

The Daily Herald.

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NO. 122

We are After Your Clothing and Shoe Trade

We want to interest every man and boy in our stock of Suits or any portion of a suit they may require and also in Footwear.

Our present stock has been carefully selected. The product of the best makers in the land. Bootmanship patterns and materials all up-to-date. Anything not in stock can be procured at shortest notice.

Our confidence in the class of goods and the reasonable price warrants us making a strong bid for a good share of the clothing and boot trade of this section.

LUCY & CO. Ltd

EASTER MILLINERY

We are showing now one of the best lines of Millinery ever shown in the city. Trimmings of all description

All the newest shades of Flowers, Ribbons, Nets, Tulle and Jet Trimmings, Veiling in all shade.

MISS MORGAN York St

Chestnut says.

"Our sales of Olive Oil are constantly increasing. As a food and a medicine it is readily welcomed and assimilated by delicate stomachs. From infancy to old age Pure Olive Oil may be beneficially taken. Ours is absolutely pure"

"THE QUALITY STORE."

572 QUEEN STREET

THEATRICAL GOODS

From Charles Meyer, New York

Grease Paints, Lining Colors, Carmine Paint, Carmine Liners, Burnt Cork, Bleaching Powders, Blue Paint for the Eyes, Theatrical Cold Cream 1-2 lb. Pots, Lip Rouge.

GEO. Y. DIBBLEE

PEOPLES' DRUGGIST. OPP. CITY HALL

Sole Agents in Fredericton for Burpees Seeds

THINK THEN ACT

It is often hard to decide just what kind of a gift to give to your bride. Pardon us if we make a suggestion.

How about a Solid Gold Pearl and Amethyst Necklace?

We have some beauties at \$21.00, \$23.50, \$25.00, \$28.00, \$30.00, \$31.50. Call in and see them.

F. E. BLACKMER

JEWELER, OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF

Sanitol Toilet Goods

Fifteen Different Preparation

All Excellent Articles

Pleased to recommend them

Wiley's YORK ST.

NEEDS OF THE U. N. B.

Chancellor Jones In His Encoenia Address Points Out How Its Usefulness May Be Increased.

Following is the full text of Chancellor Jones, address in praise of the founders delivered at the U.N.B. Encoenia this afternoon:

The life of this university is practically coincident with that of the province of New Brunswick. The same set of influences had much to do with the origin of both. The early history of the country is indeed somewhat obscure. Small fishing stations and trading posts were doubtless established very soon after the discovery of the continent. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the story of the toll and adventure of these hardy traders and fishermen. Up to the middle of the eighteenth century there was little change except that the spoils of the forest were added to the spoils of the sea. The pine of New Brunswick was largely exported to furnish masts and spars of the French navy. Later these monarchs of our forests were sent out in large numbers to equip the "wooden walls of England" and as we contemplate the almost total destruction of these magnificent trees it may be some satisfaction to remember that the "meteor flag of England" was born so often to victory and adventure on masts of New Brunswick pine.

EARLY HISTORY.

Not until 1759 was any real attempt at settlement made. In that year Lawrence, Governor of Halifax, made proclamation in the New England colonies of liberal grants of land to all who were willing to take up their abode in the country across the bay. Fourteen townships were founded in New Brunswick. In 1767 these latter townships numbered 1100 souls and in 1783 the total population of what is now New Brunswick was about 2000.

This year, 1783, marked the coming of the United Empire Loyalists. The story of their coming has been told so often that it is unnecessary to repeat it here. Nine thousand of these splendid people settled along the valley of the St. John, nearly two thousand around the shores of the Passamaquoddy and four hundred joined the townships around the head of Chignecto Bay. The incoming of such a large relative population necessarily disturbed existing conditions. A large representation was demanded in the Halifax Assembly. Governor Parr indicated that it was beyond his power to grant such a request, but men who had defied Congress and who had abandoned their homes rather than suffer political wrong had little patience with any refusal of their proper right. So they petitioned the Imperial authorities to create a separate province and with little delay the province named in honor of the Royal House of Brunswick was created to the north of the Bay of Fundy.

So in 1784 began the province of New Brunswick. The paramount influence of the new population may be gathered from the fact that in the first assembly out of a total of 26 members, 23 were Loyalists. Most of these men were the product of the splendid public schools of New England and the eastern states. Many of them were graduates of Harvard, Yale and King's College, New York, now Columbia University. They were unwilling that to their sons should be denied the advantages of the superior education which they themselves possessed. One of the first acts of the new Assembly was to set apart certain lands for the support of a public seminary of learning at Fredericton.

These lands were for a time held in trust by individuals for the support of an academy, but in the year 1800 an effort was made to extend the scope of the institution and to place the administration upon a business basis and the "College of New Brunswick" was erected by charter under the great seal of the province.

FOUNDED A COLLEGE.

Although thus incorporated as a college in 1800 the institution was continued along much the same lines as before—as a high school or seminary, rather than a college. In the year 1820 a step in advance was made by the appointment of a president of the college and by the laying down of a course of advanced studies to lead to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. The Reverend James Somerville, who in 1811 had been appointed to the position of Preceptor of the grammar school was made president but continued for some time after his appointment to act as principal of the school. After a satisfactory principal to succeed him was secured Dr. Somerville was able to devote his attention largely to pupils in advance of the grammar school and college work was for the first time attempted in New Brunswick. In 1828 two pupils were presented to the college board as having completed so far as possible the requirements for the degree of B. A. and on Thursday, the

twenty-first day of February, 1828 the first degrees granted in the province were conferred upon Timothy Robert Wetmore (ed. eundem, King's College, N. S.), Daniel Hailles Smith and Samuel Denny Lee Street.

Several years previous to this an agitation had been begun with a view to the extension of the college work with a suitable building to furnish accommodation for professors and students engaged in that work. The Governor of the province, Sir Howard Douglas, gave himself heart and soul to the interests of this forward movement. Chiefly through his efforts the sum of \$6,000 was procured from the Royal revenue. This sum was supplemented by a generous grant from the provincial finances and the year which marked the first convocation to New Brunswick saw the erection of this magnificent building which it is a monument to the noble men who in the early days of the province's history and in the days of small finances wrought so well for the future welfare of the young men of New Brunswick. Not content with this building so well for the future the men of the time further showed their zeal for the educational welfare of the province by fixing the endowment of the college at the generous sum of \$2,200 annually. It is scarcely a matter for congratulation that the endowment was allowed to remain at this figure until two years ago, 1907.

A NOBLE MAN.

With all of this progress the name of Sir Howard Douglas is inseparably linked. It is a happy circumstance that the name of this man is perpetuated at the University, through the medium of the Douglas Gold Medal. It should be said that this medal is the gift not of the University nor of the province, but was provided for through the private munificence of Sir Howard Douglas himself. This may be of special interest to the young lady who has honorably won the medal on this occasion. It is doubtful however, whether with all of his vision for the future Sir Howard ever anticipated that the medal should be carried off so often by young women who at that time seemed to have been left out of the reckoning altogether so far as matters educational were concerned.

In the Royal Charter granted in 1829 the name of the institution was changed to King's College. There was a staff of three, later four, professors including the Professor of Theology. In the thirty years of its existence, King's College graduated an even hundred men. The names of these men are almost without exception prominent in the political, commercial and religious life of the province and Dominion. This King's College period was characterized by steady growth and by a high relative standing among the other institutions of the country. For the whole period the administration was in the hands of Dr. Edwin Jacob.

In 1880 the institution was made strictly non-denominational and the name changed to the University of New Brunswick. I wish to call attention to the fact that next year will complete half a century of existence for the "University of New Brunswick." May not the graduates and friends of the institution keep this in mind and work together to make the year a memorable one in her history. I shall later on take occasion to point out some of the needs of the immediate future. May we not hope that many of these may be supplied to the University during the year of her jubilee.

GROWTH OF THE U. N. B.

During the first years of the University the staff was the same in number as during the latter year of King's College, but the Professorship of Theology was abolished. In the second year Dr. R. B. Jack, a professor of King's College, was appointed president. In 1883 an additional professor was appointed to take over work in English and Philosophy. Dr. Thomas Harrison assumed the Presidency in 1885 and in 1889 the staff was further increased by the addition of two professors, a Professor of Physics and a Professor of Civil Engineering and Surveying. This movement was particularly fortunate from the University standpoint. Although for several years students in Engineering were far more numerous

yet when the call came in Canada for young men with technical training the University of New Brunswick, already accomplishing splendid results along this line, assumed a leading place in the preparation of young men for this occupation in life. The result was a marked increase in attendance and a corresponding invigoration of the whole life of the institution. As the demand for such young men becomes in a measure supplied other opportunities for technical training must be presented and in this connection the necessity of increased revenue becomes imperative. In the year 1900 the erection of the new Science Building marked an important stage in the development of the University. Our present efficiency along lines of practical science would have been utterly impossible without this increased accommodation. It is extremely probable that before many years have passed another movement of the same kind will have to be inaugurated looking toward further increase in accommodation for various departments of the University.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

In 1907 the science work received a further impetus because of an addition of \$5000 to the annual grant for the use, among other things, of extending this branch of the work. A Forestry Department was added, which bids fair in time to become a very large and important part of the activity. At next Encoenia we hope to confer for the first time the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry upon several stalwart sons of this university. As a further result of this grant the Department of Chemistry organized by Dr. John B. Brien has been made a permanent department. This has greatly strengthened the Arts course and at the same time has supplied an essential need of the Applied Science Departments. The last Chair to be established is New Brunswick may find here at that of Mechanical Engineering and

Drawing. While no attempt thus far has been made to give a separate course in Mechanical Engineering this work has proved a valuable adjunct to the courses in Civil and Electrical Engineering. This department has further served to relieve the Professor of Civil Engineering of a large part of the work in drawing and to remove to some extent the congestion of subjects belonging to that professorship.

WHAT THE U. N. B. OFFERS.

Having briefly outlined the past of the University, I wish to summarize in a few words the present status of the institution. The University has now a staff of ten professors. It offers a complete course in Arts and three courses in Applied Science—Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Forestry. The Arts course furnishes an excellent preparation for professional and commercial life. It aims to give a thorough all-round education—absolutely the best equipment for a young man or woman in any walk of life. Experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the present arrangement of the course, largely prescribed studies for two years followed by two years with a generous range of electives. The applied science courses afford adequate training in the departments indicated. While the student may not become acquainted with the great number of technical appliances possessed by the larger technical schools, he finds sufficient to give him adequate illustration of his subject, and he has an opportunity to develop that spirit of originality and self reliance which is far better than familiarity with an extensive amount of illustration, the principles of which are imperfectly understood, and the value of which does not appeal to him because of the fact that its use is only remotely anticipated. In short the young man of the last Chair to be established is New Brunswick may find here at that of Mechanical Engineering and

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U. N. B. ENCOENIA.

Interesting Exercises Carried Out at College Library this Afternoon.

The friends of higher education gathered in large numbers at the library of the University this afternoon to attend the annual encoenia exercises of the institution. Beautiful weather prevailed, and the affair was in every way as successful as in previous years. His Honor Lieut. Governor Tweedie presided, and on the platform were men prominent in the political and educational life of the province. Among the number were noticed Dr. J. R. Inch, Judge McLeod, Judge Barry, Senator Ellis, Premier Hazen, W. S. Carter, Hon. George F. Hill, Havelock Cor, Dr. H. S. Bridges, Principal Bridges, Dr. Thomas Walker, Bishop Richardson, R. S. Barker and many others.

The members of the graduating class, wearing their ermine trimmed gowns, occupied front seats, and naturally attracted a lot of attention. The host of undergraduates took up a position in the rear of the room, where they applauded when occasion offered.

Chancellor Jones, after a few words of welcome, delivered the address in praise of the founders, which was well received. It will be found in another part of this issue.

Miss Beatrice Welling was announced as the winner of the Douglas gold medal, and received great applause. She received the prize at the hands of Governor Tweedie, who warmly congratulated her. His Honor announced that the subject for next year's Douglas essay would be "Problems of Transportation in Canada and its relation to the future development of the country."

The report of the examiners of the Alumni society was next read, and recommended that the gold medal for the best Latin translation be awarded to Miss Beatrice Welling. The presentation was then made by Mr. W. S. Carter, president of the society.

The Montgomery Campbell prize for proficiency in classics was presented to the winner, Miss Frances Fish, by Mr. A. S. McFarlane, of the Fredericton High school.

Premier Hazen, in a neat speech, presented the Governor General's gold medal to the winner, Mr. F. L. Orchard of this city.

Bishop Richardson was called upon to present the Brydone-Jack scholarship to Miss Amy Sharpe, and performed the pleasant duty in a very fitting manner.

Chancellor Jones announced that

the Ketchum silver medal had been won by Mr. C. M. Hoar, at present in Alberta, and would be forwarded to him.

The Lieutenant Governor's cash prize of \$50, was won by Mr. Norman S. Fraser of Covered Bridge. Chancellor Jones announced that two young ladies, Misses Welling and Elliott had been very close competitors for this prize, and he was pleased to announce that Premier Hazen and Senator Ellis had donated for their benefit special prizes of \$20 each.

The governor's prize was presented by Dr. Inch, who made a brief address, in the course of which he hinted at his early retirement from office.

Mayor Chestnut announced that the city of Fredericton gold medal had been won by C. W. Hoar of the graduating class. The subject for next year will be "Lumbering and Milling on the St. John River System."

Honors and class distinctions were distributed by the Chancellor as follows:

SENIOR YEAR.

GRADUATION HONORS.

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics—Class 1—Charles M. Hoar. Experimental Physics and Chemistry—Class 1—Alston T. Cushing. Natural Science and Chemistry—Class 1—Clifford T. Clark, Charles M. Hoar.

Philosophy and English—Class 1—Arthur L. Dyar, Frank L. Orchard. English and French—Class 1—Beatrice W. Welling.

DISTINCTIONS.

Latin—Class 1—Olin H. Stohart. Economics—Class 1—Claire T. Flanagan, Locksley McKnight, Frank L. Orchard, Maude K. Smith. English—Class 1—Norman S. Fraser.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Latin and Greek—Class 1—Frances L. Fish.

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics—Class 1—G. Harold Patterson, Amy L. Sharpe, Isaac C. Spicer. Natural Science and Chemistry—Margaret M. Belyea.

Philosophy and Economics—Class 1—J. W. Estey. Class II—M. R. C. Smith. Philosophy and English—Class 1—George N. Belyea.

Class II—Alfred J. Brooks. English and French—Class 1—Margaret M. Belyea, Hazel L. Stohart.

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