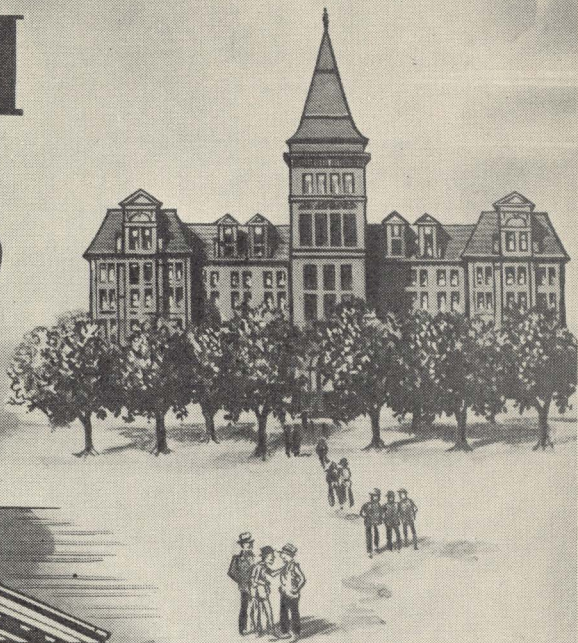


The ALUMNI NEWS

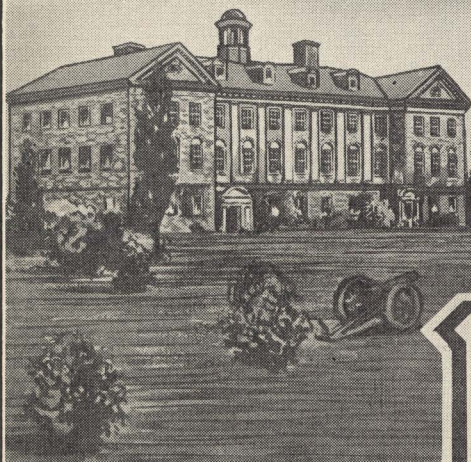
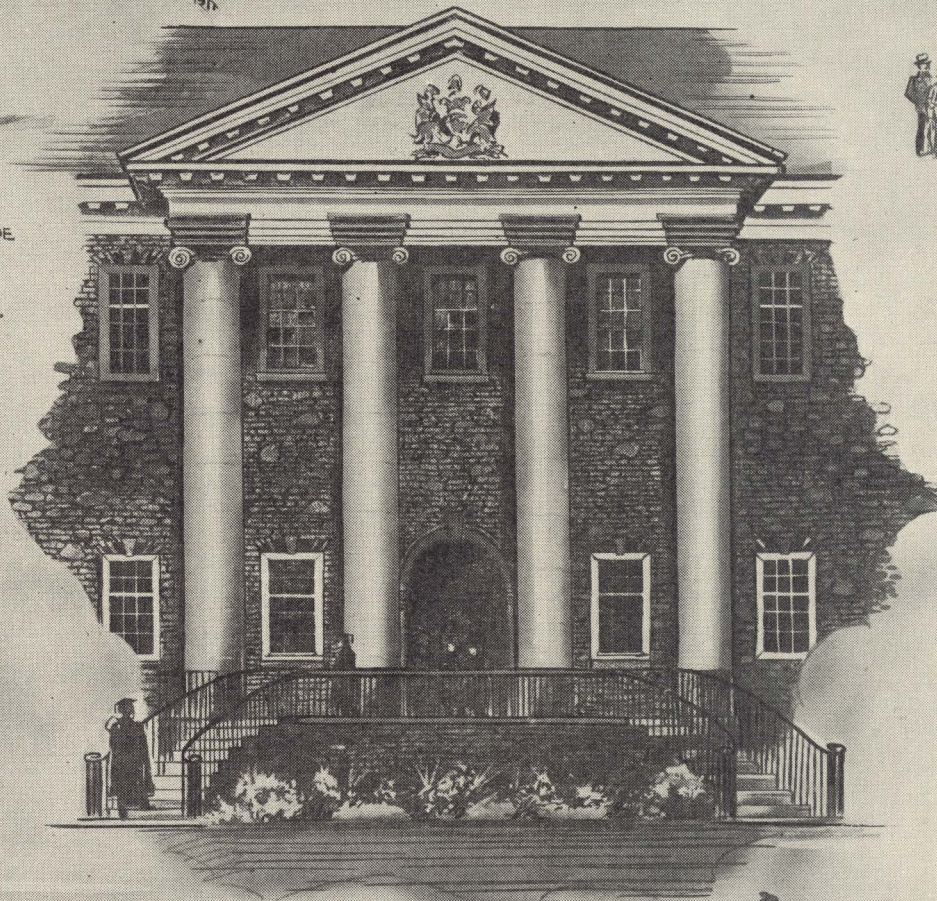
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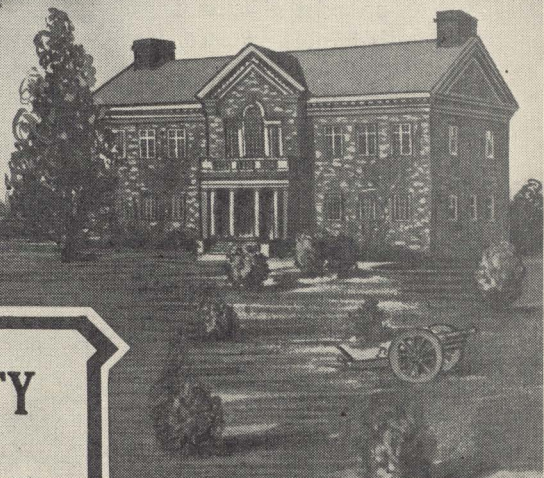
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The Alumni News

VOL. II.

HALIFAX, NOVEMBER, 1938

NO. 1

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NOT for many years has there been such an encouraging event in Dalhousie's life as this summer's reunion. The long decade of the depression had left serious doubt as to the efficacy of the rallying call of the Alma Mater; but the number who answered, by their presence or by telegram, cable or letter, dispelled all doubt. The zest with which those who came, entered into the spirit of the functions left nothing to be desired.

The greatest credit is due to those members of the Alumni and Alumnae Societies who made up the Committee in charge. Not only did they display initiative and energy, but also the soundest judgment in preparing the programme and the greatest tact in carrying it through.

At such gatherings the relatively small number of more recent graduates is always noticeable. This was no exception, due no doubt to the fact that those of the later classes were less able to spare the time from their professional duties and less able to afford the expense.

At this reunion there was not only the pleasure of meeting former class-mates and renewing the friendships of College days, but the contributions to the enjoyment of the proceedings made by the distinguished guests were outstanding. It is doubtful if at any Convocation ever held in Canada as distinguished a group ever assembled to receive Honorary Degrees. Not alone the high quality of their addresses but their whole-hearted participation in the events of the week, were decisive factors in the success of the reunion. In particular, mention should be made of Lord and Lady MacMillan, Sir Walter and Lady Langdon-Brown, President Sills of Bowdoin College, and Professor Barker of Cambridge University.

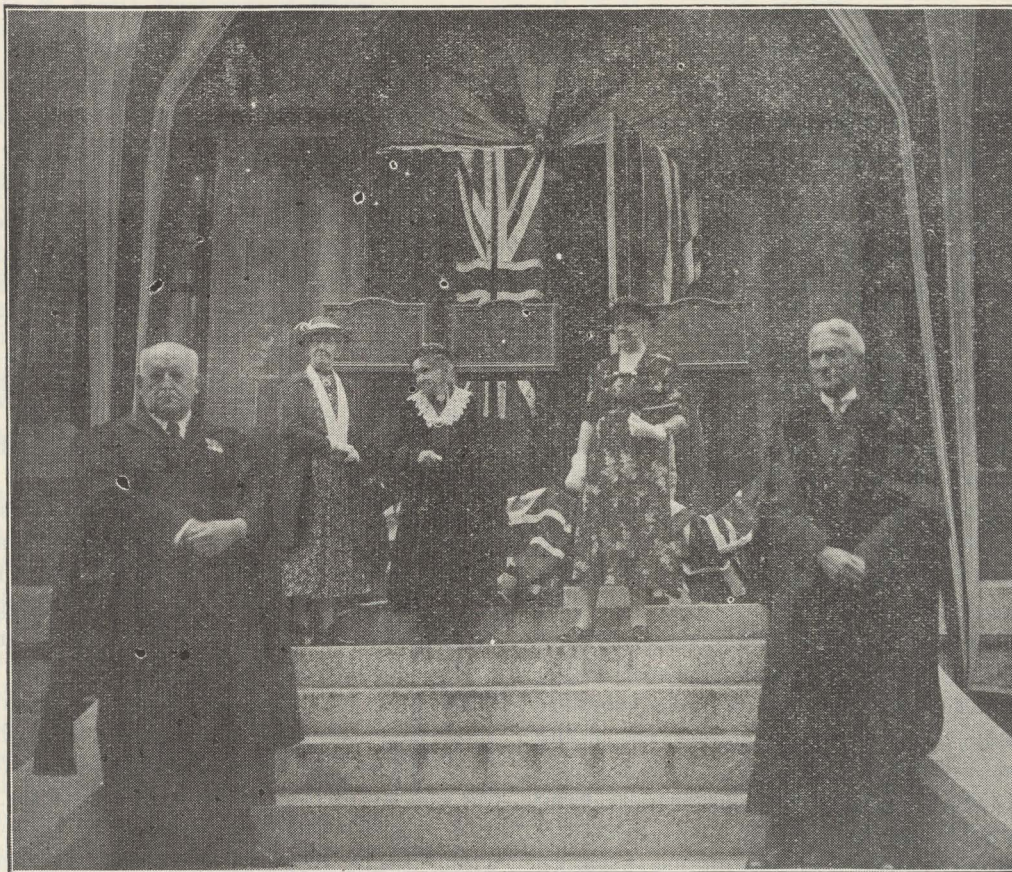
Dalhousie never had such a "Press". In this respect the support of the local press was outstanding, but in addition the press of the Maritimes as a whole was most helpful, and across Canada and in many parts of the United States, Dalhousie's contribution to Canada was stressed in articles and editorials. Dalhousie owes a debt of gratitude to the Press that will be hard to repay.

To the City of Halifax and its citizens, to the Departments of Government at Halifax and Ottawa, the Committee and Dalhousie are indebted for friendly cooperation and timely assistance.

An immediate aftermath of the reunion was two gifts of princely amount, which between them assured the funding of the cost of the new Medical-Dental Library Building. Nothing could have been more timely or encouraging than these gifts of Dr. J. C. Tory and the Carnegie Corporation.

But every occasion of rejoicing has its reversals. The few short weeks since the reunion have seen the passing of two of the most potent factors in Dalhousie's growth. Within a few days death called G. Fred Pearson and Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie who, for years as Chairman of the Board and as President of the University, worked side by side for the honour and advancement of Dalhousie. To those to whom the ALUMNI NEWS goes, nothing need be said to recall the great contributions these men made to Dalhousie. Their achievements are written across the records of Dalhousie safe from the need of praise or possibility of detraction.

J. McG. STEWART, K.C.,
Chairman of the Board of Governors.



The unveiling of the Plaques to the past Presidents during the Reunion, August 16, 1938.
This was Dr. Mackenzie's last public act.

From left to right: Major J. W. Logan, Member of the Board of Governors, Miss Isabella McCulloch, granddaughter of Dr. McCulloch, Mrs. Ruth MacLellan Ross, daughter-in-law of Dr. Ross, Miss Jean Forrest, daughter of Dr. Forrest, and Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie.

IN all the recent tributes to the late Dr. Mackenzie there was not perhaps sufficient attention given to the great part he played in the affiliation of King's College with Dalhousie University in 1923. For some time previous to that date there had been an earnest and serious movement to bring together the six degree-granting colleges, which at that time existed in the Maritime Provinces: Dalhousie University itself; King's College, Windsor, N. S.; Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B.; St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N. S.; Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S.; the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B. In the whole movement, President Mackenzie displayed not merely tact and diplomacy, but real statesmanship, and at one time it was felt that other institutions besides King's College would move to Halifax and affiliate with the large university. As it was, the affiliation of Dalhousie University and the much older institution of King's College which had been secular rivals, made a new era in higher education in Eastern Canada. The pooling of teaching and library resources meant that the Arts and Science Faculty could offer a higher education hitherto undreamed of. Besides this, the affiliation, which has been evenly and continuously happy and harmonious, points the way to a new future in higher education. The Earl of Dalhousie foresaw, one hundred and twenty years ago, that in this new country with its limited resources and, at the same time, with its new freedom, denominationalism in religion could have no place in higher education.

No one was more steeped in Dalhousie's lofty and far-sighted ideas than President Mackenzie.

CARLETON W. STANLEY.

Dalhousie Mourns Dr. Mackenzie's Passing

MACKENZIE—THE MAN

From The Dalhousie Gazette.

DR. A. STANLEY MACKENZIE was born in Pictou in 1865. He attended the public schools of New Glasgow and Halifax, and entered Dalhousie in 1881, after winning one of the George Munro Scholarships. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1885, graduating with honors in mathematics and mathematical physics, and winning the Sir William Young gold medal.

In 1887, Mr. Mackenzie was appointed tutor in mathematics at Dalhousie under Professor Charles Macdonald and J. Gordon MacGregor, names inseparable from early Dalhousie. After two years he proceeded to Johns Hopkins University, where he began his post-graduate study and research. He was awarded the Doctors degree in 1894.

From 1891 to 1905, Dr. Mackenzie was Professor of Physics at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania. In 1905, he was recalled by Dalhousie to take the chair of Physics. Later, he spent a year doing research work under Sir Joseph Thompson at Cambridge. Afterwards, he was appointed head of the Physics Department at Stevens Institute, New York, and in 1911 was summoned back to Dalhousie to become her President, in succession to Dr. John Forrest.

In addition to the degrees earned in the course of a brilliant academic career at home and abroad, Dr. Mackenzie had been honoured by many sister universities. His writings were mainly scientific and he was the author of numerous articles in educational journals. He published one book, *The Law of Gravitation*.

Dr. Mackenzie married Mary Lewis Taylor, daughter of the late Franklin Taylor, Indianapolis, in 1895. She died a year later.

For twenty years Dr. Mackenzie was the President of Dalhousie. During those years he watched and helped the University grow to the valuable Canadian Educational Institution which we know to-day. During his term of office the medical, law and dental schools were reorganized and won international recognition. The arts and science faculties were enlarged and the departments of commerce, engineering, pharmacy, music and fisheries added. Under Dr. Mackenzie a new university campus—Studley—became the site of the departments of Arts and Science.

For many years, Dr. Mackenzie played a large part in the annual Conference of Canadian College Presidents, which shapes and directs the educational

(Continued on page 5)

MACKENZIE—THE SCIENTIST

By Dr. G. H. Henderson

Professor of Mathematical Physics (King's).

Before accepting the Presidency of Dalhousie, Dr. Mackenzie had already achieved a distinguished record as a scientist. Early in his undergraduate course he made his choice for physics and he graduated from Dalhousie with honours in mathematics and mathematical physics and the Sir William Young Gold Medal. After two years as tutor under Professors Gordon MacGregor and Charles Macdonald he went to Johns Hopkins University to study under that great, if somewhat difficult genius, Henry A. Rowland.

It was Rowland, on the witness stand in an important lawsuit, who, when asked by an attorney, "Who is the greatest physicist in America", replied simply, "I am". When a colleague, greatly daring, rallied him on this lack of modesty, he replied indignantly "But I was on my oath". Mackenzie was one of Rowland's favorite students. That this was so is a tribute both to his qualities as a man and to his skill as a scientist, for Rowland did not suffer fools gladly. To hear Dr. Mackenzie in a reminiscent mood talking of those great days when Johns Hopkins was far in the lead in higher education in America, was indeed an unforgettable memory to a physicist of a later generation.

His doctoral dissertation was an investigation of the laws of gravitation of crystalline solids, carried out with an apparatus first made famous by Cavendish but refined to a point calling for the highest of experimental skill. His mastery of this branch of physics led to Dr. Mackenzie's being chosen later to edit the classical memoirs on gravitation of Newton, Cavendish and others. Before taking his Ph.D. degree he joined the staff of Bryn Mawr, where he remained until coming to the chair at Dalhousie in 1905. During his stay there he published papers on such subjects as the vibrations of rods, the propagation of heat and spectrum analysis, a diversity of topics testifying to his grasp of classical physics.

As the new discoveries began to be made at the turn of the century, Dr. Mackenzie's attention was turned to them. He spent part of a year at the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge under Sir J. J. Thomson. A decade and a half later when the writer, newly arrived at the Cavendish, was asked whence he came and replied "Dalhousie", the immediate response on more than one occasion was, "Why, that is where Dr. Mackenzie came from". It is interesting to note that it was he who

(Continued on page 5)

MACKENZIE—THE TEACHER

BY DR. J. H. L. JOHNSTONE

O. E. Smith Professor of Physics

When the writer entered Dalhousie College, the late Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie had just completed three years as the George Munro Professor of Physics. His outstanding ability as a teacher was then recognized far beyond the walls of the College. I was advised to register for "Stan's" Physics 1 even before coming to Halifax. From the beginning he impressed the youthful but critical audience with his commanding presence; we were enthralled by his brilliant expositions and by his artistry with chalk and blackboard. His bi-weekly conferences with individual students were memorable; we were quickly put at ease; he was kind and sympathetic. He pointed out our deficiencies in such a pleasant way and then gave encouragement. We came away resolved to do better things. He was at his best in these conversations, and the next call to his Office was eagerly awaited. It is not surprising that he was revered by his students.

His class record book is as easily read now as on the day it was written. It shows, for instance, that during the session 1908-09 he lectured to eighty-one students in five separate classes and supervised laboratory work as well. There was little time left for research, but, even so, if you passed his laboratory windows late at night, the lights were often burning. In all he did, he was painstaking and thorough. Shoddy work of every kind he abhorred, and woe betide the careless or lazy student. His records often show, "disqualified for poor work".

When Mackenzie came to Dalhousie, modern apparatus for teaching was almost non-existent. He left the laboratory five years later fairly well equipped for a small college. It was characteristic of the man to create enthusiasm in others, and so he had the assistance of the active Alumni Association of that time. He also supplied some of the funds from his own pocket. Not only did he teach Physics in these days at Dalhousie, but his hand was felt in everything that pertained to the good of the College, from student organizations to University policy. When he left in 1910, the feeling was universal that the College had lost one of its most outstanding professors.

In the five years during which he was Professor of Physics at Dalhousie, a large number of students who have since distinguished themselves passed through his hands—E. J. Creighton, C. C. Wallace, H. S. Davis, all 1851 Exhibition Scholars; Francis Dawson and J. Mackenzie, Deans of Engineering faculties; D. Stairs, G. Gaherty, the late J. F. Cahan, G. H. Murphy, T. M. DeBlois and R. McCollough, all distinguished engineers—to mention but a few.

He came back to his Alma Mater for the third time in 1911 and became its president—the first graduate of the College to hold that position, and a worthy successor to McCulloch, Ross and Forrest. Notwithstanding the great demands on his time, he did not give up his first love without a great struggle, and for many years, much to everyone's delight, he continued to lecture on his special branch of Physics until pressure of other duties forced him to give up teaching. A great loss to Physics made possible the making of modern Dalhousie.

MACKENZIE—THE MAN*(Continued from page 4)*

policies of the country as a whole. He also aided greatly in founding and manning the National Council of Scientific Research. He was the last original member of the Council when he retired last March.

Dr. Mackenzie retired from the Presidency of Dalhousie in 1931, but to all those who had known him and also to those who had only been told about him, he was still part of the University. His last public act in connection with Dalhousie was to unveil the memorial plaques to the past presidents during the reunion activities. Many there are who will long remember this occasion when they saw for the last time Dr. Stanley Mackenzie, their professor, president, friend—or as we who are younger saw him—as a very great Dalhousian.

MACKENZIE—THE SCIENTIST*(Continued from page 4)*

made the first measurement of the velocity and mass of the alpha particles from radium, particles which more than any other have revolutionized our ideas as to atomic structure. Several pieces of work on the radiations from radioactive substances were carried out by Dr. Mackenzie in the old physics laboratory on the second floor of the "Forrest Building" under conditions which might well intimidate the physicist of today.

When the call came to the Presidency he knew it meant the end of his active scientific work and he gave it up with regret. He was a member of the National Research Council of Canada from its inception in 1916 until he retired at his own request a few months before his death. He was also Chairman of the Nova Scotia Economic Council from the beginning in 1936. Through his unflagging efforts in these bodies and through public addresses he continued to further the interests of science and to give to his country the benefit of his ripe scientific experience and of his wise counsel.

IN MEMORIAM

IT was characteristic of the late G. Frederic Pearson that whatsoever his hand found to do in the way of public service, he did with all his might. Especially may this be said with respect to the task which he so eagerly undertook and so faithfully performed for his Alma Mater. His association with Dalhousie was contemporary with the administration of Dr. Stanley Mackenzie whose passing also Dalhousians have been called upon to mourn. In their associations with Dalhousie there were several parallels. Dr. Mackenzie was the first of her graduates to be called to the office of President: so Mr. Pearson was the first Alumnus to become Chairman of the Board of Governors. Each was the youngest to hold his respective post up to that time. Their terms of office covered, in the main, the period from the translation of Studley to the building of the Greater Dalhousie on a new campus.

Thus during the most auspicious years of Dalhousie's modern story her destinies, academic and administrative, were largely in the hands of two of her own sons. A Dalhousian who is also a Nova Scotian, may well be pardoned for suggesting that this period witnessed the greatest expansion in the life of the University—in fact the emergence of the New Dalhousie of the Twentieth Century.

Mr. Pearson's active interest in the University began with the Alumni Society. He was in turn its Secretary and its President. In due course he was elected an Alumni Governor on September 27th, 1916, and soon he was devoting himself with characteristic enthusiasm and energy to the work

of the Board. It was he who organised and directed the first campaign, as well as the second, for increased endowment made necessary by the expansive programme projected at Studley. One recalls his dynamic leadership when he established

the first campaign headquarters in the rambling old mercantile establishment, which occupied the site at the junction of Hollis and George Streets on which the Bank of Montreal now stands, and seeing him there working long into the night marshalling the forces and planning the appeals which paved the way for the striking development in the fortunes of the University which ensued.

These appeals produced a goodly sum, but in the long-range view, perhaps even a richer return was the winning of the active good-will of the business community of Halifax and eventually the support of the citizens at large, so long indifferent if not actually hostile to the little college in their midst. That measure of confidence and pride in Dalhousie,

which has grown with the years, constituted a kind of permanent endowment which, intangible though it may be, is yet one of the most valuable assets of the University. Mr. Pearson used to illustrate what Dalhousie meant to Halifax "in plain business terms" by likening it to a great industrial enterprise, with a capital of two and a half millions, a plant valued conservatively at three millions and an annual cash outlay, spent in Halifax, of approximately a million dollars—the largest and most profitable "going concern" in the city of Halifax.



G. FRED PEARSON, LL.B.
Chairman Board of Governors, 1927-1932

But it was not only in winning the support and sympathy of the citizens of Halifax, of all sections, that a good turn was done for Dalhousie. The success of the local campaigns for funds helped materially in enlisting the attention and interest of the directing heads of the great educational foundations in New York to which Dalhousie in common with her sister universities owes so much. After Mr. Pearson succeeded to the chairmanship of the Board, upon the lamented death in 1927, of Mr. George S. Campbell, to whose far-seeing leadership we owe the possession of the Studley estate, he joined President Mackenzie in establishing even more firmly, cordial relations with the executive officers of those philanthropic corporations—relations, based upon mutual confidence and understanding, from which benefits to and for the University have continued to flow down the years.

First as Vice-Chairman and later as Chairman of the Board, Mr. Pearson had taken upon his willing shoulders a large share of the burden of responsibility for the construction of the new buildings at Studley. Only those who were closest to him knew how much of himself in time and energy, in working and planning for the greater Dalhousie, he put into this service. One often wondered how he found time for it with so many other claims pressing upon him.

To the solitary brick building on the Carleton campus there were added the Medical Science Laboratory and the Public Health Clinic; and at Studley there arose one by one that group of state-ly buildings, which are the joy and the pride of Town and Gown—a physical development which was more than matched by the expanding activity in all departments of the University. During this construction period Mr. Pearson was a tower of strength to the President. He gave himself without stint to the work at hand, and was ready at all times—early and late—to lend whatever assistance he could in lightening the burden which rested upon Dr. Mackenzie's shoulders in those stressful days.

Mr. Pearson was the moving spirit in organising the Centennial Reunion of 1919 which brought back to their Alma Mater for the first time since their graduation many of her far separated sons and daughters, and again of the Reunion of 1929 with its memorable "International Convocation". Those who had the joy of attending the very notable gatherings centered at Studley in August last can testify with a full heart how much these reunions have come to mean to all who own the name of Dalhousie.

It would not be fitting for me to attempt more than a very general appraisal of Mr. Pearson's activities on behalf of the University or to mention other than those things which are known to

most Dalhousians. Others who were close to the scene have borne far more competent testimony to the value and the extent of the contributions which he made not alone in the administrative sphere but in all phases of the University's life and work.

It was on the lips of many Dalhousians when the sad announcement of Dr. Stanley Mackenzie's death reached them that, whatever form a memorial to the fourth President should take, a monument to his life and work from 1911 to 1931, already stood on the campus at Studley for all men to see. And I feel certain that if Dr. Mackenzie were here to speak, he would be the first to say that the right to share in this monument belonged equally to G. Fred Pearson, who, as President of the Alumni Society, as Vice-Chairman and as Chairman of the Board of Governors, had given to Dalhousie more than twenty years of the finest service. To his vision, his enthusiasm and his enterprise the splendid achievement that is associated with Studley is in no small measure owing. It is a joint memorial to devoted and unselfish service.

ALVIN F. MACDONALD, B.A. 1892, LL.B. 1894,
(Federal Archivist, Ottawa)

A TRIBUTE

By F. H. BELL, K.C.

GEORGE FREDERICK PEARSON was born the 6th. October, 1877, in Truro, where his father Benjamin Franklyn, himself an alumnus of Dalhousie and later to become so well known as a promoter of large scale industries, was at the time practising law.

The family were Loyalists, the ancestor in this province, Colonel Pearson, having come after the peace of 1783, from South Carolina where he had fought for the King under Lord Rawdon.

When Mr. Pearson was still a boy his father removed to Halifax where he pursued his profession, and soon became busily engaged in promotion or reorganization of large industrials—including the Nova Scotia Telephone Company, the Halifax Tramway Company, the Dominion Coal Company, the Dominion Steel Company, and several public utility companies in the West Indies and South America.

Mr. Pearson was educated in a private school in Halifax and at Dalhousie College, where he also attended the law school. He also studied law at McGill University, Montreal, with a view to becoming a member of the bar of Quebec and practising in Montreal, an intention which was never carried into effect. He became a member of the law partnership formed by his father with ex-Governor Covert and Mr. F. G. Forbes, afterwards a judge

(Continued on page 15)

Sir Walter Langdon-Brown

At Reunion Dinner, Responding for Guests, August 17th.

Editor's Note.—We regret that we are not able to publish the speeches made by The Right Honourable Lord MacMillan during the Reunion. Lord Macmillan spoke extemporaneously and no complete copy was made of his utterances. Another speech by Sir Walter Langdon-Brown and one by President K. C. M. Sills of Bowdoin College, Maine, were published in the October issue of *The Dalhousie Review*.

IN the first place I should like to thank Dalhousie University very sincerely for the great honour that has been conferred upon me. And if anything could increase my pleasure in accepting the distinction, it is that I should be thought worthy to be placed in the same category as my friends Lord MacMillan and Professor Ernest Barker.

In the second place I should like to thank you for the warmth and kindness of our reception. I believe that the British character develops best when near the sea and in this sea-girt peninsula I feel myself instinctively to be at home—though no Scot—in Nova Scotia. No wonder it attracted the Scots to settle here. I was disappointed however to find that the name Pietou had no reference to a settlement of Picts, those inseparable companions of the Scots.

I must admit that my geographical sense is a little upset by the relative positions of Bedford, Halifax, Chester, Liverpool and Yarmouth. I feel as if, like Alice, I had gone through a looking glass. Coming to a University, however, I feel on familiar ground. There is one feature of Universities on this side of the Atlantic which I admire and which we lack on our side. I mean that procession through the Campus of Alumni, graded according to years of seniority. It gives such a sense of continuity. I remember reading of one university where there was a gap in the procession—the gap of the war years, of which there were no survivors. Yet it is no paradox to assert that this gap was the strongest link in the chain.

Robert Louis Stevenson said that it happened he had the very last of the very best of his old university, which was the more strange as the same thing befell his father before him, and if he had a son, doubtless it would also be his fate. This frame of mind exists because being at a university is like falling in love; no one can ever have had such an experience before, nor is it credible that anyone else can have it in the future. What is it about one's university that colours the whole of the rest of life? True, one discovers oneself, but can the discovery of a very ordinary individual by himself have this magic effect? Is it not rather the discovery of oneself in relation to the general scheme of things, the realization of being a small part of something greater which was there before us and will outlast us? But that is by no means all. I think it has never been more concisely expressed than by my friend Professor Ernest Barker thus: "Ideals must become flesh and dwell in persons

in order to be freely followed. Mind must be put to mind in free intercourse in order to maintain a real unity of minds". And as that loyal son of Cambridge Augustine Birrell wrote:

"It is within the crumbling walls of old colleges that mind meets with mind, that permanent friendships are formed, habits of early rising contracted, lofty ambitions stirred. It is indeed a great and stirring tradition. Who does not recall the neat little banquets in the monastic cells? Which of us who is clad in the sober russet of middle life can gaze without emotion upon the old breakneck staircase in the corner of an ancient quadrangle, where once he kept, and where were housed for a too brief season the bright-coloured, long since abandoned garments of a youth apparently endless, and of hopes that knew no bounds?"

Another Cambridge man, Lowes Dickinson, beautifully expressed that sense of continuity and perpetual youth thus:

"Others of that set have gone almost out of my mind, and some of them out of the world. But still their forms appear in the golden mists of dawn, and almost I catch their voices through talk of younger generations, heard under the same chapel walls and the same chestnut groves, on the same great lawns, under the same stars, reflected in the same sluggish yet lovely stream that will hear perhaps for centuries yet the same voices at the same budding time of youth."

That is what Robert Louis Stevenson meant by each of us having the very last of the very best, for it is our own for the rest of our lives.

Our President has reminded us of our debt to Greece. Doubtless he will remember, as I do, seeing in Athens some bronze statues which were dredged up off the coast of Greece about a dozen years ago. They had lain at the bottom of the sea ever since the wreck of the ship that was carrying them to Rome in the days of Hadrian. I watched one of them being carefully cleaned and dried. It was an exquisitely beautiful figure of a boy, perfect in every respect except for the palm of his left hand. His right arm was uplifted and he appeared to be gazing with wonder and delight at something which had now vanished, but once rested on that left hand. It has been suggested that this was a lyre which the boy had struck and that he stood there enchanted by the music he had created. Or it may well have been that he was gazing intently on some wonder of the deep that he had found. For me it was a symbol of the recurrent wonder and delight that different generations have experienced on discovering again the treasures of the Greek mind which more than once had sunk beneath a sea of indifference and neglect.

Convocation Address

By CARLETON W. STANLEY

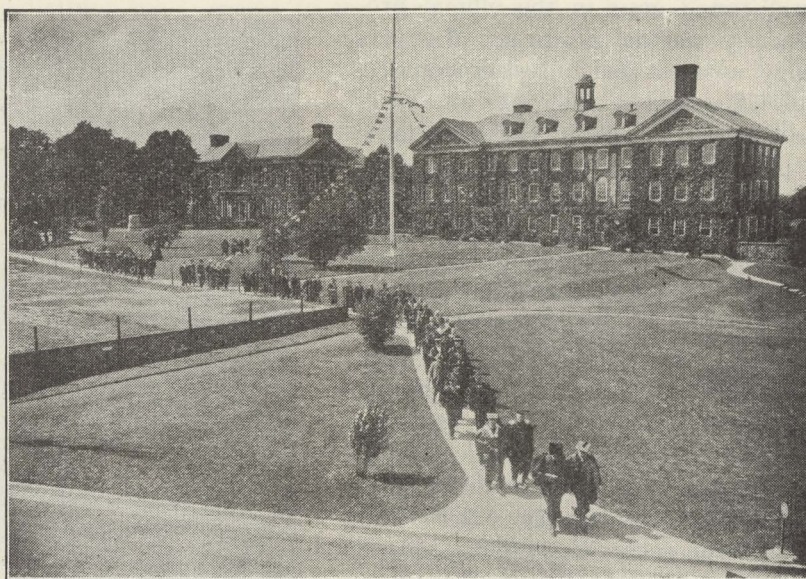
This address was delivered at the Special Convocation held on August 17th, 1938, during the Reunion.

THIS is a very joyous occasion. Twenty years ago, we celebrated the centennial of Dalhousie's birth, the year when George Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie, "Governor in Chief of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton," established this college and later laid its corner stone, and blessed it in the most forward-looking speech, I think, that any statesman ever made on these shores. But not for twenty years, not until another great Scotsman, Dr. Thos. McCulloch, took us in hand, did real university work begin. The idea of celebrating this centennial sprang, so far as I can ascertain, from the Dalhousie Alumni. In any case it is they who have made this great Reunion possible, and I congratulate them warmly on the truly splendid success they have made of their plan.

The Senate of the University, hearing of this plan, at once entered into the spirit of it, and decided to mark the occasion by a very special convocation. This is a Scottish University far more Scottish than anything in Scotland, and consequently it gives education away very lightly and very cheaply. But nothing else. It never gives away examination marks, for example. It is very miserly in granting first-class honour standing. Above all, it is notoriously close about granting honorary degrees. It has been hinted that this is so because no fees are collected from the recipients. But that, of course, is a libel. For it is the Governors who have to do with fees, and it is the Senate, and the Senate only, who grants degrees. The Scotchman, in truth, is not close about money. But he is very stingy of praise. And sometimes a period of years passes without our Senate praising anyone. In this year of jubilee, upon which the graduates were so insistent, the Senate went to work more soberly than ever, and perhaps I should whisper confidentially to all our distinguished graduates of this convocation that it was a very close thing with each of them. After a long survey, it was decided that they alone, in the whole wide world, were worthy.

We are met, at a university convocation, in grave times. No one here, certainly no one with historic sense, would care to predict how long or

how widely universities can continue to meet, to discuss intellectual matters, science, literature, human destiny. It is a dark and doubtful moment. Many who are assembled here, this historic afternoon, recognise the danger. What can the mind, the collective human mind, do, in these dark hours? At times I am afflicted, terribly afflicted, with fear and doubt; I am conscious of all the perils. And yet, being English, endowed with phlegm, obstinacy, and, I hope, with common sense, I do not entirely



Convocation Procession, Reunion.

despair. The other side, cruel, inhuman, swaggering, seems to me so stupid. Stupidity, to be sure, is a great and awful force. *Mit der Dummheit kämpfen Götter selbst vergebens*, said a German of an older time, and half in jest. The gods themselves cannot fight stupidity. My reply to that would be that it depends on what sort of gods are meant. If the gods in question mean science, studied for its own sake, if they mean thought and philosophy divinely lead and "wandering through eternity," if they mean the humanities, that is to say the study of "the best that has been said and thought in the world", then I am not so fearful that these gods will struggle in vain with the stupidity and arrogance that are being arrayed daily in more and more menacing lines. In other words, if the universities that are left in the world, the universities of the Empire, of the United States, of France, Switzerland, the Low Countries, and the Scandinavian countries (and none of us, by the way, should forget these latter small countries, which perhaps constitute

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Impressions of the Reunion

BY THE HONOURABLE THANE CAMPBELL, B.A. 1915, M.A. 1917, LL.D. 1938.
Premier of Prince Edward Island

THE Dalhousie Reunion of 1938 was a time of pleasant associations for all who were able to attend. The principal regret of each was that three short days were quite inadequate to renew all the friendships and acquaintances of college times.

The program of the reunion was a happy combination of informality and formality,—from box-lunch and hodge-podge to formal dinner; from informal dance to closing ball; from Jack Roper's convocation to that of President Stanley;—while well-timed gaps in the official program permitted a number of enjoyable unscheduled entertainments.

Class-mates met at an early stage, at the call of the traditional "parade", and continued their class reunions at all convenient intervals.

Members of the earlier classes approached the reunion with some misgivings. Their old red College Building was almost eclipsed by the magnificent and growing array of structures on the Studley Campus. Their revered instructors had departed one by one, until only a handful survived. Their class-mates were scattered to the winds, and those who gathered, were few indeed when numbered against the totality of modern Dalhousians. Even the Halifax of twenty-five years ago had been rebuilt and modernised almost beyond exterior recognition.

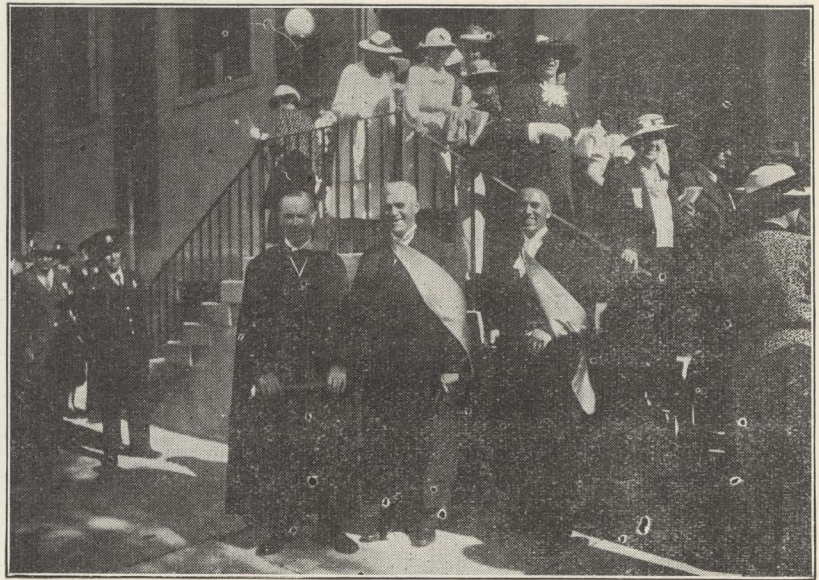
The old order seemed to have completely changed and given place to new. And many were the misgivings that the indefinable something which used to be treasured as the Dalhousie Spirit might have passed away or been mutilated by the transformation.

Was it possible that the comparative luxury of the new and modern surroundings had undermined the traditions of thrift and effort associated with earlier student days? The prominence accorded to the efforts of the founder and of the early Presidents of the University were very reassuring on this point.

And, what about the Dalhousie ideals and standards of education? It was obvious that the material facilities for education had been greatly extended, especially along the lines of technical and professional training. But, essential though such an advance is, it does not necessarily constitute true educational progress. For the law of

supply and demand automatically tends to induce adequate technical and professional education, even to the point of excess; and exceptional demand in a trade or profession in one decade is apt to produce a glut of qualified candidates in the next.

The most urgent problem of modern democracy is not efficiency or quantity of production; these seem to have grown even in advance of the capacity of society to consume. The continuing and really urgent difficulty is to secure a better distribution of political, social and economic balance, including



Dalhousie's Three Maritime Premiers.

a wider and more stable distribution of purchasing power.

We cannot enable democracy to survive by merely declaiming against the ills of communism at the one extreme, or against the ills of fascism at the other extreme; nor yet by merely extolling the virtues of democracy and democratic institutions in the abstract. A continuing democracy must be a dynamic and progressive form of government, and not a static or merely abstract concept. We must profit by adopting the best points of fascism and of communism, while avoiding the monotony and demoralising consequences of regimentation. From fascism we must gain the desirable objective of greater efficiency in political and social organization. From communism we must learn to aim at the correlation of rewards and services and at greater equality of opportunity for all.

How is it possible to gain such objectives, while retaining the individual initiative and free-

(Continued on page 15)

" THINK ON THESE THINGS "

AFTER twenty-five years at an American university, we have ample acquaintance with a type of reunion which is somewhat noisy and un-academic. Usually old faculty members leave town at such time and leave the campus to returning alumni. The Dalhousie Reunion last summer was a new and pleasant experience. From the moment we stepped off the train and were welcomed by your committee in the person of Lois Creighton, we were enveloped in Haligonian hospitality. This, like the Studley Quoit Club punch, is genuine and goes to the heart, if not to the head, of every guest. I think I can speak for every alumnus in saying that the reunion was a distinct success for the alumni.

While the new campus was somewhat unfamiliar to the older alumni, the grounds and buildings impressed one with their dignity and charm. Obviously there is room for expansion without overcrowding. I do not know what is regarded as the most pressing need but I should like to see a residence hall for men, well endowed for maintenance. While I was in Nova Scotia I got the impression that Dalhousie is an expensive place for the student. Whether this is true or not, the belief seemed wide spread. *Higher education will always be costly, but it is to be hoped that provision may be made through scholarships or funds for student aid whereby students of real ability may be enabled to attend the university without incurring a heavy burden of debt. I know of students who worked their way through college and so far as I can determine, they have never suffered from it in after life. Under modern conditions it is less easy to pay one's way although it is still done, but a certain amount of help, either in free tuition or in free rooms, might spur many a student who has dreamed of attending college, but through inexperience or ignorance, has never known that the realization of such a dream was possible.

In the United States there has been a tremendous growth of colleges and universities in the twentieth century and the attendance has enormously increased, so much so, that many institutions have had to limit the numbers of the entering classes. It is growing more difficult for any one institution to maintain its superiority, even if it were desirable to do so. Under these conditions, the universities are becoming more local or regional in character. The only way to counteract this tendency is to secure distinguished scholars on the teaching facul-

ties and by endowing regional scholarships† whereby brilliant students may be attracted from different states. I suppose the Maritime colleges have always been regional and will continue to be so, but it would be unfortunate if they become too local. I should like to see regional scholarships for various counties in the Maritimes and Newfoundland but I doubt if Dalhousie can expect to draw upon Upper Canada or the West until she has a teaching faculty whose reputation for scholarship and learning is not merely regional but world wide. Although the personnel of the faculty has changed completely since my day, it seems to me that it ranks as high, if not higher, in the scholarly world as it did, and the high standards of scholarship are still maintained. I should like to see further development of Honour Schools. In my day Honours were optional. I should like to see them compulsory at least in the last two years of college work. It seems to be more generally recognized that intensive training in one field is better intellectual equipment than a smattering of several unrelated subjects. Under such a program the existing departments at Dalhousie should be strengthened rather than increased in numbers. With alumni and governors this should be axiomatic: the stronger the faculty, the better the university. There are other accessories, buildings, scholarships, laboratories, libraries. These are all necessary, but they are of little value with a weak faculty, and a poor teacher may even ruin a good student. I hope the high quality of Dalhousie teaching and scholarship will always be maintained, and if so, I have no fears for the future of the University.

ALLAN CHESTER JOHNSON,

B. A. 1904, LL.D. 1928

(Professor of Classics Princeton University.)

†Thirty-six Entrance regional scholarships were established in Dalhousie two years ago. As to Scholarships (*in course*) Dalhousie is perhaps better provided than any Canadian University, number of students being taken into account.

Eight Dalhousie doctors were admitted to fellowship in the American College of Surgeons at the recent annual meeting of that Society. They were:—

James William Sutherland, B.A. 1925, M.D., C.M. 1927, of Amherst.

John Charles Morrison, M.D., C.M. 1903, of New Waterford.

Edwin F. Ross, B.Sc. 1931, M.D., C.M. 1931, of Halifax.

Frank John MacLeod, M.D., C.M. 1925, of Inverness.

Lewis Mark Morton, M.D., C.M. 1914, of Yarmouth.

Robert Harvey Stoddard, M.D., C.M. 1916, of Halifax.

Hugh MacKay MacLean, M.D., C.M. 1928, of Moncton, N. B.

Donald Campbell, B.Sc. 1931, M.D., C.M. 1931, of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

*For Dr. Johnson's information, and the information of others, let it be stated clearly here that the belief is erroneous. A comparison of the calendars of Maritime Colleges gives an ample answer, both with regard to fees and living expenses.

FORTY-ONE YEARS AFTER

An Account of the Eighth Reunion of the Arts and Science Class of 1897

Editor's Note.—The following is from a report of the reunion of the Arts and Science Class of 1897 sent out by the class secretary to all who were in any way associated with the class in the years between the autumn of 1893 and the spring of 1897. Embraced in the report were the letters of greeting referred to below and a complete roster of the class and those associated with it. Bound in with the twelve pages of type matter were four pages of halftone pictures of the University buildings and campus. On the front cover was a message of greeting to the absent classmates from those who were present at the reunion.



AT THE CLASS REUNION, AUGUST 18, 1938
 BACK ROW—H. T. Morrison, Dr. M. Cumming, R. M. Hattie, Edward Cummings.
 FRONT ROW—Ira W. Cameron, H. R. Shinner, Rev. L. A. Maclean, S. C. McLean,
 W. S. Brodie.

OUR class held its eighth reunion at dinner in the Lord Nelson Hotel on the evening of August 18th, 1938, mustering nine of our number, namely, William S. Brodie, Ira W. Cameron, Dr. Melville Cumming, Edward Cummings, R. M. Hattie, Clifford S. MacLean, Rev. Lachlan A. Maclean, H. T. Morrison and Harry R. Shinner. Wives of four of these were present also, namely, Mrs. W. S. Brodie, Mrs. Ira W. Cameron, Mrs. R. M. Hattie and Mrs. L. A. Maclean. Two other guests were Rev. W. A. Ross, of the Class of 1898, and Mrs. Ross.

In the forty-one years since 1897 our class has held eight reunions. In 1902, 1907, 1912, 1917 and 1922 these were held at the time of the Spring Convocation. In 1924, 1929 and the present year they were held in the month of August, coinciding with the general University reunions. Though in the reunion of 1924 we broke away from the regular quinquennial sequence, we have by virtue of holding a reunion in that year kept close to the original objective of a reunion every five years.

Our reunions of May 5, 1922, Aug. 21, 1924, and Aug. 30, 1929, were held at the Halifax Club, where we were entertained by our President, Charlie

Burchell. This year again we were his guests; for before leaving on a trip to Australia, he arranged with the Lord Nelson Hotel to provide dinner for us there at his expense. We therefore tender him a very hearty vote of thanks. He was on the Pacific Ocean, a passenger on board the S. S. *Aorangi* while we sat at dinner, and a telegram of greeting was sent to him, which was transmitted to the ship by wireless from San Francisco. We thus had fellowship with him, notwithstanding his absence. It was a cause of great regret to us that he could not be with us on the occasion of this reunion, but it was a matter of gratification that he was one of a select company going from Canada as delegates to the British Commonwealth Relations Conference to be held in Australia in September. The importance of his mission we regarded as a consoling factor.

"Lord John", of revered memory, used to say at Convocation, "This day marks an epoch in the history of our College." The phrase aptly describes the occasion of which our present reunion was a part, namely, the celebra-

tion for three days—August 16th to 18th—of the Centenary of Dalhousie as a teaching institution. It was a most inspiring event. It brought Dalhousians together from far and near and every detail of the programme was carried out with the utmost precision, evincing most unusual care in planning and execution. Over one thousand registered and on every hand were heard expressions of delight. The pleasure experienced by the older alumni and alumnae, especially in meeting classmates once again and witnessing the wonderful development of the University in the years intervening since they were undergraduates, shone forth from every face. To use the vernacular, they "simply couldn't get over it".

But to proceed with the recital of our own particular part in that great event. We sang again what Denoon used to call "the songs of Zion". (He got that out of the 137th Psalm—"they that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, 'Sing us one of the songs of Zion'"). Dalhousie is our educational Zion to which "the tribes went up" in those memorable days. The singing of these songs and the recollection of incidents that occurred in the college halls (sometimes outside), with Edward

* Since the Reunion two of the members of the Class have died, namely G. Fred Pearson and Harry R. Shinner.

Cummings as *raconteur*, took us back to the old days and made us undergraduates again just for the night. We were of a truth in the spirit of the old Dalhousie we used to know forty to forty-five years ago.

Among the selections from our song sheet was that prime favourite "I Went to the Animals' Fair". After singing verse one we skipped to verse 123, then to verse 234, and ended with verse 345. There wasn't time to sing all the verses of that inspiring song, so we sang another of the favourites, "Nut Brown Maiden", not forgetting to sing the verse thereof improvised by Ross Faulkner as we one day saw a beautiful lady drive past the campus with a dog sitting alongside in her barouche—"Nut brown maiden, thou hast a poodle dog that bites." We also thought of Ross again as we sang "The Bulldog on the Bank" and bellowed forth with great gusto the stanza which begins—"Oh the Sophomore on the bank and the Freshman in the pool"—also, if memory serves us well, an impromptu composition by Ross in the days when we were Sophomores. Then we thought of Herbie Tom Archibald and sang that patriotic song of Dalhousie which he composed:

1. Dalhousie College is the finest school
of all;

See how she stands erect, with brick
and spire tall;

Stands here to greet us as we gather
in the fall,

As we go marching on.

Chorus

Glory, glory, old Dalhousie,

Glory, glory, old Dalhousie,

Glory, glory, old Dalhousie,

As we go marching on.

2. Some of us in college days will plug for all we're worth,
Others set themselves to win the fairest of the earth;
Lovers, pluggers all unite in jollity and mirth,
As we go marching on. (Cho.)

Of course we sang "Alouette" and as we did we remembered how Denoon used to delight in it. Other selections were "Clementine", "Juanita", "A Capital Ship", and, oh yes, "'Twas Friday Morn When We Set Sail". How the high tenors in the last named used to shine forth as the sun!

A part of the time was taken up in finding out again how we looked to the boys and girls we left behind. Preserved in the "Class Archives" are numbers one and two of Vol. XXX of *The Dalhousie Gazette*, in which are sketches of "The Graduates of '97". We don't know who wrote these skits, but are inclined to blame Roy Davis. But whoever it was, we enjoyed the "wise cracks" that

in the interval of forty-one years had faded from our minds. Perhaps some day, if ever a "Book of '97" is produced, these sketches will be reproduced.

An event of this kind is not unmingled with a solemn quality; for forty-one years take their toll. All the professors at whose feet we sat have passed on excepting Dr. Walter C. Murray, who was one of the men honoured at the special convocation the other day in recognition of his service to education both at Dalhousie and at the University of Saskatchewan, from the presidency of which latter institution he has recently retired. Of the thirty-eight who graduated in 1897 in Arts and Science, fifteen have died, and others besides of the student body who did not graduate in 1897 but were associated with us in various classes. Very specially we remember "Hub" Maxwell, who died overseas during the Great War, and to



An informal group taken in front of the Castine Monument, the gift of the "Historic Sights and Monument Board of Canada", unveiled during the Reunion by the Honorable Angus L. Macdonald, Premier of Nova Scotia.

whose memory our class erected a tablet in the Macdonald Memorial Library.

The freshman group picture taken forty-five years ago was shown at our gathering; also the album of the graduating class. Great interest was taken in recalling the faces of the young men and women who went up to Dalhousie for the first time in the autumn of 1893 and of those who were senior students in 1896-97.

Of the 85 men and women whose names appear in the Roster, 28 have passed on; of the 38 who graduated in Arts and Science in 1897, there are 24 still living; 63 of those named were with the class in the freshman year, of whom all but 22 were general students, many of whom matriculated later. Of the 63 who as undergraduates or general students were freshmen in 1893, 22 have passed on.

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The 1851 Exhibition and Dalhousie

By DR. G. H. HENDERSON

THE fact that Lord MacMillan, who received an honorary degree at the Reunion Convocation, is Chairman of the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, led to a gathering of Dalhousians who had held the 1851 Scholarships and to the picture which is reproduced herewith. This impromptu gathering was referred to by Lord MacMillan, in the principal address given at the Reunion Dinner, as one of the most pleasant episodes of his whole trip, and he spoke very highly indeed of the record Dalhousie graduates had established with his Commission.

The story of this Commission is imperfectly known at Dalhousie, particularly in view of the benefits we have enjoyed from it. It is an institution which could have flourished only in England and is one of the most enduring monuments to the memory of its founder, Albert, Prince Consort of Queen Victoria, whose real merits are only now being clearly appreciated at their true worth.

It was the Prince Consort who sponsored the Great Exhibition of 1851, the first international exhibition, against the stubborn opposition of established order both at home and abroad. Surprisingly, there was a surplus of some £186,000, with which on the advice of the Prince Consort there was acquired an estate of some 87 acres in South Kensington extending from the Royal Albert Hall to the Natural History Museum. He planned that this estate should be developed to the furthering of the industrial application of science and art.

This plan, adhered to throughout the years, has produced remarkable results. The whole group of Museums, Colleges and Institutes of various kinds in South Kensington, familiar to a visitor to London, have participated in its benefits. To trace out its interests, ranging from the Royal School of Needlework through the British School at Rome to the Imperial War Museum, would take up a whole issue of the Alumni News. It is sufficient to say that in spite of numberless benefactions to such institutions, the funds of the Commission are through wise investment many times greater than the original capital.

In 1891 the Commission embarked on the scheme of Science Research Scholarships, open to students from selected universities throughout the Empire. The record of these scholars, now numbering well over 600, has been a remarkable one and the

benefits to the Empire have been far-reaching. It is sufficient to mention the name of Lord Rutherford, and it is safe to say that the giving of opportunity to this young New Zealander was alone worth the whole cost of the venture.

The Scholarships are now of the value of £275 per annum, tenable for two or in rare instances three years. For many years Dalhousie was one of only four Canadian universities having the right to nominate Scholars, a privilege undoubtedly



Laurence, Longstrath, Rose, MacKay, Henderson, Johnstone, Creighton, McKittick, Lord MacMillan, Barnes.

due in large measure to the reputation of Professor Gordon MacGregor. Even today, with the rapid growth of university work in Canada, Dalhousie is one of only eight having the privilege of nomination, the final selection being made in London.

This has been a great honour and a great privilege to Dalhousie. By reason of these Scholarships many of our students who could not otherwise have done so have been able to engage in a scientific career creditable alike to themselves and to their alma mater. We in Dalhousie should be eternally grateful to the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 for the benefits they have so generously bestowed on us.

To date twenty one Dalhousie students have won these Scholarships, ten in physics, eight in chemistry and three in biology. Their names are given below. Until very recently their ranks were unbroken by death but this summer we have sorrowfully to record the deaths of two, Dr. G. M. J. MacKay, Director of Research of the American Cyanamid Company and Dr. T. C. Hebb, Head of

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A TRIBUTE*(Continued on page 7)*

of the County Court for Queens and Lunenburg. His father's activities early engaged him in work of a character unusual for one so young. He visited Jamaica in connection with the proposed tramway and electric company in Kingston, and Venezuela as the agent of a syndicate proposing to purchase extensive mineral rights on the Orinoco.

Among his other multifarious activities his father, in conjunction with Senator W. B. Ross, had acquired the Halifax Morning *Chronicle*, and "Fred", as everybody called him, was installed as manager and editor. Into the work of journalism he threw himself for several years with characteristic energy. He was the founder of the Canadian Press Bureau. Had he been able to devote his whole time to newspaper work, there is little doubt but that he would have made a name for himself as a journalist. Unfortunately he was compelled to relinquish his interest in the paper and confine himself solely to his law practice, solely that is to say, as far as his own financial interests were concerned, for no small part of his time and energies were devoted to the interests of the public.

For these no man in Halifax ever gave of his best more freely and unselfishly. At the time of the great explosion he devoted himself wholeheartedly to the work of organizing and distributing relief, and for years afterwards a large part of his time and energy was taken by the administration of the Massachusetts Relief Fund. He devoted a great amount of time, energy and thought to Dalhousie College, first as a member of the Board of Governors and later for several years as chairman of that body. For the last years of his life up to his final illness, he was deeply involved in plans for slum clearance and the building of houses for people of small means.

If one test of a man's character is the ability to make and retain friendships, Mr. Pearson ranks high; as a lawyer, a journalist and a politician, he had made not only the acquaintance but the friendship of most persons of note in Canada and kept up his acquaintance with them by correspondence, especially through his long and trying illness.

In his personal habits and home life Mr. Pearson was exemplary. He was widely read. He was fond of outdoor life, of fishing and for some years was an active and capable yachtsman.

He was twice married, first to Miss Miller by whom he had one daughter, Hazel, wife of Dr. Charles Beckwith, medical superintendent of clinics in Cape Breton. His second wife was Miss Agnes Crawford, daughter of Mr. Samuel Crawford, the well known tenor and herself a leader in musical circles. She survives him, also one son Franklyn

and a daughter Elizabeth. He died September 21st, 1938.

IMPRESSION OF THE REUNION*(Continued from page 10)*

dom from systematic regimentation which can thrive under democracy alone? The democracies of the Greek city states, so far as democracy can coexist with the institution of slavery, were rendered possible in a world of autocracy by the unsurpassed mental development and training of their citizens. Modern democracies, likewise, are dependent on the maintenance of intelligent and well trained individuals and groups, willing to take an active part in the conduct of governments, parliaments, and public services. Modern democracies require that their governments and leaders shall, during their term of office, exercise wide powers of decision on questions of public policy. But governments and parliaments must be guided by, and are ultimately responsible to, the voice of public opinion. A government must therefore take the responsibility of directing and educating public opinion, but cannot proceed any great distance in advance of the sentiments of the people who elect it. This means that an effective democratic administration is based on the intelligence and training, not only of its leaders, its government, its parliament, its civil service, but of the sovereign people in whom the ultimate political power resides. And, in addition, there must be sane and intelligent channels for the communication of sound public opinion from the people to their elected representatives.

How may all these objects be secured and maintained? The most effective manner is by insisting upon ever-improved standards of general education,—calculated to provide for all classes of the young, a sound training in systematic effort, in accurate, orderly, and reasonable thought, so that not only governments and parliaments, but voters of tomorrow, may be better qualified to grapple with the new and ever-changing problems which continuously present themselves.

Such were the standards of education which we were fond of associating with the old Dalhousie of the old red building. The Reunion has been of service in assuring us that the newer Dalhousie, with her greater facilities and enlarged sphere of activity, still cherishes and maintains the ancient tradition of lofty educational standards.

It was eminently fitting that Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie was able to play such an important part in the events of the Reunion, to introduce (as it were) so many of his old Dalhousians to the new order. In appearance and vigour he seemed hardly to have changed since my own undergraduate days, and the news of his death therefore came as a great surprise and shock.

YOUR ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

THE Dalhousie Reunion is over but its influence on the hearts and minds of all Dalhousians cannot be estimated.

It is for the Dalhousie Alumni Association to carry on the work so successfully instituted by the Reunion committee and to exert all its influence in fostering loyalty to their Alma Mater among all her sons wherever they may be found.

One of the most important elements in the organization of Alumni activities is the systematic development of branches of the Association so that an energetic and co-operative Federated Alumni may be established. At the Annual Meeting of the Society held during the Reunion a committee was appointed to investigate this whole question. The local members of this committee have met and the problem has been before the Alumni Executive at Halifax and it is hoped that a report will be prepared soon to be sent to the representatives on the committee outside the Province.

The Alumni Executive is seized with the importance of developing the Dalhousie tradition among the student body and perpetuating their loyalties to their University. With this end in view it is planning to take an aggressive and eager part in the activities of the students. It is felt that debates between alumni and undergraduates should be encouraged and organized and that the Glee and Dramatic Club should receive the help and support of all graduates and former students.

Through continued contact with all student activities, the belief is firm among active alumni that a spirit of ever increasing loyalty to the University and respect for the Association itself will be greatly stimulated.

All Dalhousians are invited to co-operate in the work of the Alumni Association. A banquet is now being arranged for the last week of November and the importance of the attendance of all Halifax Dalhousians and as many as possible from out of town is earnestly stressed.

We solicit your advice and constructive criticism without hesitation or reserve and we urge you all to bear in mind that the ultimate responsibility for a virile and successful Alumni organization rests not merely with the handful of supporters constituting the Executive but with all former students of the University.

T. H. COFFIN, B.A. 1927, LL.B. 1929.
President, Alumni Association.

CONVOCATION ADDRESS

(Continued from page 9)

the conscience of the world in these times),—if these numerous universities that are left remember their duty, and the purpose for which they were founded, the light of reason will not go out.

But I had not meant to speak at such length. I rose to bid our guests at this convocation, and our graduates assembled at the Reunion, welcome. We appreciate that so many of you have come great distances, over land and sea.

The Clan, the Dalhousie Clan, is here mustered in strength, in grateful remembrance of the past, and with, I am sure, proud hopes for the future. When I look into your faces and realise all the Camerons, and Campbells, the Frasers, Grahams, Macdonalds and McGregors, and MacIntoshs, and MacKenzies there are before me, my tongue is almost tortured into Gaelic to address you. But there comes another serious thought—and that is the feuds your ancestors fought: Macdonalds and MacLeods, Campbells and Macdonalds, the MacGregor, whose hand was against many, and whom many hunted, and how you have not only composed these feuds, but the still greater feud with Lowlander and Sassenach. If your feuds could be composed, then what feud cannot be, and what peace may be hoped for in the world still!

THE 1851 EXHIBITION AND DALHOUSIE

(Continued from page 14)

the Department of Physics in the University of British Columbia.

1894-6.	F. J. A. McKittrick	1919-22.	G. H. Henderson
1896-9.	D. McIntosh	1920-2.	H. B. Vickery
1898-01.	E. H. Archibald	1921-3.	C. A. MacKay
1900-3.	J. Barnes	1922-4.	W. H. McCurdy
1902-4	T. C. Hebb	1926-8.	R. C. Robb
1904-7.	W. H. Ross	1927-30.	G. C. Laurence
1906-8.	G. M. J. MacKay	1928-30.	Mabel A. Borden
1908-10.	H. J. M. Creighton	1930-2.	G. O. Langstroth
1910-2.	C. C. Wallace	1937-	A. J. C. Wilson
1912-4.	H. S. Davis	1937-	D. M. Ross.
1914-6.	J. H. L. Johnstone		

FORTY-ONE YEARS AFTER

(Continued from page 13)

It ought to be said that in addition to the nine members of the class who sat down to our reunion dinner, another was present at the general reunion, namely, Mrs. Donald A. MacRae (Laura Geddes Barnstead), but was unable to attend our dinner. So we may say that we had ten all told at the reunion—a very good record after forty-one years. We also had letters of greeting from Prof. Eben. H. Archibald, A. D. Blair, Mrs. W. B. Parker (Winnifred B. Chisholm), Harold M. Clark, A. E. Crockett, Dr. J. R. Millar, Mrs. A. A. Morrison (Margaret Thompson), Rev. J. W. A. Nicholson, G. Fred Pearson (since deceased), Major J. M. Slayter and Mrs. F. L. Coombs (Florence Annie Wilkie).

PERSONALS

THE Reunion brought a number of the family back across the ocean for the celebration in August, as well as from a longer distance across the continent. From the Old Country came—T. McCully Creighton, B.A. 1910, M.D., C.M. 1912, of Grosvenor Square, London; Lorne T. Pentz, Eng. 1914-16, from Belfast where he is manager of the Burroughs Adding Machine Co.; Mrs. Richard Wigfull (Claire Murphy, B.A. 1929) of Sheffield; Katherine S. Vickery, B.A. 1926, of the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, Scotland; Mrs. Thomas Toward (Lillian MacDonald, B.A. 1932) from Norwich, Norfolk, England; Mrs. Janet Macneill Aitken, Arts 1931-32, from London; Alice Blanche Lewis, B.A. 1935, M.A. 1936, from the University of Blanche where she is holding the scholarship of the Canadian Federation of University Women's Clubs; Dr. Elizabeth Thurrott from Jhansi, Upper India. A guest whose courage and youthful spirit aroused admiration was Rev. Richmond Logan, B.A. 1877, M.A. 1880, who came all the way from California by bus, and who was able to participate with great enjoyment in the festivities. Dr. Willis Bryant Moore, Arts 1874-75, 77-78, accompanied by Mrs. Moore, came from Boston, they having returned recently from Europe where they had spent some years. They are now living in Brookline, Mass., whilst their son, Dr. Hugh Stewart Moore, M.D., C.M. 1915, is the officer commanding the British Military Hospital in Shanghai. Mr. H. W. C. Boak, LL.B. 1885, a member of the first law class to graduate, came from Victoria, B. C., and there was a good representation of graduates from both the American and Canadian Pacific coasts, including Mrs. William MacKay (Mattie Dewis, B.A. 1910), Amelia Creelman, B.A. 1909, Laurie Browne, B.A. 1908, George W. MacKenzie, B.A. 1899, Charles M. Woodworth, LL.B. 1893, and his daughter, all from Vancouver, B. C.; Elsie Campbell, B.Mus. 1919 and her brother Douglas, B.Com. 1924, from San Francisco, and others.

1892

Among the interesting Alumni who attended the Reunion was Mrs. John A. MacIntosh, formerly Sara Elizabeth Archibald, B.A. 1892, M.A. 1894, of Sherbrooke, N. S., who holds one of the most distinguished scholastic records among women of the University. Educated at Pictou Academy, she held both a Junior and a Senior Munro Bursary, as well as winning other prizes during her course. She graduated with great distinction winning the Avery prize in her year. She married a class-mate, the late Rev. John A. MacIntosh, B.A. 1892, and for some years they lived in Hammonton, New Jersey. Mrs. MacIntosh now lives in Morristown, New Jersey, and before returning to her home, visited friends in various parts of Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Barry H. Calkin, (Ella Margaret MacKenzie, B.A. 1894, M.A. 1895), of Stellarton, also a holder of Munro Bursaries, was present at the Reunion and a guest at Shirreff Hall during her stay.

1895

Rev. Dr. Alexander Louis Fraser, B.A. 1895, M.A. 1904, and Mrs. Fraser, who have been at Bathurst, N. B., for the past four years, have returned to Halifax, Dr. Fraser having retired from active work in the United Church.

1897

Dr. Martha Wyman Brown, M.D., C.M. 1897, now Mrs. H. M. Shaw, came from Ashland, Oregon, to attend the Reunion. Mrs. Shaw's home was originally in Berwick, and she spent some time visiting friends in Windsor and other parts of the Province during her stay in Nova Scotia.

1904

Mr. Graham Creighton, B.A. 1904, and Mrs. Creighton, of 14 LeMarchant St., Halifax, had a unique family gather-

ing during the Reunion in August. All their children returned home and attended the Reunion, each of them being a Dalhousie graduate. The party included Anna (Mrs. James R. Laing, of New York, M.D., C.M. 1922); Edith M., B.A. 1915, of the staff of MacMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario; Freida I. (Mrs. P. A. Creelman, B.A. 1921, of Charlottetown, who was accompanied by her husband, Dr. P. A. Creelman, M.D., C.M. 1925); G. Wilfred, B.A. 1927, Provincial Forestry Dept.; Dr. Howard A., B.A. 1922, M.D., C.M. 1924, of Lunenburg, N. S.; Lois S., B.A. 1916 of the High School staff, Halifax, and a member of the Board of Governors of the University. Can any other Dalhousie family "tie" this?

1912

John Stanley Smiley, K.C., LL.B. 1912, of Amherst, N. S., was recently appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and will remove to Halifax to live.

1917

Dr. Prescott St. Clair Irwin, Med. 1917-19, paid a visit to his parents, the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Robert Irwin at Government House during the summer. A graduate in Medicine from McGill, Dr. Irwin has been practising in Honolulu for the past twelve years.

1920

Rev. Alexander Enoch Kerr, B.A. 1920, formerly of Louisburg, C. B., minister at St. Augustine's Church, Winnipeg, since 1929, has been appointed to the principalship of Pine Hill Divinity College to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Clarence Mackinnon.

1922

Emeline K. Paige, Arts 1922-24, sailed recently for Europe to undertake work in the Library of International Relations at Geneva. She holds the position as director of publicity for the Library of International Relations in Chicago, as well as acting as a critic of music covering the productions of the Chicago and New York Metropolitan groups.

1925

Victor P. Seary, B.A. 1925, M.A. 1926, has been transferred from Halifax to the editorial staff of the Ryerson Press at Toronto.

1930

Dr. John Ernest Andrew, B.A. 1930 (King's), M.D., C.M. 1934, has been awarded the coveted degree of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh. He has been studying abroad for two years and was attached for some months to the Kent and Sussex Hospital, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Dr. Donald MacKay MacRae, B.Sc. 1930, M.D., C.M. 1934, has recently opened an office in Halifax for the treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases.

1931

Daniel P. Wallace, B.A. 1931, M.A. 1933, a Rhodes Scholar, who has been on the staff of St. Francis Xavier University, is now at Harvard where he will undertake work for his Ph.D. degree.

Charles Frederick Fraser, B.A. 1931 (King's), M.A. 1932, LL.B. 1935, has been appointed a full time member of the faculty of Law at North Eastern University, Boston, Mass.

1932

Dr. Catherine Olding Hebb, B.A. 1932, M.A. 1933, who, following the confirming of her Ph.D. degree from McGill, has been working in that University under Dr. Boris Babkin, (formerly of the staff at Dalhousie) has been awarded a scholarship under the Beit Memorial Foundation and has sailed for Edinburgh where she will continue work under

the well-known Professor Daly of Edinburgh University. Dr. Hebb attended the Reunion and all present at the Reunion dinner were gratified to hear the praise given to her work by Lord MacMillan.

Gwendolyn Duchemin, B.Mus. 1932, has been awarded the highest degree from the Conservatory of Music in Toronto, the Licentiate. Miss Duchemin gained the degree in piano study, and also won the gold medal for highest marks in that work.

1933

Lorna MacLeod, B.A. 1933, Dip. of Educ. 1938, has accepted the position of principal of Brooklyn School, Yarmouth.

William Garrison Hamilton, Dip. of Eng. 1933, and a graduate of the Nova Scotia Technical College, is leaving shortly for the Gold Coast Colony, British West Africa. Mr. Hamilton has been manager of the Avon Gold Mines Ltd., Oldham, N. S.

1934

Florence Isobel Page, B.Sc. 1934, has entered the Novitiate of the Sacred Heart Order at Kenwood, Albany, N. Y. Her sister, Madeleine Page, B.A. 1929, M.A. 1930, is now on the staff of the College of the Sacred Heart, San Turc , Porto Rico.

1935

Dr. George W. A. Keddy, M.D., C.M. 1935, and Mrs. Keddy, who were recently married abroad, have returned from France and have gone to Saint John where Dr. Keddy will practise.

1936

George A. Ferguson, B.A. 1936, Dip. of Educ. 1937, has been awarded the degree of Bachelor of Education from Edinburgh University. His I. O. D. E. Scholarship has been awarded for the second consecutive year and he will pursue his studies for a further two years. Mr. Ferguson was travelling in Central Europe during the recent crisis and observed at first hand, the attitudes of the various peoples in that tempestuous area.

1937

John W. Fisher, LL.B. 1937, is now a member of the staff of the *Saint John Citizen*.

S. Edgar Stewart, B.A. 1937, has been appointed classical master at Upper Canada College, Toronto, and began his duties there at the opening of term in September, whilst Eric B. Mercer, B.Sc. 1937, has been appointed to the staff of Ashbury College, Ottawa.

MARRIAGES

Harold P. Connor, B.A. 1934, LL.B. 1937, and Elizabeth Saunderson, B.Sc. 1933, M.Sc. 1935, were married on September 21st., at St. Paul's Church, Halifax. They will live in the city.

Alexis Louise Fraser, Arts 1927-28, R.N., was married on September 27th. at the home of her sister, Mrs. H. A. Macdonald (Jean Fraser, B.A. 1922), Oxford St., Halifax, to Mr. Erith Orman Gordonsmith of Outremont. They will live in Montreal.

Miss Mary G. Girrion, R.N., of Antigonish, was married to Vincent Paul Kelleher, Arts 1931-32, of Boston, at the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, on October 31st. They will live in Boston. Mr. Kelleher is an active member of the Boston Alumni group and his paper on the life of Lord Dalhousie in a recent issue of the *Review* will be widely remembered.

The marriage of Miss Eileen V. Elliott to Norman Allan Devine Parlee, B.Sc. 1935, M.Sc. 1937, took place at Clar-

ence, the home of the bride on September 22nd. Mr. and Mrs. Parlee will live in Montreal where the groom is reading for his Ph.D. degree at McGill.

On September 14th., the marriage took place at the home of the bride, of Miss Marion Dean Muggah to Adams Gordon Archibald, B.Com. 1933. They will live in Sydney where Mr. Archibald is on the staff of the Maritime Tel. and Tel. Company.

The marriage of Miss Grace Kirby of Tidnish to Harold A. Weir, B.A. 1931, M.A. 1933, took place on September 14th. at St. James' Church, Armdale.

Dr. Maxwell Daniel Brennan, B.Sc. 1933, was married to Miss Anne L. McBirney of Toronto, at Ottawa, on August 20th. They will live in Dartmouth where Dr. Brennan practises, a member of the firm of Hebb and Brennan.

The wedding of Miss Doris Gray Henley, B.A. 1928, of the staff of Havel College, Toronto, and Thomas Howard Adair, took place at the home of Mr. Graham Creighton, LeMarchant St., Halifax, on August 30th. Mr. and Mrs. Adair will live in Welland, Ontario, where the groom is associated with the Atlas Steel Company.

The marriage of Flight Lieutenant Frederick Lawson Whitehead, M.D., C.M., 1935, to Miss Gertrude Lillian Hatfield, took place on September 7th. at Parrsboro', the home of the bride. After a visit to the groom's home in Charlottetown, they will sail for Cairo, Egypt, where Dr. Whitehead is attached to the Medical Division of the Royal Air Force.

Moiria Katheryn MacLeod, B.A. 1935, was married to William Gerald Wilson of Halifax at St. Mary's Cathedral, on September 7th. They will live in Halifax where the groom is on the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Edward Fraser Crease, B.Com. 1936, and Helen Holman, B.A. 1937, were married at the home of the bride, Summerside, P. E. I., on October 1st. They will live in Halifax.

The marriage took place on November 7th. at Paget, Bermuda, of Eleanor Todd Locke, B.A. 1930, and Dr. Chesley Mederick Blackler of Newfoundland. Dr. Blackler has accepted the position of district medical officer for Bermuda, and he and Mrs. Blackler will live in Somerset, Bermuda.

Phyllis Elaine Tapp, Arts 1932-33, and Dr. Harry Victor Morris, Med. 1931-32, of Trinity, Newfoundland, were married in King's College chapel on October 20th. They sailed from Montreal for England, and from there will go to India where Dr. Morris is attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Mildred Etter, B.A. 1934, was married to Alfred Carson Little at her home in Shubenacadie on August 9th. They will live in Truro.

Vincent Christopher Macdonald, B.A. 1931, LL.B. 1920, Dean of the Dalhousie Law School, was married at St. Theresa's Church, Halifax, on August 23rd. to Miss Hilda Claire Durney, a lady who is well known for her talents in musical circles in Halifax.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Myatt and Archibald A. Macdonald, Sci. 1926-31, took place in St. Peter's Church, Dartmouth, on August 17th. Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald will live in that town. Mr. Macdonald was a well known member of the Dalhousie football team during his attendance at the University.

Dr. Kenneth M. Grant, B.Sc. 1931, M.D., C.M., 1929, was married to Miss Margaret L. Taylor, R.N., in Boston, on August 15th. They will live in Halifax where Dr. Grant is on the staff of the Grace Maternity and Victoria General Hospitals.

The marriage of J. R. Harry Sutherland, B.A. 1934, LL.B. 1936, and Elliot Elizabeth Ballem, B.A. 1936, took

place at New Glasgow on October 8th. They will live in New Glasgow where Mr. Sutherland edits *New Glasgow Evening News*.

Ruth Crandall, B.A. 1935 and Theodore Lloyd Avison, were married at the home of the bride, "Westways", Montreal, September 17th. They will live in Montreal.

Beatrice Marion Dean, Arts 1930-32 and Arthur Russell Harrington, Dip. of Eng. 1934, were married at Fort Massey Church, on Saturday, September 17th. Miss Dean is well known to present day Dalhousians as a member for the past three years of the University office staff.

Henry F. Muggah, B.A. 1932, (King's), LL.B. 1934, was married to Miss Ella Philpott of Port Hawkesbury, on November 2nd. Mr. and Mrs. Muggah will live in Port Hawkesbury where the groom has a law practice.

Irving Charles Pink, B.A. 1934, LL.B. 1936 and Ruth M. Goodman, B.Sc. 1936 were married at the Nova Scotian Hotel, Halifax, on October 19. After a motor trip to New York, Mr. and Mrs. Pink will return to live in Yarmouth.

Anne Elizabeth Bell, Arts 1925-28, and Evan Alexander Thompson, Arts 1923-26 (King's) were married on September 28th. in King's Collegiate Chapel, Windsor. They will live in Halifax.

Dr. Theodore Thomas Monaghan, M.D.,C.M. 1932, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Callanan were married at St. John's, Newfoundland, the home of the bride, on October 18th. Dr. and Mrs. Monaghan will live in Charlottetown where the groom has begun practice.

DEATHS

During the past few months, the University has suffered sorely through the loss of a number of her distinguished alumni, chief amongst them being our revered and beloved President Emeritus, Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie, and Mr. G. F. Pearson, former chairman of the Board of Governors. To the sorrowing families of these Dalhousie sons, the *News* extends its most sincere sympathy.

Hon. Charles Percy Fullerton, LL.B. 1895, died at the home of his daughter in Winnipeg on October 5th., aged 68. A native of Amherst, he was educated in local schools, and this University. He practised his profession with distinction in Halifax and Winnipeg, being made a King's Counsel in 1908. In 1917, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Manitoba, from which post he retired in 1931 to become chairman of the Board of Railways Commissioners for Canada. In 1934 he became chairman of the Board of Railway Trustees of the Canadian National Railways. Upon retirement from the Board, he engaged in private practice in Toronto, until within a short time of his final illness.

Rev. Duncan Alexander MacMillan, Arts 1908-12, died at his home in Louisburg, Cape Breton, on September 16th., aged 56. He had been ill for some years. After graduating from Pine Hill in 1915, he accepted a call to the charge of Louisburg, where he remained until his death. He was a past Moderator of the Sydney Presbytery and a valued and active member of the sessions of the Maritime Conference.

Dr. John William MacKay, Arts 1883-84, one of Nova Scotia's most honoured physicians, died at his home in New Glasgow on October 9th. aged 79 years. Born at Balmoral Mills, Colchester County, he was educated at Pietou Academy, and Dalhousie University, receiving his medical degree from Bellevue Medical School, New York. Dr. MacKay was greatly beloved in his county, and spent his life in good works among his people. He is survived by a son, Dr. Hugh MacKay, M.D., C.M. 1925, who practised

with his father in New Glasgow, and by a daughter, Mrs. A. Ernest Doull (Ethel MacKay, B.A. 1927) of Halifax.

The *News* extends to Dr. T. M. Sieniewicz its deepest sympathy in the recent loss of his wife.

Dr. Alexander Fraser, B.A. 1889, M.D.,C.M., 1897, died at his home in New York, on September 18th., aged 69. A native of West River, Pietou County, Dr. Fraser graduated from the University with a brilliant record in 1889, and proceeded to Harvard on a scholarship in Philosophy. After a period of three years as a Fellow of Clarke University, Worcester, Mass., he returned to Dalhousie for medicine and graduated in 1897. He practised in Pietou County until 1910 when he removed to New York where he began the brilliant career of surgeon, author, lecturer that made his name famous in the medical world. He was pathologist at St. Vincent's Hospital and consulting pathologist to several other important medical institutions at the time of his death.

Dr. George Moir Johnstone MacKay, B.A. 1905, M.A. 1906, LL.D. 1936, died at his summer home at Spectator, N. Y., from pneumonia, after an illness of two weeks, on July 29, aged 55. He is survived by his wife (Edna Sinnott, B.A. 1906) and two sons. He was the son of the late Dr. A. H. MacKay, for many years superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia. His academic life was marked by the highest scholastic honours, and for some years he had been research director for the American Cyanamid Company of Stamford, Connecticut. His untimely death is mourned nowhere more deeply than at this University.

Dr. James Aubrey Lippincott, B.A. 1867, LL.D. 1938, died at his home in Nice, on September 23rd., aged 91 years. Dr. Lippincott was the second oldest living graduate of the University, he and Mr. Alexander Ross of Carroll's Corner being the only survivors of the first class to graduate from the original college. He was born in New Glasgow in 1847, educated in the schools of Pietou county and the University. Following his graduation, at the age of nineteen, he became interim principal of Pietou Academy, where he remained for three years, leaving there to enter Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. His medical course was interrupted by a trip to the Western States, when he was induced to join the medical staff of the American army and served for two years in the "Wild West" of those days. He dearly loved to talk of his experiences during those exciting years. Returning, he graduated in medicine in 1873, and began to practise in Pittsburg, specializing in surgery of the eye and ear, making a distinguished reputation in this work. In 1909, owing to ill health, he and his wife left America for Europe, and settled in Rome, later removing to Nice where he continued practice until his retirement twelve years ago. It was whilst in Nice and Monte Carlo that he became known to Axel Munthe, the famous European physician, who mentions the work of Dr. Lippincott in his well-known autobiography.

Two years ago, Dr. Lippincott visited his home in Nova Scotia and spent a day at the University, marvelling at its growth and expressing his keen interest in everything that appertained to his old college. He was unable to attend the Reunion in August to receive in person the honorary degree conferred upon him by Dalhousie, but had planned to visit Halifax later in the year. He is survived by his wife, to whom the *News* offers sincerest sympathy in her bereavement.

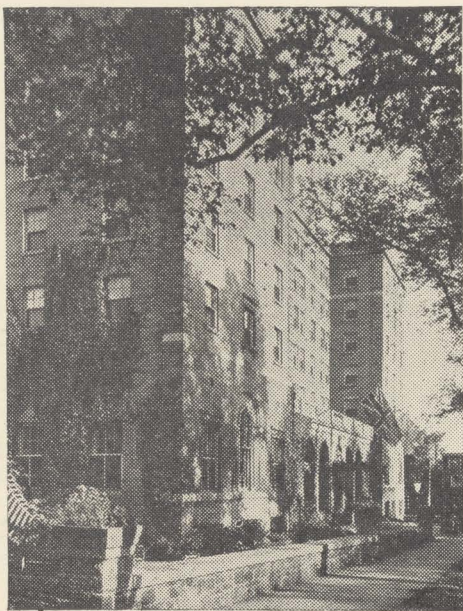
Dr. William Henry Chase, M.D.,C.M., 1922 died in hospital in Montreal on October 20th., aged 43. He was curator of the pathological museum of McGill University, and also served as specialist in pathology to two Montreal hospitals. He served overseas with the Dalhousie Unit, No. 7 Stationary Hospital for two years. He is survived by his wife and a son and daughter. Dr. Lalia Chase, M.D., C.M. 1924 of Port Williams is a sister.

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