

DALHOUSIE Gazette

America's Oldest Student Publication

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Munro Day Queen

(Continued from Page One)

Vivian Lusher, Men's Residence; Joan Godfrey, Beaver Club; Muriel Chisholm, Dentistry; Terry MacLean, King's.

The Munro Day Committee in charge, consisting of Doug Roy, Gordie Hart, Barbara White, and Doug Clarke, have not yet announced the panel of judges, but have intimated that it will be made up of twelve prominent male members of the faculty.

Mt. St. Bernard Wins Decisive Victory In Co-ed Battle of Wits

ON WEDNESDAY, March 6th the resolution "That as a preliminary to world Government the formation of a western European unit is advisable" was debated by Dalhousie and Mt. St. Bernard. The Dalhousie team, Elizabeth Reeves, and Terry MacLean upheld the affirmative while Mount St. Bernard team, Terry MacLeod and Shelia Currie upheld the negative.

The decision of the judges Father O'Donnell, Professor John Grant of the faculty of Pine Hill Divinity Hall and George Fraser, Maritime director of the British United Press, was unanimous for the visiting team.

The girls are to be commended on the excellent presentation of this rather difficult subject. The judges complimented the two teams on the obvious amount of preparation both displayed in their skillful handling of the debate. It seems a shame that the interest of the student body in debating is so low that out of the eleven hundred students enrolled, no more than fifteen were present, however this apathy is not envired in the quality of our Dalhousie debaters.



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Munro Day: A Pause for Meditation

TUESDAY IS MUNRO DAY: the time each year when the faculty join with the undergraduates in shelving lectures, books, and assignments to pay tribute to George Munro, one of the University's first and greatest friends, and to demonstrate among themselves the pride and distinction they reckon to be theirs as good Dalhousians, loyal and true.

With sentiments peculiarly his own, each of us watches the day approach. For some it will be just a holiday from classes, for others merely another ribald party. The guilty and the more cautious anxiously interpret it as the warning shot that heralds a much belated but desperate struggle with the curriculum, all prospects of success in the spring examinations hinging upon the outcome. The carefree and the confident can see only a welcome indication of the proximity of the summer vacation. It has always been so.

Yet Munro Day 1946 holds a particular significance for us all. It marks the first spring in seven years that Dalhousie has not had to witness some of her sons risking their lives on the various battle fronts of the world, that the way of life we have been experiencing ever since our births might persevere. It also marks the return of many—alas, not all—of these sons to partake of the rewards of the victory for which they fought. And for these privileges Dalhousie is rightly thankful.

This way of life, much as we have taken it for granted, does not prevail everywhere on the earth, or even everywhere throughout our own nation. Fortunate as we have been to be brought up accustomed to one of the highest material standards of living history has ever known, to be privileged to attend this University, where we may associate with whom we please, study what we please, train for whichever of the higher paid positions in society we may please, and, above all, THINK AS WE PLEASE, we are tempted to forget that others are not so well off as we, and, what is more important, that they earnestly are striving to raise themselves to our level.

(Genuine liberty of thought is not true for all Canadian institutions of learning, and perhaps not strictly true for this one, but Dalhousie, sufficiently —? to provide the necessary equipment of a university, and yet, due to its independence of church, state, and business cliques, not restricted from teaching any religious, civil, or economic doctrine, enjoys this liberty more than is generally appreciated.)

Canadians in lower income brackets at home, and less wealthy states abroad know what they are missing and are determined to gain it. Their attempts to do so cause our domestic convulsions and international wars.

The campus has just emerged from a hectic election; on Tuesday we will climax the year's social activities with a minimum eleven hours of feasting. Though these are trivial incidents, they seem all important to us. Many of the students participating are servicemen fresh from the battlefronts. They—and everybody else want only to erase the experience of the last six years from their memories and concentrate on themselves and their own immediate problems. At Dalhousie we are all wrapped up in a little environment of our own, and take small notice of the system that supports this environment. It is no wonder we can justify the exercise of these privileges. The ignorant, meaning ourselves, can be induced to believe anything.

If we want to continue fighting for this system, or even to decide whether we want it maintained, we had first better understand it. When it has been menaced in the past, we merely did as we were told, seized a weapon and used it against all challengers. So far we have been fortunate enough to come out on top. There is nothing in history which says that this good fortune must continue.

All that is asked is that you look beyond your day to day life at Dalhousie and endeavour to comprehend the forces that make it possible; and then someday, someday within your own lifetime, be prepared either to renounce it, or conduct intelligently its defence.

Veterans' Association Report:

General Duties Committee

- QUESTIONARIES returned—254
- Number of student veterans needing summer employment—176
- Number requiring full time employment—158
- Number requiring part time work—18
- Available May 1—129 for full time employment
- 16 for part time employment
- Available Aug 1— 29 for full part employment
- 2 for part time employment
- TRADES OF THOSE STUDENT VETERANS desiring full time work at any time after May 1:

 - Aerodrome control and flying 2
 - Farm work 1
 - Radio operator, mechanics, announcers..... 13
 - Machinist apprentices 1
 - Nursing (Registered Nurse) Male 1
 - Lumber Workers (pulp scalers etc.)..... 3
 - Drivers chauffeurs 4
 - Seamen, marine workers 7
 - General workmen, outside 25
 - Survey work—engineering 19
 - Drug clerks—Pharmacy workers 9
 - General workers, inside 31
 - Laboratory workers 4

- 124
- TRADES OF THOSE STUDENT VETERANS desiring full time work at any time after Aug. 1:

 - General workmen 10
 - Surveyors 4
 - Clerical workers 3
 - Druggists 2
 - Machinists 2
 - Social workers 1
 - Nursing (Reg'd Nurse—female) 1
 - Laboratory worker 1
 - Electrician 1
 - Journalist 1
 - Truck drivers 3

- 23
- PART TIME WORKERS AVAILABLE May 1 desire the following types of jobs:

 - Any kind of work 9
 - Outdoor work preferred 3
 - Radio announcer (also tutor) 1
 - Lumber checker or shipping clerk 1
 - Stenographer 1
 - Lab assistant 1

- 16
- PART TIME WORKERS available Aug. 1 desire the following jobs:

 - Any kind of work 1
 - Clerk 2

- 2

The committee hope to notify definite employment leads through the notice boards as these leads are uncovered.

Council Disciplines

Continued from page 1

Next item to be discussed was the appointment of a Freshman Representative for the new council. Bill Mingo was chosen for the position.

The meeting then went into a discussion of the system of awards at Dal, and the feasibility of making changes. It was suggested that Gold D's be made harder to get in all societies and Clint Havey was made the chairman of a committee, the remaining members to be chosen from the new council.

A suggestion was made that the Band be given points for their efforts this year and a lengthy conversation ensued. As a result, the Band was requested to turn in a report showing that they had participated in at least 30 practices and performances, as required in the Band Constitution. Paid performances would not count as full performances, but would receive half-credits.

Will Apprehend Culprits

Final item on the agenda was what action should be taken, if any, against those who rudely interrupted the Glee Club's 3-Act play "You Can't Take It With You," on Friday, Feb. 23rd. Opinion was almost unanimous that the culprits be apprehended and punished for their misdemeanors, and, taking this stand, the Council instructed Prexy Larry Sutherland and his successor, Clint Havey, to approach the Engineering Society and ask them to turn in a list of their offenders, as the Society itself had suggested in its issue of the Gazette. The Council intended to ask the Glee Club to turn in a list of offenders from other Faculties and all such persons would be dealt with simultaneously, and receive the same treatment.

Application for Gazette, Hand Book Editors

THE STUDENT BODY is asking for applications for the positions of Gazette Editor, (salary—\$100); Gazette Business Manager (15% commission); Hand Book Editor (commission 20% — maximum of \$100).

Applications are to be forwarded to Mr. M. Rankin, 98½ Edward St., Halifax, not later than Wednesday, March 20, 1946.

No Smoking in Arts Building

THE UNIVERSITY OFFICE has requested strict observance of the No Smoking rule in the halls of the Arts Building.

Attention, Basketball Team !!

NEXT FRIDAY four intercollegiate basketball teams will be arriving from Acadia, St. F. X., Mt. A., and U. N. B. to participate in the invitation meet here at Dalhousie.

You are earnestly requested to provide accommodation for at least one player Friday and perhaps Saturday evening. Please contact Deek Grant on Waegwoltic Avenue to make arrangements.

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 in the B.Sc. course, about \$190 a year

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 Shirreff Hall, residence for women.
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Eleven Hours of Celebration Planned

Queen Contest Highlights Program; Glee Club Show Enshrouded in Mystery

● THE TWO O'CLOCK BUZZER in the Gymnasium next Tuesday will be the signal that rings up the curtain and dims the house lights on the 1946 edition of Munro Day festivities, always the glorious celebration that winds up the year's social activities on the campus. Fifteen minutes later (the interval allowing those sleeping in for the first time since Christmas to recover from the novelty and make an appearance) the gym floor will be the scene of the final match for the interfaculty basketball crown.

At half time the boys' senior varsity squad, obviously concealed in feminine sporting apparel, will undertake to show their female counter-parts just how the game should be played. Strictly a crowd pleaser, this event has become an annual affair here at Dalhousie and its inclusion again on this year's program indicates its popularity.

Pie-eating Competition
At 3:30 the Munro Day shield will be placed on the board for interfaculty competition, and the Munro Day committee have racked their imagination to draft a list of unusual specialties that promises to put to a stern test the abilities of the participants. The list includes pie-eating, milk-feeding (the female perched on the male's lap feeding him from a bottle complete with nipple) and one or two other surprise numbers that are not being announced before hand. The faculty team collecting the greatest amount of points will be honoured with the engraving of its name on the shield.

Efforts of the teaching faculty to choose a Munro Day Queen from a baker's dozen of co-ed lovelies will high-light the four o'clock spot on the afternoon program, sponsored by sundry fraternities and societies. The gals complete with lipstick and mascara will attempt to break down the reserve of the professorial panel.

A supper dance interspersed with novelty prizes will tide over festivities from five to seven, dur-

ing which time jivers and jitter-bugs can take time out to test the culinary qualifications of the female element who'll be serving a bean and brown-bread repast in the lower gym.

Gold "D" Presented

The evening program gets underway at 7:15 with short addresses by Mrs. Hebb and Murray Rankin, presidents, respectively, of the Alumnae and Alumni Associations. Following this, the newlyelected Students' Council parades its beguiling wares before the footlights. Gold 'D's' will then be presented to the campus elite, and at 7:45 the curtain rises on the much-mooted Glee Club Mystery Show. At long last we'll be able to unmask the mystery plot and characters of the most-talked-about play in a long cycle of Munro Day entertainments.

At nine the Connolly Shield for inter-class drama, the Pan Hellenic Prize for the outstanding freshette and the Malcom Honour Award for the outstanding graduate will be presented to the respective winners.

Following official crowning of the Munro Day Queen, said Highness will trip the light fantastic with the chairman of the professorial judging committee as a starter to a three-hour dance session presided over by Don Warner's Collegians.

What happens after that is anybody's guess!

... WILL BE QUEEN
Phi Delta Theta... Beaver Club ...



...Mary Robertson
Commerce ...



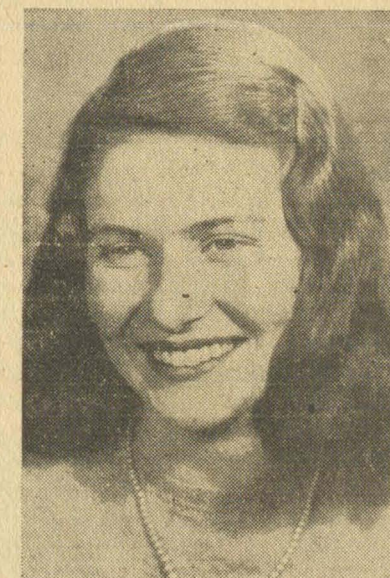
...Joan Godfrey
Men's Residence



...Kay MacLean
Kings ...



...Vivian Lusher
Sigma Chi ...



...Terry MacLean
Phi Rho ...



...Nancy Wilson
Engineering...



Marion Withrow



...Jean Leslie



..Fairley Prouse
Law ...



...Margot Ross
Phi Chi ...



...Bobby White Kay Whitehouse



Munro Day Established To Honor Dalhousie's Great Friend and Benefactor

● THE SECOND TUESDAY in March has been set aside by the University every year since 1928 to celebrate the benefactors of Dalhousie, and has been called Munro Day, in respect to George Munro, not only because of the great financial aid he gave but also the timeliness of his gift. For when the university was to be closed down due to financial difficulties George Munro made his significant contribution.

George Munro was born in 1825. His father had a small but successful farm and in the atmosphere of Scotch family life he grew up. In his home, religion and patriotism were highly respected and with his nine sisters and brothers he shared all the joys of a happy family. All these pleasant associations and influences made a deep impression on him and in later years he returned to his home in Millbrook annually.

In Printing Business

His primary education was similar to that given all country boys of that time. When he was twelve years old he entered the office of "The Pictou Observer", to learn the printing business but he only remained there two years and left to return to school—this time in New Glasgow. After two years there, young Munro turned to the teaching profession, but when he was 18 years old he went back again to school to continue his studies, under his former school master, Basil Bell, who was then at Pictou Academy.

After a two year period, Munro went to the New Glasgow school but now as a teacher. When he had taught there for three years, he proceeded to Halifax to teach mathematics at the Free Church Academy in Halifax. He was later made Principal.

Along with the duties of teaching, he studied theology but he never became a clergyman. It is said that after preaching one sermon he resolved never to renew the ordeal. Being a modest man to the extent of near-shyness, this vow is quite understandable.

At that time Nova Scotia had nine colleges, each having close

religious affiliations, which were responsible for much enmity. Munro being extremely interested in education, was displeased with the religious controversy within the province, which was undermining the educational program. He then turned toward "the States" and in 1856 he was employed by a large publishing house. His previous training, family influence, ambition and energy soon placed him in a position to set up business for himself.

Endows Publishing House

Besides being called a great "innovator" in the educational field he became known as the father of the Skyscraper, for when Munro built his publishing house on Vandewater Street it was the highest building in New York. One of the first apartment houses in New York, overlooking Central Park, built by Munro, who was now a wealthy man, bears the name "Dalhousie."

His first donation to Dalhousie University was in 1879 and was larger than any previous donation given to a Canadian college. He made many more generous gifts during the next few years. In the 1880's Dalhousie's future was very insecure and had it not been for the benefactions of George Munro, the university would have closed down.

To George Munro, we the present students owe a two-fold debt—as a benefactor who made our attendance here today possible and as an example of unselfishness and virtue.

"Lives of great men all remind us

We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us,
Foot-prints on the sands of time."

—Wordsworth.

Glory, Glory for Dalhousie!

Glory, Glory for Dalhousie!!!

Come, sons of old Dalhousie, cheer your Husky team!
Rouse out a welcome to your men of steel and steam!
They'll win the victory and tonight the birds will scream,
"This is Dalhousie's Day!"

Chorus:

Glory, glory for Dalhousie
Glory, glory for Dalhousie
Glory, glory for Dalhousie
This is Dalhousie's Day!

Whoop up the chorus, boys, let everybody sing!
Swell out your lusty lungs and send it with a swing!
And for Dalhousie boys we'll make the welkin ring;
"This is Dalhousie's Day!"

* * * * *

Dalhousie Dream Girl

Dalhousie dream girl of mine
You are my dream girl divine.
Love me forever and I'll love you too,
Always be true, Dream Girl to you.
Dalhousie dream girl of mine,
Thoughts of you thrill me like wine.
Make me one promise that you'll be forever
Dalhousie dream girl of mine.

Program of Festivities

- 2.15 P.M. Final playoff match for interfaculty basketball crown. Boys' varsity seniors vs. girls' varsity seniors.
- 3.30 P.M. Interfaculty field competition for Munro Day Shield. (Novelty events: pie eating, milk sipping, etc.)
- 4.00 P.M. Contest to choose "Queen of Munro Day" from 12 typical freshettes.
- 5.00 P.M. Supper Dance lasting to 7.00. Novelty numbers with prizes. Supper served in lower gym during dance. (Price: 25c)
- 7.15 P.M. Addresses from Mrs. Hebb, President of Alumnae, and Mr. Murray Rankin, President of Alumni.
- 7.25 P.M. Presentation of New Council.
- 7.30 P.M. Presentation of Gold 'D's.
- 7.45 P.M. Munro Day Show produced by the Glee Club.
- 9.00 P.M. Naming and presentation of Connolly Shield winner, Pan-Hellenic winner, and Malcom Honour Award winner.
- 9.20 P.M. Crowning of the Queen of Munro Day.
- 9.30 P.M. Munro Day dance, lasting at least to 1 A.M.

Seat of Present Earl Steeped in History, Romance

Of Interest to Dalhousians

MacLeod Describes Picturesque Estate Of Dalhousie's Heirs

THE DALHOUSIE family was founded by Sir John Ramsay, who rescued King James VI in the Gowrie outrage. The king had been decoyed by Ruthven, the younger of the two sons of the Earl of Gowrie who had been executed when James VI was but a boy. On arriving at his elder brother's mansion in Perth, the King was led from one apartment to another, until he finally reached a little turret where there stood an armed man ready for some violent enterprise. Some of the King's retinue who had followed him heard shouts coming from the turret window and proceeded to make forcible entrance, and it was a page of the King's called Sir John Ramsay who discovered a back stair which led him to the turret where he stabbed Ruthven twice and thrust him down a staircase where two of the royal attendants despatched him with their swords. The grateful King made Sir John, Lord Ramsay of Barns and Viscount Haddington, but later his son had the title changed to Baron Ramsay of Dalhousie. His son was created Earl of Dalhousie. The ninth Earl was a distinguished Waterloo officer serving under the Duke of Wellington and later held high command in Canada, and also was Commander in Chief in British India previous to 1832. It was during his office in Canada that he made possible the founding of Dalhousie College, which our own eminent archivist D. C. Harvey has so ably presented in his Introduction to the History of Dalhousie University. The ancestral seat of all those following Sir John Ramsay was Dalhousie Castle situated about fifteen miles from Edinburgh on the River Esk, not far from Newbattle Abbey, the seat of the Marquis of Midlothian, but on the death of the tenth Earl in 1860, whose Governor Generalship in India has been largely underestimated, the title and the estate were inherited by the Earl of Panmure, who is now the representative of both the ancient families of Ramsay and Maule. This eleventh Earl of Dalhousie was the eldest son of William Ramsay Maule, 1st Baron Panmure (1771-1852) and a grandson of the eighth Earl of Dalhousie. He was born in 1801 and christened Fox Maule Ramsay as a compliment to the Whig of that period. The ancestral seat in Midlothian was now removed to Brechin Castle in Angus, the home of the Maule family, and it is there today that the Earls of Dalhousie hold their sway.

THE CASTLE stands on a precipitous rock rising some one hundred feet above the River South Esk, which at this point forms a deep pool called the "Eedawee!" dreaded by young Brechiners as bottomless and it was considered a triumph of great importance in the writer's time when one was able to swim to the other side and rest on its scant rocky ledge, to recover for the return crossing. This forbidden swimming pool was within the Castle property and sometimes the "gamie" would scatter the "dookers" by making his appearance at the most inopportune time; scores of nude figures could be seen scrambling across the "goyle" with their scanty attire grasped tightly, making a hasty escape to reach the safety of the town side. But woe betide the swimmers who were marooned on the opposite side. They had to wait until the uncomplimentary taunts and jeers of the indignant bathers had finally prevailed and the lordly retainer vanished as quickly as he came into the woods beyond the river. The South Esk like other Scottish rivers was famed for the beauty and excellence of its fresh water pearls and near this same spot the pearl poachers "aye did weel" and further down the river near the Brig O'Brechin the salmon poachers carried on their nocturnal dragging when the salmon were running upstream to spawn.

But we have digressed here so let us get back to the Castle and from its rocky eminence take in the beautiful view upstream; not many hundred yards away is a highly ornamental bridge with well sculptured figures resting in niches formed in the supporting piers and appropriately named the Image Bridge. This crossing of the South Esk afforded an entrance to the Castle from the south, an excellently wooded area of noble trees and rich haugh lands beyond which rise the wooded Heights of Burghill. The main entrance to the Castle is on the street of that name near the West Port and typical of many other Castles has a large gate and gate house built in the



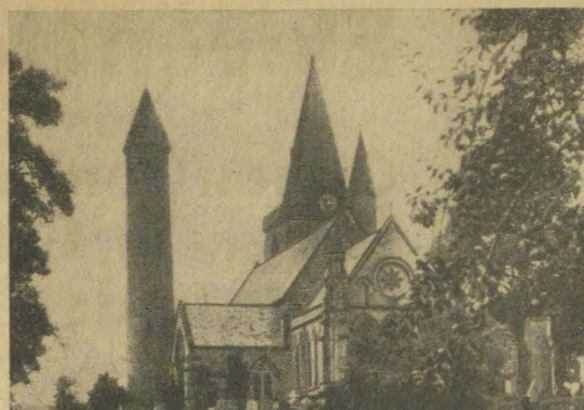
... Brechin Castle

high stone dyke which bounds the castle grounds and can only be entered when the gatekeeper is satisfied that you have the proper credentials. The Castle underwent a siege in 1303 from the English Army under Edward I and only surrendered to Sir Thomas Maule, its brave governor, being killed. The castle library contains many valuable manuscripts, among these are the Chartularies of St. Andrews, Brechin, etc., also the correspondence of Burns the Scottish Bard and his friend George Thompson. Among its paintings is an original portrait of the Marquis of Montrose by Honhurst estimated at great value.

Interesting to the antiquarian and historian also is the Cathedral and Round Tower which are situated close to the castle in a ravine of great beauty. In ancient days it contained an abbey of the Culdees and a bishopric was subsequently established within it by David I in 1150. The Cathedral Church, (dedicated to the Holy Trinity), founded here and liberally endowed by the same monarch was a stately Gothic fabric with aisles, etc., but these were destroyed by the wretched taste displayed in repairing it in 1807. Adjoining the Church is a Round Tower of which there are only two in Scotland the other one being at Abernethy. It is a circular column of great beauty and elegance about eighty-seven feet high with an octagonal spire or roof of about fifteen feet more making in all about one hundred and two feet in height. It gradually tapers from an external diameter of fifteen feet at the base or sill of door to twelve feet at the top of windows. The door is six and one half feet from the ground. The top lintel contains a representation of the crucifixion; on the sides of the door are effigies of two monks and a grotesque animal in crouching posture on each side of the door sill. It contains no stair and the only access to the top is by ladders placed on wooden floors which rest on circular stone projections within the tower. The walls are four feet thick at the bottom diminishing to less than three feet at the top. Great uncertainty at one time prevailed regarding the purpose and the era of the Round Tower but this has been largely removed by careful researches and the two similar buildings in Scotland may now be placed after the introduction of Christianity, and whatever other purposes they were intended to serve there can be little doubt that they were used as belfries.

THE TOWN of Brechin is situated on the left bank of the South Esk and was a walled town in ancient days having four ports which still remain the names of the four exists from the town; North Port, South Port, East and West Ports. When Brechin was a mediaeval burgh with its characteristic petty customs were collected from incoming traders, and when the writer was residing in Brechin one of the Toll Houses still existed at the West Port. In fact one of the school teachers of that day was known by the nickname Tollie on account of residing in the old toll house. Brechin apart from its monuments in stone of ancient times has nothing to boast of but its immediate environs are steeped in early Scottish history. Let us pass through the North Port which heads directly for Glenesk the Highland domain of the Earl of Dalhousie. First of importance as we pass through this ancient portal; to our right is a natural ravine which has been transformed into a veritable beauty spot, the slopes of which are artistically clothed with ornamental shrubs and trees of various geographical origin. The none too spacious bottom contains several hot houses which have been ably attended to by the tireless efforts of a few generations of gardeners making the Den Nursery as it is called of county wide reputation. One old gardener, Sandy by name, used to admonish his weeders (as the writer well remembers) with a very pert statement in braid Scots: "Pu ilka perllickit o'it lads" and his eagle eye could spot a weed as a hawk his quarry from on high.

Then as if in vivid contrast to our left is the Gallows' Hill whose name furnishes the description which we need not necessarily rehearse here, and nearby stands the North Port distillery brewing the "barley bree". Continuing northward on the Trinity Road as we reach Trinity Muir, the scene of an annual fair comparable to that in Hardy's Novel "The Mayor of Casterbridge" and thence to the River Cruick where an excellent view of the Grampian Mountains with the celebrated forts of the two Caterthuns are seen about three miles to the left. As a boy the writer has visited those Caterthuns many times when the blueberries were ripe, the slopes of those hills are covered with heather and blueberries and



... Cathedral, Brechin

young Brechiners make this pilgrimage frequently during the berry season. On the top of Caterthun is a large ring of stones several feet high elliptical in shape and all evidently carried from the River Cruick a few miles away. I had often wondered how they managed to get those big stones up there and was assured by my great aunt that the Highlanders passed them from hand to hand up the steep slopes to the top of Caterthun; the explanation sufficed but I still did not understand how the huge stone which stood near the middle of the ring got there and my truthful aged companion told me in a hushed whisper that the devil himself brought that one up.

NOW casting our glance to the right we see the Kirk of Stracathro the scene of King John Baliol's submission to Edward I in 1296. In 1130 a battle was fought in the same neighborhood between David I and Angus, Earl of Murray which ended in the defeat of the latter. The word Stracathro, so I was told in my youth by my same informer was supposed to a contraction of the battle cry of the Scots when facing Edward I "strike and ea through". In broad Scots which the uneducated Scotch use "ca" means drive, hence Stracathro. This has been contradicted by later historians who give it a Roman derivation meaning the Street of the Camps which might signify that the Romans had their camps there when they penetrated far up the east coast of Scotland into Aberdeenshire. At Stracathro near the junction of the West Water and the North Esk stands the mansion house of Stracathro, and a little to the Northeast can be seen the turreted castle of Inglismaldie rising from the adjoining woods. One of our veteran students now attending Dalhousie University in one of the professional courses has during his leaves in Scotland visited Stracathro several times. A large hospital which is built there was used by the military and he was profuse in his appreciation of the hospitality afforded him during his stay at Stracathro. Only last fall when in conversation with him he made this remark to the writer: "If I was there now I would be out stag hunting with the Laird". Leaving the Cruick and traversing another two miles we reach the beautiful village of Edzell with its modern High Street; entrance to which is through a massive stone arch.

Here to the westward about a mile from Edzell stands the extensive ruins of Edzell Castle, the ancestral seat of the once powerful Lindsay family, a descendant of which, Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay, was professor of anatomy and secretary of the Medical Faculty of Dalhousie from 1885-1915. Many hair-raising stories has the writer heard from his guardian of the doings of the fierce Lindsays, one of which lingers freshly in memory to this late day. The burial ground not very far from the castle has a small chapel in the center of it, in which I was told the Lindsays kept their departed prior to being interred in the family vault. The chapel, so I was led to believe, had a tunnel which connected it with the Castle nearby. It seems that one of the ladies who had taken her demise had been placed in the chapel pending her final interment in the family vault. She had been prepared for burial with her rings and other jewellery on her person and it was told to me by my informant that a robber had broken into the Chapel and while taking the rings from her fingers she suddenly revived and lived many years thereafter. The gallows used by the Lindsays was a huge tree with a stout limb growing at right angles to the parent trunk at a convenient height from the ground and was located some distance from the castle in a wooded section near the village of Edzell. I was told that many of the Lindsay enemies had been hung thereon and I felt very much relieved to know that the Lindsays had long since departed from Edzell Castle and the ruins and its immediate environs were now the property of the Earl of Dalhousie. The garden walls of this old castle are ornamented by a number of elaborate carvings in stone. On the east wall are the celestial dieties; on the south are the sciences and on the west the theological and cardinal virtues forming one of the most interesting memorials of its kind in Scotland. I still remember my visit there over fifty years ago; an old worthy with a crooked staff which he used as a pointer in describing the carvings, escorted us on our tour of the garden. I have only one recollection of all his descriptions and it was when he pointed to a small sculptured figure carrying a satchel and addressed me thus: "He is a wee lad like yersel gaen tae schule".

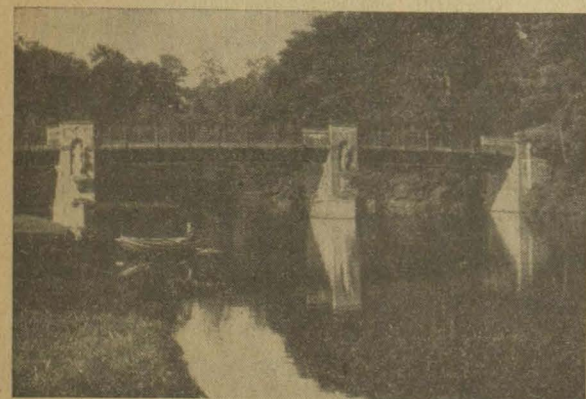
THE donjon was there with its awful blackness and depth. I dropped a stone into it and waited for the resounding thud of its arrival at the bottom. It seemed to take ages. There also was a huge fireplace in the castle kitchen on which an ox could be conveniently roasted at one time, but let us get back to Brechin. It is only a few miles away, those miles packed full of entrancing remnants of early Scottish history. An afternoon can accomplish all we have seen to this moment and there is still ample time to visit the Suspension and Gannochy Bridges which span the North Esk, also to go up Glenesk where the Earls of Dalhousie still hunt the deer and woodcock in the wilds of the Grampians. The shooting lodge of the Ramsays is at Invermark Lodge near to the picturesque and ruinous Invermark Castle.

Whilst speaking of the hunting lodge up Glenesk it might not be amiss to mention a few words about the late G. F. Pearson, LL.B., K.C., at one time Chairman of the Board of Governors of Dalhousie University who during his term in that capacity devoted many hours working tirelessly on behalf of his Alma Mater. When John Cameron, M.D., C.M., Professor of Anatomy, was preparing to make a visit to his homeland Mr. Pearson asked him to call on the Earl of Dalhousie and request of him to send a box of heather complete with soil taken from the Dalhousie Estate. The Earl, who had been badly shaken in World War I, could not be contacted, but the Countess generously acquiesced and a box six foot square and eighteen inches deep was filled with a block of soil and heather taken from the foothills of the Grampians on the Dalhousie Estate. It was shipped by rail to Glasgow, from thence to be forwarded by ship to Halifax, but owing to the big transportation strike at that time the box lay on the quay for nearly six weeks and when it ultimately arrived at the Forrest Building it had little life left in it. Apparently the heather had not yet received sufficient mishandling for a Dominion Botanist made a thorough examination of all the soil in the box before any transplanting could be accomplished. By constant watering, a few green portions survived and some was planted in the Oval at Studley Campus and the rest at the Carleton Campus. The heather did not survive. It was the intention of Mr. Pearson to present each graduate with a sprig of Dalhousie heather when he received his degree. This failed to materialize, but there is still today at the Carleton Campus a square yard of scottish earth which for many years was suitably encircled by a miniature fence and a small plaque nearby which read "Scotland Yard". As if to consecrate this hallowed spot the writer had an Aberdeen lady, the wife of one of our Dalhousie's Medical Staff dance a few steps of the Highland Fling thereon, where rugged Scotia's soil rests peacefully in Nova Scotia's lap.

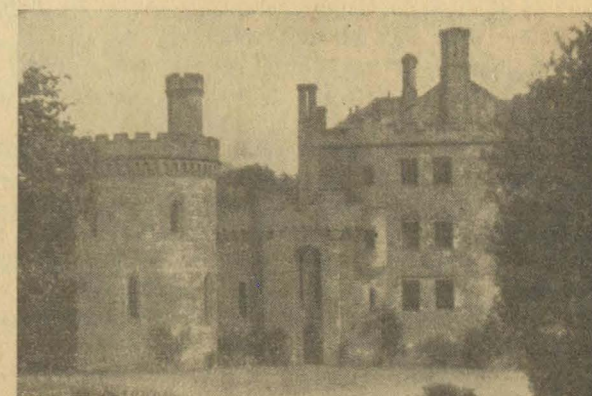
PERHAPS as a fitting conclusion this article in the December 11th issue of the "Brechin Advertiser" entitled "Our Friends Abroad" "Dalhousie or Dalhousie" might not be considered amiss. Quote: Dalhousie University, Halifax, is looking forward to a fresh period of development and prosperity under the new President Dr. Alexander Enoch Kerr. Dr. Kerr himself is an old Dalhousian, was inducted last month and all kinds of tributes to his gifts of character and leadership were paid on that occasion.

One incident to which the "Halifax Mail" gave some prominence the following morning happened at the inauguration dinner and suggests that among the gifts of the new President is that of "thoroughness". The question was raised at the dinner should the "ou" in Dalhousie be pronounced "OO" or "OW". The President had the answer. Recently he said his "OW" pronunciation had been questioned on several occasions; latterly by no less a person than Mr. Justice Kellock. During lunch in Toronto with the distinguished Justice, Dr. Kerr said Mr. Kellock asked him why some people persisted in the "OW" sound. Upon his return to Halifax President Kerr said he scoured the files of the Dalhousie Gazette and discovered an article by Dr. Schurman, Professor of English at Dalhousie in the 80's. Dr. Schurman, he said had written the Earl of Dalhousie who had replied that probably the uneducated Scot would say "Dalhousie" but that every educated Scot said "Dalhousie". The Dalhousie title was taken from the lands of the "Dalwalsey" which may account for the "Dalhousie" pronunciation which is often heard in Midlothian the Dalhousie "calf ground" and apparently it still lingers in Canada.

—"MAC"



... Image Bridge



... Dalhousie Castle

