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Editorials.

The appointment of Professor Sexton as Director of Technical Education in Nova Scotia is striking evidence of the confidence in his acquirements, ability and character, which his short stay of four years among us has established. His promotion is a severe loss to Dalhousie, with all the interests of which, and its students, he has so enthusiastically and successfully identified himself, and where he has won such well-merited regard and popularity; but we are glad, indeed, that he is still to devote himself to the interests of Nova Scotia. Not only expert knowledge, but the power of initiation and enlightened understanding of educational problems are required in the important position for which he has been chosen, and we, who know his brilliant record in his special work, his success at Dalhousie, and his broad, sympathetic culture, can congratulate the Government on finding a man so well fitted for carrying out the admirable scheme it has undertaken.

*The Director
of Technical
Education.*

Again has one of the larger centres looked eastward to find a leader of men, and both as Nova Scotians and Dalhousians we take great pride in the selection of Rev. Dr. Falconer as President of Toronto University. His is a familiar form in the college, where for a number of years his admirable course of lectures on Biblical Literature has been largely attended. To all the tributes that have been paid far and near to his worth as a man, ability as a scholar, and in commendation of his fitness for the honorable, responsible position for which he has been chosen, we most unreservedly subscribe. It is sufficient to add that nowhere is he admired more and held in higher esteem than at Dalhousie, and if he does not soon win the same place in the affections of the students at Toronto we shall have learned that they know not, indeed, how to take the measure of a man.

But yesterday it seems we pen in hand introduced ourselves to our readers, to-day it is our turn to write Farewell. The task that loomed up so long and arduous before us appears but a brief one in retrospect, and this much comfort we gladly hand on to our successors. To those who gave us their assistance and kindly advice we are sincerely grateful, those who criticized us unkindly we think of but little, and the few whose easy consciences permitted them to allow us some portion of praise have our eternal best wishes. Here's Good Luck and Prosperity to the GAZETTE and its editors of '07-'08.

Gowns.

All students of the college whose names are on the paper recently drawn up re the wearing of gowns are reminded to secure the regulation Oxford undergraduate gown during the vacation, so that they may be ready to appear in the academic costume at the opening lectures in September.

A. W. L. SMITH,
Chairman Committee.

THE PROFESSOR OF ERIN.

[Lines read at a little dinner given by a few Dalhousians to Professor John Johnson, M. A., LL. D., Professor Emeritus of Classics, at the Halifax Club, on April 18, 1907.]

I.

To Dalhousie there came a professor from Erin,
With classics his em'rald portmanteau was fill'd,
With learning and scholarship, wisdom and culture,
Of an excellence warranted double distill'd.
The classics had ever aroused his devotion,
(And sometimes our foot-browsers' prowess, to boot,)
And here in the fervor of youthful emotion,
He taught the Dalhousie Idea to shoot.

II.

'Tis forty-four years since that exile came over,
And planted S. P. Q. R. firm on our shore;
Too long from old friends he has wander'd a rover,
But we all are delighted to see him once more.
How time slips away! Ah, too swiftly it passes!
If we dwelt on that thought it would make us heart-sore,
And so I will ask you to fill up your glasses,
Here's his health! All the honors! With forty times four!

III.

We all are delighted to see him among us,
As hale as when first we set eyes on his face;
Of the changes the years bring to body and spirit
Not even the keenest discovers a trace.
What he once was he still is, in flesh, bone and sinew,
In head and in heart what he always has been.
As we see him to-night, may his age long continue,
Like the turf of his own Native Isle, ever-green!

ARCHIBALD MACMECHAN.

University Settlements.

Not the least interesting and important phase of university influence is the work of university men settled in the East End of London; and perhaps some notes on it by an eye-witness may interest readers of THE GAZETTE.

We are probably not yet done with revolutions, and social unrest is the key-note of the times. The rising power of organized labour and of labour parties in politics is my witness, and no one who knows anything of life in great cities will deny that there is something wrong with society. The great problem is to find a remedy. The socialist has his and the philanthropist his; but, in the meantime, attempts are being made to ameliorate the lot of workers in the dingy slums. One form taken by these efforts is the Social Settlement.

In a short article, it is impossible more than to touch on the theory and history of social settlements, and I propose to confine myself to what has come under my notice in visits to one or two of those which owe their existence more particularly to the University of Oxford.

The chief of these, and the one most intimately related to Oxford, is the Oxford House, in Bethnal Green. London has been growing eastward as well as westward, and whereas the comparatively-new parts west of the City are rich and bright, the equally-new parts east of it are poor and dingy. Not many years ago Bethnal Green was green. Now it is a region of small brick houses in dark side streets between the great thoroughfares, lined with shops and costers' barrows, which are known as the Bethnal Green and Whitechapel roads. The Oxford House lies in a small street just off the former, and is about thirty minutes by 'bus from the Bank of England. It is a good brick building, rising above its surroundings, but equally grimy. And it contains a large common room, dining room, library, and a small chapel on the top floor. Besides these general rooms and the necessary offices, there are bed-rooms and sitting-rooms for about twenty men.

The life is very like that of a college. At the head of the small community is a Church of England clergyman. The first head was the present Bishop of London. As Mr. Ingram, he

worked for most of his clerical life at the Oxford House, and as vicar of the nearest parish church, and he is still "Mr. Ingram" to Bethnal Greeners. The Head manages the work, and the business is looked after by one of the residents, who acts as Bursar. The residents are, with occasional exceptions, men who have been at Oxford. Some of them are barristers, civil servants, stock-brokers, who follow their professions by day, but live at the House, and give their spare time to its work. Others are more transient—men who spend a year, more or less, in slum life, perhaps as a preliminary to being ordained, perhaps while preparing for a profession, or to study social problems on the spot; men who, besides giving their evenings, also spend the days on the business of the many organized charities and municipal committees at work in East London. There are always a few men who are visitors rather than residents, like under-graduates who may be for a week or two of a vacation at the House. Of course, for the sake of continuing in the work, the Head likes men to stay a long time, but every visitor who has a real interest in it is welcomed. The vice-head is a barrister, who has lived at the Oxford House about twelve years.

The life in the House is very pleasant. A score of young 'Varsity men, interested in everything, full of fun, live happily and make a delightful community in which to spend a week, a year, a decade. So far as running expenses go, the House is self-supporting. The Head, of course, is paid, but the residents work for love. Board and lodging cost about twenty five or thirty shillings a week, so that a man can live there for about a hundred pounds a year. But subscriptions are necessary for the expenses of the work, such as the Head's salary, rent and up-keep of the buildings used by the clubs. This money is obtained from friends and from subscriptions raised in the colleges at Oxford. So much for what the Oxford House is.

As to what it does, there is much to be said. In the first place the theory of a settlement is that men of culture, sympathy, and hope are much better able to help their less-happily placed fellows if they live in their midst. Residents at a settlement are citizens of Whitechapel, Bloomsbury, West Ham, Bethnal Green; that is, of wherever they live. They belong to the community, serve in its government, make friends of its members. The

settlements are not charities in the ordinary sense of the word. They are charitable and philanthropic because their members are lovers of human kind—but they give no doles, distribute no relief. They aim at helping people to help themselves. The very poor are not the especial care of the settlements. The great cry of the East End is not the cry of the beggar, of the pauper, but it is the cry of the labourer, of the citizen, of the clerk, the man who may be making a fair wage, but who has no opportunity of getting at what makes men rich and gives real pleasure. The social settlement finds its opportunity in giving what it can to help what might be called the great middle class of the East End.

Each settlement has its own character and methods. Toynbee Hall, the earliest-founded, goes in more for educational work. The Oxford House finds its task particularly in running working men's clubs. There are two large men's clubs, called respectively University and the Oxford House, one for youths, the Old Repton, and several boys' clubs, the Webb Institute, Repton and St. Anthony's. The Repton club gets its name from one of the great public schools which supports it, and once a year entertains its members at the school. The clubs are of much the same type, and are managed in the same way. University club will do as an example. It has several hundred members, and is run by committees, like any ordinary club. But there are two or three residents, who are responsible to the Oxford House for the club. One acts as treasurer, another as secretary, and there are always one or two in the rooms during the evening. The clubs are not open during the day, but only from about six in the evening till eleven. "Uni," as it is called in distinction from Univ., the short name for University College, Oxford, has at least half-a-dozen excellent billiard tables, several bagatelle tables, a game-room for cards, draughts and chess, a good library and a refreshment bar. No gambling of any kind and no intoxicants are allowed in any of the clubs, but there are competitions of all kinds in full swing nearly all the time. Besides these games, there are gymnastic classes and entertainments of various kinds about once a week. Dances are held in a large hall belonging to the club, harriers run in the streets once or twice a week, and on Saturday afternoons, there are

out-door games and one at least of the clubs has a four-oared crew. There are inter-club competitions of all sorts and the Oxford House clubs meet the clubs of other settlements in the Federated Clubs series. There is a federation of all the London settlement clubs for purposes of competition. The members pay a small subscription, generally six pence on entrance, and a penny or two pence a week—in the boys' clubs the subscriptions are less—a half-penny a week, with an entrance fee in proportion. It is evident then that these are genuine clubs. Their members support them, and subject to certain conditions under which they obtain the buildings from the Oxford House, and to a certain degree of control by the residents they manage the affairs of their clubs.

Besides running the clubs, the Oxford House does many other things. The House has a large hall which is used for entertainments and meetings in winter and as a swimming bath in summer. Here every Sunday afternoon at 3 the Head conducts a large meeting for men. He also visits the London Hospital once or twice a week and has a short service in a ward. Men visit and report on distress cases for the Charity Organization Society. They run a Fresh Air fund for country holidays, and have a large camp for a fortnight or two in summer. Residents too get elected to serve on the County Council, on School Boards, and on the board of Guardians for administering the Poor Law and in countless ways make their influence felt for good in Bethnal Green.

Oxford and Oxford men built the House. They supply the residents and give a certain amount of financial support by their annual subscriptions. Every year, the Head holds a meeting in each college, at which he describes the work and needs of the House and the college secretaries are responsible for collecting the annual contributions and for encouraging recruits to the body of residents. Then every year there is a general meeting at Oxford, as a rule held in New College hall, and addressed by a distinguished old resident or sympathizer and by the Head. In my first year the speaker was Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief-Justice of England, and last year the Bishop of London spoke to a large meeting in the Town Hall. The University has yet another link with the Oxford House, for every year on Whit

Monday there is a great excursion of men from the clubs of East End settlements up to Oxford. The Oxford House men are told off in batches to the different colleges. They are given lunch in Keble Hall by the Dons of the University and are then taken charge of by the undergraduates secured by the college secretaries to undertake their entertainment. The afternoon is spent at cricket or in sight-seeing but the most popular amusement is the river. Last year the boys came up and anything more exciting than having three young Bethnal Greens out in a punt all afternoon would be hard to imagine, unless it would be to have four.

Last Christmas vacation, I spent a week at another University settlement and it may be interesting to compare it with the Oxford House. Mansfield House University Settlement is in Canning Town below the Blackwall Tunnel and in the midst of the docks. It is outside the administrative county of London and about eight miles from Piccadilly. The settlement is under Mansfield College, the Congregational Theological college, which, though at Oxford, is not part of the University. The field of Mansfield House is rather different from that of the Oxford House. Bethnal Green contains many foreigners and Jews though not so many as Whitechapel. But Canning Town is still English. It is rather interesting to see how the English are being gradually pushed eastward before the Jews and aliens who are crowding into Aldgate, Whitechapel and Bethnal Green, and spreading farther east as their numbers increase. West Ham, the most familiar name for Canning Town, is a dock region and its population lives by dock work. At best, this is casual labour and there is more abject poverty in West Ham than in the trading and manufacturing districts nearer the City. In the last couple of years the poverty has been aggravated by persistent scarcity of employment at the docks and there has been a great deal of absolute destitution in West Ham.

The settlement itself is similar in general respects and in general aims to the Oxford House, but in detail, it differs. One great difference is that at Mansfield House, there is a lady who keeps house and generally keeps things in order. At the Oxford House there are no women but the domestics and one carves for oneself at the side board. At Mansfield, the warden carves and

there are maids to wait at table. The Warden at Mansfield is married and though he lunches and dines in the dining room he is not so much with the men as the head of the Oxford House for he has separate apartments for his family and naturally spends less time in common room. There are fewer residents at Mansfield House, only about a dozen, but they may be classified in much the same way.

The work at Mansfield is very varied, and I can only notice the most striking features. Instead of many clubs, the result of gradual development as at Oxford House there are at Mansfield House only two. They have a club for men and one for boys, both essentially similar in organization and facilities to those in Bethnel Green. Providing for much the same class of men they are however more under the management of the members and residents are not always on hand as in the Oxford House clubs but of course the residents are responsible to the settlement in much the same way. Connected with the men's club are a penny bank, a coal club and a very interesting discussion class held on Sunday mornings and directed by one of the residents. Like the Oxford House clubs, they meet the clubs of other settlements in the Federated Clubs competitions.

Here as in Bethnal Green the residents are active in undertaking civic duties. Face to face with the squalor and hopelessness of slum life, the enormous families of the poor and scarcity of work to do, it seems hard to foresee any improvement without state interference and one notices strong socialistic views among these settlement workers.

At Mansfield House, there are one or two conspicuous institutions. One is the Poor Man's Lawyer. Every Tuesday evening several lawyers attend at the Men's Club and give gratuitous opinions and advice to all comers. Many cases are serious. Advice is given, letters are written and solicitors recommended. Sometimes a man who has been nursing a grievance is shown that he has none and sent away with the poison out of his mind and ready to live at peace with his neighbours. There are cases of all sorts; many between landlord and tenant, many claims for compensation for injuries. In all difficulties the Poor Man's Lawyer can do a great deal in advising a man as to his rights and guiding him if compensation be suggested or if he is being

overreached. There are similar institutions at the Oxford House and Toynbee Hall but to Mansfield House belongs the credit of their commencement.

Another very useful thing run by Mansfield House is the "Wave." This is an old corner public house converted into a cheap lodging-house. Beds are let for three pence and sixpence a night with the use of fires and utensils. It is always full and is a great benefit to the district for it is situated close to the docks and offers warmth and comfort to all who can raise three pence which, insignificant a sum as it may seem, is a considerable one to the docker out of work. Mansfield House also helps to run a soup kitchen, where poor children can get a hot meal of soup and bread for a half penny. After the soup is done, they are given another piece of bread with syrup in exchange for their spoons. This was a brilliant idea to stop the loss of spoons and it has proved most successful.

The large families of the poor make the question of finding employment for the boys as they leave school a vital one and the settlement has a bureau to assist in this. They also help people to emigrate and carefully examine every case of distress drawn to their notice and inform the proper authorities, if it happens to be deserving.

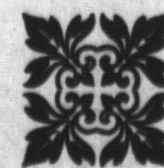
Among the teeming inhabitants of great cities the effect of settlement work may seem slight and of course compared with the poverty, lack of employment and general misery of the lowest class it is slight. Nevertheless social settlements are doing a great work. There are now about twenty in London and besides giving education and amusement, healthy recreation and something of idealism to large numbers of working-men and lads who otherwise would be left to the street and the public-house, the University settlements are of great benefit to the men who support them. They inspire countless people with an interest in the pressing social needs of the time and give splendid opportunities for intimate study of social phenomena. To the educated and thoughtful citizen especially belongs the duty of teaching the people, and by giving university men an interest in the study of society and training in social work the University settlements are justifying their existence.

GILBERT S. STAIRS.

New College, Oxford.

The Director of Technical Education.

Mr. Frederick H. Sexton, B. Sc., whom the Nova Scotia Government has chosen as head of the system of provincial technical education, is a native of Boston, Mass. His school and college course was a distinguished one throughout. Graduating from the Cambridge English High School, he entered upon a course of Mining Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he easily led his class during his four years there. He was then retained by the Institute as assistant to Professor H. O. Hofman, Professor of Metallurgy, and was subsequently employed as chemist and assayer for the Carmichael Reduction Company, a company formed for the scientific investigation of new processes for the treatment of copper, lead, arsenic, and gold ores. The next two years he spent in special research in the laboratory of the General Electrical Company, at Schenectady, where the result of his work was established as part of the manufacturing plant, and was subsequently duplicated in Germany, exactly as he had worked it out. At the end of his first year at Schenectady he had been called to the chair of Mining and Metallurgy at Dalhousie, but as he had not finished the work on which he was engaged, he declined the offer. But when it was repeated a year later, he was able to accept, and as a result of his efforts, Dalhousie has now an up-to-date course in Mining and Metallurgy, and very complete laboratories of Mining and Assaying. Since coming to Nova Scotia, Prof. Sexton has successively declined offers from Schenectady, the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, and the Missouri School of Mines. This last offer was renewed in a most flattering manner in December of last year. Professor Sexton accepted it, but subsequently resigned to take his present position.



Exchanges.

The University Magazine:—With its last two issues, *The University Magazine* has entered upon a new era. We note that arrangements were recently made whereby Toronto University and Dalhousie College have agreed to co-operate with McGill, and—if the following issues keep up to the standard of the April one—it needs no exceptional eye to see in it the coming and authoritative Canadian magazine. We think that we cannot better express our unstinted admiration of this magazine than by keeping silent and letting its Table of Contents speak for it :

APRIL, 1907.

The Imperial Conference—Principal Peterson.
 Greater Canada : An Appeal—Stephen Leacock.
 Loyalty to What—Andrew Macphail.
 At Perugia—Duncan Campbell Scott.
 The American Novel—Mrs. J. E. Logan.
 The University and Physical Efficiency—R. Tait McKenzie.
 The Ethics of Advocacy—Warwick Fielding Chipman.
 Browning's Women—Archibald MacMechan.
 The Case of Lear—A. E. Taylor.
 The Goodness of God—E. W. MacBride.
 "Progress in Art"—William Brymner.
 Recent Books on Canada—F. P. Walton.

A Voice from the Unknown.

SECOND PRIZE.

The sun shone brightly down upon the glassy stillness of a summer sea a hundred years ago. The Gulf off Inverness shore was placid and crystalline, and from the land the eye could scarcely discern where sky and sea met, for the atmosphere had taken on that white appearance which usually precedes a change on a summer day and the sea, like some huge mirror reflecting that hue, could scarcely be distinguished from it.

Looking out towards the horizon some remarkable phenomena were observable. Sometimes it seemed as if another sea stood in the heavens, and in an instant disappeared. The

Magdalene Isles, though not visible on ordinary days, stood out above the horizon in plain view, and at times seemed suspended in the firmament.

Stillness was supreme. In that far off day of our ancestor pioneers, when the forests clothed the hillsides where now the cattle graze, and only the rude cottage stood in a clump of trees at the edge of a clearing studded with stumps still vigorous, only a few solitary cottages could be seen along the water-front. Silence presided with right royal sway.

The hopeful young wife on this summer's day was patiently turning over the swathes of hay which her husband had mown in the morning among the stumps. At times she would stop and gaze out upon the sea. Two black objects, almost reduced by space to specks, had a magnetism for her eye, and upon these she would gaze long and dream,—then suddenly resume her turning. She had a good apology for gazing thus so long and thoughtfully, for her youthful husband was in one of those specks on the ocean, pursuing the common vocation of Cape Breton's pioneers.

The boats were anchored at a short distance from each other, so that talk could be freely interchanged. They had been taking a few mackerel, and the lively little fish pattered vigorously with their tails upon the timbers of the boat, and so still was it that the pattering could be heard a long distance over the water. No ripple, no breath of wind, only the heaving breath of the breathing ocean disturbed the boats at anchor.

"Come ashore.....come ashore," a voice out of the air floated down to the ears of the fishermen in the boats. "Come ashore.....come ashore," again wailed out the voice like the weird cawing of a raven from a mountain-top. "Come ashore.....come ashore," once more, and unmistakably from the land. The three cries came at measured intervals like three double tolls of a church bell.

The men grew gravely silent, and scanned the mountain in the distance. It seemed to sleep in the blue haze of the summer day. No sign of human life ashore, nothing but the cattle like specks moving among the stumps on the hillside, met the vision. Then there was the same silence as before,

and no echo resounded over the sleeping ocean. The calls passed as in a dream, and indeed so mystic was their nature that they were not generally supposed to be real.

"We'd better move, my men," said the captain of one boat to his crew which was composed of men with hoary locks. Without hesitation and with grave faces they weighed anchor, coiled in their lines, and started shorewards. But before doing so they advised the younger crew to heed the voice also. This admonition however was spurned, for the younger men, alas! were learning to cast adrift the superstition of a past age.

When the boat had made land and was beached, the old men climbed the bank and looked out to sea. The other boat was still there, but apparently moving.

There had been a sudden change in the elements. The sun had become hazed. Dark clouds were flitting across the sky from the Southeast. Cats-paws began to play upon the water. Suddenly a squall came down, and the water turned black, and the dark clouds gathered and flew from behind the mountains. The sun could not be seen through the thick haze and flying cloud. Blacker grew the water, and as the wind increased the squalls began to sweep it up in spray. Soon the whole bay was in a drift, thus hiding all objects on its surface. It was now about sundown, and the wind was screeching through the tree-branches. The storm-clouds gathered, the rain came pelting down, and the blackness of a tempestuous night descended upon sea and land.

All night the storm raged. When the sun gazed over the mountains in the morning it saw much ruin, and many a sturdy oak wrenched from its ancient foundation lying prostrate on the earth.

The young wife came on this morning and gazed out upon the water now released from torment. And as she looked she wept for grief inconsolable, for her youthful husband, of whom she was so fondly dreaming as she rested in the hay-field, had not heeded the voice from the Unknown, and had perished in the tumult of the elements.

J. P. MACINTOSH, '10.

A Question.

Was it not Elbert Hubbard who said: "Morality is a matter of geography"? This may or may not be true. It is more than an epigram, however, to say that a man's religion, his attitude toward the mysteries of life and death, of God and immortality, is determined by his temperament.

An old man stands at the evening gate of life, that dark portal that opens on the mighty deep. He has suffered much, for he has loved much. The cruelty of nature, "red in tooth and claw with ravine," the mystery of pain and sin, the emptiness and unreality of personal creeds, the apparent mockery of prayer, have formed a veil between him and the clear light of divine purpose and eternal love. But he has learned to "cleave ever to the sunnier side of doubt, and cling to Truth beyond the forms of Faith." Love has been for him the great solvent of all difficulties and mysteries, has been the light by which he ever saw, though through a glass darkly, the "strong son of God." And now the light of eternal day strikes "on the mount of vision." Hark! what full, melodious music he brings from the golden chords of love as he plays upon the harp of experience:

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark.

For though from out the bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar."

A man, old in years, but young in spirit, stood upon the confines of an unknown land. The storms are raging, the foe is beyond. Strong, robust, simple as a child in his faith, strong as the sons of God in his purity and manhood, he had given unto the sons of men his message of confidence in the purposes and love of God. "God is in his heaven; all's well with the world." Inspired by a sustaining love for one to whom he was as a strong tower, a love that overlapped the limits of time and space, he has fought the good fight. Listen to his bugle note:

"Fear death?—to feel the fog in my throat,
The mist in my face,
When the snows begin, and the blasts denote
I am nearing the place,
The power of the night, the press of the storm,
The post of the foe;
Where he stands, the Arch Fear in a visible form.
Yet the strong man must go.
For the journey is done and the summit attained,
And the barriers fall,
Though a battle's to fight ere the guerdon be gained,
The reward of it all.
I was ever a fighter, so— one fight more,
The best and the last!
I would hate that death bandaged my eyes, and forbore,
And bade me creep past.
No! let me taste the whole of it, fare like my peers
The heroes of old,
Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad life's arrears
Of pain, darkness and cold."

The clear call of the bugle ceases. In a voice beautiful with melody he sings:

"For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave,
The black minute's at end,
And the elements' rage, the fiend-voices that rave,
Shall dwindle, shall blend,
Shall change, shall become first a peace out of pain.
Then a light, then thy breast,
O thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again,
And with God be the rest!"

A man is facing the darkness that cometh at noonday. He has fought a losing fight with the giant, disease. "The anguish of the singer made the sweetness of the song." Strong, tenacious of purpose, sincere; strong in his love for his friend, sincere in showing the humaneness of that friend. But here is no simple faith, no transforming love beyond the forms of faith. Listen to his low, tense challenge:

"Out of the night that covers me
Black as the pitch from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud;
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this vale of toil and tears
Looms but the horror of the Shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds, and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not how straight the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul."

Tennyson, Browning, Henley—which do you, which do I prefer? I repeat; it is a matter of temperament.

H. D. B., '04.

Two College Friends.

"Of what shall a man be proud, if he is not proud of his friends?"

I have often noted in my elders a disposition to spend more and more of the lessening number of their years following that path which "Old Mortality" has blazed through the company of their friends. They love to revisit the memorials and tablets of memory which preserve the records of those of their friends who have gone before them. They love to make the aisles ring with the chisel-blows that freshen the inscriptions. Formerly this seemed to me an idle business and a strange

waste of time, but the grim gatherer has resented my indifference, and now he mocks me, saying; "Sing us one of the songs of Zion." I begin to turn to inscriptions, eager to be busy with my chisel before the first mould has well formed.

In a conspicuous place in my memory hang the memorials of two college friends. Similar in many things, dissimilar in more, both possessed, in a marked degree, that indefinable something which we call personality. Jimmy's strength had come to him with the development of a manly Christianity—a Christianity which was, day by day, bringing him nearer to the ideal figure of his Master; Geordie's was one of those anti-natal fibres which go to the make-up of a Garibaldi. A man with a nerve of steel and an eye that gleamed power, he had surely, along with his Scotch name, inherited the old-world spirit of daring and command which belonged to the chieftains of the north. Geordie's personality had more inherent force, Jimmy's more of the lovable, but both shared in the quality which distinguished the other.

There were two places especially in which these two showed their qualities of personality and leadership—on the football field and in the circle of students which they drew around them. In their positions on the football team neither has been, or is likely to be excelled at Dalhousie. One was the steadiest, most clear-headed and most reliable of full-backs; the other was the keenest, most dashing and most tireless of forwards. As captains, both were very capable. Geordie, with an eye that missed nothing, and a judgment that was seldom at fault, directed every movement of his team; Jimmy placed himself at the head of his men, and filled them with his own grit and enthusiasm. In 1901 it was Geordie's generalship, in 1902 Jimmy's leadership which, more than anything else, kept the trophy at Dalhousie. Geordie saw the weak point in the Army's line, and hurled Hebb, and Dickie, and Cock against it; Jimmy thrilled his disheartened team, and led them to an almost impossible victory with his shout, "This procession's got to stop." Above all, both "played fair." Keen to win they were, for they had a great love for Dalhousie, and very little for her foes; but they ever possessed that manly spirit of fair-play without which true sport cannot exist. These

qualities they showed in the mimic battles of the football field, and these are the qualities which distinguished them in that other battle where both went down so early.

Among their friends, none were more welcome than Geordie and Jimmy. Always bright and happy, they were often witty and humourous. Geordie was perhaps the more brilliant, but Jimmy's broad geniality and hearty way made him an equally-good companion. When they were together on a football trip or in Geordie's room in the south wing of the Victoria General, their talk would have pleased a Spring-Heeled Jack. We, who were slower, were content to halt along in the rear, enjoying the reminiscences and repartee. At those gatherings great schemes were proposed for the first time—the Montreal trip and the Harvard trip, which was revived last year, and a British Columbia trip, which was to be a grand affair, and which probably will never be revived. There also was founded the T. T. Boxing Club, which ended in a name. These schemes and many others came to the surface and perished in the ebb and flow of the talk. All the while Jimmy, with his genial, open, honest face, and Geordie, with his clear-cut, bright, vivid features, sat with us, listing, in imagination, to the bugle which was calling them forth to the tumult.

In that tumult they fought, not long, but well. They strove only at the fringes of the battle, but they strove like heroes. George Campbell was a generous and staunch friend. I saw him on that day when the news of Jimmy's death reached Halifax. "It's awful!" were his only words, but they said enough. He was a man of strong personality and heroic nature. Nothing was more like him than that plunge into the chill waters of an American river after a street-waif. James Malcolm had the finest character of all my friends. Generous, heroic, lovable, beautiful, it was developing day by day. Surely we may regard his noble death as another step in the evolution towards that

"..... far-off, divine event
To which the whole creation moves."

C. T. B.

Obituary.

Until the 18th of April the class of '06 remained unbroken in numbers. But on that date word reached us that one of our number was no more, and those of the old class who were still within the college spoke in subdued tones of the class-mate who had gone before. It was not unexpected; we had long known that recovery was impossible. Yet, at the last, the report of our friend's death came to us with a shock.

During our Freshman year at Dalhousie, none was more deservedly popular than W. M. Smith. He was a good student. In Latin and in Greek the ease with which he translated was the envy of many a class-mate. In other classes he stood well, but in Classics he was perfectly at home. At the beginning of our second year he was elected Secretary of the Class, an office for which his popularity and amiable disposition particularly fitted him.

Shortly after the close of our second year he was stricken with the sickness which he so patiently endured during the last three years of his life. His letters were always cheerful and full of hope. He had planned on taking a course in his favourite subjects at Dalhousie, and later to study Theology. Being prevented from graduating with his own class, he still hoped to be among those who would receive their Bachelor's degree this spring. But it was not to be. He put up a brave fight. For three years he lived, and all that time, through the columns of the GAZETTE and the letters of his friends, kept in close touch with the old class and with the college. Then after this long discipline the end came, and our class mourned the loss of one of its most popular and most promising members.

On Saturday, April 20th, the funeral took place from his late residence, The Manse, Middle Musquodoboit, interment being made at Middle Stewiacke. George Farquhar and Harry Fraser, two of his immediate friends, were the class representatives at the funeral.

To his father, Rev. Dr. Smith, an old Dalhousian, to his brother Frank, (Dal., '05,) of Kamloops, and to the other members of his family, the class of '06 join with the GAZETTE in expression of sympathy.

Correspondence.

DEAR GAZETTE :

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. E. K. Harvey, B. A., of the Perkins Institute, South Boston. Mr. Harvey wishes me to make known the contents of his letter, and therefore I ask you to become the medium of this publicity. Under the date of April 26th, 1907, he writes as follows: "A dozen enthusiastic Dalhousians gathered at my office last night, and unanimously resolved to found a New England Branch of the Dalhousie Alumni Association. We determined to make the organization a very informal one, electing only two officers and meeting but seldom, and then monthly for social purposes. The officers for the coming year are K. G. T. Webster, Ph. D., of Cambridge, President, and E. K. Harvey, B. A., of Boston, Secretary-Treasurer. I wish you would put up on the Dalhousie bulletin board a notice of the formation of this Branch, and add in a note below that we are anxious to help Dalhousians who may visit Massachusetts, and who are strangers to the locality. If you hear of any student leaving for Boston, let me know, and I'll meet him and give him the glad hand, and direct him to a hotel, etc. In order to start the thing off well, we are to hold a dinner at some city hotel on the evening of Friday, June 7th. If any Dalhousians are to be in the city at that time, we should be very glad to have them with us. Please make the matter known. . . . Being so few in numbers, we cannot, at present, help the main Association financially. But this will come later. At present we can keep our men in touch with each other, and keep up the Dalhousie spirit."

Let me add that such loyalty to our *Alma Mater* is to be commended, and by inserting this letter you will be doing good to all of Dalhousie's interests.

Thanking you in anticipation of the favor of a little of your valuable space, I remain,

S. A. MORTON.

11 Carleton Street, Halifax, N. S.

Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association.

HALIFAX, APRIL 25th, 1907.

The Annual Meeting was held at the Halifax Hotel at 8 p. m., and was fairly well attended. The President, E. D. Farrell, M. D., was in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the various reports were received and adopted.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HALIFAX, 25th April, 1907.

To the Alumni Association of Dalhousie College and University:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Executive beg to submit their Annual Report for the year just closed.

The membership has been increased by the enrolment of many of the older alumni, and of nearly all of the members of the present graduating classes. When we consider that in 1901 the number was 201, and now is 531, there is evidence of greater interest being taken in the aims of the Association. There are however, many eligible for membership who have not been enrolled. If the sympathy of these could be enlisted, more effective work could be done by this Association.

The work of compiling the Dalhousie Alumni directory has gone steadily on. This is a task involving no small amount of patience and research. It is now a fairly full and accurate list of Dalhousie graduates and other former students, but we aim to make it still more complete and valuable. It contains upwards of 1400 names and addresses. It is referred to in making out the mailing list of this association and has proved of great use also to other Dalhousie societies who have frequently consulted it.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report will show that \$250 has been granted to the Science Faculty. This is an increase of \$50 over the grant of last year. Statement of dues for the current year was sent to 500 members and remittances were received from 118.

The report of Professor MacKay will show how the money has been expended and the more urgent needs of the Science departments.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Executive Committee,

S. A. MORTON, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY
in account with S. A. MORTON, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

RECEIPTS.

1906.		
April 24.	Balance.....	\$ 6 06
June 30.	Interest, Government Savings' Bank	37
1907.		
April 24.	Special contributions during the year.....	70 00
"	Members' dues.....	250 53
		<u>\$326 96</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

1906.		
May 2.	Gauvin & Gentzel, for photos for the Dalhousie number of 'The Standard'	1 25
18.	T. O. Allen & Co., application blanks and notices of Annual Meeting.....	6 15
18.	A. & W. Mackinlay, stationery.....	2 09
30.	Postage on Annual Report.....	10 00
June 11.	The Standard, 75 copies of the Dalhousie number	1 75
Aug. 28.	T. O. Allen & Co., Annual Report.....	8 50
Sept. 17.	Postage on College Calendars to Alumni.....	2 40
1907.		
Jan. 11.	E. Mackay, grant to Science Faculty.....	85 00
April 24.	" " " "	165 00
"	Postage on notices of Annual Meeting.....	7 00
"	Bank discounts, etc.....	2 28
"	Balance.....	35 54
		<u>\$326 96</u>

REPORT OF PROFESSOR E. MACKAY.

To the President and Members of the Alumni Association of Dalhousie College:

GENTLEMEN,—The report which for some years I have had the honour of submitting to the Alumni Association at its Annual Meeting cannot now be accurately described as a report of what has been done in the Faculty of Science; for that Faculty no longer exists as a separate department. Last year it was found advantageous to merge the Pure Science classes in the Faculty of Arts, the two forming the Faculty of Arts and Science, and to organize the Applied Science classes into the Faculty of Engineering. The report now submitted has reference both to the Applied Science classes of the Faculty of Engineering and to the Pure Science classes of both Faculties.

When the Faculty of Science was resuscitated, about fifteen years ago, by Professor MacGregor, the Alumni Association came to its support, and the annual Alumni grant made possible the purchase of books and apparatus, without which some of Applied Science classes then started would have had to be discontinued. It was in the help thus given to an attempt of the University at meeting more fully the higher educational needs of the community, that the relation between this Association and the Science classes began. For the ten years beginning in 1898 and ending with the present year, the Alumni Association has contributed a total of \$2448.74 to the support of Science classes. It is reasonable to ask whether this amount might not have been expended with greater advantage to the University, if it had been otherwise applied, at least in part. Among the members of the Faculties concerned there is not, as far as I am aware, any difference of opinion in this matter. There is cordial agreement between the literary and scientific departments that, taking conditions as they have been, the annual Alumni contribution could probably not have been spent in any other way with equal advantage to the University as a whole. The support of the Science classes has been justified by events. The classes in Applied Science have grown into a separate Faculty with two fully organized departments and

nearly 60 students, and the related Pure Science classes have of necessity grown rapidly also. Moreover, there is reason to think that the University is by virtue of this expansion more closely in touch with the community than formerly and in a better position to obtain support for every branch of its work.

There have been no changes of staff in the scientific departments during the year. In the Engineering Faculty there were 56 students enrolled, of whom 12 were in Mining and all but a few of the remainder in Civil Engineering. The degree of Bachelor of Engineering was conferred on 4 candidates—3 in Civil Engineering and 1 in Mining. In the Faculty of Arts and Science the B. Sc. degree was conferred on one candidate. Good progress has been made in the equipment of the Engineering laboratories. The Mining laboratory has been completed by the installation of a five-stamp mill of a design especially adapted for experimental work. An additional gasolene muffle furnace has been added in the Assaying laboratory. These laboratories are now admirably equipped for the undergraduate work of the Mining department. In the department of Civil Engineering a Cement-testing laboratory, well adapted to its purpose, has been completed. This department, only three years old, has developed rapidly, and at the Convocation this afternoon presented its first graduates. Of the Alumni grant for the current year \$125 have been paid to the Civil Engineering department.

In 1905 the Cape Breton Branch of the Alumni Association gave a donation of \$50 to the Geological laboratory. The expending of this sum was deferred by Professor Woodman until it could be used in procuring some single piece of apparatus. It was used this session in purchasing a slicing and grinding machine for the preparation of rock and mineral sections for microscopic work. This addition to its equipment enables the Geological laboratory to undertake an important kind of work, hitherto very little, or not at all, attempted in the Province.

Attention was directed last year to the fact that the growth of the Engineering and Science classes was overtaxing the present resources of some of the scientific departments. This has been the case during the past year in the departments of

Physics and Chemistry. In the Physical laboratory there were 36 students enrolled, of whom 6 were in the Electrical and 30 in the General laboratory. As the General laboratory can only accommodate 15 to 20 students working at one time, the latter class had to be divided into two sections, and, as a provisional arrangement, the time given to each section had to be two hours a week less than that formerly given to the whole class. It is imperatively necessary in this department to increase the staff so that the laboratory may be open several additional hours per week. No less urgent is the need of additional apparatus both in the General and in the Electrical laboratory. The class of 1906 have generously promised a gift which it is hoped may amount to from \$175 to \$200; and out of the Alumni grant for this year \$150.53 has been paid to the Physical laboratory. But a fact the Alumni Association should know is that the Professor of Physics has had to advance over \$300 to the Physical laboratory during the present year, in order to make it possible for the laboratory classes to do efficient work.

In the Chemical department there were 146 students enrolled. Of these 102 took laboratory classes, of whom 94 were in the General laboratory and 8 in more advanced classes in the Quantitative laboratory. In this department, also, an addition to the teaching staff is urgently needed.

The local Evening Schools, begun four years ago, have been continued in the same centres as last year, and, in addition, classes have been opened in Westville, New Glasgow and Inverness. The classes in Sydney have been amalgamated with those of King's College, and continued under the control of a joint committee.

The anticipation expressed last year that the College might soon be called upon to play a part in a Provincial scheme of technical education has been realized in the Technical Education Act recently passed by the local legislature. There can be no question that there is in this Act a "promise and potency" unequalled by that of any Act placed upon the statute book of Nova Scotia since 1864, both as regards the new opportunities it opens out to the young men of Nova Scotia and the influence

it is capable of exerting upon Nova Scotian industrial development. How it will affect our own College cannot yet be fully foreseen. Dalhousie will lose its third and fourth year students in Engineering when the Technical College opens, and its expensive Engineering equipment for third and fourth year work will no longer be of any service. On the other hand, we may confidently look forward to a largely increased interest in higher technical education, and to receiving our share, in common with other colleges in Nova Scotia, of the correspondingly increased numbers of young men preparing for technical courses.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year is appended. The balance from last year was \$25.53, which, with the grant of \$250 for the present year, makes \$275.53. This amount was expended upon the departments of Civil Engineering and Physics, as stated above.

Respectfully submitted.

E. MACKAY.

Halifax, April 25th, 1907.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION *in account with* E. MACKAY.

1906.		RECEIPTS.	
April 25.	Balance.....		\$ 25 53
1907.			
Jan. 11.	S. A. Morton, Alumni grant.....		85 00
April 24.	" "		165 00
			<u>\$275 53</u>
1907.		EXPENDITURE.	
Jan. 30.	Prof. A. S. Mackenzie, Physical laboratory.		\$ 85 00
April 25.	" " " "		65 53
"	H. McInnes, Civil Engineering department		125 00
			<u>\$275 53</u>

While the meeting was in progress, word was received from Boston that a New England branch of the Association was being formed. The organization exists chiefly for social purposes, and Dalhousians visiting Massachusetts are assured a warm welcome from it. The President is K. G. T. Webster, Ph. D., of Cambridge, Mass., and the Secretary-Treasurer is E. K. Harvey, B. A., of the Perkins Institution, South Boston.

A discussion took place as to how to keep more of the Alumni in touch with the Association. The failure to pay the small annual dues asked for was laid to mere neglect rather than to lack of sympathy with the Association's aims. It was suggested that each class, as it graduates from the College, appoint one of its members an agent to make collections from the whole class from year to year; or, as an alternative, that in the larger centres of population this collection be done by an active alumnus from all alumni, irrespective of the various classes.

It was regretted that an important function at the College prevented many from being present at the meeting. The incoming Executive was directed to make arrangements for the proceedings of the next Convocation week, whereby there shall be no conflicting engagements, and to deal with the matter of increasing the number of alumni in good standing.

On the motion of G. K. Butler and E. Mackay, it was resolved to set aside annually the sum of \$50 for the services of the Secretary-Treasurer.

It was agreed to continue the aid to the Science work of the University, the amount of the grant to be determined by the Executive.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—E. D. Farrell, M. D.

1st Vice-President—A. S. Barnstead, B. A., LL. B.

2nd Vice-President—R. M. McGregor, B. A.

Secretary-Treasurer—S. A. Morton, M. A.

Other members of the Executive—H. D. Brunt, B. A., J. W. Logan, B. A., A. S. Mackenzie, Ph. D., A. W. Seaman, B. A., J. H. Trefry, M. A.

Auditors—J. M. Geldert, LL. B., J. F. Putnam, B. A.

The meeting adjourned.

S. A. MORTON, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Dalhousie's New Rink.

For the past year, and particularly during the last few months, there has been much talk concerning the proposed new D. A. A. C. rink. At first the scheme was looked on by many as altogether too visionary, but after facing the proposition squarely, and considering the pros and cons of the

matter, opinion is practically unanimous as to the advisability of having such a rink.

From every point of view it is felt that the new rink will be an unqualified boon to the whole student body. No one doubts for a moment that, with the opportunities thus afforded for practice, the sturdy aggregation who did such splendid work last season, in the face of many difficulties, will gather in the coveted Hewson Trophy, and that in years to come the Dalhousie seven will be as unconquerable as the Dalhousie fifteen.

As matters are now, after the final post mortem has been held on the deciding game of the football league, there is practically nothing to bring the undergraduates together. It is true that social functions have been increasingly frequent at Dalhousie during the last few years, and we believe that their influence in promoting college spirit has been very marked. But in addition to these, what Dalhousie needs is something that will bring students together during the winter in an athletic-social sort of way; this want, it is generally considered, will be met by a Dalhousie rink, where may be combined the functions of both gymnasium and "At Home."

The committee in charge of the project have succeeded in acquiring a very desirable site for the new building,—the Reardon property in the block bounded by Morris, South, Seymour and Henry streets. The rink will probably cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000. It is proposed to raise as much as possible among the students and graduates, and to borrow the remainder from the Nova Scotia Building Society. Naturally the committee are anxious to make the sum borrowed as small a one as possible, and to this end the amount raised by subscription must be correspondingly large. For all such monies advanced the D. A. A. C. will issue certificates guaranteeing five per cent. per annum interest. The committee have arranged for as systematic a canvass as is possible with their limited numbers; but it is obviously impossible for them to cover the whole ground. They hope, therefore, that every student will consider the furthering of this scheme a personal matter; and if there be any graduates or friends of the college in his vicinity, that they will be made acquainted with the

committee's plans and asked for financial aid in carrying them out. Remember that a great deal of work must be done before the first nail is driven, and that it is only through the whole-hearted co-operation of the student body that the new rink will be ready for skating next winter. The committee appeals to each individual student for aid either in money or in promoting the scheme. A line to Dr. Woodman, at Halifax, or to any member of the committee will bring application blanks, which are self-explanatory.

To the graduates the committee would say: Do not wait to be asked, but send along your subscription, and make it as generous as possible. It is no charity affair, but a sound business proposition, and on the interest taken by all depends the success and realization of the project.

Field Day.

The Annual D. A. A. C. Sports will be held in the latter part of September, 1907.

The competitors who make the best showing will constitute the Dalhousie Track Team to take part in the Inter-collegiate Sports during the summer of 1908.

A large entry list is expected.

The following events will take place:

100 yards dash,	Hammer throw,
220 " "	Shot put,
440 " "	Running high jump,
$\frac{1}{2}$ mile run,	Running broad jump,
1 " "	Inter-class relay.

H. W. FLEMMING,
Secretary D. A. A. C.

Personals.

Dr. A. Ross Hill, '92, Ph. D., has been appointed Dean of the Arts Faculty at Cornell.

Dr. E. Ross Faulkener, B. A., '97, M. D., '01, has won the coveted distinction of a fellowship in the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

W. D. Tait, '05, and L. L. Burgess, '05, have been awarded scholarships at Harvard.

C. V. Christie, '02, has been appointed an instructor in the Engineering School at McGill.

Rev. A. M. Hill, '96, has been awarded a Ph. D. by the University of Illinois.

G. H. Sterne, LL. B., has opened an office in Amherst.

J. H. Charman, B. A., LL. B., and J. W. G. Morrison, M. A., LL. B., have recently gone to Calgary.

The following marriages of interest to Dalhousians took place recently. The GAZETTE extends congratulations:

H. L. Fenerty, LL. B., '05, and Miss Hilda Doull, at Halifax; J. B. Morrow, of the class '06, and Miss Alice P. Gladwin, B. A., '05, at Deming, New Mexico; J. W. A. Baird, '99, M. A., (Cornell), and Miss Smith, at Windsor, N. S.; John T. Murray, Instructor at Harvard, and Miss Wessen, of Massachusetts; W. C. Stapleton, B. Sc., '05, and Miss Young, at Kentville, N. S.

Of this year's graduates, G. D. Finlayson has obtained a position in the Finance Department at Ottawa; C. L. Blois is with the Dominion Geographical Department; A. F. Matthews and A. W. Seaman have been appointed to the staff of Prince of Wales College, P. E. I.

G. G. Sedgewick, '03, has been appointed to the staff of St. Andrew's College, Toronto.

S. A. Morton, '86, has been promoted to the principalship of the Halifax County Academy.

T. C. Hebb, '00, and W. M. Gould, '01, are with the New England Telephone Company.

Melville Cumming, '97, has been appointed Superintendent of Agriculture for Nova Scotia.

Business Notices.

Ten numbers of the GAZETTE are issued yearly.

Price \$1.00 per year: Single copies 15 cents.

With this issue of the GAZETTE, the writer of these oft-repeated notices will have written them for the last time, while no regrets are held on passing over such a privilege to the unfortunate recipient for the next year. To those who have paid their subscriptions, the Business Manager extends his sincerest thanks; but what is attributed to the others is better left unsaid. The year was marked with the usual amount of success on the financial side, and the retiring Business Manager, in handing the position, "with the rights and privileges appertaining thereto," to his successor, bespeaks the same generous treatment for him that was accorded his predecessor.

BUSINESS MANAGER, '06-'07.

Acknowledgements.

Prof. Seth, J. F. MacDonald, \$5.00; Prof. J. G. MacGregor, Miss Murphy, \$2.00; E. Yeomans, W. V. Coffin, E. K. MacLellan, R. G. McLellan, W. A. MacLeod, R. McLellan, F. H. Reid, J. G. McDonald, S. Greene, R. Rive, A. J. Cameron, W. C. Robinson, A. Morine, J. Barnet, C. R. Morse, N. R. Craig, Miss Williamson, Miss Messenger, M. D.; Miss E. McKenzie, \$1.00 each.



MR. FREDERICK H. SEXTON, B. Sc.
DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.



THE LATE
DR. D. G. J. CAMPBELL,
CAPTAIN '01.



THE LATE
JAMES MALCOLM,
CAPTAIN '02.