



The Dalhousie Gazette



HALIFAX, N. S.

JUNE 27, 1910.

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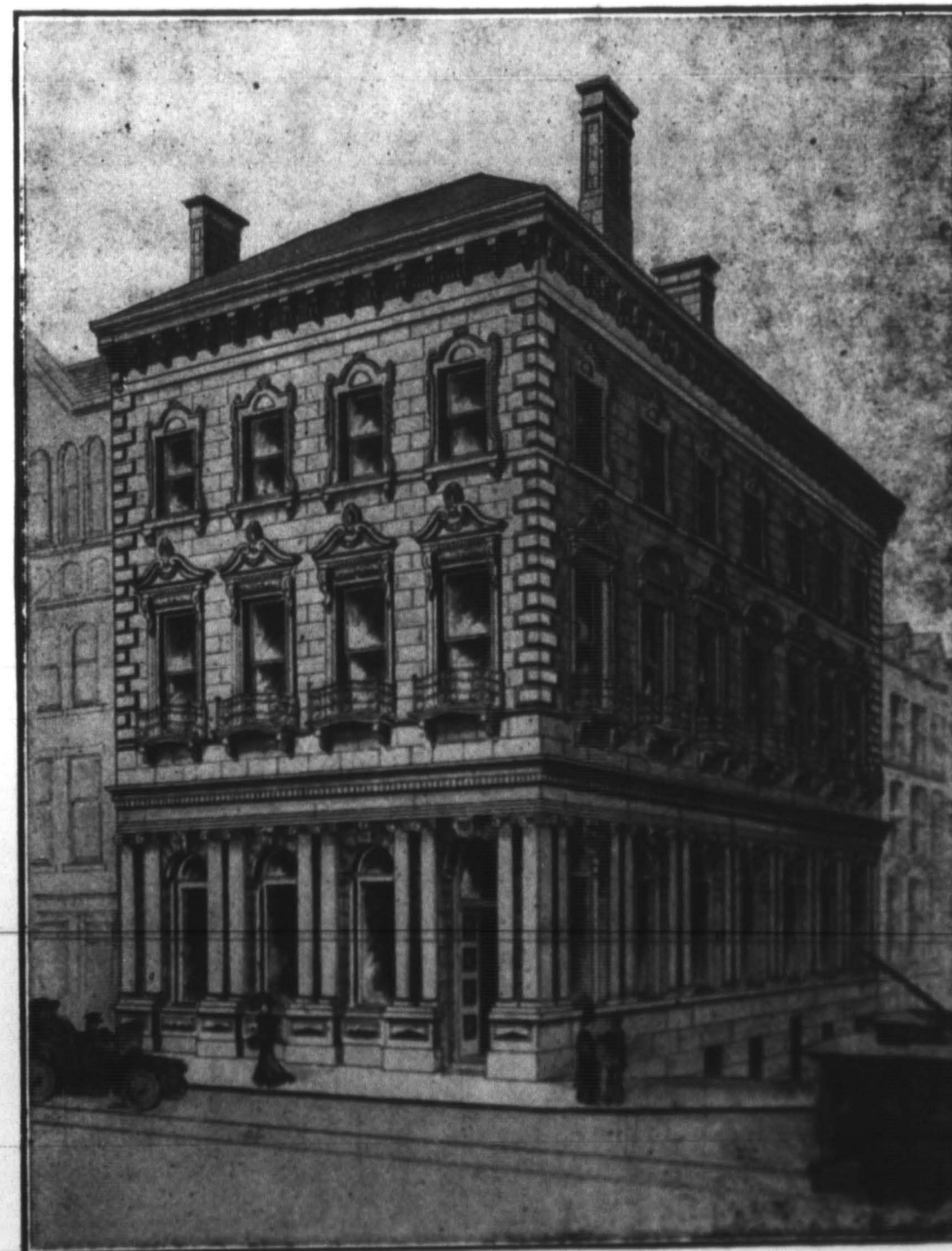
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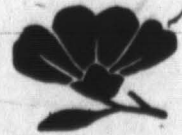
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Editorials.

DALHOUSIE College has had a great past. Though her bare brick walls and her unfenced and neglected lawns, where a stray cow often pastured at ease, offered little that was pleasing to the eye, yet it was only such strict economy which enabled her to pay the Professors' salaries, even then insufficient, and keep the laboratories and libraries abreast with the times. And the results have justified the means, year after year she has graduated men and women of worth, who to-day form a noble Alumni willing and able to support their Alma Mater.

But there comes a time when old methods must give place to new ones to suit the time. Dalhousie must expand and at once if she is to do her duty to Nova Scotia and to her Alumni, for Dalhousie does owe something to her Alumni. The library requires immediate attention. Anyone who has followed carefully Dr. MacMechan's "Library Notes" or has seen the unbelievable

congestion that at present exists in the college building, will readily agree with this. A new science building is imperatively necessary. At present accurate Physical measurements are impossible in stormy weather, simply on account of the vibrations of the building which was not built with a view to such work.

Many of the departments are overcrowded and must have additions to their teaching staff. The time is not far distant when Dalhousie must have *more* than one lecturer in the departments of History, Political Economy, Modern Languages and Mathematics. It is only through the loyalty of Dalhousie's distinguished graduate Dr. A. H. Mackay, that instruction in Biology has been made possible. Fortunately the Alumni have taken the matter up and next year a chair will be established and supported in this very important subject. Is there no place also in Dalhousie for full courses in such subjects as Sociology, Administration, Political Geography, Canadian History, American History, Theory of Money and Banking, The science of Government, and Education? And there are many courses which are only given at intervals *too* far apart, whose worth is proved by the crowded lecture rooms.

The steady stream of able lawyers which the Law School has produced, would indicate that thorough and effective work is being accomplished in this department of the University. But the term ought to be lengthened so that our law students can get credit for courses taken here, in the other Canadian and American Universities. During the last two years, with the loyal support of bench and bar, the courses have been materially strengthened, but another endowed professorship is much needed.

The medical school has done excellent work. But has not the time come for a closer union with the University? It is sadly in need of several *endowed* chairs, and deserves the support of the country. *Our province could well afford to substantially increase its grant to the Halifax Medical College.*

For many years past the students have keenly felt the want of a gymnasium. May not the lack of it be responsible, to a large degree, for the terrible riots(?) down town? Men cramped

for hours in class rooms and boarding houses, must have some exercise and relaxation. We need a good football field, and along with this might go a race track, which would be appreciated and patronized by those who indulge in the more strenuous forms of sport. The level ground behind the college is simply yearning to be transformed into tennis courts, for many of the students are good tennis players, and nearly all wish to be. No other form of healthy outdoor sport admirably adapted to all classes of students could be instituted, with less expense.

We students should have a building of our own. One not very large would suffice. It should contain a fairly large assembly room, say on the top floor, sufficient for Y. M. C. A. and U. S. C. meetings, the larger debates, and for student meetings in general. On the lower floor should be several smaller rooms. The most needed would be, first, one for the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and next, a general editorial room for the GAZETTE Editors, and one for its Business Manager, with its "doors always open". The Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. is a busy man at all times of the year, but at the beginning of the session his office should be as easily found and as important and useful to new students as that of the President himself. No one that has not been an Editor can at all appreciate what it would mean to Editorial comfort and convenience and to the value of the GAZETTE, to have an actual place of business accessible to every one. In connection with the GAZETTE rooms might be a small reading parlour, containing a complete file of the GAZETTE, and current exchanges and newspapers and periodicals.

The D. A. A. C. needs a room for trophies and athletic property belonging to the Club; and now that the Dramatic Society has come to stay, they also should have a property room. We feel pretty sure that the Delta Gamma will be one of the first to demand a room in it, until they get their own dormitory and to prove their right to it.

The control of such a building to serve as the heart and centre of student activity, would of course be put in the hands, of the U. S. C., with certain obvious limitations. There need be

no fear of any of the students abusing the privileges which this would offer them, for should such a thing happen once it would be once for all, as any one who knows the temper of us Dalhousians will testify.

Now here's a chance for some of our friends to help a good cause. We have not a doubt that there are several men both willing and able to donate this building, if they only knew it was needed. It is up to every student to see if such a man does not live in his or her neighbourhood, and to modestly offer him the first chance to make himself famous.

The site question is now much in every Dalhousian's mind. It is well known that the City has at last come to realize the value of having a university in its midst and has donated to it the lot in front of our present building. This is something of an increase, but to our mind far from enough. It must be remembered that a strip eighty feet wide is reserved on Morris Street for a possible boulevard, and this materially cramps the space available for the purposes of building. But surely this absurd boulevarding scheme can be killed by the authorities of the university and its friends. But even if there were no threat of a boulevard the space is far too meagre for our future needs. We must get also the City Home grounds, and even then our site would be small enough; but then we would at least have reached the Golf Links, upon which we could turn a covetous eye. In this connection it is of peculiar interest to us Dalhousians, that at a late meeting of the City Council, a committee was appointed to look into the question of removing the City Home to the neighbourhood of the City Prison Grounds, and of selling the present site to Dalhousie College. We hope that the Governors and Alumni will make the most of this glorious opportunity.

Opportunity is around Dalhousie everywhere. Her's is the future of Nova Scotia, and the future of Nova Scotia is a glorious one. Think of all the great Canadian west, of Ontario and Quebec, and remember that Nova Scotia is the winter outlet of this country, of such vast possibility. Remember too, that

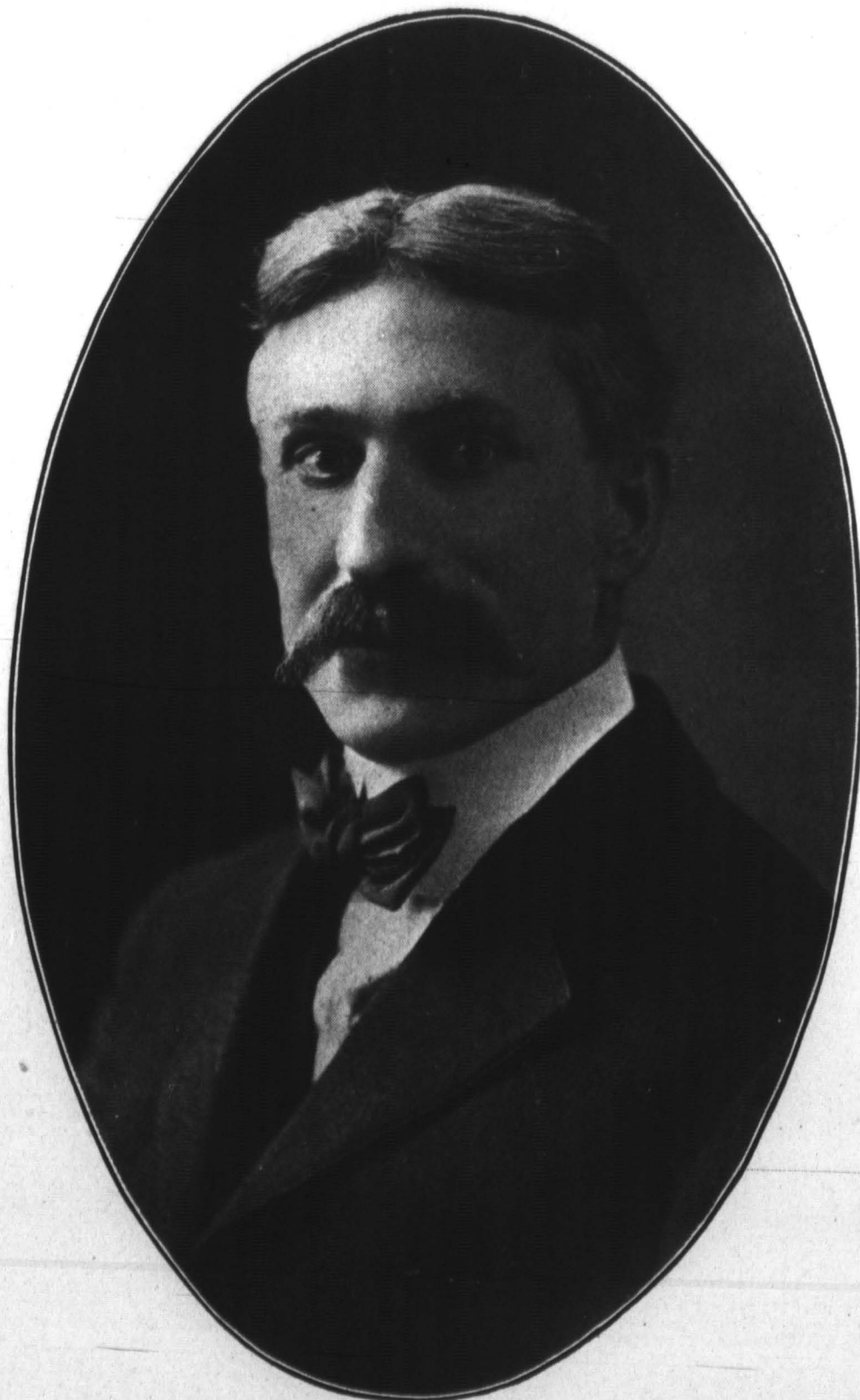
Halifax always has been, is now, and always must be the chief city and centre of Nova Scotia, and you will realize the position of unique importance Dalhousie College holds.

TO the class of 1910, whom we have known only to respect and admire, we bid farewell, but we are "still Dalhousians, wherever we may be."

Professor MacKenzie's Resignation.

The announcement made in April last that Professor MacKenzie had resigned the chair of Physics, in order to become head of the department of Physics in Stevens Institute, was depressing news to every alumnus and friend of the College. No doubt such losses are inevitable under present conditions; but that is not a comforting reflection. No doubt, too, the largest and wealthiest institutions in the country occasionally have to deplore the loss of good men; but such losses are less frequent with them than with Dalhousie, and when they occur they are, generally speaking, less serious, for a capable man takes a relatively more important place on a small staff than on a large one.

Professor MacKenzie came to Dalhousie in 1905, after a year of research with the greatest of living Physicists, Professor J. J. Thomson of the Cavendish laboratory in Cambridge University. At that time Professor MacKenzie was already an experienced teacher, and a physicist of repute, and his appointment in Dalhousie brought prestige to the University in academic and scientific circles. Two or three years later, the University also shared in the honour conferred on him in his election to membership in the Royal Society of Canada. In his academic work, Professor MacKenzie was an inspiring teacher. His personality, scholarship, experience, and wide familiarity with modern methods of teaching and administration as well as with the traditions of his Alma Mater, made him an ideal head of the Physics department, and gave him great influence



A. STANLEY MACKENZIE, PH.D.

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in College work. His efforts were not merely directed to the development of his own department; he was interested in everything that advanced the welfare of the College, and took an active and very important share in promoting the aims of the Alumni Association. Dalhousians may comfort themselves with the assurance that his change of residence will not destroy his zeal for the ends he worked for so energetically here. The University has lost a Professor, but not an Alumnus.

The GAZETTE can extend to Professor MacKenzie no better wish than that his success in his new field of work may equal that in Dalhousie.

M.

"Your Executive desire to place on record, their sincere regret that the University is to lose the services of so distinguished a lecturer and so enthusiastic an Alumnus as Professor A. S. MacKenzie. While we extend to him our best wishes in the work which he has undertaken, we do so deeply lamenting the fact that we are called upon to lose so many of our excellent men."—(From the report of the Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association.—*Dalhousie Gazette, May, 1910.*)

Convocation Week.

The week opened with fine weather.

On Sunday evening, Rev. Dr. Young, gave the Baccalaureate Sermon in the Brunswick Street Methodist Church. The address, which is published in this GAZETTE, was much appreciated by the large number of students present, and we take this opportunity of extending our heartfelt thanks to Dr. Young and his congregation for their kindness and courtesy.

Wednesday afternoon, the Class Day Exercises were held in the H. L. C. Hall, and the Alumni meeting and dinner followed in the evening.

On Thursday afternoon, Convocation was held in the Academy of Music, which was crowded to the doors, and the "Graduates Dance" in the evening closed one of the most successful Convocation weeks in the history of Dalhousie.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS AT CONVOCATION.

THURSDAY, 28TH APRIL, 1910.

Opening Prayer.

The President's Address.

Announcement of Undergraduate Prizes and Scholarships.

Junior Entrance Scholarships:

MACKENZIE BURSARY.—Walter M. Billman.

SIR WILLIAM YOUNG SCHOLARSHIPS.—Mary I. Davidson, (Amherst), Marion B. Henderson, (Prince of Wales College), Mabel E. Magee, (Annapolis), J. P. MacQueen, (New Glasgow), W. H. Noonon, (Pictou), George H. Thompson, (Oxford), Helena H. Withrow, (Truro).

Special Prizes:

WAVERLEY PRIZE (Mathematics).—Maud A. Stevens.

DR. LINDSAY PRIZE (Primary M.D., C.M.).—John Murdoch Stewart, B.A.

NORTH BRITISH SOCIETY BURSARY.—John Park MacQueen.

DALHOUSIE ALUMNAE PRIZE.—Isabel Macgillivray Grant.

MARITIME DENTAL SUPPLY COMPANY PRIZE.—Paul E. Margeson.

GEORGE S. CAMPBELL PRIZE.—Alden West Faulkner.

RHODES SCHOLARS.—{ J. E. Read, B. A., for Nova Scotia.
D. C. Harvey, for Prince Edward Island.

Bachelor of Arts.

Alfred Arnold Archibald, N. Westminister, B. C.; Grace Josephine Baker, Dartmouth; George Kelly Butler, Liverpool; Alexander Rae Campbell, Merigomish; Norah Fitzroy Cutler, Dartmouth; Harold Simmonds Davis, Clifton; Martha Ellen Dewis, Shubenacadie; Leon Levett Duffy, Hillsboro, N. B.; Clarence Sydney Ferguson, Halifax; Dorothy Constance Gorham, Halifax; Frances Havergal Grant, Halifax; Thomas Roy Hall, Sheet Harbor; Daniel Cobb Harvey, Cape Traverse, P. E. I.; Margaret Jean Irwin, Wine Harbor; Hector Francis Kemp, L'Archeveque, C. B.; Grover Cleveland Livingstone, Harcourt, N. B.; Kathleen Isabelle MacAloney, Rockingham; Donald William McDonald, Earltown; John Philip McIntosh, Pleasant Bay, C. B.; Georgina Marion Mackay, Reserve Mines, C. B.; John Grant McLean, Thorburn; John C. McLennan, Big Bras d'Or, C. B.; James Duncan MacLeod, Scotsburn; Frank Gordon Mack, Halifax; Gladys May Marsters, Halifax; John Stewart Mavor, Fredericton, N. B.; Francis Millidge Milligan, Bear River; Mossie Mildred Munro, River John; Charles Dempster Rutherford Murray, Hopewell; Laura May Raynor, Enmore, P. E. I.; John Shenstone Roper, Halifax; Albert Ross, New Glasgow; William Charles Ross, Halifax; Henry Albert Rudin, Port-o-Spain, W. I.; Marguerite Hattnal Louise Silver, Halifax; Mary Emily Stanfield Smith, Truro; Minnie Lenore Smith, Sydney, C. B.; Lillie Alberta Boak Umlah, Halifax; William Arthur Whidden, Brookfield; Katherine McNeil Whitman, Halifax; Gordon Blanchard Wiswell, Halifax.

Bachelor of Science.

Howard Watson Matheson, Lime Rock; Robie Leslie Titus, Digby Co.

Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery.

Bessie Angela Bober, B. A., Windsor; Matthew George Burris, B. A., Upper Musquodoboit; William Vernon Coffin, Bristol, P. E. I.; Daniel Angus MacAulay, Englishtown, C. B.; John James MacDonald, B. A., New Glasgow; Peter Winfred Smythe Macdonnell, Port Hood; Alexander Kerr Roy, B. A., Maitland, Hants; Minnie Grace Spencer, B. A., Halifax; Charles William Stramberg, River John, Pictou.

Degrees Previously Conferred During the Session.**BACHELOR OF LAWS.**

John Joseph Cameron, Heatherton; Frederick Roue Conroy, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Kenneth Gordon Craig, Amherst; John Doull, B. A., New Glasgow; Ernest Frederick Doyle, Halifax; Varley Bent Fullerton, Parrsboro; Rene Wilfred Landry, Eel Brook, Yarmouth; Francis Paul Hamilton Layton, B. A., Truro; Neil R. McArthur, B. A., North Sydney; William Alexander Macdonald, B. A., Port Hood; Ernest Rene Richard, B. A., Dorchester, N. B.

Diplomas of Honour.

CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL PHYSICS.—*High Honours.*—Harold Simmonds Davis, Howard Watson Matheson.

Diplomas of General Distinction.

Great Distinction.—Daniel Cobb Harvey, James Duncan MacLeod, Minnie Lenore Smith.

Distinction.—Grace Josephine Baker, Marguerite Hattnal Louise Silver.

Graduate Prize and Medals.

AVERY PRIZE.—Minnie Lenore Smith.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL.—*Chemistry and Chemical Physics.*—Harold Simmonds Davis, Howard Watson Matheson.

Master of Arts.

George Farquhar, B. A.,—*By Examination in Philosophy.*
William Pollok Fraser, B. A.,—*By Thesis in Biology.*
Edward Wilber Nichols, B. A.,—*By Examination in Latin.*
Anderson Rogers, B. A.,—*By Examination in History.*
Robert Anderson Watson, B. A.,—*By Examination and Thesis in Philosophy.*

Address.

JAMES BARCLAY, D.D., LL.D., of Montreal.

God Save the King.

CLOSING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

The first convocation of the Technical College, took place in the hall of the new College, on May 25th in the afternoon.

Nine students were graduated, S. B. and to us their faces "seemed familiar," for all were Dalhousie boys.

PROGRAMME.

Invocation,—Rev. Dr. McQuillan, *St. Mary's College.*

Address,—Hon. B. F. Pearson.

Address,—F. R. Haley, *Acadia University.*

Address,—Rev. Dr. Forrest, *Dalhousie University.*

Awarding of Degrees,—Prin. F. H. Sexton, *N. S. Technical College.*

God save the King.

GRADUATES.**CIVIL ENGINEERING.**

Frank Rogers Archibald,	Francis Murray Dawson.
Clarence Lewis Dimock,	Edward Sherburne Kent.
Angus Gillis McAulay,	Walter Putnam.
Edward Lefferts Thorne, Jr.	

MINING ENGINEERING

Thomas Woodburn Hardy, Jr.	Neil William McKay.
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Baccalaureate Sermon.

(Delivered by Rev. Dr. Young, in the Brunswick St. Methodist Church, before the Faculty and Students of Dalhousie University.)

Text II Cor. 12: 14. "Not Yours, But You."

The text is from that fine passage in St. Paul's second letter to the Corinthians, wherein he explains that he is ready to visit them again. But the magnet that draws him to them is not their money, or the advantages which would come to Christianity by enlisting their enlightened co-operation. It is first of all themselves. "Not yours, but you." The distinction is

worthy of notice, "Not you, but yours," is the formula of the world, which seeks you or shuns you, according to your success in doing or accomplishing. "Not yours, but you," is the formula of Christ and of his Gospel, seeking you for your own sake and because life is greater than anything that life can accomplish.

This is the true order of relative importance of life, and what it can do. The brief eloquence of the text makes its own division of subject. It is of "Yours," and of "You" that I shall speak. First, yours! Can a life be separated from its life work? What it is, from what it does? I think so.

Most lives are under the domination of one or other of two great controlling ideas, Ambition or Activity. One the appetite for power, the other the appetite for work. The life to whom ambition is the keynote of existence soon acquires the habit of living for effect, inasmuch as power is commonly perceived through its effects. According to the personal taste, is the nature and form of the ambition. In one scholarship, in another political triumphs, or the gaining of wealth.

The appetite is the same, an appetite for power. In the one case through books or the pen, in the other the swaying of men or moulding and controlling vast enterprises. In each the result is the same, a habit of living for effect. The most ambitious life, or successful life work that arises out of that ambition, leaves in the last analysis, a hungry heart, and a dwarfed soul; the life work belittling the life.

Or, take the case of one to whom the keynote of existence is activity, or the appetite for work. To be busy, seems the chief end of being. To work early and late, to have the reputation of being a worker, to be interested in many things, and responsible for many persons, becomes at length an end in itself, a sort of idol worshipped for its own sake. Yet you may find in the last analysis, behind that busy life work, with its immense interest in things seen material, a life un-conscious of higher spiritual power,—a soul unfed, undeveloped, unfruitful.

It is not easy to speak words in this presence which would, even remotely seem to disparage work. But I am persuaded that you, who are now going forth into the mystic battle of life

will find in the world, if you have not already found it in your Collegiate life, an influence which in a thousand ways, tempts you to believe that what you do is of more importance than what you are; that the chief end of life is to make a record, to win a standing, that a life work is greater than a life.

This is the influence that seek yours, rather than you; that appeals to your talents, flatters your ambition that satisfies your appetite for work, and by keeping you busy, leads you to believe that success counts, no matter how gained.

Work is the password of this new century, most popular and revered. No longer from anyone, for whom you need have much respect, is idleness called honorable or enviable. Work is the new patent of nobility. Work is the favorite pastime of intelligence.

"All ye that labor, ye that toil.
Ye wield a lofty power
Do with your might, do with your strength,
Fill every golden hour
The glorious privilege to do
Is man's most noble dower."—

This is the modern expression of the high place work holds in the thought of the leaders. In the great industrial and commercial movements, in art, in the natural sciences, in literature and philanthropy, men and women of intelligence find alluring and enlivening occupation. Urgency is in the air. The eyes, of all who are in the work are fastened upon every school and college, and the prayer is, "O Lord send forth more laborers."

It is a beautiful thing to be alive in such an age, as has now dawned upon Canada, so filled with the signs of progress: So given to doing. It is an age of life works, of careers. I am glad that you are hastening to your place in the activities of the mighty future that looms before us.

As educated men and women, you will be sought out for your contribution to the energy of this new life. You will be busy, very busy, from the outset. I congratulate you; as you plunge into the excitement and whirl of forces of our complex civilization, so well fitted for them by your Collegiate training. But you ought to be reminded that work has its dangers, more subtle than the dangers of idleness. At the outset I reminded

you of the two great formulas:—the formula of the world and the formula of the gospel. The formula of the world is "Not you, but yours;" not what you are, but what you do is the thing sought. The formula of the gospel is "Not yours, but you;" your life is greater than your life-work. The formula of the world finds its practical and its powerful ally, in the dangerous tendencies of work. The formula of the gospel means the protection and development of your spiritual and true life.

What are the dangers of work? The first danger is self-deception, the second, unspirituality. Self-deception is the first dangerous tendency of work. The more you love your work, and the greater your success in your work, the more you are likely to deceive yourself. If you love your work, the performance of it gives you pleasure and satisfaction, and weaves into your thought the subtle idea that work is the ultimate thing and that success in work means completeness. If you succeed in your work, the world applauds you, and declares that you are doing well. This confirms your impression of the ultimateness of work. As this correlation of ideas continues, your love of your work and your success in it; you come to live more and more in your work, and less and less in yourself. What you do becomes more to you than what you are, and every time you do well, and the world tells you you do well, that illusive sense of ultimateness gains power over you, and your life work overtops your life. And if in moments of involuntary self-revelation burning thoughts of what your life might be, play like flame of fire over your soul, while you declare to yourself, "Myself am starving while my work succeeds;" you will be likely to turn from this vision saying, "This is morbidness;" to plunge again into your work, to be soothed by the delight it gives and the applause it brings. Living thus apart from your real self, and wholly in your works; seeking work, so as to shun yourself, you are obeying the formula of the world. "Not you but yours." The world does not care for you; but it cares for your work. As long as you succeed the world will praise you; when you stop succeeding the world will drop you, and shun you. If in the

meantime you have shunned yourself, you are of all men most miserable, for you have deceived yourself on a vital issue.

The second danger of work is unspirituality. It grows out of the first tendency. We have no promise that the spirit of God will dwell in our work, except in so far as he first dwells in our life. When Ambition or Activity, the thirst for Power, or work, becomes the ruling idea of existence, when we live for effect, and attempt to find the end in being busy, it is amazing how a wall seems to be built between our life and our work, how the nobility, and even spirituality of our work communicates no blessing to our impoverished souls. Even a gospel minister, whose work is certainly spiritual, finds a wall built up between himself and his works. If the inner life is neglected under such circumstances, his external and official duties, however spiritual in character, communicate no blessing to his starving soul. So his work becomes unreal and perfunctory. He does it, but knows that he himself is far from it, looking on at his calling, instead of being one with it. In the Journal Intime of Frederic Amiel, is an outburst in which this thought of the separations between a life and its life work, is delicately portrayed. He says:—"What is it which has always come between real life and me? What glass screen has, as it were, interposed itself between me and the possession, the enjoyment, the contact of things, leaving me only the role of looker on?"

If you find, as life moves on that this is your experience, that between you and your life work a great gulf is fixed, so that while you may be succeeding, you are growing coarser and more unspiritual, the reason of your experience will not be far to seek. You have chosen to yield to the world when it demands. Not you, but yours. You have chosen to believe that the chief end of existence is to make a record, to achieve success, to be popular. You have lost yourself in "your work," starved your inner life, and are in grave danger of realizing the bitterness of that unanswerable question. "What shall it profit a man if he should gain the whole world, and lose his life?"

Now having spoken of "yours" and the world formula; permit me to speak of "you," and the Christian formula, "Not

yours, but you." Many of life's most serious mistakes come from inversion, rather than perversion; from confusing the true order of things, and from misapprehending the relative importance of things, rather than obstinate antagonism to the divine order. No mistake is more prevalent, perhaps, in this active, industrial and commercial age, than the mistake of inverting the divine order which places culture of the life above anything that life can do. We have fallen into the error of estimating the value of all things from a man to a saw mill, by the output.

"I am come that they might have life" said the Great Master. That is the chief thing, because life creates its own forms and activities. We think if we could *do* something, we would bring in a better age. Jesus saves the world by being what he was and is.

The supreme example of how much greater a life is, than the work that can be accomplished in that life, is seen in Jesus Christ. He accomplished very little in his thirty-three years of living on earth. Many things needed to be done, many abuses cried out for reform. If he did not evade these needs, he ignored them. He saw government an absolute despotism, perhaps as absolute as any ever existed; but never said whether he was a monarchist or a republican. He never said anything from which you could deduce the conclusion that he favored manhood suffrage, universal suffrage, or any suffrage at all. He saw industry servile, for the slavery of the Roman Empire was about the worst slavery the world has seen; but he did not say a word on the subject of industrial organization. He saw drunkenness, in some respects worse in its form in the first century, than in the twentieth but he did not proclaim himself either a prohibitionist or an anti-prohibitionist. He lived at a time when the worship of God was expressed by an elaborate system of sacrifices; he did not attack that system. He lived at a time when theology was certainly more archaic than any against which we inveigh in our time; but he did not attack the theology. He attacked hypocrisy—the false pretence of men, who said they believed, but did not live up to their standard. He was not a reformer in the sense that we use that word, a

changing of the old order, by what we call work. "I am come that ye might have life." That was his gift. He came to put into the hearts of men, the life of faith and hope and love leaving that life to work itself out, in its own forms of government, industry, thought and society. "I give to you that follow me a life. It will shape your life work, it will determine the activities in which you will engage, but the chief thing is always the life." That is what the master practically said.

We are gradually learning that mere changes of form, activities of life, do not change life; that Jesus came to give life and that he left that task to his followers to give life. How is this done? Just as Jesus did it. He came and lived among men, a pure sincere life. He found government despotic; he lived a life of democratic justice. He found industry servile; he lived a life of hopeful, brotherhood, and ministration. He went into life organized as it was, and brought into it a new life, by the contact of his own personality. Then he bids us, each in his own place in life, to put into the forms of life as we find them a new life. "I do not demand," he says, "that you shall determine what are the best forms of government; but I do demand that wheresoever you touch the governing powers, you do so not in the spirit of pride, and passion, and partisanship, but in the spirit of a great patriotism, and love of truth. I do not demand of you, that you change the structure of society; but I do demand of you, when you go into society, that you carry there a spirit of purity and chastity and sympathetic love. I do not require you to think out a new theology; but whatever your theology is, I require that name religion in it. It is not forms, it is the spirit of love, and faith and hope that count." What Jesus came into the world to do; he gives us to do. It is a new, pure, true life in the old forms that the world needs. And the religion of Jesus Christ is just a new life. It is certainly nothing less. It can be nothing more.

Religion is life, real, true, noble, manly, divine life. If some of you object to the term divine, because you think it too pious, then I will say manly; and if some of you object to the term manly because you think it too humanitarian, I will say divine

for these two are one. We are children of God, and the manly life and the divine life are one; and the life that is not divine, is in so far unmanly and anti-manly. A true life is not dreaming not imagining, not feeling, not thinking, it is all these combined and incarnated in a pure personality, and the sole contribution which you can make to the world's wealth is just yourself. "The life is more than meat," and what you are, counts for more than what you do. God makes men, and men make the age and its conditions. God made men, are age making men. A clean true life will count for more than all it can accomplish.



Class History of Arts and Science, 1910.

J. P. MCINTOSH.

It would be impious and it would be vain for me to attempt the history of such a remarkable class, without first invoking the immortal Clio. Her then do I invoke, and whatsoever course this treatment may chance to take, I warn you all that it has not been ordered by me, but by the Muse of History herself.

When the dawn of our era began to break over Europe, it discovered a scene of confusion. The various tribes were coming in, diverse and hostile, ambitious and blood-thirsty, barbarians against barbarians. From the far east came the Huns, and the Goths from the sources of the Danube, while the Germans came from the region of the North Sea. Host after host of these tribes poured in from every quarter and took possession of the fertile plains of France, Spain and Italy. Out of that chaotic struggle, after the lapse of many formative centuries, there has arisen before our eyes the wonderful spectacle of a civilized Europe.

This process is not, however, confined to Europe. It is the universal historical process. The story of any nation reveals underneath the magnificence of its present civilization, those strata formed from the dust of civilizations extant in former ages. Was not man himself made from the dust? Has not every improvement in which we glory embodied yet superseded its preceding condition? This is the law of evolution. This is evolution itself.

Prior to the auspicious autumn of 1906, the fertile plain of Dalhousiana had been devastated by three successive Gothic tribes. Even at that date they were living in various degrees of hostility and barbarism among each other in the land. At that date, however, a brighter era dawned for Dalhousiana, for it marked the advent of a numerous host of Germanic tribes. They formed a remarkable contrast with the incumbents of the country. The light-haired German, the swarthy Goth; the blue-eyed German, the dark-eyed Goth; the graceful German, the clumsy Goth; the intelligent German, the dull Goth;—such were the points of contrast. The new tribe had within it the genius of progress, the genius with which the future was to be

enriched. It was the enemy of barbarism and the champion of civilization.

Here the muse thoughtfully pauses in her winged flight to explain the meaning of the allegory. But already you may have guessed it. If not, know that the Germanic tribes which had such excellencies were none other than the class of 1910. Know further that the Goths were the other three classes which they found in college before them. Corresponding to these three classes there were three Gothic tribes. The Vandals were in their senior year, the Ostrogoths in their junior year, and the Visigoths in their Sophomore year, the latest tribe, the possessors of the land when the Germans came. With this pause, the immortal Clio again mounts her wing. When the Germans arrived they found traces of not a few ancient nations long since departed. There were traces of an ancient Roman occupation in the many fortifications and highways and Latin inscriptions upon the tombs and monuments. There were also traces of a rude, primitive civilization which had existed in the twilight of history, really not a civilization, but a barbarous occupation of the land. This was concluded from the many rude implements of war belonging to a stone age, and from the instruments in superstitious worship to be found in the high places of Mt. Ebenezer. In the farthest western corner of the land there stood an ancient and impenetrable forest. Here the traces which were found clearly marked an epoch in Dalhousiana's most interesting history.

All these belonged to the dim past. More certain than these were traces of more recent occupations. Chiefly were there traces of the Huns. From the orient they came, with none of oriental splendor and all of oriental cruelty, leaving behind them as they marched a smoking track of desolation. Their visit will be always remembered in that they carried off, after their impious fashions, the sacred bell used from the time of the Romans to call the tribes to arms whenever there was fear of an invader.

The Gothic tribes, which were still in the land in the autumn of 1906 had made their mark on its history, chiefly through their warlike actions. The older tribes were always at war

among themselves, bitter war. But there was one thing in which they were united; they were notorious far and wide as cattle stealers. So it was that in the fall of 1906 the bovine industry had become almost completely exterminated.

But it was with the Visigoths that the Germans had their battles when they came to take possession. The Ostrogoths, being such keen enemies of the Visigoths, virtually sided with the Germans, while the Vandals were, if anything, favourable to the Visigoths. Thus there were really two sides in this compared struggle, though the battles actually took place between the Visigoths, and the Germans.

Hearing of their approach, the Visigoths met the invaders on the border and attempted to drive them back. This they failed to do, for the Germans were victorious and advanced on the tribes of their enemies far into the centre. For some time the Goths made no open offer of battle, but carried on a guerilla warfare in which prisoners were taken by either side, and cruelly tortured, as it is wont to treat prisoners in Dalhousiana according to an ancient and honourable custom. Some of them were exchanged, some were ransomed, but some were killed. The most notable case of this was that of the German King, who was captured on account of his bravery and cruelly put to death by being hung from the highest window of the capital, is the sight of his sorrowful and frantic subjects.

This barbaric treatment of a prisoner aroused the Germanic fire. They met their foes, and smote them hip and thigh even to the ravines of the mountains. There the Goths took shelter, being familiar with the country, and the Germans returned avenged.

They were now in complete possession of the capital and the country round about. Then it was that the most notable thing took place. It had become customary ever since the tribes had begun coming in, for them, as soon as they found themselves secure in their possession, to meet in a solemn assembly. There they burned incense to the gods, and the gods in turn confirmed their title to the land. The place of meeting was the valley of Notman. Once this ceremony was completed, the supremacy of the other tribes was at an end, and the new tribe was the

acknowledged owner of the country. For that reason the old tribes made their most determined attempt to prohibit the event.

The Germans gathered together at the wonted place, and began the ceremony in due form. But before it was completed they were rudely disturbed. The Goths who had been all this time in hiding, suddenly descended wildly from their caves and ravines and swooped down upon their enemy. The Germans turned to fight them there, and although the ceremony was not completed that day, one thing was completed,—the discomfiture of the Goths. This time they retired in confusion to their mountain fastnesses, not to return to battle, but to remain for many days. The Germans then performed their ceremony, and the land became theirs with the sanction of the deities. Some time after this, the Goths, starving in the mountains, sent a deputation, consisting of three painted chiefs. These fell down upon their knees before the German King and besought that they might return to the plains and live at peace under the sway of the new conquerors. This was granted, and a treaty was sealed which severed Dalhousiana from the Goths forever.

Not many years after the Germans gained control and had begun their career of civilization, they were again disturbed by a new invader. This time he came from the east, and was none other than the fierce Mohammedan himself. They took the peaceful Germans by surprise and were quite far advanced into the heart of the country before they were resisted. They were laying waste cities and villages as they came, and their war-cry was "There is one faith and Knowlton is its prophet." It was their fanatical purpose to compel Dalhousiana at the edge of the sword to accept their faith. But fortunate was it for Dalhousiana that in her midst there was a power able to drive out the Mussulman. The Germans arose in their might, and led by the unerring genius of Roy Martell the Mohammedans were driven back and utterly overthrown. Thus was the country saved from the most dangerous invasion it ever experienced.

And now the land was at peace. The people settled down to cultivating the oats of peace. As was said the Gothic tribes were freebooters. They did not forward the cause of civilization,

but actually retarded it. It was found impossible for Christianity to obtain a foothold among them. For culture they had neither the aptitude nor the patience. In the industrial world they discouraged everything, except the manufacture of implements of war. Thus the country welcomed the Germans, who were the very antithesis of the Goths in all these respects. It was in the world of society that they showed their genius. They converted a social state of rudeness and dullness, into one of refinement and activity, and it is for this contribution that they will go down to posterity.

The Germanic women were the most remarkable that had ever been seen in Dalhousie. While the men were handsome, dignified and intelligent, the women were beautiful, graceful, and charming. They were not too timid to venture on exploits of their own. Once in the dead of winter, when all the men were absent on a campaign against troublesome tribes, the food supply becoming low at home, the women started out on a hunting expedition themselves. They harnessed the horses, and drove far into the wilderness, where, for want of food and shelter, the horses died. Now they were in a fearful plight. All they could do was to tramp, so for two hundred miles through the snow they travelled before they again reached a village. This one incident, unknown to the world, seems best of all to show the excellent quality of independence possessed by the Germanic women, as well as by the whole nation.

It is true that new peoples will arise to take the place of the Germans. But this they can never do, they cannot root out the influence so permanently exerted upon society by that nation. For theirs was no transient influence, such as is gained in a night, and lost in a day by the force of arms. They made their mark in this way, it is true. But they reinforced that by the civilizing forces of peace, and these are the works to which they finally appeal as witnesses of their worth. Let not posterity be blind to this. Let them not think that greatness consists in armies and success in the number of battles won. More than that is required for true success; the social fabric must be woven, and that can only be done by careful and attentive labour. Let posterity then remember when they weigh the nations in the balance, "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

Class Critique, Arts 1910.

J. D. VAIR.

INTRODUCTION.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has somewhere given expression to the idea, that when two people are together, there are in reality six people present—each man as he sees himself, each as the world sees him, and each as he really is. It is not my intention to characterize each man as he sees himself, nor do I presume to describe him as he really is, but I shall endeavor to express the opinion of the students in general on each male member of the graduating class.

For be it far from me to attempt to criticise the girls of 1910. By their sterner co-eds they are considered paragons of beauty and cleverness. Their virtues are extolled and their praises sung on all occasions. Considering these facts, it is not wonderful that they have had many admirers, some of whom they have resisted, others to whom they have surrendered. Great credit is due the co-eds for having added much to the brightness of college life, and in this work the girls of 1910 have had a prominent part. Their participation in the lighter side of college life has not prevented them from devoting their attention to the more serious side, and of the ladies receiving their degrees at Convocation are some whose records have been among the most creditable in the graduating class.

Towering above his fellows, the first man to catch our notice is the six foot three President of the senior class, Evan McKenzie Forbes. Not conspicuous during his first years, college life has done much towards his development, as is shown by the honorable position he holds in his graduating year. His versatility is remarkable, ranging from grand opera concerts to prayer-meetings. He is also a wonderful impersonator, no character being too difficult, whether it be an ancient graduate, or an

officer of the law. When a disturbance occurs in the halls, Ev is never far away; but at times is as dignified as his position warrants. An attraction at Bedford, to which he has constantly been devoted for the past four years, prevents him from attending Delta Gamma "At Homes." A member of the first football team, with a host of devoted friends, all will be glad to hear that Ev intends to study law at Dalhousie.

Trinidad, the land of the humming bird, has sent Henry A. Rudin as HER representative. Coming direct from the gay life of the tropics, his first year found him boarding in the gayest centre of the temperate zone, Pine Hill. President of his class during his third year, he was the moving spirit among the social leaders. Always a chronic kicker against the rules of the senate and existing conditions generally, a vast amount of important information has been dispensed by his free use of the bulletin board, but it is his fear of the senate which prevents him from using a megaphone for this purpose. Among other characteristics he is a genuine flirt. Rudin is clever, but too many counter attractions have prevented him from doing his best. An interesting and genial fellow, he possesses the nerve which well directed ought to ensure his success.

Two fellows generally seen together are L. L. Duffy and A. A. Archibald. The former comes from New Brunswick, while the latter is one of the wise men from the far West who came East for his education. Both are retiring and modest. Duffy is a clever fellow and one who is highly respected by his classmates. Archibald is a hale fellow, well met, bright and likeable, has had a very creditable college course, and is the sort of a man who will make good in any profession he chooses to follow.

Grover Cleveland Livingstone, hailing from Boston, has the distinction of being the only Yankee in the class. He is not such a heavyweight as his namesake, but is similar to him, in that he has pronounced views which he does not hesitate to express on all occasions and in this respect is open to criticism as lacking in deliberation. Livingstone is an excellent student, and

has taken an interest in all departments of college life, especially in debating and Y. M. C. A. circles. He is well and favorably known by all.

One of Pictou County's representatives is Albert Ross, coming from Blue Mt. Strange as it may seem coming from a blue country, Albert was rather green when he came to Dalhousie. This may be the explanation of his bashfulness but many think it is loyalty to the girl he left behind him, that has prevented him from playing havoc with other hearts. Secretary of his class during his senior year, he was a persistent collector of fees, especially from the gentlemen. Solid and straightforward, good natured, always wearing a perpetual smile, Albert is a conscientious worker in his studies.

H. F. Kempt and W. A. Whidden are affiliated theologues, who joined the class in the sophomore year, Kemp as the delinquent Vice-President of '09, Whidden as a freshy-soph. Neither is very well known in college circles. Both possess qualities of bigness, Kemp of intellectual bigness with a great power for work; Whidden of big physique, big ability, and an equally big opinion of Mr. Whidden. Both lately became possessed of a mania for collecting photographs, and their method of doing so while eminently successful, was entirely original. And yet the two so similar in these respects, are in appearance, temperament, and outlook the most dissimilar that could be compared.

Cumberland's contribution to the class of 1910 is Chas. E. McKenzie, hailing, as he asserts, from the pre-eminent city of Springhill. He is one of those fellows who must be known to be appreciated. A booster of his native town, anything from Springhill will find him a worthy champion, whether it be a particular brand of coal dust or her famous base-ball team. The present high cost of living is ascribed to Charlie's appetite. He is an example to non-church goers, having never missed a church service while at college. A reputed woman hater, quiet and unassuming, of considerable ability, as an engineer he shows promise of becoming an empire builder.

There is no truer sport in 1910 than Lou M. Thompson. An exponent of the simple life, nothing seems to cause him worry. Monday afternoon in his college curriculum has always been exclusively devoted to the patronage of high-class entertainment at Acker's. His great fault is non-participation in college life. If Lou bluffs as successfully in the game of life as he can in other things, there is no doubt that he will succeed. A hard student at times, Lou has profited to a great extent by his college course.

Although the engineers have left us, two who are widely known are E. S. Kent, and N. C. Ralston. Both are very enthusiastic dancers, both football players. The name of "Parson," which is commonly bestowed on Kent, is a true index to his character. Truly it may be said that he is a sleeper by day, and a worker by night. As a hazer, Kent has had very few equals, the methods of the bloodthirsty Iroquois paling into insignificance when Ted took command. He is a good student with a very frank nature. Ralston's strong point is athletics, which have frequently overshadowed his other abilities. He is one of the best football players ever produced by Dalhousie. Possessed of an abundance of wit, he is the introducer of that well known classic, "Paddy Murphy". Work is never seriously regarded by Norm, which may be due to a variety of reasons.

Gordon B. Wiswell is another city boy that must needs be considered. A regrettable fact in Gordie's career is that he has never been a class man, nor identified himself with college life in general. Nor is he a woman hater by any means, as his abstraction during lecture hours is quite noticeable, his gaze resting on a particular spot for the space of an hour. Neither for study does he haunt the library. He is a practical ornithologist, having specialized in the study of "Dickey" birds. Very quiet, he is a difficult man to become acquainted with. An all around athlete, Gordie has many excellent qualities which are commendable to his associates.

Another important man from the city is John S. Roper. John might be called a little too important. He is a noticeable sport, and has had one affair of the heart. A chronic kicker

nevertheless he has many good qualities. Few fellows are better-natured and more open-hearted than the same John Roper, and he has our best wishes for success when he enters the legal profession.

Cooped up in the stifling vapors of the little lab., are two scientific phenomena, Harold S. Davis and Howard W. Matheson. Davis entered college in his second year, and such a worker was he that, at the end of that year, the way to Barrington Street was a much greater mystery to him than the elements of Chemistry. Considering the fact that he has been a hard student; Davis has been an untiring and conscientious worker in college societies, especially in Arts and Science, besides being president of the Y. M. C. A. and Editor-in-Chief of the GAZETTE. Science has not prevented him from dipping into the realms of literature and disturbing the shade of Wordsworth. He will graduate with high honors in Chemistry and Chemical Physics. Matheson is also a high honor man in Chemistry and Chemical Physics. A recluse, he has taken very little interest in college-life, having devoted himself exclusively to the little lab. He is clever, but too dogmatic, and should extend his sympathies. To his acquaintances he is a genial and capable fellow.

Another man who possesses a modest disposition is T. M. Creighton. This year Mac has been greatly handicapped by illness, which has prevented him from graduating. He is a good all round fellow whose true worth has been known only during his last year. Always interested in everything pertaining to college life; in his studies he is a conscientious worker, and one of whom it might be said has not an enemy in college. His class has honored him with the office of permanent Secretary.

J. C. McLellan is known to Dalhousians chiefly as a debater, having been on the Intercollegiate team for two years. He is well liked by those who know him. He dislikes publicity, and prefers retirement; but with his gifts he should cultivate more freedom and familiarity with men and with the world.

Two of the best known fellows in the class, and two who have been inseparable throughout their college careers are T. Roy Hall and Alex. T. Macdonald, in spite of the fact that

they hold diverse views on many subjects. Both are Beau Brummels, being faultlessly attired all the way from the very latest necktie to a shoe-shine. Roy was president of his class in his sophomore year. The name sophomore, naturally suggests sophette, consequently, Roy has lately developed a fondness for automobiling. Formerly a rabid liberal, recent developments have shown him to have a strong leaning towards the opposite party. He is a good all round college man, with sound judgment on every question arising in college life; of splendid ability and great promise, Roy will prove a dominant factor in the profession he chooses. Alex is considered by the girls of 1910, to be the sweetest boy in the class. How he became so popular with the fair sex, is by no means a mystery, since his choice has ranged from frivolous freshettes to sedate seniors. To a degree he is dogmatic and self-opinionated along certain lines. A good-natured fellow, always jolly, a loyal Dalhousian, and a more loyal 1910 man; no one has been a greater worker, than Alex, for the general welfare of Dalhousie.

The City by the sea has given us Will. C. Ross. "Billy," as he is familiarly known around college, is an echo of the Class of '07, having joined 1910 in their Junior year. His dramatic ability is well known, and his efforts in that direction have done much to bring Dalhousie into closer touch with the people of Halifax. Prominent in many affairs, he is an agreeable fellow with an amazing gift of making friends. With a little more stability of character Billy will make a greater success. He is the best all round athlete in college, has held many college offices, has been one of the moving spirits in the various social functions at Dalhousie, and no one of the graduating class will be missed more than Billy Ross.

Now perhaps a trio of individuals might be mentioned, whose general characteristics are quite similar. It is composed of Frank Mack, K. J. McLennan and D. J. Matheson. They are all of a retiring quiet disposition and not widely known. Mack is too self-conscious, and methodical to a fault; but is intelligent and thoughtful, a good painstaking worker, and one who is well read. He is a man whom the senate views with suspicion.

"Kennie" McLennan is one whose education has been broadened at Memorial Hall, and who enjoys a wide reputation as a ladies' man, his one drawback being a voice like Cordelia's, "soft and low an excellent thing in woman." He purposes going into journalism. D. J. Matheson is the only married man in the class, having dropped out in his second year to join the ranks of the benedicts. In spite of this handicap, he is a very affable and entertaining fellow.

Speaking of married men, why not mention one about to be married. For among the many engagements during the year, the most important is that of Walter Dickie. This fact considering that he entered the class with short trousers; shows Dickie's remarkable development along certain lines, and also the folly of youth, for behold his present predicament. Considering the foregoing statement, more astounding still is the fact that he recently offered his heart to a fair medical co-ed. He is the baby of 1910, being the youngest in the class, but has broadened in many ways during his course.

The transition from the baby of the class to the venerable patriarch apparently resting on contrast between their ages, in point of fact rests on the similarity of their situations, *yiz*, in their "affaires du couer," for Dickie is not the only one who has pledged his troth to an absent maiden. Archie it is said will soon redeem his pledge. (New Glasgow papers please copy.) Archie is a canny Scotch theologian, being an exponent of the very modern school. A very good speaker, his witty orations are always attentively listened to, the most famous being his championing of woman suffrage when he uttered the phrase that will redound to posterity, "The foot that rocks the cradle rules the world." He has been an extensive traveller, and is reputed to have joined the heart-breakers union. Possessing a jovial personality, a happy-go-lucky sort of individual, Archie is well known by all Dalhousians.

Two more engineers who can be contrasted are Walter Putman and Francis Dawson. The former is very dark, while the latter is very fair. In social functions Putman is retiring but Dawson is always on the spot. Putman is true to one fair

maiden; while Dawson is fickle, being a reputed heart-smasher. Both are good students and generally successful in anything they undertake. Neither one possesses the quality of mixing with his fellow students. Both have broad interests and are good examples of the engineering faculty.

One who never stands while he can lean, and who never leans while he can lie down is a good description of Ken Chisholm. Another engineer, he is a worthy disciple of Orpheus, and has passed many hours banishing thoughts of Western harvest excursions to the soothing strains of his violin.

Two engineers who are retiring and modest by nature are Clarence L. Dimock and Neil W. McKay. Each belongs to a different branch of the profession, the former being a Civil, while the latter is a Mining Engineer. The sight of Dimock on week days in Sunday clothes is a sure sign that "someone" has come to town, the identity of whom it is not difficult to guess. A noble youth once saved him from a watery grave. He is a hard worker, never prominent in social functions, but one who is always well up in his classes. McKay is another hard worker and one of a very few to complete the mining course in four years. He is little known, but has many good points and is a very interesting fellow, especially in the narration of stories at which he is an adept.

The next person to come before our notice is the dignified, slow moving, J. P. McIntosh, another man from the soil of Cape Breton. Rather unpopular at first owing to his large ideas; his third and fourth years in college have shown him in a new light, and he is now one of the prominent men in college circles. He has been an Intercollegiate debater for two years, being leader of the team this year. He has also achieved a notable success on the stage in the characterization of our worthy President, which will not soon be forgotten. A good all round man, a faithful worker in College societies, he is another Cape Bretonian who will bring honor to his Alma Mater.

F. M. Milligan is known as the President of the Freshman class, which office was obtained with diplomacy worthy of a statesman. First, last, and always Milligan has been, is, and will be a ladies'

man; next to the ladies Milligan himself is the most engrossing subject of conversation. Many are the broken hearts he leaves behind in the field where he has fulfilled the duties of a country parson. Milligan should settle down with all seriousness and bring peace to the community. Punctuality is his strong point. He is a man not generally understood around college; very kind hearted, energetic and optimistic, he gives promise of being a prominent Divine.

The town of Dartmouth is of interest to Dalhousians for two reasons, first, because it has made such liberal offers to our college; and secondly and principally, because it is the home of the far-famed Herman twins. To criticise them individually is impossible, as no one has yet been able to distinguish the one from the other. In Logic, the law of identity asserts that A is A, therefore Herman is Herman; but first the puzzle, which is which? Society is to be congratulated that they do not possess criminal instincts, since the possibilities for plunder would be extraordinary, owing to their ability to establish alibis, and the inability of the police to identify the culprit. Alike in dress, voice, disposition and ability; both are fine fellows, and are held in general esteem, but they have this fault in common that they have not provided Dalhousians with a means of distinguishing George from Arthur.

A man from "the Island" is D. C. Harvey, who belongs to 1910 by adoption. Coming from Prince of Wales with strong views of his own, Harvey had certain preconceived ideas which have been modified during his college course, till now he is not sufficiently forward in his attitude towards others. He has adapted himself to conditions, and this year has had the high honor bestowed upon him, of being appointed Valedictorian of his class. Possessed of a keen philosophical mind, a clever debater, interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his college, always willing to oblige, a good clean sincere man, he has had a distinguished career as a student, and Prince Edward Island is to be congratulated on having such a man as her next Rhodes Scholar.

Always carrying his bow and arrow, a curly-headed youth with dainty dimple and heart-killing glance, such is the 1910 cupid, James D. MacLeod. Sad it may sound, but Jim has never been known to smile in spite of the rumor that he attends every vaudeville show in the city. He makes up for this however in being a very graceful waltzer. He is another Pictou County man who has important interests in Westville to which he is very much attached. He has also been prominent in dramatics, playing a leading role this year as an emphatic condemner of co-education, to which he was admirably suited. He is a general favorite, with a winning personality. Jim has great possibilities which have not been developed to their fullest extent. With a comparatively small amount of work, he has had a very creditable college course, but it is no index to his real ability.

Having dealt with them as individuals, it is necessary to consider the class as a whole. It is a class of more than ordinary ability; but taken collectively, it is not a class of hard workers. Despite this general characteristic, there are several who have distinguished themselves, for among their number are two high honor, four great distinction, and two or three distinction students. From the beginning they adopted as their motto, "In union there is strength" and in their relationships the one with the other, a spirit of harmony has always prevailed, no evidences of cliques or scirms ever having been noticeable. They have been responsible for the present social regime, and whether this be to their credit or not, is left as an open question. A class which has made a marked impression on Dalhousie life in general, we can rest assured that the reputation and traditions of our Alma Mater can be safely entrusted to those who are now leaving its halls to battle with the sterner realities of life.

Arts Prophecy.

It was midwinter, and the most glorious night of all the year. Snow lay thick and soft upon the earth. Overhead from a cloudless, starry sky like dusky velvet sewn with jewels, the full moon poured a flood of silvery light upon the dazzling whiteness beneath, chequering it with alternate diamond and ebony, where the open fields stretched away into the gray distance, or the high banks and clumps of trees cast deepest shadow on the snow. Between the bank and the field, the road wound like a ribbon satin smooth and gleaming in the moon light. An intense silence brooded over meadow and hill; the trees stood motionless, the air was still and cold, yet held that touch of exhilarating crispness that such nights alone have.

Suddenly the silence was broken by the sweet jangle of distant sleigh-bells. Nearer and clearer they sounded, until, around a curve in the road, swung an enormous sleigh drawn by panting, foam-flecked horses, and filled with a merry, laughing crowd. Swiftly it flashed over the road, and disappeared again in the black shadow of the bank, while echoes of song and laughter, floated back on the still air. Who could they be, and whither were they bound? Let us go back a little and try to discover the answer.

Ten years had elapsed since the class of 1910 had gone out from the halls of Dalhousie to win name and fame in the world and bring glory upon its Alma Mater. A few months previous to this night, the president for life, Reverend Dr. McIntosh, had sent a letter to each member notifying one and all of the approaching time of reunion, and requesting suggestions as to the most suitable and profitable way of celebrating the occasion. Dr. McIntosh had no difficulty whatsoever, in arranging a programme to please every one, for the substance of each answer was, "We all had such a delightful time at the class sleigh drive held in our junior year, why should we not celebrate our first class reunion in a similar manner? Never can I forget the delights of that drive, or the pleasures of that dinner." Thus

was it decided that the first reunion of the class of 1910 should be commemorated by a drive, and a dinner at Forrest Hall, the splendid Dalhousie residence, the finest of all the new college buildings, crowning the hills that overlook the North West Arm.

Meanwhile the sleigh sped swiftly over the snow, and finally the horses drew up before Forrest Hall, where the wide open door flung a golden shaft upon the snow, and twinkling lights shone cheerily from every window. Friends who had been parted since convocation, clasped hands again, and on every side were the old, familiar faces of long past college days. Admiring groups passed through the wide halls and luxurious rooms, till at length, every gentleman had found his partner for dinner, and all moved towards the great dining room. A goodly number had gathered from far and near to do honour to their class, yet many were unable to be present either on account of being at too great a distance or else detained by stress of business.

In far-off China, Mattie Dewis ministered unto the Celestials, instilling into their minds the principles of Poly. Con., and it was to her influence and wisdom that the wonderful economic progress of China during the last few years was directly due. Near her, laboured a devoted medical missionary, Mac Creighton. From a German university came an acid stained letter, signed by Harold Davis and H. W. Matheson, who, as discoverers of many new iodides had won world wide fame and torn the laurels from the brow of Dalton himself. Olive Smith, travelling on the continent regretted that the distance she was from home made it impossible for her to be present. From "a small town in the state of Maine," came a newspaper bearing on the front page a tribute to the class of 1910, signed by K. J. MacLennan, whose editorial duties were of too pressing a character to allow him to snatch even a brief holiday. Gladys Marsters as a deaconess, laboured among the poor of Winnipeg, while Margaret McLean sent greeting from India where she was travelling as a secretary of the Y. W. C. A.

Gay badinage and light laughter resounded; recollections of college days were called up one by one, until the president, who had been appointed master of ceremonies, announced that each member present must now prepare to give an account of himself and his doings. E. McK. Forbes forthwith arose and said, "Hardly had I left Convocation Hall, proudly bearing my degree, than I was met by a messenger, who respectfully presented to me an official document from the City Fathers. The fine appearance and manly bearing, which I had displayed in my role in "the President's Daughter," had attracted their attention, and as the the Chief of Police was shortly retiring from office, and they were anxious to secure the best man possible for such a responsible and difficult position, they had consequently appealed to me as soon as they knew I had finished my college course. Wishing to assist them in their difficulty, I immediately accepted the appointment, and was able at once to establish a suburban home at Bedford where I now dwell in complete happiness. Encouraged by the example of Mr. Forbes, W. R. Dickie M. D., told how he had come over from New York on a flying visit, leaving a surgery full of the lame, the halt, and the blind, especially to be present at the reunion of his old class.

Whilst A. T. Macdonald was modestly relating how every fair maiden on his first circuit fell in love with him, and how bosom friends quarrelled violently with each other over the privilege of making him cushions in his college colours, suddenly the door opened, and there on the threshold stood two flushed and disheveled young men—"the Herman twins," cried every one, "but why so late?" As they sank into their places, one of them, whether A. K. or G. E. nobody knew, explained that they had been writing sups and consequently had been delayed. As soon as this disturbance had been settled, D. C. Harvey prepared to speak. He gazed with much affection up and down the table, particularly upon the fair heads and the dark, which had not occupied the front benches for ten long years. "During the time which has passed since I departed from the college halls," he said, "I have devoted both my time and energy to the profession of letters. The work upon which I am now engaged

is a scathing criticism of Sidgwick's "Methods of Ethics," a volume, which, upon deliberate and careful consideration, I concluded to be entirely fallacious. If my expectations are fulfilled I hope to justify my claim to the proud distinction of being in truth "the great Harvey."

A stalwart gentleman of prosperous appearance, whose face was wreathed in smiles, and head crowned with a rich profusion of curls was engaging the attention of every one,—J. D. McLeod the well-known dancer and only Nova Scotian millionaire. He was explaining how he had become a devotee of Terpsichore, finally achieving marvellous skill in her art. His style of dancing immediately became the rage; he opened a select academy for young ladies who were only too willing to pay fabulous prices for his personal instruction. Thus he soon became a millionaire, and now lived at his ease upon his money.

Many men had come back to their class reunion famous. There sat the celebrated actor and tenor, W. C. Ross, who had just returned from a tour of the great cities of Europe. Opposite him was G. C. Livingstone, the American poet and translator of many of Horace's odes. The eminent man of letters, T. R. Hall, now Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia, proudly displayed the texts books he had written and which were used in the public schools of the Maritime Provinces. Frances Dawson was too modest to speak of his success, but every one by this time had heard that he was a professor at Tech. and that his name had been carved on the great stone set in the right wall of that college, even as his less famous predecessor, Sir William Dawson's had been inscribed on the left. It was with difficulty that the President persuaded Frank Mack to tell that he was a hard working city doctor, but he did not have to urge H. A. Rudin to give an account of himself. "The world was too alluring. I could not become a minister. I had to become something, so I became a designer of art posters. My bills may be seen up on every fence in this city, and in many parts of the country also. They are invariably distinguished by the skill in drawing, and an originality of wording, which has been seldom, if ever, equalled. Any facility

I may possess is entirely due to the frequency and diligence with which I practised my art upon the bulletin board in the college hall." The fact that it was winter enabled Norman Ralston to attend the class-reunion. Had it been autumn he would have been far away at Saskatoon, at the university, coaching the foot-ball team on to victory, in the "way he had at Dalhousie". J. C. McLennan had embarked upon a political career, and was known throughout the whole Dominion as the best debator in the House. The menu cards for dinner had been much admired. Upon enquiry, it was discovered that they had come from the book store of C. L. Dimock, where he also sold Dalhousie stationery, and topic cards for the dances. Archibald Sutherland was, he said, secretary to a wealthy American, but he found it very strenuous work to try to attend to his employer's business, and at the same time, write to seventeen different young ladies with whom he kept up a voluminous correspondence.

By a happy coincidence, the General Assembly was meeting in Halifax, so that the Moderator "Bishop" Robertson, their Reverences A. A. Archibald and H. F. Kemp, were opportunely in the city and were able to attend the reunion. Just here, the President had to call the meeting to order, for on the one hand, L. M. Thompson, the Wall St. broker, was inveigling his friends to invest their surplus funds in a private scheme of his own, which promised to be immediately successful and to pay enticing dividends, while on the other L. L. Duffy and J. S. Roper, as counsels for the defendant, were excitedly discussing the details of the law suit, concerning a certain famous coat, Earle versus 1910, which was now before the Supreme Court of Canada.

When order had been restored, Albert Ross arose and proved conclusively the value of college experiences as a business asset, for he had followed one of the occupations begun during his fourth year at Dalhousie, and was now a resourceful and skillful assessor and collector of taxes in the city of Mexico. Weary students had reason to bless the names of Walter Putnam and E. S. Kent, inventors of a marvellous electric elevator, especially designed for use in colleges, one of which had been installed in

every building of new Dalhousie. Gordon Wiswell, now a professional hockey player, told of some famous games in which he had taken part, while George Simpson revealed himself as a tobacco planter in the Southern States. Owner of a famous Art-gallery was W. A. Whidden, and his collection of portraits of well-known men and women was the most complete in the class. G. E. Rice described the wonders of Egypt, where, as an archaeologist he had wandered, seeking to discover buried cities or read the riddle of the Sphinx. Archibald Forbes then told how he had become instructor in the large, well-equipped Dalhousie gymnasium.

Soft and seductive music filled the pauses in the conversation. It was provided by the Dalhousie orchestra, in which Kenneth Chisholm played first Violin, and of which J. R. Cornelius was director. Two engineers now claimed attention, C. H. MacDonald and N. W. MacKay. Immediately after graduation from Tech. they had departed for Panama, to work upon the canal, and but now, upon its completion had returned home. Rutherford Murray and C. E. McKenzie had laid out a series of dockyards, for the building of the Canadian Navy, from which one fine war vessel had already been launched,—“H. M. S. Tinpot,” commanded by a Canadian and Dalhousian, Stanley Chisholm.

There was now a cry of “Ladies, Ladies!” for almost every gentlemen had been heard, and as yet no girl had spoken. After a moment's hesitation, a stately maiden, severe in cap and gown arose. She proved to be none other than Lenore, now instructress in Latin and English, at Girton. Beside Lenore, sat as usual, her old friend Georgie McKay, who after graduation had begun training as a nurse in a hospital in Montreal. Marguerite Silver had defeated Miss Sutton, and was now champion lady tennis player of the world. Kaffirs and Dutchmen figured alarmingly in the conversation of Mossie Munroe, but upon investigation it appeared that she had merely been recounting her adventures in South Africa, where she had been visiting, to a group of breathlessly interested listeners. When Nora O'Brien was called upon, she immediately made a joke, partly because it was her natural method of speaking, and partly

because she was busy collecting and preparing for publication, all the Irish bulls ever perpetrated, and begged permission to dedicate the volume to the class of 1910. Margaret Irwin and Dorothy Gorham conducted in Toronto, after the fashion of the Misses Pinkerton, an academy for young ladies, where, however, the instruction differed slightly from that of Miss Pinkerton, being rather in the art of polite conversation and all other accomplishments they had found requisite during their college course, than a knowledge of the Hebrew and Syriac languages. The President of the Dalhousie Alumnae, Katie Whitman, spoke of the splendid work done by that society, and urged its claims upon the ladies present. At the Ladies College, Grace Prisk gave lessons in elocution. Laura Raynor was teaching in the West, while Maim Smith conducted a "social affairs" column in the "Ladies' Home Journal," on how to give Delta Gamma or any other kind of college at homes. Nora Cutler told how she was still in pursuit of degrees at Dalhousie, but college life was no longer enjoyable since the class of 1910 has left. Kathleen MacAloney, ever kind, filled every one with delight by inviting all present to a drive out to Fairview, recalling pleasantest memories of other evenings spent beneath her hospitable roof.

"Has every one now spoken?" enquired Dr. MacIntosh, as Miss MacAloney took her seat. Then true to the habit formed at college, and even now unforgotten, up rose Rev. F. M. Milligan—after the ladies! "Mr. President, ladies and gentleman, it gives me great pleasure to be here to-night, to see gathered again around the festive board, as we were one time wont to do, at Teas' or Patrick's, my comrades of 1910. The evening has been truly delightful, but, Mr. President, there is an improvement I should like to suggest. Could not the next class meeting be held within a fewer number of years? I make this suggestion, and move that a committee of three, consisting of two gentlemen and a lady, be appointed to look after the matter."

Dinner over, the guests retired, scattering in little groups about the drawing rooms, or gathering about Vera in her old seat at the piano, to sing again the half-forgotten songs of college days. Quickly the moments fled, and too soon the hour of departure approached. With one accord, all drew near the piano; a sudden silence fell upon the room. Then softly came the old, familiar strains—

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot and never
brought to mind.

Should old acquaintance be forgot and the days
of Auld Lang Syne."

and as they sang, with sincere heart, and firm clasped hand all pledged anew loyalty to their Alma Mater and the class of 1910.

ALBERTA UMLAH.

Medical Prophecy.

It was a foregone conclusion that the "New Batch of Medicos" of 1910, were destined for fame.

A few quiet years, followed their graduation, in which, little was heard of them. But, now and then, strange rumours came to our ears, to wit:—one, always a disciple of women's suffrage, was in town and village, enlightening the inhabitants on the benefits of establishing debating clubs between young men and maidens.

Another, in quiet, out-of-the-way corners of the world, was working marvellous cures with small gold rings. Many were the old ladies that came to him, and many, too, the cures he wrought.

Again, we heard of our "youthful friend of the many names" laying the foundations of a mighty fortune, till we wonder, have the diligent years at the Medical College been for naught?

A few years, however, reveal the fact, that these rumours were but misleading evidence of the preparations, that were going on, and of the great things that were to come, for—"coming events cast their shadows before".

Now, there comes to our hand, the latest calendar of the Regina Medical College, on the front page of which we see the picture of the President of that famous institution—a familiar face—one, that we had seen on many a football field—the face that we remember, as that of the captain of the team, in the fall of 1909—*M. G. Burris*,

It was recognized by all, that the arrival of this brilliant new President, “marked an epoch in the history of the college.” After many years of faithful study abroad, he had come to shower his gifts on his native Canada.

In a hospital, endowed by the Dalhousie Alumnae, on the banks of the Ganges, in far off India, *Grace Spenser* ministers to the wants of many a native princess.

After the lapse of a few years, we hear again of the debating enthusiast. For a time, we feared that our talented class-mate, *W. V. Coffin*, M. D. C.M.—F. R. S. C.—was hiding his light under a bushel—but, to our pride, we hear that he has been appointed President of the British Medical Association.—a distinction conferred upon him for his brilliant Research Work on the “Comparative Anatomy of the Debating Centres in the Masculine and Feminine Brains,” in which, he *distinctly* proves that the former are undergoing a slow process of atrophy; while the feminine, a gradual hypertrophy, due beyond doubt to the ability of this sex, to wield their tongue so dexterously.

One of the “scholars” of, the class, has issued a pamphlet from John’s Hopkin’s, on the “Latest Theory of the Causation of Carcinoma”—having discovered at last, a germ, which he proves to us to be the unquestionable, ultimate cause of that dread disease—the “*Streptococcus Eucapsulatus Carcinomatus* of *Stramberg*.”

Always a diligent worker, we are in no way surprised that he has thus made himself famous.

From Vienna, great news comes, from our “Dalhousie Osler.”—*A. K. Roy* is filling the position of Consulting Physician at the court of the Emperor, Franz Joseph. His clinics at the large hospitals are eagerly sought after, and listened to, by students from many parts of the world.

Good news at last, from *R. M. Saunders*, with the “small gold rings!” His early cures, seemed to us, to be but playing on his patients’ credulity, but now, show themselves, as proof of a deep insight into human nature. He has combined his native genius, with his scientific knowledge, and has eliminated many of the imperfections of the “Emmanuel Movement”—which, under his guidance, is proving a wonderful success.

Fortune has been liberal to two other members of our class. Students from Edinburgh bring eloquent descriptions, of the newest methods in surgery, from the well-equipped operating-rooms, of the famous *J. J. MacDonald* and *W. S. MacDonnell*. The former, having worshipped at the shrine of Sir Victor Horsley, and of Eiselburg at Vienna; and the latter having sat at the feet of the great surgeons, Stiles and Caird at Edinburgh, have now, as in their College days, joined forces, and are at present, writing their great “Manual on Operative Surgery,” the guiding star to future generations of Medical Practitioners.

The attractions of politics, that great temptation of all Cape Breton Doctors, allured from his practice, *F. G. McAskill*, and, as an M. P., representing the Province of British Columbia, in the House of Parliament, where he has just succeeded in securing uniform Medical Registration, he recalls the summers of his college days.

From a far-off western mining town, with all its hardships and perils, we hear of another old friend—*D. A. McAulay*, called by his patients—the Doctor, as “blunt as an axe.”

We cannot do better than quote from the Bonny Briar Bush:—

“He is chest Doctor, and doctor for every other organ as well; he is oculist and surgeon; he is dentist and chloroformist besides being druggist and chemist.” And again.

“He does his best for the need of every man, woman and child, in this wild struggling district, year in, year out,—in the snow and in the heat.—in the light and in the dark,—without rest and without holiday these many years.”

"Of all the horrid hideous notes of woe,
 "Sadder than owl songs, or the midnight blast,
 "Is that portentous phrase—I told you so!"

Thus said our poet friend in days long past. Therefor,
 friends and students, take advice, and so.

"Don't ever prophesy, unless ye know!"

ANGELA BOBER,
 Medicine '10.

Valedictory.

D. C. HARVEY.

As valedictorian for the class of 1910, I ask the members of that class and all others interested to wing their imaginative way towards the Pacific coast, and, circling above the Rocky mountains, to alight on the Three Sisters,—the Nova Scotians on one, the New Brunswickers on another and the Prince Edward Islanders in the centre.

The mountains are all astir and excited at our approach. "The cataracts blow their trumpets from the steep;" the mountains assume an air of expectant attention. At our feet "the league-long rollers" thunder on the beach. The "Herald of the Sea" says to the waves "Peace, be still;" and they are hushed. When absolute silence reigns and we can hear even the echoes of tranquillity, "like Gods together," we shall recline upon the hills, watch the life—circulation of the world, and endeavor to learn something of its nature before going out to take our place in the ranks of the Dalhousian army which has gone before.

The continent of America lies open to our gaze, bounded by four oceans, in which shadows of the eastern world appear; and the sounds from both worlds reach our ears.

From China comes the din of riotings, of burning towns, of fleeing humanity. Japan is convulsed by growing pains and seeking room to expand. Australia is agitated by Laborite struggles and ringing with the shouts of Laborite victories. In

India there is unrest and discontent. The war-cry, "Egypt for the Egyptians," sounds from the valley of the Nile; and from the different European countries which have divided Africa amongst them incessant mutterings are heard.

Europe is trembling lest she again witness such a war as she did at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Europe was then divided into two warring sections with France as the leader of one and England as the leader of the other. To-day she is divided into two great rival factions with England at the head of one and Germany at the head of the other. With Germany is Austria-Hungary and perhaps Turkey. With England are France, Russia, Portugal, Spain and probably Italy. In England the political uproar of the last election is just subsiding; the wars of capital and labor are but getting under way; the cries of the unemployed are ever heard, and—attuning them—the soprano notes of the suffragettes. The two Houses of Parliament—the Lords and the Commons—are struggling for supremacy, and above all a great cry goes up for protection. If England raises a tariff-wall against isolated, over-taxed, over-populated Germany, Germany will be bankrupt, and war will be inevitable. British shipyards are busy day and night keeping ahead of Germany's naval program, and every month she launches a new Dreadnaught, or a new colossus. The sound of the hammers almost deafens us as we sit on our lofty height, and the trembling of Europe troubles the waters of the Atlantic, as they roll away to the east of us and wash the shores of America.

From South America come indistinct jabberings in an unknown tongue. We can only gather that Venezuela has concluded a commercial treaty with Holland and that she is still wrangling with France, when our attention is attracted by the clearer calls from Canada and the United States.

The United States with all her wealth is contending with vital problems. She is the home of strikes and discontented negroes. She is the fighting ground of trusts and labour-unions, and is annually losing thousands of her best citizens to our Canadian West. Annually too she casts amorous glances in

our direction, but even in the spring-time she can effect no interchange of eyes with us Canadians. Proud of her growth, of her fourth of July, of her material prosperity, she is hardly conscious that she is owned by less than half a hundred capitalists who, since they cannot woo us to annexation, are trying to injure us by a tariff-wall.

As we turn our eyes directly eastward, we behold Canada squeezed in between this tariff-wall and the North Pole—a country of three thousand miles from ocean to ocean. The Canadians are seen to be an aggregation of peoples widely diverse, separated from each other by mountains and wilderness, by language and theological dogma. From the national centre come sounds of debate over a Canadian Navy. From the provincial centres come sounds of debate over temperance, education and labor legislation. The western plains are dotted with grain elevators; railways are being pushed to the Pacific and projected to Hudson's Bay. Miners are digging for hidden wealth. Lumbermen are in the forests; fishermen are on the sea. Farmers are striving to make Canada an agricultural country; manufacturers to make it a manufacturing centre. In all provinces of the Dominion, strife is beginning between capital and labor. East of us, west of us, south of us, immigrants—of all nationalities, of all religions—are streaming in; forming within our boundaries little Italies, little Chinas, little Russias, little Japans; preparing the way for future race misunderstandings and antagonism.

All these aliens have to be transformed into good citizens. To bring them into harmony with our laws and institutions, we must be able to understand their ideals, to appreciate and overcome their prejudices. With this growing complexity of our national life, there is in all the professions a greater demand than ever for the very highest type of educated leaders. From Labrador to Alaska, from the North Pole to the shores of Lake Erie, Canadians are stretching forth their hands and calling for men and women of large minds to unite these antagonistic elements into one great, healthy, progressive nation. To do this the preacher, the doctor, the lawyer, the statesman, the journalist and the teacher must go hand in hand.

The minister of the next century must no longer be the champion of a doctrine or a symbol—though creeds have their place and represent the essence of ancestral thought and experience. At a time of uncertainty in regard to religious truth, when theology is being readjusted to the needs of the age of evolution, the minister must get the point of view of the infidel, the sceptic, the agnostic; he must understand all the relations of his people, domestic, commercial, industrial, educational, religious. At a time when people are thinking, he must be able to think and to express his thought with power. He must be a student of science. Apart from the intellectual training, the habits of accuracy, it will help him to understand the scientific spirit which dominates the thought of our age. He must be able to realize the influence of material development on religion, to discover and deal with the economic causes of poverty and of sin as well as with poverty and sin themselves. In a word, like the Hebrew prophet he must not only have a vision of what a nation should be, but he must show how to attain to that ideal, must be a moulder of social ethics, an original investigator in sociology.

The doctor of the future must work more at our environment than at our bodies. Last year Great Britain with all her poverty her unemployment, her increase in population, had the lowest death-rate in her history—not because of her skill in prescription, but because of her precautions against disease. The medical profession of Canada, though skilful in surgery, faithful in practice, and successful in promoting cures, have done little yet for the prevention of disease. To-day we want doctors who will wage war not only on sickness, but on the causes of sickness. Their fight must be with impure milk, with bad cooking, with bad ventilation, with uncleanness, with microbes, with all unsanitary conditions of their environment. Only as they educate and inspire the people to proper methods of living do they deserve the title "ministers of the public health."

As the legal profession to-day supplies Canada with most of its politicians, it is in this capacity that more is expected of it than heretofore. The need of our age is not politicians, but

statesmen. Canada with its varied races, its differing creeds, its widely scattered peoples, its material prosperity, its growing expansion, offers an excellent field for statesmanship of the highest order. History has demonstrated that permanent political changes can be based only upon lasting general principles. Merely local desires must not be allowed to prevail over the interests of the whole. Our public men must be able to discover the broad national principles running through the details that affect the life of the multitude of citizens. Their policies must be broad,—illustrative of the highest national aspirations, and must be so set forth as to appeal to the worthiest instincts of the people. If this appeal is to be effective, they must have more dignity in demeanor, more courtesy in their treatment of opposing candidates; and they must see that the people get an education that shall fit them not only for the exercise of their limited franchise, but for the comprehension of the meaning of the state and its relations to the destiny of man.

Perhaps, of all the professions that which requires the widest range of knowledge, and holds the most responsible relations to the people and to public affairs, is journalism. The journalist has not only to record passing events and conditions of life, but also to hazard an interpretation of the facts recorded. The great public mind must know not only what is going on, but what to think about it. Most of the magazines and newspapers of today exist not by journalistic merit, but by myriad circulating enterprises,—gifts, competitions and gambling devices. The more yellow the journal, the more attractive are the prizes and puzzles offered. As it is easier to appeal to the sensational element in man than to his intellect, cheaper to lower the editorial tone to the level of the most ignorant than to aim at raising the standard of reading, in an up to date newspaper, the editorial page is the most difficult to find, and often does not exist. Canada is now in need of men of the greatest ability and loftiest ideals to give character and standing to the newspaper profession, to rescue the young from the debauchery of sensationalism.

In an age when our dailies, our weeklies, our monthly

magazines and even religious periodicals are given to exploiting the material achievements of the day, and to magnifying the men of great wealth, it is not strange that the people are demanding an immediately practical education; that they regard it from the point of view of utility alone and utterly ignore its cultural value. Instead of Plato and Shakespeare, they ask for tuition in intensive farming, intensive engineering, intensive mining, scientific dairying.

If our country is to become a worthy daughter of the British Empire, the teachers in our public schools as well as in our universities must emphasize the importance of culture. The application of the highest knowledge to commercial and industrial enterprise should not be allowed to obscure the claims of pure culture and the appreciation of what is best in literature and in life. Intellectual excellence is an end in itself. The teacher must cultivate and refine the intellect, enable it to know and make use of its knowledge, give it power over its own faculties, give it application, give it method. The student may be a technical expert, but if he lack the above qualities, if he lack that broadness, that tolerance, that courtesy, that dignity of demeanor, that culture which comes from contact with the highest and best of the world's thought and life, he is not educated. In all our professions, in business, in engineering, whether mechanical, electrical, mining or naval, in chemistry, dentistry and a dozen others, the crying need is for men whose technical education rests upon a broad basis of general culture. Only in so far as teachers and educational authorities realize this can they make our Canadians worthy citizens of a greater Canada.

In this hurried fashion we have tried to sketch the prospect as it appears to us from our observatory, and to show the place of the great professions in the complexity of our national life. Before coming down to engage with those who are already seeking to lay the foundations of a great nation, let us for a few moments "live again in memory" the past four years.

When but children we came up to Dalhousie, impressed by the teachings of home, biased by the views of our communities.

Though our education was most elementary, our theology hereditary, we had great confidence in both, but our confidence was based upon ignorance of the world. At college we came into contact with enlightened comrades, with scientific literature so opposed to superstition. We met people of every shade of opinion, students of talent far exceeding our own; and these taught us to distrust ourselves. In debates we learned to be critical, to recognize defective argument, to surrender untenable positions. In our scrims, our walks, our drives, our socials, our theatre-parties, "we rubbed each other's angles down" and have become united in a sort of individuality. For a time we could not get any rational grounds for a spiritual interpretation of the universe and thought that moral laws and immortality were but inventions of parsons to scare the stupid. Torn by doubts we have toiled on; and now as we are only beginning to sense vaguely the great forces that make and mar mankind, from our small experience and from the fragments of our knowledge we have to build up a bulwark behind which we shall fight the great battles of life.

"All experience is an arch wherethro'

"Gleams that untravell'd world, whose margin fades /

"For ever and for ever when we move."

As we part from the students of the other classes we remind you of the struggle for existence that is going on among your college societies. It is for you to see that the fittest survive and to recognize that the fittest are those which are university rather than faculty or clique, those which not only give experience of value, but broaden your outlook on life. Since "our echoes roll from soul to soul," we hope that no freshmen will learn from you the sin of "the unlit lamp and the ungirt loin." In your pleasures as in your struggles and trials, whether you "sport with Amaryllis in the shade," or "unsphere the spirit of Plato," with one and all we leave our very best wishes for success in college and in after-life.

It is with feelings of deepest regret that we view our approaching separation with you who bear the "Teacher's honored name." Throughout our course we have felt that your

efforts in our behalf have been whole hearted, your labors unselfishly devoted to our interests. You have been both our admiration and our despair—our admiration while we listened to your lectures; our despair when we aspire to your degree of proficiency. You have given us eyes, you have given us ears, you have taught us to think. Your teaching has both illumined and endeared and as we take our leave of you we know that we are losing not only our best instructors but our best friends.

To the citizens of Halifax we also say farewell. Our heartfelt gratitude goes out to you who have thrown open your homes to us and done so much to make our stay in your city pleasant. Nor shall we soon forget the pastors of the various churches, who have not only sought to supply our spiritual wants, but have done much to administer to our social needs. To you who condemn Dalhousie students because of an occasional outburst of superfluous energy, we say that we hope to see the day when you will look upon us more sympathetically, when education will be exalted in your midst, when Dalhousie will be looked to as the intellectual centre of an intellectual city.

Fellow classmates, the time has come when we too must say farewell to our Alma Mater and to each other. Though Dalhousie is small and ugly, to us it stands like a beautiful temple in a world of shacks and hovels; and as we take our last fond look at it, we feel that we are leaving the grave of our dead selves, the birth-place of our highest aspirations.

As we "look at the end of work, and contrast the petty done, the undone vast" we feel that wisdom begins at the end, that we should like to begin our course anew. In this we as a class are one as we always have been. As we go out into the "wide, wide, world" we know that each will act a noble part whether vanquished or victorious, that the behavior of each will lend a dignity to success, a majesty to adversity. A thousand associations are dear to the class as a whole and tug at our heart-strings as we think of our parting; friend leaves to friend a "legacy of pleasant memories;" and as we flit back to our native shores from our sisterly watchtowers on the Pacific, we gently falter to each other:—

"Farewell! a word that must be, and hath been—
A sound that makes us linger:—yet,—farewell!"

A Dalhousian in Western Canada.

Dr. A. O. Macrae, of the class of '93, is one of the numerous Dalhousians who have achieved prominence in the Canadian West. Dr. Macrae is principal of the Western Canada College at Calgary. This institution has at present an attendance of 115 students, and has a staff of six instructors, of whom another Dalhousian, Mr. W. R. R. Armitage, '09, is one. The following clipping from a Western paper regarding the work of the institution for the preceding year, will be read with interest :

WESTERN CANADA COLLEGE AGAIN TO THE FORE

Western Canada College students have done exceedingly well again this year at the recent McGill University preliminary matriculation examinations. Fuller particulars have just come to hand. From this information we learn that 15 or 75 per cent. of the college boys passed. Two-thirds of the successful students from Western Canada College received over 60 per cent. of the total marks of the examination. The first among the college boys, A. L. Burgess, of Kitchener, B. C., was 45th among 725 candidates, with a percentage of 78.5.

Word has also been received that all the candidates sent up by Western Canada College for the Alberta University final matriculation have passed. Of these matriculants from the college, George Holmes also captured one of the scholarships offered for competition at this examination. This is the second time the college has won a provincial university scholarship. Last year, it will be remembered, Charles Reilly, another college student, won the first MacDougall scholarship of \$100.00.

The foregoing particulars point to the fact that Western Canada College is giving good preparation and an excellent training to its students. The large proportion of success achieved year after year by the college, sufficiently attests that it stands second to no similar institution in western Canada in the work done by its highly efficient staff.

It should be better known that there is in Calgary this

institution ; that in its junior forms it receives boys from 9 years of age ; in its higher forms boys are carefully trained with a view to find their bent or inclination ; that if they incline to business, they are passed on, when fitted, to the commercial form of the college, which is under the care of experts in shorthand, bookkeeping, typewriting, etc., and that they are prepared for university matriculation.

We are pleased to hear that the attendance for the coming year is expected to be exceedingly large. It is indeed fortunate that this province has such an excellent institution. We wish it continued success.

Personal.

It was much regretted that after Christmas, three of the 1910 girls, Misses Vera Clay, A. J. Macdonald and Grace Prisk, were unable to return to college. To these ladies the *Gazette* extends every good wish, and hopes that next year will see them back among their friends again at Dalhousie.

We are pleased to say that Mr. G. S. Campbell, chairman of the Board of Governors, and a most loyal friend, of ours, has returned from California, with improved health. We hope he will soon be completely restored.

As we are all ready for press, we receive the sad news of the death of our classmate Miss Vera Clay, at her home in New Glasgow on June 7th. Lack of time compels us to leave further appreciation of Miss Clay till the next issue of the *Gazette*.

To her relatives and friends we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

Degree Examinations.

CLASS LISTS.

Names in "Class I" and "Class II" are in Alphabetical Order. Names under Heading "Passed" are in order of merit. The Asterisk denotes a High First Class.

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS.

LATIN (Elementary)—*Class II*—Grant, W. A. *Passed*—Blackett, A. E.; Salter, B. C.; Campbell, A. B.; Irving, W. S.; Smith, G. G.; Amos, Rena Maud; (Meech, L. R.; Milne, E. H.) Henry, C. B.; (Davidson, V. D.; Yeoman, A. R.) (Campbell, L. B.; Hawkins, C. R.) Ferguson, M.; Kemp, H. D.; Read, W. W., McLennan, K. J.: (Currie, M. Maude; Heffler, F. A.); (McAaulay, E. K.; McKay, J. F.)

LATIN 1—*Class I*—*Billman, W. M.; Clayton, M. L.; Nelson, W. M.; *Yeoman, R. F. *Class II*—MacKay, N. E. *Passed*—Murray, Annie L., Smith, E. S.; Stevens, Maude A.; Smith, H. A.; Holder, Ella G.; (Blackie Edith; Sutherland, C. G.; Toomey, Fanny H.) Grant G. W.; Clemen, R. A. McDonald, J. A.; Allen, Kathleen; (McIntosh, Mabel; Nicoll, Margaret; Umlah, Annie L. B.) (Lawrence, Lily; Sibley, Gladys M.) Guilford, D.; Dickie, J. B.; Swanson, J. K.; Parker, E. T.; (Chisholm, Edith A.; Henry, Jessie E.) Lantz, Norah G.

LATIN 2—*Class I*—Davidson, Mary I.; MacQueen, J. P. *Class II*—Day, R. E.; Faulkner, Georgene L.; Fulton, L. McL.; Magee, Mable. *Passed*—(Collier, Florence; Jones, H. W.) Dennis, Sara M.; Henderson, Marion B.; Fraser, D. R.; Doull, J. A.; McKittrick, M. Lillian; Mumford, Beatrice E.; (Ackhurst, E. V.; Smeltzer, H. R.; Lesile, K.; Smith, Gladys U.; Boak, C. Phillis; (Munnis, Dorthy K.; Stairs, J. C.

LATIN 4—*Class I*—*Fraser, A. D.; Grant, Isabel M.; Livingstone, G. C.; Silver, Marguerite, H. L.; *Smith M. Lenore. *Class II*—MacLellan, Margaret E.; Neish, R. A.; Outhit, Marion C. *Passed*—Marsters, Gladys M.; Fraser, E. J. O., Wier, Elsie, M., (Cutler, Nora F.; Dewis, Martha, E.) Hall, T. R.; Hibbert, T. M.; (Vair, J. D.; Rudin, H. A.) MacDonald, A. D.; McDonald, J. C.; Armitage, Helen D. A.; Murray, C. D. R.; Baker, Grace J.; Raynor, Laura M.; MacKay, A. T.; Gunn, Helen C.; Munroe, Mossie M.; (Jones, O. B.; Wiswell, G. B.) Gorham, Dorothy C.; Smith, Mary E.; Sylvester, G. M.; Roper, J. S.; Stewart, Florence M.; Mack, F. C.; Ross, Margaret I.; Blois, H. M.; Mavor, J. S.

GREEK (Elementary)—*Class II*—Smith, H. A. *Passed*—Milne, E. H.; Salter, B. C.; King, G. K.; Irvine, W. S.; Davidson, V. D.; MacDonald, P.; Yeoman, A. R.; Smith, C. G.; (Ferguson, M.; Irving, W. S.)

GREEK 1—*Class I*—Billman, W. M.; MacKay, N. E. *Passed*—Smith E. S.; Nelson, W. M.; Archibald, L. P.; Guildford, D.; MacLeod, W. J.; (McLean, W. B.; Mackay, W. K.)

GREEK 2—*Class II*—Jones, H. W. *Passed*—Fulton, L. M.; Mumford, Beatrice, Fraser, D. R.; Earle, C. A. M.; Milligan, F. M.; Leslie, K.

GREEK 4—*Class I*—*Fraser, A. D. *Class II*—Harvey, D. C. *Passed*—Neish, R. A.; Wier, Elsie M.; Vair, J. D.; Fraser, E. J. O.; Armitage, Helen D.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

ELEMENTARY FRENCH—*Class II*—Clayton, M. Louise. *Passed*—Grant, William A.; Smeltzer, Harold R.; Henry, Charles B.; MacDonald, M. Lillian; Nicoll, Margaret W.; McMahon, H. Keith.

FRENCH 1—*Class I*—Allen, Kathleen E.; Blackie, Edith M. *Class II*—Dickie, J. Barrie; Stevens, Maud A.; Umlah, Annie L. B. *Passed*—McIntosh Mable I.; Ackhurst, Earnest V.; Irving, Margaret; Rettie, Annie I. (Lawrence, Lily F.; Lewis, George M.) (Campbell, Laurence B.; Carson, Ralph B.; Macdonald, John A.) O'Brien, George E.; MacIntosh, Donald S.; (Chisholm, Edith A.; Sutherland, Colin G.) (Amos, Rena Maud; Little, Ferguson R.) (Bligh, Harriet A.; Swanson, John K.; Yeomen, Robert F.)

FRENCH 2—*Class I*—Collier, Florence; Henderson, Marion; *Hibbert, Thomas M.; Lantz, Norah; Stairs, John C. *Class II*—Baker, Grace; Davidson, Mary I.; Day, Earle; Faulkner, Georgine; Jones, Harvey W.; McQueen, John P. *Passed*—Grant, Isabel M.; Toomey, Fanny; McKittrick, Lillian; Umlah, L. Alberta; Murray, Annie S.; Grant, Gerald W.; (Dennis, Sara; Withrow, Helen H.) (Magee, Mable A., Marsters, Gladys M.) McGregor, Murdoch R.; (Boak, Charlotte F.; Dickie, Annie K.) (Blois, Harry M.; Freeman, I. Clare.) (Marsters, Charles G.; Munnis, Dorothy.)

SCIENTIFIC FRENCH—*Passed*—Carson, Ralph B., Gray, Samuel W., MacArthur, James.

FRENCH 6—*Class I*—Outhit, Marion C. *Class II*—Munroe, Mossie M. Smith, Lenore. *Passed*—Gorham, Dorothy G.; Wiswell, Gordon B.; Holder, Ella; Ross, Margaret; (McKay, Georgina; Smith, Gladys U.) Raynor, Laura.

ELEMENTARY GERMAN—*Passed*—Collier, Florence; Clemen, Rudolf; Trefry, Edith C.; Blackett, Arthur E.

GERMAN 1—*Class I*—Grant, Francis H. *Class II*—Holder, Ella. *Passed*—Townsend, William T.; Toomey, Fanny; (Faulkner, Georgine; Ross, William C.) (Hiseler, Frank E.; Patterson, Malcolm A.)

GERMAN 2—*Class I*—Cutler, Norah F.; Grant, Gerald W. *Class II*—Blackie, Edith M.; Gunn, Helen C.; McKenzie, Annie. *Passed*—Munro, Mossie M.; Smith, Mary E.; Bell, Hugh P.; (MacGregor, Jean; O'Brien, Nora E.)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH.

ENGLISH 6—*Passed*—Hibbert, T. M.; Crowe, J. C.; Stewart, Florence M.

ENGLISH 5—*Class I*—Smith, M. Lenore. *Class II*—(Without thesis) Harvey, D. C.; Hibbert, T. M.; Umlah, L. A. B. *Passed*—Mackenzie, A. A.; MacDonald, J. C.; MacIntosh, J. P.; Sylvester, G. M.; Hall, T. R.; Milligan, F. M.; Smith, Olive W.; (Crowe, J. C.; Marsters, G. M.; Murray, C. D. R.; Roper, J. S.; Whitman, K. M.) (MacKay, G.; Townsend, W. T.) (Mackenzie, Annie S.; Ross, Margaret I.; Smith, Mary E.; Vair, J. D.) (Dewis, Martha E.; Irwin, Margaret J.; Livingston, G. C.) (Creighton, T. M.; McLellan, Margaret; Neish, R. A.; Outhit, Marion C.) MacGregor, J. E.; (Jones, O. B.; Raynor, Laura M.) (Grant, Frances H. Smith, G. U.) (Chisholm, Edith, Gunn, Helen C., Ross, A.) (Earle, C. A. M.; Gorham, Dorothy; Mack, F. C.) (Doull, J. A.; Duffy, L. L.) (Armitage, H. D. A.; Brownwell, Pearle; Gass, C. L.; Weir, Elsie M.) MacAloney, Kathleen; (MacDonald, A. D.; Ross, W. A.) (Archibald, A. A.; Ross, W. C.) Fraser, E. J. O.; Parker, E. T.; (Bell, H. P.; Herman, A. K.)

ENGLISH 2—*Class I*—Henderson, M. B.; MacQueen, J. P.; Murray, Annie L.; Stevens, Maude, A. *Class II*—Archibald, L. P., Bligh, Harriett A., Chisholm, Edith; Collier, Florence; Day, R. E.; Davidson, Mary I.; Faulkner, Georgene; Forsythe, Edna; Lantz, Nora G.; MacIntosh, D. S.; McKittrick, Mary L.; Magee, Mabel E.; Smith, E. S. *Passed*—Matheson, H. W.; (Jones, H. W.; Smeltzer, H. R.) Macdonald, J. A.; (Dennis, Sarah M.; Fulton, L. M.; Mumford, Beatrice; Stairs, J. C.) (Irving, Margaret; Munnis, Dorothy;) Cooke, N. L.; Holder, Ella G.; (Blackie, Edith May; Doane, H. W. L.) (Lawrence, Lily F.; Withrow, Helena H.) (Boak, Charlotte F.; Fraser, D. R.; Leslie, K.) (Freeman, Ida Clare; Murchison, J. K.) Henry, Jessie E.; (Hiseler, Frank E.; Mackay, W. K.) (Colquhoun, Lillian; Henry, Jean; McCurdy, L. B.; Rettie, Annie I.) (MacGregor, M. R.; Mitchell, W.) (Garrett, H. L.; Nicoll, Margaret; Toomey, Fanny H.) (Dickie, Annie; Grant, G. W.; MacKeen, D. R.; MacLeod, W. F.) (Creighton, C. S.; Macdonald, M. L.; Major, R.; Morrison, J. W.; Nicholson, D. J.)

ENGLISH 1—*Class I*—*Billman, W. M.; Clemen, R. A.; Smith, H. A.; Yeoman, A. R. *Class II*—Allen, Kathleen E.; Currie, Mary M.; McIntosh, Mabel I.; Salter, B. C., Sibley, Gladys M.; Swanson, J. K.; Umlah, Annie L. B. *Passed*—Nelson, W. M.; (Grant, W. A.; Yeoman, R. F.) Mackay, N. E.; (Amos, Rena M.; Campbell, A. B.) Lent, J. M.; Blackett, A. E.; Cockburn, Kathleen; Irvine, W. S.; (Ackhurst, E. V.; Crowe, Clara A.) Whitman, Inez L.; (Hawkins, C. B.; Logan, H. M.) (Lewis, G. M.; Smith, C. G.; Sutherland, C. G.) (Campbell, L. B.; Clayton, Mary;) Mac Mahon, H. K.; (Gray, S. W.; Thompson, G. H.; O'Brien, G. E.) Guildford, D. A.; Milne, E. H.; (Ferguson, M.; Heffler, T. A.; Mitchell, E. F.; Crawford, H. G.) (Kemp, H. D.; McKinnon, A. H.; Stairs, H. M.)

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

HISTORY 2—*Class I*—McKay, G. M.; McKenzie, A. S. *Class II*—Denis M. E.; Hall, T. R.; Henderson, M. B.; McLellan, M. E.; Salter, B. C. *Passed*—McMahon, H. K.; McQueen, J. P.; Mavor, J. S.; Sylvester, G. M.; Roper, J. S.; McKay, A. T.; McKenzie, A. A.; Milligan, F. M.; Brownell, Pearle; Earle, C. A. M.; Vair, J. D.; Creighton, T. M.; Smith, Gladys; Whitman, K. M.; Rudin, H. A.; Parker, E. T.; Lantz, N.; Smith, O. W.; Ross, W. A.; Forbes, E. M.; Jones, O. B.; King, G. K.; Ross, M. J.; Crowe, C. A.; Herman, G. K.; Gorham, D.; Irwin, M. J.; Herman, A. K.; Wiswell, G. B.

HISTORY 1—*Class I*—*Grant, I. M.; Baker, G. J.; Bligh, H. A. *Class II*—Fraser, E. J.; MacIntosh, D. S.; Outhit, M. C.; Silver, M.; Smith, E. S. *Passed*—Armitage, H. D.; Gunn, H. C.; Neish, R. A.; Raynor, L.; Matheson, D. J.; Jones, O. B.; Cutler, N. F.; Umlah, Alberta, Wier, E. M.; Earle, C. A. M.; McKay, W. K.; McKinnon, J.; Roper, J. S.; Chisholm, E. A.; McDonald, J. C.; Gass, C. L.; Holder, E. G.; McDonald, J. A.; McDonald, A. D.; Murchison, J. K.; Lawrence, L. F.; Umlah, A. L.; McGabe, J. M. S.; Sylvester, G. M.; Campbell, A. B.; Murray, C. D. R.; Henry, J. E.; Nicholson, D. J.; Irvine, W. S.; King, G. K.; McKinnon, A. H.; Stairs, H. M.; Leslie, E.; Blackie, E. M.; Henry, J.; Milne, E. H.; McMillan, D. A.; Thompson, L. M.; MacAloney, K. J.; O'Brien, N.; Flemming, P.; Irving, W. S.; McDonald, M. L.; Murray, A. L.

DEPARTMENT OF GAELIC.

KELTIC HISTORY—*Passed*—Macdonald, A. D.; McLennan, J. C.; MacMillan, D. A.; Ferguson, Malcolm; MacKay, Wm. K.; Murchison, J. K. MacLeod, M. D.; MacKenzie, D. C.

GAELIC—*Passed*—Macdonald, A. D.; Murchison, J. K.; McLennan, J. C. MacKay, Wm. K.; Ferguson, Malcolm; MacLeod, M. D.; MacKenzie, D. C.; MacMillan, D. A.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS.

ADVANCED POLITICAL ECONOMY.—*Class I*—Munro, M. M. *Class II*—Cutler, Nora F.; McKay, G. M.; Rudin, H. A. *Passed*—Whitman, K. M.; Raynor, L. M.; Wiswell, G. B.; Roper, J. S.; Thompson, L. M.; Umlah, Alberta; MacAloney, K. J.; Herman, A. K.; Forbes, E. M.; Jones, O. B.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—*Class I*—Dewis, M. E.; *McLeod, J. D.; McKenzie, A. S. *Class II*—Baker, G. J. *Passed*—Titus, R. L.; McKay, A. T. McLellan, M. E.; Archibald, A. A.; McCabe, J. M. S.; Smith, G. N.; Blois, H. M.; Parker, E. T.; Grant, F. H.; Smith, E. S.; Chisholm, E. A.; McLean, W. B.; Ross, W. C.; Leslie, E.; McLeod, W. J.; Irvin, M. I.; Smith, M. E. Ross, W. A.; Dickie, W. R.; McKenzie, C. E.; McLennan, K. J.; Clayton, E. R.; McGregor, J. E.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY.

PHILOSOPHY 1—*Class I*—Jones, H. A.; Stairs, J. C. *Class II*—Day, R. E.; MacKintosh, D. S.; MacQueen, J. P. *Passed*—Vair, J. D.; Sylvester, H. R.; MacLeod, W. J.; (Archibald, L. P.; Smeltzer, H. R.) Ackhurst, E. V.; Collier, Florence; Fulton, L. M.; Currie, M.; Doull, J. A.; McKittrick, Lillian; (Forsyth, E. I.; Fraser, D. R.) Henderson, Marion B.; (Dickie, Annie K.; Irving, Margaret;) Denis, Sara; McCabe, J. M. S.; MacLean, A. B.; (Blois, A. B.; Freeman, I. C.) (Mackay, W. K.; Rettie, Annie I.)

PHILOSOPHY 5—*Class I*—Harvey, D. C.; Stewart, J. M. *Passed*—Dickie, W. R.; (Hall, T. R.; Mack, F. S.) Smith, M. Lenore; Ross, A.; Archibald, A.; Smith, Olive; Irwin, Margaret; Gorham, Dorothy.

PHILOSOPHY 6.—*Class I*—Baker, Grace J.; Harvey, D. C.; Smith, M. Lenore; Stewart, J. M. *Class II*—MacIntosh, J. P.; Townsend, W. T. *Passed*—Duffy, L.; Hall, T. R., (Gunn, Helen; Mackay, Georgina;) MacKenzie, A.; (Fraser, A. D.; Hibbert, T. M.) Jones, O. B.; Mack, F. G.) (Grant, F.; MacDonald, A. D.) Thompson, L.; (MacDonald, J. C.; Milligan, F.) Smith, M.; Archibald, A.; Dewis, M. E.; Earle, C.; Whidden, W. A.; (MacDonald, A. T.; (MacAloney, Kathleen; Wier, E. M.) Smith, Olive; Marsters, G. M.; Umlah, L. A. B.

NEW TESTAMENT GREEK.—*Passed*—Kemp, H. F.; Earle, C. A. M.; McIntosh, J. P.; Whidden, W. A.; McLennan, J. C.; Fraser, James.

HEBREW.—*Passed*—Kemp, H. F.; McIntosh, J. P.; Whidden, W. A.; Fraser, James; McLennan, J. C.; McKay, J. E.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Class I.—Marsters, Gladys May. *Class II*—Bligh, Harriet A.; Forsyth, Edna, I.; Livingstone, Grover; MacKay, Georgina; MacKenzie, Annie; McIntosh, John P.; McLeod, James D.; Silver, Margnerite, H. L. *Passed*—Hall, Thomas Roy; McLellan, Margaret E.; (Wier, Elsie M.; MacGregor, Jean E.; Gunn, Helen C.) Dewis, Martha E.; (Gass, Charles L.; Munroe, Mossie M.) (Armitage, Helen D.; Fraser, A. D.; Macdonald, Alexander; Rudin, Henry A.) (Crowe, J. C.; Lawrence, Lily Frances; Raynor, Laura M.) (Doull, James A.; Macdonald, Mary Lillian;) (Dickie, Walter R.; MacLean, Margaret;) Sylvester, George M.; (Macdonald, Angus D.; Macdonald, James C.) Smith, Mary E.; Herman, George E.; Forbes, Evan M.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

MATHEMATICS 7 & 8.—*Class I*—Weatherbee, J. A.

MATHEMATICS 4—*Class I*—*Grant, Isabel; Stevens, Maude. *Class II*—Johnstone, J. H. L.; Smeltzer, H. R.; Stairs, J. C. *Passed*—Murchison, J. K.; Chapman, E. W. G.; Nicholson, D. J.; McKean, D. R.; Simson, G. F.

MATHEMATICS 3—*Class I*—*Grant, Isabel; Johnson, J. H. L.; Stairs, J. C.; Stevens, Maude. *Class II*—Day, R. E.; McIntosh, D. S.; McLeod, J. D. *Passed*—Noonan, W. H.; Davidson, Mary; Magee, Mabel; Simson, G. F.; Garrett, H. L.; Keeler, G. L.; Surette, G. A.; McKean, D. R.; Murchison, J. K.; Fulton, L. M.; McCurdy, L. B.; Palmer, F. H.; McLeod, A.; Cox, O. S.; Nicholson, D. J.; Chapman, E. W. G.

MATHEMATICS 1—*Class I*—Billman, W. M.; Clayton, M. Louise. *Class II*—Thompson, G. H. *Passed*—Mackay, N. E.; Amos, Rena; Nelson, W.; Smith, C. G.; MacMahon, H. K.; Sutherland, C. G.; Smith, L. K.; Carson, J. B.; Grant, W. A.; Hiesler, F. E.; MacIntosh, Mabel; Hawkins, C. R.; O'Brien, G. E.; Smith, H. A.; Swanson, J.; Vair, J. D.; Brown, G. M.; Clemen, R. A.; Dickie, B.; Lewis, G. M.; McArthur, J. W.; Yeoman, A. R.

ENGINEERING.

MATHEMATICS 2—*Class II*—Carson, J. B.; Smith, L. K.; Thompson, G. H. *Passed*—Gray, S. W.; Hiesler, F. E.; Doane, H. W. L.; McArthur, J. W.; Brown, G. M.

DRAWING 1—*Class I*—Thompson, G. H. *Class II*—Carson, J. B.; Cox, O. S.; McArthur, J. W.; Smith, L. K. *Passed*—Irving, J. D.; Tozer, F. J.; Forbes, J. E.; Noonan, W. H.; Lent, J. M.; Ashkins, N. T.; Cunningham, G. A.; Gray, S. W.; Owen, D. O. B.; Carson, R. B.; Cooke, N. L.

DRAWING 3.—*Class II*—Garrett, H. L.; Reynolds, H. M. *Passed*—Messervey, J.; Hiesler, F. E.; Smith, A. B.; Morrison, J. W.; Simpson, G. F.

SURVEYING.—*Class I*—Irving, J. D. *Class II*—Carson, R. B.; Cox, O. S.; Doane, H. W. L.; Johnstone, J. H. L.; Messervey, J.; Morrison, J. W. *Passed*—Noonan, W. H.; McKinnon, R.; Reynolds, H. M.; Cooke, N. L.; McKeen, D. R.; Smith, A. B.; Garrett, H. L.; Surette, G. A.; Cavanagh, J. L.; Mylius, L. A.

DRAWING 2—*Class I*—*Carson, R. B.; Irving, J. D.; Thompson, G. H. *Class II*—Carson, J. B.; McArthur, J. W. *Passed*—McCurdy, L. B.; Cox, O. S.; Noonan, W. H.; Garatt, H. L.; McKinnon, R.; Doane, H. W. L.; Surette, G. A.; Smith, L. K.; Tozer, F. J.; McLeod, A.; Palmer, F. H.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY.

GEOLOGY 1—*Class I*—Baker, Grace J.; Irving, Margaret P. *Class II*—Forsyth, Edna J. *Passed*—McKittrick, M. Lillian; Smith, E. S.; MacKay, A. T.; McCabe, John M. S.; Leslie, Eric; Murray, C. D. R.; Ross, Wm. C.; Smith, Olive W.; Bligh, H. Alice; McGregor, M. R.; McMillan, D. A.; Munnis, Dorothy; Jones, H. W.; Mackay, W. K.; Macdonald, M. Lillian; McLean, W. B.; Blois, Harry M.; Ross, W. A.; Dickie, Annie, K.; Dennis, Sara; Fraser, David R.; Fulton, L. M.; Roper, Jno. S.; Leslie, Kenneth; Thompson, L. M.; Smith, Gladys U.; Mumford, Beatrice; O'Brien, Nora; McLean, Margaret; Rettie, Annie J.

GEOLOGY 2—*Class I*—Johnstone, J. H. L. *Class II*—Cooke, N. L.; Cox, O. S.; Morrison, J. W.; Noonan, W. H.; Palmer, Fred. *Passed*—McCurdy, L. B.; Messervey, John; Chapman, E. W. G.; McLeod, Angus; Major, R. A.; Bell, Hugh P.; MacRae, N. C.; Mitchell, W.; MacKenzie, C. E.; McKinnon, Ranald; Creighton, C. S.; MacKean, D. R.

MINERALOGY—*Class II*—Messervey, John; Morrison, J. W. *Passed*—O'Brien, Nora.

HISTOLOGY—*Passed*—Mack, F. G.

PHYSIOLOGY—*Passed*—Mack, F. G.

BIOLOGY—*Class I*—*Silver, M. H. L. *Passed*—Sylvester, G. M.; Gass, C. L.; Grant, G. W.; (Herman, A. K.; Marsters, C. G.) Doull, James, McAuley, Eben; Wiswell, Gordon; McKillop, A. B.; Ross, Albert; Herman, George; Meech, Lloyd; Knowlton, James; Flemming, P. R.; McRae, David V.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—*Class II*—Blois, H. M., Duffy, L. L., Gass, C. L., Ross, A., Thompson, L. M.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—*Class I*—Cutler, Nora, Silver, M. H. L. *Class II*—McKay, A. T.; McKenzie, A. A.; Nelson, W. A.; Smith, Olive W.; Whitman, Katherine. *Passed*—Jones, Owen B.; Wiswell, G. B. Ross, William A.; Gorham, Dorothy; King, George K.; Murray, C. D. R.; Irwing, Margaret J.

CONTRACTS—*Class I*—McKenzie, A. A. *Passed*—Forbes, Evan M.; Duffy, L. L.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

CHEMISTRY 1—*Class II*—Hibbert, T. M. *Passed*—Clayton, Mary Louise, (Billman, W. M.; Macdonald, J. A.) McCabe J. M. S.; (Amos, Rena Maud.; MacLellan, Margaret) Fraser, E. J. O.; (MacKeen, J. P.; Murray, Annie L.; Parker, E. T.; Mackay, A. T.; Smith, Olive; Clayton, E. R.; Salter, B. C.) (Forsyth, Edna; Lantz, Nora; McIntosh, Mable S.; Sutherland, C. G.) MacKenzie, A. A.; (Archibald, L. P.; King, G. K.; Toomey, Fanny) Dickie, J. B.; (Guildford, D.; Lawrence, Lily) O'Brien, G. E.; (Ackhurst, E. V.; Campbell, L. B.; Crowe, Clara; McInnes, H. L.; Smith, C. G.

CHEMISTRY 1A—*Class I*—Davidson, Mary I.; Grant, W. A.; Irving, J. D.; MacKay, N. E. *Class II*—Blackett, A. E.; Carson, R. B.; Cox, O. S. Magee, Mabel; Nelson, W. M.; Noonan, W. H.; Smith, H. A. *Passed*—MacGregor, M. R.; (Brown, G. M.; Hawkins, C. R.; Campbell,) (A. B.; Chambers, S. W.) Gray, S. W.; Ashkins, N. T. *Passed*—(Special Paper) Thompson, G. H.; MacIntosh, D. S.

CHEMISTRY 2.—*Class I*—Johnstone, J. H. L.; Macleod J. D. *Class II*. Keeler, G. L. *Passed*—Bell, H. P.

CHEMISTRY 4—*Class II*—Messervey, J. *Passed*—Morrison, J. W.; MacKinnon, R.; MacKean, D. R.; Simson, G. F.

CHEMISTRY 5—*Class II*—Davis, H. S.; Matheson, H. W. *Passed*—Campbell, A. R.

CHEMISTRY 6—(Physical Chemistry) *Class I*—Davis, H. S.; *Matheson, H. W. *Passed*—Campbell, A. R.

CHEMISTRY 8—(Organic Laboratory) *Class I*—Davis, H. S.; Matheson, H. W., *Passed*—Campbell, A. R.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

MECHANICS—*Class II*—MacQueen, J. P.; Smeltzer, H. R.; Stevens, Maude A. *Passed*—Murray, Annie L.; Irving, J. D.; Carson, R. B.; (Doane, H. W. L.; MacIntosh, D. S.) Thompson, G. H.; Noonan, W. H.; (Macdonald, J. A.; Surette, G. A.) Cox, O. S.; Carson, J. B.; Nicholson, D. J. Hiesler, F. E.; (Brown, G. M., Hawkins, C. R.; MacAloney, Kathleen I.; Smith, A. B.)

PHYSICS 1—*Class I*—Fraser, E. J. O. *Passed*—Harvey, D. C.; Keeler, G. L.; McCurdy, L. B.; Mitchell, W. Jr.; (Cooke, N. L.; Drone, H. W. L.; Messervey, J.) Smith, A. B., (James, A. M.; MacKeen, D. R.; Simpson, G.

F.); (Dickie, W. R.; McKinnon, R.; McRae, N. C.; Palmer, F. H.); (Garrett, H. L.; (Creighton, C. S.; Major, R. A., Morrison, J. W.)

PHYSICS 2—Class I—*Davis, H. S.; *Johnstone, J. H. L.; Matheson, H. W. *Passed*—Campbell, A. R.; Weatherbee, J. A. T.; Reynolds, H. M.

PHYSICS 3—*Passed*—Campbell, A. R.

PHYSICS 5 (of 1908-9)—Class I—Davis, H. S., Matheson, H. W. *Class II*—Campbell, A. R.

PHYSICS 5 (of 1909-10) *Class I*—Matheson, H. W. *Class II*—Stapleton, W. C. *Passed*—Campbell, A. R.

PHYSICS 6—Class I—Doane, H. W. L.; McKenzie, Annie S. *Class II*—Bell, H. P.; Messervey, J.; O'Brien, Nora E.; Thompson, G. H. *Passed*—Palmer, F. H.; (Mitchell, W. Jr.; Smith, A. B.); (Garrett, H. L.; MacKean, D. R., Weatherbee, J. A. T.); McCurdy, L. B., McKinnon, R.; James A. M.

PHYSICS 8—Class I—Johnstone, J. H. L., Reynolds, H. M. *Class II*—Davis, H. S., Stapleton, W. C.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

GENERAL PAST LISTS.

(Alphabetical Order.)

FIRST PROFESSIONAL.

Campbell, A. R.; *MacAskill, F. G.; McKenzie, S. G.; McKeough, W. T.; MacKinnon, A. H.; Mackasey, W. P.; Morton, L. M.; Reid, J. B.; *Rogers, K. F. †Wilson, A. A. C.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL—(Partial.)

*Barnes, W. F.; †Barnhill, H. B.; Barss, G. A., Bethune, R. O.; †Cameron, C. B.; Johnson, J. M.; *MacAskill, F. G.; MacKinnon, A. H.; Stewart, J. M.; Wilson, A. A. C.

THIRD PROFESSIONAL.

Atlee, H. B.; Barnes, W. F.; Collie, J. R. M.; Davis, F. R.; Hartigan, D. J. Herdman, W. W.; Johnson, A. M.; †MacAskill, F. G.; †MacDonald, P. W. S.; MacLeod, D. A.; MacLeod, J. R. B.; Murdoch, J. A. M.; Schwartz, H. W.; Titus, R. L.

FOURTH PROFESSIONAL.

Bober, B. Angela; Burris, M. G.; Coffin, W. V.; MacAulay, D. A.; MacDonald, J. J.; Macdonnell, P. W. S.; Roy, A. K.; Spencer, M. Grace; Stramberg, C. W.

*Supplementary, Sept. 1909.
†Supplementary, April, 1910.

DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.

CLASS LISTS.

(Alphabetical Order.)

MEDICAL PHYSICS.

Distinction—None.

Passed—McKenzie, S. G.; McLean, Jean A.; Mackasey, W. P.; Reid, J. B.; Tompkins, M. G.; Withrow, R. R.

Supplementary Examination, Sept., 1909—MacAskill, F. G.; MacKinnon, A. H.

Supplementary Examination April, 1910—Finlay, F. S.

Special Examination, April, 1910—Meech, L. R.

JUNIOR CHEMISTRY.

Distinction—McKeough, W. T.

Passed—Deveau, A. J.; McLean, Jean A.; Mackasey, W. P.; Tompkins, M. G.; Withrow, R. R.

Supplementary Examinations, Sept., 1909—Rogers, K. F.; Wilson, A. A. C.

BIOLOGY.

Distinction—None.

Passed—Keith, C. H.; McKeough, W. T.; McLean, Jean A.; Mackasey, W. P.; Morton, L. M.; Reid, J. B.; Withrow, R. R.

Supplementary Examination, Sept., 1909—Beaton, John.

JUNIOR ANATOMY.

Distinction—None.

Passed—McKenzie, S. G.; McKeough, W. T.; Mackasey, W. P.; Morton, L. M.; Reid, J. B.; Tompkins, M. G.

Supplementary Examination, Sept., 1909—Beaton, John; Deveau, A. J.

Supplementary Examination, April, 1910—Wilson, A. A. C.

Special Examination, April, 1910—Campbell, A. R.; Dickie, W. R.; Doull, J. A.; Gass, C. L.; Little, F. R.; Ross, Albert.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

Distinction—Barss, G. A.; Johnson, J. M.; Stewart, J. M.

Passed—Bethune, R. O.; Finlay, F. S.; Lebbetter, T. A., MacKinnon, A. H., MacNeil, Daniel; Tait, H. S.; Wilson, A. A. C.

Supplementary Examination, Sept., 1909—Barnhill, H. B., Beaton, John.

Special Examination, April, 1910—Mack, F. G.

SENIOR CHEMISTRY.

Distinction—None.

Passed—Barss, G. A., Bethune, R. O., Finlay, F. S., Johnston, J. M., MacKinnon, A. H., Stewart, J. M., Wilson, A. A. C.

Supplementary Examination Sept. 1909—Barnes, W. F., Beaton, John

Supplementary Examination, April, 1910—Barnhill, H. D.

Special Examination, Sept., 1909—Gass, C. L.

Special Examination Sept. 1910—Mack, F. G.

SENIOR ANTHONY.

Distinction—Stewart, J. M., Wilson, A. A. C.

Passed—Barss, G. A., Bethune, R. O., Finlay, F. S., Johnson, J. M., Keith, C. H., Lebbetter, T. A., MacKinnon, A. H., McNeil, Daniel, Tait, H. S.

Supplementary Examination, April, 1910—Cameron, C. B.


MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

Distinction—Atlee, H. B.

Passed—Barnes, W. F.; Cameron, C. B.; Collie, J. R. M.; Davis, F. R.; Hartigan, D. J.; Herdman, W. W.; Johnson, A. M.; McLeod, D. A.; MacLeod, J. R. B.; MacRitchie, J. J.; Murdoch, J. A. M.; Schwartz, H. W.; Titus, R. L.

Special Examination, Sept., 1909—MacAskill, F. G., Macdonell, P. W. S.

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Supplementary Examination, April, 1910—MacAskill, F. G.

Special Examination, Sept., 1909—MacDonnell, P. W. S.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE.

Distinction—Bober, B. Angela; Coffin, W. V., MacDonald, J. J., Stramberg, C. W.

Passed—Burriss, M. G.; MacAskill, F. G.; MacAulay, D. A.; Macdonell, P. W. S., Roy, A. K., Spencer, M. Grace.

SURGERY.

Distinction—None.

Passed—Bober, B. Angela; Burriss, M. G., Coffin, W. V.; MacAulay, D. A., MacDonald, J. J.; Macdonell, P. W. S.; Roy, A. K., Spencer, M. Grace, Stramberg, C. W.

MEDICINE.

Distinction—Burriss, M. G.

Passed—Bober, B. Angela, Coffin, W. V., MacAulay, D. A., MacDonald, J. J.; Macdonell, P. W. S., Roy, A. K., Spencer, M. Grace, Stramberg, C. W.

OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Distinction—None.

Passed—Bober, B. Angela, Burriss, M. G., Coffin, W. V., MacAskill, F. G., MacAulay, D. A., MacDonald, J. J., Macdonell, P. W. S., Roy, A. K., Spencer, M. Grace, Stramberg, C. W.

Supplementary Examination, April 1910—Thibault, S. H.

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Passed—Burris, M. G., MacAskill, F. G., Macdonnell, P. W. S., Saunders, R. M., Spencer, M. Grace, Stramberg, C. W.

Supplementary Examination, April, 1910—Thibault, S. H.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

Distinction—Bober, B. Angela, Burris, M. G., Coffin, W. V., Macdonnell, P. W. S., Spencer, M. Grace, Stramberg, C. W.

Passed—MacAskill, F. S., MacAulay, D. A., MacDonald, J. J., Roy, A. K., Saunders, R. M.

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ANATOMY.—*Passed*—Burke, J. A.; Crowe, A. B.; Faulkner, A. W.; Tolson, H. S.

DENTAL HISTOLOGY AND COMP. ANATOMY.—*Class I*—Faulkner, A. W., Tolson, H. S. *Passed*—Burke, J. A.; Crowe, A. B.

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CHEMISTRY.—*Passed*—Crowe, A. B.; Faulkner, A. W.; Tolson, H. S.

PHYSIOLOGY.—*Passed*—Burke, J. A.; Crowe, A. B.; Faulkner, A. W.; Tolson, H. S.

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY.—*Class I*—Faulkner, A. W. *Passed*—Burke, J. A., Crowe, A. B., Tolson, H. S.

FIRST YEAR.

BIOLOGY.—*Passed*—Hopper, A. D., Margeson, P. E.

ANATOMY.—*Passed*—Hopper, A. D., Margeson, P. E.

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY.—*Passed*—Hopper, A. D., Margeson, P. E.

PHYSICS.—*Passed*—Hopper, A. D., Margeson, P. E.

CHEMISTRY.—*Passed*—Hopper, A. D., Margeson, P. E.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY.—*Class I*—Margeson, P. E. *Passed*—Hopper A. D.

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