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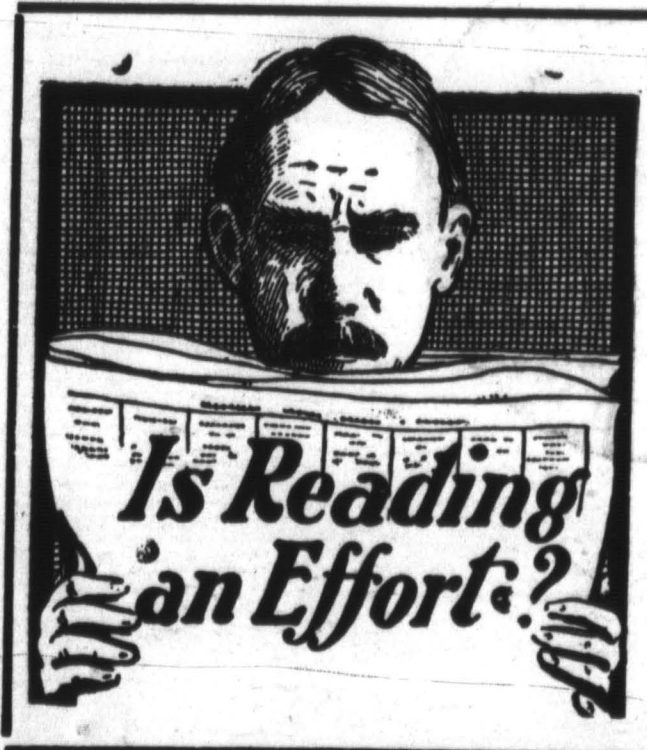
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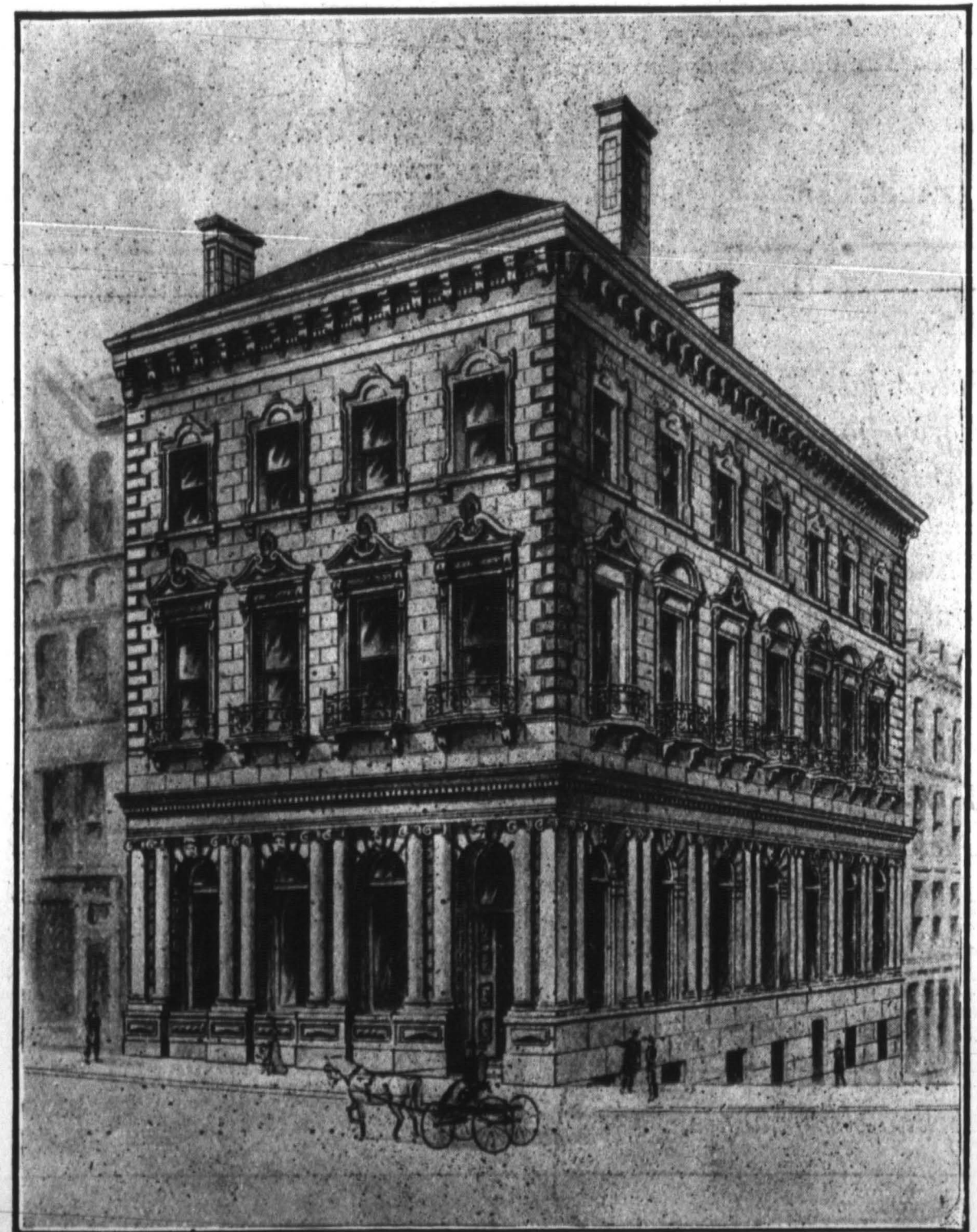
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"ORA ET LABORA."

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No. 1.

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Editorials.

ONCE again the class-rooms and corridors of Old Dalhousie are resonant with the noise of many students. It is difficult to realize that we have moved forward a year and crowded out the classes of '08, into the activities of the professional and business worlds. Yet it is all a reality. So with feelings of regret, we bid '08 *bon-voyage*, and with feelings of pleasure, we welcome '12.

With the revivication of college life, the GAZETTE, under almost entirely new management, enters upon its forty-first volume. It is with feelings of diffidence, that we take up the task conferred upon us by our fellow-students. To present to our readers a paper that will reflect faithfully the various phases of college life, that will strengthen the ties that bind the graduate to his Alma Mater, and that will impress the new-comer to our halls with a true appreciation of his duty and relation to the college community, is the ideal towards the attainment of which we shall direct our efforts. Whether these efforts will result in failure or success depends to a large extent, on the assistance given to us by both graduates and under-graduates. To the former we appeal with confidence for

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original articles on timely topics; on them we must depend largely for personal items of interest to old Dalhousians; while to the latter we look for assistance in collecting items interesting to the students. Relying on this assistance, we shall be glad to do our best to sustain the excellent reputation that the **GAZETTE** now possesses.

To our contemporary college papers and other exchanges, we extend greetings with the hope that our relations may continue as pleasant as in the past.

THE new feature of the present year is the Faculty of Dentistry. The need of such education for the young men of the lower Provinces, has been yearly increasing. Dalhousie has shown herself true to her traditions, in the successful effort she made to meet these educational demands. During the past summer a complete and thorough course in Dentistry has been provided. At the head of the department is Dr. Frank Woodbury. Under his skillful direction the ultimate success of the new enterprize is assured.

IT is with feelings of deep regret that we record, through the columns of the **GAZETTE** the death of our esteemed fellow student and co-editor, Percy D. Davis, who passed peacefully away at Saranac, New York, on the twenty-fifth day of August. A brilliant student, a good debater, a leader in societies, and above all a young man of sterling character, his death leaves a gap in our ranks not easily filled.

The **GAZETTE** joins deeply in the sorrow of the bereaved family and friends.

Percy Douglas Davis.

As the returning Autumn brings us back to college halls and amiliar scenes, one well remembered face is missing from our number, that of Percy Douglas Davis, who died at Saranac, New York, on August 25th, just one week before the re-opening of college.

Percy Davis was born at Clifton, Colchester County, on November 27, 1886. He was a son of Captain M. J. Davis of Truro, and brother of D. G. Davis of '04, and Roy Davis of '99.



PRES W. C. MURRAY, LL. D.

During the early part of his life he struggled much against ill health, but finally he entered Truro Academy, taking his "B" there in 1902. Three years later he came to Dalhousie to study Medicine.

Percy Davis was a man of a very modest and unassuming disposition, and for that reason was not generally known throughout the university during the early part of his college career. It was only recently that his true character became known and that his influence was felt in the college. Only those who knew him intimately could fully appreciate his true worth, he stood for the highest type of good clean manhood. His influence was always exerted to raise the moral and intellectual standard of those with whom he came in contact.

He was not only a faculty man, he was a university man, and took a keen interest in all phases of university life, and was an ardent supporter of all the college societies. He was appointed Medical Editor of the GAZETTE and President of the college Y. M. C. A. for the present year, and last year, despite the fact that he laboured under a severe illness, very nearly made his place on the Inter-collegiate debating team.

His intellectual ability was most marked. He led his class in the first and second years, capturing the Dr. Lindsay prize. During the greater part of the third year he suffered from ill health, yet he passed his examinations successfully. He then went home to Truro but was never well afterwards. He became worse, and was removed to Saranac Sanatorium in August, and died there one week later.

In the death of Percy Davis the university loses a man whose place it will be hard to fill; but we can safely say that though he has left us, his influence will long remain to inspire his fellow students to a higher and nobler manhood.

A. C. Med. '09.

President Murray.

I am not able to give a minute account of the ancestry of President W. C. Murray, except that his father was a medical doctor who practiced in New Brunswick. This omission, however, is not so serious if we accept the saying of the Roman Emperor that a distinguished man is his own ancestor.

When first I met him he had come to Edinburgh University, fresh from the scene of Academic success at Fredericton University, where he had won the much coveted Gilchrist Scholarship. Any one who regarded his course of study would be struck by the breadth of his intellectual interest, which seemed to include all kinds of subjects. He was much drawn to science, and indeed so excelled in the class in Physics that he had the offer of a bursary given to the best student of the year. He was one of the few who attended the lectures on Education delivered by Prof. Laurie. Even the lofty heights of Theology were not beyond his search. However when he elected to specialize in Philosophy it was not long ere he won distinction in the classes of Profs. Campbell, Fraser, and Calderwood; and on graduation he received first class honours in this department.

In accordance with the prevailing custom of those days Mr. Murray went across to Germany to drink at that fountain of learning, and he attended the classes of Prof. Paulsea, who used to say of himself that his one disqualification for teaching Philosophy was his faculty for making things clear. This disqualification was happily passed on to his pupil; for of all hard tasks for Prof. Murray the hardest was to be obscure.

But as attractive as he is as a lecturer he is yet more noteworthy because of his broad humanity. Few in college had a larger circle of friends than he; and these were drawn from every quarter. He was *persona grata* in every society. He would breakfast with philosophers, dine with doctors and sup with theologians, and whenever he came his happy laugh and ingenious discussions were the life of the company.

I believe that President Murray is never happier than when among men, especially if there is any room for the exercise of the arts of reconciliation. He is essentially a peace-maker; and whether in college, or city council, or church courts, it is ever the same that he refuses no labor, counts nothing too much trouble, if only he can bring people to see eye to eye. Energetic to the last degree, ready for hard work, sane in judgment he is a man who is always sure to come to the front in the councils of men.

While Dalhousie will long continue to regret his departure, yet all must recognize that his rare combination of intellectual versatility and amiability of character equip Mr. Murray in a conspicuous way for the many obligations which will be laid upon him as President of the University of Saskatchewan.

JAMES W. FALCONER.

Changes in the Staff.

Professor Clarence D. Howe belongs to a branch of the New England family from which Nova Scotia's political hero

Prof. C. D. Howe. Joseph Howe, was descended. He is a native of Waltham, and received his professional education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating from the Civil Engineering department, after a very distinguished course, in 1906. In the following year he was on the staff of the "Tech" as Assistant in Structures, and his work in this capacity has been spoken of in the highest terms by Professor Swain, head of the department, and other colleagues. During his student days Mr. Howe had some experience in Municipal Engineering in some of the towns in the neighborhood of Boston. His chief professional work, however, has been in structures in which he has had extensive experience with one of the largest New England Engineering firms.

Alfred H. Jones was born at Ithaca, N. Y. He prepared for college at the Ithaca High School. After one year of undergraduate work in the University of Colorado, at Boulder, he entered Cornell University from which he was graduated as A. B., with honours in Philosophy. He then spent one year and a half of graduate work in philosophy, and last year was assistant to Dr. Thilly, Professor of Philosophy at his "Alma Mater".

Professor Jones comes to our University highly recommended by such men as Dr. A. Ross Hill lately Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science in "Cornell" and now President of the University of Missouri, and Dr. J. E. Creighton, head of the Philosophical Department in Cornell University.



PROF. C. D. HOWE.



PROF. E. A. STONE.



PROF. A. H. JONES.

Dalhousie lost her third Professor of Civil Engineering by the retirement of A. E. Stone, M. E. last spring.

Prof. A. E. Stone Professor Stone has a brilliant record as a student graduating in Civil Engineering from McGill where in 1891, he won the gold medal and secured his M. E. degree a few years later. The first four years succeeding his college course he spent with the C. P. R., as the Chief Engineer engaged in the design and construction of bridges. He left the C. P. R. to accept a better position with the Montreal Street works. In 1900 he entered the service of the Canadian Electro-Chemical Co., the design and construction of their mammoth plant at Sault Ste. Marie, being his chief work while with them. Previous to his call to Dalhousie he held the position of Structural Engineer with the Canada Foundry Co., one of the largest firms of its kind in Canada.

During the present summer he has been engaged in consulting work in Upper Canada, and we feel that the University of New Brunswick is to be congratulated in securing a man of Professor Stone's abilities as Dean of their Faculty of Engineering

PHILOLOGICAL STUDIES IN SCANDINAVIA.

CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

By PROF. H. P. JONES.

The story is told of a French *savant* of some note, that he one day made the remark to a friend: "When I take a journey by train with my niece we beguile the time by making etymologies." This simple confession brought into existence the term 'railroad-etymologies' to designate the hap-hazard, half-serious, half-grotesque productions of the irresponsible dissector of words.

The humorous side of the interpretation of words, which is often presented in the columns of a modern newspaper, is of very remote origin. We find it in the first serious attempt to deal with the study of words and their sources, the Cratylus of Plato, a dialogue in which Socrates keenly satirizes the inventors of the fanciful etymologies of his day.

One of the interlocutors, Hermogenes, maintains that words are purely conventional like the names of slaves, and

may be altered at will, while Cratylus supports the opposite view, that they are natural. A word is in his opinion a true name or it is nothing at all.

Socrates exposes the absurdity of such extreme views, and shows that language like other institutions, is partly natural and partly conventional.

The manner of regarding language in general has made considerable advance beyond the haziness and the tentative sophistries of the contemporaries of Plato, and we may now conveniently regard speech-forms in two different ways. They can be investigated as a sub-division of natural science, as so many phenomena of sound that are produced in ways that may be more or less exactly defined, by individuals or groups of individuals, and controlled by the organ of hearing; such investigations belong to the province of phonetics.

They can, on the other hand, be regarded as bearers of a definite meaning and studied in their relations to one another, and then they belong to the province of grammar or the science of language.

The grammar of a fixed period of a language that is limited to a description of general conditions, called descriptive grammar, is what is still usually understood by the word *grammar*.

In days gone by, it often happened that a scholar of an enquiring mind could not rest content with a mere collection of rules strung together in a dull and barren fashion, and made an attempt to explain the different phenomena by bringing the actual facts into harmony with modes of thought that could roughly account for the existence of a large number of phenomena.

The exceptions to the rules fared badly. They were left high and dry, waiting for the current of so-called philosophical grammar to run its course, and for the broad waves of historical and comparative grammar to vitalize their seemingly illogical form.

The fatal error of the philosophical system was that it did not take as a basis natural thinking, but trained, logical thinking; its devotees had a wrong conception of the relation between thinking and speaking, and did not consider that language is continually changing, without regard to the rules

of formal logic. They did not seem to realize that language is after all an imperfect method of expressing thought, for it never transfers completely the whole content of our minds with the manifold shades and cross-currents, that upon occasion are present to our own minds, though not to those of our hearers. Words, then, express our thoughts in a general way—the intervening space, the interval between natural thinking and trained, formal thinking, is a wide one, and just as speech does not necessarily coincide with thought, so the inward language often varies in its relation to the outward or spoken language, and words and expressions change according to the shifting of this relation.

The notable advance in the study of philology in the nineteenth century was, as is well known, largely due to the Germans. At the present time they share the honors in this field with other nations. The influence of Island races as factors in civilization has often been discussed, and the marvellous effect of the intellectual and practical activity of the ancient Greeks, the British, and in our own day the Japanese, has been frequently commented upon.

There is another race that in quite recent times has come to exercise an influence which may be called wholly unexpected in the realms of literature and science. I refer to the Scandinavians, a sturdy, seafaring people, essentially, if not strictly, an Island race.

In literature one has only to mention the names of the Norwegians Björnson and Ibsen, in music Edward Greig, in sculpture Thorwaldsen, to indicate in a general way the immense influence that during the last half century has proceeded from the Scandinavian kingdoms.

My purpose to-day is to take a glance at the rôle played by these peoples in the study of language, with special reference to our own, the English language.

The space devoted to the work of Scandinavian authors in the German philological reviews of recent years is much larger than at any other period; and it is quite probable that in the near future the teacher of modern languages who is desirous of acquiring the best possible training in preparation for his professional work, will consider it almost as important to pursue a course of study at the universities of Copenhagen

or Upsala, as at the great universities of France and Germany. He will thus come into direct contact with a quality of scholarships that he will not be able to find anywhere else in the field of philology; a quality that has obtained high recognition in the scholarly world at large. If he is to do himself full justice, he will be on the alert to watch the currents of the hour, ever bearing in mind that the shifting of æsthetic values is, in general, much more subtle than that of scientific values, and that the working of vigorous minds in a foreign setting will not only prove a stimulus in itself, but furnish him, as time goes on, with many a happy clue to the delicate problems that the future will surely have in store for him.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, after the conquest of India by the British had afforded an opportunity to European scholars to study the Sanskrit language, a Danish scholar, Rasmus Rask, discovered that there were correspondences between certain consonants in Sanskrit, Greek and Latin, on the one hand, and *different* consonants in the Teutonic languages, on the other. This discovery was published, though in rather a crude form, in the year 1818. The principles established by Rask were soon afterwards expounded more fully by Jacob Grimm, the famous German philologist, whose name is familiar to everybody as one of the compilers of Grimm's Fairy Tales, and to the student of language as the author of Grimm's Law, which shows us that Latin *cordis*, English *heart*, Latin *agrum*, English *aere*, Latin *tres*, English *three*, are derived from a common source. Later in the century, Johannes Storm, of the University of Christiania, wrote a book on the philology of the English tongue that quickly became a standard work in England and Germany as well as in Scandinavia. Adolf Noreen, a Swede, associated himself with a group of philologists in Germany, of whom Hermann Paul and Edward Sievers are the most distinguished, and produced an old Icelandic grammar, which has been justly considered the most scientific of a remarkable series of historical grammars.

Noreen did not limit his work to the Scandinavian field, but wrote a book on the structure of the German language, which was translated into German and took rank at once as

the clearest and most luminous of works of its kind in Germany, a country whose intellectual experts explore with the utmost patience and industry the languages of the most varied nations and peoples, and are rather inclined to regard the work of other nations, in linguistic studies at any rate, with a certain degree of condescension.

It is not only in the Teutonic languages that we have come to look for distinction among Scandinavian scholars. Christopher Nyrop, of the University of Copenhagen, has written the most exhaustive and illuminating grammar of the French language in existence—a field in which the French themselves and the Germans have been engaged in friendly rivalry for many years. The question naturally arises—what are the distinctive qualities of the work of these scholars, and how does it happen that they have adopted a point of view in studying language that stamps their work as at once stimulating, scientific, and in many cases, eminently practical.

The typical Scandinavian seems to be pre-eminently endowed with the power of intellectual detachment. He is an unwearied student of the work of fellow scholars in the whole world, more particularly of the English, French and Germans, yet his native independence of spirit shows itself at every turn. He is a progressive genius, and in the study of language alone, we find him not content to emulate others in one field of research only, but taking as examples again his work in English, French and German, we soon become convinced that the race to which he belongs has sufficient vigour to furnish men of the highest ability to these different fields at one and the same time.

Perhaps the most striking characteristics of the Scandinavian philologist are boldness of theory, and a genius for grouping or for gathering scattered threads into a connected whole, in such a way as to bring some measure of sweetness and light into the seemingly dry bones of grammatical detail. Then there is the vast learning supporting the lighter touches from the back ground, the very antithesis of the hollowness that too often underlies a showy conceit or a taking illustration.

The boldness of theory alluded to above may be illustrated from the work of Noreen, who in his Swedish grammar departs widely from the ordinary grammatical classification,

and instead of being content, for instance, with such terms as *adverbs*, *prepositions* and *conjunctions*, divides the particles into further subdivisions and speaks of *objunctions*, *subjunctions*, and *sepositions*, according to the functions of these words in the phrase or sentence.

It is now about a quarter of a century since the phonetic method of studying languages, which has been largely instrumental in bringing about great reforms in language study, began to gain a foothold, largely through the efforts of Henry Sweet, in England and Wilhelm Viëtor in Germany.

Many of Sweet's books are widely used in Germany, and his *Elementarbuch des gesprochenen English*, consisting of phonetically transcribed English texts for the use of German students, has become the model English pronunciation for German lecturers on English. Professor Wilhelm Viëtor, of the University of Marburg, has edited English, French and German texts in phonetic script, and has established at Marburg summer courses in modern languages that are very popular with foreigners from all parts of Europe, particularly with students from Scotland.

To the new system Viëtor and his associates gave the name of Reform Method, a name which it still bears after incorporating useful features of other methods.

Among the early enthusiasts that gathered round Viëtor was a young man of great promise, Dr. Felix Franke, who edited a popular collection of conversations in French with phonetic transcriptions. Franke's usefulness was cut short by an early death, and later editions of his work were brought out by a Danish pioneer in the same field, Otto Jespersen, in whom we find united the ardent theorist and the practical linguist.

This brilliant exponent of the modern school in the teaching of language deserves more than passing mention; indeed he has come to play a most important part both on the theoretical and the practical side of language studies, and a review of some of his best works will show us a typical Scandinavian linguist of the most modern type.

His more important works are, "The Elements of Phonetics," "Fundamental Questions in Phonetics," "Progress in Language," "The Growth and Structure of the English Language."

In the year 1894 Jespersen published his "Progress in Language with Special Reference to English," his main thesis being to show that the loss of the inflexional system in English has been a gain, and that the tendency of the language is to become monosyllabic like Chinese; and this tendency is regarded as a progress as compared with the inflexional system of the Indo-European family. In his introduction to this book the statement is made: "No language is better suited than English to the purposes of the student who wishes to form an independent opinion of the life and development of language in general; nowhere has the original Aryan type been more radically modified than in English; the word *man*, for instance, is a noun or a verb, the same may be said of the words *right, wish, catch, fan* and many others." This illustration shows, according to Jespersen's theory, simplification which to him means progress.

The freshness of treatment combined with the genius of Jespersen's book brought him prominently forward as an authority in his subject, and it is interesting to us to note the debt of gratitude that he acknowledges as due the Oxford philologist, Professor A. H. Sayce, whose views on language were set forth in his "Introduction to the Science of Language." Sayce's book had not been taken very seriously by the German philologists on its first appearance early in the eighties. The atmosphere of the great centres of linguistic research in Germany had for some years been alive with theories that had settled down into the tenets of the able founders of the so-called Neo-Grammarians School, who were at that time too deeply absorbed in defending their own doctrines at home to pay much attention to unsympathetic views from abroad.

To Jespersen, Sayce's views appeared saner in many ways than those of the German philologist, and when the great psychologist, Wilhelm Wundt, published the first volume of his famous treatise on ethnological psychology a few years ago, it was found that he had adopted, in the main, the views of Sayce and Jespersen on such an important point as the relation of roots to the sentence, rather than those of his colleagues in Germany. It is worth our while to consider briefly the change of view with regard to roots.

The older philologists held that roots were the actual words of the primitive Indo-European tongue, and that the composite, inflexional character of the various languages of that family had gradually developed with roots as a basis. Sayce insisted that the sentence, being older than the roots, should be considered as the ultimate basis of scientific investigation, and Jespersen and Wundt, by adopting his view, have brought about a rather general change of front with regard to this complex question. Even Chinese, the type of a monosyllabic language, is found to have acquired its monosyllabic character by the reduction of an inflexional to a monosyllabic system, and is compared by Delbrück with English as having followed the same general course, proceeding, indeed, much further in the direction of simplicity of form.

(To be Continued.)

Engineering Camp.

The third annual Engineering Camp was held this year at Cole Harbour, N. S.

Early in August we received notice that all engineering students intending to attend the "Camp" were requested to meet Monday Aug. 24th, at the college, to make preparations for going into camp the next morning.

Accordingly about thirty-six Engineering Students assembled at the college at 5 p. m. on the 24th of Aug. where we had the pleasure of first meeting Mr. Howe, our new Professor of engineering, who was to be in charge of the Camp.

That afternoon Prof. Howe divided us up into several parties and allotted to each party portions of the work of loading the instruments and luggage, together with that of pitching camps upon our arrival at Cole Harbour.

The following morning we met at the college about at 6.30 to load our luggage on the teams, which were to haul it to Cole Harbour. At 8.15 we met at the Ferry, took the boat to Dartmouth, where two teams were in waiting to drive us to the camping grounds. After rousing the natives of Dartmouth by our college and faculty yells we started on our ten mile journey.

We arrived at our camping grounds at 11 a. m., our genial host "Ike" had laid aside his daily toils and was at the spot to greet us, about 15 minutes later our luggage arrived and the work of "pitching camps" began in real earnest.

When everything was put in order, our camps greatly resembled a miniature circus, with all the necessary side-shows and fakers.

In the main tent where the "big show" of eating took place Dixie and Abraham produced the "goods" while McColough and "Dump" gave startling exhibition of the enormous capacity of the human stomach. This special feature alone was worth the entire admission, not to mention "Dump's" specialty in juggling and concealing pies. These were the main features but the whole performance was alive with brilliant and hair-raising acts. Outside in two smaller tents we had on exhibition a menagerie where the different animals, and wild men of 1911 were kept. In the 1910 tent was to be found a talented group of aerial performers, who also had a thorough knowledge of the "pea" game and various other shark tricks.

The 1909 tent was where the "star acrobats" were to be found, this tent was also the place where all topics of great moment were dealt with. Anyone who wished, for the small sum of one dime, only ten cents, could hear "Jeff" in lengthy and intellectual treatise on the different stages, of the evolution of man via the monkey, or on the possibility and probability of joining this planet with Polaris by means of a double-jointer pin-connected cold-pressed riveted plate girder as designed by Bovey.

The office tent was where the manager and his private secretary slept, it was here that you drew your pay, and all incidental words of consolation at your first appearance after an overdrawn visit to the city.

It might be of some interest to reflect over our daily routine in camp. At 6 a. m. we were aroused from our slumbers by a voice which said "6 o'clock" immediately everyone was on their feet getting "dressed" or "undressed" as the case required. At 6.30 everyone was at the dining tent waiting for Abraham to blow his horn. After breakfast the chiefs of

parties made out requisition blanks for the instruments that were needed by their party for that day.

At seven o'clock each party started out for its respective place of work. At 12 o'clock we sat down in the field to enjoy our light lunch, and a few mosquitoes and other loving insects. At 12.45 we again started to work until 5.30 when we set out for camp. Dinner was served at 6.30 and it was at this meal that the great exhibitions were given. What we all learned in particular was that we should never try to hide a bluberry pie under a red sweater.

After dinner while his Majesty's Mails were being assorted, in the large and commodious Post Office, the instrument men plotted all their notes, and all the chores of camp were done. After this it might be expected that the camp would sink into silent slumber, but this was far from being the case. In the 1910 tent the revelry kept up till the small hours, and many a party started out on a daring episode, only to return with a scratch or two and one apple.

The day just described is typical of the days of our three weeks stay, during which time we made a complete triangulation and hydrographic survey of the harbour, taking soundings as well. Besides this, we ran two miles of a preliminary line and over one mile of location, on the "Schubenacadie Short Line". Compass surveys were made of all the roads, and all houses and fences located. We also took an observation on Polaris and checked in our whole survey. Considering the work at previous camps, this year's work was a record breaker and reflects great praise on Prof. Howe who managed the "camps" so nicely, and at the same time systematically and satisfactorily. While viewing in retrospect the days of our camp, we cannot but recall an incident which might have had a fatal ending, but for the bravery and presence of mind of our visitor Munroe, who at the risk of his own life, rescued Dimock from a watery grave. This should be an eternal warning against the habit of boating and visiting on Sunday.

A remarkable geological phenomenon was also discovered by "Alex," when in the act of running topography over lake Major, he found the water level to differ by six inches on opposite sides of the lake. We are not in a position to state definitely whether this was caused by the huge quantity of fish

extracted from that side by our "fishermen", or due to the great concussion of the atmosphere, caused by the explosion of great amount of nitro-glycerine, in the efforts made to rid the county of that pesty creature called the "duck".

In such a manner the days glided by till the morning arrived on which we were to break "camp". As before we were divided into parties and our work allotted to us. At 10 a. m. we struck camp, and arriving in Dartmouth at 3 p. m., we all marched out to the college and unloaded the teams, storing our luggage away to be left untouched till next camp, this being done our "Camp" was finished.

After all is over it is with a feeling of pleasure that we look back to those few weeks, and we would like to congratulate Prof. Howe, to whom in a very great measure is due the success of Dalhousie's third Engineering Camp.

Around The Halls.

BACK AGAIN.

The empty stillness of vacation has given place to cheerful noises. A shifting crowd fills the halls, ready to ascend the stairs at the summons of the bell still under the charge of our old friend, known and liked by all. Cheery greetings and hearty hand clasps mark the return of old acquaintances, whilst the newcomer is made to feel in many ways, that he is welcome among us.

Those flowing robes of scholarly appearance, whose introduction was commented upon last year, have not as yet been taken down from the wardrobe to grace the figure and impart an academic air to our corridors and classrooms.

That the genial smiles of old King Sol are much appreciated is evidenced by sundry gatherings on the steps of the Medical College, but the Meds. have shown in interclass football that they are by no means of the hothouse variety.

As usual, the majority of the Law Students seek to enter by the straight and narrow way.

The use of flour as a disinfectant, although frowned upon by members of the faculty, still enjoys a considerable measure of popularity, yet it would be more fitting to restrict its application to the warring factions only. The person of the peacemaker should surely be respected.

No Smoking! Fond parents no longer need fear that their offspring will, within our walls at least, contract the habit that stunts the growth of the body and impairs the mind and morals. Whether inspired by a kindly interest in promising youth, or out of a fear for safety of college property, the powers that be have decreed that the weed must go.

Zealous partisans filled with a fine political frenzy should remember that the libraries are not places where their oratorical efforts will be appreciated.

The practice of breaking into lockers and appropriating the other fellow's clothes is becoming far too common. Many seem to regard it as quite the correct thing to do, but property rights should be respected. If some method of putting a check upon this nuisance could be devised, a long felt want would be supplied.

College Notes.

U. S. C.—The first meeting was held on September 25th in the Munroe Room.

No misdemeanors of any kind having occurred, the Senate expressed themselves as satisfied with the conduct of the student body at convocation, and therefore no trial was necessary.

The committee, appointed to consider the formation of a Mutual Benefit and Accident Society among the students, reported:—

"That in the opinion of the committee, the difficulties to be met with in forming such a society outweighed the benefit to be derived from it."

A committee of twelve was appointed to consider the matter of putting on an Amateur Play by the students on theatre night. This matter is now being carried on energetically by the committee, and it rests with the students to join in, and make the matter a success.

Sodales.—On October 1st, the first meeting of the Sodales was held in the Munroe Room, to consider the business of the society.

The following committee of graduates was appointed to look after the Inter-collegiate debate for the coming year: R. A. Watson, J. A. McKeigan, Geo. Farquhar, J. Martin and W. A. MacDonald.

Dr. A. S. McKenzie who had kindly consented to be present addressed the society, giving some very instructive advice to prospective debaters.

A number of other good addresses were given by students.

Arts and Science.—September 18th. The object of this meeting being football, a committee was appointed to look after Arts and Science football matters, and the selection of the captain was left to the team.

October 2nd. The subject for debate was:—"Resolved that the adoption of the Metric System in Canada is not feasible."

The resolution was supported by J. F. Cahan and C. J. MacKenzie, and opposed by J. P. McIntosh and H. F. Kemp. Those taking part in the general discussion were: Livingstone, Stairs, Gaherty and MacDonald. The resolution was lost.

Mr. Sinclair read a good critique.

Law Students' Society.—The regular Annual Meeting of the Law Students' Society was held in the Moot Court room, on the 16th day of September, 1908. J. J. Martin, President, took the chair at 10 o'clock, and formally opened the meeting. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Society proceeded with the election of the various committees.

On the suggestion of the President, the Society selected the various officials for the Mock Parliament. Mr. Alex. Farquhar was duly elected Premier; Mr. Doull, Speaker; Mr. E. R. Richard, Clerk of the House; and Mr. Robinson, Sergeant at Arms.

A suggestion was made that the Mock Parliament should hold its meetings on Wednesday evenings, instead of Saturday as heretofore, but after considerable discussion the proposition was abandoned.

With the appointment of Mr. Craig to lead the legal braves to victory on the football field, and a general levy to pay current expenses, the meeting adjourned.

A special meeting of the Law Students Society was held on Thursday forenoon, October 1st, to discuss the question of the Law Students' Annual function, and Society matters in general. After a lengthy discussion, on motion, it was decided to dispense with the annual dance, and substitute a dinner instead. A committee of five was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The matter of inter-class debates was next brought to the attention of the meeting. A committee of five was appointed to select speakers to meet the other faculties in the inter-class league. On motion the meeting then adjourned.

Mock Parliament.—Pursuant to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Students' Mock Parliament was convened on Saturday, October 3rd. The speech from the throne, foreshadowing important legislative measures, was read by the Hon. Speaker. The address in reply was moved by Mr. Russell, the member for Moosejaw, in a very effective speech, and seconded by Mr. Smith, the member for Halifax. The Hon. Mr. Frame, leader of the opposition, followed, claiming that to the efforts of his party was due in a large measure the prosperity which the country enjoys to-day. He denied that the proposed labor legislation of the Government would meet with the approval of the working classes.

The Premier, Hon. Mr. Farquhar, replied in his usual felicitous style, defending the policy of the Government. Mr. McArthur, member for Antigonish, followed, criticising the quantity and quality of the Government measures proposed. Mr. Sinclair, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, replied, dealing chiefly with our trade relations with the United States. J. J. Cameron and E. R. Richard, opposition members, spoke against the proposed reduction of duties and criticised the Railway policy of the Government. J. Doull and W. A. Macdonald spoke in defence of the Government.

It being 10 o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

Y. M. C. A.—The first meeting of the College Y. M. C. A., was held in the Munro Room Saturday evening, September 26th. Mr. Crowell, the Vice-President presided, and opened the meeting. Mr. Moriarty of the City Y. M. C. A. was present, and gave a most inspiring address on "Service"

After this part of the meeting was concluded, a business meeting was held, at which a president was to be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the regrettable demise of Mr. P. D. Davis. Mr. W. B. Rosborough, Arts '09, was elected. The meeting was well attended.

Y. M. C. A. At Home.—At every opening term the Y. M. C. A. is the first in the field with its greetings to the students. This term was no exception, for on Friday evening, October 2nd, the Munroe Room was handsomely decorated, the Library, halls and class-rooms brilliantly illuminated, and the joyous youth of all the University, with their friends, were assembled to enjoy the sociability of the occasion.

The "topics" were varied from their general course by the programme and the refreshments. The programme was a splendid one. It consisted of an inauguration address by Mr. Rosborough, the President's welcome to the students, an address by Dr. E. McKay, a solo by Mr. D. C. Gillis, and a reading by Miss Bezanson. All of these pieces were thoroughly appreciated, and many thanks are due to those who thus favoured us with their time and talent.

By 12 o'clock all were homeward bound, and all were of one accord in commending the reception.

Delta Gamma.—The first meeting of Delta Gamma was held at Mrs. Magill's, on October 3rd, with the President Miss McLeod in the chair. The programme consisted of addresses on Dalhousie of the past and present. The girls were lucky in having Mrs. Trueman, the first lady graduate to describe Dalhousie of the old days, while Miss Gunn read an interesting description of the present state of affairs. An especial treat was enjoyed in looking at some fine Pre-Raphaelite pictures belonging to Principal Magill. The meeting was a decided success, and the expressions of enjoyment seemed to augur well for the coming year.

Y. W. C. A.—There have been two Y. W. C. A. meetings since the opening of the Fall term. The first was simply a business meeting, when the various committees were selected to carry out the year's work.

At the second meeting, Miss Sibley and Miss Outhit described their Silver Bay trip and made all present feel the spirit of union and energy that must have permeated all who heard the admirable addresses of the American Y. W. C. A. workers. Many pictures were shown, giving us a concrete idea of the beautiful surroundings of Silver Bay. Canada sent about thirty delegates this year, and Dalhousie's banner was prominent in the Maple Leaf framed on the Campus. The meeting closed with a mental resolution, one might call it unanimous, to make this year one to be remembered as the "Ora et Labora" year in the history of Dalhousie's Y. W. C. A.

Medical Society.—The Medical Society held a meeting on September 17th. On motion A. Calder was appointed chairman and W. V. Coffin Secretary *Pro tem*.

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows:

President, A. Calder; Vice-President, W. V. Coffin; Treasurer, H. G. Grant; Secretary, A. A. Cameron; Executive Committee, E. K. McLellan, F. W. Kenny, J. J. MacDonald; Entertainment Committee, J. J. Macritchie, D. A. MacAulay, Miss A. Bober, Miss B. Balcom; Football Captain, J. J. Macritchie.

Obituary.

The GAZETTE learns with regret, of the death in El Paso, Texas, of Mrs. J. B. Morrow, formerly Miss Alice Gladwin, of of the class '05. To the bereaved husband, relatives and friends, we extend heart felt sympathy.

Football.

At a meeting of the Halifax Trophy Committee on Tuesday evening September 23rd, the application of the "Army" to enter a team in the Senior Football League was considered. It was decided to accept their application, and word was sent to the Army, asking them to send representatives to a meeting of the Committee to be held at a later date.

Meeting of the Halifax Trophy Committee was called on the evening of September 28th. The four clubs were represented as follows:—Wanderers by G. S. Stairs, S. Bauld; Crescents A. Phillips, G. Morton; Dalhousie D. Cameron, W. Flemming; Army, N. Walkum and "Jaky" Potter (of Dalhousie fame).

The question of gate receipts was taken up. It was moved that "The net gates of the regular league games be pooled and divided among the competing teams and that in case of a play-off, seventy five percent of the net gate be divided evenly between the competing teams, the other two teams dividing the twenty five per cent which remained."

The motion was carried.

On October 2nd, a meeting of the Halifax Trophy Committee sitting as a special finance committee was held to reconsider the motion of September 28th, re-division of gate receipts. As the Army representatives were not present no business was transacted and the meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday, October 6th.

THE CLASS LEAGUE.

At a meeting of the D. A. A. C. Executive Committee, the Class League Schedule was drawn up and referees appointed for each game.

Up to the present time four games have been played, resulting as follows: Law vs. Medicine 8-26; Arts vs. Engineers 0-3; Medicine vs. Engineers 3-0; Law vs. Arts 0-3. The game between Medicine and Arts scheduled for Wednesday September 30th, was postponed, the day being Field Day.

Last Year's Graduates.**ARTS AND SCIENCE.**

Miss Kathleen Webber is teaching in Dartmouth.

Miss Helen Marshall and Miss Ethel Murphy are taking well earned rests at their homes.

Miss Fannie Brown is teaching a school in Canning.

Miss Agnes Dennis is spending the winter in Truro.

Miss Mable Goudge and Miss Jean Bayer are working on their M. A. degrees in Classics.

Miss Nora Power is on the staff of the Halifax Ladies' College.

Harry Hamilton is back at college working for an M. A. and will enter Pine Hill when it opens.

T. J. King has had charge of a church in Blue Rock this summer.

D. A. McLean has gone west and is preaching at Little Bow, Alberta.

G. S. Stairs is in the city working on his M. A.

Rive, Munroe and Leitch left for England last month to enter Oxford as Rhodes Scholars.

James A. Fraser and Malcolm MacKay are studying theology at Bangor.

M. H. Manuel has been preaching at Three Brooks, N. B. this summer.

W. K. Read has had charge of a church at Port Hood, C. B. during his vacation.

A. E. McKinnon has been appointed School-inspector in Inverness County, C. B.

C. J. McInnes is preaching in New Carsyle, Quebec.

J. A. MacKeigan has been in charge of the Presbyterian Church in Andover, N. B. this summer.

A. W. L. Smith has accepted the position of Principal in the Bridgewater High School.

H. S. Tolson is registered as a student in the new faculty of Dentistry.

Ronald McLeod has been in charge of St. Andrew's Church, Sydney, during the summer.

ENGINEERING.

J. P. McMillan has secured a good position in the Government offices at Ottawa, being in the Topographical department.

E. S. Morrison has accepted a position in Pittsburg.

G. T. Murphy has left for Columbia University, to continue his studies in Metallurgy and Mining.

B. W. Hills has a good position at the Cariboo Mines, Halifax, County.

LAW.

Quite a number of last year's graduates are in the city offices, among these we notice, E. C. MacKay, J. R. Archibald, J. N. Ritchie.

E. B. Jonah is in a law office at Fredericton.

J. W. Margeson was united in marriage on the 16th of September, to Miss Mackintosh of Truro, a member of class '04 in Arts. We all join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Margeson much joy, happiness and success in life.

W. B. Armstrong and J. A. Hanway have been in a law office in Truro, all summer, and we regret to hear that Mr. Hanway has been confined by illness for the past few weeks.

L. A. Corey is teaching school near his home in New Brunswick.

J. L. Morrison was admitted to the bar recently, and is practising law in St. Peter's

H. S. Patterson is in a law office in Fernie, B. C.

J. I. Leger has gone west.

A. H. Russell has gone into partnership with Mr. Maclean. Their law office is in Liverpool.

W. C. Macdonald is attending the Harvard Law School.

C. H. Cahan is in Vancouver, practising law.

MEDICINE.

The inevitable has happened the McGary boys have been separated, "Mike" along with Shatford, Walter McLean and "Doc" Reid are attending Dal's football players at the

Victoria General Hospital, while Moses Elizah is administering advice and incidently medicine to the natives of Cape Breton.

S. R. Brown is head house surgeon in the V. G. H.

J. S. Bruce is practising in Walton, Hants County.

R. A. Maclellan is practising in Tusket Wedge, Yarmouth.

W. A. MacLeod is practising in the vicinity of Amherst.

B. W. Mosher left for Labrador recently to accept a position as physician with a lumber company.

Exchanges.

The *May Argosy* is principally devoted to economic and public questions. Child labor, socialism in Russia, and the duties of citizenship are dealt with. The latter is the source of the following quotation:—

"Every citizen owes to his country, not only a portion of his property in the form of titles and taxes; he owes also a portion of his own personal service, and wherein he fails to render this service, he is not a true citizen. It should be his duty at least to take an intelligent interest in public affairs, and to use his influence in the support of a government which will, in his opinion, be in the best interests of his country's progress."

The *Manitoba College Journal* for May is convocation number, and contains sketches and photos of the graduating class.

OVERHEARD AT THE PHONE.—Theologue, calling his bookseller: Hello, have you Dr. A's "Brains and Personality" in stock? Voice (very faintly): "'No, we are just out of 'Brains and Personality.'" *McMasters' University Monthly.*

Does this apply to Dal.?

Among the men in college, there are two kinds of kickers, those who kick that good may result, and those who kick simply for the sake of kicking. *Trinity University Reviews.*

"It 'pears dat de oportunities of dis life," said Eben, "is a heap like fish. It's allus de bigges' ones dat gits away."

Trinidad Presbyterian.

The Athletic number of *The Student*, published in the spring, gives an interesting resume of the years sport, and pictures of the several teams representing the University.

The *Oracle* for May, contains a good article on a trip in North Wales, also a Canadian Song from which we quote the following:—

Unto thee our fair Dominion,
We would praises bring;
This the theme of adoration,
This the song we sing.

Canada our fair Dominion,
Boundless, vast and free!
Last of birth, but first and foremost
Thou shalt ever be.

Other Exchanges:—*Presbyterian College Journal, Trinity University Review, Lasell Leaves, The Nova Scotia Normal, Allisonia, Queens University Journal, The Presbyterian, Canadian Mining Journal and Theologue.*

Dalhousiensia.

The flour falls around the halls,
And through the corridors, old in story,
And the freshmen quake, and start to shake,
While the naughty sophs are in their glory.

Freshie to Senior.—“Gee there are thirty girl freshmen in our class.

Soph to Freshie D-y:—“Do you ever stamp in Archie’s room.”

Freshie D-y:—“No! Archie won’t let us.”

Prof. McKenzie giving out numbers in Physics I.:—Mr. D-cky, twenty-three.

Next morning D-cky bought a ticket for New York.

Freshie A-ch-ba-d Musing:—“There is as many fish as ever we caught, still swimming in the sea.”

Freshie F-r-l-y-at at registration:—“Can I enter the junior year, Dr. Forrest?”

President Ly-ns to Freshmen at class meeting:—“The Sophs say that we are slow.”

Freshie McC-r-y to Junior:—“What is that red light on the Citidal for?”

Junior:—“I guess there must be a vessel coming in.”

Freshie McC-r-y:—“A light of intelligence spreading over his face. O yes, and the light is put there so she won’t run into the citidal.”

“Mon R-yn-lds is going to receive the V. C. for his heroism in saving D-m-ck from drowning.”

Freshman to Soph:—“Is Notman’s the only photograph shop in the City?”

Notice:—“Anyone wishing to see me, will find me at the Medical College every afternoon.”—Doc. R-g-rs.

Law has had its’ “Day”. Now the fates seem to be favouring Arts 1912.

After much persuasion by the Sophomores, the Freshman Dramatic Company, consisting of Messrs Freshmen, T-pp-r, Tr-t-s, McK-nn-n and B-ck-rf-eld, gave an excellent entertainment, to a large and delighted audience, some nights ago.

The leading part was taken by Freshie T-pp-r, who as Napoleon, carried the crowd by storm, McK-nn-n, as Bohunkus, made a great hit, and brought peals of laughter from his delighted hearers.

Tr-t-s played the villian to perfection, his attack on Napoleon with the boxing gloves being most tragical.

B-ck-rf-ld is a born orator. In his review of the political situation, he showed a beauty of style, a strength of argument and a control of language, which would put to shame Demosthenes himself.

Much credit is due the sophomores, who were instrumental in obtaining for us this entertainment.

Freshette to Sophette:—"Is'nt Mr. Ch-bb-ck cute?"

Freshie McA-k-i-l coming out of the ladies waiting room:—"Those fellows told me that this was the place to register, but I really believe they were fooling."

President R-d-n (inaugural address):—"Our aim is to make 1910 the Social leaders of Dalhousie."

M-cD-n-ld (addressing ladies of his class, who were afraid to go home in the dark):—"I guarantee *personally*, the safe arrival at her home of each lady member of our class, who favors our excursion with her presence."

Freshie to Freshette:—"How are you making it?"
Smart Freshette:—"Two tucks and a frill."

Warning is hereby given to historians and literary men in general, that there has been deposited in our midst a Mr. H-rv-y, a detached particle of that red mass in the Gulf, more formally known as Spud Island, who makes a specialty of criticising your style.

B-th-n- to M-c- -l-y, alias George E. Foster, (who is making some frantic high C swipes at a Scotch air):—"Well Geordie, what is that! "Annie Laurie or a pain?"

Business Notices.

In beginning another term of our college history, the management of the Dalhousie GAZETTE, again appeals to the student body and many outside subscribers for their support and cooperation in making this year one of the best in the history of our college journal.

We would remind some that their last year's subscription is yet unpaid; and would ask all our subscribers to see that their dollar for this term is sent or handed to the Business Manager, as early in the term as possible, and thus insure themselves against missing any number.

Prize Competitions.

The Editors of the GAZETTE have decided to open the prize competition again this year.

For the best original poem: First prize, **Five** dollars, Second, **Three** dollars. Three prizes are offered for the best contribution in prose, which must not exceed two thousand words in length. First prize, **Ten** dollars, second **Five** dollars, third **Two** dollars.

The competition both in poetry and prose is open to all students of the University.

Competent judges will decide on the merits of the contributions.

The GAZETTE reserves the right to withhold any or all prizes in case the contributions are unsatisfactory, and also to publish any manuscript submitted.

Address all contributions to the Editor-in-Chief, DALHOUSIE GAZETTE, Halifax, N. S.

Competition Closes January 10th, 1909.

Acknowledgments.

Miss M. Lowe, F. J. A. McKittrick, \$3.00 each; Miss A. J. McDonald, Miss Grace Tupper, Dr. Grace Rice, Prof. R. Stone, Dr. S. W. Taylor, W. Putnam, 2.00 each; Miss M. McLeod, H. W. Flemming, C. G. Hay, J. E. Read, D. C. Sinclair, J. McG. Stewart, D. Vair, J. C. McDonald, J. B. Morrow, H. S. Patterson, W. Mitchell, W. R. Hillis, John Doull, G. S. Stairs, G. M. Sylvester, S. A. Morton, W. W. Malcolm, \$1.00 each.

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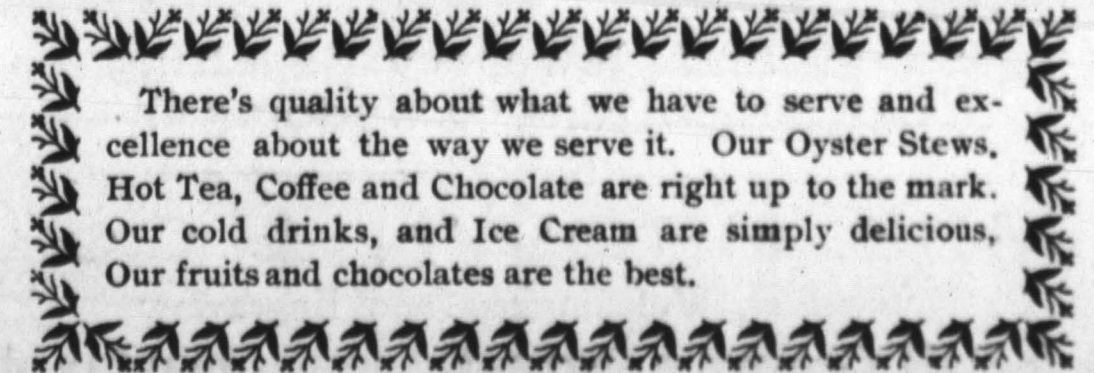
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