himself in this book as a lovable, egoistic, noble man, with a vital interest in man, and man as he really is, not as shaped by the conventions of an artificial society. Everything that he touches lives. Even the horses have distinct individualities. The conversations with which the book abounds are full of dramatic force. Stevenson, Scotland's Benjamin, kept "The Bible in Spain" ever on the read.

And Stevenson was a worthy disciple of Barrow. There is a slight reminiscence of the book in "Travels with a Donkey." Our Professor of English says that King Tennyson can do us no wrong. I agree, but must also bow the knee to Stevenson. Like his friends Henley and Symonds, his life was one long battle with disease, yet, undisognated, he faced the discomforts of an emigrant ship, crossed the Western Plains, lived as a Californian squatter, travelled in out-of-the-way places in unconventional ways, loving not life but to live. Through poverty, sickness and discouragement he kept ever before him his high literary ideal, and taught us that romance and adventure, as well as great thoughts and truths, may be expressed in perfect literary form. Never did he sell his birthright for a mess of pottage.

If Sterne's style be clear as crystal, Stevenson's is crystal and fire. His cadences linger upon the ear like a strain of beautiful yet simple music. As he says about Pepys, he enjoyed all experiences and told them in such a way that we enjoy them in the telling. His sympathy goes out alike to the Trappist monks and to the Camisards, and he understands the soul-aspiration of each.

I read to a class of boys and girls the chapter, "A Night Among The Pines." Several pairs of shining eyes and parted lips repaid me for the number of blank faces when I read:—

"I had been most hospitably received and punctually served in my green caravanserai. The room was airy, the water excellent, and the dawn had called me to a moment. I say nothing of the tapestries or the inimitable ceiling, nor yet of the view which I commanded from the window; but I felt I was in someone's debt for all this entertainment. And so it pleased me, in a half-laughing way, to leave pieces of money on the turf as I went along, until I had left enough for my night's lodging."

H. D. B. .04.

A Canoe-Trip in Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia is such a small country, that few of its rivers are large enough for a good canoe-trip. Perhaps the best in the Province is that down the Liverpool River, through Fairy Lake and Lake Rossignol. Moreover, Milton Lake, the head-waters of the system, is only fourteen miles from Annapolis Royal, and easily accessible. The Liverpool valley is all wild and unsettled, so that in the right season the fishing and shooting are splendid.

On July 17th, 1907, four of us left Halifax by the D. A. R., and that night arrived at Milford, Annapolis County, with all impedimenta necessary for a canoe-trip. We had two canoes, a tent, blankets, spare clothing, cooking utensils and about 165 lbs. of "grub". We did not take a guide with us, but relied on the country maps issued by the Crown Lands Department.

On the morning of the 18th it rained so that we did not leave Milford until the afternoon. We paddled ten miles before dark, and slept in a log cabin at the foot of the third Lake. It belonged to Mr. A. D. Thomas, the proprietor of the Milford House, who had given us much valuable information about the river.

Below the cabin the river was so small that we often had to wade or portage between the pools, and therefore did not reach Maitland until Saturday night. Maitland is a little village, situated where the main road between Annapolis and Liverpool crosses the river. Here we learnt that the stream below was broad and shallow, and so we got a man to truck our gear for three miles to Fairy Lake.

On Sunday, July 21st, we paddled across Keejim-Koogic Lake, as the Indians call it, and camped at the outlet in a fine grove of hemlocks. The scenery here was quite beautiful, many wooded islands and high rolling hard-wood hills beyond.

From Fairy Lake to Rossignol, we did not have to carry once. We successfully shot the only rapid on that part of the river, and camped there for the night. We found out afterwards that it was called Loon Lake Falls. We reached Lake Rossignol on the afternoon of the 23rd, the sixth day out.

Since we had two more weeks in which to reach Liverpool, we decided to take a side-trip up the Shelburne River, which flows into the N. E. corner of Lake Rossignol. On Wednesday we accordingly paddled three miles along the northern shore of the Lake to the river mouth and started poling up stream. Fortunately there were a good many still-waters on the river, so that we did not have very hard work. We saw plenty of ducks but at that season they were too young to shoot. That evening we saw our first and only moose. Jack had just been mixing dough for the biscuits, and washing his hands down at the waters' edge. He looked up and saw a bull moose, not one hundred feet away, quietly watching us. The moose stood still for about a minute and then became frightened and disappeared. Moose must be very plentiful in that country since we saw their tracks almost every time we landed. One track that I saw, was eight and one-quarter inches long.

Thursday 26th was dull and rainy, so we did not break camp. The following day, however, we started up-stream again, and in two hours reached Sand Lake. From Sand Lake we waded up a small stream to Little Tobeatic or Tupper Lake, and camped there for four days. On Monday, July 29th, we carried the big canoe a quarter of a mile up to Big Tobeatic Lake, and all four of us embarked in it. This lake was the finest we had yet visited. It had deep narrow coves surrounded by high heavily wooded hills, and many islands and large white boulders dotted its surface.

On Tuesday we found that we were running out of necessaries so we headed down stream for Lake Rossignol, where we arrived in the afternoon. Next morning we found Lowe's Landing and started to walk along the road from there to Caledonia corner, a

distance of eleven miles. We reached the village after a four-hours walk, bought our grub, got a good meal at the Hotel, and hired a buck-board for the return journey.

The following day we started for the out-let of Lake Rossignol. This lake is ten miles long and three broad. Its shape is very irregular, and it contains over seventy islands of varying sizes. Consequently the outlet is very hard to find without a guide or a good map. In fact a party of Americans who were making the trip alone, and who were without a map, searched for some days before they could get out. As our map was quite accurate, we found the out-let without any difficulty, and passed into Second Lake, which is about three miles long. Thence we continued through First Lake and so on to Indian Gardens. The Indians used to have an encampment there and their burial ground may still be seen. Now, a big dam keeps the three lakes Rossignol, second and first at one level, for the benefit of the mills down the river. The keeper of the dam, who lives close by, gave us some information about the rapids below. He said that we would have to carry around Big Falls, a rapid a mile long, but that otherwise we could get down safely. Since we did not want to go down the rapids unawares, I asked him how we could tell when we reached Big Falls. He then said that we would be able to tell by seeing a log house on the left bank, which he added was at the *foot* of the falls.

On Friday, August 2nd, we began the only really hard part of our trip. The first four miles below the dam was one continuous rapid, now rough and sprinkled with boulders, now broad and shallow. Just at the brink of what afterwards turned out to be a rapid, called Little Falls, the inevitable happened. Our canoe struck a rock, twisted round with the stem down stream, struck again and gracefully dumped us into the river. The water was only up to our waists, so we waded ashore, towing the canoe behind us, and assessed the lost. It was not much,—one rubber coat, cap, sweater and a coil of rope. Luckily the rest of the load except the tent had been tied in, and that we easily recovered.

We camped that night about a mile above Big Falls, and built a huge bon-fire before which we dried our things. We had passed Little Falls by wading down a side channel, formed

by two islands, and as the rapid was a mile long, we mistook it for Big Falls. Consequently when next day we came to a rapid a little above a bend in the stream, we thought that it was perfectly safe and so kept down it. As soon as we rounded the bend we realized that we were shooting Big Falls. It was very rough and broken up by boulders. We capsized again about quarter of the way down, but this time lost nothing. We waded down close in shore and the others followed our example.

We reached the Electric Light Company's dam at sun-set, and stayed there for two nights. On Monday morning we reached Milton, and put our canoes aboard the Pulp Company's train. We stayed in Liverpool at the "Mersey" that night, and left on Tuesday morning for Halifax.

It was a most successful trip. We had fine warm weather, the river was exceptionally full, the flies did not bother us and we had no serious accidents. It might be interesting to know that the whole trip cost us each an average of \$1.05 per day, including railway tickets, freight, truckage, grub and hotel-bills.

G. W. S.

College Notes.

Y. M. C. A.—The first of the Sunday afternoon Lecture Course was delivered by Principal Magill on October 27th. All the requisites for a good meeting were present and no one was disappointed. The day was beautiful, the audience large, the music was good, the subject was vital. Mr. T. H. Billings, M. A., International Secretary for Canada read the Scriptural lesson, and Mr. G. C. Fisher, M. D., International Physical Work Director led in prayer. The vocal solo Crossing the Bar was beautifully rendered by Miss Jean Wood to the delight of all present. Dr. Walter C. Murray accepted the chair. The Reverend Principal took as his subject "The Choice of a Profession", and treated it eloquently and ably. This question is always a hard one to young men except to those like "drifting which when squeezed are fit only for the furnace." Allurements come to young men today as to Jesus 1900 years ago. The temptation to attain success by forbidden ways comes in subtle forms. Man shall not live by bread alone but

he needs some bread and the material claims are strong. But many who repudate motives of dollars and cents thirst for power. Others cast themselves down from the pinnacle of the temple: they trade on the ignorance and innocence of men. They have their reward. Sensuous satisfaction, kingdoms of art and honour, the awe of multitudes each in turn had its appeal to Jesus and each in turn did he put aside. His was a different purpose in life. He heard the call of the sorrowing and sad, of the weak and down trodden, of the sick and infirm. The honours of courts and kingdoms were his to choose. Instead he choose Gethsemene and Calvary. The speaker urged that usefulness rather than gain should actuate the student in the important choice of life's vocation.

ENGINEERING CADET CORPS.—At the R. C. E. Lumber Yard on the evening of September 30th, 1907, the members of the Dalhousie Engineering Corps assembled for the first time. At seven they gathered in a large room especially fitted out for studying the operation of Searchlights. Its equipment consisted of a searchlight, oil engine and electrical apparatus; as also models, plans and diagrams for illustrating the operation of the same.

After a short interval spent in examining the different apparatus, the students assembled to hear the objects and prospects of the corps discussed by various officers of the Halifax Garrison. The first to address the students was Colonel Dury, who took up principally the plans for the coming year. He stated that before having range practice, they would make marksmen of the corps by means of the subtarget gun. In conclusion he dealt with such matters as drill and uniform, and drew attention to the very great importance of graduates keeping in touch with this corps, so that in case of war they would be available for defence purposes. Next Major MacInnis took up in detail the matter of uniform; and concluded with a few words in reference to drill. Captain Bogart followed by further discussing drill, and also the proposed course of lectures in Military Engineering to be held at the college this winter. Lastly Captain Simon dealt with the work to be done in connection with running the Searchlights.

The corps was divided into sections and the sections subdivided into enginemen and light men. Each section reported for duty at the lumber yard several nights a week and was there detailed for duty to one of the many searchlight emplacement in connection with the forts. Here they were initiated into the mysteries of operating the lights and their associated engines and dynamos. So quickly did the members of the corps become proficient in their tasks, that when mobilization took place on October 30th, a picked detachment was placed in complete control of the Point Pleasant Emplacement, and were afterwards complimented by Captain Simon for their performance on that occasion.

DELTA GAMMA.—Mrs. J. E. Woodman entertained Delta Gamma on October 26th. Reports were read from the various committees. The Delta Gamma At Home is not to take place until after Xmas. After the preliminary business the President, Miss Webber, announced the Freshy Soph. debate. The Resolution read as follows:—"Resolved that a College Education makes for the highest development of women." Misses Stewart and Sutherland upheld the banner of 1911 in favor of the resolution. Misses Smith and Masters debated bravely for 1910. After a good debate the vote was taken and found to be in favor of the Freshettes. Mrs. Woodman's pianola was much enjoyed. The different classes played charades and here the genius of '08 came to the fore. The '09 girls as belonging to the Frivolous Class upheld it's reputation. 1910 was certainly not far in the rear. 1911 rested on the laurels it had won in the debate. After rendering a vote of thanks to Mrs. Woodman for a very enjoyable evening the meeting broke up.

MED. SOCIETY.—On October 23rd, the Halifax Medical Society held the first meeting, R. O. Shatford presiding. After the routine business was dispensed with the large number in attendance were entertained in a very pleasing manner by the speeches of those who as participants in the debate—"Resolved that the five year course be adopted by the Halifax Medical College"—were the orators of the evening. Messrs. Herdman

and Titus supported the resolution while Messrs. Burriss and Lindsay took a firm stand for the negative.

After hearing the speeches the Judges Messrs. Patton, Calder and Dr. McDonald gave their decision in favor of the resolution. Mr. M. E. McGarry gave a pointed, instructive and humorous critique.

MOCK PARLIAMENT, OCT. 12.—Upon the defeat of Mr. Margeson, a new government was formed under the leadership of Mr. W. C. McDonald, (Pictou) with a cabinet constituted as follows:—Minister of Trade and Commerce, J. R. Archibald; Minister of Militia, D. C. Sinclair; Minister of Inland Revenue, Geo. Farquhar; Minister of Marine and Fisheries, R. Richard.

The speech from the throne outlined measures for the establishment of Old Age Pensions, Juvenile Courts, a Department of Forestry, a Railway to Hudson Bay, a Canadian Navy, and an all Red Steamship Line. The reply was moved by Mr. Russell and seconded by Mr. Rettie. Mr. Margeson thought that the Province should deal with matters relating to Forestry and Juvenile Courts, and objected to the constitution of the Cabinet. The Premier followed, replying to his criticisms. W. A. McDonald, (Halifax) criticised the government for not dealing with the Japanese question, and was opposed to the establishment of a Canadian Navy. The Hon. Mr. Sinclair spoke in support of the government being followed by Mr. McKenzie, (Calgary) and Hon Mr. Archibald closed the debate.

OCT. 19.—Questions were asked in relation to the Springhill strike, the Sydney Flyer, and the Ross Rifle, and information was given by the different ministers. The resignation of the Speaker was accepted, and on motion by the Premier, seconded by the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. McKenzie), Mr. Frame was appointed to the position, with R. B. H. Robertson, (Shelburne), Deputy Speaker. The discussion on the speech from the throne was resumed by Mr. McKinnon, (Inverness), who was opposed to Old Age Pensions and Juvenile Courts. The Hon. Mr. Farquhar, replied, dealing with Mr. McKinnon's criticisms, and speaking in favor of a Canadian Navy, Mr. Doull, (York), advocated Southampton instead of

Blacksod as the terminus of the All Red Line. Mr. Farquhar, (Kootenay) favoured the establishment of Juvenile Courts. Mr. Frame Followed speaking at length on the policy of the Government, but the debate was suddenly terminated by the Opposition retiring from the House.

AT HOMES.

None could help noticing the smile of relief that passed over the faces of the members of Class '11, when it was announced to them that the Class '10 was to be "At Home" on Friday evening October 18th. The head was to be replaced on the flour barrel, and soothing syrups, teething rings, castoria and other nursery perquisites, so essential to the well being of Freshmen during their first four weeks in college, were to be consigned to oblivion. And right loyally did the Sophomores demonstrate that "Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war." The Munro Room was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and here the guests, numbering nearly two hundred and fifty, were received by Mrs. Murray MacNeil, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Stone and Miss L. M. Smith, vice-president class '10. The introducing committee were busy, and before long the members of class '11 were conducting themselves, in corridors and class rooms, along lines not set down in the Dalhousie Calendar. The programme for the evening was a short but excellent one. A piano solo by Miss Thorne and a reading by Miss Bezanson received hearty encores. Prof. MacKenzie's excellent address, replete with humor, was received with round after round of applause.

ARTS AND SCIENCE.—October 11th. The Society met in Prof. Jones' room to discuss the resolution.—"Resolved that individual hazing is beneficial to the college community." Messrs. Rosborough and McLeod supported, while Messrs. King and Sutherland opposed the resolution. The general discussion was joined in by Messrs. Cahan, and Livingstone. Mr. Read discharged the duties of critic in a highly satisfactory manner.

OCT. 18th.—"Resolved that a system of phonetic spelling should be introduced," was the resolution for debate. Messrs.

C. H. McDonald and Lawrence stood by Teddy Roosevelt and Audy Carnegie, while Messrs Milligan and Livingstone opposed them. Messrs. Kemp, MacIntosh, Sinclair and Davis took part in the general discussion. On the vote of the meeting being taken, the resolution was defeated. Mr. Malcolm read an excellent critique for which he received the thanks of the meeting.

Oct. 25th.—The resolution for the evening's debate was,—“Resolved that a system of old age pension should be adopted.” Messrs. Read and Kemp championed the rights of the aged, and were opposed by Messrs. Cahan and Davis. The general discussion was joined in by Messrs Milligan, Bill, Duffy and R. M. Munro. Mr. MacIntosh read a valuable critique.

Oct. 30th.—“Resolved that Fakirs row at the Provincial Exhibition should be abolished,” was the resolution for debate. Messrs. Rosborough and M. D. McLeod lined up with the fakirs, and were opposed by Messrs. R. M. Munroe and A. D. McDonald, Messrs. Cahan, Lawrence' Malcolm, Sinclair, Roper, A. MacKay, Archibald and Kemp joined in the general discussion. Mr. Sinclair read an instructive critique, for which he received the thanks of the meeting. Mr. Cahan gave notice that at next meeting of the Society he would introduce a motion to have the name changed to the Arts, Science and Engineering students Society.

SODALES.—The first meeting of the Society was held in the Munroe Room, Tuesday October 17th, with President R. A. Watson in the chair. On motion of Mr. H. S. Patterson a committee of three was appointed to revise inter-class debating rules. The committee selected were,—Messrs. Patterson, Watson and Coffin. On motion of Mr. Margeson a similar move was made towards the revision of the constitution of Sodales, and a committee composed of Messrs. MacKeigan, Farquhar, Margeson, M. E. McGarry and E. C. MacKenzie was appointed to look into the matter. Mr. MacKeigan spoke of having some suitable recognition of intercollegiate debating teams. Messrs. Sinclair, Thomas, McGarry, Prowse and E. A. Munro were appointed to consider the matter.

U. S. C.—A special meeting of the Council was held in the Munroe Room on Thursday October 17th, Vice-President Patterson occupying the chair. On motion of Mr. Margeson it was decided to make a levy of thirty-five cents on the male students of the University. It was recommended by committee re Asst. Business Manager of Gazette, that same be appointed at a salary of \$20 per annum., and also that Dr. Forrest be asked to collect GAZETTE subscriptions along with fees, at the beginning of the college year. Mr. A. Sutherland was elected Asst. Business Manager.

The Secretary reported that Dr. Forrest asked for an interview with a committee from the Council. The following were appointed,—Messrs. E. K. Roy, McCunn, Smith, R. W. McLellan, McKeigan and Margeson.

Mr. Margeson was appointed to lead the cheering at the football games this season.

Sports.

ST. F. X. 9,—DALHOUSIE, 3.

With the league badly disorganized and no prospect of games in Halifax, our team journeyed to Antigonish on October 18, and for the first time in her history St. F. X. scored a football victory over Dalhousie. The good Scotchmen of the cathedral town were out in full force, and the old Highland spirit of “Fighting Mac” was set aflame in the players by the striving strains of “Cock of the North”, from the bagpipes of kilted Highlanders.

The game was a snappy contest from start to finish with the advantage slightly in favour of the St. F. X. boys, who appeared in much better condition than their opponents. There was a strong wind blowing across the field during the progress of the game, making accurate kicking almost impossible.

McIsaac of St. F. X. got over the Dalhousie line fifteen minutes after the game began, and although the visitors claimed a safety, the referee awarded the try. Dalhousie then took a brace and began gaining ground. A series of scrims were held on the centre line until Siderski got the leather and

by a good run carried the ball well into St. F. X. territory. The home forwards now used their might to advantage and gradually pushed their opponents back to centre, where the whistle for half-time announced a short respite in the struggle.

A minute after the game was resumed, McDonald was over the St. F. X. line, claiming a try. The referee was in doubt but finally awarded the score. With the figures even a desperate contest for supremacy was waged for fifteen minutes. Securing the ball on a pass at the 20 yd line, Doyle by a zig-zag run scored a neat try for his team, making the tally read 6-3. Four minutes before the finish, Fraser added another to the score against the yellow and black. Owing to the high wind none of the tries were converted.

St. F. X. has a strong, heavy and aggressive team, and we hope to see them in Halifax this season, seeking championship honours.

A. McArthur of New Glasgow, proved a satisfactory referee.

CRESCENTS 3—DALHOUSIE 0.

Through the good offices of Sir M. B. Daly and Mr. Justice Patterson, the dispute over the gate receipts, was finally adjusted. The agreement between the teams is to the effect, that in the event of a play-off, the proceeds are to be devoted to some charitable institution. A new schedule was arranged and Dalhousie lined up against the Crescents, for the opening game of the league, on October 26.

The result of the game was "rather otherwise" from a Dalhousie standpoint, and was in fact a genuine surprise to football enthusiasts in the city, as Dalhousie has had the "winning habit" so long. The Crescents showed marked improvement over their form in their previous contest with the champions, and were in the game all the time. Their backs were aggressive and marked their opponents closely. McDonald displayed some good generalship and might gain an enviable reputation among football players, if he could bring himself to realize that loafing offside is the unpardonable sin, "on the gridiron", Hunter, Philips and Stirling play their positions well and did some excellent defensive work. Bourne and Brown at quarter, played rings around their opponents and

to their sharp and aggressive work about the scrimmage, the Crescents may attribute their victory. The blue and black forwards did some telling work in open play, but were distinctly outclassed by their opponents in the scrim. Never so often did the ball come out on the Dalhousie side of the scrim only to be muffed or lost to the Crescents quarters or half-backs. The Dalhousie back division was decidedly off colour, and the brilliant runs and clever passing of other days' were conspicuously absent. However we have the material for a champion team and with a little shaking up and re-arranging, the Tigers can put forth a team worthy of the best traditions of Dalhousie football.

The game was a fair exhibition of football, and was at times keenly interesting, as the pigskin travelled from one end of the field to the other in quick succession.

The Crescents kicked off, and Flemming returned to touch, at the blue and black 25 yd. line. Here a number of scrims were held, the Dalhousie forwards controlling the ball until Walker broke away on a dribble to the mid-line. Dalhousie gained fifteen yards by a free kick, and Siderski getting the ball on a pass from Kenny, kicked into touch at the Crescents 5 yd. line. For the next five minutes the collegians tried hard to score, but Bourne by a good punt relieved the situation for his team. For a time the ball hung around centre, where considerable loose play developed, and a Crescent forward booted the ball and it went into touch at Dalhousie 10 yd. line. A dribble by the Tiger forwards brought the ball to centre where it remained to the end of the half.—Score 0-0.

The second half found the Crescents with the wind behind them and McDonald used it to such advantage that before many minutes the ball was well within Dalhousie's territory. Here Dalhousie heeled out and in attempting to kick over the scrim, Kenny drove the ball into the arms of an opposing player from which it was transferred to those of McDonald, who made a wild rush for Dalhousie line. He was tackled by Ralston, but passed to Mullins who scored the only try of the game, amid the wild excitement of Crescent supporters. The kick for goal failed.

From this on the play became a wild endeavour on the part of Dalhousie forwards to snatch the victory from defeat. During the last ten minutes the collegians strove with all their might to repeat their sensational finish of last season, but their efforts were of no avail. They repeatedly carried the leather to the Crescents 10 yd. line, but it would be quickly returned to centre by a punt or dribble. The call of "time" found the teams battling on the 25 yd. line, with the score 3-0 against Dalhousie.

Mr. Torrie of the Wanderers referred the game to the entire satisfaction of both teams.

Dalhousie II defeated Crescents II by a score of 22-0, exactly the same score as in their previous match.

DALHOUSIE 6—WANDERERS 0.

Three thousand enthusiastic footballists greeted the old rivals on Thanksgiving Day, in their first contest of the season. The weather was all that could be desired, clear and bright with a very slight breeze blowing across the field.

An unfortunate accident marred the pleasure of the day. Barclay of the Wanderers half-line had his leg broken, eleven minutes after the play commenced. He and a collegian made a kick at the ball, they both missed, their legs crossed and Barclay threw up his hands and fell. Dr. McKay examined him and found a bone in his leg broken. He was removed to the Hospital in an ambulance.

The Wanderers asked the Dalhousie captain to drop a player, but he refused, and was well within his right as the rule on the point is clear. The Wanderers continued the game with fourteen men, Swenerton being moved from forward to the half-line.

The Dalhousie backs played a much better game than they did against the Crescents, and the changes made in the line-up of the team were decidedly advantageous. Ralston improved the half-line very much, his punting from behind the scrim being very effective. Kent did well at full-back. W. McLellan played his usual good game. Both Flemming and Siderski were brilliant and their clever passing and repassing was the feature of the game. Hamilton replaced Kenny on the

quarter-line and made many good plays. Fraser his teammate worked hard and contributed not a little to the victory.

The forwards were strengthened by the addition of J. A. Fraser and H. McRae, two veterans of former years. Bruce made good 'wing' forward, a difficult position to play. The other forwards did excellent work, their quick following up and sharp tackling being very commendable.

The Wanderers backs seemed to have no idea of the passing game, when they did get the ball they held on. The best work of the Wanderers was done by their forwards, McCarthy and Hart, being conspicuously prominent. Stairs proved a valuable addition to their quarter-line, and with Crowe did much good work. Torrie at full-back played a good game.

The game was slow at the outset, the advantage for the first few minutes being with the Wanderers. Then the Dalhousie forwards adopted their "rush" tactics, and carried the ball to centre. Here the ball went out to the Tiger halves and a score seemed imminent. Bauld intercepted a pass from Fraser and made a gain of forty yards, being stopped by Kent, the ball bounding into touch. The injury to Barclay then caused a long delay. When play was resumed, Dalhousie soon regained their lost ground. A dribble and a run by Ralston, brought the ball to the Wanderers 10 yd. line. Siderski got the ball from Fraser and bounded over the line for the first score after twenty minutes play. The kick by Flemming failed. Dalhousie had the advantage of the play for the remainder of the half, but the Wanderers made a vigorous fight and there were no score.

Dalhousie began the second half with a rush and their backs by clever passing, carried the ball well into Wanderers territory. A free kick relieved the situation for the red and blacks, and the ball went into touch at centre. The Tigers again gained their lost ground, and after twenty minutes play, their halves got together in a beautiful combination run, which resulted in the final score of the game, the honor going to Flemming. Kent's attempt for goal failed. The Wanderers here seemed to be infused with new life and carried the war right into their opponents territory. They rushed the leather

almost to the Dalhousie line, and had every appearance of scoring but a free kick to Dalhousie spoiled their chances. Fraser punted and Crowe heeled the ball on Dalhousie 20 yd. line, and Wanderers decided to attempt a kick at goal. Crowe made the mistake of transferring the ball to Bauld, and the collegians charged at once. The referee looked up the point and decided in favour of the collegians. During the few minutes left to play the Dalhousie forwards worked the ball to centre field. Final score 6-0, in favour of Dalhousie.

Mr. Gill referred in a highly satisfactory manner, being strictly impartial and very sharp in penalizing infringements of the rules.

Dalhousie II, beat Wanderers II, by a score of 5-0. Kenny scored for the college in the second half.

Line-up of teams.

Dalhousie.		Wanderers.
Kent, McLellan, Ralston, Flemming, Siderski, Hamilton, Fraser, Bruce, Chipman, Martin, Burris, McRae, McDonald, Cameron, Fraser,	Full Halves Quarters Forwards	Torrie, Barclay, Bauld, Clark, Shæffer, Stairs, Crowe, McCarthy, Johnston, McInnin, Turner, Hart, Swenerton, Wilson, Hopkins.

On the afternoon of the 16th October, the Rifle Club met at Bedford range to shoot off the final meet of the year. There was a large attendance, as the prizes offered by the Association were to be competed for. These prizes numbered seven and wert well worth the best efforts of the different competitors. They were awarded on the following basis:—

For those who had never made scores exceeding forty out of a possible one hundred and five. There were three prizes. 1st, a silver cup, 2nd a pewter cup, 3rd a pair of cuff-links. For those who had exceeded forty, three silver cnps were

offered with suitable difference in value for 1st, 2nd and 3rd places. This division was made for the purpose of encouraging the new men, who naturally would not have had any chance against those with more experience.

In addition to these prizes, there was a very handsome silver cup, offered to the member making the highest aggregate, during the last two meets, and the winner of this was excluded from a place on the regular prize list.

The results were as follows:—

Grand aggregate prize, J. A. MacKeigan, Arts '08.

1st prize in 1st division, S. Chisholm, Arts '10.

2nd " " " J. G. MacDonald, Eng. '10.

3rd " " " D. R. MacLean, Arts '08.

1st prize in 2nd division, Armstrong, Law, '08.

2nd " " " J. T. Archibald, Arts '08.

3rd " " " R. MacLeod, Arts '08.

These prizes were presented by Dr. Forrest, the honorary president of the Club, at the annual meeting, held on November the 8th.

On the afternoon of the 16th October, the Rifle Club met at Bedford range, to shoot off the Interclass league. Teams from Arts '08 and '10, and Arts '09 and '11 were the only entries, and the former won by a score of 366 to 253.

The team from '08 and '10 were as follows:—

Messrs. MacLean, MacKeigan, Hamilton, Stairs and Tolson, while '09 and '11 were represented by Messrs. Crowe, Malcolm, Porter, Little and Ray. In addition to this match, regular practice was held for the members not on the teams.

On the same afternoon, the team from '08 and '10, shot against one from the Academy Cadet Corps, and won by 31 points.

The weather was ideal and this coupled with "a fellowship of spree," made this perhaps the most enjoyable meet of the season.

Exchanges.

President Falconer of Toronto shows the necessity of establishing an high ideal for college life. Such ideals should be those of every college worthy of the name, and to be realized must be the ideal of every student of the institution.

"Some of the more important points of the speech made by Dr. Falconer on the occasion of his formal installation may be briefly summarized as follows:—

1. That the ideal of a University is "the attainment of that mental and moral efficiency which come through intellectual discipline and culture".

2. That the "University-bred man should not be simply a case man, quick to detect what he had seen before, apt at reproducing experiments, ready to imitate, moderately efficient until his information is exhausted."

3. That the University should meet the requirements of modern life and keep in touch with the people.

4. That the University through the trained men it sends out should ameliorate present social conditions; that students must carry broad human interests into their professional careers.

5. That the University should fit the student primarily for service in his own country.

6. That the aim of education should be the production of the highest type of citizenship.—*The Queens University Journal*.

"The Journal" is alive to the value of sections (3) and (4) Contact with the outside world is maintained in Comments on Current Events, and it devotes 10 per cent of its space to this department, such subjects as, Oxford's Standing as a Twentieth Century University, Prison Labor, Manual Training, Reckless Deforestation, Financial Crisis, and the Asiatic Immigration. By this means the students have presented to them in their own paper the social, religious and industrial questions of the day. Would it not be an improvement if the GAZETTE did likewise?

An age of graft, of combines, of wild and reckless rush for wealth! Yes. But on the other hand today, more than ever before, the world is recognizing mankind's duty to mankind. With a steady and resistless onset, the tide of social and religious improvement is coming o'er our land, throughout the length and breadth of the world, the Inter-Nationa

Congress on Tuberculosis, has sent the preliminary Announcements for the international meeting to be held in Washington, D. C., U. S. A., September 21st to October 12th, 1908. All the printed matter sent out is in four languages, English, Spanish, French and German. This Announcement contains the names of members which include the most noted medical men of every country in the world. The object of the gathering is to further the successful treatment of the dread White Plague, and in this way to improve the social condition of the world. Prizes of \$1000 are offered for the best evidence of effective work in the prevention or relief of tuberculosis done by any voluntary association since the last Inter-National Congress in 1905; for the best exhibit of a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis among the working classes; (This exhibit must be a detailed one, covering construction, equipment, and management,) for the best exhibit of a furnished home for the poor in the interest of the crusade against tuberculosis. Several other prizes and medals are offered for publications relative to the treatment of the disease. Such systematic action for the betterment of mankind, but meet with success and improve all nationalities connected with it.

With the well edited and fully illustrated "Sporting and Dramatic number of *The Student*, the following editorial from the *Presbyterian* should be read. In a large University as that of Edinburg, all departments of sport can be and are permitted without being detrimental to the scholastic standing of the University, but in the small colleges there is always the danger mentioned in the selection quoted.

RATIONAL COLLEGE ATHLETICS.—In the occasion of his first address Mr. Mott took occasion to express his strong belief in the value of college athletics from the physical, intellectual, and moral standpoints. While in hearty accord with his views one could have wished that he had spoken the needed word of warning against giving to athletics a place in college life to which they are not entitled. The Canadian student takes his athletic contests seriously, and is in danger of forgetting that bodily exercise is only a means to an end. The amount of time spent in intercollegiate contests and the efforts to win at any cost are not conducive to the best interests of the contestants. The actual value of these contests to the hundred whose part in them is chiefly confined to "rooting"

for the home team cannot be very great. Athleticism has been besmirched in the eyes of decent people by gambling and professionalism and rowdyism, and it is up to our colleges and universities to set the standard for clean, manly and rational sport. The business of the student at the university is to study, and all his sports should be entered into, not as ends in themselves, but rather as the means of keeping himself in the best physical, intellectual and moral form.

The Labor Gazette, contains valuable information on the industrial questions of the day. Students debating such questions as, Asiatic Immigration can obtain full statistics there.

OTHER EXCHANGES:—*The Canadian Mining Journal*, *The Oracle*, *The Interecollegian*, *East and West*, *Educational Review*.

Personals.

Miss Mary McKenzie, '06 and Miss Ella Perkins '04 are teaching in Fernil, B. C.

Miss Winnie Barnstead, '06, is doing Library work in Princeton.

John Stewart, otherwise "Liz" is principal of school in Musquodoboit.

T. G. McKenzie, B. A., '04, B. E., '06, who is with the N. S. S. Co., at Wabana, Nfld., was looking up old friends in Halifax last month.

Miss Gladys Lawrence, '06 is principal of the River John High School, while Miss Ethel Munro, '05, holds a like position in Port Hawkesbury.

R. H. Sutherland, '04, (M. D., McGill '07) is practicing at River Herbert, Cumb. Co.

Arthur Moxon, '06, is back at Oxford after spending the summer in Tours and Normandy.

A. C. Harlow, '06 is vice-principal of the Morris Street School, Halifax.

Roy C. Buckley, '06, is doing catechist work in Amherst.

A. R. McBean, '05, is teaching in the Montreal High School.

Miss Anna McLeod, is principal of the Antigonish schools.

Louis A. Buckley, of the class of '09 has gone west for a

year. "Lou" is much missed in all departments of college life, and nowhere more than on the football field.

Two of our recent graduates are back this year on the teaching staff—namely. H. Germain Creighton, M. A. '07, as demonstrator in chemistry, and Albert Barnes, B. Sc., '06, as demonstrator in Physics, while A. D. Fraser of the class of '09 is tutor in classics.

The GAZETTE extends congratulations to—Charles C. McLeod, '06, who was married at Edmonton, May 19, 1907 to Kathaleen L. Gammon of River John.

J. C. Macintosh Millar, '05, married in St. Pauls Church, Halifax, on October 9th to Miss Aleta Millar, Halifax.

Rev. A. C. MacKay, married at Kamloops, B. C., on July 3, 1907, to Miss Estella M. Burris, B. A., '04, of Musquodoboit.

I. C. Mackie, B. A., '01, married at Truro, June 19th to Miss Archibald.

D. J. Matheson, of the class of '09 married at Truro on June 5th, to Miss Mary Currie.

Dr. Kenneth McKenzie, married at Sydney on September 25th to Miss Catherine Morrison.

Some Epitaphs.

"Under this sod and under these trees,
Lieth the body of Solomon Pease,
His soul is not here but only his pod,
He shelled out his soul and went up to his God."

"Here lies the hope of a fond mother,
And the blasted expectations of a dissappointed father."

"Here lieth the body of Susan Lowder,
Who died from drinking a Seidlitz powder,
Called from this world to her heavenly rest,
She should have waited till it effervesced."

"Lord she was thin(e?)

"Here lies old Caleb Ham, by trade a bum,
And when he died, the devil cried,
Come Caleb, come."

NO. 1.



THIS MARKS AN EPOCH
AND IS AN INTENSELY
INTERESTING SUBJECT
WITH A GOOD DEAL OF HISTORY IN IT.

Dallusiensia.

We now have a freshman called C-t-l-r,
And for his age none could be subtler,
He thinks he is big,
Riding up in the rig,
So he gives his commands to the butler.

A Ch-pm-n we have of much guff,
Who knows not when he's said enough;
He talks in his sleep
As if counting the sheep,
But somehow we think him a bluff.

If all people are known by their work, M-lc-lm should be
running a gas-works.

B-t-l-r in History, Monday after Thanksgiving:—"Surely
this is'nt all the girls—three! I can work twice as well
when there is a big crowd of girls."

Freshie Att-- to Soph.—"Say, can you tell me who runs
this 'Freshie-Soph. At Home'? I mean who takes the chair,
the freshman president, or the sophomore president?"

In Phil. I. Inquisitive Student:—"Is it a fact that a drunken
man sees double?"

Prof. W. C.:—"Well, I *suppose* he does."

Freshie R-n-ls, at close of Chem. to Prof.:—"That was a
most interesting lecture, Dr. McKay!"

Freshie W-th-rby to fair partner during "At Home," Well
I dont like Dalhousie very well,—the seats are too hard.

The same old story,—Engineer in trouble:—"Why dont I
swear? Cursing won't help; I can't do justice to the subject!"

At—, A wildly exciting game of "jinkins" in progress:—

M. W. W.:—"Let me spin the cent for good luck."

Miss—:—"No, please let me."

M. W. W.:—"No—No—Impossible—I wouldn't have
you a *spinster* for the world."

Miss—is carried out.

Stamp, stamp, stamp the boys are tramping,
Cheer up freshmen, stamp away!
Archie likes the chorus loud,
Howard loves the dusty cloud,
Jones and Eben both prefer it to a play.

Prof.:—"Mr. Thorne, are you present?"

"Tips for future freshmen," from the precedent established
by Class 1911:

1. Get your class picture taken on "field day."
2. Make arrangements with photographer to be at his
residence at midnight.
3. Order seventy-five cents worth of flour through the lady
clerk.
- 5- Have your freshettes vote on the prettiest boy.
(Other useful items will be given later).

"Do you play football?"

Freshie McK--n;—"Yes What is it?"

Dr. McKenzie in a quiz:—"What is death from *Coma*?"
Th-b - - It:—"It's a sort of sleepish condition."

Dr. McKay in an emergency operation probing for a bullet
Dr. Reid:—"H-h-o-w did the accident happen?"

McG-rr:—"He shot himself while hunting squirrels"

Doc.:—"What is McKay looking for?"

MrG-rr:—"The squirrel"

B - - t - n, Med, 'ro :—"Say Boys, if I were home I could show you a lot of my athletic medals."

T - t - s, to janitor Med. Coll.:—"Is this building heated from Dalhousie?"

Prof. W. C. M. in Phil. VI, to front seats:—"If that chair is yours, you and he cannot occupy it at the same time."

Voice in rear:—"Don't know about that."

At the Law At Home: time midnight; P - tn - m, mourn fully:—"Say old man, how far away is the fourth street north of North Street?"

NOTICE:—"Lost near Medical College, one brass-mounted cane. Finder please return to Freshie Holdsworth."

At the Debate:—"Mr. M - ll - g - n, the best thing you can do is to get married and have someone to look after you."

M - ll - g - n, (dolefully aside):—"The mean thing; he knows I've tired."

Instructor R - n -- lds:—"What have you fellows been doing to the engine now? Why can't you watch me?"

Acknowledgements.

Misses H. Marshall, E. Murphy, Lea L. Thomas, Mr. C. L. Dimock, \$2.00 each. Miss Grace Patterson, Miss C. Sybley, Miss A. Hemphell, Miss Maycock, Miss Armitage, Miss Ritchie, Miss Outhit, Miss F. Grant, Miss Agnes Dennis, Miss M. Silver, Miss J.G. Boyer, Miss Nora Power, Miss Mabel Goudge, Miss Chase, J. G. McDonald, Kennie Munro, W. B. Rosborough, W. B. McLean, R. A. Watson, W. A. McLeod, C. H. Cahan, A. A. Cameron, F. M. Milligan, Alex. Rettie, C. L. Gass, W. Mitchell, G. F. Murphy, J. W. Morrison, H. S. Patterson, Lew Calder, W. P. Grant, J. C. McDonald, A. M. James, R. B. Forsythe, G. M. J. McKay, M. D. McLeod, D. B. McKean, \$1.00 each.

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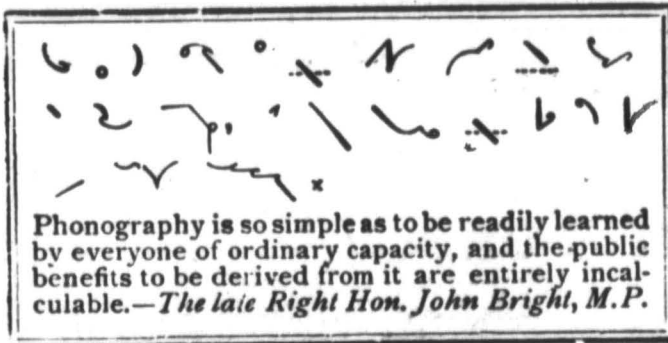
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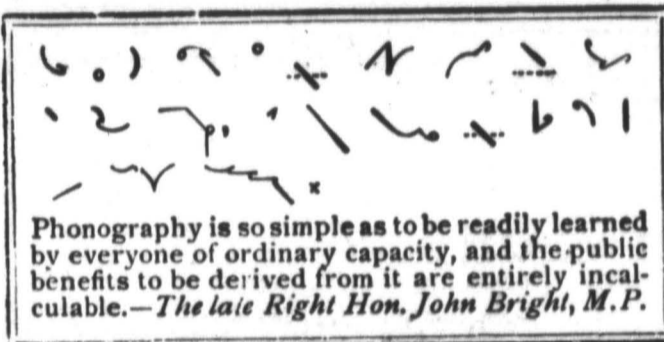
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