

agitation for this reform has been long, but a class has come into power which realizes that probably UNB will benefit from the change.

Feb, 1916

Mr. P. Caverhill, Deputy District Forester of Vancouver Forest District accepts the position of Chief Forester for New Brunswick.

Oct, 1916

Thirty new two student at UNB

March, 1917

A meeting was held to organize the first initial steps to create a New Brunswick Forestry club.

October, 1917

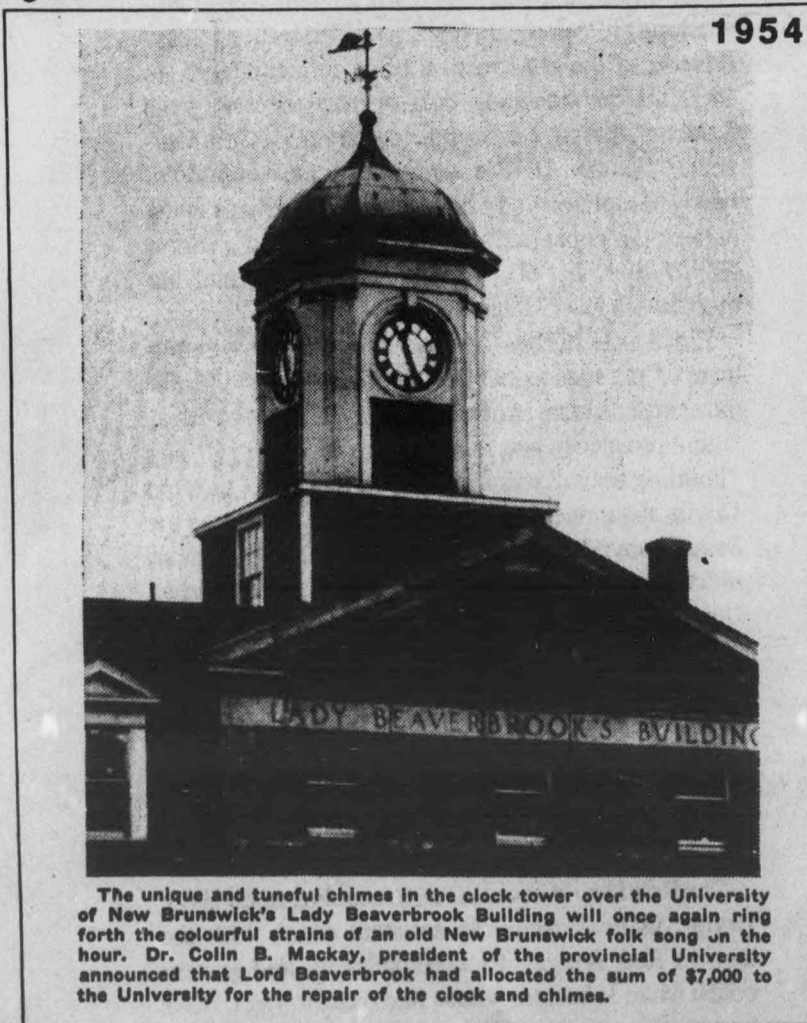
Twenty two new students at UNB

March, 1918

An editorial informs local newspapers not to worry about the future of UNB. "They need hardly worry their tiny souls - the college will go one doing its work well and fully."

Nov, 1918

Commenting on the war, an editorial states "Militarism has been crushed forever and in the future the weaker nations will be championed by the stronger."



The unique and tuneful chimes in the clock tower over the University of New Brunswick's Lady Beaverbrook Building will once again ring forth the colourful strains of an old New Brunswick folk song on the hour. Dr. Colin B. Mackay, president of the provincial University announced that Lord Beaverbrook had allocated the sum of \$7,000 to the University for the repair of the clock and chimes.

April, 1919

An editorial commends the Senate's decision to increase

professors' salaries.

October, 1919

Subscription price of the publication goes up to \$1.50 due to the increased cost of material and labour.

1920s

From The Monthly to The Brunswickan

November, 1920

An editorial states that an urgent need at UNB is students' residence.

"A residence creates unity and close co-operation in the student body."

May, 1912

Sixteen students graduate from UNB.

October, 1922

The name of the publication, University Monthly, was changed to the Brunswickan. An editorial stated "The Brunswickan appeals to each and every student on the University who is capable of penning an article for the literary technical, or humorous sections.

December, 1922

In an article about fire protection at UNB, it was stated that there is no adequate water supply with

which to fight fire. The writer argues that "even with the maximum allowable insurance, should a large fire occur, UNB would suffer a blow from which



The style of purses is evident here in this bevy of beautiful maidens

it would never recover."

Jan/Feb. 1923

Forestry students hold their annual Hammerfest and frosh hold their sleigh drive.

March, 1923

In an editorial it states that the resignation of the Hon. Dr. Walter E. Foster marks the close of another chapter in the political history of our province; a chapter that forms indeed marked contest with the dark records of the immediate predecessors of the foster government. The Law Student's Society at UNB is formed.

April, 1923

The University receives a \$50,000 grant from the provincial legislature. The grant is for the Memorial Building Fund.

August, 1923

An editorial states that "the action of the University Senate at its meeting of May 17th last, when it was decided to request a report from an Engineering Professor with regard to the matter of protecting the university buildings from fire hazards, came as welcome news."

October, 1923

A foundation was built situated in front of the Arts Building. The "structure will be known as the memorial hall."

December, 1923

Seventy-four new students register at UNB

Feb, 1924

Mr. H. Hagerman, city analyst gives a lecture discussing the Fredericton water supply.

April, 1924

A Mock Parliament and Intercollegiate debate with Mount Allison was held. the subject of the debate was be it resolved that the Covenant of the League of Nations should be amended so as to exclude all provisions for use of military, aerial, and naval forces in the settling of International disputes.

Jan, 1925

An editorial states that the student body "lacks pep and get together." In fact, "there is no student body."

Feb, 1926

A debate was held between the Imperial team and UNB in Fredericton. The subject: the "Geneva Protocol as worthy of the support of Great Britain and its Dominions."

Oct. 1928

The year 1928-29 has opened auspiciously with the largest registration in the history of the institution. Students in attendance, divided as follows: Seniors 48, Juniors 72; sophomores 74; Freshman 81.

1930s and 1940s

Jan. 6, 1936

Gerald W. Waring, Senior arts student, stated that the possibility of a UNB yearbook - the first since an ill-fated attempt in 32-33 - grows brighter and brighter each day. Cost \$4.25.

March 15, 1940

170 UNB students to write Military Exams. Approximately 170 UNB men, 120 taking an artillery course and 50

taking infantry, will, this weekend, write papers for promotion in the non permanent active militia.

Dec. 1940

Lord Beaverbrook donates \$150,000 towards new UNB Gym. The building, which will be virtually an indoor stadium, will have a seating capacity for 800-1000 spectators, and will provide facilities for basketball, boxing, wrestling, softball, track, badminton, tennis, volleyball, and possibly bowling.

1950s

The Brunswickan is now a leader of CUP

Oct 1950

This year the student levy will rise to \$18.00. The increase was passed to offset a \$1500 deficit.

Dec. 5, 1950

The first program presented by University Radio Presentations will be heard on CFNB this evening. The program will mark the opening of a series which may contain as many as twelve shows before spring.

Dec. 11, 1952

After several years of planning, the Student Centre of UNB is fast becoming a reality. Plans include a cafeteria, a common room, offices for the yearbook, SRC and the Brunswickan and (finally) a darkroom for the camera club.

March 5, 1953

The University of New Brunswick has taken the lead in providing advanced, professional training for school teachers. The senate of the provin-