



The Dalhousie Gazette.

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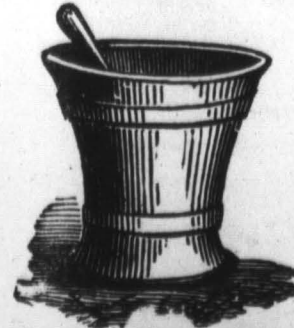
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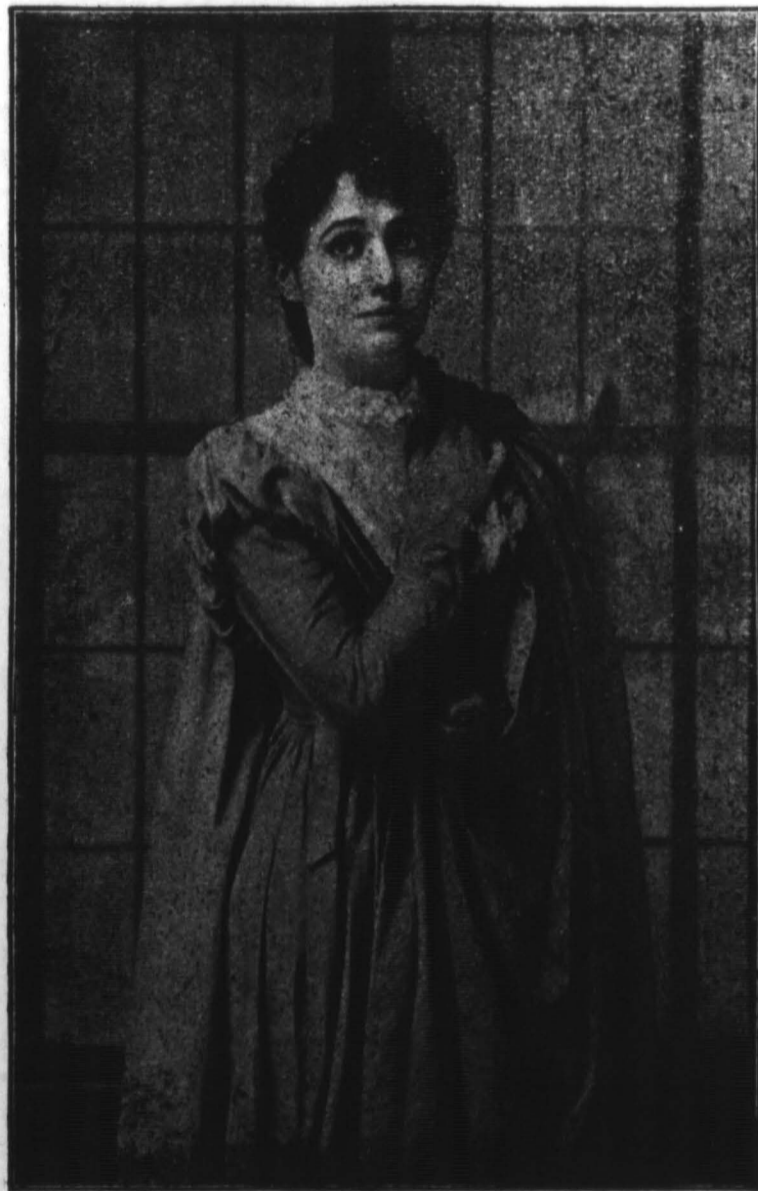
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"ORA ET LABORA."

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Editorial.

Before this issue comes into the hands of its readers, they will have finished the work of the Session, and only the ceremonies and festivities of the Convocation season will remain to round off the year. At this time then, the first breathing spell in a good many weeks, we may perhaps indulge, for a few lines, in a thought or two by way of mild and limited retrospection.

In this college year of grace we were crowded at the outset with the usual larger number of Freshmen who filled every available nook and cranny in their class rooms. New rooms simply had to be found. The Examination Hall, so long inviolate, was bisected by an imaginary partition, and the nothern three-walled chamber raised to the dignity of a lecture room. The remnant to the south strives to maintain its dignity, but looks woefully unimpressive. The Law Students have their grievance, and seek to know whether blame is due to the excess of Freshman or to the School of Mines. Reft of their Library Annex, where cases were read and smoked over, they have no meeting room save the Library proper, and

unreasonable Librarians insist or ought to insist on silence. The Museum, not displayed before to the best advantage, is heaped into a room still stuffier, to make way for the Geological Laboratory.

Complacency however will not remain away even from the presence of all these discomforts and annoyances. Every new pound of interior pressure on the College walls is another evidence of prosperity; and if professors and students were forced in turn by their numbers to camp out on the grass for lectures, Dalhousie would be richer still. The more we are hampered in this way, the more contented we ought to be, and the more certain also to get the new buildings so much desired.

The Macdonald Memorial Library will relieve the pressure certainly, but how much! It can only leave vacant two rooms in the College, and at our present rate of increase, five years will find us more closely huddled together than ever. We gravely apprehend that our revered Governors and our tried and true Alumni may not long enjoy the seclusion to which their recent noble efforts entitle them, and that the call of the collector may summon them to make still greater sacrifices for old Dalhousie.

The letter of J. A. P. appears on another page. We hope that no feeling exists such as is suggested therein. We have noticed in all organized bodies of men, that he who is willing to work, and work unstintedly, can usually have a voice in the direction of affairs. It may be that if such a grievance really does exist in the mind of any student, he can account for it by remembering that he has not taken an inordinate share in the work that was to be done. At all events we are not sorry that this temperate and sensible letter has been written.

Correspondence.

Dalhousie and Union.

Four times have King's and Dalhousie entered into negotiations for union; thrice was Dalhousie a party to a conference, endeavouring to unite Dalhousie and the Presbyterian Colleges; twice was the larger question of the union of all the Maritime Colleges before the public; once did Dalhousie and the Con-

gregational College consider union and find it wise to join forces. Ten times at least has the quiet of the Academic atmosphere been disturbed by cries of union; but only thrice have these cries met with a happy response.

DALHOUSIE AND KING'S.

King's was Dalhousie's first love and is her last. For nearly a century they have been carrying on a flirtation, which might have ripened into marriage had there been no interference from men who were more interested in sectarianism than in education.

In 1823, in 1829, in 1884 and in 1901 attempts were made to bring the oldest colleges in Nova Scotia together. In order to understand the movements in the twenties it is necessary to take a glance at the early history of King's and the causes that led to the founding of Dalhousie.

At the earnest solicitation of Dr. Charles Inglis, who had been consecrated Bishop of Nova Scotia in 1787, the Provincial Legislature granted, in 1789, the sum of £400 sterling, *per annum*, in perpetuity towards the support of a College at Windsor, N. S., and an additional sum of £500 for site and buildings—an amount increased by £4,000 stg. by the British Government. (The British Government also gave an annual grant of £1,000 stg. from 1802 to 1834). Akins says "the whole proceedings of the Provincial Assembly relative to the Academy first and then to the College, were evidently characterized by a disposition most friendly to the Church of England—the Dissenters in the house cheerfully uniting with Churchmen to make the requisite provision for this undertaking, under the impression that the College would meet fully the existing requirements of the people, and would raise the character of the province." (*King's College*, p. 8.)

Unfortunately bigotry intervened and University education in Nova Scotia received a blow from which it has never recovered. King's was the first to err, Dalhousie repeated the error in 1838.

When the statutes of King's College were being prepared in 1803, Judge Croke insisted, in spite of the continued protests of Bishop Inglis, that "every student at his matriculation (on joining the seminary) be compelled to subscribe his assent to the XXXIX articles of faith of the Church of England," and

that no member of the University be permitted "to frequent the Romish Mass, or the meeting houses of Presbyterians, Baptists or Methodists * * * * or be present at any seditious or rebellious meeting." (Hind: *The University of King's College*, p. 50).

The majority of the Governors supported Judge Croke. The Governors were Governor Wentworth, Bishop C. Inglis, Chief Justice Blowers, Judge Croke, Attorney-General Uniacke, Solicitor-General Stewart and Benning Wentworth, Secretary of the Province.

Within a year Dr. Thomas McCulloch began a movement to establish an Academy for Dissenters at Pictou. When the Bill, authorizing its conversion into a college similar to that at Windsor, came before the Council, that body inserted a clause requiring the trustees and teachers to be members of the Anglican or Presbyterian Churches.

Lord Dalhousie found King's College and Pictou Academy *exclusive* through design or accident, and both too distant from the "Capital of the Province, the seat of the Legislature, the Courts of Justice, the military and mercantile members of society." (Dalhousie's recommendation to the Council, December, 1817.)

He determined to found at Halifax a college like that at Edinburgh, "open to all occupations and sects of religion." The Earl, in his communication to the Council, Dec. 11th 1817, stated that he had thought that the Castine fund "might have been applied to the removal of King's College to a situation here more within our reach; but I am better informed now and I find that if that College were in Halifax, it is open to those only who live within its walls and observe strict college rules and terms. It has occurred to me that the procuring a college on the same plan and principle of that of Edinburgh is an object more likely than any other I can think of to prove immediately beneficial to this young country. These classes are open to all sects of religion, to strangers passing a few weeks in the town." (See also Hind's *King's Coll.*, p. 50.)

Dalhousie's proposal was approved by the Home Government in 1818 and steps were immediately taken to erect a building and later to secure a Principal, the sole professor.

This modest beginning with one professor was no doubt the result of an important letter, from the Principal of Edinburgh College and Professor Andrew Brown, who stated that the College in Edinburgh was opened in 1583 with one professor.

After the College building had been made ready for occupancy, the friends of both Colleges thought union possible. On the 22nd of September, 1823, King's College appointed Dr. J. Inglis, Rector of St. Paul's, and Dr. Porter, President of King's, a committee to confer with S. G. W. Archibald, Speaker of the Assembly, and Hon. M. Wallace, Treasurer of the Province, the committee appointed by Dalhousie College. The joint committee agreed that the new college should be located in Halifax under the name of "The United Colleges of Kings and Dalhousie"; that the Governors should be the same as those of King's College with the addition of the Treasurer of the Province.*

That the Patron should be Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Visitor, the Bishop of Nova Scotia; that the internal government should be vested in the President and Fellows who were to have subscribed the XXXIX. articles; that there should be an entire union of the lands, money and funds of the two colleges; and that the statutes and other regulations should be those in use in King's unless they withheld privileges from those not of the Church of England. Lord Dalhousie wrote from Canada, saying: "If these proposals (*i. e.*, the removal of the institution to Halifax, open lectures in college, instruction and honours, with the exception of church degrees, free to dissenters of all classes) be finally approved, I think the very character and name of Dalhousie College should at once be lost in that of the other, so that the style of King's College should alone be known and looked up to." (Akins, p. 41.)

Chief Justice Blowers and Dr. Cochran bitterly opposed the project. When the draft of the Bill to carry the union into effect was prepared, copies were sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who supported the protests of the Chief Justice and interposed his veto in 1824.

Again in 1829 the question came up. This time the Colonial Secretary proposed in Parliament that the annual grant of

*This was really a union of the Boards; for the same officials, though under different names, with the exception of Hon. M. Wallace, were members of both Boards.

£1000 to King's College be discontinued—his object being to compel King's and Dalhousie to unite and to prevent the educational question becoming a standing dispute between the Council and the House. The Home Government kept urging the union. Naturally the governors of King's objected to coercion. In 1835 matters came to a crisis, when the Colonial Secretary demanded the surrender of the Royal Charter. Bishop Inglis appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who as Patron had "the power of a negative upon every statute and by-law of the College and ought certainly to be consulted in a matter affecting its existence." (Hind.) The Archbishop supported King's and the struggle was terminated in 1837.

In 1884 for the third time, negotiations were opened by the Governors of King's and Dalhousie. The following terms of union were agreed upon in committee: (1) The new university was to adopt a new name and to be located in Halifax; (2) Dalhousie was to sell her buildings; (3) The Alumni was to be the Alumni of King's and Dalhousie; (4) The Governors were to be nominated by the Alumni or parties endowing chairs; (5) All bursaries and exhibitions (those for divinity excepted) belonging to King's and Dalhousie were to be transferred to the new university; (6) King's was to endow a chair; (7) King's was to remove to Halifax and the College was to be a Divinity College and if need be a Hall of residence; (8) King's was to retain its charter, but to confine itself to conferring degrees in Divinity; (9) All graduates of King's and Dalhousie were to be graduates of the new university.

The people of Windsor under the leadership of Drs. Hind and Almon vigorously opposed the union. The battle was fought in the Alumni Association. Any person was entitled to become a member of that Association upon the payment of two dollars. It is said that "the butcher, the baker and candle-stick maker" of old Windsor availed themselves of this privilege and outvoted the unionists. On the 25th of June, 1885, union for a third time suffered defeat.

In December 1901, the Governors of King's passed resolutions recommending the union of the Colleges of the Maritime Provinces and appointed a committee of fourteen to confer with similar committees from the other Colleges. In January of the following year, Dalhousie appointed a committee.

These committees recommended that the Colleges be united in a new University at Halifax, the name of which was left undetermined; that Dalhousie transfer all of its property and King's the endowment of probably one chair to the new University; that the Board of Governors consist of the nominees of persons endowing chairs and twenty-six persons, one-half of whom to be nominated by Dalhousie, the other half by King's in the first instance, afterwards by the Board of Governors of the University; that King's retain its Charter, but restrict itself to the conferring of degrees in Divinity; that King's retain all its property for the Divinity School except the endowment of the chair in the new University, which was to be held in trust for that purpose, and that the internal regulations be intrusted to a Senate consisting of the Professors. The removal of King's College to Halifax was not a condition of the union. The union proposals related only to the union of the Arts and Science departments of King's and Dalhousie.

The Dalhousie Governors accepted the proposals. The Alumni of Dalhousie were unanimous in their approval. The Alumni of King's, in June 1902, declared against union by a vote of 38 to 35. The Governors by a vote of about two to one accepted the proposals, but decided to delay action for one year. Within a week the N. S. Synod cast the following vote—for union, clergy 24, laity 38; against, clergy 34, laity 6. Though there was a majority of 22 in favour, the resolution was lost by the non-concurrence of the clergy. The N. B. Synod disapproved by a small majority. At present Rev. Canon Weston Jones is canvassing the three provinces for funds to revive King's.

DALHOUSIE AND PICTOU ACADEMY.

In 1838 Pictou Academy, as a Seminary for the Higher Learning, was united with Dalhousie, when its Principal, Dr. McCulloch, with £200 of the Government grant, was transferred to Dalhousie College. This was the end of a long struggle between the House and the Council, the former supporting Pictou because of its Principal and principles, the latter opposing for the same reasons with the addition of the resentment felt by Hon. M. Wallace, who had received a bitter defeat at the hands of Pictou, when a candidate for the House.

The Academy was projected in 1805, and incorporated in

1816. The bill of incorporation was modified by the Council so as to restrict the appointments to the Governors and Staff to Presbyterians and Anglicans. In 1818 the House voted £500, the Council refused concurrence. However, the next year the grant of £500 was passed. Annual appropriations reaching a total of £3,400 were made from 1818 to 1827 inclusive. As early as 1823 an attempt was made to secure a permanent grant of £400, the amount granted to King's. The struggle continued until 1832. The Assembly passed eight resolutions at different times, granting the money, each of which was negated by the Council. Dr. Patterson in his *History of Pictou County* attributes the opposition to the Bishop and Hon. M. Wallace. The Bishop saw in the Academy a formidable rival of King's College. The Hon. Michael Wallace regarded it as the representative of Liberal politics and of the *Seceders* from the Church of Scotland. In 1832 its Board was re-organized so as to include the Roman Catholic Bishop and four representatives of the Church of Scotland. The sum of £400 a year was granted for ten years, of which £250 was to be paid to Dr. McCulloch. Internal dissension did what external opposition could not do. It tied the hands of the Principal who was declared to have used public funds for the "education of preachers for the body of Presbyterian Seceders" to the injury and depression of the Kirk of Scotland, and of all other denominations of Christians. The transference of the Principal and £200 to Dalhousie was regarded as an easy solution of these difficulties. Unfortunately the hostility between Kirkmen and Seceders impelled Sir Colin Campbell and C. W. Wallace, son of Hon. M. Wallace, to oppose the supposed attempts of Seceders and Dissenters to capture Dalhousie College, the Child of Dalhousie and Wallace, the latter of whom was a passionate Kirkman. Their Governors refused to add to the staff another dissenter, the Rev. Dr. Crawley, to assist Dr. McCulloch in turning the College into an instrument hostile to the established Churches of Scotland and of England.

DALHOUSIE AND GOREHAM COLLEGES.

In 1856 the Congregationalists decided to join forces with Dalhousie. They had decided not to rebuild Goreham College at Liverpool. It had been founded in 1848 by a legacy of

\$12,000 from James Goreham. Its principal was the Rev. Frederick Tompkins, M. A., (London). His associates were first the Rev. Cunningham Geikie and afterwards the Rev. George Cornish. The Colonial Society of London granted £250 stg. annually. The building was opened in 1850 and burned in 1853.

Dalhousie was re-organized and re-opened as a High School under Hugo Reid, in January, 1856. In July of the same year it was decided to give nearly all of the College work to Professors Tompkins and Cornish and to leave the Academic work in the hands of Principal Reid and his staff. The funds of Dalhousie and Goreham were kept separate, though a Congregationalist was added to the Board of Governors. At the end of the year, Professor Cornish was called to McGill. Professor Tompkins resigned July, 1857. The funds of Goreham were, I believe, diverted to the Congregational College in Montreal and to missionary purposes.

DALHOUSIE AND THE FREE CHURCH AND TKURO ACADEMIES.

In 1856, committees from the Synods of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, the Church of Scotland in Nova Scotia, and the Free Church, conferred with the Governors of Dalhousie about the raising of Dalhousie from a High School to a University. The Governors, so the *Presbyterian Witness* reported, said they were unable to appoint and support any more professors in addition to Mr. Reid and his staff; that they would however give the use of the College to any professor or professors nominated and supported by the Churches, provided no clergyman was appointed, and Hugo Reid was to remain Principal. The committees proposed the transference of the Government grant of £250, given to the Free Church, to Dalhousie.*

The Governors' proposals were rejected and the committees discussed the question of a United College for the three Presbyterian bodies.

Dalhousie meanwhile went on its way; until the resignation of Reid in 1860 brought matters to a crisis. The Presbyterians, under the leadership of Revs. G. M. Grant and A.

*The other Presbyterian bodies received no grants, although the Baptists and Methodists were each receiving £250, and the Roman Catholics £300 and £100 for an Academy at Richmond.

Pollok, in the Church of Scotland, P. G. MacGregor and A. McKnight, of the now united Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, thought it wise to concentrate their forces for education, to close the Arts departments in Truro and Halifax and to support three professors in Dalhousie, if the College would re-organize and support three others. The Governors after considerable discussion agreed to re-open, and appoint three professors, also to appoint three others nominated and supported by the Presbyterian bodies and to admit to the Board one representative for each professor supported, on the express condition that the College was to remain non-sectarian. An Act of re-organization was passed in April, 1863. This Act made provision for the admission of any institution or body of Christians under similar terms.

The Church of Scotland raised an endowment, which has now reached the sum of \$28,500, and nominated Charles Macdonald for the Chair of Mathematics. The Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces nominated Professors Ross and McCulloch and paid their salaries out of their current revenues. When Thomas McCulloch died, they undertook the support of Professor Lyall. But the gifts of Mr. Munro gave them an excuse for declining to continue to support successors to Professors Ross and Lyall. The endowment of the Chair of Mathematics is still in the hands of the Presbyterian Church.

DALHOUSIE AND A MARITIME UNIVERSITY.

In 1876 the University of Halifax was founded. It was modelled after the Examining University of London, and was designed to bring the Colleges together, and perhaps to prepare an easy exit from the difficulties of the grants to the denominational Colleges. Its founders thought more of the University as a means of raising the standard of degrees than for bringing about union. An elaborate constitution, an imposing array of examiners, a petty grant of \$2,000, no home, few students, and the jealousy and hostility of the Colleges were not conditions favourable to success.

Dalhousie's opposition was based on strong objections to a system of external examinations and compromise curricula, that must inevitably seriously interfere with the freedom of the teacher. Acadia was no less unfavourable. Mt. Allison was somewhat more kindly disposed—at least the opposition was

not unanimous. King's seems to have accepted the situation. Bitter hostility and few friends was the fortune of the University. It ceased to exist with the withdrawal of the grant in 1881.

Had the University been supported, it might have become, like the University of Manitoba, or the present University of London, a teaching University.

In 1881 a society to bring about the consolidation of the Colleges for teaching purposes was formed. It was composed of representatives of all the Colleges, though unfortunately too many were residents of Halifax. A vigorous campaign of education was carried on. The Dalhousie Alumni and Governors passed resolutions in favour. At Mt. Allison a spirited discussion in the Alumni and the Board of Regents was followed by adverse votes, but not overwhelming defeat. Acadia was less favourable. The Alumni Associations had passed their resolutions early in 1881, before the formation of the Society for Consolidation.

Again in 1901 upon the invitation of King's, Dalhousie and New Brunswick appointed committees to confer, though the latter held out no hope of finding any terms of union acceptable. Mt. Allison declined to appoint a committee. Acadia referred the question without a recommendation to the Baptist Conference which unanimously declined to appoint a committee. No replies were received from the other Colleges. Apparently the Colleges have moved away from and not towards union since 1881.

We are the victims of the blunders of the past, and we have neither the courage, energy, nor patriotism to remodel a system of higher education that is admitted by many, even of the defenders of the *status quo*, to be a serious hindrance to the industrial and commercial as well as the intellectual development of the Maritime Provinces. It is discouraging to find intelligent men trying to justify this state of affairs by an argument, long ago refuted by act and argument, that a large university must necessarily destroy the character and Christian faith of its students. Surely learning and the passion for truth that prompts research are not two of the greatest curses that afflict mankind.

W. C. M.

The Alaska Boundary.

Perhaps no subject is more before Canadian eyes at the present time than that of the Alaska Boundary. It is one to be solved directly by Great Britain and United States, but Alaska being situated at the north-western corner of our Dominion, has an immediate interest for us. The settlement is to be made by Great Britain; the result will alone affect Canada. Before the days of the rushes to the Yukon fields, this part of North America had little interest for anybody outside of its seal fisheries. Its ice-cold regions were not thought to contain anything so valuable as gold. And the only subject of interest soon involved a dispute between the same parties as the present, and it brought into question the rights of Russia, by virtue of a Ukase issued by that nation in 1821, whereby 100 miles of ocean in Behring Sea was claimed as private property. United States, which succeeded Russia in the ownership of Alaska, revived this old right in 1886, and under that declaration confiscated or drove away some 20 or more British ships engaged in sealing in the Behring Sea. The unlawfulness of these acts resulted in the Behring Sea Arbitration of 1893, sitting at Paris, and the Board issued a declaration that such proceedings were a violation of International Law, and that no country could exercise such jurisdiction over the open sea.

Alaska was ceded to Russia by Great Britain under the treaty of 1825. To the rights under this treaty, whatever they were, America succeeded by purchase, when in the year 1867 she bought Alaska from the Czar. Whatever Russia possessed in 1867 she passed over to America; whatever the British Empire possessed in 1867 is possessed by her now and forms part of Canada. The question, then, is what territory was conveyed to Russia and this turns on the interpretation of the third and fourth articles of the treaty of 1825. If the territory transferred had been simply confined to that portion lying between the 141st degree of west longitude and the Behring Sea, then the present dispute could never have occurred; but in addition a strip along the coast of British Columbia stretching south to Prince of Wales Island was ceded, and it is over this strip that the present controversy takes place.

Clause 3 of the Treaty defines, or attempts to define, the strip thus: "The line of demarcation . . . shall be drawn thus: Commencing from the southernmost part of the island, called Prince of Wales, the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel, called Portland Channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from the last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude and finally from the said point of intersection, the said meridian of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean."

This clause makes the strip to run northward from Prince of Wales Island to the 141st meridian; and in width to the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast. The distance of the mountains from the sea was known to vary considerably and the fourth clause was added as a rider to the above, and says:

"With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article, it is understood . . . that wherever the summit of the mountains . . . shall prove to be of a distance of more than ten marine leagues (thirty miles) from the Ocean, the limit shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast and shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

To the student of North American geography it is easily seen how broken is the coast of British Columbia, and the coast of this strip in particular. The question at issue is, shall the coast line follow the inlets, bays and gulfs, run up the rivers and canals, or will it be determined by means of a line drawn across the mouths of the inlets, bays, etc. This first is the American contention, called the rounding theory; the second, the British, called the cut-across theory. By way of illustration, one part of the coast—the one chiefly in dispute—will readily show the difference between the two contentions. That part is the Lynn Canal. This has three ocean mouths (owing to two islands at the entrance) of 4 3-4, 1 3-4 and 1 1-2 miles in width; and extends inland for 70 miles. The United States claim that the windings of the coast must in-

clude this canal and its headwaters, the Chilikoot inlets and other inlets which extend 230 miles inland. Thus the British territory and waters claimed will be everything seaward from a point 330 miles from the mouth of the canal. The British contention is that the ten marine leagues, or 30 miles, must be measured from a line drawn from headland to headland at the mouth of the canal. This is less than one-tenth the distance up the canal and would exclude as British territory such stations as the Chilikoot Pass, White Pass, Dyea and Skagway, important entrances into the Yukon fields. It seems manifestly unreasonable to allow the American contention, especially when it is considered with reference to other bays, gulfs, etc., declared territorial waters by both British and American courts.

In the Keyn case Mr. Justice Brett said "By the law of nations . . . the open sea, within three miles of the coast is part of the territory of the adjacent nation, as much, and as completely as if it were the land of such nation." Wheaton on International Law says, "The maritime territory of every State extends to the ports, harbors, bays, mouths of rivers, and adjacent parts of the sea, *enclosed by headlands* belonging to the same State." Mr. Justice Story in an American case by way of illustration said that "Where there are islands enclosing a harbor, in the manner in which Boston harbor is enclosed, with such narrow straits between them, the whole of its waters must be considered as within the body of that country." In 1793 when a case arose over the capture of a British ship by a French frigate within the capes of Delaware Bay, it was held that although the sea-mouth of Delaware Bay was 10.5 miles from headland—wider than the mouth of the Lynn Canal—widening to 25 miles inland, it was part of the maritime territory of the United States. In 1807 Chesapeake Bay with a sea-mouth of 12.7 miles in width was declared wholly territorial. While the Privy Council of Great Britain went so far as to say that Conception Bay with a sea mouth of 20 miles in width and a sea coast of forty or fifty miles was part of Newfoundland.

These cases and decisions show conclusively that bodies of water of a wider entrance than the Lynn Canal are wholly territorial. *A fortiori* should the Lynn Canal be declared

territorial. In view of these decisions the coast line of the Lynn Canal can only be determined by measuring a line from headland to headland at the mouth and not by running up 300 miles on one side of the Canal and its head waters and down the same distance on the other side to the mouth. What view will be taken by the Commission time will reveal.

The Commission agreed upon to arbitrate on the question is a mixed one, consisting of six members, three appointed by the United States and three by Great Britain. The latter have chosen Lord Alverstone, Chief Justice of England, and two Canadians, Sir Louis Jetté, at present Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and Judge Armour, of the Supreme Court of Canada. The former, Secretary Root and Senators Lodge and Turner. Whether a Board equally represented by both countries can arrive at a decision is difficult to conjecture, and whether the British or American interpretation of the treaty will be accepted, is another point to be settled.

A. H. S. M., '03.

A Little Hill.

In the far west is a little hill on which wave the wild oats and the poppy. Beyond the neighboring hill is a bay with the leading commercial city of the coast, and beyond the bay the ocean and the Orient. Among generous men the idea is formed of transferring a struggling institution from the neighbouring city and establishing it on this little hill—a suitable place truly. Kindly mountains shut in a quiet valley, beating back the fogs yet forming a boundary easily passed to come in touch with the intense life of a great city. The little hill is the centre of this scene of rare loveliness. Villas dot the hill-sides and near by Mount Tamalpais rises majestic, nearly three thousand feet above the sea. Above all is the broad blue of an Italian sky. Here the apricot blooms in February and the grape ripens—a summer land in which snow is almost unknown.

To this lovely valley and quiet hill the workman comes and a great church turns with interest to the rising walls of her school of the prophets. From afar the little hill attracts its students. "The coast is destined to become one of the

greatest centres of the world's advancing civilization and progress." So runs the Catalogue. "The climate in the region is unsurpassed for its salubrity and is the most favourable in the whole world for successful study." Somewhat overbold we think these claims—the little hill against the world. But withal there is a refreshing western flavour as suggestive of high hopes of a golden future.

Such its call for students and the ends of the earth meet on the little hill. The Scot is here having crossed a sea and continent. The man from the Canadian west comes south to winter in the genial air. Here too is the restless student from the eastern states, not content until he has pressed to the farthest west. Here too are found the sons of China and Japan.

What an intense life is lived on that little hill. Youth is there with all the enthusiasm of high hopes, drinking in the tonic atmosphere, the blood hot with the fever of western life. Little history lies behind their institution, but a history before it and every man a history maker. Only a few pictures are on the walls of their Alma Mater, professor and patron—the recent dead, but broad spaces are on the walls for those to be. There is little looking into the past, but much into the future.

* * * * *

Only a few years have passed since we lived the life of the little hill. It is not long enough for the fresh walls to show the marks of time. The ivy is a little higher and the shadow or the trees stretch farther on the walks. The little hill is much the same. And above all, the mountain so ancient as never to seem older, greets with the same face the returning exile.

But time has wrought its changes. Where are the men who formed the life within these walls? Scattered to the four winds as only the far sweeping currents of our western life can carry them. But many to-day hail from afar the little hill, for life is sweeter for its memories, and guide themselves with strong resolve to be worthy of the noble men they there learned to love. And is it not well to have some little hill to which to link our sweet and sacred memories—a place that holds before the mind that which it will not lightly let go—

the faces and the friendships that have been. I would not have this little hill sink into the plain, for with it would pass away much sweetness—the by-gone days of student life in a western Seminary.

E. E. A., '93.

Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR:—We often hear the remark that the Medical students do not take that interest in our College paper which they should. In the opinion of many this lack of interest is not without cause.

Some of the students of the Medical Faculty are disposed to think that the GAZETTE is not managed so much in the interests of the University as in the interests of the students of the Arts Faculty. Now, this feeling may or may not be based on reason, still it exists, and to a certain extent detracts from the usefulness and influence of our College paper. It may be that if the Arts students are given undue prominence it is because of the activity and ability of the editors of that faculty. But some are inclined to believe that the Arts editors do not look with favor on any suggestions made by the representatives of the Medical students, relative to the management of the paper. If there is any disposition on the part of some of the editors to endeavor to usurp the exclusive right of managing the GAZETTE it is needless to say that the result will be detrimental to the best interests of our paper and the College generally, and if any one should succeed in impressing some people with the idea that they possessed a genius for editing, and should on account of any arbitrary procedure on their part obtain a short lived notoriety, it would be purchased at too great a price.

The fact remains that a live College paper must be in sympathy with the students of all the faculties in the university; and must allow to all access to its columns on equal terms. If the Medical students were convinced that the GAZETTE was conducted as much in their interests as in that of the Arts students, I have no hesitation in saying that it would receive their enthusiastic and loyal support. Now while the criticism

of the Medical students may have little foundation in fact an effort should be made and a disposition shewn to invite the co-operation of all our students. Then if all the students did not take an interest in the GAZETTE this lack of interest could not fairly be charged to any one Faculty.—J. A. P.

Recollections of the "Doctor."

The doctor of whom I write was plain Price, the janitor, when first we met, for our acquaintance began before he had attained to academic honors. He became in the end so much a part and parcel of the institution he served, that Dalhousie without the doctor is an almost impossible conception. In my freshmen days we took it for granted, when we thought about it at all, that he had taken office along with the original Board of Governors, and had subsisted in virtue of some Royal Letters Patent or Act of Incorporation, through all the changes down to the re-organization in 1863, when he again took office and exercised its functions as a matter of course.

I would gladly allow this opinion to remain undisturbed did not a feeling of loyalty to the Doctor's memory impel me to disclose to those less fortunate than myself, some facts showing what manner of man he was and how and whence he came to Dalhousie. To do this one must put tradition to one side and go by the record only. One word more in the way of explanation. What I shall here set forth is by no means a complete biography. The events of whole years remain unaccounted for. It was not easy to get the doctor to speak of himself, and he refused utterly to be led into giving a connected statement of his past doings. An anecdote here, a stray date there, or, perhaps, the main events of a year or two, was the best one could hope for at any single sitting. A yarn a year hence, which, standing by itself, gave little information, would, when placed beside those of a year back, often throw light on a dozen others, till by degrees, the chain was formed.

Most of my material came to me in hours of idleness. When the royal road to learning became steep and stoney, when "handy literals" and commentators' notes became a delusion and a snare, giving little light and less leading, when even alpine metaphysics failed to charm, the furnace room was a

perfect heaven for a weary and footsore plodder. The doctor was always serene, untroubled by the storms which raged in the class rooms overhead, and his tobacco, though of somewhat doubtful ancestry, grew on one like himself, until, under the influence of these two, examinations with their pursuit of the compassionate thirty, the elusive sixty or the almost unattainable ninety, appeared in their true light as vanity and vexation of spirit.

The doctor was born on the 19th of October, 1837, in what was then a small village on the outskirts of Birmingham, but which is now, no doubt, a part of the city itself. His father was a miner, George being the only boy in a family of five. His early boyhood was spent about the mines, though in some way he picked up schooling enough to enable him to read and write. At the age of eleven he went into the mines as a helper, where he worked till he was "goin' on" fourteen, as he would say. At this age the roving instinct of his race awoke within him and he quitted the pick and shovel for the army, enlisting as a bugler in a cavalry regiment. He had a taste of barrack-room life during the next few years, until, at the latter end of the Crimean campaign, he went to the front with his regiment. Here he saw some little fighting, but took no part in any important battle, the war being nearly over.

The doctor's stay at home was short for he was ordered to India almost at the beginning of the Mutiny, serving throughout the entire campaign and taking part in the relief of Lucknow. The Mutiny being quelled he came with his regiment to England; being now twenty-two and having risen a grade in the ranks. In the following year, however, a breach of discipline resulted in his being reduced. For the next ten or twelve years garrison duty on various home stations fell to his lot, till, in 1872, after twenty-one years' service he quitted the army for good.

He was not long idle; and having tasted life in the Crimea and India was hungry for more adventures. Yielding to this desire our future janitor became fireman on a private yacht bound for the Levant. Here three years were spent, in which was gained that knowledge of furnace-room work which in after years brought him to Dalhousie. This Mediterranean cruise came to an end in 1875. Almost immediately he set

out for America in the capacity of fireman on a tramp freighter bound for Boston. It was now late autumn. During the following winter work was found as fireman in a large leather manufactory.

Once, in an unguarded moment, the doctor hinted darkly that he had left the Old Country because of an entanglement with a nut-brown maiden of Castillian blood, who had followed him to Liverpool from a Mediterranean port. I gathered further that she was somewhat volcanic in temper,—“a livin' holy terror,” was the doctor's summary,—and from her he had fled. But in saving his heart he lost it. In Boston the future “Missus” was met. She was from “Cape Breton over,” and “Barkis bein' willin'” this time, they were wed.

Spring found the doctor again afloat and at his old work on a fruit steamer trading to Florida and West India ports. After two years of this work the old longing for a change grew strong; and in the summer of 1877 he and Mrs. Price landed at Halifax.

Ready to turn his hand to almost anything, a year or two went by doing odd jobs about the city, Mrs. Price working at the Ladies' College. In 1880 he became grave-digger at Camp Hill Cemetery, coming to Dalhousie to assist about the furnace room when the present building was opened.

Such in brief is Price's history; but to pause here without disclosing something of the real doctor were a positive injustice. What I have written is a bald statement of leading events, arranged in order from a mass of unconnected stories wormed out in long hours of close communion. Now for some of these stories; and before I begin, a word of explanation. The doctor's speech, all must have noticed, was a curious mixture. Words of Scotch, Irish and Cockney origin were used as freely as if native to him. My own view is that they were picked up in his soldiering days from association with different regiments. Again some of the idioms are obsolete in polite society; and while they had point and force in the doctor's mouth, lest they grate on modern taste, I give a somewhat free translation of my own.

I fancy there are few in Dalhousie to-day who know how the doctor became a real doctor. It was the old offence—*honoris causa*—and the thing happened in the session of 1894-

95. The idea originated among some half dozen or so of us on an idle afternoon in the Law Library Annex. The more we thought on it the more we wondered that merit had gone so long unrecognized in our midst. The “General,” “Jock” and myself waited upon the old man, and after duly explaining the honors we had in store for him, got his consent. We at once called a special Convocation in the Munro Room, and having arrayed the candidate in proper academic costume we formed a solemn procession and proceeded upstairs. I am not sure that the regular procedure was followed, but the ceremony was deeply impressive. The “General” presided, girt in academic robes. We arranged ourselves in the form of a circle, and, thereupon, Price was escorted forward, and kneeling bareheaded before the “General,” was presented by “Jock” as follows: “Mr. President, I ask you in the name and by the authority of the Senatus Academicus, to confer upon George Price the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, in recognition of his long and distinguished services to his Queen and country, his scientific investigations into the laws of liquids, and particularly his labors on behalf of thermal equality in this University.” This done, the “General” caps the kneeling figure and, touching him upon the shoulder with his wand—my walking stick by the way—cries, “Arise Doctor Price.” The doctor having arisen, we all joined hands and sang “Blest be the Tie That Binds;” then followed congratulations and the taking up of a collection, that the event might be properly celebrated.

“How did you happen to strike Dalhousie?” I asked one day after confidential relations had been established for some months. The doctor spat critically.

“Well, ye see, Dunlop, him as was here afore me, had a notion that shovellin' coal spiled a man's hands, so I came to shovel.”

“What sort was this Dunlop?”

“Oh a seven by nine sort. Uset hard coal, said as how soft coal spiled the bilers. I had to shovel 'cordin' to a book he had; a lump too much and she'd bust; then he had a thermometer to tell how hot she was. That's the sort was Dunlop.”

“Kind of an ass, eh?” making up my mind to sail with the wind.

"Worse 'an fifty asses. He bloody near run the whole College under, trying to keep him in coal. The Doctor tould me that with is own mouth. So he had to git out. After he'd gone, doctor sez to me, sez he, 'can you run her, Price?' 'Yis sor,' sez I. 'Without any help?' sez he. 'Without any help,' sez I to the doctor, sez I, and I've been here ever since."

The doctor could detect a football player in the egg, so to speak. Sometimes in an off hour, we would sit on the basement stair rail and watch the classes file up and down.

"Awful mob of freshmen, Doc," I said interrogatively one day early in the session, as the second gong ceased and the first year went trooping up.

"Littler an' littler every year," assented the doctor, eyeing the procession gloomily. "Be a bloody nursery here soon. Where the devil's your football players to come from? Ain't more'an a baker's dozen likely men in the whole bunch, medicals an' all. Lord, when I came here, wasn't anyone hardly but was goin' on eighteen anyway. Big too, lots fourteen an' fifteen stone; all little runts now mostly. See that shovel handle with the red head goin' up now? I've watched him an' I'll bet a bob he'll make a forward." He did too, one of the finest and grittiest in my day.

No one knew his rank and station better than the doctor, and no one had a greater contempt for notions of democratic equality.

"Know Skelley, him at the Medical College?" he asked suddenly one day, offering me a wad of "Pictou twist."

"A little bit," I nodded, waiting for the rest.

"Skelley's head's full of Skelley; he'll bust some day. Talks to the doctors over there as chummy as if he'd knowed them all his life. Never takes off his cap to one of them. Course they ain't learned up like ours over here, but Skelley's only janitor. Awful gall, too, Skelley has; nearly got his pipe put out other day."

"When was that?" I broke in, fearing a pause.

"Oh afore you'd come back," chuckled the doctor, tasting anew the sweets of victory. "Just after the Medicals opened up, one of the doctors as learns them over there, sent Skelley over here, least Skelley said he did, for the mikelscopes.

"For the what—oh yes, I see."

"The mikelscopes. 'I want them mikelscopes Price,' sez he. 'What mikelscopes,' sez I, smoking away quiet like. 'The mikelscopes as belongs to the Medical College,' sez he. 'To —— with you and your mikelscopes,' sez I. 'Dr. MacKay tould me with his own mouth to clane them mikelscopes and don't let no one have them. Go 'way over with the dead carcasses where you belong,' sez I, 'and don't be sticking your snout in here with your betters. Then Skelley got rarin', tearin' mad just at that, and made a move at me. I gives him a lump of coal in the ribs, a biff in the lugs and grabbed the shovel, 'H'ist your old bones,' sez I, 'or I'll put your bloody pipe out'; and Skelley lit out swearin' blue murder. The crust of him," he went on meditatively, "talking that way to me when Dr. MacKay tould me with his own mouth what to do with them mikelscopes."

The doctor did not talk of his army life on ordinary occasions. Any extended narrative in that direction was a matter of special grace and had to be properly led up to. One rainy Munro day afternoon I lounged into the furnace room. I did not come empty-handed; and after a critical analysis of what I had brought, it was buried in the coal, "away from the Missus," as the doctor said with a solemn wink. Then I stretched out on the old bench, smoking; and patiently waited for the mantel of speech to descend, which it did in power and might. We dealt exhaustively with the relative merits of soft and hard coal and their effects on boilers, with a discussion of "slack" for firing purposes, as a side issue. By this time the flood gates were fairly open. We skirted the Mediterranean in short order, turning aside for a passing comparison of Italian with Spanish girls; and had sighted the trenches of Sebastopol at supper hour. The doctor was even more mellow after supper, and before I left we were safe inside Lucknow.

"It was this way," began he, hitching up his trousers and seating himself on a wheel-barrow. "I jined the army 'cause I could'nt help it; had it in the blood I guess. Every bloody Englishman sometime before he dies gits a notion in his head that he'd like to see some of the world and do a bit of fightin' before he quits. I axed the ol' man and he said to go. Ol' man he takes me outside the house, and sez, sez he, 'Garge, do as your orficer bids you every time; don't get into no row

'less ye have to, but fight like the devil,' says he, 'when ye do'; so I took the shillin' and 'listed. They knocked us up and down the whole bloomin' country till they packed us off to the Crimea to have a go at the Rooshians, and a nasty job it was too; no grub, no beer, no blankets, no nothin', only snow an' slush an' fever an' cholera; and only a tiff now and then. Sent us out too late to have any fun; and Sebastopol fell and away home we went. Had great times when the Mutiny came on though; got there early and saw her finished up in style."

"You were at Lucknow too, weren't you?"

"You're bloody right I was. It was me sounded the advance; that was a job worth bein' in; fightin' and slashin' all day with muskets, sabres or baynit,—I like the baynit best for quick work."

"Do you remember the first man you killed 'Doc?'"

"I might 'a' killed lots I don't know of, but the first I know for sure I fixed was outside Lucknow. We was ridin' along, an' right outside, one of them black devils was layin' dead, we thought. But he was only shammin'; an' when the orficer in command went by he ups an' makes a jab at the horse. I was on him with a jump an' let him have the baynit good and hard through the backbone. He did'nt even wiggle."

"Onst too," my narrator ran on with his round of unvarnished tales, "I had a narrow squeak doin' sentry. Blasted job that. More 'an onst I've had to chew up tobacco and rub it in my eyes to keep them open as I tramped back an' for'ards. This time I was on duty at the Residency, havin' marched thirty mile in the hot sun that day. Walkin' back and for'ards on a big verandy ain't excitin', so I leaned up agin a back corner for a minute an' went dead to sleep with the helmet tipped down over my eyes. Don't know what woke me, but when I did, there, right ahead, was a black heathen with devil a stitch of clothes on him, makin' queer lookin' marks on the floor with somethin' red—blood I guess. I jumped and got him by the throat and choked him hard for a spell. After this I made him clane up the floor good and clane, holdin' him by the hair all the time, when he was done I led him outside the lines, kicked him onst or twicet so he'd remember me, and pitched him into a ditch."

"Why did'nt you shoot him on the spot"? was my innocent query.

"Oh well, I kinder thought they might want to know how'd I come to let him so near an' me on duty."

During the dark days of the Boer war, the doctor was much distressed; but he never lost heart. One morning I came across him in the furnace room, spelling out a newspaper account of Buller's reverse at Tugela.

"You read her out to me." I read slowly and clearly, making a rough map of the positions in the coal dust on the floor.

"Pretty hard luck, Doc," I said, "what do you think?"

"Buller'll git out some how. He's from Yorkshire and he's like a Yorkshire terrier, when they lose their claws and teeth they'll hang on by their tails; never know when they're licked. Buller's a big man, so he is; says what he thinks, too, 'out any frills. Onst when he was at Aldershot, the Queen came over to see how he was gettin' on. 'I ain't seen much of ye lately Sir Redvers' sez she, after they'd talked awhile. 'That ain't my fault, ma'am,' sez he; an' the Queen she laughed right out and drove away. Oh he's a rum cove is Buller."

"Bobs is a good man, Doctor," I suggested when we were again discussing the war some time later.

"Yes, he's alright, but his stomach ain't made of the real stuff. I don't take no stock in this baggin' prisoners; that ain't war. What's war for if it ain't to kill' them off and get rid of them. War's a butcherin', murderin' business anyway, and the thing to do is to kill all ye can 'less they're wounded, sickly or women or children. They'll have to die some time anyway, so what's the difference. Course, if a man surrenders, you've got to take him in and feed him, but I don't b'lieve in encouragin' the thing."

A beloved Professor had died and we went in and out sad and heavy-hearted, each one bearing his own burden. On the second day I sat in the furnace room smoking listlessly, while the Doctor went about his tasks in a dull spiritless fashion. Then we fell to talking of our loss.

"I'm sorry for ye an' the rest. He was a great an' good man an' a big heart he had too, an' its me that knows it. I

make out he was ready to go havin' done the best he knowed. It ain't what church you've gone to, but have ye done the best ye could. We're all trying to get to the same place, only we're goin' different roads."

'Tain't the dyin' neither as scores; some way or other, even the worst takes it quiet. Its 'cause we don't know what's behind that shakes our grit when we think on it; but this don't bother when the time comes, and we have to go. Maybe we see things different then. If we only knowed as much as them what's gone, we c'u'd set up a College of our own and learn every livin' man things he'd give the world to know; but we can't—we can't," he finished wistfully.

I remember well another scene, in the last year of my course. During the football season the Doctor's vigilance was constantly taxed to save stray footballs from the hands of the small boy who hung on the outskirts of the crowd watching the practising.

"These kids are getting to be no end of a nuisance, Doctor," I broke out wrathfully one afternoon, noticing the absence of two more balls from the box in the furnace room.

"Yah, kind o' that; still they're only kids. There aint' nothin' better 'an bein' a kid, 'less its ownin' one yourself; and there ain't nothing harder 'an to lose a little youngster.

There was such pain in the old man's voice that I stopped in the middle of another bitter remark. Surely this was not my usual Doctor. I went over to his side.

What is it old chap. Can I help you?

"'Fraid not." Then after a long pause. "Its 'leven years ago to-day little Gargie died."

"Little Georgie! who was." —then I caught myself with a bitter reproach for my stupidity; but I had always thought the Doctor a childless man. "Tell me about him."

"There ain't much to tell. He was the smartest, knowinest chap 'at ever lived. He'd learn anything in no time most. An' would you b'lieve it, he wouldn't play with the other kids at all, but uset to follow me around askin' 'bout this 'an that. When he was six we sent him to school; and he learned to read in two months. Then 'long in the fall he took croup. She nussed him day an' night, an' we had two doctors but it wasn't no use. I missed him awful nights, so 'd she; but we don't say much 'bout him.

"That ain't the worst," he went on gripping his jaws hard and looking straight ahead, "for I've been losin' him all these years, an' seems to me I miss him more 'an ever." Words seemed out of place; but I laid my hand quietly on the quivering shoulders and he seemed comforted. We sat there a long time in silence. The autumn night had now fallen; the fires had burned low in the furnaces; I came away quietly and left him with his memories.

JACOB SURREBUTTER.

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The Law Student's Dream.

Audita Querela, a gay Spanish maiden,
To young Scire Facias quite lost her heart;
Said she: "Tho' you're poor, you may *habeus corpus*,
I am yours in fee simple till death doth us part."

But her uncle, gruff Venire Facias de Novo,
To love's ardent pleading made haste to demur;
He said 'twas a case of misjoinder of parties,
That none but a noble could ever have her.

Qua re ejecit the youth from the freehold,
Vi et armis he kicked him the length of the hall;
He did not have time to replevy his top coat,
Nor could he *respondeat ouster* at all.

But true love can never be barred or non-suited.
He met her *per nocte* at de Novo's place;
As demandants her lips did not traverse his kisses,
As tenant he held her in loving embrace.

Said he: "To my arms, Audita, Beloved One,
No writ of *distringas* shall keep us apart;
No other shall ever bring writ of ejectment
To oust you, my dear, from the close of my heart."

He urged her to flee, but the maiden *nil dicit*,
Her soul was possessed by divers alarms,
Until, fearing the uncle would come and bring *trover*,
Assumpsit the maid down the stairs in his arms.

From that *venue* the twain departed *instanter*
To pay for a license the requisite toll,
And when daylight on darkness enforced a continuance
Audita had ceased to be a *feme sole*.

In a neat little *messuage* they live, and are happy,
From the world all secluded, its cares and its sins,
Their rejoinder of issue has proved most successful,—
They are tenants in common of beautiful twins.

The one is named Profert (his pa will display him,
Most amiable youngster that man ever had),
And you can hear Oyer without even craving,—
He always is bawling, his temper is bad.

THE GREEN BAG.

Alumni Notes.

Joseph H. Sargent, LL. B., '99, was recently admitted into partnership with Wm. M. Christie, of Windsor.

On motion of J. C. O'Mullin, LL.B., '99, J. W. Weldon, B. A., '00, was admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia.

Congratulations must be extended to Dr. E. B. Roach, on his recent entry into the benedict ranks. The fortunate young Lady was Miss Marguerite Russell, daughter of Dr. B. Russell. The same may be extended to Loran A. DeWolfe, B. A., '02.

G. H. Sedgewick, B. A., '02, of Truro Academy, and Henry F. Munro, B. A., '99, of Pictou Academy, paid their old College friends a visit during the Easter Holidays.

Among the members of the N. S. Legislature who took a prominent part in the Howe Memorial movement, were A. K. MacLean, Geo. G. Patterson and E. M. Macdonald, LL. B's, '92, '89 and '87.

Convocation Time Table.

Sunday, April 26th—7 P. M.	Sermon Fort Massey Church. Rev. Prof. McComb.
Monday, April 27th—10 A. M.	Exam. lists posted.
3 P. M.	Class Day. Orpheus Hall.
8 P. M.	Meeting Alumni Association.
8 P. M.	Class of 1900 (Arts & Science) At Home.
Tuesday, April 28th—11 A. M.	Re-union, Class of 1900 (Arts and Science), College.
3 P. M.	Convocation. Academy of Music.
5 P. M.	Meeting Committee Mac- donald Memorial, College.
8.30 P. M.	Graduates and Alumni At Home.

Acknowledgements.

E. MacKay, Ph. D., \$3.00; R. L. Blackadar, M. D.; Thos. Lawson, B. A.; Rev. J. K. Fraser, \$2; J. M. Beaton, O. D. Hill, C. W. Macaloney, J. H. Smith, Wm. Smith, C. G. Townshend, H. D. Brunt, L. Brehaut, W. Corbett, Norman McQueen, B. A., W. C. Neish, C. T. Baillie, A. J. W. Myers, D. A. MacKay, C. M. McDonald, Rev. Geo. MacMillan, Rev. John MacMillan, Miss W. Hamilton, Hugh MacKenzie, LL. B., I. C. Mackie, B. A., Miss Winnie Webster, Miss McNiven, Miss Ethel Munro, Henry F. Munro, B. A., Miss Hattie Bayer, Miss Louise Thomas, B. A., Miss Logan, B. A., Miss Batton, E. R. Faulkner, M. D., Robt. Landells, B. A., Rev. A. H. Denoon, Miss Gertie McIntosh, Miss Gertie Mitchell, Miss McKee, Wm. McDonald, B. A., F. A. Grant, Miss J. Wood, Miss Stanfield, Miss S. I. Stairs, C. F. Burton, Dr. W. H. McDonald, John Wood, \$1.

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