

The Dalhousie Gazette.



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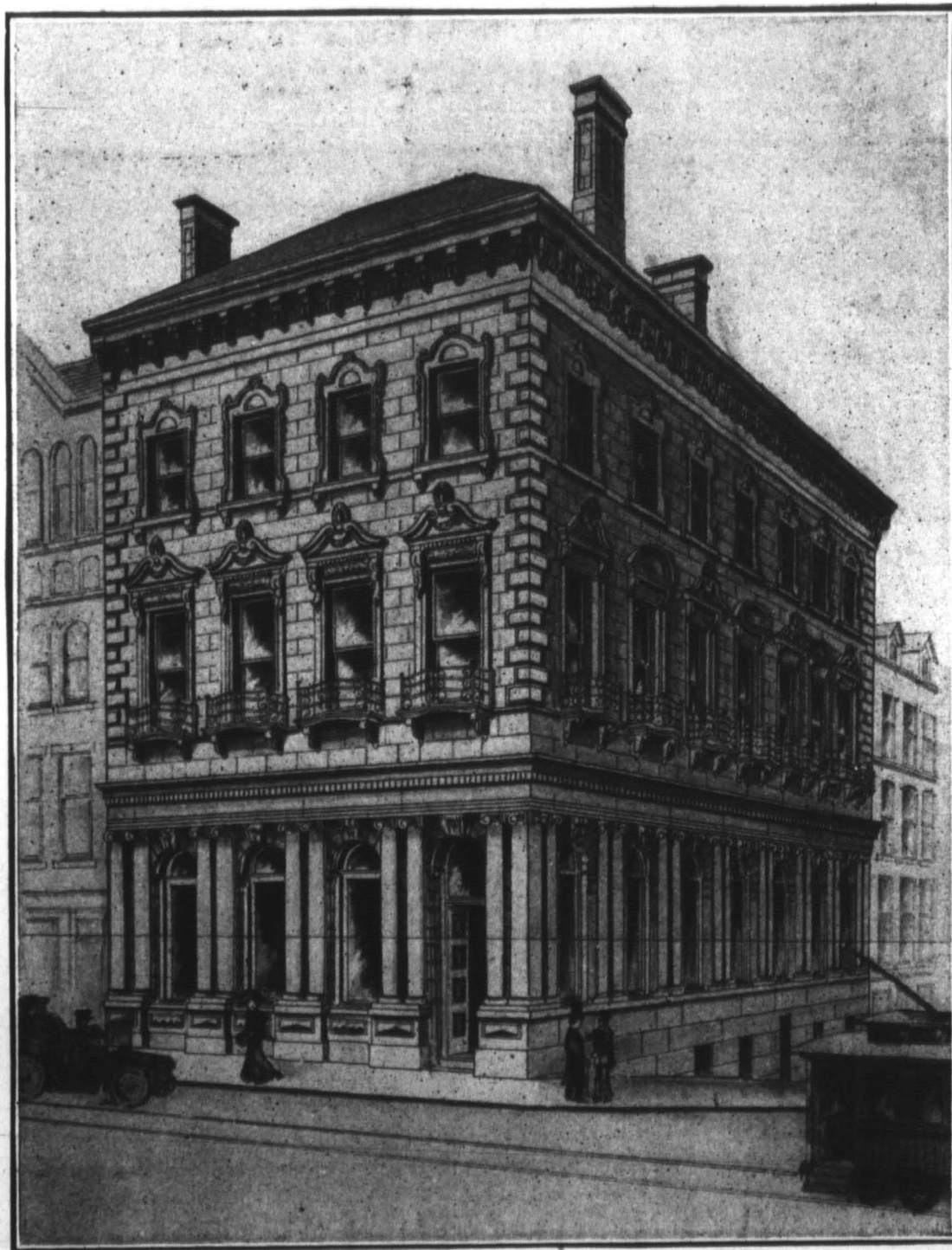
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"ORA ET LABORA."

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Editorials.

IT is often claimed that the GAZETTE is out of touch with the students, and that they have no interest in it. It would seem from the comments of other periodicals, that the GAZETTE often gives this impression itself. In answer to this let us cite just one case. The graduating class of this year wished to make the last issue of the GAZETTE a large illustrated number, and appointed a committee of five to confer with the GAZETTE Editors on the feasibility of the scheme. It was found that the cost would be rather large. The class then voted two dollars from every member to carry the scheme through, but, later, on the advice of the committee, for financial and other reasons the scheme was dropped. Such a manifestation surely shows that the GAZETTE has its share of support from the students.

THE change that has been wrought in the upper hall is a vast improvement. Our English Professor, ever zealous for improving the appearance of the college, has gathered from various dusty corners, pictures old and new of the graduating

classes, football teams, and the like. There was no space for them in the Munro room, and they had been shoved away in some of the few corners not filled with something else, and had been almost forgotten. A moulding was placed around the upper hall, and, hung from this, these pictures present a pleasing appearance, and relieve the bareness of the walls. It is a pleasure to note that with one slight exception the pictures have been left to hang undisturbed. The students take a pride in these pictures of those who have gone before, and at almost any hour of the day, scattered groups may be found lingering before them. Take a look at them yourself.

ANOTHER class of strong men has been graduated in Law. We wish them every success, and are sure that they are men who will bring honour to their Alma Mater.

The Civil Service of Canada.

The Canadian Civil Service is to-day composed of about seven thousand five hundred employees of the Dominion Government, of whom nearly two thousand eight hundred are domiciled in Ottawa and employed in the several departments and in the maintenance of the various public works assumed by the Government in the capital. The remaining four thousand seven hundred are to be found, principally as customs, inland revenue and postal officials, scattered throughout the country from one end of the Dominion to the other. The portion of this force employed in departmental staffs at Ottawa is known officially as the inside service and the remainder as the outside service. In both divisions, the positions are permanent and are forfeited only by misbehaviour or incapacity.

The confusion that would arise from the temporary demoralization of this army for a week or even a day can easily be imagined. The welfare of the country would not be affected to so great an extent by the cessation of the labours of Parliament for a year; in fact, many newspapers seem to be of the opinion that it would not be adversely affected at all. The press has for a long time been persistently clamouring for a shortening of

the Parliamentary session and a great variety of drastic measures to that end has been proposed, but it evinced no feeling of disappointment, but rather of satisfaction, when, a few months ago, the working hours of the public service were substantially increased, showing that, in its opinion at least, civil servants were of more service when employed than when unemployed. And this concession, in view of modern journalistic strictures against existing institutions must be regarded almost as flattery.

The civil service has in recent years been brought prominently before the public, notably by campaign orators, through the advocacy of civil service reform, and it has enjoyed in this respect a distinction equalled only by that conferred on the ancient and honourable senate. The educative effect of this propaganda may not have been very great, but one result was that the impression was created that whatever the civil service might be, and however constituted and controlled, one thing was certain, that it was badly in need of reform. Nor need it be surprising if the impression thus created was a fairly correct one. The first Civil Service Act was passed in 1868, one year after Confederation of the Provinces, and was of necessity a tentative measure. Under it many anomalies in classification arose and injustice was done to the members of the service simply from the failure of the Act to provide for new conditions, differing from those existing at the time it was passed. It remained, however, for fourteen years the sole statutory regulation of the service when it was replaced by the Civil Service Act of 1882. This Act, an improvement in many respects over the old one, was permitted to enjoy a still longer lease of life, and for over a quarter of a century the most extensive business house in Canada was controlled by a statute enacted at the beginning of the period, without change or modification. And twenty-five years at that particular stage of Canada's growth, when measured by progress towards commercial and industrial greatness, is a long time. During the same period probably every business firm in the country found itself compelled to change, if not thoroughly to revolutionize its business methods and organization. But as the astutest statesman is often helpless in the management of his domestic affairs, so collections of astute statesmen

are prone to disregard defects in the machinery by which their decrees are carried into execution. And so the old Act of 1882 remained.

Before noticing the effect of the Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908, it might be well to glance at the basis of classification established by the old Act. The officers of the inside service were graded as messengers, third class clerks, second class clerks, first class clerks, chief clerks and deputy ministers. Above all, of course, was the minister, exempt from the Act, but with tenure more precarious. The minimum and maximum salaries of each class were respectively \$300 to \$500, \$400 to \$1000, \$1100 to \$1400, \$1400 to \$1800, \$1800 to \$2400, and \$3200 to \$4000. Except in the case of the first and last mentioned classes, the passage from the minimum to the maximum salary of the class was made by yearly increments of \$50, so that from six to twelve years service in the class was necessary before the maximum was reached. All entrants to the service were required to pass a qualifying examination, and promotion from a lower to a higher class, was conditional on a vacancy occurring in the higher class, and the passing of a promotion examination, *but neither for entrance nor promotion was the examination competitive.* The defects of the system were mainly two. In the first place it failed to provide for the growing tendency towards the disproportionate enlargement of the lower as compared with the higher classes, and the consequent relative increase in the number whose prospects were limited to the second and third classes; in the second place it failed to exact a sufficiently high standard in its examination tests for either entrance or promotion.

The civil service amendment Act of 1908 was the outcome of the investigation of the civil service commission which during the year 1907, studied the conditions and methods of both the inside and outside service. It resembles closely the British civil service Act, or rather it seeks to reproduce the British practice, for in England the civil service Act, like the constitution, is unwritten. Its most important departure from the old order of things is the provision for the appointment of two civil service commissioners and the relegation to them of all matters

relating to appointments. Examinations both for appointment and promotion are competitive. An estimate of the number of clerks required in each class by each department is furnished yearly to the commissioners by the deputy minister, and the vacancies so ascertained are advertised. Intending applicants are informed by the same advertisement of the date and place of holding of the examinations, and from the list of successful applicants the required number are chosen *in order of merit.* The effect of this change on the educational qualifications of future entrants will soon make itself apparent.

The classification of officers is also changed by the new Act. Three divisions are created, each with two sub-divisions, the minimum and maximum salaries in each sub-division being as follows:—

First division, sub-division A,.....	\$2,800 to \$4,000
“ “ “ B,.....	2,100 to 2,800
Second “ “ A,.....	1,600 to 2,100
“ “ “ B,.....	800 to 1,600
Third “ “ A,.....	900 to 1,200
“ “ “ B,.....	500 to 800

Entrants to the service not possessed of special technical preparation or experience for the positions vacant, are classified in either the third division or in sub-division A of the second division, according to the qualifications, and the nature of the duties they are expected to perform. Purely routine duties are assigned to the third division, while the second division is intended to be filled by officers capable of doing administrative work, and to be used as a training ground for positions in the higher classes. And as the examinations for applicants for positions in the second division are of such a nature as to practically prohibit any but university graduates qualifying for appointment, the tendency will be for this class to draw yearly from the number of graduates sent out from the universities. This at least is the aim of the commissioners, but the first year's experience has shown that an insufficient number of graduates are attracted by the prospect. And it is beginning to be felt that an increase in the minimum salary of the class will have to be made if the standard aimed at, is to be attained.

To give some idea of the difference in the standard set by the commissioners and that of the civil service examiners, under the old Act, I have selected at random three questions from the English literature paper set for candidates for the second division in May 1909, and three from a paper in English composition (which was the only English paper in the old syllabus,) at the qualifying examination in November, 1906.

SECOND DIVISION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

OTTAWA, MARCH, 1909.

1. Give a brief outline of the development of the English drama, up to Shakespeare's time, noticing particularly the character of the mediæval religious drama, and the work of Marlowe.
2. What were the conditions that encouraged the writing of the periodical essay in the eighteenth century? Give a brief analysis of the style and range of thought of one of the following writers:—Swift, Steele, Addison.
3. Show the relation of the literature to the social and moral character of the period in connection with any two of the following names:—Spencer, Milton, Dryden, Wycherly, Dr. Johnson.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION, OTTAWA, NOVEMBER, 1906.

1. What are meant by grammatical and logical subjects in sentences? Give an example of each.
2. Explain the difference between a *maxim*, a *proverb* and a *saw*. Give an example of each.
3. What is meant by simile and metonymy? Give an example of each.

It has been urged as an objection against the examinations already set under the new Act that they are unnecessarily academic. If, however, the British service is to be taken as the model, it must be admitted that our Commissioners are yet far behind the ideal in this respect, for we find in the curriculum for one division of the British service the following formidable array:—English Composition; Sanskrit language and literature; Arabic; Greek translation, composition and literature; Latin translation, composition and literature; English; Italian; French; German; Mathematics; Natural Science; Greek History;

Roman History; English History; General Modern History; Logic and Psychology; Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy; Political Science; Roman Law and English Law. From such a list it would appear that centuries of British experience in the management of the Civil Service have proven that, for Government as well as for any other service, the broadest education is essential to the highest efficiency.

An illustration of the working of the new Act with respect to promotions was furnished a few months ago. At the beginning of the hockey season it was discovered that a "star performer" of the Ottawa team, who was also a civil servant, was manœuvring for "better terms," his modest demands including the procurement of his promotion from the class then occupied to the next higher class. A recommendation from his Deputy was by a coincidence furnished at the same time the demands were made, and under the old regime, all things necessary would have been done, for in those good old days, promotion examinations had the happy faculty of adapting themselves to the educational qualifications of the candidate. But in this case, the Commissioners interposed, and the brilliant cover point was faced by an embarrassing set of questions in arithmetic, book-keeping and letter-writing, against which he could not score. His promotion was refused, and soon afterwards the whole world was startled to learn that, in the parlance of the sporting page, "the whirlwind, cyclone contortionist had handed the chipmunks the lemon, and would shortly don the uniform of the Creamery Town."

As to the ultimate result of the new legislation on the constitution of the Civil Service, it is of course still too soon to predict. The better regulation of appointments cannot fail to produce a good effect, but one other duty remains to be performed by the Commission, and that is the thorough investigation of the methods prevailing in various departments with a view to securing uniformity of conditions and classification. If this power be granted, and if the commission continues to be composed of men of sound judgment and zeal for the public good, a brighter day for the Civil Service shall have dawned. But more important still, in determining the standing this body is to take in the future, is the attitude of the men composing it,

for in this as in all other spheres of activity it is individual service that counts. In the meantime the civil servant can feel that, removed somewhat from the limelight though he be, it is still open to him to work out his ideal of citizenship in the performance of his duties in the public service. '07.

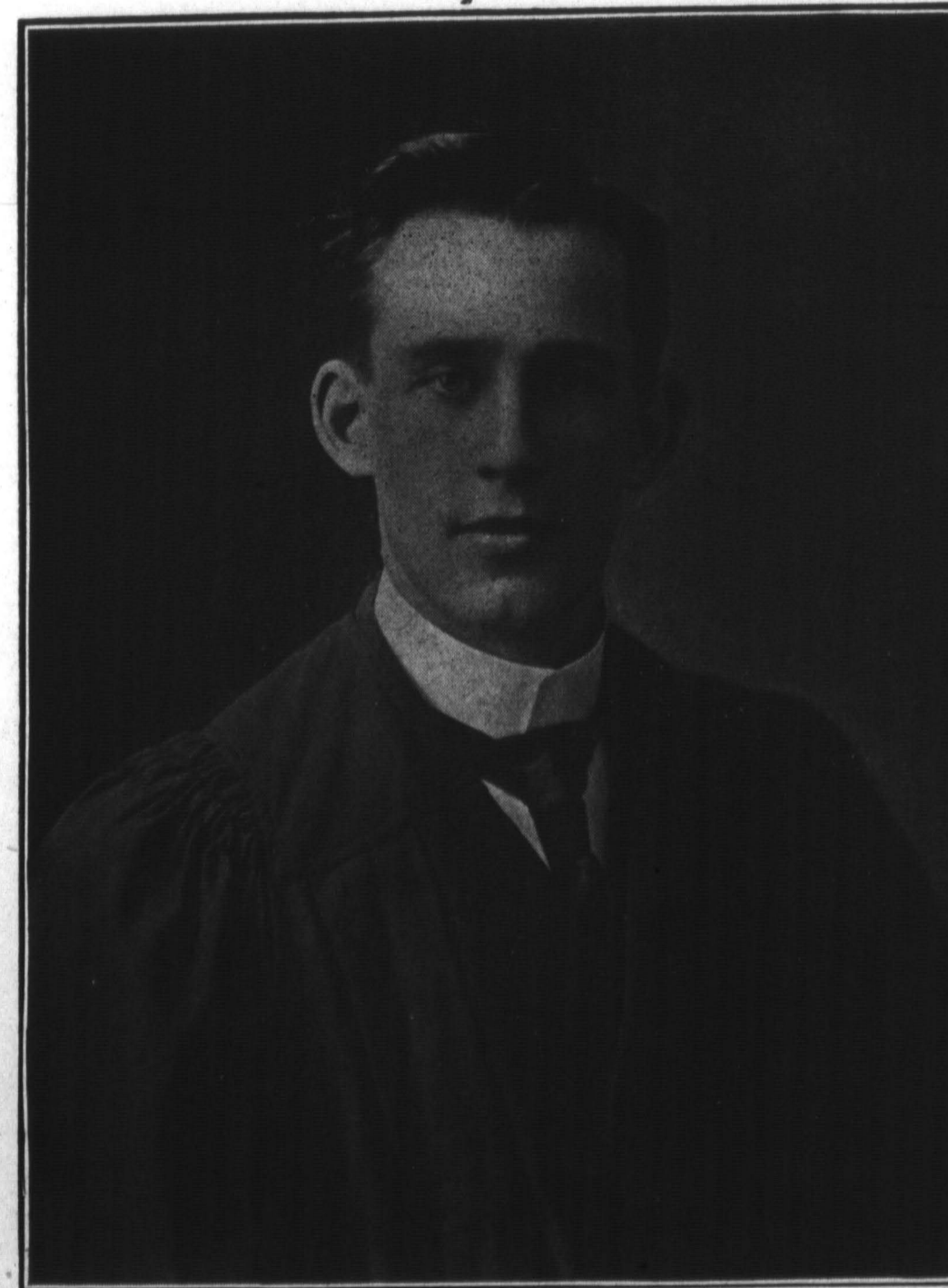
D. C. Harvey, Rhodes Scholar for P. E. I. '09-'10.

D. C. Harvey was born at Cape Traverse, P. E. I. in 1886. He attended the Cape Traverse public school, and in 1901 matriculated into Prince of Wales College. For the next three years, however, he was clerk in a general store at Summerside, and only entered college in 1904. Here he won the T. A. LePage prize given to the student leading in the first year. The next year he taught in the public school at Albany, and in '06 returned to Prince of Wales College, where he won the John Caven prize for leading the second year and the Howard prize for the best essay submitted on a subject from Canadian Literature. Finally, leading the third year, he was graduated winning the High Honour Diploma and the Anderson Gold Medal.

His athletic record was also good. He played on the first football and basket-ball teams and the Abegweit football team. In '06-'07, he won the Y. M. C. A. medal for the Student Championship in all round athletics. He is also a sergeant in the 4th C. A.

Since his coming to Dalhousie in '08, his record is well known. Not only did he secure five first class distinctions and one second in his first year; one high first, three first and one second class at the Christmas examinations of this year, but also he has been an all round college man. A strong debater, he was chosen to a place on the Inter-collegiate Trial Debate. He was also Secretary of the Sodales Debating Society and has performed his part well. Finally, he was chosen Valedictorian for the graduating class.

Courteous and obliging, with strong views of his own, but always willing to listen to yours, a thorough gentleman, Harvey will make an ideal Rhodes Scholar, and will be a credit to Prince of Wales College and to "Old Dalhousie."



D. C. HARVEY,
Prince Edward Island's Rhodes Scholar, 1910.

Our Debating Critiques.

An Editorial in the February number of the GAZETTE, greatly bewails the fact that so few articles are received for publication from the undergraduates. This, truly, is a deplorable condition, and one that ought not to exist. The GAZETTE is published monthly for the benefit of the students of the University. It is the periodical through which the expression of opinion on all matters relating to the college is to be given; yet seldom or never is there a matter discussed in this magazine by an undergraduate.

Many and long continued are the discussions in boarding-houses and about the college halls on university affairs, and cruel and harsh are the fault-findings with the managing of the GAZETTE, yet when a contribution is solicited by the editors, they are met by a blunt refusal. I think this is very unfair. Why do we not say what we have to say through the columns of our college paper? If we have not the courage to speak out in public, then let us cease our carpings once for all. It is the intent of this article to call attention to what the writer considers an injurious practice in our college life today.

Every Dalhousie student from the veriest freshman up to the smart, learned, and serious senior, ought to be interested in our various debating societies. Spasmodical interest throughout the present session has been exhibited, yet they have not received that sustained support that their importance demands. True it is, that Dalhousie has sent out from her halls, men and women who have become famous in the pulpit, at the bar and on the public platform. True it is that more than once our intercollegiate debaters have won a victory for themselves and for their Alma Mater. True it is that of those gentlemen who represented us this year in the debate with the University of New Brunswick, we are justly proud, yet it is generally conceded that the standard of Dalhousie debaters is not high.

What is the reason of this? No doubt many causes could be ascribed, but I believe the main one to be the nature of what we have been pleased to give the nomenclature "critiques." A great deal of discussion has taken place of late, concerning the

criticisms given in our different debating societies, and some there are who have come to the conclusion, that on the whole, they are productive of less good than evil, and that therefore the criticisms should be abolished. The time at the disposal of the students for debating is quite limited, and too often the time occupied by the critic could be better utilized in general discussion. The speeches of the debaters in many cases are limited to two minutes, some to five, some to seven, and in no case do they exceed fifteen minutes; while the time occupied by the critic often exceeds that of half a dozen speeches.

These criticisms too frequently assume the nature of a fault-finding harangue, and to apply the term "criticism" to them is a misuse of the word. This continual fault-finding I believe to be one of the main causes of the comparatively low standard of debating in our college to-day. We have a large number of students from which to select speakers, and we should develop a much higher type of debating than we have hitherto done. The young student who has had little experience in public speaking does not feel like taking part in the debate, even when the opportunity offers, for he fears that he may be rather severely criticized by some student of longer residence at the University and of some experience in debating. And, not perhaps without reason, he thinks that his defects and eccentricities will needlessly be made too plain to the meeting. And so he hesitates to come out. If he does not refuse point blank when asked to take a debate, he at least is very busy, and will take the next one that is offered him. The result is that it is frequently very difficult to get leaders for the debates.

It would not be wise, however, to do away with the criticisms altogether, yet I think they should be of a very different type from what they have been. To criticize is not to find fault and to pick out defects, but it is to fairly judge the work criticized, and to give as correct an estimate of the value of the work as possible. If this idea were kept in mind by the critic, the students would feel more free to say what they had to say, and to say it the best way they could. It is true there is no way to learn to speak but by speaking, and frequent speaking whenever the opportunity offers will contribute much more

to the development of good debaters than so much adverse criticism. If more attention were paid to the good qualities displayed by a speaker—for every man possesses some attributes worthy of commendation—and the continual harping at their defects were ceased, deeper interest would be aroused in our societies and more and better debaters would be produced.

E. T. P., '11.

Law Convocation.

The convocation of the Law Faculty of the university was held in the library, on the evening of March 2nd. A large number of the friends of the college were in attendance.

The proceedings were opened by prayer by Dr. Forrest. After a few preliminary remarks by the President, Dean Weldon presented the following candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws:—J. J. Cameron, Kenneth Craig, F. R. Conroy, John Doull, B. A., Renè W. Landry, Francis P. H. Layton, B. A., Neil R. McArthur, B. A., E. Renè Richard, B. A., W. A. McDonald, B. A., V. B. Fullerton, B. A.

After the degrees, with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto had been duly conferred, the President called on Mr. W. A. McDonald, B. A., LL. B., to deliver the valedictory. Mr. McDonald in his usual happy style, handled his subject well. He briefly sketched the career of the graduating class, told us of their joys and sorrows, their successes and aspirations, and incidentally gave his fellow students some advice which as he stated would be given freely for the last time. He cautioned them against neglecting the college societies.

The Dean then reported on the work of the session. There had been nothing of great moment during the session, but the word had proceeded quietly and steadily.

Judge Laurence, on behalf of the Bench, gave the students some good advice. Mr. James McDonald, Vice-President of the Barristers' Society, assured the graduates that they would be well treated when they entered upon the practice of their profession.

Judge Longley followed with a few remarks. He said that it was no use telling the students to keep out of politics, as the first time that a safe seat was offered to them they would jump at the offer.

Judge Russell, in a speech sparkling with wit, closed the proceedings.

Law Results.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Class I.—Macdonald, W. A., Layton, F. P. H., Doull, J.

Class II.—Landry, R. W., Graig, K. G., Maclean, M., Richard, E. R.

Passed—Blanchard, C. P., Cameron, J. J., Conroy, F. R., McKay, C. C., McNeil, A.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Class I.—Newcombe, H. P., Layton, F. P. H., Fenwick, G. P., MacLennan, D. A., Ralston, I. S., Fullerton, V. B., McLellan, R. S.

Class II.—(Duffy, L. L., McGrath, J. W.,) (Blois, H. M., Ross, A.,) Russell, B. W., Robinson, L. M., (Chipman, C. R., Milner, R.,) Gass, C. L., Thompson, L. M.

Passed—Geller, S. J., Keefe, J. M., McIsaac, J. P., McKay, C. C., MacNeil, A., Owen, D., Smith, R. K.

CONFLICTS.

Class I.—Doull, J., Macdonald, W. A., Fullerton, V. B.

Class II.—Richard, E. R., McArthur, N. R., Macneil, J., Cameron, J. J., McIsaac, J. P.

Passed—Blanchard, C. P., Chapman, C. G., Conroy, F. R., Doyle, E., Landry, R. W., McKay, C. C., Maclean, M., Owen, D.

SHIPPING.

Class I.—Macneil, J., MacLennan, D. A., McArthur, N., (Mavor, J. S., Thomas, A. O.,) Russell, B. W., (McLellan, R. S., Newcombe, H. P.)

Class II.—(Layton, F. P. H., Layton, Francis,) Fenwick, G. P. O., (Fullerton, V. B., McGrath, J. W.,)

Passed—Blois, H. M., Burns, R. C., Chipman, C. R., Keefe, J. M., Lawrence, A. J., McKay, C. C., Macneil, A., Milner, R., Owen, D., Robinson, L. M.

PARTNERSHIP.

Class I.—Newcombe, H. P., (Layton, F. P. H., Mavor, J. S., Fenwick, G. P. O., Robinson, L. M.,) Owen, D., Keefe, J., McKay, C. C., Russell, B. W., McGrath, J. W., McNeil, John.

Class II.—McLellan, R. S., McLennan, D. A., McIsaac, J. P., (Sinclair, D. C., Burns, R. C., Milner, R.,) Chipman, C. R., Doyle, E. F.

Passed—Smith, R. K., Thomas, A. O., Geller, S. J., Layton, Francis.

EVIDENCE.

Class I.—Fenwick, G. P., Burns, R. C., Newcombe, H. P., Ralston, I., Russell, B. W., MacLennan, D. A., (McLellan, R. S., Smith, R. K.)

Class II.—Macneil, John, Mavor, J. S., McIsaac, J. P., McGrath, J. W.
Passed—Robinson, L. M., Maclean, M., Owen, D., Thomas, A. O.,
Macneil, A., Sinclair, D. C., Chipman, C. R., Keefe, J. M., Milner, R.,
Geller, S. J.

CRIMES.

Class I.—Ralston, I., Layton, Francis, Stack, L. H.

Class II.—Dysart, A., Rice, G. E., O'Neill, F., Deane, R. S.

Passed—Graham, R. D., Dares, R. S., Christie, F., McKinnon, A. E.

REAL PROPERTY

Class I.—Duffy, L. L., Ralston, I.

Class II.—Layton, Francis, Sinclair, D. C., Deane, R. S.

Passed—Dysart, A., Graham, R. D., Lawrence, A. J., McKinnon, A. E.,
Rice, George E., Stack, L. H.

EQUITY.

Class I.—Doull, J., MacDonald, W. A., McGrath, J., Richard, E. R.,
Newcombe, H. P., Fenwick, G. P. O., Burns, R. C., Robinson, L. M.,
Cameron, J. J., Sinclair, D. C.

Class II.—MacArthur, N., MacIsaac, J. P., Mavor, J. S., Thomas, A. O.
Layton, F. P. H., MacLean, M., Russell, B., Landry, R. W., Conroy, F.,
MacNeil, J.

Passed—Doyle, E. F., Keefe, J., Chipman, C. R., MacKinnon, A. E.,
Lawrence, A. J., Craig, K. G., MacLellan, R. S., MacNeil, Alex., MacKay,
C. C., Blanchard, C. P., McLennan, D. A., Geller, S. J.

CONTRACTS.

Class I.—Ralston, I., Deane, R. S., McKenzie, A. A.

Class II.—O'Neill, F., Dysart, A., MacKinnon, A. E., Stack, L. H.,
Passed—Christie, F., Rice, G. Layton, Francis., Woodin, L. A., Forbes,
E. McK., Duffy, L. L.

BILLS AND NOTES.

Class I.—Doull, J., Sinclair, D. C., Fenwick, G. P. O., MacArthur,
N. R., Newcombe, H. P., Landry, R. W., Ralston, I., Cameron, J. J.,
Layton, F. P. H.

Class II.—Keefe, J., Robinson, L. M., MacNeil, Alex., Richard, R.,
MacIsaac, J. P., Blanchard, C. P.

Passed—MacLellan, R. S., Chapman, C. G. M., Doyle, E. F., McGrath
J. W., MacNeil, J., Mavor, J. S., Conroy, F., MacDonald, W. A., Russell,
B., Thomas, A. O., MacLean, M., Chipman, C. R., Craig, K. G., Lawrence,
A. J., MacKinnon, A. E., MacLennan, D. A., Burns, R. C.

COMPANIES.

Class I.—McLellan, R. S., Macneil, A.

Class II.—Fullerton, V. B., Keefe, J. M.

Passed—Blanchard, C. P., McKay, C. C., MacIsaac, J. P., Mavor,
J. S., O'Neil, F. M., Owen, D., Rice, G. E., Smith, R. K., Thomas, A. O.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

Class I.—Layton, Francis., Cutler, N. F., Silver, M.

Class II.—Mackenzie, A. A., Dysart, A., (Whitman, K., Nelson, W. N.,
McKay, A. T., Deane, R. S., Smith, O.)

Passed—Christie, F. Gorham, D., Graham, R. D., Irwin, M. J., Jones, O. B., King, G. K., Murray, C. D. R., Ross, W. A., Stack, L. H., Wiswell, G. B.

WILLS.

Class I.—Layton, F. P. H., Macneil, John, Burns, R. C., Mavor, J. S.

Class II.—Fenwick, G. P. O., Newcombe, H. P., Sinclair, D. C., Milner, R., Maclean, M., McGrath, J. W.

Passed—Blois, Chipman, Doyle, Graham, Keefe, Ralston, Rice, Robinson, Russell, Smith, Thomas.

TORTS.

Class I.—O'Neill, F. M., Mavor, J. S., Layton, F. P. H., Macneil, John, Layton, Francis, Thomas, A. O., Duffy, L. L.

Class II.—Deane, R. S., Blois, H. M.

Passed—Christie, F. L., Dysart, A. A., Graham, R. D., Lawrence, A. J., Milner, R., Rice, G. E. A., Sinclair, D. C., Stack, L. H.

PROCEDURE.

First Class—Cameron, McLellan, Fullerton, Chase, McArthur, Layton, F. P., Craig, K. S., McKinnon, A. F.

Second Class—Chipman, McNeil, A. A., Fraser.

Lectures on Italian Art.

The Saturday afternoon Art Lectures have been altogether delightful. In the second series Professor Falconer in his clear, masterly, pleasing style, treated of the relation of Art to life.

The first lecture of this series showed how in the mediaeval time the church was the dominant power, how it ruled over kings and emperors, how military, political, educational systems were formed and controlled by it. Monasticism, scholasticism, statecraft, all contributed to strengthen the power of the church, and thus varied talents and gifts were brought under it sway. So Art was religious, subservient to the church, helped and fostered, but at the same time held in bondage. But Art enslaved cannot show its best. As the lark sings its sweetest songs in untrammelled freedom, so the pure joyousness of Art can be seen, only where it is free to wanton in its own sweet waywardness. The church demanded certain conventional subjects, borrowed originally from the Byzantines, and these types were reproduced again and again. While the monasteries were nurseries of Art, the Artist was not expected, nor indeed permitted, to be original. The painter must paint as the monks directed. Thus the Prior instructed *Fra Lippo Lippi*:

“Your business is not to catch men with show,
With homage to the perishable clay,
But lift them over it, ignore it all,
Make them forget there's such a thing as flesh,
Your business is to paint the souls of men.”—

The second lecture, “Relation of Renaissance Art to Life in Florence,” depicted the wonderful age of freedom, of discovery of a new heaven and a new earth, that was ushered in by the revival of Greek learning. Indeed it had been said, that all good things come from the Greeks. The lecturer did not fully endorse that saying, but he convincingly proved that with the discovery of Greek Art, Florence awoke to a new love of beauty. Then her painters, imbued with the Greek spirit of freedom, shook off the bonds of authority. The Renaissance was a time of marvellous enthusiasm for learning in many ways, but its greatest men were its painters, sculptors, architects. No one welcomed Greek scholars more gladly than did Lorenzo di Medici, merchant-prince, banker, ruler, the magnificent patron of Art and literature. In his palace school were educated the most brilliant youth of Florence. Here painters and sculptors were not bound to certain fixed, foreordained, ideas; but they were free to express themselves in their own way. Here the intellectual Art of Florence found its highest development in the work of Michael Angelo. Botticelli, Raphael, Michael Angelo; each was a typical Florentine in his own surpassingly beautiful work, and greatest of all is Michael Angelo.

In the third lecture Venice, the desire of the world, the gift of the sea, was pictured in its gorgeous splendour. This city of the Adriatic, home of freedom from its birth, that never bowed the knee to the Pope nor Emperor, was not intellectual, as Florence was. It never produced a great poet. It cared not greatly for spiritual life; but the joy of this world, the sensuous delight in pure, rich, brilliant colour it indulged to the full. Here was the love of nature, the love of the sea. In danger the Venetians fled to the sea for refuge. It was this sea-girt city that reaped the richest harvest from the crusades. Its commerce brought wealth, and this wealth was freely lavished on its beautiful palaces and churches. For the Venetians wasted not their strength in petty civil broils, but united in glorification of their city. When its commercial greatness was on the wane, its

painters endowed it with new glory. Though these Venetian painters learned first from the Florentines, they did not slavishly imitate. They developed landscape painting, they discovered the use of oils to give their pictures the richness and brilliancy they loved. In contrast to Michael Angelo, who scorned to use oils and said, "leave that to women," Titian was fully alive to the use of this medium, and in brilliancy, purity, richness, depth of colour his work is unequalled. As Michael Angelo is the greatest of artists, so Titian is the greatest of painters. To illustrate rich, worldly Venetian Art, with its disregard of conventional ideas, the lecturer described Carpaccio's *Jerome*, that picture in which the saint is represented as a magnificently garbed cleric, standing in a splendid room, with a Venetian lap dog at his feet. The conventional, ascetic, Saint Jerome with his raving lion would have had no charm for the Venetians. For them there was no asceticism, they chose rather their beautiful world in which they frankly revelled.

The last lecture of the course was on Engraving, the Art that produces pictures not for the few, but for the many. Painting is individualistic, engraving, on the contrary, is socialistic, inasmuch as all may share in the good and the pleasure its productions give. So, too, it is the historic Art, in that it hands down pictures of old customs and fashions. Hans Holbein, most cosmopolitan of artists, made the Tudor times live on for us in his pictures. As the illustrator's Art, wood cuts and engraving are at least as old as printing. The cunabula, books printed before the end of the fifteenth century, are freely illustrated. The Art of the stone engraver, mentioned in the *Book of Exodus* was not employed for the production of pictures, but for ornamentation of the stone itself. The lecturer proceeded to describe various processes of cutting wooden blocks, of engraving and etching metal plates for printing pictures. Many noted engravers and etchers were referred to and their way of working. Though engraving flourished at Florence, the Germans brought the Art to its perfection. Prince of engravers was Albrecht Dürer, to whom Italy accorded higher honor than did his fatherland. The stern, moral purpose of Dürer's work was noted in Longfellow's lines:—

"Here when art was still religion with a simple reverent heart,
Lived and laboured Albrecht Dürer, the evangelist of Art;
Here in silence and in sorrow, toiling still with busy hand
Like an emigrant he wandered, seeking for the Better Land.
Emigravit is the inscription on the tombstone where he lies;
Dead he is not,—but departed,—for the artist never dies."

Greatest of etchers was Rembrandt, whose unerring skill enabled him to work with marvellous celerity. His rapidity of execution was exemplified in the story of his etching a picture while waiting for the servant to bring the mustard for dinner. In commenting on the work of nineteenth century artists, attention was directed to Whistler's beautiful etchings, many of which have something of the emotional quality oftener seen in painting than in etching. Some examples were shown of the work of E. V. Lucas, who is reproducing Raphael's pictures in *The Century*. Other recent engravings, etchings, mezzotints were exhibited to illustrate different ways of working. Old engravers used copper plate; about 1820 steel engraving came into use.

In conclusion, Professor Falconer spoke of the culture and the moral stimulus derived from good pictures. Art should hold a high place in education. The spirit of a picture has its certain influence. That influence should be ennobling and should provoke a striving for higher things. As *Andrea del Sarto* says:

"A man's reach should exceed his grasp,
Or what's a heaven for?"

The Alumnae are deeply sensible of their obligation to Prof. Falconer in so generously giving of his best in these interesting lectures, which have proved both instructive and illuminating. Such lectures excite enthusiasm for study, and raise hope that Discourses on Art may be continued at the University.

ALUMNA.

Library Notes.*Bibliotheca valde desiderata.*MECAN, *op. cit.*

Re PORTRAIT.—This letter is only one year old, but it is as fresh as when it was written; only the inadvertence of the present scribe delayed its insertion in this place, for which negligence he apologizes to the writer and his college public. The name of the writer is not given, but every old Dalhousian will recognize him at once not only by his incisive style, but by his command of the exact facts. No one not actually in the college takes a more real and vivid interest in every thing that happens here.

“I read with great interest the description of the portraits in the Arts Library, as given in the ‘Library Notes’ in the *Gazette* for February. All the portraits have been acquired by the college since I left, but the oldest portrait belonging to the college, presented to it about thirty years ago, is by some strange mischance not among them. This is the portrait of Sir William Young, the history of which you may not have heard, but would like to know.

It was painted by a local artist named Barret, I think, and is an excellent likeness, whatever may be its merit as a work of art. In 1878 the Professors of the Arts Faculty (as I may describe them, though there was no other Faculty then) bought it and presented it to Sir William Young in recognition of his great services to the college, and by him given back to the college for safe-keeping. It hung for many years in the east wing of the old college on the Parade, in the room which served both as Library and English class room. When the college moved to its present building, some person seems to have thought that as Sir William Young had been Chief-Justice of Nova Scotia, the proper place for keeping his portrait was in the Law Library, and conveyed it thither without the knowledge of the Senate, No action for its recovery was taken by the Arts professors, and so it still hangs in the Law Library. But Sir William Young was chairman of the Board of Governors for

forty years, gave freely of his time and money to the college during his lifetime, and left it half the residue of his estate by his will. Surely his portrait should be found among those of the other great benefactors in the chief library of the college. It certainly is “conspicuous by its absence.”

WINDFALL.—It is officially announced that the fine collection of books on Nova Scotia gathered by the late J. J. Stewart, Esq. is to be given by his heirs to the college. Mr. Stewart was a zealous collector of books, pamphlets, prints, maps, drawings, etc., etc., relating to the history and literature of the province, and the transfer of his treasures to our Library will greatly enrich it. When it is formally transferred, a full description will be given to the readers of the *Gazette*.

THE LAWSON COLLECTION.—Another excellent collection which will add to the riches of the Macdonald Memorial was brought together by the late Dr. Lawson. It consists of several hundred works on Botany, and contains many rare and curious items, among others, Reid’s “Scots Gard’ner” of 1721, with the quaint illustrations. This collection has never been catalogued, and is now stored in the room next the Law School entrance, together with the Morrow, McCulloch and Ronn collections. At the time of his death, it was remarked that Dr. Lawson had trained almost every prominent Canadian botanist. He was at Queen’s before coming to Dalhousie. Almost every volume of the collection bears his signature.

Resolution of Condolence.

Resolved, that we, the members of the Dalhousie Law School Society have heard with deep regret, of the bereavement which Almighty God has seen fit to call upon our president to sustain in the death of his sister, and that we desire to express our sorrow to Mr. Burns, and to extend to him our sincere sympathy at this time.

And further resolved, that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this society, and that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy to Mr. Burns.

New England Alumni Dinner.

The New England Alumni of Dalhousie University assembled for the Annual Dinner on the evening of March 11th, at the Hotel Nottingham.

President K. T. G. Webster, '92, of the Harvard English Department occupied the chair. The guest of the evening was Dr. *Stanley Mackenzie*, who was present from Dalhousie as the University representative. Others present were,—Dr. F. N. Stephens, Rev. A. M. Thompson, Everett Frazer, J. H. Frazer, Dr. L. M. Crosby, Victor Frazee, Roy Davis.

Letters were received expressing regret at being unable to attend, from fifteen others, most of whom promised to be present at the next meeting if due notice was sent.

President Webster referred to the prospects of the Alumni body in New England in the near future, and again referred in very fitting terms to the late Mr. Harvey, the founder of the New England association. Professor Mackenzie then spoke at length on the present conditions at Dalhousie. His remarks were unusually clear and to the point, and made the graduates present feel that the faculty still "serve up the same good brand of intellectual food" and no predigested article.

At the close of his address, Professor Mackenzie answered many questions about the present conditions at Dalhousie. Head-Master Victor Frazee then suggested very practical moves by which the New England Alumni can get in touch with the other Alumni bodies, and it became very clear that those present felt sure that the New England Alumni is very willing to be of service to the college. The members asked vital questions and showed strongly their anxiety to receive all the information that will enable them to be of service.

At the close of the meeting, telegrams were sent conveying greetings to the Alumni in Halifax and to Mr. George S. Campbell, the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

It was a good meeting. We are all glad to remember vividly that we are Dalhousians.

D.

The College Man in Business.

To the extent that a college-trained man can turn to practical use the mass of information acquired during his undergraduate days, to the extent that he can apply his mental discipline to the solution of conditions he meets in the business world, to that extent, and no further, can he develop into a man of affairs.

The fact that a man is college trained is not necessarily an indication that he is educated. A college offers opportunities for education. So does the world. But at college he has unusual facilities not only for acquiring facts and figures, but for acquiring them under intelligent direction and by scientific processes. The knowledge that the root of the Greek *louer* is derived from the Sanscrit is of no value to him in holding his job as a clerk in a railroad office, but the discipline that enabled him to solve the problems that confront him in the latter. On this assumption, the college man is to be preferred to the man without this training.

Business men are essentially thinking men. They have been trained by experience, and by their natural proclivities to think along common-sense and practical lines. The only way to learn to think, is to think. The college offers to teach him how. It aims to give a mental discipline—not intellectual stuffing, but mental drill. It shows him how to analyze, to synthesize, to compare, to differentiate, to reason logically to correct conclusions. Such abilities are essential to the business man; he is successful or unsuccessful to the extent that he has these qualifications. He can acquire them out of college; most men do. But he has the opportunity of acquiring them more readily in college.

Some college-bred men have considered an education to be an accumulation of data. They have sought to keep the intellectual food served out by their professors, in cold storage, for future use, when it was intended for immediate consumption and consequent intellectual growth. It is this false conception of the value of their assets, their belief in knowledge as an end instead of a means to a power, that has wrecked so many college men when they entered business.

The highest order of mental or physical development can be attained only by following a sane and regular regime. The orderliness and system of a college training produces, other things being equal, the most accurate, logical and discriminating mind. This is the type of mind this business world demands. So far as the college man accepts his training as a means toward development rather than as an end in itself, so far can he capitalize it as a business asset.

No more serious problem confronts the American College today than that of working out a curriculum that will best equip its students to develop the vast enterprises which American industrial forces have established. When this is done, we shall have fewer misfits when college men step into the ranks of business.

System.

Re-union of Class "'05."

A re-union meeting of class "'05" will be held at the College during Convocation week, 1910.

R. A. MACDONALD, M. A.,
Secretary.

Re-union of Class "'07."

A re-union of the class "'07" will be held in the College during Convocation week, 1910.

R. W. MACLELLAN,
Secretary.

Correction.

In the March number it was stated that the Alumnae Society offered a scholarship for women graduates of Dalhousie. The statement, which was brief, should have mentioned that the scholarship is offered to women undergraduates of the Third Year. Furthermore, the Alumnae offer it for this year, without implying the continuance of it in the future.

Dr. A. C. Johnson's Discovery.

The many friends whom he left behind him in Nova Scotia will be pleased to learn of the continued success abroad of Dr. Allan Chester Johnson, who, after graduating from Dalhousie with High Honors in Classics in 1904, served with great acceptance during the next two years as Tutor in Classics in his alma mater, conducting the elementary and first year classes in both Greek and Latin.

Mr. Johnson then entered upon a more successful post-graduate career at Johns Hopkins University, winning first a University Scholarship, and then a Fellowship in Greek, and obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the close of the season of 1908-9. Shortly afterwards he succeeded in winning another Fellowship in connection with the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and he proceeded to Europe to continue his studies there.

Word has now been received that Dr. Johnson has had the good fortune, while pursuing his investigation on the Acropolis of Athens, to make a valuable find. While carefully examining the stones which were built into the retaining wall of an ancient cistern he found that one of these stones had engraved upon it an inscription which had previously escaped observation because of its having been built into the wall in such a way that no letters were visible. The stone was removed and the inscription was found to be an Attic decree of 303 B. C. enacted in honor of Nikon of Abydos for having saved Athenians from drowning in a previous war. This valuable document which is thirty lines in length and contains historical information hitherto quite unknown, will be published by Dr. Johnson at an early date. It is worthy of note that his doctoral dissertation had to do with the Attic Decrees down to 300 B. C., and it must therefore be particularly gratifying to him to have such an important contribution to the subject of his previous studies.

Dr. Johnson's former teachers, his fellow-students, and his pupils, who had learned something of his persistency and the thoroughness with which he did everything which he undertook, will learn of his latest success with pleasure and satisfaction, but not with surprise. His record in the past is a guarantee for the future.

Alumni.

The Alumni have been making a great effort to establish a chair in Biology and have met with some success. Amounts ranging from \$10. to \$100. have been received. If all the Alumni come forward quickly and do their share the success of project is secured.

Cousin Jimmy.

The Dalhousie Dramatic Club intend to repeat "Cousin Jimmy" during Convocation week. This is an announcement that has caused quite a stir around the halls and is one that will be welcomed by all our students. It is an response to a request from the Alumnae Society of the University, that "Cousin Jimmy" has been induced to appear before the footlights again. Monday and Tuesday, April 25th and 26th are the nights chosen, and the proceeds will be divided between the Alumnae Society and the University Students' Council.

Sodales' Debating Society.

At the annual meeting of Sodales Debating Society, held at Dalhousie on March 24th, 1910, it was moved by D. C. Sinclair and seconded by J. P. McIntosh that a vote of thanks be tendered to Colwell Brothers, Limited, for their kindness in trimming a "college window" and for assisting in many other ways to advertise the debate between the University of New Brunswick and Dalhousie; that the vote of thanks be published in the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE, and that a copy of the same be sent to Colwell Brothers, Limited.

Hockey Notes.

The deciding game in the Sophomore-Freshman series was played on March 7th. The Sophs. won by a score of 2—1 after ten minutes over-time. No scoring was done in the first half. Early in the second, MacArthur took the puck the length of the ice, and passed to Lewis, who scored. A few minutes before time Heisler tied the score on a pass from MacCurdy. In the play-off Doane scored the winning goal for the team. Fergie Little refereed.

The Junior and Sophomore hockey teams met in battle the other evening. In defiance of all custom and tradition, the "Jolly Juniors" were defeated, 2—1. The winners were in the best form they have shown this season, and played fast and clean hockey from start to finish. Referee Patterson was strict and impartial. Quite a number of penalties were inflicted. In the first half MacCurdy scored for the Sophs. and Creighton for the Juniors. In the second, Heisler tallied almost from the face-off. No further scores were made. The Sophomore team may now justly claim to be Inter-Class champions, as the Seniors have no team in the field.

THE HOCKEY TRIP.

Thursday morning, March 3rd, a sleepy seven lined up at North Street station, *en route* for Antigonish and Sydney. Another far-famed hockey team were our travelling companions in the smoker—Charlie Thompson's All Star aggregation from North Sydney ("the best — team east of Montreal"). At Truro we were joined by Seymour, Thomas and "Muggsy," and formed a happy decemvirate until Fergie was attracted to some unknown charms. Bridge was then the order of the day, interrupted only by "Bung" arguing with the news agent about the price of various dainties—from chocolates to cigarettes.

At Antigonish we were met by a number of St. Francis Xavier students, and hurried off by Broadfoot's Special Delivery to the Queen. In the afternoon the crowd broke up to reconnoitre—some to the barber's, some to the pool-room, others

(including Fergie and Thomas) to visit relations. The supper bell found the host once more assembled.

On arriving at the rink, we found the ice in a very bad state. It was covered with water about half an inch deep. The boys had a short work-out, when the referee blew his whistle, and in a few moments the game was on. It was a hard game, fast, close and fairly clean, only four penalties being imposed. Neither team had a decided advantage. In the first half St. Francis Xavier scored three times, while Dalhousie failed to fool "Toby." The second half was better from our point of view, ending 3—2 in our favour, making the final score 5—3 in favour of St. Francis Xavier. For Dalhousie, Seymour played the best game, while Mahoney and McDonald did great work for St. Francis Xavier. Neil McArthur, a graduate of both colleges, handled the whistle to the entire satisfaction of all present.

After the game we were entertained at a very enjoyable supper by the St. Francis Xavier boys. After the supper several of those present made short speeches, commenting on the friendly relations existing between the two colleges. A very good musical programme was provided by the students, consisting of several orchestra selections, a quartette and a solo. After singing "Auld Lang Syne," and giving the college yells, we returned to the hotel, and were soon sound asleep.

Little of interest took place next morning, except that Fergie was somewhat deprived both of his partner and his chocolates.

One o'clock saw us again at the station, and soon we were in the same old haunt, playing the same old game. This time the New Glasgow team was on board. They took a hand in the game, but, when the Junction was reached, betrayed our confidence and stole most of our sticks.

We reached Sydney at 7.30, and were met by Mr. Larder, the Sydney manager, and by some old Dalhousians. We then drove to the Sydney Hotel, where the players hurried into their duds.

The game began about 8.45, Mr. Holt handling the whistle. The first half was all Sydney; the Dalhousie boys seemed to be dazed and unable to combine in their attacks. The half ended with Sydney leading, 6—3. In the second half things were

reversed, and for the greater part, Sydney was on the defensive. When the gong rang Dalhousie had four more tallies to her credit, and Sydney one, making the total score seven all. The game was clean throughout, only one penalty being imposed. For Dalhousie, McGrath played a fine game, while Richmond was the pick of the Sydney team. The latter is an excellent player; he is very speedy and an adept at following up. The way the Sydney people cheered our team will long be remembered by the Dalhousie players; perhaps it was partly due to our friend Al. Carter's influence.

Mr. Larder entertained us after the game, at the Apollo, to an excellent repast. Speeches were made by Seymour McKenzie and Mr. Larder. "Bun" Russell delighted the gathering with "Just a Song at Twilight." After singing "Auld Lang Syne," three cheers were given for Mr. Larder, to whose energy, kindness and sportsmanlike spirit the success of the trip was largely due.

On the way home it was again "bridge" when "Muggsy" wasn't breaking hard hats. Seymour and Thomas left us at Truro, and from that time on the crowd began to realize how tired they were.

It was hard to return to the hum-drum of college life, but we are all borne up by the hope that we will again be able to make the trip next year. The teams lined up as follows:

	St. Francis Xavier.	Dalhousie.	Sydney.
Goal.....	McDonald,	McKenzie,	Ball,
Point.....	McIsaac,	Flemming,	McSweeney,
Cover.....	Chisholm,	Little,	Moseley,
Rover.....	F. McDonald,	McGrath,	Richmond,
Centre....	Fraser,	Russell,	McKenzie,
Left wing..	Sears,	Ross,	McKenna,
Right wing.	Mahoney.	Thomas.	Warren.

J. M. S., '09.



College Notes.

Y. M. C. A.—The third of the Sunday afternoon lectures given under the auspices of the College Y. M. C. A. was held on February 20th, by Dr. John Stewart, M. B., (Edin.) on the subject "Health." The chair was very acceptably occupied by Dr. Blackadar.

Dr. Stewart's ability as a professional man is well known, but his reputation as a speaker is known as well; it was therefore a large and appreciative audience of students that greeted him in the Munro room on Sunday afternoon. His paper on "Health" was certainly well worth hearing; he emphasized the observance of moral and spiritual laws, as well as physical, in order to give complete health.

Union Meetings.—The fourth Union meeting of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. was held in the Munro Room on Saturday evening, February 26th, with Mr. C. L. Gass in the chair. The speakers were Miss M. MacLean and Mr. J. A. MacKeigan, B. A., a third year student of Pine Hill College.

The subject which was very clearly and interestingly discussed by them was, "The Essential Element in Religion." Miss MacLean's paper showed deep study and a thorough grasp of her subject, and was read in a very pleasing manner. Mr. MacKeigan, the debater and orator, as was expected, did not disappoint the gratifyingly large audience which attended.

A very much appreciated and pleasing feature of the evening was a beautiful solo by Miss Jean MacLean.

The last Union meeting for this session, was held in the Munro Room on Saturday evening, March 12th, with Mr. J. C. McLennan in the chair. The attendance was as large as that of the other union meetings.

The speakers were Miss M. McLellan, and Mr. J. P. MacIntosh. The subject was "The Character of Jesus Christ." Miss McLellan's paper showed very careful study and thought, and was very highly appreciated. Mr. MacIntosh changed the subject to "Character, and the Character of Jesus," and his clear,

forcible and instructive address, brought to a fitting close the series of union meetings held during the winter, under the auspices of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A.

Special music was provided by the college quartette, Messrs. Atlee, W. C. Ross, Chateauvert and Vair.

We take this opportunity to thank all who helped to make these meetings so successful.

U. S. C.—The annual meeting of the University Students' Council, was held in the Munro Room on Friday, February 25th, with the President, W. C. Ross in the chair. After the receiving of reports the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:

President—C. L. Gass.

Vice-Presidents—H. P. Bell from Science, J. J. McRitchie from Medicine, and J. S. Mavor from Law.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. M. Johnson.

Executive—Messrs. Crowe, Dean, Vair and Major.

Business Manager of the GAZETTE—E. J. O. Fraser.

Recognizing the need of an assistant Business Manager for the GAZETTE, L. E. Brownell gave notice that at the autumn meeting of the U. S. C., he would bring in a motion to amend the constitution of the U. S. C. so as to make the appointment of an assistant Business Manager possible. An assistant is necessary, not only to lighten the work of the Business Manager, but also to become acquainted with the duties entailed, so as to be competent for Business Manager the ensuing year.

At a previous meeting of the Council the question of adopting a University sweater was thoroughly discussed and finally handed over to a committee of five—Messrs. Forbes, Burris, W. C. Ross, Collie and Vair. The question of having the U. S. C. control the funds realized by the Dramatic Club on the first night of the play, less expenses, was then discussed, and a motion to that effect was lost. It was decided to make a levy on the students to defray the expenses of the U. S. C.

At a special meeting of this society held on March 9th, owing to developments between the Freshmen and Sophomores arising out of a dance given by the Sophomores shortly before,

a resolution was passed disapproving of the principle of departing from college custom and tradition by the holding of social functions in public places by the first and second year classes.

This was a full meeting, the Munro Room being crowded.

D. A. A. C.—The annual meeting of the Dalhousie Amateur Athletic Club was held in the Munro Room on Monday evening, February 28th.

The Treasurer's report showed that the financial standing of the Club is satisfactory, a good balance being on hand after \$250 had been contributed to the Malcolm Memorial Fund.

After various other matters of more or less importance had been discussed, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

Hon. President—Dr. Forrest.

President—E. M. Forbes.

Vice-President—J. M. Stewart.

Secretary—J. McG. Stewart.

Treasurer—Prof. M. Macneill.

Executive Committee—John Collie, Dr. J. Rankine, Seymour McKenzie, R. S. McLellan and P. R. Flemming.

Trophy Committee—Messrs. E. M. Forbes and N. C. Ralston.

Field Committee—Messrs. J. A. Johnson, A. S. McKenzie, Ph. D. and J. Rankine, M. D.

Auditors—Messrs. R. O. Bethune and Frank Davis.

Captain of the Football team—Mr. N. C. Ralston.

Sodales.—The subject debated on Thursday evening, February 17th, was: "*Resolved*, that Sodales Debating Society should be abolished."

The interest aroused by this subject was well evidenced by the large number of students who turned out to hear it discussed.

There were only two regular speakers, Mr. A. D. McDonald for the affirmative, and Mr. J. C. McDonald for the negative. After the question had been thoroughly opened, *pro* and *con*, by them, the meeting was thrown open for general discussion. In the general discussion, Messrs. Murchison, J. C. McLennan, Johnson and E. J. Fraser, supported the resolution, and Messrs. McQueen, W. C. Ross, McKenzie, A. A. Archibald, Livingstone, Brownell and L. P. Archibald opposed it.

Many important arguments were brought forth, both for and against the Resolution, but when it was put to a vote, it was unanimously defeated.

We trust that the students will carry out next year the spirit of their decision by taking the lively interest in the society which it deserves.

On February 24th the subject was: "*Resolved*, that under present conditions in Dalhousie the purpose of athletics is lost sight of." The regular speakers were Mr. W. C. Ross for the resolution, and Mr. B. J. McDaniels against it.

By a very able speech, in which he did not spare the activities in which he is himself, perhaps, more interested than any other student in the university, Mr. Ross opened the question; and Mr. McDaniels followed for the negative. In the short general discussion which followed, Messrs. McQueen, Hibbert, and Brownell supported the resolution, and Mr. J. P. McIntosh opposed it.

Owing to the smallness of the attendance, a feature very much to be regretted, no vote was taken; and for the same reason it was decided that no more debates should be held in Sodales during this session.

In the Inter-Class Debating League, the trophy was won by Arts '10 and '12.

Arts and Science.—February 8th. The subject for debate was: "*Resolved*, That Canadian politics are losing their British dignity."

The resolution was upheld by Messrs. Earle and Swanson, and opposed by Messrs. Read and Parker. Messrs. Crowe, Livingstone, Doull, McQueen, McDonald, and J. P. MacIntosh spoke in the general discussion. The resolution was sustained. Mr. E. J. Fraser acted as critic.

February 25th.—The subject was: "*Resolved*, That the Canadian courts are not impartial in their administration of justice."

The speakers for the affirmative were Messrs. A. A. Archibald and Sylvester, and those for the negative Messrs. Blois and

McCabe. Those who took part in the general discussion were Messrs. W. J. McLeod, McQueen, Davis, Forbes, and J. C. McDonald.

The resolution was sustained. Mr. Livingstone gave a very interesting critique.

March 4th.—The last debate of the session was held on March 4th. The subject was: "*Resolved*, that it would be in the best interests of Dalhousie to remove to Dartmouth."

The resolution was ably upheld by Messrs. L. E. Brownell and G. E. Herman, and as ably opposed by Messrs. A. Sutherland and L. M. Thompson. The general discussion was very interesting, the following taking part in it: Messrs. E. J. Fraser, Forbes, Doull, Davis, Sylvester, Rudin, Gass, A. T. McDonald, and A. K. Herman.

No one voted for or against the resolution. Mr. J. S. Mavor acted very acceptably as critic.

A meeting of Arts and Science was held on Friday, March 11th, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The President, Mr. J. P. MacIntosh, occupied the chair. The following officers were elected:

President—A. D. McDonald.

Vice-President—A. H. McKinnon.

Secretary—J. P. McQueen.

Executive Committee—E. J. O. Fraser, '11; D. J. Nicholson, '12; J. K. Swanson, '13.

A hearty vote of thanks was extended to the retiring Executive for their work during the past year.

Bible Study.—Every Sunday morning several girls may be seen about ten o'clock, making their way hastily towards the College. Their intention is to be present at the weekly Bible Study Class.

It was decided at the beginning of the year to take up a study of the Life of Paul, which we have just completed.

Each morning the class is conducted by the different members who have all shown much interest and have made the meetings very interesting and profitable.

As Sunday, March 13th, was to be our last meeting, the committee decided to ask Rev. Mr. Power to speak to us. He took as his subject "A walk with Paul," which he presented to us so convincingly that we feel his words have left a lasting impression.

Owing to the interest shown by the freshettes, we feel that a marked progress will be made in the coming year.

Delta Gamma.—Saturday evening, March 5th, Delta Gamma was held at Mrs. Freeman's, 5 Carleton St. Some pictures of Walts' were described, and copies of them shown—Sir Galahad, The Happy Warrior, Love and Life, Love and Death. After a vote of thanks to the hostess, the meeting adjourned.

The final meeting of Delta Gamma was held at Mrs. John Forrest's, Tobin St. As the union meeting of Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. would come on the usual Delta Gamma night, and the following Saturday was the thought to be too late in the term, it was decided to hold the meeting on Friday, March 11th. It was entirely a business meeting, the officers for next year being elected; Miss Armitage, '11, President; Miss McLellan, '11, Vice-President; Miss Chisholm, '12, Secretary; Miss Sibley, '13, Treasurer; Miss Dickie, '12, read the Treasurer's report for the year. Miss Smith, '10, the retiring President, in wishing Delta Gamma every success in the coming year, thanked the girls for cooperating with her so heartily throughout the term, and expressed the pleasure she had had in her work. After Miss McLellan presented a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, the meeting adjourned.

Y. W. C. A.—Miss Spencer was the leader of Y. W. C. A. Thursday, March 10th. She spoke on Missions, and pointed out the great opportunity which lay before those who felt called upon to take up that work. Many Dalhousians, both men or women, have devoted themselves to this labor, and as Miss Spencer remembered many and could tell us about them, the work seemed very real and the need and scope for many more missionaries in those fields was clearly seen.

Miss Chisholm conducted the meeting of February 24th, her paper being on "The Power of a Weak Faith". Miss Rettie on March 3rd, read a paper on "Our Gifts to and from God".

Mission Study Classes met every week on Tuesday afternoon, at five o'clock. A number of girls attended and they were divided into two sections led by Miss Grant and Miss Outhit. One class studied the "Evangelization of the World in this Generation." The other class took up China, its past missionary history, present condition and needs. Now that a beginning has been made, it is hoped there will be, next year, an even better attendance and more interest.

Our Exchanges.

Each month brings around the time when we must roll up our sleeves and refill our editorial pen. It is hard to keep this pen of ours from running dry; it does not possess that never failing property attributed to a certain scriptural vessel.

The duty of an exchange editor seems to be variously interpreted by our contemporaries. To some it is to roam through the journals of the other colleges, on the look-out for weaknesses and faults; to others it is to watch the joke columns for anything worthy of being copied; to others again it consists in merely giving a list of the exchanges which come into the department; but some, who are only too few, realize that their duty is to observe closely the efforts of the different editorial staffs, to offer a word of encouragement to those who in their estimation have merited it, and in a kind and courteous way to suggest some improvement to those who have not come up to the mark. Fellow-critics, in making our monthly reviews, let us be a little more generous with our praise; a bit of encouragement can never do much harm, while probably we all recognize our weaknesses.

The Mitre for this month is notable for an article entitled, "Some Canadian Poets." The paragraphs describing the works of Archibald Lampman are well worthy of our admiration.

For all-round excellence, *McMaster University Monthly* is again at the front. We always read the pages of this journal with great pleasure. The very conspicuous thing is the high average which it sustains in each department. This requires a manager possessing executive ability of a high order, and a staff of associate editors who are doing conscientious work. McMaster University is blessed with both.

The McGill Martlet, in an editorial, states that a motion has been passed in their Students' Council making the subscription to *The Martlet* compulsory for all the students in the University. This idea might well be discussed in our U. S. C. (Think it over.)

The same paper prints a speech by Mr. Martin Burrell, M. P. for Yale-Caribou, delivered at the Western Club dinner. We beg permission to reprint his closing paragraph for the benefit of our students:

"Then you have to learn thoroughly the lesson that everything you do should be done with all your might. More careers perhaps, are wrecked by laziness, that great constitutional malady which affects us all, than by anything else. And may I be permitted to add that we in Canada do not pay as much attention as we might to the tremendous value of the courtesies, the civilities of intercourses which may be best summed up in the word manners. Apart from its higher side—the noblesse oblige—it pays to be courteous, and you will inevitably find when you touch the world's larger life that a man's real success has much to do with his bearing towards others, his conduct, his manners. It is much easier to attract men to your views than it is to drive them or argue them into accepting them. In saying these things, Mr. Chairman, I confess I have in mind to some extent their bearing on the public work of our country. Whatever his profession, his future, may be, every University man ought so to fit himself that he can exert a strong and salutary influence on the public life of his country, whether directly or indirectly. Politicians get much harsh censure,—no doubt they deserve much of it—they have to suffer many misjudgments, the rewards are few to those who bear the burden of public affairs in an honest and conscientious spirit, and the only way to lift that life to higher levels, is for every thoughtful educated man to assume his share of the work. We need sorely in Canada a more enlightened, a more instructed public opinion and so my final word to you is that you here, equipping yourselves for life's duties, scanning

the future with eager visions must not only desire to make yourselves good engineers, good doctors, or good lawyers, but must realise that it is your binding duty to so equip yourselves that our country, good as it is, may be a little better for the part you have played when the curtain rings down and your work is done."

Below is a short quotation from the *Normal College Gazette*, Truro.

"After having debated the question in a very able manner, a vote was taken resulting in a slight majority for the negative side. Miss Tupper was the critic of the evening and performed her duties in a very able manner."

We are glad to hear that our popular graduate of '09, is taking a deep interest in debating.

From the King's College Record.

"The Editorial of the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE for February comes home to the heart of the editors of almost any college journal. We have often criticized the *Gazette* for much that has appeared in its pages. We do this not from nastiness but because we have rarely seen a number that was worthy of the traditions of so great a University as Dalhousie. At a college of such magnitude and importance as Dalhousie the College Magazine should be that which would be a power in, not only the field of college journalism but in the world at large. In this number however we see somewhat of our ideal realized. First let us congratulate the Editorial staff on the change in the cover. The larger sized block of the Coat of Arms is a great improvement. It shows up better than the other size and adds very much to the look of the cover. Secondly the able article by Mr. Read on the "Rule of the Cities" is very interesting and shows a deep study of industrial conditions and an intimate knowledge of affairs. Altogether the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE has improved and we take this opportunity to wish it greater success than has formerly been its share."

HEROIC CUTLETS.

Let us (since life but little more contains
Than class-room joys and after-dinner pains)
Expatriate free by means of rhyme and rune
O'er all the realm of apricot and prune.

A little honey is a dang'rous thing;
The added water constitutes the sting.

What can ennoble milk, or soup, or tea?
Alas! not all the water in the sea.

'Tis hard to judge if greater danger lie
In soup, or fish, potatoes, or the pie.

When waitresses spill tea adown one's spine,
To swear is human, to forgive divine.

Be not the first by whom the stew is try'd:
The martyr was a hero, but he died.

The steward hath the feelings of a man;
Don't criticize; be pleasant where you can.

Beware concoctions served in dressing grand
For gay-trimm'd vessels oft bear contraband.

Seek not the talking to monopolize;
The germ of wisdom is in looking wise.

—*McMaster's Monthly.*

'Twas in a restaurant they met,
One Romeo and Juliet;
'Twas then he first fell into debt
For Romeo'd what Juliet.—*Ex.*

So you're 'way down in the dumps—
Blue, you say?
Think you've played out all your trumps?
Oh, go 'way!
Life's not like a game of poker;
In this game you use the Joker;
It's the card you hold the longest;
It's the one you find the strongest;
Laugh, and drive the blues away!
Laugh, I say!

—*Century.*

We acknowledge with many thanks the following exchanges :
Trinity University Review, Student, The Manitoba College Journal, Empire Gazette, Stanstead College Magazine, Queen's University Journal, McGill Martlet, King's College Record, Argosy, Laurel Leaves, Mitre, McMaster University Monthly, Western University Gazette, Normal College Gazette, The Varsity, East and West, The Canadian Mining Journal, The Presbyterian, The Scientific American.

Dalhousiensia.

Latin III.—(extracts from sight translation.)

"*ipse suas sectatur oues, at filius agnos.*" "He himself cut the eggs, but his son the meat, (literally lamb.)"

The line, *sic ego sim, liceatque caput candescere canis*, was thus variously rendered :

"So may I be, and may I praise the head of this dog."

"So may I be, and may the head of the dog shine."

"So I am, and may it please the head of the dog to shine."

"So may I be, and may I be permitted to whiten the head of the dog."

"So may I be, and may the head of the dog become white."

"So may I be, and may my head be able to shine in songs."

Junior, (looking at "leg-o'-mutton" sleeve, in Ladies' Home Journal Style Book.) "Well, I know what *that* is all right, that's a "leghorn" sleeve."

Lord J.—(at Law Convocation,) "This University has always been closely connected with the Bar," (wild applause from the thirsty ones at the back.)

Pofessor:—(To Irving in History I. who has made an evasive answer),—"Oh! That's as clear as—mud."

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Latin III. sight translation.—"*haustum gelidæ aquæ poposcit Otho, eoque sitim sedavit.*" "Otho called for a draught of cold water, and immediately he sat down on it."

Our College Motto has undergone a change in the hands of a student, who evidently favors the conservative party, and now he reads it, "*Oratory et Laboratory.*"

'13. (Who makes "A +" on his composition), referring to a prominent young lady : "Aint she an awful flirter!"

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Prof. in Geology Laboratory :—" What are some of the uses that marble is put to ?"

A. T. McK - y :—"Playing ' ship-ship ' on the street, sir. "

Prof. :—" Y - - e - - s ? Perhaps. That didn't suggest itself to *me*, very readily, tho ?"

At the Arena ; during the second spasm of the contortionist exhibition, given by the "Hash-Eaters" and the "Beer-Drinkers", Interested spectator :—" Why aren't you playing to-day McQu - - n ?

McQu - - n ! "Oh, I was too fast for them last game."

Spect ! "Too fast !"

McQu - - n : "Yes, too fast to one position."

MacD. ! "What is a hypocrite,?"

MacD. No. 2. ! "A person who reads over a chemistry quiz with a beaming smile of contentment broadening his " phiz."

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