

# VALEDICTORY ADDRESS BY CHARLES R. SMITH, B.A.

History of the U. N. B. Class of 1917 — Two Members Have Given Their Lives in Empire's Cause—Major G. R. Barnes, M. C., a Former Member—Advice to Undergraduates.

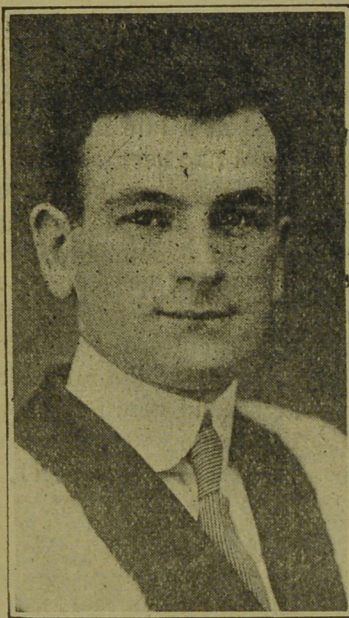
The Valedictory address of Mr. Charles R. Smith, B.A., of Lower Coverdale, Albert county, at the U. N. B. Encaenia, is as follows:

Your Honor, Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Senate, Mr. President and Members of the Association Alumni, Mr. Chancellor and Members of the Faculty, Classmates, Fellow-Students, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In these strenuous times, when the thoughts of all are turned upon the war and all else has sunk into comparative insignificance, westop almost impatiently to engage in a function which ordinarily is most interesting. To one class at least, Encaenia is always the most important function of the college year. To us, the Class of 1917, today marks the gaining of the objective towards which we have been striving during the last four years. We have successfully surmounted all obstacles and evaded all entanglements, under the wise direction of the General Staff. But tomorrow we go forth from directed action into the hand-to-hand conflict with reality, to follow the path of duty wherever that may lead us.

## Freshman Year.

Looking backward over the last four years I remember the morning in September, 1913, when we assembled here for the first time, forty in number. We entered by the back door, for the days of equal rights to freshmen were not yet. Certain distinguishing marks were prescribed for us by the grave and reverend seniors. Our uniform consisted of a



The Valedictorian.  
Charles R. Smith, Lower Coverdale, Albert County.

vivid green tie, eight inches wide, and a straw hat, commonly known as a "cow's breakfast," which afforded us ample protection from the rain as well as the heat of the sun. It is doubtless owing to the use of these hats during that critical period that the class of 17 has become noted for their cool heads. As freshmen we were successful above the average, in athletics and debating as well as in the regular class work.

## On the Altar of Country.

At the beginning of our sophomore year we numbered thirty-seven, having lost eleven of our former number and gained eight new men. At this time the Great War was just opening, and soon it began to call away many of our best men. Altogether up to the present time twenty-three of our classmates have enlisted. Nobly have they represented the Class of '17, and we are proud of the honor they have brought to themselves and to U. N. B. Many of these men hold his Majesty's commission; some of them have won promotion and distinctions on the field of battle, notably G. Roland Barnes, promoted from Lieutenant to Captain and from Captain to Major, winner of the Military Cross, and recently decorated by King George. Two of our former classmates have won the highest promotion and have gone to be decorated by the hand of the Great King. Lieutenant Austin R. Murray and Stewart E. Kitchen were killed in France, the former in June, the latter in November of last year; true-hearted comrades both were they whose memory we shall all always hold in honor.

Other sons of U. N. B. also have shown that love "greater than which hath no man," and have laid down their lives for their country. Already at least fifteen graduates and undergraduates have paid the supreme sacrifice. We revere and honor these men who—

"Laid the world away; poured out the red  
Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years to be  
Of work and joy, and that unhoped serene  
That men call age; and those who would have been  
Their sons, they gave their immortality."

## Suitable Memorial.

Surely it is altogether fitting and proper that our feelings should be expressed in some tangible form. To this end a movement was begun in the Students' Association to erect a suitable memorial to those who fell in the present war. The Senate, the Alumni and Alumnae Societies gladly took up the matter and all are co-operating. The movement is worthy of the support of every friend of U. N. B. The least the graduates should do, and

what I am sure we all shall be most happy to do, is to hold to commemorate the glorious sacrifice of those who have given all fighting for the right.

We began our Junior year with thirty-four, eight having gone out from our ranks and five new men joined us. We were especially successful in our junior year. In athletics we were the champion class of the University, and our basketball team never met defeat. During the year our numbers were reduced by no less than fifteen—leaving us a class of nineteen to enter upon our senior year, and we have been graduated at this number.

## Successful Year.

In spite of the great reduction in the number of the student body, the past year has been successful in some respects even beyond what might have been hoped for. Recognition of added responsibility has developed a right spirit in those who remained, so that it has been possible to keep all the regular student activities up to the usual high standard.

## College Activities.

Our skill in all the usual branches of athletics has been maintained in readiness for the time when intercollegiate contests shall be resumed.

Keen interest in debating has been shown throughout the year, and several very interesting contests have been held. In the Intercollegiate Series we were to have debated here against the representatives of King's University, but they decided that they would be unable to appear.

Consequently we have not had an opportunity of meeting an outside team.

The members of the University Dramatic Society deserve credit for their excellent work in presenting the comedy farce "The Private Secretary."

Much of the success of their efforts is due to the very kind assistance of Dr. Poppstone. The proceeds from the play were placed in the Memorial Fund.

The Forestry Association is a live organization and has had a successful year. The Engineering Society had a quiet year with the usual amount of activity.

The various ladies' societies report a very prosperous year. The success of many of the student activities is due largely to the help of the co-eds.

The Officers' Training Corps, which was so successful last year, was not reorganized this year. This is to be regretted. A suggestion worthy of consideration has been made that military training be placed on the curriculum as a regularly required subject.

## The Old College.

And now that we have briefly reviewed the history of the class and year, it is but natural that our thoughts should turn with gratitude to our Alma Mater. We are proud to be graduated from a state institution which gives men a broad outlook unlimited by creed or prejudice. We are proud of the past record of our Alma Mater; of the graduates she has sent out to be leaders in the professions and public life of Canada. We are proud of her present status; in the courses she gives she ranks above most small universities, and for practical work in Engineering and Forestry she offers advantages hard to find elsewhere. In the future, with the co-operation of Senate, Faculty, Students and Graduates, her success shall be no less than in the past. The support of the graduate is greatly needed.

Sons and daughters of U. N. B., those to whom I am speaking now, and those to whom these words may come, think what you owe to your Alma Mater. Your success is her success, and just as truly her success is yours. You can help her much by material support, but even more by making up in some measure for loss in numbers by an increase in that spirit which makes us one body, united in loyal devotion to the old college on the hill.

## Words to Forewell.

To you, Mr. Chancellor and members of the faculty, we express our thanks for your patience in instructing us and for your kindly interest in our welfare. We hold your friendship among the most valued things that U. N. B. has given us. Our best wishes are with Dr. Macdonald and Prof. Stephens, who are absent on military duty. We are glad to learn that Dr. McGinnis has regained his health and will be able to resume his duties here next term.

We wish also to thank the people of Fredericton for the many kindnesses we have received at their hands during the time we have been here.

To you, the underclassmen, we leave the responsibility of keeping the student life up to a high standard. We who are going out from you today, the graduates of former years, and all who are interested in the welfare of U. N. B. will look to you to do this. And we believe that you are able to make the coming year even more successful than that which is just ending.

Classmates, we are glad today to have finished the course which we began four short years ago. There is always a joy in a finished task. But when we think that after today we shall never meet again as a class, that today we must bid farewell to all the pleasant associations of old U. N. B., and hold them only in memory, a feeling of loneliness somewhat akin to sadness comes over us. Next fall when the other classes are reassembling we may return hither in thought, but we ourselves shall be scattered. Some of us will go to help our comrades in the battle line; others to whatever duty seems nearest; but wherever we may be, let us remember the ideals our Alma Mater has worthy of a place among her graduates.

# U. N. B. ALUMNI HELD MEETING

Dr. W. W. White Again President—Membership Thrown Open to Any Former Student.

The annual meeting of the Associated Alumni of the University of New Brunswick was held last night in the library of the Provincial Normal School. The session was shorter than usual but much important business was transacted. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Dr. W. W. White, St. John.

Vice Presidents, A. S. McFarlane, Fredericton; Wm. Brodie, St. John; J. M. Robinson, St. John.

Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. H. V. B. Bridges, Fredericton.

Members of Council, Dr. Thomas Walker, J. F. Owens, St. John; P. J. Hughes, H. H. Hagerman, Dr. Philip Cox, E. A. MacKay, C. D. Richards, Fredericton.

Representatives to the Senate, Dr. H. S. Bridges, St. John; Dr. B. C. Foster, Fredericton.

## Prize Winners Announced.

The winner of the Alumni gold medal for translation of English prose into Latin was announced to be John F. McIntosh of St. John, a member of the third year. The winner of the Brydone-Jack Memorial Scholarship was announced to be Russell L. Snodgrass of the third year, the scholarship being for proficiency in third year Honorary Physics.

The passage of English prose to be translated in 1918 for the Alumni Medal is in Smith's History of Greece. In order to encourage competition for this medal the length of the passage to be translated has been shortened in recent years.

## Elected to Membership.

Dr. H. LeBaron Peters, Bridgeport, Conn., Dr. F. D. Phinney, Cincinnati, O., and James McMonagle of Fredericton, were elected to membership in the society. The financial statement was presented by the treasurer, showing the condition to be the best in the history of the society.

## Alumni Loan Fund.

On motion the Alumni Loan Fund which has taken the place of the Alumni Scholarships was thrown open to students from the "A" group of counties in September next. The amount at the disposal of the special committee appointed to have charge of the allotment of the loans will be \$100 for each year, the loans running for two years and being payable to the society after the graduation of the recipient. The committee in charge is composed of Dr. W. W. White, E. A. MacKay and Dr. B. C. Foster.

## To Broaden Membership.

On the motion of Dr. H. V. B. Bridges the qualification for membership in the society was broadened so as to include any man who had been a student at the university. Heretofore membership had been confined to those holding degrees. The point was raised that the terms of incorporation of the society might prevent such a change in qualification for membership and Dr. C. C. Jones and P. J. Hughes were appointed a committee to arrange for legislation should that be necessary to carry out the intent of the motion.

Through reinvestment of funds it has been possible to increase the amount of the Brydone-Jack Memorial Scholarship from \$40 to \$50.

## Those Present.

Those present at the meeting were the following:

Dr. W. W. White, Dr. H. V. B. Bridges, Dr. H. S. Bridges, Dr. W. C. Kierstead, W. T. Raymond, Dr. C. C. Jones, C. D. Richards, A. S. McFarlane, C. W. Clark, E. A. MacKay, W. M. Jaffrey, P. J. Hughes, Dr. W. S. Carter, Dr. Thomas Walker, J. M. LeMont, H. G. Fenety, F. J. Patterson, H. H. Hagerman, J. E. Page, Dr. Philip the ring after Coulton had been knocked George Marr, E. J. Owens, Kenneth Baird, J. F. Owens.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Fredericton, N. B., May 16, 1917

We, the undersigned committee appointed at a meeting of those interested in greater food production, held in the Board of Trade rooms, May 15th, request a list of those who will volunteer their services, giving in detail the hours of time in each week they are willing to devote to this necessary work. Please communicate immediately with any member of this committee in order to have the list completed. Anyone desiring to assist this undertaking by contributing money, seed, horse labor, use of farm machinery or fertilizer, will please communicate with the said committee.

A. Murray, Queen St.—Phone 159.  
H. Rogers, King St.—Phone 127-11.  
A. A. Shute, Queen St.—Phone 50-41.

# SUFFERING CATS! GIVE THIS MAN THE GOLD MEDAL

Let folks step on your feet hereafter, wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves corniness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug is a sticky ether compound, but dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue.

It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little, but it is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Cut this out, especially if you are a woman reader who wears high heels.

# ADDRESS IN PRAISE OF FOUNDERS BY PROF. STILES

Dean of Faculty of Engineering at University of New Brunswick Makes Scholarly Oration on Historical Development of Science of Engineering—New Brunswick's Needs in the Future.

The address in praise of the founders, by Professor John A. Stiles, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, delivered this afternoon at the U. N. B. Encaenia was as follows:

May I please Your Honor, Mr. Chancellor, Mr. President, members of the University Senate, and Faculty, ladies and gentlemen:

It will be my purpose for a few minutes to comment briefly on the development of Engineering as a science and a profession.

The discovery of fire turned man from an animal into a savage. The bow and arrow, followed by pottery and all that the latter implies, lifted him from savagery to barbarism. Then came the subjugation and domestication of animals, the manufacture of iron, and finally, the greatest of all inventions, the written alphabet, which lifted him from barbarism to civilization. At this time man awoke as from a dream, stretched himself and, looking afar, saw that there was yet much to be done. The forces of nature must also obey him. He was then, as before, and is now, no matter what his station or vocation, potentially an engineer. By inclination at least, from the earliest ages, all normal men have been builders.

As man built he prospered. At times, however, the gods made him mad that they might destroy him and, throwing down the alphabet, he grasped his bow and arrow and slipped back from civilization to barbarism, causing Engineering to fall upon a thousand years of sleep.

## Babylonian Engineers.

Evidences are not lacking that 5,000 years ago the Babylonians had made great advances in the building of sewers, arches and bridges, but the crimson tipped arrow obliterated the alphabet and, in that part of the world, for four thousand years, Engineering slept.

When again man awoke, that his cities might have water, he built great cisterns, reservoirs and aqueducts. In the time of Constantine Rome had 360 miles of aqueducts carrying 400,000,000 gallons of water per day. This flowed into 247 reservoirs, which supplied 1,000 public baths and 1,200 fountains. Sewers were flushed and streets were flushed. In the vicinity of Rome was found an abundant supply of a substance resembling red sandy earth. It was a volcanic product which the Romans called pozzolana and from it made cement. With the cement they built walls of marvelous strength and many roads. Great highways issuing from the Forum at Rome traversed Italy, pervaded the provinces and were terminated only by the frontiers of the empire. By means of horses, kept at relay stations, five miles apart, it was easily possible to travel one hundred miles a day.

For many reasons, the word Almost might have been written over the gates of ancient Rome. Many of the fundamental laws of hydraulics were hinted at by Frontinus the Roman surveyor and others, but were never discovered. A writer called attention to the fact that arresting the flow of water caused it to drop its silt, but sedimentation was never seriously studied. Once also, a Roman writer suggested that the water from a certain aqueduct was impure and suggested that it be boiled before using.

## Again Obliterated.

But while men debated these things, again the red-tipped arrow appeared, this time in the chattering hand of the hungry Hun and in 476 A. D. Rome and its great empire fell. The Hun could battle but he could not build and man slipped again from civilization to barbarism. Instead of peace and plenty came pestilence and plague. It is on record that the people who moved about among the ruins of the great aqueducts soon forgot their former use. For seven hundred years Engineering slept.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century, London and Paris, growing weary of the taste of the Thames and the Seine, undertook the building of aqueducts. That man had serious thoughts of reconstruction in those days is shown by a letter sent by Edward the First from Bordeaux to London, in which he said, "Send us four men who best know how to divide, order and arrange a new town in a manner that will be most beneficial to us and the merchants."

## Italian Renaissance.

At this time also began the Italian Renaissance with its great influence in the field of art and letters. The awakening was too good to be true, however, and an almost unbroken period of wars caused Engineering to lie dormant until the beginning of the 17th century. 1600 was the annus mirabilis which gave promise of ushering in so many good things. Palladio, an Italian architect, invented roof and bridge trusses. Galileo, Hook, Mariotte, and Bernoulli discovered many things, though in an imperfect way, in connection with the laws of mechanics. Pumps, operated by water power, were built in Paris and London. The New River Water Company was incorporated in London in 1619 and the houses were supplied intermittently with water and methinks also oftentimes with disease. The great plague came in 1665.

Wars occurred in this century but were more local in character and Engineering continued to make progress.

## First Eddystone.

Now we are approaching the end of the 17th century and I wish you to come with me in imagination to a spot about fourteen miles south southwest of Plymouth harbor. There lies a reef that needs no Lorelei to add to its fatal efficiency. A crowd of people are standing jeering at man named Win-

stanley as he sets out to build the first lighthouse on the Eddystone rock. They laugh because Winstanley has said that he would do something that has never been done. They say that he is demented. Winstanley laughed also but he laughed last. By braving the waves of ridicule and water for twelve weary months he was able to drill a dozen holes in the rock to hold the anchor rods. Four long years the struggle lasted but it was a harbinger of good omen for the eighteenth century that it opened with such a work as this. The lighthouse was Winstanley's Christmas gift that year to the world. Though it was wrecked three years later, the venture was a success and England began to build lighthouses everywhere.

A great impetus was given scientific design in 1716 when the French government organized the Department of Roads and Bridges.

This was the beginning of the great French bridge movement.

## Further Progress.

The two most fundamental parts of any engineering structure are its beams and columns. Without a thorough knowledge of them no stress analysis is possible. Though Hook, Mariotte and others had investigated the beam, vital facts in connection with the necessary equality of compressive and tensile stresses about the neutral axis were not fully comprehended until Coulomb restated them in 1773. Other theories followed in 1824 but a complete beam analysis was not finally worked out until 1857. Since then Rankine and others have produced column formulae which, although not ideal, have served our purpose well, but there is still much to be done.

## In Last Century.

Other important happenings of the last century which I think should be mentioned even in so short an address as this is: the perfecting of the steam engine and the building of a railroad by Geo. Stephenson in 1825, and the Brunel shield and the pneumatic caisson of the same year. The manufacture of the wrought iron I-beam in 1855, Sir Henry Bessemer's process for the making of cheap steel 1856 and the elevator for use in high buildings in 1865. About thirty years ago began the development of modern methods of sewage disposal. During the past three decades the successful achievements in the field of water purification constitute one of the brightest pages in the

(Continued on page 3.)

# CITY PROMOTES LEGISLATION

Various Bills of City of Fredericton to be Before the House of Assembly This Session.

The City Council last night considered the legislation which will be promoted before the Legislature this session.

The summary of the most important is as follows:

1. Power to tear down buildings unsafe, unsanitary, etc., at expense of owner.

2. (a) Sinking funds to be invested only in Dominion of Canada, Provincial or Municipal Bonds, all investments to be subject to approval of the City Council.

(b) No part of sinking funds to be applied to paying current expenditure.

(c) If City Council applies sinking funds to meet current or other expenditure, the members voting for such application shall be personally liable for the amount which shall be recoverable by suit.

(d) If the City Council neglect to bring such suit for a space of one month action may be brought by any ratepayer.

(e) If the City Treasurer use any portion of the sinking funds in payment of current or other expenditure he shall be personally liable, etc.

(f) Members of the City Council voting for the application of sinking funds to current or other expenditure to be disqualified for two years.

3. To repeal section 5 of the Act of Assembly, 4 George V. 1914, and substitute a section empowering the City Council to borrow for the purpose of carrying on the ordinary and necessary services of the city not to exceed in the whole amount two-thirds of the current assessment and arrears of taxes, such temporary loans to be repaid not later than the second Tuesday of February of the year following.

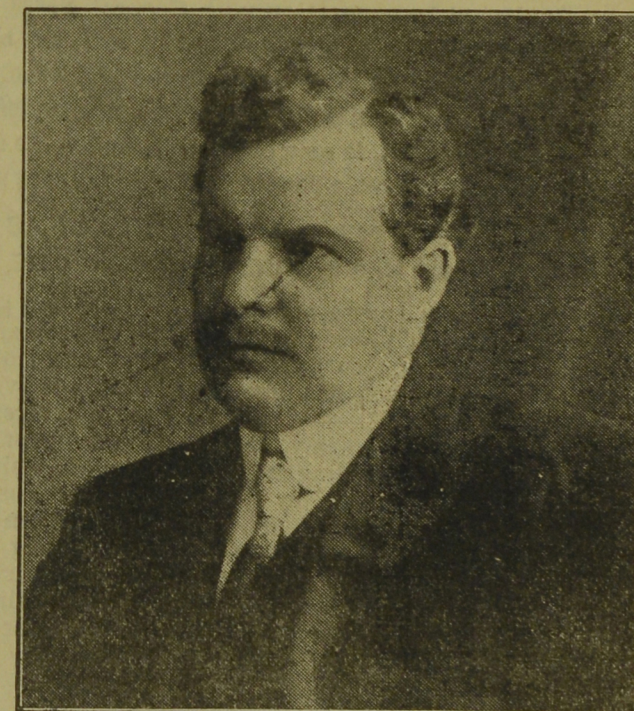
4. To empower the City Council to make temporary loans pending the issue and sale of bonds or debentures.

5. To amend the Assessment Act to provide for a discount of two per cent. on taxes paid within thirty days after first publication of tax notice and a charge of one per cent. per month interest on taxes in arrears over thirty days.

6. All officers of the City Council to hold office during the pleasure of the City Council.

7. To empower the City Council to elect and appoint from among the aldermen of the council a Deputy Mayor upon the request of the Mayor, who shall act in his absence and have all the powers and privileges of the Mayor.

8. The season in Ohio and Michigan opens in three weeks.



CHANCELLOR JONES

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A Cerebral Food of Wheat, Barley, Salt and Yeast.  
Sold by the Central Company  
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A FOOD  
of the highest nutritive value  
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