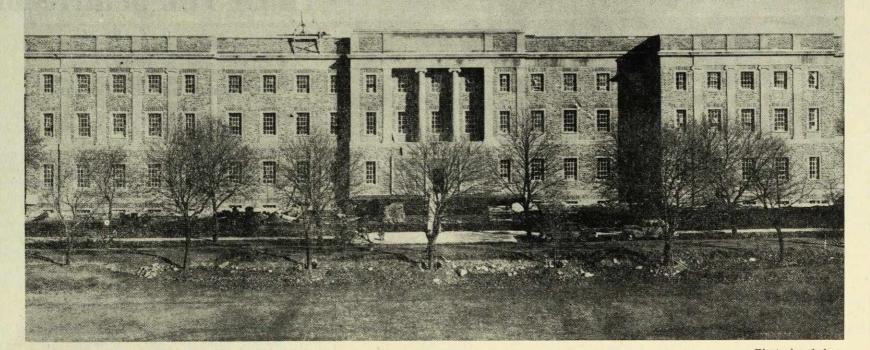
DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

HERE WE'LL WORK



The SIR JAMES DUNN SCIENCE BUILDING A SCIENTIFIC FIRST FOR DALHOUSIE

By JIM HURLEY

Rising on the north side of Studley campus is a magnificent new science building which is being built by the Sir James Dunn Foundation for the use of Dalhousie University. Lady Dunn turned the first sod for the structure on October 29, 1957, and she laid its cornerstone on October 29, 1958. The date chosen for the two ceremonies is, of course, Sir James Dunn's birthday. The expected date for completion of the building is July 1, 1960, at which time the departments of Geology, Physics and Engineering shall move into the new, commodius quarters.

Georgian Masterpiece

This impressive building has been hailed by leading architectoral authorities as the best example of Georgian architecture in the Maritimes. The materials necessary to construct a building of such large dimensions make an amazing list. t is of inter-est to Geology students tonote that 25,000 sq. ft. of iron stone from floodlight it. Purcell's Cove went into the con-struction. 500 tons of cut sandstone cluding the basement. The Geology

trim of the structure, in keeping rooms on the second floor and in with the Georgian tradition. Openings around the base of the edifice permit the entrance of natural light into the basement. There are also spaces around the foundations for creeping vines. To show the classic beauty of the building at night, arrangements have been made to floodlight it.

The building has four floors, in-

the basement. The Physics department will have the ground floor and most of the second floor and the basement. The library, the staff common room and a large lecture room on the first floor will be common to the three departments. Engineering and Geology

The Engineering department will have a large draughting room, capable of seating 126 students at a time, and a seminar room seating 60 students, on the third floor. The department will also use a large instrument room in the basement. A Geology-Engineering lecture room for 100 students with a projection room and nine staff study rooms and offices are also found on the

The Geology department will have six laboratories for spectroscopy, mineralogy, petrology, photo geology, and photo reproduction, along with a seminar room, four offices and a geology museum. In addition to this, the department will get an X-ray and a Goniometer room and two research rooms on the second floor, with a grinding room in the basement.

Physics Department

The Physics department will be spread over three floors. In the basement, one will find large and well fitted machine and instrument work wood ing and electronics rooms, and a special students' workshop, with a paint shop and a stock room.

Going along the hall to the north, 12 large and medium rooms for research work in physics are found. At the present time, physics research at Dalhousie is largely in solid state physics. For this work, equipment (a cryostat) for producing low temperatures is necessary. It would be interesting to note that even now liquid helium is being produced in the Sir James Dunn Science Building. This allows ex-

from the quarries at Port Wallis, and Engineering departments will Nova Scotia, afforded the excellent share the third floor, with some third floor.

Dr. Guptil affectionately pats the new Cryostat machine, which science claims will cool atoms at an absolute temperature of zero. -Photo by Acker.

substances down considerably, which is necessary in order to explore the structure of matter. Also in the basement, adequate

On the south side will be found

-Photo by Acker.

perimentalists to obtain tempera- switch boards controlling the power tures a degree or so above absolute distribution for lighting, motors and zero. It is thus possible to cool experimental work in the laboratories. The heating equipment for the building is also found in the basement.

When one enters the ground floor space is provided for geo-physics. on the west side, one discovers a (Continued on Page 8)

