

# The Dalhousie Gazette

VOL. XLVIII

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 5, 1916

No. 10

## A CHILD'S SONG.

When the Child played in Galilee  
He had no wine-clear maple-leaves  
No west winds singing of the sea  
Over the frosted sheaves;  
But with pale myrrh His head was bound  
And crowned.

When the Child lived in Nazareth,  
He watched the golden anise seed  
With daisies white in the wind's breath,  
And hyssop flowering for the need,  
While the late crocus from the sod  
Flamed for her God.

When the Child dwelt in Palestine,  
Over the brooks the willow grew  
Olive and aspen, oak and pine  
Sweet sycamore and yew.  
But one dark Tree of all the seven  
Stood high as heaven.

MARJORIE L. C. PICKHALL in "The Drift of Pinions."

## WITH THE HOSPITAL UNIT.

MOST of the *Gazette* readers are already aware that, since the first of February, the Dalhousie Unit has been settled at the Central Military Hospital, Shorncliffe. In peace times, this was the central hospital for the Shorncliffe command. Hither were sent the troops from all the camps in this area. Since the outbreak of the war, the hospital has been taken over by the Canadian Army and has been considerably enlarged by the erection of eight galvanized iron huts, each capable of accommodating twenty-five patients. At present the capacity of the hospital is four hundred and thirty-four patients.

When first we took hold of it, this hospital performed a double function. It was both a receiving station and a casualty clearing station. Not only did it receive patients requiring treatment, but it as well acted as the clearing or disposing centre for the Shorncliffe area. In fulfilling this latter capacity, we received patients who had completed their treatment at one of the many other hospitals around and who were awaiting medical boards or disposal to Canada.

Fully half our patients were of that class. Our officers, feeling that such a condition of affairs permitted of little or no real training for a stationary hospital, immediately set to work to change the status of the hospital. In a measure they have been successful in their endeavour. Their first work was to expedite the disposal of those who, in the parlance of the army, had been up for their boards or who were awaiting such boards. By persistently

keeping at the powers that be, most of these cases have been disposed of. The second stage in changing the status of the hospital may or may not be due to our officers. Not being in the know, I am not prepared to pass judgment upon that point. Certain it is, however, that the opening at Folkestone of the Canadian Casualty Assembly Centre (commonly known in army medical circles as the C. C. A. C.) has made complete the change in the character of the Shorncliffe Military Hospital. Under the new order of things, a soldier is sent direct from the hospital where he has received his treatment to this centre for medical board and disposal. We are now free to pursue our more legitimate calling of treating sick and wounded soldiers.

For purposes of classification, our patients may be divided into two broad classes: overseas sick and wounded, and local sick and injured. The former class consists of what are known as casualties—men who have been wounded or have taken sick while on service at the front. The second class is drawn from the patient quartered in the Shorncliffe division. Which



INTERIOR VIEW OF NEW LIBRARY AT DALHOUSIE.

preponderates, it would be hard to say, though I think the former are in the majority. Of the convoys of wounded who periodically come over from France, very few come directly to us. As a rule, we receive them after they have spent a short while in some other hospital. We do not, therefore, see the worst sights. Still, the spectacle these men present when they do come to us is saddening enough. He must indeed be hardhearted who could look upon these men and feel no sorrow. There are young men and there are middle aged men. Some are legless, others are armless. Some have been gassed; others are suffering from shell shock. All are but wrecks of their former physical manhood. Yet they are proud and happy. They are happy in

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## DALHOUSIE IN THE SIXTIES

A gray and unobtrusive picture hangs on our study wall. It is the first wall picture we possessed, and is valued accordingly. A duplicate should be found in the Munro Room, though a recent cursory examination failed to locate it. It is, we suppose, the earliest group of Dalhousie students that has come down to these crowded days. In the centre there is a rather heavy, squat building. The main part of the building boasts of two stories, the wings extending east and west only one. The location is not easily identified by the student of to day. The top of a spire in the background adds perplexity, for that spire disappeared well nigh forty years ago under a stroke of lightning. Older inhabitants will readily recognize the old, thick-set edifice as the original Dalhousie building, which stood at the north end of the Parade. Viewed from the south, it was a most unpretentious building. But to students approaching from the north, and most of them lodged in the north end in those days, it was seen to rise four stories from Duke Street. The walls were of massive strength—three or four feet of solid masonry. The tradition at that date was that the architect belonged to the Royal Engineers, and that there was confusion in his mind, probably arising from its site, as to whether he was planning a college or a fortress.

The lower stories were given over to divers purposes. The post office occupied the lower and second stories of the east end for many years. And the rental added somewhat to the meagre revenues of that day. The janitor's apartments occupied the centre of these basements. The western part was used for storage purposes, concerning which the imaginings of the collegians were vivid and picturesque in proportion to their ignorance. The upper part of the building visible in the picture was entered from the Parade, and consisted

of a T-shaped hall, four rooms on the main floor, and two in the upper story. The wing rooms were large; that at the west end was used as the Mathematical class room. There Professor Macdonald taught and dispensed pungent wit. It was also for some years quite adequate for use as a Convocation Hall. Halifax had not then taken the college seriously. The east room was for many years a lumber room, the flotsam and jetsam of the old Mechanics' Institute being stored there. There was a vague idea that a part of this wreckage was of museum character, and some of it may still be found in the rooms of the Provincial Museum. But it was a carefully-guarded chamber till some books began to be purchased when a portion of it was used as a library. Of the two smaller rooms in the main building, DeMille and Lyall used the west, Johnson and Liechti the east.

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THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

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THIS is the season of college elections. The old order changeth. Before long a new Editor will be elected by the Students' Council. He should be chosen in the thoughtfulest manner. An Alumnus will not do. No Alumnus should meddle in college affairs. He knows nothing whatever of the policy, thoughts, proceedings or feelings of the present generation. He is a rank outsider and should be kept outside. The Gazette is a student paper and should be run by the students. It is part of a college education. It is the most important college society. Then why give away all its benefits to a graduate. Elect an undergraduate to be Editor.

Great prose writers or poets are not needed to run a college paper. Geniuses should be avoided. The loafer and the shirker should not be chosen. What is needed is an energetic, semi-diplomatic, thick skinned individual who will do the work for the love of the game. He must be able to swear at a printer, and be ready, if need be, to prepare every bit of copy for the ensuing edition. Search for that kind of a man for your Editor, and if you find him, elect him. He should make this paper a success.

THE Editor who has the time to make this work his hobby, will receive an education much more valuable than any he can get by following the regular curriculum. The Gazette furnishes a road to journalism for that man who wishes to follow it; provides a path to knowledge for him who would seek it and a taste for power for him who would have it. It is the most valuable of all college societies and the most interesting of all college institutions. To make news and to present it to your fellow students in an attractive way, is a job worth while. To endeavour to mould public opinion and to rouse men's enthusiasms by means of the press is a worthy object. Such things can be accomplished by the college paper if the management is inclined to work a little over time.

THE present form of the Gazette is not new. It is the form of '73. The management this year has endeavoured to bring the paper back to the old form and style and thus the change during the latter half of the year. If a uniform style could be arrived at, it would be well for all concerned. It was felt that no better form could be used than the old one adopted by our predecessors in the early days of the Gazette. No criticisms

have been offered by the general student public, so it is presumed that the form is approved. It is recommended by the present Editor to next year's management.

DURING the year Mr. Neil Rattee, the elected Editor-in-Chief, saw fit to enlist in the Hospital Corps and is at present in France. It is a great source of regret that Mr. Rattee could not have carried volume 48 to its conclusion, but owing to his enlistment, he was only able to edit and issue two numbers. No man was better able to fill the position than Rattee, but he obeyed a greater call—the call of country. The present Editor has considered that in taking up the pen where the rightful Editor laid it down, he was, in a small measure, "doing his bit."

ANOTHER has, however, helped the present Editor to "do this bit." Without him the accomplishment of the task would have been impossible. Dr. Macmechan has always been the Counsel of this Gazette—the real Editor. His willingness to supply copy, read proof, and generally supervise the various numbers has been invaluable. He was the guide, the ever ready critic and the friend in need. Other members of the staff and student body have also endeavoured from time to time to relieve the Editor's task. They, too, deserve a vote of thanks.

IT is generally the rule to write the before mentioned editorials in the last number. That number is generally printed after college closes and is sent broadcast to the home addresses of the students. Generally nobody reads it and the matter published therein is lost in the myriads of other things which are done during the summer vacation. If they were published in the second last number, they would not be appreciated, for that number will probably be issued during exam time. So they are left to this number. As a general rule, it may be granted that nobody reads the Editorials anyway. There is, however, a greater chance that the above hints and thanks will be read at this time than at any other time.

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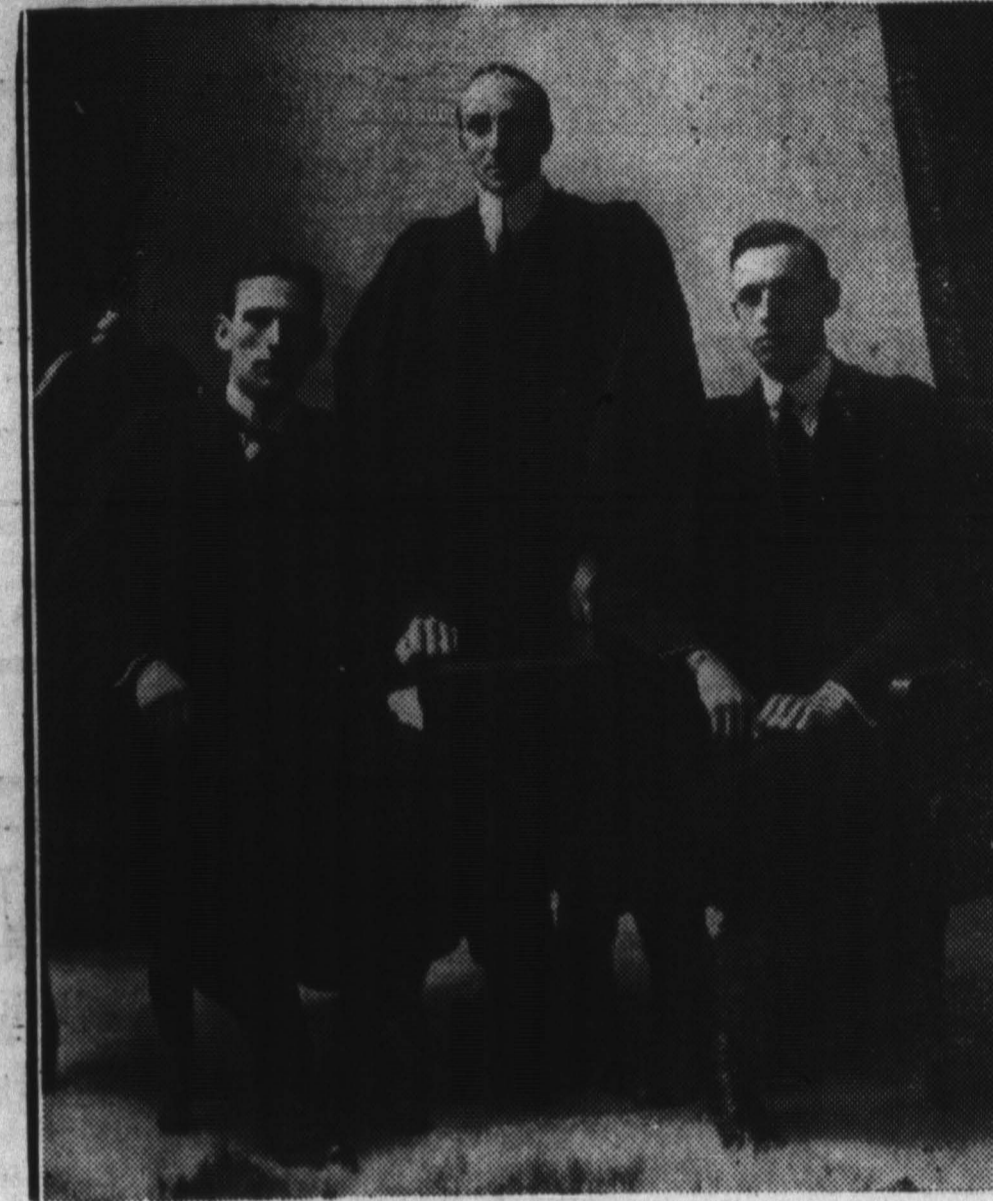
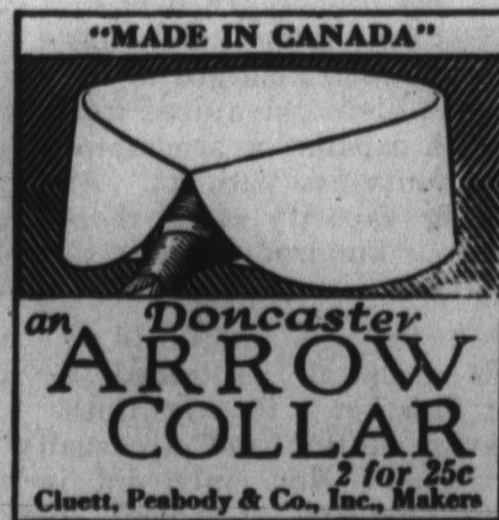
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THE INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

IN Halifax an Intercollegiate Debate is a very uncertain quantity in regard to the numbers who attend. The people of the city are not generally interested and even the Dalhousie students are inclined to take little interest in such an event. However, the audience that was present in the School for the Blind on the evening of March 22nd showed that more than the usual notice was taken of the date this year. The Hall was filled mostly with city friends of the collegians, while the balcony had a very complete representation from among the students.

At 8 p. m., the chairman, Prin. MacKinnon, and the debaters took their places on the platform. Dr. McKinnon presided in his usual happy style and introduced the different speakers.

The subject for debate was "Resolved that the United States should enter the war on the side of the Allies," and the speakers were, Messrs Patterson, Anderson and Bonnell for Dalhousie on the affirmative, while on the negative were Messrs. Sharp, Withrow and Curtis for Mt. Allison.

The Dalhousie men pointed out the moral obligation that rested on the United States to enter the war; the menace which Germany was; the benefit that would accrue to the U. S. if they entered this war; the help that the U. S. would be to the Allies in supplying men, munitions and money; and the aid given to the cause of universal democracy by the entry of the U. S. into the war.

For the negative, the Mt. Allison team showed that the entering into the war by a nation was a question of political expediency, that such was Britain's course and for the U. S. it was best for them accordingly to keep out of the war. They traced the course of American diplomatic relations with Germany and claimed they had been successful, thus giving no reason for war. It was also pointed out by them that public opinion in the U. S. did not warrant the forcing of that country into war.

These are but some of the main points which were logically dealt with by both sides. It was an interesting debate from the beginning to end. This of course, was due in part to the nature of the subject dealt with but was chiefly owing to the clearness of the arguments and pleasing presentation of those who upheld the two sides of the question.

The leader for Dalhousie, Mr. Patterson, excelled himself in his first speech. His arguments were strong and were delivered in an eloquent manner. In his rebuttal, he dealt with most of the arguments of his opponents in such a manner that showed him capable of thinking quickly and accurately.

Mr. Sharp, the Mt. Allison, leader, had a very cool and confident manner giving the impression of a strong personality. Both his speeches showed careful preparation, and in his rebuttal he varied the summarization of the arguments on his side with touches of sarcastic humor.

When it was over, most every one, who was not strongly biased, felt that it was a close finish, but the judges decided that Mt. Allison got in ahead. The judges were Mr. Justice Harris, Mr. Justice Russell and Judge Jones of Sussex, N. B.

The high standard of the debate showed that this year's debating team ranks with the best Dalhousie has ever produced, and though not as successful as other teams have been such was not due to their weakness but rather to the strength of the opposing team.

After the debate, a large number of the students adjourned to "Bonds" where refreshments were served. This being over, the genial President of Sodales as toastmaster, without unnecessary ostentation or superfluity of language, introduced the different members of the debating teams who rivalled each other by the flattery of their speeches. Following some remarks by a few others, the postlude to the debate closed with a choice rendering of "Auld Lang Syne."

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## DALHOUSIE IN THE SIXTIES

(Continued from page 1)

On the second floor, Lawson had the west room. A sort of coat and hat room attached was fitted up as a laboratory, where two or three could do some work in Practical Chemistry. The east room was occupied by the Principal, who lectured three days in the week on Ethics and Political Economy, and on the other two days gave some demonstrations in Natural Philosophy. After 1868, when the Medical Faculty was organized, the west wing room was given to its use, and Mathematics moved to one of the smaller rooms. A dissecting room was fitted up in the attic, under the slates.

The T hall was the general meeting place where, between hours, the collegians gathered, scrimmaged, sang songs, and relieved their feelings generally—an opportunity greatly prized by those who had been held in awe by grave and venerable professors. A large coal box, which was placed in a deep window recess, was a convenient forum where indignant or magniloquent students found fitting expression. It was also the block to which aggressive freshmen were quickly elevated and commanded to speak, or for ever after remain silent.

The attendance during the years 1864-1869 gradually crept up from sixty to eighty. The latter figure was regarded as stamping the college with the mark of permanent success. The students, with a few notable exceptions, were much older than the present average. Secondary schools, at the time when Dalhousie was re-organized, were few in number and but feebly manned. There was no uniform curriculum leading up to a college course. Many of the matriculants had prepared themselves for college while teaching, and the preparation of the majority was sadly deficient.

During these early years the course of study was as rigid as the laws of the Medes and Persians. General students, indeed, could choose what studies they desired, as they took no examinations and got no degrees. But undergraduates had a straight and narrow way marked out for them, and from this there was no departure. There was at that time but one Faculty, and practically no options. Distinction was won by high percentage in a single examination held at the end of the six months' term. Not till 1868 was there any extra work assigned for honours, and then only in Classics.

The students all wore gowns of ample breath and flowing sleeves—in the class room. An attempt to enforce this rule when coming and going on the streets proved abortive. Freshmen whose gowns were good and new, acquiesced, at least during the first half of the term. As they grew in knowledge of the wicked ways of their seniors, they found ample places of concealment in the lower regions, and slipped in and out by the Duke street entrance. Students attending only one class were not required to don the gown. The mortar board, also, was the regulation cap, a regulation much honoured in the breach. Students not wearing the gown were not recognized as present in class by the professors. But a pair of sleeves very ragged, and connected by the original yoke, or, perchance, a pin, was accepted as sufficient in the case of the worshipful senior. A respectable robe was borrowed from a careful freshman to serve at graduation.

A Debating society and a Football club varied the monotony of the class work, and brought the collegians together under their own recognizance. The former existed from the re-organization of the college in '63. The latter came into being in '67. The Debating society had about the usual measure of prosperity and usefulness. It started with much enthusiasm every autumn, continued to discuss questions, abstract and concrete, with ardour till about mid-term, when the pressure of college work and the shadow of impending examinations began to tell, and attendance dropped of till a quorum was difficult to get. Sometimes it would flash out for a single tumultuous night, between close of examinations and posting—a sort of swan song expression of hopes and regrets at the completion of another term. The discussion of subjects and problems arising out of the civil war in the United States, and the confederation of the British provinces into one Dominion gave much opportunity for the array of facts, and the play of imagination and passion.

The origin of the Football club may be traced to a secondhand copy of "Tom Brown at Rugby" which a Sophomore picked up in Miss Katzman's book store during the summer of '67. The picture of English public school life was a revelation. Football seemed to be the missing link in Dalhousie. When the term opened in the autumn, he called a few intimate friends together, and disclosed his "find." They all urged immediate organization, which was effected at the first meeting of the Debating society. The discoverer was rewarded by being made the first president. Punished, we should have said, for then his troubles began. No one in the club had ever seen a game. There were no funds, no teacher to direct, and no suitable field. However, a book of rules was purchased, the Association game selected, as being the simplest, and a portion of the North Common pre-empted. The game was kept up till mid-winter, amid snow, ice and frost. There being no one who really knew the game, every man interpreted for himself. But we got lots of good air into our lungs, and learned to keep our tempers.

The Gazette was started as a private venture during the term '66-67. Its leading spirits were a very modest senior of literary turn, and a very aspiring freshman whose "turns" have been manifold. Its appearance under the heading of "The Dalhousie College Gazette" was the signal for an outburst of indignant protest on the part of the majority of the students. The Debating society had a live question, and meetings were crowded to the door. Some demanded the immediate suppression of the paper. Others would be content if the authors clearly indicated that the college was in no way responsible for the birthing. Others plead that no violent hands should be laid on the infant, but that it should have a chance for its life. Two or three lively meetings served as a safety valve for indignant feelings, and the venture was allowed to go on its way, and a year or two later was adopted by the University as a legitimate and hopeful child.

Returning to the picture which suggested these reminiscences, eighteen faces appear. They constituted the Senior and Junior classes of '68-'69. All did not graduate, but all had taken the regular classes so far. Of this body of men grouped together forty years ago, eleven became clergymen—

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Two of the group, after post-graduate work in Germany, entered the teaching profession, and became distinguished professors in prominent colleges—Herbert A. Bayne and John J. McKenzie. Two went into business—A. C. McKenzie and Hiram Logan. One—Rufus Tremaine—chose the legal profession. One—A. W. Lindsay—devoted himself to the healing art, and was the Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine. One, the last and youngest of the group—Walter Thorburn—entered the Indian Civil Service, and is not unknown to literary fame.

## ARTS AND SCIENCE.

March 3.

On March 3rd, Arts and Science chose Mr. C. T. MacLennan as freshman representative on the Council for next year.

Another novelty debate was staged at this meeting. The subject was not announced previously to the meeting and those willing to debate on an unknown subject at moment's notice had handed in their names during the week. There being eight of these, four names were drawn by lot. The subject as announced was,—"Resolved that enrollment in the Dalhousie O. T. C. should be compulsory for all male students." Those whom the fates chose to discuss this were Messrs Brookfield and Chaisson, affirmative; and Messrs. Crowell and Dickie, negative.

Mr. Brookfield opened the debate with a sketch of the history of the O. T. C. movement, asserted that in the present war it has been justified by the service rendered the Empire in a time of need, and argued that compulsion would both increase its efficiency and prove beneficial in many ways to the students themselves. On such short notice, Mr. Brookfield delivered an excellent speech and showed a decided improvement upon his last appearance. He still requires, however, better control over his voice, hands, and feet.

Mr. Crowell opened the argument for the Negative by saying that military compulsion of any kind is bad; that the O. T. C. is not good for all students, being especially ridiculous in the case of the physically unfit; and that it was a waste of valuable time. Mr. Crowell, because he had time to think of what was coming next, made a better impression than he usually does. When, with a prepared speech, he rattles along at a fearful rate and tortures the ears of an audience. If he could combine the fire of his ordinary manner judiciously with the deliberateness of his extempore work—if he could!

Mr. Chaisson made his first appearance before Arts and Science on this occasion. He did not seem in the least ruffled before such an august assembly, but rambled on in his own sweet way, chasing himself at his own wild will, and bringing out some very good points here and there. That his position was not the most comfortable in the world was evident from the "Thank God for small mercies" sort of smile which passed over his face when warned by the President that he had only two minutes left. If Mr. Chaisson can do so well at

extempore speaking, he certainly ought to go in for further debating.

Mr. Dickie spoke next. A familiar figure by this time in Arts and Science, He recovered somewhat from his usual listless manner but even on this occasion might profitably have put on more speed. Mr. Dickie has the virtue of thinking consistently or, as some one has said, "In a straight line." His fault is that he merely outlines his argument, instead of working up each one to an inevitable conclusion. Let him endeavor to do this and we shall yet hear of him as a terror to evil-doers as prosecuting attorney.

The faults of the speakers have been ruthlessly dragged to the light in this, as in other reports. It need not be said that it is done for a good purpose. The very fact that they have faults is a good sign. Beware the amateur who has none. He will never become a good speaker for the simple reason that there is nothing to the insipid beggar. If he has no faults, neither has he any virtues. When a man is criticised at length, it shows at least that he is worth criticism and that there is something about him to criticise.

On the whole, this debate was an excellent one. It is creditable to Dalhousie that her undergraduates can make extemporaneously such a good argument either for or against a subject for which they have not been allowed to prepare.

The Affirmative won. After a critique by Mr. Salter, the meeting adjourned.

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## WITH THE HOSPITAL UNIT

(Continued from p. 1)

the consciousness of having done their duty; they are proud because they have done their bit. Great—and justly so—is their contempt for the slacker who remains in safety at home—a safety assured to him by the sacrifices of these men we see here. Canadians, see to it that you give these boys a right royal welcome home. Show your gratitude to them by not leaving them—handicapped as they are—to struggle alone for a livelihood in that world of industry where of pity or consideration there is, as a rule, none.

So much for our hospital and our patients. Now a little about what we are doing. It is not necessary to dilate upon the work of our doctors and of our nursing sisters. The nature of their work is self evident. Suffice it to say that individually and collectively, our doctors and nurses are, to use a slangy but expressive word, bricks. Thoroughly human and easily accessible alike to patients and to members of the unit, they are winning their way steadily further and further into the esteem both of their patients and of the men under them. It is in the work of the N. C. O.'s and men that there is the greatest variety. The best reply that can be given to the question what do they do is the one word—everything. Between the hours of six in the morning, when the day's work begins, and seven in the evening, when that day's work ends, there is very little that they don't do.

Roughly speaking, a man is employed on one of five staffs: (1) The Office Staff, (2) The Quartermaster's Staff, (3) The Sanitary Staff, (4) The Kitchen and Dining Room Staffs, (5) The Ward Staff. The office staff comprises the clerks employed in the admitting, the discharge and the orderly room offices. The admitting and discharge offices, as their names signify, look after the admission and discharge of patients. The orderly room handles the clerical work connected with the unit. In the main, the duties of the quartermaster's staff may be said to be the looking after the hospital supplies and equipment. Thus, a steward and a staff of three or four men look after the food. Besides the food there is the linen, the hospital suits, the cleaning equipment, and the patient's clothes and many other such things that require looking after. The Sanitary Squad see to the cleanliness of the grounds and the common parts of the buildings. Other members of this squad run the fumigator and the incinerator. The duties of the Kitchen and Dining Room Staff need no elaboration. The Ward Staff is naturally the largest. On each of the four wards in the surgical division, three men are employed by day and one by night. In the medical division, where many of the patients can be impressed into service, there are only two day orderlies to each of the eight wards and one night orderly. The Ward Orderlies are veritable Jacks of all Trades. Their first duty is that of keeping the wards clean. Their second that of assisting the nursing sister in looking after the patients. In between spells they act as errand boys or coal shovellers, etc. Menial as the duties are and quite contrary to what they have been used to, the fellows perform their work cheerfully enough. Their work is by no means easy. That would not be half so bad were it not for the dull monotony of the work. Day after

day the same duties await them. About their work there is none of that spirit of adventure, that element of risk and uncertainty that gives added interest and charm to the other branches of the army service. All the more credit is due these boys who, at the call of King and country, have been willing to take upon themselves duties that are humdrum, and altogether foreign to their natures.

N. M. R., '15.

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Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

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Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Survey to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B. A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military divisional areas and districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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**ALFRED COSTLEY: AN APPRECIATION.**

(By W. E. MacLellan).

ALFRED Costley, Assistant Inspector of the Nova Scotia Postal Division, was during his life, one of the most silent and retiring of men. Greater the reason, since he is gone from our midst, that his unusual merits as a citizen and a high Government official should now be duly appreciated by the people of this city and this province, with whom he was so long and so closely in touch. It would be pitifully unjust if his virtues and his services were to pass insufficiently recognized. Duty done was ample reward for him while with us.

Alfred Costley came justly by his fine character. He was of exceptional parentage. His father, John Costley, of whom he was the only child, was an educated Scottish gentleman who came first to Nova Scotia as Classical Master for Pictou Academy. From Pictou he removed to Halifax where he served almost to the end of his life as Deputy Provincial Secretary. His wife was Charlotte Miner, of one of the best of Pictou's old, good families. Rev. D. M. Gordon, D. D., C. M. G., Principal of Queen's University, is a son of one of her sisters. The wife of Dr. Mack of Halifax, is the daughter of another. The late Mrs. James A. Fraser, of New Glasgow, was the daughter of still another sister. Many additional outstanding descendants of the Miner family might be named. All of them have been worthy. With such blood in his veins, it is no wonder that Alfred Costley should have been the man he proved himself.

Graduate of Dalhousie.

He was born on July 25th, 1862. He entered the Post Office service, in the Nova Scotia Inspector's office, on January 20th, 1882, when he was only nineteen and a half years of age. Yet, before that, he had graduated most creditably from Dalhousie College. Nine years later, on January 26th, 1896, he attained the high departmental rank of Assistant Inspector, which he held until his death. He never hinted at his university degree; and probably few but his classmates remembered that he had earned one, or suspected the rich development and cultivation of his mind. He was ever silent to all but an extremely narrow circle of intimates. No discovery of his high intellectual attainments was possible to casual acquaintances. They were unknown even to many of his life-long friends. Not only was his mind abundantly stored with knowledge, but it was broad, open and logical to an unusual degree.

Although so reticent and so retiring he had an intense love of his fellows. Nothing was more pleasing to him than being with them playing their manly games, and enjoying their chat while seldom joining directly in it. He had an exceptionally keen sense of humor, and was always ready for a hearty laugh. I knew him, and liked him well, long before becoming associated with him officially—I have yet to meet one who did not like as well as respect him. But it was not until after we were thrown intimately together in office that I got to understand and appreciate him in some measure as he deserved. He was one of the most lovable of men. He was above all things manly, in the best sense of the word. He was gently, kindly, considerate, yet always dignified and strong.

As an official, but one word is necessary to characterize him—faultless. He knew his work perfectly. He did it perfectly. It would be quite safe to say that there was no better Post Office servant than he in the British Empire. He made no mistakes. He neglected no detail of duty. His judgment was absolutely trustworthy. He was firm, but never harsh to subordinate officials of the Department when they were in fault. He was always frankly appreciative of good work. He never failed to sympathize with his immediate fellow workers in office. He was constantly on the watch for opportunities to promote their interests while never allowing them to suspect his efforts for their good. His great generosity in matters of public benevolence is well known. One of his last acts before leaving Halifax to face the dreaded operation, which proved fatal, was to subscribe five hundred dollars to the Patriotic Fund. He was equally generous in all his open benefactions. His private givings were known only to himself. That they were not stinted is certain.

My own sore, personal sense of sorrow and loss, through his untimely and tragic death, does not concern the public. It does concern them, and deeply, that such an irreplaceable civil servant as Alfred Costley should have been cut off in the height of his usefulness.

Rev. J. P. MacIntosh, '10, will remove to Bridgewater, N. S., early in April. J. P. has been in Onslow and the move to Bridgewater is a promotion. Good boy, John, may your shadow never grow less. Lunenburg has always appreciated Lord John. It should be not less appreciative of his, one time impersonator.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

Ward 18, Moore Barracks Hospital  
Shorncliffe, Kent.

March 13th, 1916

Dear — Enclosed I am sending you something for the Gazette as per my promise. It has been written from the quiet seclusion of an isolation ward in the Moore Barracks Hospital where I am at present and for nine days more confined for an attack of German Measles. We have had a slight epidemic of measles among the boys and I, with my usual luck, had to fall a victim to a very slight attack, so slight in fact that but for the eagle eye of Collie Sutherland I would have got by without going sick. He happened to see an almost imperceptible rash on my face and called Major Murray's attention to it, with the result that I was banished up here. I hope the gods will justly punish Collie for that.

By the way, how is it we don't get any *Gazettes* over here? I have received only one since we left Canada. That is hardly fair, especially when everyone of us paid our \$5 fee last fall which includes subscription to the *Gazette*. We don't know a darn thing that's going on at the college since we left.

Very sincerely yours,  
Neil M. Rattee.

P. S. Excuse writing as my knee is the only desk provided for writing in this ward.

Address:—

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