

# The Dalhousie Gazette.

"ORA ET LABORA."

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Vol. XXXVIII. HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 18, 1905. No. 2.

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## Editorial.

THE attitude of a certain section of the press of the city toward Dalhousie students has caused much dissatisfaction during the past few years to all who are jealous of the good name of their University. It is not that the *dailies* of the city have knowingly adopted a policy in any way hostile to Dalhousie, for in the rapid expansion which has marked our course during the past decade, the city press has invariably taken the a deep interest, and has given generously of its space to publish abroad our advancement in matters educational. For their services in this respect all collegians are duly grateful, but there is another tendency, lately quite marked, which is by no means so praiseworthy, and which, we think, meets with the censure of all fairminded men.

In dealing with cases of friction and with disturbances which seem almost unavoidable between class and class, governing and governed in a university as compact as Dalhousie there has been a tendency on the part of the press to magnify and to distort, so that facts too often have been



buried under imaginative details, and an entirely wrong impression has been produced. In a desire for sensationalism one journal in particular seems to abandon the first principles of accuracy and of justice. The most trivial incidents under the magic spell of the reporter's imagination become affairs of momentous importance in college history, and a none too discerning public under the powerful influence of this form of *Yellow Journalism*, receives an erroneous impression of the relations of our students to one another and to their professors.

To describe Dalhousie as divided into two warring camps, professors and students, treating for terms in the dead hours of the night is perhaps meant for humor and a long-suffering public, students and all, can bear it without a murmur. But when seemingly intentional efforts are made to blacken the reputation of the students of the largest college in the Maritime Provinces, when their conduct, blameworthy though it may be, is referred to in words which reflect on the breeding and instincts of the man who penned them, we think it is time to protest, and to ask that fairer treatment may be granted us. All legitimate censure, given in the proper spirit, we will patiently bear and endeavor to profit by. When students transgress laws made for the ordinary citizen, they must be prepared to take the full consequences of their actions. But we do ask that before censure is passed upon us, an effort should be made to ascertain the facts of the case, and that all fictitious and sensational details should be avoided.

And now a word of caution to students who seem possessed of a desire to rush into print with their grievances and woes. Much may be gained at times by a fair statement of facts in a letter to the press, but the usual result is to start a newspaper correspondence which but brings more forcibly to the notice of the public the disagreement within our walls. Learn to suffer in silence for the good of your college, and be careful, "prominent" as you are, lest the public (not knowing you) attach undue importance to your opinion and fancy the trouble greater than it is.

**B**EFORE this number is in the hands of our readers the first stage in the coming Intercollegiate debate will have been reached. To choose a suitable question is always difficult,

but before Sodales lies the far more difficult problem of putting in the field a team to successfully cope with Mt. Allison. It is true that debating is growing slowly in popular favor, and that new men are each week showing Intercollegiate form, yet there is something decidedly at fault in the tone of our Society, and indeed in our college debating as a whole. Visitors to other colleges return to tell us of marked interest in debating, of whole-hearted support of class representatives, shown not by din of kitchen-ware and pointless interruption of opponents, but by suggestion, by encouragement, and by real appreciation of earnest efforts.

Are not many of Dalhousie's most glorious victories in football due in part at least to the support of the NORTH BLEACHER, most enthusiastic when the day looks darkest? Would not our debaters enter the fight with greater spirit if they knew that their fellow-students were keenly alive to the outcome, and sufficiently interested in the college welfare to keep the Debating Society free from debts incurred in the contest? We do not ask that all should become debating enthusiasts, nor that there should be the slightest falling off in the general devotion to foot ball—for around the game centres all we have of real Dalhousie spirit—but dare we not ask in a matter touching so closely the honour and reputation of the college, that a deeper interest might be shown by the students as a body? To champion a forlorn cause makes martyrs, it is true, but victors seldom, and the role of martyr in Dalhousie is not an attractive one. Rally to the support of the Debating Society with encouragement and cash, and the story of the future will be brighter than the past.

### The Dalhousie Evening Schools.

Among the many demands that are being made upon our schools and colleges, none appears to be more pressing than the demand for a fuller course in technical education. A great industrial growth has forced upon our institutions the absolute necessity of providing facilities for the acquirement of knowledge and experience along this special line of work. In Nova Scotia Dalhousie was among the first to recognize



the importance of this need, and following the establishment of a well-equipped department for the study of engineering and another for the study of mining, the University went beyond her confines to reach the masses untouched in the industrial centres by the common school system of education. The first step in this movement was the institution of an Evening School at Sydney, and of Mining Schools at Sydney Mines, Springhill and Stellarton.

The aim of the school at Sydney is to bring competent instruction within the reach of all who desire to improve themselves in an educational way. The course of instruction has been especially prepared to meet the requirements of an industrial community, but the school is for the benefit of all, whether mechanics or not, who wish to avail themselves of its classes. The course includes mechanical drawing, (I. and II.) arithmetic, mensuration, algebra, geometry and trigonometry, English, English literature, and metallurgy. Practical lectures will be given during the term for mechanics and shopworkers, dealing with difficulties arising in their everyday work. These lectures are designed to meet the wants of those who desire to advance in the particular trade in which they are engaged, but are not in a position to avail themselves of the regular course of instruction. The class in metallurgy will be conducted by Professor Sexton of the College. In connection with the class in English literature, Dr. MacMechan will deliver, in December, a series of five lectures on Shakespere, and toward the close of the term another course of lectures on Tennyson. The staff of instructors is mainly composed of local men who are graduates of the University. The school is meeting with great encouragement, and there is no doubt as to its success. It has already an enrolment of about 150 students.

The staff of instructors of the respective Schools of Mining at Springhill, Stellarton and Sydney Mines is as follows:—J. W. Marshall, instructor of coal mining and surveying; M. McNealy, principal of schools, Springhill, instructor of mathematics, drawing and mechanics, Springhill; John T. McLeod, principal of schools, New Glasgow, instructor of mathematics, Stellarton; George Service, Wh., S. C., superintendent of the I. Matheson Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, instructor of mathe-

matics and mechanics; George W. McKenzie, B. A., principal of schools, Sydney Mines, instructor of mathematics, Sydney Mines; A. A. Wanless, E. E., M. E., superintendent of shops, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Sydney Mines, instructor of mechanics and drawing, Sydney Mines; E. McKay, Ph. D., professor of chemistry, Dalhousie College, instructor of chemistry; J. E. Woodman, S. D., assistant professor of geology, Dalhousie College, instructor of geology; F. H. Sexton, S. B., assistant professor of mining and metallurgy, Dalhousie College, instructor of metallurgy.

The primary purpose of these Evening Schools is to supplement or carry out the objects of the Summer Schools instituted by the University, and at the same time extend opportunities for self-improvement to all engaged in industrial pursuits, and who may wish to avail themselves of the courses of studies provided. At Springhill, Stellarton and Sydney Mines emphasis is placed upon the study of matters appertaining to mining, with the object of assisting those who have already gone through the Government mining schools to continue their work. Occasionally during the sessions special lectures will be given on subjects of practical interest to miners, machinists and steel-workers. Local committees have been appointed at all these places to co-operate with the University authorities and watch the progress of the classes.

The inauguration of this University extension movement on the part of Dalhousie marks the beginning of a new order of things in technical education in this province, and while it may take a few years to become thoroughly established, there is no question as to its ultimate success. A similar movement in England some years ago led to the establishment of "Trades' Schools" in the different industrial centres of the country, the benefits from which have been incalculable. May we not expect the Dalhousie Evening Schools to leave a like impress upon this progressive province of ours?

J. W. G. M



### Canada, Life and Literature.

Address by DR. ARCHIBALD MACMECHAN, at the Convocation of Dalhousie College, September 13, 1905.

(Continued.)

#### IV.

The first book\* printed in Nova Scotia was a volume of provincial laws compiled by John Duport, Esq., J.P., and printed by Robert Fletcher in 1766, but "Statutes at Large" belong to Elia's catalogue of books that are no books. The first book which may be rightly classed as "literature" is Haliburton's "Historical and Descriptive Account of Nova Scotia," printed by Joseph Howe in two volumes, with illustrations, in 1829. Its significance is not slight. As far back as 1789, the editor of our first magazine desired a "connected history" of the Province, and referred to a "hand which is amply capable of doing justice to such an undertaking," and was, in fact, about to write it down. This must have been the Rev. Andrew Brown, the learned pastor of historic St. Matthew's, afterwards professor in Edinburgh University. He collected the materials, but the manuscript, after its strange escape from destruction, lies still unpublished in the British Museum. In 1825, a brief history of some 200 pages was printed in Halifax without the author's name. Some good authorities, Mr. George Johnson, for instance, consider it Haliburton's *ballon d'essai*. In any case, Nova Scotia is the first Province to have a history of its own. Haliburton was chiefly interested in the romantic story of the early days, Lord Stirling, the La Tours, the Acadians. After the expulsion, history ends for him; and he jots down mere notes for annals. The second volume is devoted to the "statistical" account of the Province. This work had its part in inspiring "Evangeline," the poem that has made Acadia classic ground. Since then the study of local history has flourished greatly. Beamish Murdoch digested the MS and printed materials for our history into three portly, indispensable volumes of annals. Campbell and Hannay have each drawn their "connected" histories from it. Howe, when he came to

\* Previously to this, however, after 1758, the Acts of the Assembly had been printed by Bushel, but the dates are uncertain.

power, had a Record Commission appointed to gather up our muniments, and set an ideal man at the work, Thomas Beamish Akins, an enthusiast in his subject, and a charming gentleman of the old school. He collected, arranged, classified, indexed our multifarious records into some 600 volumes, and skimmed the cream of them into his "Nova Scotia Archives" of 1869. This Parkman used with grateful acknowledgments for his monumental history. The Nova Scotia Historical Society was founded in 1878, and has issued twelve volumes of its "Collections." Every county has its history, almost every one its printed history. Yarmouth has two. Patterson's history of Pictou, and the Calnek-Savary history of Annapolis are most valuable. The Methodists, the Baptists, the Anglicans have each their voluminous and painful chronicler. The colleges, King's, Acadia, Dalhousie, have their historians. "Old King's" has two in print. Nor has biography, the history of individuals, been neglected. Hill wrote the life of Sir Brenton Haliburton, Patterson the life of MacGregor,\* the "Seceder" minister, one of the fathers of the Church, whose name is still a household word in the field of his apostolic labours. Patterson also wrote memoirs of our missionaries, Johnston, Matheson, and the martyred Gordons, who spent themselves for the faith of Christ in the far-off islands of the sea. There are three lives of our hero, Howe,—Fenety's interesting sketch, Grant's fine appreciation, and Judge Longley's, fuller account in the "Makers of Canada" series. Higgins's life of Cramp and Richey's life of the pioneer of Methodism in Nova Scotia, the Rev. William Black, "Bishop" Black, one of Wesley's trusted lieutenants, are full of interest. Allyne's autobiographic, "Journal," is a contribution to the literature of religious experience, and is used by Professor James in his Gifford Lectures. Even our venerable North British Society, now in its 131st year, has its enthusiastic chronicler in Mr. James S. Macdonald, whose "Annals" has just gone into a third illustrated edition.

Nova Scotia has a history, Nova Scotians write history, and some of them have made history.

\* The grandfather of Dr. MacGregor, formerly Professor of Physics in Dalhousie College, now Professor of Natural Philosophy in Edinburgh University.



Nor has the science of nature been neglected here. Nova Scotians, being a seafaring people, are great travellers. In the forties, Sir Edward Belcher, a Haligonian in the Royal Navy, published his narrative of H. M. S. *Sulphur's* voyage round the world in 1836-42. What is, I suppose, the most important book of Canadian travel, "From Ocean to Ocean," was written by Grant, then minister of historic St. Matthew's, before he made Queen's University his monument. Our Province is one great plum-pudding of ores and minerals, and strange formations, and early drew down the scientific eye. Dawson's "Acadian Geology" is a classic in its way, and is only one of a score of similar writings. But long before his day, in 1836, Abraham Gesner, a Granville man, the discoverer of coal oil and of Albertite, had written an able geology of Nova Scotia, when the very science was in its infancy. The dons of our little colleges have their various learned works in botany, metaphysics, mathematics, and so on, *biblia a-biblia*, unread except by students. MacGregor of Dalhousie, before his promotion to Edinburgh, had produced some fifty scientific papers and memoirs, so much can restless energy accomplish with an empty laboratory and a teeming head-piece. The scientific movement has drawn to a head in the Nova Scotia Institute of Science, which has its own library and its series of publications, and is now in its forty-third year. Much of our literary activity must be dismissed in a sentence, such as the volumes of religious controversy, of sermons, of agricultural lore, treatises on education, pamphlets without end on all subjects. Journalism is a subject by itself.

Of our minor, not to say minor poets, there is no dearth. Almost every generation of Haligonians has had its singers or satirists, or occasional versers. From the first there were those who strung Popian rhymes in the newspapers. There are always faint echoes of the prevailing literary fashions, Pope, Scott, Moore, Byron, Mrs. Hemans. There is also the workman poet, a Scot, of course, who tries to walk in the footsteps of Robert Burns. But their volumes tell the same tale as the magazines, intense local feeling. I could make you a rather stout anthology of poems on the provincial floral emblem, the mayflower, *epigæa repens*, now happily under the ægis of the law. Nova Scotia verse has generally two leading

motives, edification, and the celebration of places. You might not think that anyone would poetise on Musquodoboit or Stewiacke, though you might admit the claim of the flowing Gaspereaux, but only if you had been so unhappy as never to have looked on these enchanted streams. New Brunswick will not let us claim Roberts or Carman (just like her New Brunswickedness!), but some of their best work draws its color and life-breath from the landscapes of Nova Scotia. They are well fitted to set poets rhyming, being themselves poems. Roberts' "Ave," his finest poem, in my judgment, is rich in this special and peculiar charm; and Carman's "Low Tide on Grand Pré" is even fuller of Acadia's gramarye. Rand's "At Minas Basin," and Herbin's "The Marshlands," are distinguished by sincere feeling, and often apt interpretation of a scenery to be found nowhere else in the world. Mrs. Lawson's "Frankincense and Myrrh," and Hamilton's "Feast of St. Anne" deserve mention. Another posthumous volume, "Thistledown," selections from the verse and prose of Alexander Rae Garvie, one of a remarkable family, shows most unusual cultivation, with his versions of Horace and Heine, and his tribute to the genius of Holman Hunt, when that great artist's name was hardly known in England. Nova Scotia has also contributed to the hymnology of the Christian Church. "We love the place, O God," is taken from a *Christian Year*, by the Rev. W. Bullock, published in Halifax in 1854; and Dr. Robert Murray is the author of "From Ocean unto Ocean," with its reminiscence of the title of Grant's travels. The Rev. Silas Rand, the missionary to the Micmacs, and translator of the Bible into their language, issued a volume of Latin hymns, *Hymni Recentis Latini Translationes et Originales*.

## V.

But Nova Scotia has more famous names than these. The first is Thomas Chandler Haliburton (1796-1865). He was born in beautiful Windsor, and was educated at King's College, Windsor. Williams of Kars, Inglis of Lucknow, and he are the most famous alumni of that venerable foundation. He died a D. C. L. of Oxford, and a member of the British House of Commons. His literary career began with the histories



already mentioned; but his first hit was his "Recollections of Nova Scotia," which ran in Howe's newspaper from September, 1835, until February, 1836. The next year these scattered papers in a provincial journal were collected and published in London, as *The Clockmaker*, and Sam Slick, the smart Yankee, became a figure in literature and made his author famous.

The sketches of life in Nova Scotia were not the first of their kind. McCulloch, the first President of Dalhousie, had contributed "The Letters of Mephibosheth Stepsure" to the *Acadian Recorder*, in 1823, and had collected and issued them as a book; but the judge had a pungent humour, a command of dialect and a gift of telling a story the divine could not approach. He was a shrewd observer. A gentleman of Halifax told me that once, when travelling in the stage-coach with Haliburton, a fellow passenger, a buxom country woman, spoke of a temperance lecturer who was to give an address, "sugar off" she called it, at a given time and place. From his corner, Haliburton eyed her, took out his note-book, and jotted the expression down. His distinction is to be the first of the American humorists. He is a teller of stories that go well after dinner; he is fond of Rabelais' easy chair; but he entertains you well and keeps you laughing. Although he achieved the honour of being reprimanded by the Assembly for one sarcastic fling at the old women of the Legislative Council, he remained to the end a fine example of the crusted old story, the colonial Englishman who reverted naturally and easily to the life of the old world. He was capable of believing that anarchy in the United States was due to their lack of a State Church. Mr. F. Blake Crofton has written a full and sympathetic appreciation of the man and his work.

The effigy of Howe, in bronze, stands to-day on the sunny side of the Province Building, where he planted the oak on the tercentenary of Shakespeare's birth, and made one of his greatest speeches. The inscription on the base styles him "Poet," conferring a patent of nobility which some might be disposed to question. Without dispute, however, he had the poet's temperament. Proof of this in plenty will be found in his "Poems and Essays," published in Montreal in 1874. There you have the best of Howe; you see his heart laid bare;

you learn to know the great thoughts in whose society the man lived. The themes of his verse are the loveliness of his native Province, loyalty to it and the mother land, the primal sympathies of the home. Whatever the critic may say to the form, the feeling is always right and sincere. His prose is much stronger. Speeches do not read well, as a rule, but these are solid, and bear scrutiny. The Shakespeare address is inspiring and ends with a fine tribute to Queen Victoria. That on "Eloquence" reveals the open secrets of his own success, simplicity, earnestness, character. The speech at the great family gathering of the Howes is a broad-minded, manly eirenicon. A British subject, he addresses an American audience at a time when their country was exasperated against his country. He speaks wisely, nobly, with great skill, without giving cause of offence, and yet without lowering his flag for a moment. He has such sentences as this:

\*"A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its muniments, decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead, repairs its great public structures, and fosters national pride and love of country, by perpetual references to the sacrifices and glories of the past."

Whoever wishes to know what manner of man Howe was will learn more from his own words, winged words like these, than from the best efforts of all his biographers.

James DeMille, of Loyalist blood on both sides of the house, was born in the old Loyalist city of Saint John; but his life work was done in Nova Scotia. From 1861 until 1864, he was Professor of Classics at Acadia, and from 1864 he held the chair of Rhetoric and History of Dalhousie until the day of his death in 1880. He was then only forty-seven years of age, had written nearly a score of books, for he had a fluent pen. His first publication was "The Martyrs of the Catacombs" (1865), a Sunday-school book, followed, in 1867, by "Helena's Household," a longer and better tale on the same theme. His first success was, like Haliburton's humorous. This was his "Dodge Club," which appeared first as a serial in *Harper's Monthly Magazine* in 1868. It was no doubt suggested by his own tour in Europe with his brother in 1850-51. Here he struck the vein of comic travels which Mark

\* This was read to Professor Stockley, who said "It might have been written by Burke."



Twain worked in the "Innocents Abroad." Six of his novels were published by Harpers, of which "The American Baron" was translated into French by Louis Ulbach, and went through several editions in that form. Appletons published "An Open Question;" and also "The Lady of the Ice," which seems to have been dramatised. He wrote nine books for boys, the B.O.W. C. series, which are based in part on his school-boy experience at Horton, and are the only part of his work owing anything to the province of Nova Scotia. No one could think more meanly of his books than their author: he called them his "trash," his "pot-boilers." But criticism may go too far; some of DeMille's critics have certainly done so, through malice or ignorance. Only a gentleman, a scholar, a man of something very like genius could have written DeMille's novels. There is fun, brisk succession of incident, capital situations in the despised "pot-boilers." Even in the lurid "Cord and Crease," which enthralled me as a boy, the description of the Greek play, of Langhetti's music, and the scene of the lovers in the church, show what he was capable of. Among his books presented by the family to Dalhousie College library, are hymnologies of the Greek Church, and a beautiful set of Euripides, books in modern Greek, Sanskrit, Persian, French, German, Italian classics with his pencilled marginalia, an indication of the range of his scholarship, and the learned foundation for some of his easy-going chapters. Since his death, his best book, "A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder," has been published by Harpers. This is a fascinating tale of an Antarctic Topsy-turvydom where lovers fly on tame pterodactyls, and unselfishness is the chief aim of the civilised cannibal inhabitants. His serious work was an elaborate "Rhetoric," on which he spent much labour, for aimed at being a complete teacher, and a long poem, "Behind the Veil," published since his death. He was a tall, handsome, dark man, an excellent teacher, a good conversationalist, best in monologue, an amateur musician, an adept at caricatures and comic verses; in short, a most remarkable personality.

## VI.

The literary impulse which was so strong in the province more than a century ago is by no means spent. Halifax is

still a literary centre. In the old garrison city by the sea, you shall have a retired colonel collating translations of the *Dies Irae*, an attorney-general "appearing" in the most important reviews and magazine, writing an entire book on love, and preparing an extensive history of Canadian politics, and an Archbishop contributing learned papers to our Royal Society, and combatting the tendencies of the age in a novel and a poem *de longue haleine*. The output in prose is remarkable; verse has fallen to the rear. *Place aux dames!* Miss Marshall Saunders's prize-winning tale, "Beautiful Joe," has sold over 300,000 copies, and she has written twelve others. Miss Alice Jones, the daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor, has produced, in rapid succession, three successful novels. Miss Amelia Fytche has written a novel of Parisian life, "Kerchiefs to Hunt Souls." Mrs. Carleton Jones has written short stories for the American magazines. Mrs. Fraser, Miss Frame and Miss McLeod are all known as writers of sketches and short stories. Prose fiction is the favourite *genre*. Mr. J. Macdonald Oxley, a Haligonian and alumnus of Dalhousie, began his career in the city of his birth, and has written some stories. A. W. Eaton, a Bluenose, living now in New York, has written his "Tales of a Garrison Town." He has also more serious work, a history of the Church of England in Nova Scotia, and a pleasing book of verse, "Acadian Legends and Lyrics." The Rev. James Falconer has published a scholarly treatise on the history of the primitive church, "From Apostle to Priest." Dr. E. Ritchie contributes to *Mind* and *The International Journal of Ethics*. Outside the capital too, Nova Scotians are busy with the pen. R. R. McLeod has an interesting "nature book," "In the Acadia Land," while his voluminous "Markland," a sort of encyclopedia of Nova Scotia, is the latest manifestation of the strong local feeling, which is the stamp of Nova Scotia literary work,

The record from first to last makes a brave showing. The trouble is not to find works and authors, but to avoid omitting important names. The saying of the preacher's about the making of many books is as true of Nova Scotia to-day, as it was of the world he knew centuries ago.



## VII.

But time will not permit me to deal with each province in detail. I must pass on rapidly. New Brunswick like Nova Scotia had a rich magazine literature, indicating, there as here, an atmosphere in which literature would flourish. The Loyalist province has produced Carman and Roberts, the two most considerable writers of verse in America to-day, both for mass of their published work, and its excellence.

The West is silent : it is still in the pioneer stage.

Two years ago I spent three months in the United States under specially pleasant conditions. I had the privilege of mixing in the stimulating life of a great university, of intercourse with distinguished men, meeting old friends, making new, and experiencing that generous hospitality for which our American neighbours are so famous. It is a period of my life I shall always look back upon with unmixed pleasure, and yet when I came away, when I crossed the Detroit river into my own country I had a foolish thought for which you may blame me. It seemed to me that the grass was greener, the sky was bluer, the sun shone brighter on this side of the frontier. I passed through my native province from end to end and saw thrift, prosperity, comfort on every hand. Noble cities have been built, the land is a network of iron roads, wise provision has been made for education, a church and a school in every hamlet. When I remembered that all this had been accomplished within the limits of an ordinary lifetime, (for less than eighty years ago, a man going from Toronto to Guelph had to take a guide through the forest and lost his way) I felt proud of the province that bred me. I have called Nova Scotia the brain of Canada ; surely Ontario is the great animating heart, pulsing life and energy throughout the body politic. But pride that stops short at provincial boundaries is not what the son of Ontario learns there, but pride in Canada as a whole for this reason, it seems to me the work of the Ontario writers is widest in its appeal. Confederation marks the great change. Before that, we had English, Irish and Scotch men, some most brilliant, like Darcy McGee, writing in Canada but owing a divided allegiance to the land of their birth and the land of their adoption. Their work was not and could not be truly Canadian. A generation had to be brought forth and grow up,

knowing nothing of provinces, but only Canada as a whole, breathing in the idea of nationhood with their native air, before the literature with the new note, the new outlook, could be produced. Hence, the work of Parker, Gordon, Lampman and "Sara Jeannette Duncan" is so popular and so wide in its appeal. Parker's work I do not greatly care for ; it seems rather sentimental ; his Canada is not my Canada, but his popularity is undoubted, and he is well served by his titles. Gordon, "Ralph Connor" is full of earnest purpose and has made the West intelligible. His vogue is very great. Lampman is perhaps the most distinctly Canadian voice that has been heard. It is sincere and sweet. "Sara Jeannette Duncan" is our Jane Austen. She has written excellent travels, social satire, sketches of life, in Canada, India, England, the United States. Her last novel "The Imperialist" seems to me to contain the truest pictures of Canadian life, yet given to the world, shrewdly observed and accurately recorded.

I had designed to speak of the future of our literature but time will not permit. This however is certain, a great literature can only be produced by a great nation. We are not even a nation yet. What is Canada ? English settlements on the eastern sea-board, a French wedge, a speech Island, more English in the centre, a West into which is pouring a cosmopolitan emigration, largely peasant, partly fanatic, most difficult to assimilate and teach our institutions. We are in the words of Rénan, a mass of men. Let me leave with you his "belle parole." "What makes a nation out of a mass of men is the remembrance of great deeds, that they have done together, and the will to perform others."

**Field Day.**

On the afternoon of Oct. 11th, no classes were held in Dalhousie. It was Field Day at last, revived after a lapse of several years. The majority of the students flocked to the Wanderers grounds, some to enter in the events, others to cheer on their class representatives. The contests were in the main keen, and the results very creditable to the participants. It is, however, to be regretted that more of the students



did not enter the different events, though lack of training and of opportunities for track work might serve as an excuse. Hearn of Law succeeded in making two records by his fine work in the 100 yds. dash, and in the 220 yds. run. Cameron's high jump was also a record breaker, and was highly applauded. The grand aggregate of points went to Arts and Science, '06-'08, with 37 points. Medicine won 34, Law 23, and Arts and Science '07-'09, 9 points.

There were twelve events in all:—

## 100 YARDS DASH.

1st.	J. H. Hearn,	Law.	'08.
2nd.	R. W. MacLellan,	Arts.	'07.
3rd.	R. O. Leitch,	"	'08.
Time—10 $\frac{1}{5}$ Sec.			

## 440 YARDS RUN.

1st.	R. MacLellan,	Med.	'08.
2nd.	Macdonald,	"	'09.
3rd.	A. Moxon,	Arts.	'06.
Time—59 $\frac{1}{8}$ Sec.			

## 1 MILE RUN.

1st.	F. H. Reid,	Med.	
2nd.	R. O. Leitch,	Arts.	'08.
3rd.	Morrisey,	Law.	
Time—5 min. 19 Sec.			

## RUNNING HIGH JUMP.

1st.	D. A. Cameron,	Arts.	'08.
2nd.	J. M. Stewart,	"	'06.
3rd.	D. A. MacKay,	Med.	
Height—4ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.			

## SHOT PUT.

1st.	Mackintosh,	Law.	
2nd.	D. A. Cameron,	Arts.	'08.
3rd.	D. R. MacRae,	Med.	'06.
Distance—29 ft. 8 in.			

## TUG OF WAR.

1st.		'06 and '08,	
2nd.		Med.	

## 220 YARDS DASH.

1st.	J. H. Hearn,		
Time—23 $\frac{3}{8}$ Sec.			

## 880 YARDS RUN.

1st.	K. McLellan	Med.	'09.
2nd.	E. L. Thorne,	Sc.	'09.
3rd.	M. R. MacGarry	Med.	'08.
Time—2 min. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec.			

## STANDING HIGH JUMP.

1st.	A. A. MacGillvary,	Law.	'06.
2nd.	H. W. Flemming,	Sc.	'08.
3rd.	J. H. Hearn,	Law.	'08.
Height—4ft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.			

## RUNNING BROAD JUMP.

1st.	H. W. Flemming,	Sc.	'08.
2nd.	D. A. Cameron,	Arts	'08.
3rd.	H. C. Bigelow,	"	'08.
Distance—17ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.			

## RELAY RACE.

1st.		Med.	'06
2nd.		'07 and '09	
3rd.		Law.	

## POLE VAULT.

1st.	D. A. McKay	Med.	
2nd.	J. M. Stewart,	Arts.	'06
3rd.	R. Archibald,	"	'06
Height—7ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.			

The Tennis Tournament, a popular feature of college life during the early Autumn, was finished shortly after field day. Some forty students played in the various rounds on the Wanderers courts, kindly loaned for the purpose. In the Mixed Doubles Miss Faulkner and Mr. Robinson won out. Mr. Robinson was victor in the gentlemen's Singles, and with Mr. Barnes gained like honors in the Doubles. Prizes were awarded to the winners on the evening of the Delta Gamma "At Home."

## Football.

DALHOUSIE 8—WANDERERS 6.

October 8th.

A very light but most aggressive forward line, a keenly contested battle, and a characteristic win in the last few minutes of play, were the features of Dalhousie's first match



with the Wanderers. The same team lined-up for the College as against the Navy, with the exception of Morrison, who was replaced by Bruce, the former being laid-up with a twisted ankle. The red and blacks showed the fighting spirit they always manifest when arrayed against the tigers, and the game was keen and close from start to finish.

Dalhousie kicked off facing the sun. After several minutes of scrimming, in which Dalhousie was on the defensive, the ball worked out to the Wanderers' halves, but little ground was gained. Again the Wanderers got the ball from the scrim, and a long run by Stephen put the pig-skin in touch at Dalhousie's 15 yard line. From the scrim which followed, the referee awarded the red and blacks a penalty kick for an off-side play by the college. A place kick by McDonald was successful in giving his team the first score of the game. After the kick-off from centre, the ball was rushed into Dalhousie territory. A drop by Carney hit the goal-post and rebounded. Siderski's long punt carried it out of danger. Sharp work by McLellan and Hamilton brought the play to the Wanderers' 25 yard line. The ball was picked up in the scrim by a Wanderers' forward, but the referee, mistaking the player, gave a free kick against the College. A wait of several minutes was necessary for an injured player. McDonald, McLean, and Siderski followed with long punts, the ball, however, remaining in Wanderers' ground. An effective dribble by Dalhousie's forwards carried the ball over their opponents' line but a safety touch saved a score. The play at half-time was well within the territory of the yellow and black.

When play was resumed, good dribbling by Dalhousie forwards forced the Wanderers to touch again for safety. Almost immediately afterward McLellan lost the ball on a tackle, and when it was kicked over Dalhousie's line, Griffiths got it down for a try. The kick for goal failed, but the score was now 6-0 against the College. From this time on the Wanderers stuck to defensive work, which taxed all the energy of Dalhousie to overcome. The superior staying-power of men with the big "D" was now apparent, as their scrim was working to advantage. A pass out to the halves and good work in the half-line brought Siderski within 10 yards of the coveted white-wash. Several minutes of exciting play follow-

ed when Buckley got the ball from a scrim on the 20 yard line and placed it between the posts. Baillie converted by a good kick and the College was only one point behind. During the remaining eight minutes of play it seemed impossible that Dalhousie could again score. But an unsuccessful drop by Baillie drove the ball over the line, where McLellan touched it down, amid wild cheering from the north bleacher. Good generalship and splendid work by a light forward line were responsible for this hard-won victory.

The teams were as follows:

DALHOUSIE.		WANDERERS.	
McLean	} Backs		McDonald
Baillie (Capt)			Stephen
Flemming	} Halves		Griffiths
MacLellan			Carney
Siderski			Dwyer, E
Buckley, L.	} Quarters		Gorham
Hamilton			Kenny
MacKenzie	} Forwards		Dwyer, F. (Capt.)
MacRae, R.			Fenerty
MacRae, H.			Ewing
Fraser, J. A.			Monaghan
Barnett,			Hopgood
Burris			Baillie
Jonah			Power
Bruce		Twining	

Referee:—Mr. Lakeman, R. N.

Touch Judges:—Wanderers, F. B. McCurdy; Dalhousie, W. K. Power.

DALHOUSIE 12—NAVY 3.

October 21st.

The decisive game of the league ended in a complete victory for the College. The weather was ideal, the crowd was immense, but there was a decided lack of enthusiasm and excitement, even on the usually demonstrative north bleacher. At no time did the outcome appear doubtful, even when only fourteen men were on the field for the tigers. Dr. Campbell, back at his old place at full, was injured in a tackle early in the game, and after determined efforts to continue his work, had to leave the field. He reappeared near the close of the



second half and pluckily resumed play. Superior work by the forwards controlled the ball throughout, thus preventing the splendid Navy half-line from getting in any effective work.

The style of play was altogether different from what anybody expected. An open game with plenty of kicking and half-back work, and frequent and sudden changes in the scene of play, had come to be looked upon as the usual thing in a Dalhousie-Navy match, but Saturday's game, with the exception of the first fifteen minutes, was of a different character. In the second half the ball scarcely ever got back of Dalhousie's fifty, the yellow and black being within the Navy's twenty-five the greater part of the half. The Navy fought desperately to keep their closely pressing opponents from scoring, and showed that they are not behind any team in their readiness to "mix it up," and it thus resulted in a rougher game than usual.

Dalhousie again lost the toss and had to kick off against the wind, and after Marsden's return play settled at centre. The Navy forwards were working well, and the ball was getting out to their halves, Ede made a brilliant dash, but Flemming brought him down, and a scrim followed on Dalhousie's thirty-five. Again Ede got away and passed back and the crowd became excited as they saw the work of the Navy halves, but then, as frequently afterwards, they spoiled their chances by passing forward, and the whistle called them back. The Navy kicked over the line and Campbell touched for safety. Soon after on Dalhousie's thirty the Navy got a free kick and tried a place for goal, but were unsuccessful, and Dalhousie gained by the drop out. It was sixteen minutes after the beginning of play when the ball was heeled back to Ede, who passed to Jones and the latter to Marsden, who, when tackled by Campbell, passed back to Jones who placed it squarely behind the posts. The kick seemed to be a sure one, but the ball hit the bar and bounced back.

There was a delay until Campbell's injury was looked after, and then Dalhousie carried the play across the fifty; but the Navy were relieving their side by good punting, and Campbell's work exhausted him, and a long delay followed, until he left the field. Dalhousie had now to face the music with fourteen men, but their loss seemed only to add to their energy,

and their scrim work and splendid dribbling, in which Macdonald and MacRae were conspicuous, fairly carried the Navy off their feet.

They were now within ten yards of the Navy line, and Maclellan, Flemming and Siderski were called upon for good runs, the first getting within a foot of the line. Eleven minutes after the Navy's try, Rankine got the ball from a scrim in the northwest corner, cleverly drew the opposing quarters by a pretended pass, and when met by the full back, passed to Hamilton who went across. The kick was a very difficult one and failed.

Dalhousie's forwards soon rushed the ball into the Navy's territory and again their backs battered away at the Navy line. Six minutes later Rankine repeated his previous play, and Hamilton again went across in almost the same spot. The kick failed by the narrowest of margins, the ball dropping under the cross bar.

The second half was Dalhousie's throughout, and only seven minutes had elapsed when Rankine went across again for Dalhousie's third try, but again there was no goal. The yellow and black forwards were following up with wonderful sharpness, time after time preventing the speedy Navy backs from getting away and repeatedly blocking their kicks. As soon as the Navy gained ground by punting or running, Dalhousie's wheeling scrim and splendid dribbling rushed the ball back again into striking position, but the Navy were putting up a stubborn defence, and although the expression was frequently heard, "They'll get over again in a minute," it did not prove so for some time. The Navy quarters were working hard, and the halves, not getting a chance to do much passing, relied on their punting, but Baillie's and Flemming's returns kept them on the defence, and their nearest chance to scoring was prevented by Campbell's free catch. Hamilton, Maclellan, and R. MacRae all but scored, and Rankine was held on the line, while Campbell's long run surprised the crowd. It was not, however, until within a minute of time that the fourth try was gained, Rankine again scoring from a scrim near the line.



F. B. McCurdy filled the unenviable position of referee most successfully. He was very quick in noticing infringements of the rules, and firm and impartial in his decisions.

The teams were as follows:

Dalhousie:—Campbell and Baillie (Capt.), backs; Flemming Maclellan, W. R., and Siderski, halves; Rankine and Hamilton, quarters; Mackenzie, Macdonald, MacRae, R., Morrison, Fraser, MacRae, H., Jonah and Burris, forwards. Navy:—Bridgewater, back; Marsden, (Capt.) and Jones, Causton and Campbell, halves; Goldie and Ede, quarters; Willis, Benn, Pipin, Ayre, Bourne, Richardson and Wynter, forwards.

Touch Judges:—Dr. Wernett, Navy; W. K. Power, Dalhousie,

DALHOUSIE 3.—WANDERERS 0.

October 28th.

In this, the final game of the league, the Wanderers made gallant efforts to beat the champions, and a fast and exciting game was witnessed by a large crowd of admirers of Rugby. After the whistle blew Dalhousie at once rushed the ball to the Wanderers' danger zone, and a score looked imminent, but Rankine's kick along the ground was too strong and the Wanderers touched for safety. Following the drop out the Wanderers improved, and runs by Gorham and Dwyer carried the play down the field and MacLean was forced into touch at thirty. Dalhousie's forwards again gained, but Bauld's kick sent them back. Bauld then kicked across and Dalhousie took a safety. The red and blacks were on their opponents' twenty-five but MacLean's tackling prevented Kenny and Stephen from getting across. A free kick gave twenty yards to Dalhousie, but the Wanderers were heeling out and their halves were doing some effective passing. Rankine passed out to Baillie whose kick gained twenty yards. Barclay got away but Flemming brought him down, and the dribbling of F. Dwyer and Bullock took the ball to Dalhousie's twenty-five. Baillie's kick sent the ball back into Wanderers' land, where it got out to MacLellan who passed to Flemming, but Bauld tackled him. The Wanderers now rushed the ball down the field and Flemming's good kick up saved it from going across.

The play during the remainder of the half changed rapidly and often from one side of the field to the other. Dalhousie's

scrim work and dribbling would carry it into the Wanderers' land, and an interchange of punts would follow between the full backs, while the passing of the Wanderers and their intercepting of Dalhousie passes gained them ground in turn.

The second half brought more excitement. The Wanderers opened with some pretty half back work, and Barclay ran to Dalhousie's ten, but Stephen missed the pass and the chance to score. Maclean was tackled off-side and the penalty gave Dalhousie a scrim on their forty-five, whence they rushed it to the Wanderers' twenty. Flemming tried a drop for goal, but Barclay heeled, and Bourque's return was to touch on goal, giving the Wanderers a drop out. But Dalhousie kept the play on the Wanderers' twenty-five. Bauld then made one of his old time intercepts. The ball was passed out to Dalhousie's halves, but a Wanderer grabbed it and was clear of everybody except Maclean, when he tried to kick over his head, but the full back quieted Dalhousie's fears by blocking it closely. It was interesting play that followed, the red and black halves were working against the scrim play and good kicking of the Dalhousie backs, and the scene of play changed quickly. Macdonald juggled with Flemming's punt and Dalhousie following it up sharply got on the Wanderers' thirty. Barclay made a gaining run, but the dribbling of "Cam" Macdonald brought it up to the Wanderers' thirty-five. Dalhousie got a free kick, E. Dwyer heeled and Flemming getting the return ran into touch at thirty-five. The Wanderers gained in the loose play, but Dalhousie's dribbling brought it back and E. Dwyer stopped the dribbling.

Dalhousie was now pressing the Wanderers' line, Hamilton made a big gain, and Rankine carried the ball to the Wanderers' ten. Dalhousie was stopped on the line a couple of times, but Hamilton managed to get the ball to Maclellan who went across in the corner. Maclean made a good, but unsuccessful attempt for goal. During the remaining twelve minutes the Wanderers made frequent gains dribbling along touch. Off side tackling gave Dalhousie a free kick, but it came near costing them dear. Kenny made his mark and Macdonald's kick for goal was almost successful. Dalhousie now kept the play inside the Wanderers' fifty, and the halves were getting considerable work, but the whistle blew without any further score.



Mr. Marsden, Captain of the Navy team, was the referee, and his satisfactory work showed that he is equally proficient with the whistle as he is on the field of play.

## THE TEAMS.

## DALHOUSIE.

Maclean, hack.  
Baillie (Capt.) halves.  
Maclellan,  
Flemming,  
Bourque  
Rankine, quarters.  
Hamilton,  
Macdonald, forwards.  
Mackenzie,  
MacRae, D. R.,  
Morrison,  
Fraser,  
MacRae, H. F.  
Jonah,  
Burris,

## WANDERERS.

MacDonald,  
E. Dwyer,  
S. Bauld,  
Barclay,  
Stephen,  
Gorham,  
Kenny,  
F. Dwyer (Capt.)  
Fenerty,  
Ewing,  
Baillie,  
Monaghan,  
Twining,  
Power,  
Bullock.

## College Notes.

Y. M. C. A.—A large audience met in the Munro Room on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 8th, to hear Prof. Morton of Pine Hill speak on "Imperial Britain and Imperial Christianity." The lecturer traced the growth of the Imperial movement in the politics and in the religion of Great Britain. He drew an interesting parallel between the two, pointing out that Imperial Christianity was the effect and not the cause of Imperial statesmanship. As long as Britain's trade and commerce was confined to the British Isles and the neighbouring countries, no missionary zeal was displayed by the church; but when English explorers and traders began to bring the heathen lands to the notice of their countrymen, then the spirit of missionary activity was first aroused. This was the first opportunity the students have had of hearing Prof. Morton lecture, and he may be assured that on any similar occasion in the future he will receive a hearty welcome from Dalhousie students.

On Oct. 22nd. Dr. MacMechan lectured on "The Future Canada." The preceding day having been Trafalgar Day, the

lecturer took the opportunity of paying an eloquent tribute to the devotion, and patriotism of England's greatest naval hero. With regard to the future of our country he believed that the greatest source of danger is the lack of initiative in the leaders in Canadian thought and influence. If Canada is to continue to be the home of a truly free and democratic people, she must not be content merely to adopt the principles of other countries, but she must profit from the defects and failures of these countries, and do something to avoid the errors into which they have fallen. The lecture was listened to with much interest by the very large audience present.

SODALES.—The Society met for the first regular debate on Friday evening Oct. 6th. The subject was: "Resolved that the immigration policy of the present Government is not in the best interests of Canada." Messrs. Seaman and Farquhar supported the resolution, while Messrs. McIntosh and Chisholm opposed. Good extemporaneous speeches were made by W. H. Sweet and J. Wood. Mr. Barnett acted as critic, and gave a very helpful general criticism of the debate.

OCTOBER, 20TH.—The resolution for discussion was: "Resolved that a legislative union of the Maritime Provinces would be in the interests of these provinces." Messrs. A. W. Smith and S. Rettie took the affirmative and Messrs. Harlow and McKinnon the negative. Messrs. Chisholm, Wood, E. Fraser, Seaman, MacRae and Barnett took part in the general discussion. On a vote being taken, the resolution was supported. Mr. Wood acted as critic.

OCTOBER 24TH. was the occasion of the annual Freshman-Sophomore debate. The subject for debate was: "Resolved that the Gothenburg system is a more effective means of controlling the liquor traffic than Prohibition." The Freshmen were represented by Margeson of Law and Malcolm Arts '09, who spoke in favor of the resolution, while Messrs. R. McLeod, Arts '08, and Morse of Law, representing the Sophomores, took the opposite side. Variety was given to the debate by the numerous interruptions, many of which, however, were unduly protracted, and of a nature ill-suited to the occasion. The judges, Messrs. Charman, Barnett and Payzant gave their decision in favor of the Freshmen. Mr. W. P. Grant gave a good criticism of the debate.



ON November 3rd, the question was: "Resolved that the recent increase in indemnity of the members of the House of Commons, and the pensioning of cabinet ministers is justifiable." Mr. Wood opened for the affirmative and was supported by Mr. Watson. Messrs. Patterson and Maclean took the negative side. Messrs. Layton, Craig, Farquhar and Margeson also spoke on the question. Mr. Payzant, as critic, made several helpful suggestions to the speakers.

U. S. C.—A special meeting of the Council was called for Monday, October 9th. Some unfinished business of the previous meeting was taken up. The report of the committee appointed to prepare an estimate of the expenses of the Council for session 1905-06 was heard and adopted. To raise the amount estimated by the committee, a levy of thirty-five cents will be collected from every male student in the University. The auditors of the GAZETTE account for year '04-'05 reported that the books had been examined and found correct. The following motion was made and unanimously carried: "Resolved that the Council express its strong disapproval of the action of persons on the Dalhousie bleacher in directing offensive remarks towards the referee and players during the progress of the football game on Saturday Oct. 7th."

ARTS AND SCIENCE STUDENTS' SOCIETY.—The first meeting of the Society was held in Prof. Liechti's room on Friday Oct. 6th. A vacancy on the executive was filled by the appointment of W. P. Grant. The subject for debate was: "Resolved that compulsory common school education should be enforced in Canada." Messrs. W. P. Grant and R. McLeod supported the resolution, and Messrs. B. F. McLeod and F. P. H. Layton opposed. Short speeches were made by Messrs. Malcolm, E. C. McKenzie, Smith and Hattie. The vote on the merits of the debate resulted in the support of the resolution. Mr. Manuel acted as critic.

OCTOBER 13TH.—The subject "Resolved that the Phonetic System of spelling should be adopted" was discussed by Messrs. Sweet and Finlayson for the affirmative, and R. A. Watson and Malcolm for the negative. The general discussion was joined in by Messrs. King, McColough, Farquhar, Grant, R. McLeod, Munro, Prowse, Sinclair and Layton. A vote being taken, the resolution was declared lost.

ON October 20th. the subject was: "Resolved that conditions in the far East are not materially improved by the Treaty of Portsmouth." The speakers in favor of the resolution were Messrs McKeigan and E. A. Munro, while Messrs. Prowse and B. F. McLeod opposed. Messrs. Payzant, H. F. MacRae, Sweet, Watson and R. McLeod spoke in the general discussion. A good critique was read by Ronald McLeod.

D. A. A. C.—A special meeting of the Club was called on Monday evening, October 30th. The object of the meeting was to give the executive an opportunity of laying before the Club the steps taken towards the trip of Dalhousie's *fifteen* to Harvard. Dr. Woodman explained how the idea had originated and pointed out the advantage it would be to Dalhousie if the trip were taken. Captain Baillie, Prof. Sexton and Dr. Corston also spoke to the same point. Speeches endorsing the movement were made by several members. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and showed clearly that those arranging the details of the matter will have the support of every Dalhousie student.

MOCK PARLIAMENT :—October 14th. The speaker took the chair at 8 o'clock.

The minister for the Interior moved the second reading of a bill entitled, "An act to restrict Chinese immigration." By this bill the tax was increased to \$500, and the person in command of the ship carrying Chinese immigrants was made liable for the payment.

Morse, Murphy and Margeson followed in support of the Government's policy bringing forward several strong reasons for this drastic measure. McGillivray, the premier, put in a plea for the development of Canada by men of the Caucasian races. Sterne, Barnett, Craig, Charman, McIntosh and Farquhar for the opposition urged various reasons against the enactment of such a bill. At the close of the discussion the house divided on the motion; yeas 15, nays 9.

On October 21st. we beheld that the old Government had passed away, and that a new government with a new policy occupied the coveted position to the right of the speaker. The cabinet was composed of:—Geo. H. Sterne, Premier and Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Alex. D. MacIntosh,



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Minister of Justice and Defence ; J. H. Charman, Minister of Railways ; John B. D. Lyons, Minister of the Interior ; A. N. Morine, Minister of Finance.

The policy of the government as declared in the speech from the throne was—Confederation with Nfld., Trade reciprocity with the British West Indies, public control of telephones and telegraphs, Trust legislation and a system of National Defence.

The address in reply was moved by J. Morse and L. A. Corey. They were supported by Morrison, Archibald, Charman, and MacIntosh. Messrs. Morse, Layton, Craig, Margeson and Elliott (leader of the opposition), opposed the motion, and criticized the Government's policy.

On Division motion carried : yeas 13. nays 9.

DELTA-GAMMA:—The Freshy-Soph. debate which took place at the first meeting of Delta-Gamma resulted in a victory for the Sophettes who had the negative side. The debate, the subject of which was stated in the last issue of the GAZETTE, was a particularly lively and interesting one. From the arguments put forward by the negative side, the audience agreed that after all the "English have a keener sense of humour than the Americans." Miss Blanche Murphy read an excellent critique. A resolution was passed to have more debates during the winter than has previously been the rule.

The second meeting was held at Mrs. Geo. E. Faulkner's, South Park Street on October 28. This was an evening filled with an entirely novel programme. At the suggestion of Dr. MacMechan it was wholly a French-Canadian evening. Two or three French-Canadian choruses were sung by the ladies of Delta-Gamma, among which were the well known, "Le Drapeau de Carillon," "En Roulant Ma Boule," "A'la Claire Fontaine." Miss M. McKenzie read an account of the siege of Quebec from Parkman's History, and Miss Joesphine Crichton delighted the audience with two selections from "The Habitant," "Little Bateeste" particularly being well received. Much thanks is due to Dr. MacMechan for his suggestion, and also to Mrs. G. S. Campbell who very kindly aided the girls in preparing the chorus work. The next meeting will be held at Miss Lois MacKay's. A debate will be held between the Juniors and Seniors.

"AT HOME."—On the evening of all Saints Day Old Dalhousie was in festive garb. The ever-hospitable Delta Gamma was at home to friends and invited guests. Much ingenuity was displayed in the decoration scheme, while the weird and mysterious rites, so appropriate to the evening, gave a spice of novelty to a pleasant entertainment. The Munro Room, where supper was served, vied in popularity with the French Room, where the teller of fortunes, the prophetic candles, and other snares for the unwary were surrounded by an expectant throng. The man who stole the pumpkin pies was not the only one who appreciated the efforts of the girls, for many were the favourable comments on the enjoyable evening which had been spent. All credit is due to the Delta Gamma Society, and to the various committees who had the matter in charge.

### Among our Exchanges.

The October No. of the *Nigara Index* (Niagara University N. Y.) contains a strong appreciation of Cardinal Newman's place in Literature. "To Tennyson is awarded the crown of poetry, to Macaulay the title of the great essayist, and the book of history falls to the lot of Gibbon, but far above them all, living in a plane superior to any of his contemporaries shines the genius of his time, and the greatest of English writers of diction, John Henry Newman."

*The Queen's University Journal* (Queen's Univ. Kingston) has a valuable article from the pen of Principal Gordon on "College Life a Training for Service." "The university," he says, "is the home of lofty ideals, the training school for noble character, the fittest of all fields for the growth of self-culture, and the spirit of service."

Principal Butler M. A., of Halifax, has excellent "Notes" on Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" in the current No. of the *Educational Review*, (St. John).

*The Ottawa Campus* comes to our table from the Ottawa University (Ottawa, Kansas.) It has several very readable and well-thought articles, and one or two short stories, a



feature which we would like to see developed in the GAZETTE. Another American college magazine to reach us this month is the *Viatorian* published by the students of St. Viators College, (Bourbonnais, Illinois.) "The Morality of College Sports" is a leading contribution. "College sport draws the bonds of society closer together by friendly intercourse which substitutes feats of men for freaks of fops, hardihood for effeminacy, and dexterity for luxurious indolence."

*The Acta Victoriana* (Victoria University, Toronto) for October opens with an article on Joseph Brant, the notable Indian chief of Canada, followed by two or three well-written storiottes of excellent literary merit.

*The MacMaster University Monthly* (McMaster Univ. Toronto) has for its principal article a descriptive contribution entitled "In Caesar's Footsteps." It gives a very vivid insight into life and social conditions in Asia Minor.

Other Exchanges:—*The Trinidad Presbyterian*, *The Roaring Branch* (Bennington, Vt.); *The Intercollegian*, *The Aegis* (Beverly High School, Beverly, Mass.) *The Labor Gazette*, *The Presbyterian*, *The Suburban*, *Truro News*, *Midland Times*.

### Personals.

Dr. James W. Tupper, of the class of 1891, has an important position as editor of the new edition of Webster's Dictionary, now being prefaced by Lippincott & Co. He has just published an important paper on the influence of Beaumont and Fletcher on the Heroic Drama, in the latest number of the Publications of the Modern Language Association of America.

Mr. J. T. Murray has an appointment in the English department of Harvard this winter. He is understood to be at work on his history of the strolling companies of actors in the time of Queen Elizabeth. A preliminary study on his subject appeared in *Modern Philology* for April, 1905.

Dr. K. G. T. Webster, of class '92, has also an excellent position in the English department of Harvard. After spending a year abroad, he is now living in Cambridge.

Mr. F. Yorston, who has been news editor of the *Star* (Montreal) for a number of years, is now managing editor of the *Standard*, the new weekly paper recently launched by Mr. George Murray, B. A., (Oxon.), F. R. S. C., the well-known reviewer and presiding genius of the "Notes and Queries" page in the *Star*. The *Standard* is the most remarkable success in Canadian journalism, the supply being literally insufficient to meet the demand.

Among the visitors to Dalhousie this month was the Rev. P. D. MacIntosh, pastor of the Cedar Grove Presbyterian Church, Cedar Grove, New Jersey. Mr. MacIntosh graduated from Dalhousie with the class of 1900, and took his theological training at Union Seminary, New York.

Donald Keith, Jr., LL. B., '01, has removed from Halifax to Winnipeg, where he has entered the law offices of Munroe & West.

F. A. Morrison, B. A., LL. B., (Dal.), and Norman G. Murray, B. A., LL. B., (Dal.), are in law offices in Regina, Alberta.

Among the coming contributors to Canadian literature is Aubrey W. Fullerton, formerly of Digby, N. S., now of Toronto. He was a student at Dalhousie in 1899. The columns of the GAZETTE were frequently indebted to him for valuable articles. Recently his productions have been appearing in the *Canadian Magazine* and other Canadian monthlies.

The following marriages are of interest to Dalhousians. To all the happy couples the GAZETTE extends congratulations:

October 2nd, Dr. James Gilbert Munroe, of Winnipeg, to Miss Flora Jean Louise MacKinnon, daughter of Rev. Duncan MacKinnon, of Lockeport, N. S. Dr. Munroe graduated from Halifax Medical College in 1899, and prior to going to Winnipeg practiced in Lockeport.

G. G. Archibald, of Class '01, to Miss Myrtie Caldwell, of Cambridge, Kings Co.



E. W. Flemming, B. A., '02, to Miss Bertha Paine, of Toronto.

At Windsor, October 25th, W. A. Begg, B. A., LL. B., '00, to Miss Lenora Black, daughter of Dr. Black, M. P.

At Windsor, October 23rd, Thomas Truman Fulton, B. A., B. E., '05, to Miss Sadie Bingay, of Halifax.

June 13th, Melville Cumming, B. A., '97, Principal of Agricultural College, Truro, to Miss May Archibald, of Wolfville.

September 13th, Finlay G. MacDonald, of Reading, Mass., to Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, B. A., '98, eldest daughter of W. T. Kennedy, Principal of Halifax Academy.

Rev. George Murray Ross, B. A., '99, to Miss Robertson. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ross are engaged in mission work among the Chinese.

F. J. MacLeod, M. A., of the class of 1890, sometime Professor of English (Nebraska), is a Democratic candidate for the State Senate, Cambridge, Mass.

We are glad to hear of the somewhat improved condition of the health of W. M. Smith, a member of the '06 class, who has been ill for nearly two years.

Charles MacLeod, of the class '06, has a good position in Edmonton with the Seeton-Smith firm, real estate brokers.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of St. Francis Xavier College was celebrated at Antigonish, N. S., during the first week of September. Delegates from sister colleges throughout Eastern Canada, and many former graduates and distinguished visitors graced the occasion. Among the honorary degrees conferred were the following: LL.D. on; A. H. McKay, Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia; Rev. Dr. Forrest, President of Dalhousie College; Mr. David Soloan, Principal of Nova Scotia Normal School; Mr. Samuel N. Robertson, Principal of Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown; Dr E. M. Kierstead, late of Acadia College; Dr. Falconer, Principal of Pine Hill College; the Hon. George H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia; Mr. Justice Longley.

### Dallusiensia.

FOUND.—Between Barrington Street and the College, a small black note book, evidently belonging to a Freshette. The book contained no name, but the owner may identify it by the following extracts *verbatim*: “Darn Herberts socks.” “Rip up white dress,” “Pepper and salt, a refrigerator, a plate, a cork-screw, a car ticket.”

“You know these worsted mottoes? In one place we stopped we were shown to the “spare room” and on one side of the mirror was one with “Welcome” on it, and on the other side, “The Lord will provide.”

“Oats .08, bananas .05, oats .12, soda .10, oats .25.”

Interspersed are several recipes for cake and candy, and a few notes on Iambic Pentameter Rhyming Couplets. No doubt the owner will be glad to recover an article so invaluable at examination time. It may be had at the GAZETTE office by proving ownership.

Freshman (at Freshie-Soph “At Home”)—Please Miss M—have you any of your *themes* left for me?

M—I—m. (to Senior.) “Say, will you introduce me to some of the Freshettes? You know I’m *their president*?”

Ladies Waiting Room.—First lady: “May I walk along with you honey?” Second lady: “No dear, I’m so sorry: I have to see a freshman home.”

Dr. F—rr—t—In Hist. I. discussing social life of different countries—“Even in my own experience I have witnessed many strange things. Many a time I’ve gone into a house and *sat up all night!*”

Who made the pie the Law man stole, and then in repentant (?) mood tenderly deposited in a far corner of the corridor?



Prof. W—lt—r in Phil. I. on intensity of sensations and conditions of Stimuli: "What happens when we turn the gas down very low?" And the ladies still ask why the boys tramped.

There is a young freshman named C—rke,  
Who thought he would hit a high mark:  
So he purchased a cane—  
A sport he would reign,  
But the Sophs made him keep in the dark.

Prof. L—cht—in French II. "Amis experimentes—experienced friends. Amis inexperimentes—inexperienced friends—novice—greenhorn—freshman, etc."

C. B. C—m—r—n. at telephone.  
Hears: "Is that C—m—r—n?"  
Speaks: "Yes."  
Hears: "Are you there C—m—r—n?"  
Speaks: "Yes."  
Hears: "Well, stay there."

Fr—m—n to Librarian. "Will you let me have some paper and a lead pencil?" (Half-hour later.) "Will you please give this letter to Miss—when the others are not looking?"

Prof. M—M—ch—n: (To sophomore class.) If you can spare the time from the educating of the first year *men*, I would like to get more of the themes in on Wednesday."

#### ECHOES OF FRESHY-SOPH AT HOME.

Coy Freshette:—"Are you a Freshman?"  
Soph:—"No, I'm a Sophomore."  
Coy Freshette:—"Oh: what a sin!"

Experiences of one of our Dalhousie Girls as "Deestric Schoolmarm."

Miss W—(in accents stern)—"Johnnie, give me that gum, *at once!*"

Johnnie—"O, no, Teacher! Here's a nice clean piece out of me desk fer ye."

Chorus of excited children running to meet the teacher after noon hour, during which interim a vision in Dalhousie "sweater" has passed through the settlement—"O teacher, teacher, what *was* that yellow-striped thing that went through here on a wheel?"

Minnie, how many questions have you done?"  
"Durn near eight, teacher!"

In Latin I. M—l—m: (Mumbling) "du—cis."

Tutor: "Distinctly please."

M—l—m: (loudly) "doo—kiss."

And all the innocents clapped their hands in glee.

Dr. F—rr—t in Hist. I. (Eloquently.) "But Theodora's power was not all in her feet."

In Y.M.C.A. Cabinet, arranging for public meeting. H. F. McR—: "Is the meeting for men *only*?"

In Greek II. H—m—n, (translating.) "Milo lifted the *bull by the horns*, and carried him through the stadium."

Prof. H : There's a slight addition there, Mr. H—m—n."



### Business Notices.

Ten numbers of the GAZETTE are issued every term by the Students of Dalhousie University.

Subscription price, one collegiate year, \$1.00; sample copies, 15 cents.

All literary contributions of any sort should be addressed to the Editor, DALHOUSIE GAZETTE; all business communications of any sort to the Business Manager, DALHOUSIE GAZETTE, Halifax, N. S. The Business Manager is especially pleased to receive subscriptions.

### Acknowledgments.

Miss B. E. Murphy, \$3.00. Miss M. G. Lawrence, J. L. Acham, B. A., \$2.00 each. J. F. MacKay, C. D. R. Murray, A. W. L. Smith, C. T. Baillie, B. A., S. Rettie, J. H. Charman, B. A., H. F. MacRae, F. C. Knight, A. S. Wall, C. W. Neish, B. A., E. M. Yeoman, Miss C. J. Turner, R. B. Forsythe, B. A., E. MacDougall, C. G. Dickie, Miss Agnes Dennis, W. F. Burns. J. C. Goodwin, T. F. Gaul, R. Dickie, R. Leitch, W. W. Malcolm, J. N. Ritchie, P. G. Freeman, J. C. Crowe, E. A. Munro, J. R. Archibald, R. B. H. Robertson, R. M. Saunders, J. Morse, J. G. Maclean, John Read, Wm. Smith, S. A. Morton, M. A., Cam MacDonald, B. A., G. F. Murphy, A. C. Harlow, H. Miller, B. A., W. B. Rosborough, D. K. Ross, J. Barnett, B. A., C. A. Huntley, J. B. Gilliat, Miss J. MacDonald, A. E. MacKinnon, C. J. MacKenzie, O. C. Rehfuss, P. I. Swanson, W. W. Woodbury, B. Sc., A. M. Porter, T. M. DeBlois, D. A. Macaulay, H. F. Kemp, \$1.00 each.