

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
<i>Editorial</i>	141
<i>Storm Joy</i>	142
<i>The Minor Melody</i>	143
<i>Lieutenant-Governor MacKinnon's Lecture</i>	146
<i>Reminiscences of Law Practice</i>	151
<i>Elizabethan England</i>	152
<i>Do We Need a Union</i>	153
<i>Delta Gamma Notes</i>	155
<i>Rules Governing Inter Class Debates</i>	160
<i>A Book of Verse and an Epistle</i>	161
<i>Exchanges</i>	163
<i>Obituary : Dr. James S. Layton, B. A.</i>	166
<i>College Notes</i>	167
<i>Engineering Notes</i>	172
<i>Hockey</i>	174
<i>Basket Ball</i>	176
<i>Personals</i>	177
<i>Dalhousiensia</i>	177
<i>An Appeal</i>	180

The Dalhousie Gazette.

“ORA ET LABORA.”

Vol. xxxix.

HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 25, 1907.

No. 5

EDITORS.

W. KENT POWER, B. A., *Alumni, Editor-in-Chief.*

A. F. MATTHEWS, Arts, '07.

N. R. CRAIG, Law, '07.

G. D. FINLAYSON, Arts, '07.

J. W. MARGESON, Law, '08.

J. A. MCKEIGAN, Arts, '08.

W. L. MACLEAN, Med., '08.

L. A. BUCKLEY, Arts, '09.

W. A. MACLEOD, Med., '08.

G. B. MCCUNN, Eng. '08.

G. L. CRICHTON, Eng. '09.

Lady Editors :—MISS C. I. GOURLEY, Arts, '07.

MISS J. G. BAYER, ARTS, '08.

Business Manager :—F. T. MACLEOD, Arts, '07.

Editorial.

The annual prizes offered by the management of the GAZETTE for original contributions in prose and verse were this year appreciably increased in amount, in the hope of inciting the efforts of a larger number of students than in previous years. The result has not been a disappointment, although neither the increase in the number of competitors nor the advance in the average quality of the contributions was as perceptibly striking as we sometimes dared to hope. Many of our exchanges, however, it is consoling to know, confess to the same difficulty in arousing original talent among the students they represent. The causes of the lack of literary achievement at Dalhousie must be sought, we believe, outside the college walls. In the absence of an early atmosphere more stimulating and favourable to the development of literary taste and expression, it is not reasonable to look for any sudden blossoming after the university halls have been reached.

*The Prize
Competition.*

Drs. MacMechan and D. A. Murray were the judges, and we take this opportunity to thank them for the interest they took in the competition, and the care with which they read the MSS. We also wish to thank all the competitors. To those who did not write we highly commend the sentiment of the contributor who wrote that he was entering the competition, "Not because I have any great hopes of winning a prize, but because I think every student should do what he can to help his college paper." To such an opinion we say most emphatically, "Hear! Hear!"

The prizes were awarded as follows :

VERSE.

First—Miss M. Umlah... ..*Storm Joy.*
Second—Miss C. Giffin... ..*My Garden.*

PROSE.

First—Miss N. Power... ..*The Minor Melody.*
Second—J. S. McIntosh... ..*A Voice from the Unknown.*
Third—Miss C. Giffin... ..*The Sound of the Sea.*

Storm-Joy.

FIRST PRIZE.

To feel the fierce fierce joy that thrills,
In the heart of the whirling night,
When the stricken pines of the forest reel
In whelming worlds of white.

To hear the low deep undernote,
In the throb of the wrestling wind,
That sweeps from frozen fields of snow
Where chilling ice-chains bind.

To know the strange wild woe that lies,
In the kiss of the drifting snow,
That driven by the Storm-God's breath
Hurls into depths below.

May Umlah.

The Minor Melody.

FIRST PRIZE.

Fritz took the newspaper out of his pocket and went all over again the announcement which he had read so hurriedly and excitedly on the way home. Carefully this time, for perhaps with his imperfect knowledge of English, he had not grasped the sense of it thoroughly.

"The London Conservatory of Music has decided to award a bursary of the value of £60 to the person sending in the best original musical composition before February 15th. The bursary is sufficient to pay the fees of student at the Conservatory for three years, and payment is conditional on a burser's attending the classes of the Conservatory. Competitors must be under twenty-one."

Why was Greta so late to-night, when he had such grand news to tell her? Of course that was always the way with sisters, they were never around when a brother wanted them. But Fritz was too happy to grumble long, and while waiting for his sister he was soon rapturously dreaming of the happiness in store for the one who could win this prize. Just think of taking from the great man, Herr Rudolph, whom he had heard play so beautiful the other night

Greta, however, came at last, and even the placid, little German girl was roused by the news. Of course, her brother could win the bursary. There wasn't anyone, she declared, in this house-hold of students, who could compose or play half so beautifully as he could, and she was sure that they were a fair sample of the best students in London.

The boy and girl were almost too excited to eat, and supper was scrambled through in a very hasty manner. Fritz' brain was on fire to commence his composition, and his sister was almost more eager to see him begin. After supper they both got their violins, and the whole evening long Greta patiently played notes, bars and chords at Fritz' command. The boy was imperious and exacting, and sometimes irritable when she did not comprehend exactly what he meant, but Greta thought all was as it should be, and lovingly watched the boy, proudly

seeing the score growing under his hand. Not often she ventured to suggest improvements as Fritz didn't like to be found fault with, but she noticed that once or twice he adopted her corrections, and this gave her courage to suggest more

This evening was but a sample of each day during the following month, but Greta's patience never wavered. All the business worries of their little establishment were left to her, for Fritz had no time or thought for anything except his composition. The brother and sister were living with a number of other musical students in a London lodging-house. Their father had been a German violin teacher, and at his death had left them enough money to keep them for a number of years, but they lived very carefully, and often Greta's head was taxed almost beyond its strength, trying to make both ends meet, but nothing mattered to her so long as her brother was not worried.

She would have liked to have made friends among the students, but they did not seem to like Fritz, and that ended the matter with her. They considered him overbearing and conceited, and could not see what made Greta so devoted to him. They often commented on it, and especially about this time for it was a source of wonderment to them why she never thought of trying for the bursary herself. "You know," one girl said, "She has twice as much talent as her brother, but she can't perceive it for Fritz to her is perfection, and even if she did she would never dream of competing with him."

When it was just two nights before February 15th, Greta persuaded her brother to go with her to a concert; for she thought he was looking harassed and pale with the mental strain and excitement he had been undergoing for the past month. But if her purpose was to take her brother's mind off his work it failed in its results, for all through the concert he was continually thinking of his composition and during the last half hour he was eager to get home to substitute in one of the bars a chord which he considered an improvement, and entering the room at once went straight to his desk to make the correction. "Greta," he exclaimed, "My manuscript is gone! It's been stolen, Greta!" And it was only too true. The desk was bare of the precious manuscript.

Poor Fritz broke down completely and his grief was hard to witness. There was nothing Greta could say to comfort him, and it was not surprising that she woke up in the middle of the night to find him in a wild delirium, raving madly for his lost manuscript. The doctor's verdict was brain fever brought on by excessive mental strain, and he added that, unless his mind could be calmed in regard to the manuscript, he feared for his brain. But what could Greta do? She felt sure that one of the students in the house had stolen it, for many of them were trying for the bursary, by what proof had she by which she could convict. Suddenly an idea struck her. Could she write an "Impromptu" herself, and send it in Fritz' name. Of course it would only be a minor composition, when compared with Fritz' and wouldn't win the prize, but that couldn't be helped now, and she could tell Fritz that she had found his manuscript, and then perhaps the dreadful delirium would cease. She never thought of the right or wrong involved in the action. Her mind had room for but one idea, how to help Fritz.

All that evening Greta falling naturally into a minor key, played softly on her violin with no settled theme, but thinking only of her brother and how hard he had worked, pouring her love into her violin. The morning light was given the furniture a ghastly pallor. when, at last, she got up from her chair, with hands stiff and cramped from writing.

When his mind was set at rest about the manuscript, Fritz' delirium gradually grew better, and all that he needed for his complete recovery was Greta's announcement to him that he had won the prize. Her secret was entirely her own, and she had no fear that it would ever be discovered, for they had not published the composition, but only the name of the successful competitor. After this Fritz steadily gained in strength, although it was many weeks before he could begin his lessons.

When finally he did begin the boy was all enthusiasm about his teacher, and Greta had never seen him so happy in her life.

Sometimes it was rather lonely for her, as he spent so much of his time at the conservatory, but she never complained. The only thing that troubled her was that Fritz thought his teacher made very queer references to his composition, but he did not speak of these very often.

One day, however, Herr Rudolph gave Fritz back his manuscript, but the boy didn't bother untying it until he got home. Opening it then he saw not his own composition, but one which was entirely strange to him in Greta's handwriting. What did it all mean? Then suddenly it flashed upon him what she had done. Of course it was all plain to him now. This was why she had answered his questions about the finding of the manuscript so evasively. The bursary was Greta's. Why, why, had she done it? It only made it much harder for him to give up the scholarship, now that he had known the joys of Herr Rudolph's teaching. But was it necessary to give it up? Greta need never know that he had found out her secret, and thus how could she blame him for keeping the bursary.

Then a mighty struggle began in the boy's mind. It was so hard to surrender all the high hopes with which Herr Rudolph had been inspiring him and would Greta really appreciate the opportunity as he did? The conflict of feelings was fierce in the boy's heart, but at last he thought of his father, and how he had loved to teach Greta, and wondered which of his children he would prefer to have the bursary. He knew that it would be Greta. And then he thought of how she had tended him in his illness, and how irritable and cranky he had been. Yes it was hard, but the bursary had to go, and next morning Greta received a kind note from Herr Rudolph, telling her that her brother had explained all to him, and although he considered it the wisest course for Fritz to retain the bursary, he would be much pleased to give her a lesson in future on Friday morning at ten o'clock.

N. N. P.

Lieutenant-Governor MacKinnon's Lecture.

A large audience greeted His Honor Lieutenant-Governor MacKinnon, of Prince Edward Island, in the library of Dalhousie Law School, on Friday afternoon January 15th, to listen to an address on, "Peaceful Adjustment of International Difficulties"

In addition to the student body there were present, Lieutenant-Governor Fraser, President Forrest, Dean Weldon, Mr. Justice Russel, Dr. Falconer, Professors Murray, Jones, and Jack, Hector McInnis and W. F. O'Connor, of the Law Faculty and several of the old graduates of the Law School, in the City. The Lecture was given under the auspices of the Law Students' Society, and Mr. C. R. Morse, President of the Society was in the chair.

The Lieutenant-Governor on rising, was received with hearty applause. Before passing on to the subject of the lecture, he indulged in a few reminiscences of the old days at Dalhousie, when he was a student, and made touching reference to the lecturers of that time particularly Shannon, Ritchie, and C. S. Harrington since deceased.

His Honor began the lecture with a description of the evils and horribleness of war, and quoted from Voltaire and Donaldson—an early and a modern author—in this regard. For the amiable settlement of disputes between nations, a successful termination is sometimes arrived at in either of three ways—by mediation, arbitration, or intervention.

A great law-giver, almost nineteen centuries ago, addressed the Romans: "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men."

The lecturer outlined in detail the efforts that had been made by individual men and societies for the establishing of international peace arbitration from the Amphictyonic Council of the Greeks down to the Hague Tribunal of the present time. He mentioned the scheme of Henry IV. for the division of Europe, in which, about three centuries ago, a grand design was formed by that monarch "to divide Europe proportionately among a certain number of powers, which would have nothing to envy one another for on the ground of equality, and nothing to fear on the ground of the balance of power; with a General Council representing all the States of Europe. The model of this Council was that of the ancient Amphictyon of Greece, with suitable modifications."

He detailed how later, in 1693, a scheme was promulgated proposing a permanent sovereign tribunal for Europe to settle

disputes between sovereigns, whose judgments were to be enforced by all the sovereigns not parties to the dispute.

The lecturer referred to the tremendous influence of the writings of Grotius, Puffendorf, Vattel, Bentham, Kant, Mill, and Fiel.

Grotius had proposed three methods, (a) conference; (b) arbitration; (c) lot.

Bentham's plan was founded upon two fundamental propositions, both of which he deemed indispensable to success:

1. The reduction and fixation of the forces of the several nations that compose the European system.

2. The emancipations of the colonial dependencies of each state.

He also recommended the establishment of a Common Court of Judicature

Kant recommended a permanent congress of nations to determine the differences between nations by a civil method like the judicial proceedings among individuals and not by a barbarous one after the manner of savages, that is to say by war.

All these systems, schemes or proposals had their two-fold object; first to propound an international code of laws, and secondly to devise a competent tribunal, capable of enforcing its own decisions. Such a code had been partly developed by the committee of eight nations in 1814, and by the inter-parliamentary congress in 1875 and 1895.

No practical method of enforcing the decisions of an international tribunal has been devised so far.

Several societies suggested disarmament, while one Japanese had recommended a general arbitrator with four generals and an international standing army or police force to punish belligerents. The Hague tribunal was the last and most successful stage in the evolution of this international peace tribunal idea. At the first meeting of the Hague Council twenty-six countries were represented by over a hundred delegates. A code of sixty one articles was formulated, but no satisfactory provision was made for giving effect to this code.

"The most important work of the convention was perhaps the permanent institution of a court of arbitration in the midst of the independent powers accessible to all. For many years leading men advocated international arbitration and the establishment of one form of permanent court, which should be invested with powers for the preservation of peace, and be a means of doing away with the bloodshed and the horrors of war to some extent. The adoption of the arbitration scheme was an epoch-making event in the historical growth of the world. It is a step rendering possible the settlement of disputes between nations. It is not compulsory. Each nation will go on making just what provision it thinks necessary for war. Mr. Haldane, a week or two ago, declared that the government has not the slightest intention of letting down the fighting efficiency of the forces under the crown; the President of the United States is urging ample army and navy appropriations; the Czar of Russia has had his country plunged in to war with Japan since the convention, where both nations were represented. But after resorting to war, the task of bringing the war to an end was referred to plenipotentiaries, who met at Portsmouth, and concluded a treaty of peace."

In the last century over one hundred and forty international disputes have been settled by arbitration.

Among the more recent in which Canada was interested, were the Alabama Claims, the British Columbia boundary, the fisheries commission at Halifax and the Alaska boundary commission.

A second conference at the Hague was expected in a few months, at which forty countries would be represented. It is expected that at this second conference, arbitration will be made obligatory, and the British representative has announced that he will bring before the conference two resolutions, one asking that a sum of money for the promotion of peace ideals, and the second that Article 8 of the Hague Code be rigidly observed. Herein the Hague tribunal was the germ of a world parliament, and who would set bounds to its influence for peace.

His Honor stated that in view of the object to be attained—peace—this meeting at the Hague will be looked forward to with world wide interest, and in the words of Sir James McIntosh which were applied to another treaty, "Its effects cannot be contemplated without the greatest pleasure by every enlightened citizen of the earth."

At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was moved by Dean Weldon, and seconded by W. Kent Power. Lieutenant-Governor Fraser was called upon, and replied with a brief but witty speech. "God save the King", brought the meeting to a close.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MACKINNON'S SECOND LECTURE,—Lieutenant-Governor MacKinnon, delivered his second very interesting lecture to the Law Students Society, Wednesday January 16. His subject on this occasion was "Mansfield and Marshall." Before taking up the main subject of his discourse, the governor gave the students some very useful advice. He thought that some students were apt to take too little exercise. Lord Mansfield, as well as many other notable men, always took plenty of exercise. In fact the only really great man the lecturer had known of who did not take exercise was Joseph Chamberlain.

His honor went on to say that when he was a student at Dalhousie a great number of his fellow-students were inclined to study too hard. He wished to caution the students against sitting up late at night for the purpose of pursuing their studies.

Judging by the smile this latter piece of advice provoked it was evidently deemed superfluous.

Referring to Lord Mansfield, the lecturer designated him as the first Scotsman who arose to eminence after the union with England, as the rival of Pitt, as an orator, and as the man who laid the foundation on which the eternal pillar of England's naval supremacy has been reared.

Lord Mansfield besides being the most prominent judicial character and the brightest ornament of his profession, was, moreover, the founder of the commercial law of England.

Proceeding, the lecturer dealt at length with the incidents of Lord Mansfield's life and his traits of character. He referred to Lord Mansfield's disappointment in an affair of the heart and of his subsequently marrying another woman, and living in happiness with her to the end of his days. This he gave as an illustration of the doctrine that there could be a second love as true and beautiful as the first. The lecturer hoped that this would prove encouraging to some of those present.

Chief Justice Marshall's services led to the establishment of a strong national government, with a controlling judicial authority over state interference. He lived at a time when the country was not familiar with any idea of government except by separate states, somewhat similar to our form of government before confederation, at a time when the idea of the United States as a national force was unconceived.

Governor MacKinnon then went on to elucidate some of Marshall's leading decisions on questions of constitutional law, and made comparisons with similar questions arising under our Canadian constitution.

The lecture was brought to a very fitting conclusion with the words of Longfellow:

"Trust no future how'er pleasant,
Let the dead past bury its dead;
Act, act in the living present,
Heart within and God o'erhead."

N. R. Craig in a very happy speech, moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer. A. J. Cameron was the seconder. The thanks of the audience were presented to Governor MacKinnon by C. R. Morse, who presided. The meeting then adjourned.

Reminiscences of Law Practice

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FRASER'S INTERESTING LECTURE.

On Thursday evening, January 24, Governor Fraser gave a very interesting lecture before the Law Students on "Reminiscences of a Long Practice."

Dr. Weldon introduced the distinguished lecturer to the large audience in a very bright speech, referring to the singular coincidence that whenever they had the pleasure of having a Lieutenant-Governor to address them, the mercury behaved so badly that they were unable to extend as warm a welcome as they would desire.

His Honor Governor Fraser then proceeded to address the audience, in a discourse of over an hour's length, on his experiences of thirty years at the bar. His lecture was of the unreportable kind, consisting of inimitable characterizations of the distinguished members of the profession who were prominent when he began his career. He told infinitely-amusing stories, every one of which was charged with a lesson of wisdom or pointed with a moral.

His closing advice to the students was delivered with characteristic fervor, and will long be remembered by the crowd of eager listeners who hung upon his words.

The effort was a rich treat, and was received with hearty and long-continued applause.

Mr. McLean, in a very witty speech, moved a vote of thanks, which was eloquently seconded by Mr. Margeson.

After the vote of thanks was passed and acknowledged, there were persistent calls for Judge Russell, who indulged in some reminiscences of the late Judge Wilkins and other distinguished personages to whom the lecturer had referred.

Mr Justice Burbidge of the Exchequer Court, who was also present, was the next speaker called for by the audience. He made a short but happy speech, in which he said that he had himself been on circuit with His Honor.

W. F. O'Connor, being called on, responded in a witty speech.

Elizabethan England.

In England's merry May time when waves of life ran high,
When feeblest man's ambitious aim was bounded by the sky,
When all the shires and hamlets loud with patriotism rang,
The weather beaten sea-dogs and the gold laced courtiers sang.

"The undiscovered Future,
And all that men can dream,
For England, dear old England,
And our most glorious Queen"

It sounded from the distant isles upon the distant seas:
'Twas heard in every tavern door: 'Twas borne upon the
breeze,
That wafted blackened powder smoke from roaring cannon's
throats:

From dim and dismal dungeons of the Spaniard came the notes.

"The undiscovered Future,
And all that men can dream,
For England, dear old England,
And our most glorious Queen"

It echoed till the very air took up the loud refrain,
Proclaiming victory's message far upon the surging main:
'Till all the nations of the world acknowledged true the cry
From men whose God and sovereign taught them how to do
or die.

"The undiscovered Future.
And all that men can dream,
For England, dear old England,
And our most glorious Queen."

R. T.

Do We Need a Union?

As a student body, we have an elaborate equipment to meet our requirements in the intellectual and athletic departments. The record of our graduates indicates the thorough training and high standard which Dalhousie stands for. We hold the football championship of Eastern Canada, and interest in other sports is growing. The different University and Faculty societies afford facilities for the discussion of technical subjects, training in public speaking, and in music. But man is a

social animal, and more is needed to make him "an all-round man." For years the need of a thoroughly-equipped reading room and a parlour have been keenly felt. Bright and pleasantly-furnished rooms, which would be open every day and evening throughout the College year, where an hour might be occasionally spent, where the blue might be brightened, where Greek might meet Greek in repartee, song or story, would add very materially to the profit and pleasure of our student days. It is a commonly accepted saying that students learn as much from each other as from the professors. But this learning is not obtained by an occasional nod. Men must be known, conclusions tested, friendships cultivated. We need a room where men of different faculties, who seldom or never meet because of the routine of class work and the absence of dormitories, may come together and find common sympathies, get a broader outlook, feel that we are all Dalhousians.

Now is our opportunity. Rooms are available in the new Maritime Business College, which overlooks the campus. Facing the street, on the second floor, are two commodious, well-lighted rooms, which would suit for parlor and reading room, and a third for committee purposes. The basement is suitable for free gymnastics, clubs, dumb bells, and boxing. A restaurant is to be opened, to which Dalhousie students will have access. In short, there is every facility with which to start the beginning of a University Union.

The College Y. M. C. A. is taking the initiative in making an effort to finance a scheme to take and furnish the rooms, and put a man in charge. It proposes to furnish one room as a comfortable, attractive parlour. The second will be equipped as a first-class reading room, containing representative newspapers, standard technical journals, and readable magazines. The rooms will be open every day, and no student will be excluded. A graduate well known in College life and sport, who wishes to take post-graduate work, may be secured to have a general oversight of the club, and conduct the gym. Such a club, we believe, would become the social centre of the student life, where Engineer and Med., Arts student and

Lawyer, Freshman and Senior, could meet with equal rights; where all departments of College life would find a clearing house, where all forces would unite in the development of the highest type of College spirit.

In this way most of the University Unions have had their rise. It was in this way that the students of McGill showed their desire for a social centre which convinced Lord Strathcona that they were in earnest, and which led him to present to the students, for their exclusive use, a magnificently-furnished building. The same has been done in other and smaller Universities, and the same can be in Dalhousie if we want it.

The annual rent is \$600. If we can show an earnest of \$300, we are assured of the balance. The start is made. Every student is asked to subscribe. If the scheme appeals to you, help it along.

Delta Gamma Notes.

DELTA GAMMA was held on the evening of November 11th, at the home of Mrs. H. Goudge, Victoria Road. The programme opened with a piano solo by Miss Helen MacKay, after which Miss Goudge read a full and carefully-prepared paper on "Current Events," touching on politics, educational questions, literature, and science. A short sketch of the life of Luther Burbank was given by Miss Nairn, with an interesting account of some of his work in the plant world. A piano solo by Miss Strickland was followed by a bright paper on "The Advantages of the Reformed Spelling," by Miss Payson. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the hostess.

The warmest thanks of the Delta Gamma Society are due to Mrs. W. E. Maclellan, who has presented to the Ladies' Waiting-room two beautiful water-colour sketches, her own work. Most of the gifts to the waiting-room have been from the wives of the governors and professors, and in answer to an appeal from the girls; but on Mrs. Maclellan our college

has no claim, and it is very gratifying to find that we had such a friend. Her kindly thought and interest in the Dalhousie girls is very warmly appreciated.

A splendid photograph of the victorious foot-ball team has been given to the waiting room by the captain, Mr. James A. Fraser, to whom the girls extend their heartiest thanks.

THE TRIAL.

On November 24th, Delta Gamma met at Mrs. James Crichton's to perform a painful duty. As the girls assembled in the back drawing-room, even a stranger would have remarked on the absence of any merry greetings, laughter, or cheerful conversation. All were oppressed and anxious, and how could they be otherwise? Was not one of our youngest, and until now, thought to be one of our most innocent members, accused of hideous misdemeanors? Who could tell whether, in one short hour, she would be behind prison bars, or safe and happy at 18 Carleton St.? A court had been appointed, and to-night the trial was to be held. Somebody raised a hand, the folding-doors opened, displaying the court house, and one by one, with ghost like tread, the officials entered. For the space of several minutes there was a great silence,—or was it laughter? Court was opened by Crier Bayer, after which the prisoner was led in, carefully guarded by Policeman Hill, and placed in the biscuit box,—or rather prisoner's box. The jurymen were all sworn in, and all the court forms and ceremonies were observed with an accuracy which reflects great credit on the management of Clerk Crichton.

Lawyer Daviss, acting for the crown, opened the case, and charged Allie Bruce with *smiling at a Freshman, and thus causing a riot* in old Dalhousie's halls. Lawyer Daviss proved most conclusively, by letters and notes from both boys and girls, that smiling at the stronger sex had been Miss Bruce's wonted pastime at Truro Academy. Perhaps the most damning piece of evidence was a sheet from her Algebra note book, which contained, besides $x^a + b^n$, a running conversation with her seat mate about Bill's rage because she had smiled at Tom.

The first witness, Roy Browne-Leitch, gave his evidence in clear, manly tones, and made *only one* reference to his little black note book. He swore that at three minutes to twelve on the preceding Monday morning he saw the prisoner smile; that it was Big Chief who drew his attention to the smile, and that a riot ensued. Big Chief was then called for, but there was no response, and Lawyer Daviss was forced to issue a writ summoning the aforementioned *magnus princeps* to appear for contempt of court.

Professor Payson-Mackenzie entered the witness-box next, and testified to seeing the writing-room door open, the girls flock out like a swarm of bees, and the prisoner smile. He further stated that he had watched the direction and destination of the smile, and that the party smiled at, instead of resenting the liberty, smiled back, whence the riot.

Having proved that the prisoner, true to her life-long habit, smiled a smile and caused a riot, lawyer Daviss took her seat. Then the aged lawyer McDonald arose, and in periods, truly Johnsonian, stated, repeated, reiterated, and reechoed that the prisoner, if she smiled at all, smiled at the thought of home and mother, at the thought of her dainty Dickey, her playfull Pussy, and her deeply religious Poll-parrot. Then she proceeded to prove that the smile was not a smile but a snicker. This fact if proved, would, of course, break down the case of her honourable opponent. A short treatise on the subject of "smiles and snickers" was read by Mr. Pelton, which, though unintelligible, sounded very well, and was deeply impressive. Then a portion of the Riot Act was read to show that the accused must be proven to have incited a riot by *word or deed*. "Is a smile a word? Assuredly not! Is a smile a deed? A deed is a thing done. Is a smile a thing done? No, most certainly, most emphatically no!" Lawyer McDonald then produced a locket in which was a photograph of the party smiled at, and attempted to prove his opponent's charge an impossibility. The defying testimony of James A. Fraser, written in the blue blood of Harrington, was read, where he testified to the exact spot on which the subject of the locket had stood on the morning of the riot. The spot

sworn to was beneath the second window on the left of the lobby going in, and the right of the lobby going out, four squares from the big front door, and four squares from the ladies' waiting room, the abode of the blessed.

The dying testimony of Prof Ebenezer stated that the smile of one coming out of the abode of the blessed at three minutes to twelve on the preceding Monday would be quite out of of the vision of one standing at the spot indicated by the late Captain Fraser. This Prof. Ebenezer swore to after having made sundry smiling experiments from various positions—in company with the said Freshette. Thus the charge against the prisoner was proved to be nonsense, and Lawyer McDonald, with a triumphant smile, begged anyone who could find any flaw in her case to come forward. What was this vision appearing as if in answer to her vaunt! Trailing white robes! Ghostly movements! It was none other than the *Shade of the Old College Stairs!* For one moment all sat petrified, expecting anything; but solemnly, noiselessly as she had stolen in, the Shade faded away. All gasped with relief, and that look of guilty fear which had crept into the faces of so many of the girls vanished. There must, indeed, be some flaw in Lawyer McDonald's case. Encouraged and in no wise abashed by the visit of the Shade, up rose the irrepressible young Lawyer Daviss, and unmindful of her fallen mortar-board, and the loss of one of her cuffs, hurled down one piece of evidence after another. The name of the object of the locket, so long withheld, was given—Freshie H-rm-n.

The next announcement thrilled the whole court, and even the Clerk and the Crier stopped snoring and sat up. There was not only one Freshie H-rm-n, there were *twins, very similar twins!* Now there were just two points of difference between them! Twin No. 1 wore a cap with a strap on it, and Twin No. 2 wore a cap with no strap on it, and the subject of the locket being photographed in a strapped cap, must needs be Twin No. 1. But, while ten was the number of the boots of both. No. 2, owing to a corn wore his one size broader, and in this lay the key to lawyer Daviss' triumph. The caps and boots, coated with Dartmouth mud, were passed

around the courthouse, and the mark of the corn on Twin No. II's was plainly seen by all. Then the last piece of evidence fell. A map of of the front hall of the college, carefully prepared by Prof. Boot-Jack was show, in which was marked the foot-print—with the corn—of Herman No. 2, duly found and identified in the classic dust of Old Dalhousie by said Prof. Boot-Jack. Hence the snbject of the locket, about whom all defendant's witnesses had sworn, was not the party who on the preceding Monday, at three minutes to twelve, had stood beneath the second window on the left of the lobby going in, and the right of the lobby going out, two squares from the big front door, and two squares from the waiting-room door, the abode of the blessed. Hence the prisoner's defence had fallen completely through. So the prisoner, having caused a riot was liable for two years hard labour in the City Prison. She was further liable for one year for making herself a public nuisance. To prove her a public nuisance Lawyer Daviss read a most appalling account of the injuries sustained by those taking part in the riot, and stated that the third year men has suffered the most greivous wounds, for from the very first of the riot they, headed by Mr. Li-t-h and Big D-n McL-n had rushed to rescue the girls of their class.

Lawyer McDonald arose, and, with great dignity withdrew from the case, giving as her only defence: "Who could have foreseen that there would be twins?"

Judge Dennis, after some consultation with Judge Murphy, whose sole part in the trial seemed to be to object, addressed the jury. The dryness of this speech was greatly relieved by the *sub-action* of the jubilant Lawyer Daviss and Crier Bayer. Foreman Giffin announced the verdict of the jury: "Guilty, my Lord, but we recommend the prisoner to mercy." Sentence was pronounced by Judge Dennis: "A year in the county poor-house."

Court was closed in due form, and the prisoner, still guarded by Policeman Hill, was ministered unto by kind friends. After a large dose of coffee, cake and charlotte-rousse, she recovered sufficiently to smile at Prof. Payson-Mackenzie, the handsomest man at the trial.

Rules Governing Inter Class Debats.

This league shall be known as the Inter-Class Debating League, under the auspices of the Sodales Debating Society and under the control of its Executive Committee.

1. The teams shall represent the classes and faculties on the basis of the present Inter-Class Football League.
2. The Schedule shall be posted at the beginning of the series, the names of the Judges for each debate being posted thereon.
3. Debaters shall be appointed by the Classes or Faculties which they represent.
4. The names of the debaters shall be handed to the Secretary of Sodales on the night of the first preceding meeting.
5. Substitutions may be allowed where necessary.
6. Subjects shall be chosen by Executive of Sodales.
7. The sides shall be chosen by lot between the leaders.
8. No person shall speak in more than one debate in the series, but this shall not debar any person from speaking in the general discussion.
9. No general discussion shall take place until the closing speeches have been delivered and the judges have retired for deliberation.
10. There shall be three judges in each debate, one from each faculty or class represented in the debate and a third from a neutral class or faculty.
11. Judges shall be chosen by the Executive of Sodales.
12. No Judge shall take part in any debate of which he is a judge.
13. The decisions shall be given before the adjournment of each meeting.

14. Debates shall be judged according to the rules of the Inter-Collegiate Debating League.

15. There must be two speakers on each side, and in case of one team making default, the debate shall be adjudged to the other side.

16. No debate shall be postponed except by the sanction of the Executive.

17. In case of a tie in the final results, another debate or debates shall be arranged between the tied teams.

18. A majority of the Judges shall decide, but in case of a tie, the President of Sodales shall have the deciding vote.

19. All matters of dispute arising shall be settled by the Executive of Sodales.

28. A suitable trophy shall be awarded to the winning class or faculty, to be held until again awarded.

A Book of Verse and an Epistle.

Preludes, Sonnets and other Verses; with an Epistle in criticism and an Essay entitled "The Rythmical Dummy: A receipt for Verse Makers," by John Daniel Logan. (Toronto, William Briggs.)

To most of us the name on the title page brings associations seemingly far removed from the poetic, of the strenuous player of football, or of the student of deep philosophies. But who can get away from the past? The essential characteristic of the Gall survives. He sees visions and dreams, dreams. It is so with the writer of these verses. "I need the spiritual world" he says. And the result is in the little book.

The privilege of criticising the verses has been taken from us by the writer himself. He has given us, in the epistle which forms the introduction to the book, a very candid and just estimate of the sonnets. They are, as he admits, sometimes reminiscent, or abstract, in imagery. Many of them are on classical subjects. And perhaps they are too personal to the writer to be widely appreciated or to be in any sense

popular. But they have indeed the quality of rythm and music and especially in achieving the ebb and flow movement, the balance between the octet and the sestet, the writer has been remarkably happy.

In his criticism of the "Other Verses" eleven little poems, at the last of the volume, Mr. Logan has been too modest. He says they represent at their best nothing more than respectable magazine or newspaper verse. But many will experience genuine pleasure in reading most of them. And some, particularly the last four, linger in the memory. They appeal more strongly than the sonnets to the experience of us all. *Per Amica Silentia Lunæ*, is quite worth quoting in full. It recalls the song in "The Brushwood Boy."

In the shadowy vale of by-gone days
I wander to-night alone,
With the dear brave Hearts of Long Ago
Who have passed to the great Unknown.

I see each face, I hear each voice,
I clasp each gladsome hand,
And I own the grace of the dear brave Hearts
Who now wait in the Silent Land.

They save my days when at last I faint
The dear, brave hearts of old:
They bring sweet calm in storm or stress
As the wearying years unfold.

They rest from toil and are at peace,
As I wander with them alone—
Ah, God! shall my fitful life have its end,
When I pass to the great Unknown?

Of the others one needs only to commend "Where Green Graves Lie" to the reader; and to mention what a friend has said of Mezzotints of Love—that Rossetti would not have been ashamed to be their author.

We must not leave the book without reading the introduction, the Epistle in Criticism. It is addressed to Peter MacLaren MacDonald, and in it we find the explanation of the name given to the book and the author's own aims in the realm of poetry. Further than this Mr. Logan discusses the failure of our Eastern Provinces so blessed with natural beauty, to bring

forth an authentic poet, "Pray, do not object," he says, "that Carman, Roberts and others are authentic poets. They are nothing of the sort. Any man of equal culture and sensibility, with equal leisure and application, could accomplish as respectable a body of verse." * * * In Canada today, the Kelt, the natural poet is silent. The causes of this silence are not, as in Ireland, political bondage, or self-shame and ignorance politically induced, but these two: *the disenfranchisement of love and the decay of natural piety.*"

It is not necessary to dwell on Mr. Logan's elaboration of this statement. At any rate this is the fact that we are put about to find one of our own people whom we can call an authentic poet. And we do seem to be getting farther away from conditions which are likely to produce one. Whoever has been among our own people must recognize this, and it is to be regretted. Some of us lay the blame at the doors of our educational system which puts popular instruction and education in the hands of persons of whom not one in ten is qualified. But wherever the fault lies, Mr. Logan has set himself in these verses and this epistle to do somewhat to provide a remedy, namely to awaken in our own people, "pride in the genius and literature of their race and the gifts of love and natural piety." We hope with him that his utterance will not be as the voice of one crying alone amongst the silences of waste places.

G. H. S.

Exchanges.

The *Queen's University Journal* for February is devoted largely to the question of gymnasium practice in colleges, and an account of the Gymnasium movement, which has resulted in the erection of a splendid building designed solely for the development of the students. There is also a thoughtful address by R. Tait Mackenzie, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, on "The Development of Physical Efficiency Among College Men," which contains the following on the question of the importance of physical training in Queen's:

"One object of a college education is the training and developing of citizens who are well equipped mentally, self-reliant morally, and efficient physically to take the leadership in a nation's progress, not alone on account of their knowledge, but also by reason of being able to put their knowledge to its use, through the instrumentality of a good brain well nourished by pure blood, a sound heart a good digestion, an active and obedient muscular system. The man who lacks these essentials lives on a lower plane, is less capable, and to the extent of his incapability is a failure, whatever may be the quality of his mind or the extent of his erudition.

"The college course should begin with a careful examination—a sort of stock-taking—to find the nature and amount of the material given us upon which to base advice and instruction. The candidate is measured and his strength tested to see how he compares with his fellows in proportion and power. His posture and development are noted, his heart and lungs examined, that he may be put on guard against any latent weakness or disease, if present. The acuteness of his sight and hearing are calculated, that he may be informed if there is any serious impairment of the two most important avenues by which his knowledge will come to him, and finally he is tested as to his ability to accomplish certain muscular feats that cover the main activities of the body—agility, speed, and strength.

* * * * *

"A definite amount of work should be required of every student as part of his college course, for which he should receive credit on the basis of laboratory work. This requirement is necessary, because the ideas of most young men on the subject are exceedingly vague, or not founded on sufficient experience, and, in many cases, the play instinct has become atrophied from disuse, or his attitude may be antagonistic to active exercise of any kind under the false impression that it is time taken from those studies that will be of more direct utility to him in his life's work. Such a course must be designed with two objects in view. Firstly, the correction of those bad physical tendencies that go with the sedentary life of the student, and secondly, a systematic education of those bodily powers that will be most useful to him during his college life and after graduation."

May we not hope that the day is not far distant when Dalhousie will be in a position to provide for this important part of college training.

This number of *Queens* is an exceptionally good one. We are surprised to notice, however, that the magazine, otherwise exceptionally-good has no Exchange column. In our opinion this department is an essential to the ideal collegepaper.

The January number of *Allisonia* is one of the best received this season. It contains several good articles, and is illustrated with numerous views of the college and its surroundings, and a re-production of Millet's famous picture, "The Coming Storm."

The *Acta Victoriana* for January contains a lengthy article on "Freedom and Truth," by A. Kirschman. The undergraduate contribution, "Holman Hunt and the Pre-Raphaelite Movement," and "Impressions of Cambridge" are particularly good.

Many of the American Universities have in practice at examinations the "Honor System," under which the students write their examinations with no professorial supervision whatever, the students themselves undertaking to prevent cribbing on the part of the dishonest. That this system, ideally so attractive, is not in practice a universal success, is the opinion of Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of Yale University, who, in an article on the subject of "Cribbing," in the *Intercollegian*, says:

"The so-called 'honor system,' although it has apparently worked admirably at many Southern institutions, does not seem suited to all colleges and universities. The idea of one student reporting another student for breach of rules, even in the interest of the whole student body, is one that meets with serious criticism at Yale. Then, too, the complicated machinery of trial courts, etc., makes the matter of honor too much dependent upon system and not sufficiently dependent upon spirit. Furthermore, the more I go on the more strongly I feel that public opinion is the great moral force at any institution just as it is in the country at large, and that laws are of little service unless they are backed up by a powerful student sentiment."

CÆSAR.

I

CÆSAR was determined bellum to declare,
Britannos to extinguish, quod erat unfair;
And in a magnum iter vastare near and far
So imperat aurigæ ut paret motor car.

Milites paraded, sagittas pointed new,
Emovit deinde rifles, bullets not a few;
Dat his wife an osculum, eripuit his bag,
Hired equum carrumque, ut portaret off the swag.

Transivit then the channel, qua omnes will agree
 Id non est saluber jactri on the sea.
 Cæsar nunc infelix sæpe vult terram
 Reclinans super bulwarks exclamavit dam.

Britanniam attingit sed statim on the shore
 Britanni woaded hopping optantes Cæsar's gore.
 Per paucos dies mansit et messuit their grain
 Ad naves se recepit celeriter again.

II.

Cæsar valde studuit the regnum to obtain,
 So ad senatum venit per prima luce train,
 He kissed uxorem flentem quod habuit a dream,
 "Culpa too much cucumeris dyspeptica you seem."

"Now, salve, bone Cæsar," yell cives in a row.
 Et omnes parvi pueri get ova bad to throw;
 Cum sua toga round him, cum a vo jutting out,
 Cum naso all rubente, audivit cohorts shout.

"Ah! Brutus, bonus dies: da, Cassius, your hand,
 Et hic est pal Metellus benignus atque bland;
 What, Casca, tua sica, my viscera to hack.
 My Sabbath toga scissa, you simulacrum black.

"Et tu, amice Brute! then actum est I fear;
 Why did I turn deaf aures to that veraci seer?
 Valet, friends Romani, Cæsari serum flows,
 Howl ave, good Quirites; inverto meos toes.

The Student.

Other exchanges received: *Acadia Athanaeum, School Bell
 Eehoes, Oak, Lily and Ivy, Argosy, Presbyterian, Suburban.*

Obituary.

DR. JAMES S. LAYTON, B. A.

Again, as so many times during this year, it is the sad duty of the GAZETTE to record the death of one of our young graduates, that of Dr. James Smith Layton, B. A., which occurred at the Halifax Infirmary on February 12th. Dr. Layton was the son of Rev. Jacob Layton, Oakfield, Halifax County, and a brother of Rev. Robert Layton, B. A. (Dal.) '01. On graduating from the Halifax County Academy, he entered upon his Arts course at Dalhousie taking his degree in '95. After

spending several years in teaching he returned to his Alma Mater where he spent two years in the study of medicine. The last two years of his course he took at McGill, where he took his M. D. C. M. in 1906. For some time previous to his illness which resulted fatally he was practicing at Sydney No 3 as assistant to Dr. L. W. Johnstone. Death resulted from a tumor on the brain, with which he took ill at Christmas.

Dr. Layton was a student of ability and force of character and took a leading part in college affairs while at Dalhousie. The death of a young man of such promise at the early age of thirty-one years is particularly sad. The GAZETTE extends its sincere sympathy to the bereaved father and brother. The funeral took place at Oakfield, on Saturday February 16th, and was largely attended, among those being present from the City being Rev. Dr. Forrest, Rev. Dr. McGill, and Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay.

College Notes.

ARTS AND SCIENCE.—At the Arts and Science Debating Society, January 18th, the subject for debate was:—"Resolved that Canada should contribute to the support of the British Navy." R. L. Titus and K. M. Munro opened the discussion, and were supported by A. J. Lawrence and G. W. Stairs respectively. Speeches were made by Messrs. Dawson, Munro, C. H. McDonald, Sutherland, Milligan, Livingston and Malcolm. The affirmative won.

"That India is a Source of Weakness to the British Empire", was the resolution January 25th. It was supported by C. H. McDonald and L. J. King, and opposed by J. P. McIntosh and D. W. McDonald. Other speakers were Messrs. A. McKay, Townshend, Seaman, Livingston and Duffy. The resolution was defeated.

February 1st, "Resolved, that a partizan press is not injurious to a country" Messrs Dawson and Ross spoke for the affirmative, Messrs. Seaman and Read for the negative. They were followed by Messrs. Mathews, Sinclair, MacIntosh, Livingston, King and Porter. Upon vote the resolution was defeated. Mr. Mathews gave a valuable critique.

February 8th. The subject for debate was, "Resolved, that trial by Judge and jury is preferable to trial by Judge alone." Messrs. F. T. McLeod, and Porter supported the resolution, and were opposed by Messrs. E. A. Munro and J. MacNeil. Messrs. King, Sinclair, A. T. Macdonald and Malcolm made short speeches. The resolution was defeated. W. K. Reid, discharged the duties of critic.

Y. M. C. A.—On Sunday January 20th. an interesting lecture was delivered in Munro Room, under the auspices of Y. M. C. A. by Rev. Robert Johnston, B. A., taking for his subject, "Religion and Learning." Professor Woodman was chairman. Mr. Johnson pointed out that religion and learning were really mutually dependent. The day has passed when Science and Religion were at swords' points; both were engaged in the search for and dissemination of truth. The lecturer emphasized the individuals' need of these true virtues in order, to give the best and most efficient service in every sphere in life. Special reference was made to the great need of learning and religion for journalism, politics and the pulpit, which mould and shape our moral, political and spiritual life.

It was a fair sized audience which met in the Munro Room, Sunday, February 10th, and listened with pleasure and profit to the address of Bishop Worrel. Prof. MacMechan occupied the chair, and spoke of the pleasure which was his in introducing the speaker, who twenty years ago was his Headmaster. The Bishop took as his subject "The Personality of Jesus." He said that Christianity was not a conforming to dogmas and abstract principles, but allegiance to a person. Through the personality of Jesus we find the content of those principles. Many substitutes have been tried, France abolished the church, but the experiment failed. Greece taught ethics, but indulged in the wildest orgies. Philosophy won't satisfy. It has no propulsive power. In politics it is the party leader, who is its strength. He compared the feeling toward the British Monarchy during the reign of the Georges, and of Her Late Majesty. The difference is owing to the personalities of the Sovereign. The rallying cry during the South African war was "The Soldiers of the Queen." Our National Anthem is a

prayer for a person. Indeed the strength of all movement and organizations is in the leader. The personality of Jesus is shown in His words of comfort, His deeds of kindness, His life of unselfish love.

SODALES—Mr E. C. MacKenzie, Vice-President presided at the meeting of Sodales, Friday, January 25th. The subject for debate was, The Eternal Question—Woman. For Law, Messrs. Craig and Patterson pleaded eloquently that as woman has shown herself man's intellectual equal, as man was responsive to her beck and call, that she should receive equal political rights with man. Two champions of medicine, Messrs. Molliet and Jno McDonald, redolent of five o'clock teas and perfumed letters, feelingly declared that woman's sphere was the home not the political arena. A pleasing feature of the debate was the admirable address of Miss Giffin who refused to be called a Suffragette. May it not be the last.

Messrs. D. MacLean, Patton and Grant acted as judges and returned a decision in favour of Law. Mr. Mathews gave a careful criticism. Moved by Mr. Charman seconded by Mr Power, it was decided that the final selection of the Inter Collegiate Debating team should rest with the Committee assisted by an advising board of judges.

February 5th, the resolution debated was "Resolved that Byron was not a true poet." Messrs. Smith and Sutherland for Arts '08 and '10 supported the resolution and were opposed by Messrs. Grant and Rosborough for Arts '07 and '09. Messrs. Seaman, Munro and McDonald were the judges and returned a decision in favour of '07 and '09. Mr Manuel was thanked by Sodales for his interesting critique. Mr. Patterson urged the cooperation of all members with the collectors in order to put the finances in a satisfactory condition.

On February 8th, the contestants were Law and Arts '08 and '10. The subject was, "Resolved that Ottawa should be under the same government as Washington." Law was represented by Messrs. Cahan and MacLean, Arts by Messrs. Hamilton and Milligan. The judges were Messrs. Charman,

R. M. MacLeod and MacRae. The decision was in favour of Arts. Mr. Sinclair gave a good critique

The final Trial Debate for the selection of the Intercollegiate Team was held in the Hall of the School for the Blind, Wednesday, January 30th, at 8 p. m. Prof. Jack occupied the chair. The Judges were Prof. Magill and Judge Russel. The subject for debate was, "Resolved that Canada should be independent." The speakers who were chosen by the Student Committee were Messrs. Watson, Molliett and Margeson for the resolution, and Messrs. MacKeigan, Farquhar and MacGarry, contra. The selection of the Judges was Messrs. Margeson, Watson and Farquhar. The thanks of Sodales were extended to Dr. Fraser for the use of the Hall and to the Judges for their assistance.

D. C. R. A.—The fates were all propitious for the first shot of the Dalhousie College Rifle Association. At 12.30 noon, Saturday, February 9th, eleven fearless students gathered at North Street Station where they were met by Harry who had come in from Bedford to convey the party out to the ranges. All were out for sport. On the train several dirges were sung but noticing some young ladies in the car Frankie wanted to sing a *comical* song—Frankie has a way of showing his dimples when a funny song is sung. Sandy echoed the proposal, but, feeling that a firing party was no place for such levity, Capt. Dawnie refused his consent. "Bedford next! Bedford!" "Now, fellows, get these guns and ammunition double quick," came the rumbling guttural of the Captain. When the armament was at length loaded on the sleigh, crack! went the whip. But, "whoa there!" "where's Willie?" We shouted that the loading was complete and then light and blithe as a lark Willie skipped into sight, leaped on board and we were off. At the ranges we were instructed in the manipulation of the Ross rifles. Alex. could not understand why there were no *ramrods* with the guns. Then to the butts. Hooper plunked in bull's eyes like an old veteran, but Bunny wondered if his markers were dead or suffering from lapse of memory. The muzzle of Athol's rifle was describing all sorts of scrolls in the air and a broadside seemed

imminent. He was only undecided about what was the target. At the station several strange things happened. Geordie got tired of rifles and cordite and seeing a young lady of sad countenance passing went off to condole her. He returned quickly. On the return trip Willie's tenor obligato came perilously near injuring the roof, but, to us it was not an unmixed evil. The train crew redoubled their exertions. We arrived home hungry and happy, feeling it was an afternoon well spent, and that we owed much to Col. Curran who so kindly spent the day with us.

MED'S. AT HOME.—The At Home held by the Medical Students on January 15th, was one of the most successful held in the College this year. The guests to the number of about four hundred were received in the Arts Library by Mrs. Dr. L. M. Murray, Mrs. Dr. Goodwin and Mrs. Dr. Cunningham. The topic card was neatly arranged inasmuch as it provided "topics" for those who did not wish to dance. The Munro room which was used for dancing was tastefully decorated with yellow and black bunting, over the lights in the room was red and white tissue paper bearing the "usual skull and cross-bones" The entirely new part of the decorations, was the alcove for the orchestra. It was made with yellow and black bunting which hung in strips fan-like from the ceiling giving the appearance of the music coming from another room. Over the main stairway hung a large banner bearing the words Halifax Medical College. Refreshments were served in the drafting room. Every one present rated the "At Home" a success and hoped the Medical dance would hereafter be an annual affair.

LAW SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.—The annual meeting of the Law Students' Society was held in the Moot Court Room, on Tuesday February 12th, President Morse in the chair. The new officers elected were:—President, James A. Hanway; Vice-President, A. L. Slipp; Secretary-Treasurer, H. Menzie; Gazette Editors, H. S. Patterson, J. J. Martin. The Lecture Committee are Jonah, Margeson, Clark, Rive and, a new committee, to be known as the Rooms Committee, was made up of Slipp, Corey and Margeson. E. B. Jonah, was elected

speaker of Mock Parliament, and J. W. Margeson, Premier. Hearty votes of thanks to the retiring President, Secretary, and other officers, were passed.

The fact that all the retiring committees had a report of cash on hand, shows the unusual and satisfactory state of the finances of the Society.

Engineering Notes.

The Engineering Society met on the evening of January 18th in the English Lecture Room. After the transaction of routine business, Prof. Brydone-Jack introduced Col. Ward who addressed the society on the formation of a University Engineering Corps in connection with the R. C. A. Col. Ward went briefly into the object of such an organization, the benefits to be derived from it, and the assistance that such a corps would be to the present military field engineers.

As the final arrangements with the authorities had not been completed, Col. Ward could say nothing definite, but expressed the hope that such a corps would be formed in the near future.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. A. A. Hayward, President of the Nova Scotia Mining Society, who lectured on the "Occurrence and Production of Salt." Mr. Hayward has been making a special study of this problem for the last five years, and during the past summer he visited all the salt producing regions of America, studying the methods of operation in each; so that his lecture embodied all that is latest and best on this subject.

He first treated of the origin of the great salt deposits; showing how they have resulted from the evaporation of isolated bodies of salt water, and tracing the deposition of salt and its associated substances from these inland seas. He went at some length into the methods employed in getting the salt from its containing strata, in the case of both natural brines and rock salt deposits.

He next went into the different methods of producing commercial salt from the brine, describing in detail those processes of most economic importance.

This last part of his lecture was made more interesting and forceful, by means of lantern slides, prepared by Mr. Hayward from photographs taken while at the different manufacturing centres.

In view of the recent attempts at the development of this industry in this province, the lecture was particularly timely, and although perhaps of more interest to mining students, was much enjoyed by all.

Monday, January 28th, Prof. Brydone-Jack having been assured that the Military Authorities had decided to make provision for the organization of University Engineering Corps, called a special meeting to explain the details of the scheme, and perfect organization.

The project involves a small amount of instruction in drill and military field engineering, either during the regular college year or during the progress of the Summer Engineering Camp.

Those joining the corps are to be instructed in the operation of the searchlights used in the different forts, and the running of the dynamos and engines which furnish the power for these lights.

All the Canadian Universities are adopting a similar scheme, but in doing so they are merely following the lead of Dalhousie which through the energy and initiative of Prof. Brydone-Jack was the first to take up the scheme and perfect the details.

MINING CLUB.—On Monday February 4th, the mining students met with Profs. Woodman and Sexton in the Geology Room, to organize a Mining Club. It was agreed that, in view of the small number of mining students that the organization be as informal as possible, and that only one officer a president—be appointed. Mr. Frank McLearn '07 was the unanimous choice of the meeting for this position. The Club is to meet every three weeks for the present, and at each meeting, two papers on Current Mining and Metallurgical topics will be read and discussed.

The first meeting was held on the 15th, when Mr Grant presented a paper on, "The Tube Mill Method of Crushing Gold Slimes", and Mr. Crichton, one on, "Some Methods of Mine Timbering". The discussion following by both papers showed how much interest they aroused.

Hockey.

The Inter-Class Hockey League this year did not show as much interest as in former years, but undoubtedly showed a better quality of Canada's winter sport. Medicine was not represented in the League and therefore only three teams competed. The result of the League was as follows:

Teams.	Won by	Score.
Arts vs. Engineers...	Engineers.....	
" vs. Law.....	Arts... ..	3—2
Law vs. Engineers	Engineers	

INTER-COLLEGIATE HOCKEY.

St. F. X., 7—DALHOUSIE, 5.

Great was the excitement in the College rink at Antigonish on Tuesday night, January 26th, when the Dal. boys crossed sticks with the St. F. X. septette in the first game of the Inter-collegiate series. The rink was packed to its utmost, and enthusiasm ran high when Referee Browne blew his whistle that lined up the teams on a perfect sheet of ice. The game started off in cyclone style, and in less time than it takes to tell the puck was safely landed in the St. F. X. net. First blood for Dal. For a time the X. boys seemed dazed, and it seemed as though Dal. would score again, but after some checking and lifting, the forwards of St. F. X., by combination work and a fast shot by Brown, the disc landed in Dalhousie's net. The puck then travelled from end to end, until Ralston rushed it into the opposing territory, but here losing it to Doyle, who, with one of his lightning rushes, again found Dal.'s net. Thus the game varied until half time, when the score stood 4—3 in favor of the X. boys.

The second half opened with a rush, and Dal. making desperate efforts to score, but they were closely watched by the "blue and white" boys, who were determined to hold the lead. Much faster hockey was played, and some heavy checking was indulged in. But the St. F. X. boys were stronger, and kept the Dal. boys on the defensive the greater part of the half. When the whistle blew the score stood 7—5 in favor of the boys in "blue and white."

LINE UP.

St. F. X.	Dal.
O'Sullivan	goal... .. McDonald.
Tully	point... .. Ralston.
Chisholm.....	c. point McLellan, R G (capt.)
McDonald.....	rover
Doyle, (capt.).....	.. centre. Learment.
McIsaac.....r. wing..... Thomas.
Brown.....l. wing..... Munro, E. A.

SECOND GAME—ST F. X., 6 ; DAL., 4.

On Friday evening, February 1st, the St. F. X. boys again battled with Dalhousie for the hockey championship. They had a splendid sheet of ice, and at 8 o'clock everyone in the Empire rink was over-anxious that the game should begin, in order that we could see "the boys in blue and white" play hockey.

It was 8.15 o'clock when Referee F. Stephen lined up the teams, and with the sound of his whistle the game started. The visitors took the lead at the outset, and McDonald and Brown each scored for them. Then followed some fast work, in which every one watched his opponent very close, but Thomas succeeded in breaking away and taking the puck down the rink. He passed to Learment, who scored the first point for Dal., and this was followed by a rush by McLellan, R. G., who safely landed the rubber in the net behind Simpson. Immediately after this the whistle blew, and half the game was over, with the score 2—2.

The second half had scarcely opened when Thomas, by a fine rush, put Dal. in the lead. Here the St. F. X. boys seemed to settle down to combination, and this was too strong for the

yellow and blacks. so that they ran up a score of six points, when Learment, by a brilliant rush, scored for Dal. Just when things were becoming interesting, the sound of the bell brought the game to a close. Score, 6—4 in favor of St. F. X.

The teams were :

St. F. X.	Dal.
Simpson..... goal...	McDonald.
Tully..... point.....	Wall.
Chisholm..... c. point.....	Ralston.
McDonald..... rover...	R. G. McLellan.
Brown..... l. wing.....	Thomas.
McIsaac..... r. wing.....	K. Maclellan.
Doyle..... centre.....	Learment.

After the game the visitors were entertained at Redmond's restaurant, where a pleasant evening was spent in song and speech-making. The visitors returned to Antigonish on Saturday morning's train, much pleased with their trip to the "capital."

INTER-COLLEGIATE HOCKEY.

	Won by	Score.
Dal. vs St. F. X., in Antigonish.....	St. F. X...	7 5
" " Halifax.....	" ...	6-4
Mt. All. vs. Acadia, in Wolfville.	Acad.....	11-7
" " Sackville	Mt. A.....	10-8

It now rests between St. F. X. and Acadia for the Inter-collegiate Hockey championship.

Basket Ball.

A Basket Ball League has been formed in the city, which promises to give some interesting sport this winter. The teams composing the League are as follows :

- Dalhousie.
- Pine Hill.
- Military.
- County Academy.
- Y. M. C. A., (two teams.)

The Dal. team consists of Forbes, Forbes, Rudin, Rosborough, Miller, J. R., (capt).

Personals.

Congratulations to a loyal son of Dalhousie, Hon. George G. Patterson, M. A., LL B., on his appointment to the County Judgeship of Pictou and Cumberland.

The Port of Spain, *Mirror* of January 28th contains a report of the San Fernando Regatta, in which C. T. Baillie, M. A., '06 and mate won first prize, a silver salad bowl--for San Fernando, in the double sculls. The *Mirror* says "the cheering was spirited and long on this occasion." "Charlie" was also No. 3 in the four oared crew which rowed against Port of Spain for the Challenge Trophy on January 1st, the latter crew winning after a close race.

The marriage of Prof. Ernest Brehaut, M. A., (B A. Dal. '94), Professor of Greek in the University of Colorado, to Miss Margaret Upham, took place at the residence of the bride Colorado Springs, Colorado, January, 2nd.

Dalhousiensia.

CO-EDUCATION.

A dream of delight,
 And she passed from my sight,
 Mid the throngs that circled around ;
 O ! I've looked every where
 For the maiden so fair,
 But the maiden has never been found.
 Found ! Found !
 She's never been found
 With her smile like the laughing morn ;
 The days fly by,
 I continue to sigh,
 And my face has become old and worn.

In dreary November,
 Close onto December,
 While I pored over books without sound ;
 A song came to me,
 Redolent of glee ;

And I followed that heavenly sound.
Sound! Sound!
I followed that sound,
To the gates of the H. L. C.
I reached the gate,
But I had to wait,
There was no admittance for me.

I lived through the night,
But I ate not a bite,
And next day, in the church I was found;
I thought of my soul,
Of the shrouds white roll,
And I thought of the churchyard mound.
Mound! Mound!
The churchyard mound;
And my eyes looked sad up the aisle.
Oh heavens above!
Is that my love?
And I caught the ghost of a smile.

I waited outside,
By the church door wide;
And I thought now the maiden is found.
Another was there,
With the maiden fair
And I hastened away to be drowned.
Drowned! Drowned!
Yes I'll be drowned,
Drowned in the mourning sea;
And I'll haunt the maid
Till her beauty fade,
Then sometimes she'll think of me.

Tomkins, Author of "The Frozen Tear."

Freshie R-c :- I don't see that there is any fun in these At Homes. All you do is walk up and down, with a girl hanging on your arm holding a piece of cake in one hand and an ice cream in the other.

The following is a copy of Freshie W-dd-ll's autobiography :-
As a baby B-rcl.y W-dd-ll was the joy of all feminine hearts They loved to look upon his pretty little face and to hear him "cooing." He was the envy of all mothers as they compared him with their own in-fants. He is now studying at Dalhousie where he surprises the Professors with his brilliancy.

Freshie St-r (presenting his topic card to a fair freshette.)
Are you full yet Miss—?
Fair Freshette. How dare you Mr St-s.

Well Doc, when are you going to play your next hockey match?

Doc R-d We're trying to arrange a game with the hospital next week, but I don't know if will all be well enough.

Prof in English II (lectures)—"Each writer imparts something of his own spirit, the earnestness of his convictions and the grace of his fancies." (Applause by M-le-rn)

"Why do you applaud, Mr. M-le-rn? Perhaps by association of ideas you connect my last sentence with fond memories of the past."

Freshie Gr-h-m—"Who are you going to vote for, for President of the D. A. A. C.?"

Freshie M-rr-s-n—"Oh! I think it would be a good idea for us to vote for M-ll-g-n."

A student wishes the following announcement to be published:

"The undersigned would be delighted to give his photo to any person who requests one, or who feels it their duty to accept one.—J. C."

Doc R - - d—"S-say, McGarry, what is a cross-check!"
McGarry—"Oh, captain! that is a check when you are mad."

Dr. Chisholm (calling roll in class)—"McL-lan, B. A., did you get those initials at a college or at the fount?"

Third year Med., discussing Materia Medica at V. G. H.—
"What is the dose at Tr. Camp. Co.?"

Bobby (elevator boy) interrupting—"Say, boys! what is the dose at JFRICO?"

On a recent drive, a young man, enraptured by the delights of the moment, exclaimed: "I'm glad I'm not a star."

Young Lady—"Why?"

Young Man—"They look so cold."

Young Lady—"I'm glad I'm not a star."

Young Man—"Why?"

Young Lady—"They're so far apart."

R-tt-e (after class time) exultingly to lower-class man—"Say, fellows, if you want to have a good time on *your* drive, be sure to have five or six couples extra to each sleigh."

An Appeal.

There is an old proverb which says what time consecrates and what is grey with age becomes religious. If this be true, then the oft-reported statement, that the Gazette is essentially the students paper, is doubly religious. The students of Dalhousie have placed its management in the hands of a few of their own choice and an idea prevails among many, that this completes their share of the work. Far from it. In a sense they are as responsible as the management for its success. The latter, in laying the paper before the students and the public desire that it be as interesting and presentable as possible. With this aim in view they have decided to issue illustrated numbers and, as every one knows, that illustrations are expensive the financial problem must be considered. It is therefore the duty of every subscriber, graduate or undergraduate to see that his or her subscription is paid up. The amount is small yet every unpaid subscription limits the power of the editor. Send along your dollar and by so doing show your appreciation of the efforts of those whom you have placed in charge and incidentally help to raise the standard of our college paper.

BUSINESS MANAGER.