For Posterity

List of Items Deposited in
Cornerstone of Sir James Dunn Science Building
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.
Cornerstone Laying, October 29th, 1958

1. The Holy Bible.
2. "Remembrance, 29th October, 1958" by Lady Dunn.
3. Photograph of Sir James Dunn, Bart.
4. Copy of Invitation to Special Convocation and Ceremony of laying of Corner-stone.
5. Copy of Programme of Proceedings at Laying of Corner-stone.
6. Copy of Lord Beaverbrook's address at Special Convocation.
7. Drawing of platform layout, Corner-stone Laying.
8. Copies of Invitations to Dinner and Dance honouring birthday of Sir James Dunn, October 29th, 1958.
9. Pamphlet on the Physics Department.
10. Canadian Journal of Physics, September 1958.
11. Article on Dalhousie Engineering from Journal of E.I.C. May, 1958.
12. Pamphlet on Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe Chair of Engineering.
13. Greetings from Geology Department.
14. Plan of Studley Campus.
15. Copy of Alumni News, June 1958.
16. Copy of Dalhousie Review, Summer 1958.
17. Copies of Dalhousie Gazette, October 30th and November 6th, 1957. re turning of first sod of new building.
18. Halifax Chronicle-Herald, October 29th, 1958.
19. Canadian coins, 1958.
20. Five cent Canadian stamp commemorating Bicentennial of Representative Government in Nova Scotia.
21. Dalhousie University Calendar 1958-59.
22. List of contents.

Department of Geology

DR. C. G. I. FRIEDLANDER

The Geology Department began in the Forrest Building, like many other of the science departments. At that time Dalhousie gave a degree course in Mining Engineering, and training in Geology was, of course, an essential part. The department was moved to Studley in 1915.

At Studley, it first occupied a small space on the third floor of the Science Building, in what is now a part of the Physics laboratories. D. S. MacIntosh, who was then Professor of Geology, occupied the small office adjacent to the stair-well on that floor. The fact that his museum and laboratory space totalled an area only a little greater than that of his office, will indicate the difficulties under which he laboured. Yet he helped to train a generation of engineers who went out to meet the problems of professional life, and who apparently were possessed of some skill.

Professor G. V. Douglas succeeded Professor MacIntosh in 1931 and continued in that position until 1957. The department moved, during the "thirties", to the fourth floor of the Science Building. This provided considerably increased display and laboratory space. No doubt it also provided practice for the embryo mine geologists, as they ducked in and out among the pipes, ventilating ducts and fans in what is now the storeroom of the Chemistry Department.

During this 25 year period, the department offered a course leading to a Master's degree in Geology, and usually had from two to five graduate students each year.

In 1945, the move to the present building provided much roomier quarters. Such space was certainly needed, for the influx of student veterans doubled the size of most classes. Unfortunately, the museum collections were completely disorganized in the move. The work of re-organizing the material has proceeded slowly and good teaching displays have not been available.

During the last few years of his tenure, Professor Douglas had the part-time assistance of Dr. N. R. Goodman, a graduate of the department and a Rhodes Scholar. With such assistance it was possible to enlarge the work of the department in Mineralogy and Petrology, in which Dr. Goodman specialized. Mr. G. C. Mulligan, another former student of Professor Douglas, joined the department in 1957 as a full-time associate professor. In the same year, Dr. C. G. I. Friedlaender succeeded Professor Douglas as Head of the Department.

Observe — Think — Teach

A university has been described as a community of thinkers with the purpose of fostering the inquiring mind, providing guidance on the well-trod paths and encouragement to those who look for the undiscovered.

In this second half of the 20th century, a time when the world is in process of change so swift as to dazzle the imagination, the community of thinkers must observe, analyze, and teach. It must, through the wisdom and clarity of trained minds, prepare and encourage the young men and women who now, more than ever before in history, must be made to realize that the only preparation for knowledge is the inquiring, receptive mind.

But the material requirements of teaching cannot be forgotten. The progress of the physical sciences, the mushrooming technology and its attendant plant, require the most modern equipment, and the space for physical means of instruction perhaps not invented or even dreamed of. Who can say what the future holds for theoretical research or even the application of accepted theories still untried.

In this twentieth century, man's mind ranges from the dark reaches of its own subconscious, literally to the stars. We are in the space age, yet our knowledge of the physical properties of this earth is minute in comparison with our perception of our own ignorance.

This community of thinkers requires the physical plant to test its theories, to pass on its knowledge, to train its young and inquiring minds. Without material expression and the furtherance of knowledge by teaching, thought is wasted.

Department of Physics

by DR. ARCHIBALD

The first chair of Physics, as such, in Canada was established in Dalhousie University by George Munro in 1878.

Dr. J. J. MacKenzie of Pictou, who first held the chair, died suddenly, having served about one year. He was succeeded by Dr. J. G. MacGregor, one of the two Dalhousie professors of Physics who became Fellows of the Royal Society of London. After a very distinguished record at Dalhousie, MacGregor resigned in 1901 to accept the post of Professor of Physics at Edinburgh, becoming the successor of the famous Tait. Stephen Dixon of Trinity College, Dublin, held the chair until 1903, when he resigned to become head of the new department of Engineering at Dalhousie. Then came Dr. Hebb, who subsequently left to join the Department of Physics of the University of British Columbia, and later became its head. Dr. A. S. MacKenzie, who later became President of the University, was made George Munro Professor in 1905. He resigned in 1910 to become head of the Department of Physics at the Stevens Institute of Technology. Dr. MacKenzie was followed by Dr. H. L. Bronson, who continued as head of the department until 1945 when he was succeeded by Dr. J. H. L. Johnstone. In 1957, Dr. W. J. Archibald succeeded Dr. Johnstone as Head of the Department.

From 1879 until 1919 the teaching staff consisted of one professor and one part time demonstrator. At the present time, it consists of four professors and three associate professors. Two post-doctorate fellows are expected to arrive within the next few months. There is also provision for the appointment of a "visiting" professor.

An analysis of the positions held by the 73 students who have obtained the Master's degree in Physics during the period 1910 to 1957 reveals that:—

1. Forty-nine of them are at present employed in Canada.
2. Forty-one hold the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
3. Twenty-six percent hold positions in the Maritime Provinces, nearly all of these being in Nova Scotia.
4. Twenty are professors of Physics (assistant, associates or full) in Canadian and American Universities and one is in a British University; of these, five are heads of departments.
5. One is chief superintendent of a Defence Research Establishment in Canada, and two are directors of Divisions of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.
6. One has been a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.
7. Eight have won 1851 Exhibition Scholarships; forty-seven have been holders of National Research Council scholarships; and thirty-five have been holders of MacGregor Fellowships.
8. Members of the department are frequently invited to serve on the boards of the National Research Council, Defence Research Board, Fisheries Research Council and the Nova Scotia Research Foundation as well as on various advisory committee of the organizations.

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