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Editorials.

Upon a new staff of editors, of varying degrees of experience, has fallen the task of carrying on this GAZETTE, which for eight and thirty years has furnished a record, more or less complete, of Dalhousie's life and thought. To present *The Gazette*. to our readers a paper such as we wish to see, one that will reflect faithfully college life in its various aspects, that will retain and strengthen the interest of the graduate in his Alma Mater, and that will awaken to a true appreciation of college spirit the newcomer to our halls is an ideal not easily, nor, perhaps, not likely to be realized. To attempt its attainment, however, is the duty which, we are all too conscious, has devolved upon us. What measure of success will favour our efforts it will be for our readers to judge. Yet, neither praise for achievement, nor censure for the lack of it, can fairly be laid at our doors alone. A college paper is in an especial sense the property and the product of its readers, upon their contributions to its pages its worth depends, and to obtain these contributions its editors, whose ordinary editorial duties are by no means light, should not be obliged to canvass.

Many and various, however, are the subjects which Dalhousie's students discuss, but few, alas, upon which they can be induced to write. Criticism alone will not improve the GAZETTE, but the criticism that results in a lucidly written expression of opinion on some matter pertinent to college life, or an article of a literary nature, or a witty addition to Dalhousiensa, will do much to make a GAZETTE such as you wish to see. Those who cannot write themselves, may be able to induce a friend who can to do so, and, if assistance be but freely given, the editorial staff will do their share towards upholding the standard and preserving the policy of their predecessors.

More than enough, some of our readers may think, has been printed in the GAZETTE concerning debating. Yet, at the opening of another college year, it seems imperative that the subject should be referred to again.

Exhortations in general terms have been productive of little. It is now necessary that an attempt should be made to ascertain the causes underlying our want of success. To our Scotch ancestors, the silent men of whom Carlyle was so proud, something of our lack of eloquence may be due. Yet we cannot very well excuse ourselves by resorting to causes so remote. The orator, no doubt, is such because of his temperament and natural endowments, him we can only await, but the forceful, interesting, and convincing speaker is the product of methods of training intelligently and systematically pursued.

What then are the proximate causes of which we are in search? First and foremost is the absence of a live interest in debating among the students, and the second, which is the logical result of the first, is the lack of method in our efforts. We have been successful in football because the make-up and progress of the team have been a subject of the keenest interest and discussion in lodging-house and college-corridor, and because our captains and coaches have evolved methods of play which practice has perfected. In debating, during the past two years at any rate, we have had the practice, but of method there has been but little. Sodales has had capable and hardworking officers, who have given to it a large share of their time, and through whose perseverance debates have been held with regularity. The

audiences however have been small, and the discussions, for the most part, uninteresting.

The first necessity then is to stimulate a livelier interest, and to let all newcomers to the college know that they are invited, and in fact expected, to take an active part in Sodales. The formation of an inter-class league may be helpful in this respect, although the present Freshman—Sophomore fiasco does debating more harm than good.

With or without a league interest can be aroused only by improving the quality of the debates. This of course rests with the speakers themselves to do, and the best suggestion which we think we can make is that they and not the officers should propose the question to be argued. For the first requisites of a good speech are that the speaker should be interested in and have had some previous acquaintance with the subject under discussion. Only in such a case can we expect him to deliver his arguments with the fluency and force necessary to render them interesting and effective. If, however, he is occupied in calling to memory the facts he has crammed the day before a weak and halting delivery cannot fail to be the result.

It is to be hoped therefore that this session will see the subject of debating at last taken up in earnest by the students as a whole.

It is with feelings of regret that the GAZETTE records the retirement of Dr. Liehti. After more than forty years continuous service in the interests of Dalhousie, he this summer accepted one of the pensions allotted to us under *Dr. Liehti.* the Carnegie fund. Dr. Liehti was the last of the staff of professors, fondly known to Dalhousians as the "Old Guard," that undertook the work of instruction in the college after its reorganization in 1863, and his presence in our class-rooms linked the college sentiments of the graduates of the past with those of the student of to-day. In many cases father and son have attended the lectures of the professor, whose never failing kindness, invariable courtesy, and keen interest in our welfare have won the love and regard of the students of so many generations. Dalhousians the world over will join with the GAZETTE in wishing Dr. Liehti very many years enjoyment of the leisure which his long and valued services have merited so well.

Dalhousie has been fortunate indeed in securing as successor to Prof. Liechti, so brilliant a student and capable a teacher as Prof. H. P. Jones, Ph. D. Dr. Jones, it is gratifying to know, is a native of Nova Scotia, having been born at Digby *Dr. Jones.* about forty-two years ago. He graduated from Kings in 1884, and spent the following two years at Heidleberg where he took his Ph. D. with honors in 1886. The years 1886 and 1887 were spent in Paris. He was then called to the service of his alma mater where he remained as Professor of modern languages until 1893. From 1893—1898, he was instructor of German at Cornell, and from 1898 until his present appointment he was professor of German and French languages and literature at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. He has written several valuable text-books on the German language.

The GAZETTE begs to extend to Dr. Jones the most cordial of welcomes to Dalhousie.

Since the last number of the GAZETTE reached our readers Dalhousie's Alumni has suffered losses unusually numerous and severe. The early removal of Mr. Justice Sedgewick has deprived the college of a graduate whose conspicuously brilliant and honorable career had been a just source of pride to the alma mater which he had loved and served so well; and the peculiar sadness which attaches to the cutting off a young man of promise has been forcibly and sorrowfully brought home to us by the deaths of the three young physicians, Drs. Campbell, Currie and Farrell and that of the Rev. George F. Johnson.

Autumn Convocation.

The opening Convocation of the University took place in the Munro Room, Wednesday, September twelfth, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The room was well filled and the proceedings were of unusual interest. President Forrest's address was of a most optimistic tone, interesting and frequently applauded. He briefly outlined what had happened in the University affairs during the summer months. The year's outlook was exceedingly promising. The number of matriculants was the greatest in the history of the University, among whom are three blind students,

two taking first rank, the third second rank standing. The University was participating in the Carnegie Foundation, a position held by only one other Canadian College. Mr. Charles T. Sullivan, gold-medalist in mathematics of last year, was appointed to a professorship in Alberta College. Word was received that Mr. G. M. J. MacKay, M. A., had received an 1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship, and that Mr. W. H. Ross was reappointed for a third year. It was a pleasing fact that, though only one fourth of all the Exhibition Scholars received a third year appointment, four-fifths of the holders of scholarships from Dalhousie attained this honour. The President pointed out the absolute necessity for new buildings to accommodate the rapidly enlarging classes. Due reference was made to the retirement of Professor Liechti, and to the appointment of Professor Jones, a gentleman of most desirable record, equally at home in both French and German. Dr. A. S. Mackenzie gave the Convocation lecture. His theme was the Progress of Physics. As he dealt with the theoretical side and then with the practical advantages of recent discoveries, he received the closest attention and was listened to with great interest. This very instructive paper we print in full.

Recent Physical Development.

(Convocation Address by Prof. A. S. Mackenzie, Ph. D.)

There is no doubt that each succeeding generation is prone to believe that it stands out before all others in the advances in natural knowledge which it has witnessed. But I think the past generation, and even the past decade, can claim more justification than merely this one of customary self-congratulation for considering its period of years an extraordinarily fruitful one in the province of scientific research. More especially is this the case in the special department of physics; and without attempting anything like a complete review of the recent progress of physics, I wish to ask your attention to a consideration of a few of the most prominent of late physical discoveries. During the last twenty-five years the progress of physics has been so rapid, and discovery has followed on the heels of discovery from such unexpected and surprising quarters, and with such start-

ling novelty, as to be at times almost disconcerting. But when the period of astonishment is over and the physicist has had time to consider the bearing of the latest wonder, he is gratified to realize that, profoundly as the new discovery must modify his previous conceptions, it does not nullify the existing scheme and fundamental basis of his subject. Surely no other discovery was ever revealed to a student of nature which compares in novelty and importance with the discovery of radioactivity, and the production of that marvellous wizard of matter, radium. Though not a thimbleful of it has yet been produced, so delicate is the apparatus with which we measure its properties, so subtle the mathematical processes through which reason quickly and accurately collates the experimental results, and so vivid the imaginative vision of the Curies the Thomsons and the Rutherfords who read the riddle of the writing on the wall, that, although the first impure radium was only produced seven short years ago, considerations which have withstood the buffeting of experimental cross-questioning for one hundred years have had to be radically altered, and we find that our whole system of the meaning and structure of matter must be rebuilt on newer and larger foundations—surely a sufficiently revolutionary result to build on experiments each made on an amount of matter that would just about fill the eye of a sewing needle. And yet it has been that paradoxical thing, a peaceful and peaceable revolution; for our old theory of matter was all to the good; we cut nothing off it; we only add on. But the new structure is so magnificent a pile that the old building is dwarfed into insignificance beside it; and yet the new had its origin in the old; and the old in turn is justified by the new. It is the realization of the ever onward and upward continuous growth of physical science that should give to the philosopher his greatest satisfaction.

To the general public, the announcement that some old established scientific theory has been changed, often brings, I fear, an added feeling of distrust of these fellows who deal in technical terms; to the scientifically-trained mind it brings a feeling of elation, for he realizes that decided progress has been made, and that he can tread the recently revealed path for a time with security. This feeling of the layman, that the fact that the scientist has so frequently to change his ground makes his

whole fabric rather shaky and his whole scheme of nature rather a fantastic one, is largely due to a misconstruing of the word "theory" as used in scientific work. We observe and know facts; we construct a theory from mental imaginings. And it is too seldom understood that imagination is an essential part of the equipment of any one who would make any advance in the realm of science. Imagination is supposed to be an adjunct of the poetical and artistic genius; the scientist is thought deficient in it, or even better without it, if he has it. But what imaginings of the poet or the painter can be put before those of the man who seeing before him some specks of dull powder pictures to us each formless speck as only the crude manifestation of myriads of invisible small equal particles (the molecules) careering with rash, yet certain, steps; with seeming jaunty abandon, and yet unfalteringly taking their assigned successive places; apparently all free-lances, and yet ever obeying the simple laws of their attraction. Farther he makes each of these flying molecules to be a group of smaller dissimilar sprites (atoms), whirling in mazy circles round and round each other, like the planets of a glorified solar system seen through the inverted telescope; he assigns to each the length of his little day and year; he sees their number and their orbits; he follows their conjunctions and their eclipses. And now, not content with that, his imagination, only whetted by this first vision, makes each circling atom display itself as a great swarm of thousands of tripping fairies (electrons) their wands tipped with a star of shining negative electricity, formed up in concentric circles, in a nimbus of positive electricity, and treading a kind of stately minuet. Such a theory is not mere fancy, it is based on facts, and is an imagined mechanical model whose behaviour will simulate the performances which our senses reveal to us—a *mechanical* model, that is one requiring the properties with which we have endowed matter, viz., mass, inertia, elasticity, volume, etc. If matter is only a manifestation of electricity, to which view recent investigations point, it may be that we have no right to apply mechanical principles at all. But if the model is useful, we do not care. So it must be remembered that when we speak of the theory of matter and say it is made that matter of molecules, and they of atoms, reacting on each other with certain forces, we do not mean that our faith is pinned to this as a

reality; we only mean that it is a useful model of a universe which *might* give the phenomena we observe, and we test it to see if it *could*, and further, if it will suggest other properties to be looked for. If it satisfies these tests this imagined model we call our theory, and find it invaluable to concentrate and focus thought, to store away and catalogue known properties in a form easy of access, to suggest new developments, and to save the brain trouble in following complicated and ramifying lines of thought and reasoning. Actual molecules may exist, but for our purpose they need not; we are satisfied so long as matter behaves as if they did exist. When we change a theory then, we only alter the mechanism of the model in some details. But the old one taught us how to make the new.

In considering the advancement made in these few years the question has arisen whether the intellectual ability of the modern being is markedly greater than that of his predecessor of a few generations and centuries, or whether it is a case of greater mental activity and concentration; but, more probably, it is merely the result of the many mechanical aids to, and substitutes for, the senses, which we have at our disposal in the laboratories. With the camera, the bolometer, and the coherer, waves of many kinds besides those the eye sees are confidently revealed to us. The electroscope detects quantities of electricity of surprising minuteness. The mechanical substitutes for the ear are infinitely superior detectors of air-motion. And so on through the list. It is probable therefore that the aid which these instrumental appliances put at our disposal accounts largely for the rapid growth of scientific knowledge, by the stimulus they give to intellectual activity, so that formal reasoning is made easier and its conclusions tested quickly and accurately at every step.

It is now about a third of a century since Clerk Maxwell postulated the existence of an elastic ether with properties something like those of a calves-foot jelly; this ether was to fill all space and even the pores of all matter. This was his mechanical model to explain electricity. Electrification consisted in a distortion of this jelly. Following out an abstruse mathematical treatment of the behaviour of such a substance, he found its properties would agree well with known electrical facts; but, better, the hy-

pothesis predicted that any distortion set up in this ether, would travel outwards from the centre of disturbance in waves, like ripples sent out from the disturbance of the water in a pond by a falling pebble; and, most startling of all, that these waves would travel with the exact velocity of light. This was a prediction of the model. It fell to a German physicist, Hertz, about 1888, to actually set up such waves and measure their velocity, and he found that Maxwell's predictions were verified. Such a verification made the postulation of an elastic ether with the properties Maxwell assigned to it more than a mere guess, it made it a theory, and light became at once but a phenomenon of electricity, the rhythmic pulsations of the universal ether. If these vibrations are rapid enough to affect certain nerves associated with our eyes we call them light; if still faster, they do not affect our senses, but do affect a photographic plate; if somewhat slower, they affect certain nerves associated with the skin, and we call the sensation heat; if still slower, we have no nerves which they affect, and so we do not perceive them, but Hertz and his successors made what we might call *mechanical nerves* in the laboratory which the waves do effect and so are perceived; these are the waves used in wireless telegraphy. It is a short step from this academic testing of an hypothesis to its commercial application when verified. The ether is all about us and belongs to us all, and all that was needed in order to utilize it for the purpose of telegraphy was to elaborate Hertz' apparatus on a larger scale so as to set the ether in energetic vibration at one place, and other apparatus to receive these vibrations when they reach another place. With this stage of the development the name of Marconi is prominently associated. Disturbances set up in the ether at Poldhu in Wales travel along across the Atlantic, and the coherer the mechanical eye, sees them at Cape Breton. It is true the disturbance received at Cape Breton is too weak to be relied upon yet for commercial work, but it is only a question of months before the remaining mechanical difficulties are solved. For distances up to two hundred miles they are already completely solved. Thus have the philosophic and seemingly fantastic dreams of the bookman become the common heritage and the common-place of the man in the street. The heart of the trackless desert is the only place to which the capitalist can now go to escape the cares of business.

To turn to a later development of physics, and one which reached the shop-stage sooner. In 1895, a startling announcement came from Professor Röntgen, of Würzburg, which to the layman brought the sensational statement that one could see through opaque objects, and that one's very own bones and even one's heart beat were to be revealed to the curious and the gossip, and that secrets were to be no more. To the scientific student its import was even more astonishing; for these X rays, as they were termed, were not light (for they are not refracted by a prism); they were not charged particles of matter (for a magnet had no influence on them); they were veritable unknown rays, and so X rays. The word *ray* has come in this sense to be applied to anything which travels out in straight lines in every direction from a central source. Before looking at the explanation now given of these Röntgen rays, it will be well to go back and see what had gone before Röntgen discovery. For it needs hardly to be mentioned that a marvellous phenomenon of this kind does not come like a bolt from the blue, or like a Venus full-grown at birth; but that it is the culminating point in a long series of, perhaps seemingly unimportant, investigations by patient, perhaps unheard of, workers, to whose unsung labours the glory is partially due that comes to a Röntgen, but whose only reward has been the satisfaction of helping to steal from nature her secrets, and whose only desire the possession of appliances to carry on their unequal task.

Many years before, Sir William Crookes had found that when a vessel with two wires sealed into it was exhausted to a very high vacuum, and an electric discharge sent through it, "rays" travelled out from the end of the wire which was negative, that is, the cathode, the wire at which the current goes out of the vessel. These cathode rays, that is, something travelling out in straight lines from the cathode, were made evident to the eye, by the fact that where they hit the glass wall of the vessel they made it brilliantly fluoresce, that is, glow without heat; and it was observed that the patch of fluorescence could be moved by bringing a magnet near the tube. It was found that these and the other phenomena observed in connection with the cathode rays could be coördinated by supposing that the rays were small particles of matter shot out from the cathode with terrific velocities at right angles to the surface, each particle carrying a charge of nega-

tive electricity. These rays did not get out into the room, as they cannot pass through the glass wall of the vessel. Had Sir William happened to have lying near one of these tubes giving out cathode rays, a box of photographic plates in their ordinary protective covering, he would have found, what it fell to Röntgen's lot to find, that his plates were all fogged. This would not please one in all circumstances, but it would have told that there were other rays given out besides the cathode rays, rays that would penetrate the glass walls and the cardboard box and still affect, as light does, the photographic plate. These are the X rays, and are given out wherever there are cathode rays, and from the place where these rays strike any obstacle in their path. The X rays and cathode rays have many properties in common: both affect a photographic plate; both change air from being an insulator to a conductor of electricity; both travel in straight lines; etc. But they are not the same: for the cathode rays are easily absorbed by matter, but the X rays not; the cathode rays are deflected by a magnet, but the X rays are not. Light, as I have said, is now accepted to be an electromagnetic manifestation of the ether; it is a series of successive to and fro motions of electrical disturbances in the all-pervading ether, travelling like the waves in an ocean. Now if we have a negatively charged particle flying through space, and it were suddenly stopped, we should have an electromagnetic disturbance set up at the spot where it was stopped, and this disturbance would travel out from that spot in all directions just as light does—but, we should have only half of one of the long series of waves which make light; that is, the *to* without the *fro*, and no repetition—a pulse in the ether, like one splash in the sea. This is an X ray; it is an electromagnetic disturbance in the ether, and differs from light, and the waves used in wireless telegraphy, as one awful crash of the cymbals differs from the sustained organ note.

The curative properties of X rays, from which so much was at first hoped, remain doubtful; but their aid in surgery is so valuable that no well-equipped hospital is without them; and so they have taken a place at once in our every day life.

(To be Continued.)

DeMille, the Man and the Writer.

The September issue of the *Canadian Magazine* contains an article from the pen of Dr. MacMechan on Professor DeMille which every Dalhousian should read. The life of the former Professor of English in Dalhousie is briefly sketched and his works considered in some detail. These include writings on a multiplicity of subjects revealing the remarkable versatility of the man. Of his personal qualities, Dr. MacMechan says:

"DeMille's energy and capacity were out of the common. His chief ambition was apparently to become a perfect teacher. He worked hard for Dalhousie College in her dark days; the manuscripts of his lectures are models of neatness and orderly arrangement, and yet he was never satisfied with what he had done. He was constantly studying and constantly throwing aside the work of last year, for the results of the next. His studies were anything but narrow. Of classics he had a broad, if not minute, knowledge, extending his researches into modern Greek. He and the professor of mathematics would converse in Latin for hours at a time on a fishing trip. * * * * He was always in request for public lectures throughout the provinces, and he wrote for the local papers. His college work was done with zeal, ability and kindness. His old students treasure his memory as a man and a teacher. Such remembrance is his most enduring monument."

Perhaps even in Dalhousie DeMille's worth is not sufficiently recognized, and one therefore cannot wonder that he is not as well known throughout Canada as he deserves to be. Dr. MacMechan's sympathetic treatment of his subject will, however, do much to revive the memory of the man from the comparative obscurity in which it has hitherto been allowed to lie.

Obituaries.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE SEDGEWICK.

By the death of Mr. Justice Sedgewick of the Supreme Court of Canada, at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight years, Dalhousie has lost one of its most distinguished graduates and warmest friends.

Hon. Robert Sedgewick was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, May 10th, 1848. His father was Rev. Dr. Sedgewick, the "old man eloquent" of Musquodoboit, who when the future judge was but a year old forsook the old Scotia for the new. At an early age he entered upon the Arts course at Dalhousie, taking his degree in 1867. He was thus a senior graduate of the college in which he ever afterwards took so live an interest, and which on his appointment to the bench testified its appreciation of his services and ability by conferring on him the honorary degree of doctor of laws. After studying law in Ontario he began practice in Halifax, where he rapidly attained success. His interests however were not confined to his professional work alone. For four years he was an alderman of the city. He was secretary and afterwards president of the North British Society, a founder and contributor to the Halifax Herald, and from 1883 to 1885 a lecturer in equity in the Dalhousie Law School. In 1880 he was made a Q. C., in 1885 recorder of Halifax, and in 1888 Deputy Minister of Justice in which office he was associated with Sir John Thompson in the drafting of the Criminal Code. In 1893 he was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada retaining his seat until his death.

In private life the late judge was a man of the most genial and kindly nature, and the tributes of appreciation called forth at the time of his death are evidence of the affection he inspired among his many friends.

In 1873 he married Mary, daughter of William MacKay of Halifax, who survives him. He left no children.

Of his devotion to the Law School, Mr. Justice Russell, has said:

"Mr. Sedgewick's devotion as a lawyer to the interests and welfare of the Dalhousie law school was indeed one of the most striking features of his professional career. He had, as few of his contemporaries had to as great an extent, a sense of the duty of every man to his profession to leave it better than he found it, and this sense of professional duty coupled with his intense devotion to his alma mater, made him one of the most generous, unselfish and untiring of laborers in the interests of the school and thus in the interests of his chosen profession. All over the province there are men to-day successfully practicing law who owe their first stimulus in the study of its most important department to his generous and untiring devotion to their interests as students at the law school of Dalhousie University."

DR. D. GEORGE J. CAMPBELL.

In the sudden death, under such peculiarly sad circumstances, of Dr. D. George J. Campbell, Dalhousie mourns one of the most beloved of her sons. On July 10th he had been married to Miss Florence May Bishop of Dartmouth, and it was while on his wedding trip that he was taken with a very virulent form of pneumonia, to which he succumbed on Thursday, July 19th after a sickness of five days.

Duncan George Joseph Campbell, only child of Dr. D. A. and Catherine Campbell of Halifax, first came to Dalhousie in 1897. After one year in Arts, he decided to proceed at once to the study of the profession in which his father has won such distinction, and matriculated with the medical class of 1902. Of singularly bright intellect, he always maintained a high standing in his class-work without apparent effort. Among his fellow-students he was popular above the average, and was a recognized leader in every movement that tended to foster college-spirit.

Graduating at the early age of twenty-one, he won an appointment as house surgeon at the Victoria General Hospital, where he resided for one year. During portions of the next two years he did post-graduate work at the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University, devoting special attention to surgery and clinical microscopy, and bringing great credit on himself and his alma mater. Since his final return from Baltimore in 1905 he had been engaged in active practice in Halifax. He worthily filled two lecture-ships at the Halifax Medical College, and was the contributor of several valuable articles to the Maritime Medical News.

With "Geordie's" prowess in athletics every Dalhousian past and present is familiar. No headier or more sportsmanlike player has ever worn the yellow and black. He made an ideal captain of our foot-ball team in 1901, and had ever since been recognized as one of the chief authorities on English Rugby in the Maritime Provinces. To him, and to his close friend and team-mate, Malcolm, both now gone ahead, is due in large measure the present flourishing condition of the game at Dalhousie. After his student days he always showed the keenest interest in the welfare of the team, and only last year was a valued member of our executive, and also captained the picked

fifteen that played the exhibition game with us at Harvard. In hockey he also took an active interest, doing all he could to foster the game in the college, and was frequently called upon to officiate as referee in the matches of the Nova Scotia league. He was also an enthusiast at the good old Scotch game of curling.

Coupled with professional skill, the same qualities of heart and mind which made him so invaluable and popular with his fellow-students, were rapidly bringing him to the fore front of his profession. The unusual large number of citizens, of all ages and classes, that followed the remains of the young physician to the grave testified to the esteem in which he was held, and to the wide-spread sympathy which his untimely death had evoked. The members of the Medical profession in the city and the Field Ambulance Corp in which he was an officer, were present in a body, and six of his most intimate fellow-practitioners acted as pall-bearers. Among the many beautiful floral offerings were wreaths from the Dalhousie A. A. C., the Wanderers, and Lorne A. A. C., the Mayflower Curling Club, the Ambulance Corp, and the Halifax Dispensary Staff.

Stricken down in the flower of his manhood, at the beginning of a career of unusual promise, Dr. Campbell has left behind him the influence of a brave and generous spirit which will long be felt in and about Dalhousie and the whole community.

The GAZETTE, on behalf of Dalhousie's students and Alumni, begs to express to his sorrowing parents, widowed bride, and other relatives the deepest sympathy.

DR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS CURRIE.

The death of Dr. William Douglas Currie, son of Dr. John Currie, of the Pine Hill Presbyterian College, occurred at Glace Bay, on July 7th, after a short illness of pneumonia. Dr. Currie graduated in Arts at Dalhousie in 1896, and in Medicine at McGill in 1901.

While attending at Dalhousie, he attained great prominence in foot-ball, playing as many of the city boys at that time did, under the colors of the red and black, and was one of the very best full-backs the Wanderers have ever had.

Dr. Currie, was only thirty years of age. He was rapidly building up a practice, and winning the regard of the people of the town in which he had located, and it was while engaged in his professional labors that he contracted a cold, which developed into the disease from which he died.

The GAZETTE, extends to his bereaved parents and relatives the deepest sympathy.

REV. GEORGE FULTON JOHNSON.

The death of the Rev. George Fulton Johnson, which occurred at Calgary, Alta., on Sept. 10th, removes one of the most brilliant and valuable of the younger members of Presbyterian Ministry. Although only thirty-four years of age, he had already won a wide reputation as a student and preacher, and was a most zealous worker in the service of the church to which he had devoted his life.

He entered Dalhousie from Pictou Academy in 1888, winning a Munro Bursary at matriculation, and a Munro Exhibition two years later. Entering upon the special course in philosophy, he graduated with high honors in 1892. He had taken part in athletics and was for a year a quarter-back in the first fifteen. He spent a year in post-graduate work at Harvard whence he returned to Pine Hill. After graduation he was Pastor at Digby for a year, and spent the following year studying at Oxford and in Germany. On his return he was called to the pulpit of the Westmount Presbyterian church, Montreal, where he labored until a few months previous to his death, when failing health obliged him to go west. About five years ago he married Miss Hobrecker, of Halifax, who with her infant child will have the sympathy of all Dalhousians in their bereavement.

DR. LOUIS P. FARRELL.

Dr. Louis P. Farrell, second son of the late Dr. Farrell, late Dean of Dalhousie's faculty of medicine, and brother of Dr. Edward Farrell, President of the Alumni Association, died at Sabara, Bombay, India, on Sept. 12th.

Dr. Farrell graduated in medicine at Dalhousie in 1899, and proceeded to London where he obtained the degrees of M. R. C. S., and L. R. C. P. in 1901. The next two years he spent in

the Imperial Service in India, and in 1904 he served through the campaign in Somaliland. While on active duty he contracted enteric fever, and was invalided home. After a stay of four months in Halifax he returned to India apparently restored to health, and it was not until news of his death arrived that it was known that the disease had reasserted itself. At the time of his death he was in charge of the military hospital at Sabara. He was twenty-nine years of age.

To his brother and the other members of the family, the GAZETTE extends the deepest sympathy.

Intercollegiate Debating Rules.

(Additions and alterations are printed in Italics.)

Constitution and Bye-laws of the Maritime Intercollegiate Debating League, as revised by the Intercollegiate Debating Committee, April 12, 1906.

(Sec. 1) This Debating League shall be known as "The Maritime Intercollegiate Debating League" and be subject to the following regulations.

(Sub. Sec. 1) The league shall consist of the following colleges: Dalhousie, Acadia, St. Francis Xavier, University of New Brunswick, Mount Allison and Kings College.

(Sec. 2) General scheme for debates:

(Sub Sec. 1) Debates shall be held annually according to the following schedule: (The expired portion of the schedule is not reprinted here.)

1907.....Dalhousie & St. Francis Xavier at Antigonish.

Mount Allison & Acadia at Wolfville.

Kings College & U. N. B. at Fredericton.

1908.....Acadia & Dalhousie at Halifax.

U. N. B. & St. Francis Xavier at Fredericton.

Kings College & Mount Allison at Sackville.

(Sub Sec. 2) This schedule shall be adhered to in the following cycle except that the places of meeting shall be alternate.

(Sub Sec. 3) Any bona fide student of the colleges named, not holding a college degree, shall be eligible to represent his college in these debates. The term bona fide student shall

mean any registered student taking regularly at least three 3) subjects and the term "college degree" shall be taken in its literal sense.

(Sub Sec. 4.) There shall be three (3) speakers from each college. Each speaker shall be allowed fifteen minutes. The speakers who shall close the debate shall be limited to ten (10) minutes each in addition.

(Sub Sec. 5) The affirmative shall have the closing speech.

(Sub Sec. 6) No new argument shall be advanced in this speech.

(Sub Sec. 7) The debate shall be decided by three judges, none of whom shall be a professor, lecturer, or instructor in either of the opposing colleges. *The names of such judge or judges to be agreed upon by both of the colleges debating before January 20th of each year, and notice of such election shall be given at the annual meeting.*

If so desired by any two opposing colleges the debate may be decided by a single judge.

(Sub Sec. 8) *If any two colleges fail to come to an agreement on a judge or judges before the the date of the annual meeting, the selections shall be made by the Intercollegiate Debating League Committee.*

(Sub Sec. 9) The decision shall be given on the basis of 2/3 for arguments and their logical arrangement and (1/3) one third for delivery.

(Sub Sec. 10) *Each speech, exclusive of the closing speeches, shall be valued at 100 on the basis defined in (Sub Sec. 9.) The value of the closing speeches shall be left to the discretion of the judge or judges.*

(Sub Sec. 11) *Previous to each debate the two leaders shall consult with the judge or judges regarding the rules of the debating league governing the debate, and if any difference of opinion arises between the two leaders regarding any point, the point shall be left to the decision of the judge or judges.*

(Sub Sec. 12) *Each judge shall hand his decision, made without any consultation with his colleagues, to the chairman, at the close of the debate who shall award the debate and announce the individual decisions.*

(Sub Sec. 13) The debate shall be held between January 21st and March 31st upon a date to be agreed upon by both the colleges debating.

(Sub Sec. 14) The resolution shall be chosen by the visiting team and shall be communicated to the home team by November 20th. The home team shall have the choice of side and shall communicate this choice to the visiting team by December 10th except as provided for by (Sub Sec. 13).

(Sub. Sec. 15) If in the opinion of the home team the statement or terms of the resolution are ambiguous, they may demand an explanation of the ambiguity, *such demand to be made on or before December 1st*, and shall have 10 days from the time the said explanation is received to announce their choice of sides

(Sub Sec. 16) If the visiting team fails to communicate the resolution by November 20th, the home team shall have the privilege of choosing both the resolution and the side, and if the home team fails to communicate their decision of side by December 10th, except as provided for in (Sub Sec. 15) the visiting team shall have the privilege of choosing both the resolution and the side.

(Sub Sec. 17) The resolution shall be stated positively. *The resolution shall be interpreted as explained by the visiting team, either when the resolution is communicated or in answers given to subsequent demands for explanation.*

(Sub Sec. 18) All resolutions dealing with religious subjects shall be debarred.

(Sub Sec. 19) No college shall propose a subject debated by it within five years from said debate.

(Sub Sec. 20) Receipts and expenses of each debate shall be shared equally by the two colleges debating.

(Sec. 3.) There shall be a general committee known as the Maritime Intercollegiate Debating Committee, which shall consist of one representative from each college named.

(Sub Sec. 1) The duties of the committee shall be to settle all disputes and make any additions or amendments to the scheme.

(Sub Sec. 2) The chairman of this committee shall be the representative of the college debating with "Kings" that year.

(Sub Sec. 3) *A meeting of this committee shall be held at Sackville every year when necessary on the second Tuesday in*

February. The chairman shall call this meeting only when requested by at least three of the colleges named or when notified by any college of a disagreement affecting the same year's debates.

(Sub Sec. 4) The chairman of this committee shall be notified of the names of the members by October 10th.

(Sub Sec. 5) The chairman shall have a vote on all questions.

(Sub Sec. 6) A tie vote shall be considered negative

(Sub Sec. 7) Additions or amendments to this scheme shall require a 2/3 vote of the members of the committee.

(Sub Sec. 8) Expenses of any meeting of this committee shall be shared equally by all of the colleges named.

JOHN MARTIN, (St. F. X.)	W. KENT POWER, (Dal.)
C. W. CLARK, (U. N. B.)	A. B. BALCOM, (Acadia)
G. ROY LONG, (Mt. A.)	G. E. TOBIN, (Kings.)

Esperanto—An International Language.

For over two hundred years men of philosophical turn of mind have endeavoured to find some method of undoing the mischief caused at the Tower of Babel. The schemes proposed number more than two hundred and fifty and are the results of careful study on the part of such men as Leibnitz, Locke, Descartes, Wilkins, Lauda etc.

"What mischief?", you ask, "what schemes?"

I will explain. The "mischief" which I refer to is the confusion of tongues, the "schemes" are the various universal languages invented by the above gentlemen. You surely do not need proof of the fact that this world is indeed suffering from a multiplicity of languages. Any reasonable being can see how rapidly we are approaching a very awkward situation.

The world is rapidly shrinking until today it is but a moment's journey round by wire, a month by train; yet the nations are mentally as far apart as ever. We are dumb in the presence of our foreign brothers. "Brethren these things ought not so to be."

There is no room in this short article to even mention the various cyphers, cryptograms, universal and philosophic languages proposed since 1650 as a remedy for this state of affairs. They form a very interesting study and the curious reader will

enjoy "La Histoire de la Langue Universelle" by Couturat. I shall just speak of one which I have used for three years and which has answered splendidly to every test.

The idea the old philosophers had was to present some language which all nations would use. A true *universal* language. That idea has been superceded by a better one.

Now it is proposed that we have a language which all may use in addition to their own—an *international* language. Like the universal postal system you read about. Esperanto is such a second language.

It is the work of a Pole, Doctor Zamenhof, an eye specialist of Warsaw. He had perfected the language some years before the advent of Volapuk but deferred to his rival, Abbe Scheyer, and retired to the back ground for some years. Then followed the inevitable failure of Volapuk. It was too difficult—too hard a task on the memory—not suitable for vocal expression. Then in 1887 "Dr. Esperanto, Lingoo Internocio" was published, and the new language quietly began its conquest of the world.

And it has had a wonderful success. Since 1893, when Marquis de Beaufront became its champion in France, it has advanced by leaps and bounds until at the present day every country in the civilized world has its Esperantists and the total does not fall short of half a million.

We humans are too prone to scoff. Sometimes we have more prejudice than brains. The writer pooh-poohed the idea as Utopian and Esperantists as faddists. In a moment of wild extravagance he sent for a text book. Twenty minutes study converted him and now he is as great a crank as are most Esperant enthusiasts.

The language is so logical, so consistent, so simple that it is irresistible. Strange tales are heard of persons mastering it in a day or less. It is undoubtedly twenty times as easy as a natural language for there are few rules and no exceptions. The grammar is embodied in 16 rules; there is but one declension, one conjugation, and spelling is phonetic. There is not a new word in the language, therefore three-quarters of it is translatable at sight by a man of moderate education. I shall not attempt to present to you its many fine points, Those you may find described in the January "Atlantic Monthly", or the May "Ladies Home Journal."

But I do wish to tell the students of "Old Dal." about the collegiate movement in favor of Esperanto which is sweeping over the land of my adoption. The colleges in France and Germany have long been interested in it and some have courses in the language.

Lectures on Esperanto have been delivered in most of the colleges in eastern and southern United States. As a result a number of Esperanto groups (clubs for study) exist. That at Harvard numbers nearly one hundred students and is the direct result of the labors of Prof. Ostwald the famous chemist and physicist whom the German Emperor sent over to lecture at Harvard last winter. Brown, Columbia, Univ. of Penn., Mass, Inst., of Technology, Tallabeda, and many others have similar groups. The writer spoke last month to an audience of 350 students and professors at Wellseley and now we have a Wellseley group. Very many prep. schools are studying it. Don't let Dalhousie be behind-hand.

But outside of college life the progress of the language is amazing. When one considers that 25 monthly magazines are published in Esperanto, that the literature now numbers some 300 volumes, and that hundreds of clubs exist all over the world, one sees that this affair is no passing fad. By "Literature" I mean such works as translations of Shakespeare, (Hamlet, The Tempest and Julius Caesar) Dickens, Goldsmith, Moliere, Goethe Tolstoi, Virgil and many original writings.

An international congress at Boulogne last summer, at which were more than a thousand delegates from twenty-three nationalities, used Esperanto in all its transactions and meetings for a week. Thus it stood the tests for an oral medium. As a written medium I can personally testify, being in constant correspondence with a Russian, two Spaniards (one in Chili), a Swede, a German, an Austrian (Moravia) and several French and Englishmen, I have also received occasional letters from India, Italy, Siberia, Algeria, Transvaal, Mexico, Peru, etc., etc. Any Dalhousian can do the same after three month's study of the language.

Before closing let me say one word of compliment. Our Boston Esperanto Club (founded Feb, 1905) prides itself on being "a nnua klubo" in America. As a matter of fact a club existed some years before, in Montreal. Canada forever! Now Dalhousie, form "la unuan kolegian klubon en Kanado"!

ARTS '01

Football.

DALHOUSIE 9—WANDERERS 3.

The football season opened on Saturday, October 6th, with the old time rivals Dalhousie and the Wanderers pitted against each other. It was the same old story as far as the result was concerned, as has happened for several years past—the usual victories for Dalhousie both junior and senior. The day was not pleasant, owing to a slight mist, and this together with soft ground and a slippery ball, made good playing difficult. Dalhousie did not have much difficulty in winning the junior game from the Red and Blacks. Precisely ten minutes after the kick-off Learment succeeded in getting over the line and scoring the first try of the game which Lindsay converted. After a series of scrimmages in which Dalhousie had complete control of the ball McLellan went over the line but the kick failed. Half ended with the score 8—0 in favor of Dalhousie. The game had scarcely started when it was plain that another score was coming and by good dribbling by McDonald he succeeded in scoring. The game now became uninteresting and just before time Learment made a second touch down. Both kicks failed in this half and the game ended with the score 14—0 in favor of Dalhousie.

The line up of the junior team was as follows.

DALHOUSIE.		WANDERERS.	
Kent	Full Backs	Caruthers	
Maclellan	} Half-Backs }	Medcalf	
Learment		Barclay	
Ralston		Doyle	
Grant	} Quarter Backs }	Schaefer	
Leitch		Bauld	
McDougald		Schwartz	
McAulay	} Forwards }	Warrell	
Collie		Sanford	
McDonald, J. J.		McInnis	
Finlayson		Dwyer	
McMillan		Prowse	
Lawrence		Cross	
Lindsay (capt)		Sturmev (capt.)	
Creighton	Wilson		

Touch Judges :—H. Hamilton and F. H. Adams.

F. B. McCurdy referred to the entire satisfaction of both teams.

THE SENIOR GAME.

In the senior game Dalhousie showed its superiority so soon and so conclusively that there was an absence of the usual intense interest and enthusiasm. During the whole of the first half the play was in the red and black territory. The forwards had complete control of the scrim, and the passing of the halves, despite the wet ball, was excellent, the two first tries being the result of some very pretty work.

The Wanderers showed great improvement in the second half, but it was owing rather to slackness on the part of the college that their try was gained.

Dalhousie gained by the kick off and a scrim followed at the Wanderers' quarter way line. The red and black eight succeeded in getting the ball and carried it to the half way mark before the collegians succeeded in holding them. Then followed another scrim, but this time our boys heeled the ball to the quarters, who speedily handed it over to the halves, and they by a pretty piece of combination work succeeded in getting over the line, Maclellan making the try three minutes from the start. The try was not converted.

The Wanderers kicked off from centre but the pig skin was put well back by one of Siderski's long punts. Then followed a series of scrims about centre while the men in yellow and black gradually pushed their opponents down the field. After some loose work Dalhousie heeled the ball and Fraser succeeded in putting it between the posts, but the goal was not allowed, as F. Dwyer had touched the ball in its flight. Toward the end of the half the Dalhousie forwards succeeded by hard grinding work, aided by short runs by the halves and quarters, in getting near their opponents' line, and after some good half-back passing Maclellan again went over the line for the second try. Maclean failed to add to the score. The Wanderers were forced to touch for safety five times during the half.

The second half was more exciting and the play much faster. The Wanderers kicked off and followed up quickly, but the ball was put well back into touch by Flemming. A series of scrims followed in Dalhousie's territory, but the yellow and black forwards succeeded in dribbling the ball far down the

field and Buckley carried the oval over after a scrim. The Wanderers now determined to score and pushed their opponents hard. The play centered about our quarter way line and their forwards succeeded in controlling the ball to a large extent. Bourne, the sturdy little quarter, captured the ball after a hard scrim and punted it toward our line. Maclean failed to secure it and Swenerton went over for their first try. Smith kicked for goal but failed to convert. From this to the end of the game the play was in Dalhousie's territory, and it was only by strong defence work they succeeded in preventing their opponents from scoring. When the whistle blew for the close the score stood 9 to 3 in Dalhousie's favor.

Dr. Corston was the referee and gave general satisfaction. The touch judges were: Dalhousie, W. K. Power; Wanderers, G. M. Farrell.

THE SENIOR TEAMS.

DALHOUSIE.		WANDERERS.	
MacLean	Full Back		Torrie
MacLellan	} Half Backs }		Smith
Siderski			S. Bauld
Flemming			E. Dwyer
Rive			Graham
Fraser, A.	} Quarters }		Harrington
Buckley			Bourne
Fraser (Capt.)	} Forwards }		F. Dwyer
McRae, H.			Fenerty
Morrison			Turner
Cameron			Swenerton
Jonah			Hart
Bruce			McCarthy
Martin		Gue	
Burris		(Capt) Baillie	

SENIOR LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

- Oct. 6th—Dalhousie vs Wanderers.
- " 13th—Wanderers vs Crescents.
- " 20th—Crescents vs Dalhousie.
- " 27th—Crescents vs Wanderers.
- Nov. 3rd—Dalhousie vs Crescents.
- " 10th—Wanderers vs Dalhousie.

The junior league schedule is the same as the senior league.

We are glad to welcome the Crescents into senior football this season. They won the Junior league last year and in their closing games showed some very good material. They are an energetic club and have many admirers who will no doubt, be heard from when the "Blue and Blacks" first cross the ropes to battle for senior honors. Just a word here about the cheering. We have had in games gone bye, a leader appointed who gave the signal for starting; but this has been neglected this year and as a result of no organization "independent yells" start from different parts of the stand and the result is confusion. Players fully realize the impetus that cheering gives them in a game but it is only helpful when given unitedly, heartily, and at the right time.

INTER-CLASS LEAGUE.

The score for the first six games of the series is as follows:

TEAM	WON BY	SCORE.
Med. vs. '07 & '90.	Med.	3-0
Law vs. '08 & '10.	Draw.	—
Law vs. Med.	Law.	7-3
'07 & '97 vs. '08 & '10.	'07 & '09.	6-0
'07 & '09 vs. Law.	'07 & '09.	14-0
'08 & '10 vs. Med.	Med.	3-9

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

'07 & '07—4 points.	Law—3 points.
Med.—4 points.	'08-'10—1 poin.

Hockey at Oxford.

To the Editor, Dalhousie Gazette.

SIR:—In a personal note in the GAZETTE of April 12th, No. 8. I noticed a slight inaccuracy. The paragraph says that I captained the hockey team of Oxford University against Prince's Club in March last, and that the team was composed of Canadians. The facts are that I had the pleasure of getting up a team of Canadians to play a couple of private and friendly matches against Prince's Club, but that we in no way represented Oxford University. The University has a hockey team which plays ground hockey, but no ice hockey team. The

Times described us as "Oxford University (Canadians)", but it is a mistake to think that we were a regular University team. One match was played under the Prince's offside rule and one under the Canadian, and the teams consisted of six men, for the rink is too narrow to play with seven a side. The Prince's offside rule resembles the ground hockey and association foot-ball rule and is to the effect that a player may take any pass, provided there are three opponents between him and their goal. Each side won under its own rule, but in the game under the Prince's rules, our point broke his skates, and to save time, simply went in goal, which rather demoralized our defence.

Prince's Hockey Club at present holds a challenge cup to be played for under their rules with teams of five a side, and very probably the Canadians at Oxford will get up a team next season and challenge for this cup during the Christmas vacation. I hope you will be interested in making this public, as it would be a pity to have it thought that we Canadians were sufficiently arrogant, to claim to have represented the University and to assume that there are no good skaters but Canadians "up at the 'Varsity."—New College, Oxford.

Yours faithfully,

GILBERT S. STAIRS.

College Notes.

Y. M. C. A.—The annual Association At Home was given Sept. 21st. Over three hundred guests were present, and a very enjoyable evening was spent renewing old acquaintances and making new ones. Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. D. A. Murray and Pres. W. P. Grant received the guests in the new Munro Room, which was tastefully decorated with bunting and Maple Leaves. The introducing committee were active, and those who came as strangers went away as friends. Refreshments were served in the drafting room. The programme of speech and song was much enjoyed. Mr. Grant was very happy in his address of welcome, which opened the Association door to all who might enter. Dr. Forrest's address received the rapt attention it deserved. Tersely and eloquently he welcomed the new students to the University and to his home. He pointed out for emula-

tion not only the sterner, deeper virtues of the knight of the Middle Ages, but also his graces. Prof. D. A. Murray expressed his admiration for the aims, methods and accomplishments of the Association, pointing out how it comprehended in its ideal the entire man—body, mind, spirit. A male quartette composed of Messrs A. E. Munro, R. MacLellan, R. C. Murphy and H. D. Chisholm received a hearty encore for their rendering of "The Wayside Cross."

The first devotional meeting of the season was held Saturday night, Sept. 29th. Similar meetings will be held every Saturday night during the session. One meeting each month will be "Union" for the study of "Problems of World Progress." A Sunday afternoon Lecture Course programme, which bears the names of some of the best Provincial platform speakers, is being arranged.

U. S. C.—A special meeting of the Council was held in the Munro Room, Sept. 29th, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of receiving and considering the report of the Rifle Corps Committee. Mr. E. Fraser reported that the committee had interviewed the military authorities and found that a Civilian Rifle Corps might be organized if forty members could be secured. The Military Department would furnish an instructor for weekly gymnastic drill in the Armouries, one rifle per every four members, and one hundred rounds of long range ammunition per man. The report was favourably considered and the following committee was appointed to perfect organization: Messrs Patterson, Jonah, Chisholm, Lindsay, Rettie (A.), MacKeigan, MacKenzie (C. J.), Milligan.

The Council met in regular semi-annual session in the Munro Room, Oct. 1st. at 8 o'clock. Mr. F. T. MacLeod reported that Mr. E. W. Nichols, Gazette Business Manager '05-'06, owing to illness was unable to present his report at this meeting. A vote of sympathy was tendered Mr. Nichols, and extension of time granted for reporting. The list of the Gazette Editors, as elected by the several faculties and classes, was read and approved. Mr. Blois, gave notice that at the next meeting, he would move the amendment of the constitution so that the Engineering Faculty, lately organized, would have a representative on the Gazette staff. The levy for general expenditure was

fixed at thirty five cents. Mr. Geo. Farquhar, was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Reading Room Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. J. R. Archibald.

SODALES.—The opening meeting of Sodales was held Sept. 28th. Mr. W. K. Power presented the report of the Committee on Intercollegiate Debate held at Sackville, in April last. Several changes and additions were made to the rules. The resolution debated was: "Resolved that the proposed amendments to the High School Course should be adopted." Messrs R. A. Watson and E. A. Munro supported the resolution, and were opposed by Messrs W. P. Grant and J. H. Prowse. Several short speeches followed. On a vote being taken the resolution was carried.

LAW—The Semi-Annual meeting of the Law Students Society was held in the Moot Court Room, Wed. Sept. 19th, Pres C. R. Morse in the chair.

Messrs Robinson, Patterson and Menzie were elected members of the Executive Committee.

R. C. Murphy, was appointed speaker of the Mock Parliament; E. B. Jonah, Deputy Speaker; A. N. Morine, Premier and N. R. Craig Clerk. Messrs. Power, Murphy, and Craig, were selected as a committee to consider the advisability of forming a students Moot Court. The Lecture Committee appointed were Messrs Power, Thibeau, Charman, Patterson and Pelton.

At a meeting held on Thursday Sept. 13th, W. C. MacDonald, '08 was appointed Captain of the Law Foot-ball team, and J. H. Hearn, '08 of the track team. J. A. Hanway, '08 was selected to lead the law hockey to victory during the coming winter.

The Athletic Committee appointed consisted of Messrs Morine, Morse, Archibald, Smith and Martin.

The Mock Parliament opened on Saturday evening Sept. 22nd Deputy Speaker Jonah in the chair.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by J. J. Martin, (Pictou) and seconded by W. C. MacDonald, (Inverness).

Able addresses were also made by C. H. Cahan, (Vancouver), E. F. Doyle, (Halifax), J. H. Hearn, (Cape Breton), Premier Morine, N. R. Craig, (Shelburne), C. R. Morse, (Montmorency), and A. J. Cameron, Antigonish.

The Government's policy as foreshadowed in the speech consists of government ownership of telegraphs and telephones, government operation of the coal mines, improvement in our election laws, changing our road policy, and establishing a system of old age pensions.

The Cabinet is as follows :—

Hon. A. N. Morine, Premier and Postmaster General ; Hon. D. McLean, Finance Minister ; Hon. J. W. Margeson, Minister of Railways and Public Works ; Hon. E. B. Jonah, Minister of Militia and Marine and Fisheries ; Hon. G. V. Pelton, Minister of Justice.

House met Sept. 29th, 1906, at 8. p. m. Speaker Murphy in chair. The address in reply to the speech from the throne was continued by Hon. Mr. Pelton, Minister of Justice, Hon. Premier Morine, A. Frame, (Hants), and R. B. H. Robertson, (Queens).

The division bell was then rung, when the address was carried the Government having a majority of twelve.

Hon. J. W. Margeson, Minister of Railways, gave notice of the appointment of a Commission to investigate the great transportation interests of the Dominion.

ENGINEERING—The engineering faculty of Dalhousie started in under auspices which were not particularly bright, but has gradually grown, until today it is taking a place in importance and number of students that bids fair to soon equal, if not surpass, some of the older faculties. One of the most encouraging facts in this connection was the great success which attended the establishment of Dalhousie's Engineering Camp under Prof. Brydone Jack. This camp, which was held at North River some four miles from Truro, has done much to impress the public in general, and those in particular who had the pleasure of attending the impromptu dinner given by Prof. Jack and the students and of listening to the professor's admirable exposition of the work being done, that Dalhousie was taking her true place in the advancement of technical education.

At the next meeting of the U. S. C. it is expected that the engineering faculty will be given editorial representation on the GAZETTE staff, after which, articles relating to the department will appear regularly.

Classes '06.

LAW.

L. A. Sellar is in the office of Drysdale & MacInnis, and still boards at 2 Quinpool Road.

J. N. Lyons is head clerk in the office of Harris, Henry & Cahan. He pays particular attention to all the wants of the typewriter.

Bruce Graham, is keeping a fatherly eye on the business of Ritchie & Robertson. He was admitted on July 12th.

Murray Elliott, is working on his farm in Springs, Annapolis, Co. Murray contends that so far there is not enough in the law business to support his wife and children.

E. C. Locke is in the office of W. R. Tobin, Town Solicitor Glace Bay. He was admitted to the bar on the 2nd inst. We understand he contemplates moving west at an early date.

E. B. Ross is one of the class of '06 who has already accumulated much of this world's goods. It is currently reported that our philosophical friend is seriously considering matrimony.

Bernard McDonald and A. A. McGillivray are in Winnipeg, in the office of Phippin, Tupper & Phippin. The former was admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia on the 5th inst. MacGillivray has been figuring quite prominently at banquets and five o'clock teas.

J. E. Chisholm is in Lumsden Sa. He is soon to be a candidate for political honours in Saskatchewan. John is certainly a good canvasser.

W. S. Morrissey is with Harris, Henry & Cahan. Will attained prominence in the mile runs, coming in last on several occasions. He is soon to be admitted to the Bar.

G. H. Sterne is working with Logan & Ralston, Amherst. His eloquence is much missed in our Mock Parliament.

A. D. MacIntosh is practising in Sydney. His cast of countenance only requires only ten years standing at the bar to elevate him to the bench.

J. W. G. Morrison, journalist and lawyer is also practising in Sydney, and is doing well. We hope to see our genial friend soon occupying a seat in the House of Assembly.

ARTS.

Miss Winifred Barnstead is principal in the school at Musquodobit Harbour.

Miss Dora Faulkner, at present in New York, is on her way to London, England.

Miss Heales goes to British Columbia this month to begin teaching.

Miss Alice Haverstock is teaching in Albrow Street School, Halifax.

Miss Muriel Hill, is at home at South Park Street Halifax.

Miss Amy Pennington is at work in a publishing house in Boston.

Miss Anna MacLeod is principal of the Antigonish School.

Miss Mary MacKenzie is principal of a school within a few miles of Vancouver.

Miss Blanche Murphy is teaching at her home, Moncton, New Brunswick.

Miss Edna Sinnott is teaching at Whitehead, Grand Manan.

J. R. Archibald is to be found in the north wing engaged in the study of law.

A. J. Barnes has entered the Massachusetts School of Technology to continue his Science course.

J. G. Bruce is a member of the third year in the Halifax Medical College.

W. A. G. Bauld has joined the Medical fraternity in McGill.

R. C. Burns is employed at his home, Milltown, N. B.

R. C. Buckley is supplying a pulpit in Amherst, N. S.

B. S. Corey is practising law with the firm of Logan & Ralston, Amherst, N. S.

H. J. Creighton is still to be seen in the laboratories of Dalhousie doing post-graduate work in Chemistry and Physics.

C. G. Dickie is at present at his home in Truro.

Alister Fraser is another of '06 who has turned his attention to Law and is a student in Dalhousie Law School.

H. C. Fraser, at present at Grand Falls, N. B., will enter Pine Hill at the opening of the College there.

F. P. H. Layton has gone West to engage in teaching.

W. S. Lindsay is looking forward to a M. D. C. M. degree from the Halifax Medical College.

E. C. McKenzie is continuing his Law course in Dalhousie.

H. H. McKenzie has gone West where he will engage in teaching.

A. A. McLeod will enter Theology on the opening of Pine Hill College.

C. S. McAloney is on the survey of the Halifax and Eastern Railway.

A. Moxon sailed on Sept. 29th for Oxford where he will enter New College as Dalhousie's second Rhodes Scholar.

E. W. Nichols is recovering from a serious illness, at his home in Acadiaville Digby Co.

H. S. Patterson is studying Law in Dalhousie,

F. D. Sinclair is at present employed in Peabody, Mass. He will later resume the study of Medicine in Dalhousie.

J. M. Stewart is on the Halifax and Eastern Railway survey.

C. T. Sullivan is Professor of Mathematics in Alberta College, Edmonton.

P. J. Swanson is enrolled among the "A" students in the Normal School at Truro.

John Wood is enjoying a lucrative Law practice in Sudbury, Ont.

MEDICINE.

W. H. Coffin B. A. '03, Editor-in-chief of the GAZETTE for '04-'05 is practicing at Lower Southampton, N. B.

H. E. Killam has a good practice at Waterville, Kings Co.

Nat McDonald has chosen as his field of labor Sydney Mines, C. B. He has lately been appointed colliery physician.

Annie Hennigar has a rapidly growing practice in Burlington, Hants, Co.

D. A. McKay has like many others taken the "Western Fever" and with such a lengthy name should bring honour to his alma mater. We wish him success.

D. R. McRae is practising at Rawdon, Hants Co. He is missed in the foot-ball scrim. He visited us during exhibition.

W. D. Murray is employed on the S. S. Elinor.

A. R. Melanson has a rapidly growing practice at Eel Brook, Yarmouth Co. He frequently visits the V. G. Hospital?—

F. E. Boudreau is senior House Surgeon in V. G. Hospital. We do not know what his next step will be.

G. A. Dunn is House Surgeon in the V. G. Hospital. Rumour has it that he is to take a post-graduate.

O. G. Donovan, House Surgeon V. G. Hospital amuses himself by playing foot-ball on the Medicine team.

J. C. Goodwin, House Surgeon V. G. Hospital. It is said he is soon to sever his connection with that institution.

M. E. Devine, House Surgeon V. G. Hospital. It is said he is to open an office in the south end of the City.

Alumni Notes.

J. W. Tupper, Ph. D., B. A., '91, is associate professor of English literature at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.

James Barnes, Ph. D., B. A., '99, is associate professor of Physics at Bryn Mayr.

To the following matriculants in the most popular of post-graduate schools the GAZETTE extends its heartiest congratulations :

Rev. George Ernest Forbes, B. A., '99, and Miss Jean A. M. Gordon, B. A., '02. River John, June 20th.

Ira A. Mackay, M. A., '98, LL. B., '95, Ph. D. (Cornell), and Miss Margaret W. DeWolfe, B. A., '98. Kenora, Man., June 30th.

R. Schurman, Esq., of Halifax, and Miss Alma H. Hobrecker, M. L., '00. Halifax, July 4th.

R. McC. Hattie, B. A., '97, and Miss Florence Daisy Gue. Halifax, July, 18th.

James Garfield Bruce, B. A., '06, and Miss Emily English. Pictou, July 1st.

Robert T. MacIlreith, LL. B., '95, Mayor of Halifax, and Miss Gwladys Reynolds Clarke. Halifax, July 25th.

Henry A. Dickie, LL. B., '04, captain of the first fifteen of '03, and Miss Margaret Primrose Dickson Campbell, B. A., '04. Tatamagouche, July 25th.

Dr. Murray A. MacAulay, M. D., C. M., '04, and Miss Juanita A. Macdonald, of Truro. Halifax, Sept. 19th.

Dr. H. D. Weaver, Saskatoon, and Miss Alice Tuttle Thomas, of the Medical class of '08, Dartmouth, Sept. 26th.

Geo. W. C. Ayre, LL. B., '99, and Miss Ayre, daughter of Jno. B. Ayre, Esq. St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 2.

Dr. C. W. O'Brien, B. A., '99 of Wyandotte, Mich., and Miss Florence E. Ellis. Maitland, Aug. 23rd.

P. St. C. Elliot, LL. B., '05 and Miss Minerva Morrison. Middleton, Sept. 10th.

W. F. Carroll, LL. B., '04, and Miss Ellen Curry. Glace Bay, Sept. 20th.

W. D. Tait, B. A., '05, and L. L. Burgess, B. Sc., '05, received their masters degrees from Harvard last June.

Among the graduating class in medicine at McGill were R. McL. Shaw, B. A., '02; A. McG. Young, B. A., '03; J. S. Layton, B. A., '95; R. C. Weldon, Jr., of the Arts class of '04, and A. E. G. Forbes of the Arts class of '05. Dr. Shaw received aggregate honors and the Wood gold medal for excellence in clinical subjects. Drs. Layton and Forbes were admitted to practice in Nova Scotia, on Sept. 13th.

Gilbert S. Stairs, B. A., '03, New College, Oxford, Dalhousie's first Rhodes scholar, spent the summer with his relatives in Halifax.

Arthur Moxon, B. A., '06, Dalhousie's second Rhodes scholar, has also entered New college. He spent the summer in the law office of H. O. McLatchey, Truro, and was presented with a valuable gold watch by the citizens of Truro on his departure.

G. M. J. Mackay, M. A., '06, has entered the Boston School of Technology. Johnstone had become so closely identified with all things Dalhousian that the students of the last few generations will find it hard to think of the college without him.

Exchanges.

Many of the exchanges here reviewed are already back numbers, but came to hand after the last number of the GAZETTE for the spring term of '06, had gone to press.

The *Victorian* for June-July is the annual commencement number, and gives an interesting description of Convocation day exercises as they are carried out in other colleges.

In the March number of the "*Student*", there is a story told of a former Dal. professor, which was overlooked in the April exchanges of the "GAZETTE", but which is perhaps worth repeating:

"Professor MacGregor's lectures have turned recently on the subject of Eyes. The front benches have been particularly crowded, It used to be considered, said the learned professor,

that the eyes sent out long tentacles, by which objects were attracted to them. The stir of consternation from the front benches proclaimed that the theory is not yet exploded. To reassure his alarmed audience, the professor thereafter lifted a mirror from the desk and naively remarked: 'The mirror of course is an instrument of extremely great importance from a practical point of view.'

The same issue of the "*Student*" contains a strong plea for College Gardens. We in Dalhousie have need of so many more essential things that we never even ventured to suggest such a thing as College Gardens. Let us hope however that in the New Dalhousie so eagerly looked forward to these things may not be neglected.

The *King's College Record* for June has several good contributions, including an interestingly written article on several of our field flowers and a short poem on Sunset. A correspondent writing on the future of Kings says:

"At the present juncture would not a compromise, which involved the federation of the University with that of Dalhousie, the endowment of two chairs in the federated University and the expenditure of the balance of the fund in the maintenance of a well equipped Divinity School on the present property at Windsor be eminently feasible? To-day many of the best candidates for the ministry are going out of the Province for their Arts and Divinity courses and many, alas, never return. With a strong Maritime University at Halifax and an efficient Divinity School at Windsor, possessing the confidence of the church people, this lamentable exodus might be expected to cease."

We must congratulate the "*Acadia Athenaeum*" on the splendid appearance of its Anniversary Number for June. One of the many excellent contributions to its pages is a poem entitled "From My Old Chamber Window," by Edward Blackadar, of the class of '05 Med. Dal.

Other exchanges received are *The Presbyterian*, *The Roaring Branch*, *Educational Review*, *Suburban*, *Ye Tattler*.

Dalhousiensia.

Freshette (in Ladies Waiting Room)—What will the professors do to you if you skip a class?

Dr. Forrest. (to A. S. Mc—who was handing in his registration fee only):

“What classes are you taking?”

A. S. Mc—Five Dollars worth sir.

The following notice was picked up in the English room a few days ago: “Our esteemed Secretary will collect or cause to be collected the fee of one dollar, to pay all damages for scriming, (including doctor’s bills) and any damage to the college property.

Do not give any money to the Sophs, who will go about collecting money from us under false pretences, and using it for their own benefit.

Your affectionate President,

F. M. M-ll-g-n.

’Twas a Freshman in this case,
Who called on a Sophette, Grace
But when he did try
To kiss on the sly,
She spoiled the look of his face.

Freshmen should be careful not to leave their letters lying around in their rooms. The following letter found lately in a Freshman’s room, will be returned to the owner on application:

Dear Ma

I am having a lovely time at college. When I first came here everything seemed very strange. One of the Juniors told me to look-out for “scrim”. I did not know who “Scrim” was, but I did not like to ask him because he would think I was green, but afterwards I found out that it was not a person at all,

but a lot of fellows fighting with their heads down. I am going to have my picture taken to-morrow because one of the sophomores said Lord John wanted to have one to hang in the Munro Room. When I said Lord John I meant Dr. Forrest. You know he is not really a “lord” but it is just a nick name which he asked the students to call him.

I must close now, ma, as it is time for me to go to bed.

Your loving son,

Fred.

A SONG OF A FRESHMAN.

I came to college a while ago,
A Freshman, just from home
I asked for the President’s office, but
In the Ladies Room I roamed.

I stuttered, I blushed, I fumed, I raged,
But it was all in vain
For fifteen minutes they kept me there
But I won’t go there again.

I went up stairs, and looked around
And helped to make a noise;
The Dean stuck me for “four and five”
An wiped out all my joys.

I attended a meeting of our class,
And just as it was o’er
I got some flour in the eye,
And then I got some more.

Ah me! what makes me suffer thus?
Oh may it soon be o’er,
May I no more a Freshman be
But a happy Soph-o-more.

A-rn-l-s (after conversation with freshette).—“I really could not help it boys, she spoke to me first.

B. All-n, steps up to the new tutor in classics, whom he mistakes for a freshman, and condescendingly shaking hands with him he says: "Welcome to the college. We are always glad to see new faces here. I will gladly show you around the place till you get used to things.

Freshie R-ce.—"Who is going to kick the drop goals for the first team this year.

M-ll-g-n (addressing class)—This here thing has been thrust upon me.....I hope that we shall all be happy together.....We shall now call upon our pretty Vice-President to give us some words of encouragement.

Sophette (going into a bookstore to procure a text of King John.)—"Have you a copy of Lord John, in your store?—

Prof. of Psychology.—"In this case had we better use stimulus or stimulant, if we used the later, we would probably receive a visit from the Temperance Society, so we had better use stimulus.

Graduate to Freshie H-y.—"Do you know Miss —? Freshman H-y.—"Oh yes, we sat on the same seat at the examinations.

Prize Competitions.

The Editors of the GAZETTE have decided to open the prize competition again this year. They have also made a material advance in the financial value of the prizes.

For the best original poem: First prize, **Five** dollars, Second, **Three** dollars. Three prizes are offered for the best contribution in prose, which must not exceed two thousand words in length. First prize, **Ten** dollars, second, **Five** Dollars, third, **Two** dollars.

The competition in poetry is open to all students of the University and that in prose to undergraduates only, Former prize winners are ineligible.

Competent judges will decide on the merits of the contributions.

The Gazette reserves the right to withhold any or all prizes in case the contributions are unsatisfactory and also to publish any manuscript submitted.

Address all contributions to Editor-in-chief, Dalhousie Gazette
Halifax, N. S.

Competition closes Jan. 7th, 1906.

Business Notices.

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