in vocal in 1911 is vice-president of 
the Sydney Carol Union.

Miss Mary Allison '16, travelling 
secretary of the Canadian Girls in 
Training, with headquarters in St. 
John, N. B., spent a week in Sackville 
during the recent Student Christian 
Association conference.

Cyril Wilson Eng. '22, is in charge of 
the power house and battery sec-
tion of the wireless station at Halifax.

Chester Harris '10, M. D., '14, 
(Edin.), has been taking a graduate 
course in England. He served with 
distinction in the Medical Service 
during the war.

Rev. R. C. Taft Theol. '19, is station-
ated on the Marven circuit at Napansc, 
Ontario.

R. K. Purdy Eng. '21, after taking a 
course in the Regina Normal School 
accepted a position as teacher at 
Loreburn, Saskatchewan.

Rev. J. E. Peters '06, has been ap-
pointed as Conference Archivist for 
the Hamilton, Ontario conference. 
He is now stationed at Bartonville, 
Ontario.

Rev. G. Stanley Helps '18, who for 
some years was a member of the N. 
B. and P. E. I. conference is now sta-
tioned at Somersworth, New Hamp-
shire.

Miss Ruth Humphrey '20 is teaching 
in the Mount Royal High School, 
Montreal P. O.

Rev. S. H. Irving '11 is stationed on 
the Cayley Circuit in Alberta. 
This is his seventh year in that 
appointment. He is a brother of Will 
Irving '12, former Rhodes Scholar 
from Mount Allison and now vice-
principal of the Aberdeen School in 
Moncton.

R. Pike ('17), after completing his 
engineering work at Mount Allison 
spent two years in Forestry at U. N. 
B., graduating there last May with 
high standing in his work. He is now 
with the Saskatchewan Forestry De-
partment in North Saskatchewan.

Fraser Munro '18, has been forced 
by ill health to give up his work at 
Harvard. Last year he spent in study 
at Victoria College, Toronto. At Har-
vard he was working for his Ph. D. 
degree.

Frances Dargis '21 is spending the 
year at her home in Annapolis, N. S., 
and teaching in the Academy there.

Miss Helen MacMillan is teaching 
in Montreal.

Ralph Hayes '10, is employed with 
the J. M. Humphrey Co., of St. John.

Don Humphrey '23, is in the Bank 
of Montreal, St. John, N. B.

W. A. Burbridge '19, is at Victoria 
College, Toronto.

J. R. Barraclough '20, is city sales-
man for the J. C. Green Millinery Co., 
of Toronto.

Mount Allison Record

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FEDERATION OF THE MARITIME UNIVERSITIES

Readers of the Record who live in 
the Maritime Provinces, and probably 
some living elsewhere, have heard 
through the daily press and in other 
ways, of the proposed amalgamation 
of the colleges of the Maritime Pro-
vinces in one University, centered in 
the city of Halifax. The matter is of 
such vital significance to Mount Alli-
son that we believe former students 
will be interested to learn more of the 
details of the suggested merger. Con-
sequently in this issue we are giving 
a synopsis of the plan and some letters 
from Dr. Borden, Dr. Bowles, of Vic-
toria College, Toronto and others who 
already know of the details. We hope 
that Mount Allison people will study 
the plan carefully and if they feel in-
nclined will send us their views for or 
against, as the case may be, for fu-
ture publication. We propose to open 
the columns of the Record to such 
views that the plan be neither reject-
ed nor accepted without full publicity.

For years amalgamation of the 
many small colleges in the Maritime 
Provinces has been, on occasion, a 
subject of discussion both public and 
private; but the plans suggested have 
always been either vague or unsatis-
factory and nothing of a positive na-
ture has resulted. While recognizing 
the value and importance of a large 
university it appears that the people 
of the Maritime Provinces believe in 
the virtue of the small college as a 
home of undergraduates; and schemes 
for union, which meant that the fed-
erated colleges would lose their iden-
tities in the larger institution, have 
not been acceptable to those in con-
trol of the various existing colleges 
or, we believe, to their alumni and 
supporters.

Now, however, the Carnegie Cor-
poration has come forward with a 
plan for federation, specific and fairly 
complete, yet provisional and capable 
of modification as conditions may de-
mand. The problem is, therefore, de-
finitely before the supporters of the 
various colleges concerned.

This plan provides for maintaining 
the small colleges as separate entities 
in a great University, modelled some-
what after Toronto University and 
not unlike Oxford in its general char-
acter. The individual colleges are 
to maintain their denominational con-
nection and control. It is expected 
that they will carry with them to Hal-
ifax their own character, ideals and 
traditions, and will offer to students
all the advantages of the small college they now enjoy, together with all the opportunities of a great university. The plan is the result of an extended investigation of secondary and higher education in the Maritime Provinces by Messrs. Learned and Sills, representatives of the Carnegie Corporation. This investigation was made because of the many appeals of Maritime Colleges for aid from the funds of the Corporation and made at the suggestion of the colleges concerned.

The investigation of secondary education was a thorough one and has an important bearing on the plan for federation of the colleges but with it we need not at present concern ourselves.

THE FEDERATION PLAN

1.—It is proposed that Acadia, Dalhousie, St. Francis Xavier, Kings and Mount Allison should each leave its present campus and build a new set of buildings on a new campus in Halifax, each one forming a group about a central university. Each would form a unit or college in the university to which a new name would be given but each college would retain its own name and character. Each of the colleges would give up its degree conferring power and all degrees save those in Theology would be conferred by the university.

In the following pages the term "college" is used to designate each of the federated institutions, Mount Allison, Acadia, Dalhousie, St. Francis Xavier, and Kings, while "university" designates the central and degree conferring institution.

2.—Dalhousie would hand over to the university all its present buildings and its partially completed Arts Building. These would be the physical home of the university.

3.—The instruction would be divided between the colleges and the university.

(a) The subjects taught by the college would be English, French, German, Greek, History, Latin, Philosophy.

(b) The subjects taught by the university would be Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry, Education, Geology, Physics, Psychology.

(c) Subjects which might be taught by either the colleges or the university are Mathematics, Social Sciences and the less familiar languages.

This grouping gives to the university all the teaching in the experimental sciences which require elaborate laboratory equipment, and thereby would obviate duplication among the colleges and mean greater economy in operation.

4.—Each college would teach all its own Freshmen. After the first year, students, though registered at one college and resident in its dormitories, might also, and would, take work at another college or at the university. In addition each college would have its own Theological Staff.

5.—The Medical, Dental, Pharmacy, Law and Engineering Schools would be under the direction and control of the university.

The necessity of such schools being in a city as well as the extended facilities of the Dalhousie campus and equipment were important factors in locating the university in Halifax.

6.—Each college would specialize in a limited number of subjects, e.g., English and Mathematics and would have full professors in those subjects who would head of these departments in the university. Each college would have, also, Associate or Assistant Professors or Instructors in other departments, the heads of which departments would be in other colleges which specialize in those subjects.

FINANCES

7.—(a) Each college would retain its present endowment and such property as it possesses or may acquire for use as student dormitories, class rooms, etc. All libraries and laboratory apparatus would go to the university except for such special limited library collections as might be needed by each college eg, in Theological departments.

(b) All student fees for tuition or incidentals in the colleges or universities would go to the university. The income of each college would be determined by its endowment and would measure the extent to which each college could participate in the general enterprise. The bulk of the expense would be for compensation to teachers which would go as far above a fixed minimum as desired and the real emulation between the colleges would consist in the relative quality of their staffs.

(c) The collective endowments of the colleges would be about $2,500,000. There would be needed for the building of the college buildings an estimated amount of $3,000,000.

In addition it is estimated that $2,500,000 more would be needed by the university to complete the Arts building already started and to furnish endowment. This, with the endowment of the colleges, would give an income of approximately $300,000 yearly. In addition student fees would provide $75,000 and it is expected that, by the three provinces, another $100,000 would be voted annually in proportion to the number of students sent from these provinces. This would give a total income from all sources of $455,000.

8.—It is suggested that if the University of New Brunswick enters the federation it should form a part of the Central University.

Organization College Board of Governors

10.—The governors of the college would be appointed as at present unless some changes were made by them. They would administer their secondary schools located as at present; appoint officers and professors in the college; and control the life of the college.

University Board of Governors

The governors of the University would consist of:

(a) Chancellor.

(b) Five members, one named by the Board of Governors of each college.

(c) Twelve members named by invitation in the charter.

5 by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of Nova Scotia.

4 by the Lieutenant Governor in
Council of New Brunswick.
1 by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of P. E. I.
2 by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of Newfoundland.
This gives a total of eighteen.
The duties of the Governors of the University would be:
(a) Appoint all officers of administration and professors in the university.
(b) Confirm appointments of professors in the colleges who do work in more than one college.
(c) Fix schedule of academic titles.
(d) Fix uniform minimum salary scale for colleges and universities.
(e) Fix all charges for tuition and all fees payable by students in the university or by students receiving instruction in more than one college.

The University Senate
11—This would consist of the Deans of the several faculties and Professors of full rank.
It would deal with questions of general academic policy, with the approval and granting of degrees, with the establishment of new faculties or departments and any other matters referred to it by the board or faculties.

The Council of Faculty of Arts
12—This would consist of Chancellor of the University, Dean of Faculty of Arts, Presidents of the Colleges.
Its duties would be to prepare matters for reference to the faculty and to investigate and execute matters referred to them by the Faculty.

Legislative Authority
13—The full professional staff of each faculty whether Arts, Medicine, Law, etc., presided over the Chancellor or in his absence by the Dean will exercise legislative authority.

Faculty of Arts
14—This would consist of those instructors appointed and supported by the university and those appointed and supported by the several colleges.

Letter from Dr. Berden, 78 to The Wesleyan
Sackville, N. B., April 28, 1922.
Dr. D. W. Johnson,
Editor, The Wesleyan,
Truro, N. S.

Dear Dr. Johnson:
I am sure the readers of the Wesleyan will be interested in obtaining as complete information as possible with regard to the proposed scheme of university consolidation.

I am taking the liberty of sending for publication the enclosed letter from Dr. Bowles, the President of Victoria College, Toronto. Your readers are all doubtless aware of the fact that the proposed scheme is modelled closely upon the plan adopted when Victoria was affiliated with Toronto University. Some of the older readers of the Wesleyan will recall the prolonged debates of 1886 when the proposal was first mooted to affiliate Victoria College with Toronto University. The letter from Dr. Bowles was inspired by my request that he should give us the results of his experience, especially dwelling upon the moral and religious influences of their college life in the great city in comparison with the more sequestered conditions of a country town like Coburg. I was also very anxious to learn whether he regarded the present condition of Victoria as being dignified and effective as it might have been if Victoria had remained out of confederation, the same as Queens University at Kingston had done.

The results of the Conference recently held in New York between the Presidents of the Maritime Universities and the officers of the Carnegie Corporation have been more or less fully stated in the Halifax papers. The Carnegie trustees are not proposing at present any definite financial scheme, as they do not wish to place the Corporation in the position of coercing or putting undue financial pressure upon the colleges concerned. The boards of the different Maritime Colleges will be asked to say whether they approve or otherwise of the scheme of university consolidation which their commissioners recommend in the report which is soon to be published. Their report proposes that the present Maritime Universities should surrender their degree-conferring powers and should group themselves in Halifax around a central degree-conferring university which would teach the expensive scientific subjects and provide for the advanced courses where small groups of students wish to specialize along the lines of their life work. They propose that the present Maritime Universities should provide residential accommodation for their respective groups of students and teach part of the subjects of a B. A. course, such as English, Mathematics, History, etc. The new University to be created might be called the Maritime University, or Nova Scotia University, or Halifax University, or Atlantic University, according to the scope of the patronage upon which it depended.

Your readers will be interested to know that the officers of the Carnegie Corporation are greatly interested in the scheme. They have apparently given up their former custom of doling out aids to needy individual colleges but are satisfied that more effective use can be made of the large funds they administer by establishing such a grouping of educational interests as they are proposing for the Maritime Provinces. This scheme, they think, would place our educational work in the east in line with such outstanding institutions as McGill and Toronto Universities.

Yours very truly,
B. C. BORDEI.
President.

Dr. Bowles, Principal of Victoria College, Toronto University to Dr. Berden
Victoria College,
Toronto, Canada,
December 14, 1921.

Rev. Principal Berden, B. A., D. D., Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B.

Dear Dr. Berden:
I can fully appreciate the difficulties of your situation and how anxious you will be that nothing be undertaken which is not in the best interests of Mount Allison and higher education. It is true that last winter
when Queens University insisted on a large grant from the Provincial Treasury, Victoria asked herself many questions as to what would happen had she remained out of federation. It is impossible to answer such questions. I do not know, and no one can say, what would have happened. What has happened, however, is that Victoria University now has a larger endowment fund than Queens University and spends more of her own money every year on higher education than Queens does. This, notwithstanding the fact that her sphere of operation is confined to a fraction of the Arts course and to Theology. Evidently Federation did away with an objection which the Methodist people as good citizens, in many instances at least, felt themselves justified in making when requested to give large sums to support their own university. One cannot, therefore, resist the impression that, had Victoria remained out of Federation, it is possible she would be to-day an impoverished institution trying to do all kinds of work on her altogether inadequate income, her professors would be receiving small salaries, her departments would be undermanned; whereas now she is doing work the quality of which is satisfactory to herself and probably unpassed in the university. Frequently, I cast envious glances at the wider fields of higher education which belong to a university, but I comfort myself with the assurance that quality is better than quantity.

Of course the abstract principle of Federation is not the thing on which you must pass judgment, but the concrete form of it which may come up. I suppose there are two or three things on which you will find it necessary to satisfy your mind.

First.—Will the university with which you federate (Dalhousie) be adequately supported in the future financially, so that you may be assured that those departments in the Arts course which would be taken by you, and in which your students would share, would be satisfactorily manned.

Second.—Will the new conditions facilitate your own appeal to the Methodism of your constituency so that you will be able to take up a dignified and proper place in the Federated University? If you have a fear that you will be one of the poor relations, paying very much smaller salaries to your professors, doing your work in inadequate and poor buildings, you may well hesitate before taking the step.

Third.—What would be the effect of such a movement on higher education in the Maritime Provinces? Do you fear a concentration which will be harmful?

You may be sure that there will be in the new associations which you form, certain influences which will make it difficult for Mount Allison to be quite as distinctive a Methodist College as it is now. I am not saying that these influences will be bad. They will, probably, be best defined as liberalizing. I am quite confident that there are some features in Victoria’s life today which would not be there were Victoria an independent institution. Nevertheless, we have maintained a distinct life in the university. I find our students frequently taking up with things I wish they would leave alone, and I am disposed to think that these originate in the common universality of life.

On the other hand it is the testimony of University College (the State College) to the University as a whole has been profoundly affected by the federation of the Church Colleges. There is a difference in the atmosphere, and it is all for the good. There is no doubt in my mind that Toronto University owes much in respect of its high standing, morally and religiously, and it is not from academic economy purely a State University.

Any further light or help I can possibly furnish you will be gladly given.

With all best wishes for Mount Allison, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) R. P. BOWLES,
President.

Letter from Dr. Geo. J. Bond, ’74, to the Wesleyan

The projects and promises of the Carnegie Foundation, so far as these have transpired, foreshadow a new era for higher education in the maritime provinces. They provide for the establishment of an institution unique in conception, practical in operation, unlimited in capacity for development. That institution will put the maritime provinces, as an educational centre, abreast of anything offered in this Dominion. It will combine all the advantages of a great university with all the advantages of the small college. It will also provide, and that is a very important thing, for adequate denominational care and oversight of the undergraduates. It will preserve the entity of each of the denominational colleges now working in the maritime provinces with all their traditions, their associations and their distinctive atmosphere. It will promote the highest kind of spirit de corps, and the healthiest kind of rivalry.

What Oxford University has been to the colleges that compose it, what Toronto University is to the denominational Colleges, federated with it, that the institution proposed by the Carnegie Foundation and presumably to be made possible by its generous provision, can be to the colleges now asked to federate around it.

Mount Allison University has always been open minded. It has never feared to adventure into the unknown. It is always ready to court competition on fair ground. When the University of Halifax was mooted many years ago, Mount Allison was one of the institutions that went heartily into the formation of that promising but short-lived paper university; and one of its most brilliant students took its Arts degree.

For the present the Asquithian attitude “Wait and See,” is the one to be adopted. The full proposals of the Carnegie Foundation have yet to be known. Without adequate financial backing they cannot be accepted. But if they are as generously backed up as they are cleverly and wisely framed, it would be a monumental mistake, and worse than a mistake, to refuse the splendid opportunity they offer.

GEO. J. BOND.

Letter from Dr. George J. Truman

The following extracts from a let-
ter from Dr. George J. Trueman, Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Methodist Church, is largely concerned with a consideration of the effect of union upon Victoria College, a Methodist institution formerly located at Coburg, Ontario. This College with several others was federated in 1892 with Toronto University. In discussing the present Maritime problem he says:

"As Toronto is the business, religious, educational, political and social centre of the province, it certainly aids a great deal to have the Chancellor and staff of the college here where they have the greatest opportunity to make their influence felt. Then the influence of Victoria on the affiliated group must not be forgotten. There is no college of the group that stands so high academically in the courses it gives. In the meetings of the Arts Faculties no influence has greater weight than that of Victoria men. Victoria has a strong place of influence in the University and has been able to make a notable contribution to the academic life. She has not quietly accepted the standards of University College but has had as much to do as any other college in planning the courses and establishing the standards. In fact it is said here that Chancellor Burwash did more than any other man to build up a great, Toronto University. She has not accepted the degrees of an outside college but her students receive their degrees from Toronto University, of which Victoria is one of the most important parts. Coming into an affiliation and making good in the stern competition of the larger group, she is broadly increasing prestige to herself and to the church of which she is a part."

"If Victoria had remained at Coburg the Provincial University would have gone on without her. Victoria would have lost the sympathy of the increasing number of thoughtful people who believe that the state and not the church should pay for higher education. Her courses would have been limited to Arts and Theology and it would have been difficult for her to hold her Arts students in the face of the competition of the Provincial University. All those wanting graduate courses would have had to go elsewhere. As it is now, no better place can be found in Canada for graduate work. All such courses are open to Victoria students. A School of Missions for Canada has just been founded by the four Protestant denominations and yet not one new lecturer has been appointed. Were it not for the federated colleges, such a scheme would be impossible. Now the courses given in all the colleges and in the university are available for the students of the School of Missions. What this means for the cause of Christianity will be more than fully realized as the work develops."

"Victoria keeps up no expensive equipment. The science subjects are taught in the university. Victoria has Professors in Latin, Greek, Ancient History, Oriental Languages, English, French, German and Ethics. For all other subjects Victoria students go to the university or occasionally to some other college."

"When one considers the generous annual grant from the Educational Society, $22,000.00 this year; the endowment of over two millions; the fact that the Victoria buildings have largely been paid for by the generous Methodist of Toronto and then think of what her problem would have been outside of Toronto with the equipment and staff of a whole University to support, one must conclude that Victoria is immeasurably better off financially in Toronto than in Coburg."

"Queens and McMaster Universities did not enter federation. McMaster seemed ready to enter at any time but other counsels prevailed. Queens is said to have kept out because of the outstanding personality of Principal Grant. McMaster has done good work with a poorly paid staff and now is asking herself "What next?" The Baptist people are of divided opinion. The majority seem to believe in keeping entirely separate from State Institutions. Their isolated theological position seems to make this almost necessary. They are now contemplating moving to Hamilton where, as the only university in a city of 100,000 they will have a good deal of influence, get substantial help from the city and have a large number of day students. Their leaders say it is Hamilton or federation."

"In respect to Mount Allison he says:

"The opportunity of the college to direct her own students, maintain her traditions, etc. would depend almost entirely on the College Chancellor and his staff. There would be difficulties to be met and overcome, but a student body will invariably respond to the right kind of leadership. Most people who have studied the situation believe that both the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches have too many Theological Colleges. If the union is effected one college in the Maritime Provinces would be all the church needs. Should it be decided to establish that college at Halifax, the closing of the Theological department at Mount Allison would disturb us and make it difficult to carry on the Arts work. Would it not seem a more dignified thing to decide to go to Halifax as a college before the union takes place? This would help our position immeasurably and give us a strength in the union scheme that would not be possible to the Theological College alone."

"Advantages of Mount Allison remaining outside the federation are:

1. It will be pleasing to friends in Sackville and many old graduates everywhere.
2. She will be free to give courses of her own planning and make a valuable and perhaps an original contribution to the life of Canada.
3. She will continue as before in a place geographically central to give an injection from the lower grades up to the graduate courses for both sexes under Christian influence.
4. She will continue for a time at least to provide a safe environment and keep a large group of young people from the insidious temptations of the city, while at the same time giving them instruction second to none in Canada.

Disadvantages of remaining outside the federation are:

1. She will lose the sympathy and support of those who are inclined to help her both in the United States and the central provinces of Canada, but who are sure that the federation is the only statesmanlike course.
2. In days when consolidation, co-operation, federation are
the order of the times, she will have shown herself unable to rise above local loyalties and prejudices and see the larger issues moving men and institutions today. (3) There is a very great danger that she will gradually drop behind and become a third-rate institution and for three reasons:—

(a) the inability to continue to capitalize the loyalty of her staff. This will mean doubling present salaries or gradually falling back to third rate men. The professors make the college. (b) It will be difficult to find money for adequate libraries, biological, chemical, physical and other equipment of the class available in most good institutions today. If this is not done the most ambitious students will go elsewhere. I heard a man say today that it was of no use to go to Queens because they had no library. The world is small today and men will go where they can get what they want. (c) The proper place for a secondary college is a rural town or the open country, but the place for a university is near a city. The city is becoming increasingly the centre of the nation’s life. It is a university in itself with its lectures, its social organization, its music, its great preachers, its distinguished visitors, its parliaments, its opportunity for social study.

“When in Newfoundland last summer I interviewed many thoughtful men, endeavoring to find out why their probationers were going by Mount Allison to Wesleyan and Victoria. I got very thoughtful answers, but not hopeful ones for Mount Allison. They said their young men realized the class work in Mount Allison to be alright but that they could not even better class work in Victoria with better library facilities. More than that, they wanted to live in a city, to study a city and get the proper vision that a city usually makes possible. Whether they are right or wrong, their attitude is very easy to understand. This certainly is the tendency and if the Church College is not there to meet them with her high ideals and safer environment, the college will miss her opportunity and the students the inspiration and safety which the church exists to give.”

“I have tried to look at the question fairly, and on general principles, I would favor federation.”

Yours truly,

GEO. J. TRUEMAN.


Editor Record

My Dear Sir:

In a recent conversation with Dr. Learned in Pittsburgh, I learned something of the proposed scheme of amalgamating the various colleges of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick into one university of the Maritime Provinces. For years we have talked vaguely of such a union and now the Carnegie Corporation has come forward with a plan and an offer of money to make such a union possible.

Frankly, the plan has caught my imagination and won my sympathy. In the first place the Maritime Provinces, the breeding places of premiers and college presidents, should have a great centre of learning and the equal in scholarship, endowment and equipment to McGill, Toronto, Harvard, Yale or Princeton. Some day there must be such a great university in the east to which we can point with pride and now seems the happy time for its initiation. We have an admirable school system and our colleges have developed some of the best minds on this continent, yet we have continued to send our brilliant scholars abroad for their graduate work.

There will doubtless be many objections to this plan on local, sectarian and sentimental grounds. To remove the colleges from Sackville, Wolfville, Windsor, Antigonish and Charlottetown will undoubtedly mean a sacrifice to these towns in money and prestige. Their citizens can only be comforted by the fact that by a local sacrifice they have contributed to something that will bring greater fame to the Atlantic provinces and a greater gift to youth. On the sectarian side nothing will be lost but much gained. The religion of the future that is to persist must be a broad one, and nothing could be more desirable than that Methodist, Baptist, Catholic, Presbyterian and Episcopal theologians should jostle and rub shoulders in the shadow of a great university. Many of them might learn for the first time that they were all engaged in the same general work, namely, in helping humanity and teaching the ethics of Christ. Such a union of colleges is in accord with the effort to bring about a union of Christian churches. The sentimental objection is the most difficult to overcome. Memories, traditions and feelings are much more real and lasting than stones and mortar. My father and all the members of my family went to Mount Allison and for me there are a host of memories enshrined in the place. Doubtless it is so with each alumnus. Sackville would be a dull sad place to me without the boys and girls who each year revivify the college.

It is possible however under Dr. Learned’s scheme as I understand it to carry Mount Allison and each college bodily into the new university with its memories and traditions. The new university then would be something like the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Exeter, Christ Church, Balliol, Oriel and Trinity are all in themselves entities and yet a part of Oxford. For generations certain families have sent their sons to Exeter, Christ Church, Balliol and Oriel and each college has retained its traditions and put its special stamp upon its undergraduates. So Mount Allison, Acadia, King’s, St. Francis Xavier, Prince of Wales and Dalhousie can be preserved as parts of the great university. Much has been said and written of the advantages of the small college and I am sure that no Mount Allison man of twenty years ago can forget the personal influence of such men as Dr. Allison, Dr. Borden, Dr. Smith, Professor Tweedie and Professor Huton. Much of this writing and talking, however, has referred to colleges like Dartmouth, Amherst and Williams that are really big places when compared with our present Maritime colleges. The trouble is that we have been too small. Under the proposed system of amalgamation, I be-
lieve all the advantages of the small college could be preserved and the great advantages of the big university attained.

American universities are often cursed by a passion for over-organization. The builders of the Maritime Provinces University would do well to keep their minds upon the simplicity of organization in the ancient universities of England.

Sincerely,
FRANK P. DAY,
Director of the Division of General Studies, Carnegie Institute of Technology.

PERSONALIA

A. E. TINGLEY '15

Mr. Tingley has been entered as a student at Mansfield College, Oxford Univ., England. After graduation he preached in the New Brunswick Conference for a short time, and then went to Harvard for a year's work, later taking charge of a circuit at Woods Hole, Mass.

EVELYN BAYNE HARNETT

Mr. and Mrs. Harnett (Malma M. Bosi) Mount Allison students of the nineties were very unfortunate some time ago in losing their fine suburban house at Wellesley, Mass., with practically everything it contained.

GEORGE STANLEY HELPS '16

Rev. G. Stanley Helps has retired, at least temporarily, from work in the New Brunswick Conference, and is now pastor of a church in Somersworth, N. H.

HARRY E. ENGLAND, '99

Mr. England has been appointed Supervisor of Protestant Schools in Montreal. For some years before going to Montreal he taught in Truro, N. S.

REV. THOMAS STREET, '13

Mr. Street is now pastor of the Union Congregational Church at Winthrop, Mass. After leaving Mount Allison he studied for some years at Harvard. Mr. Street still retains his interest in his Alma Mater.

ADA FORD, L. C. '15

Miss Ada Ford, Mf. A. Handicrafts '15, was awarded in 1920 a Scholarship for life saving, by the Carnegie Heroic Fund. She spent the past year at the Pratt Institute where she won a silver medal for an original design in jewelry. In fact, so highly was her work appreciated that she has been given another year at the Institute by the trustees of the Heroic Fund.

Carneal G. Fullerton '19 is with A. E. Ames and Co., brokers, of Toronto.

Wilfred Mosher Eng. '18, is Assistant Superintendent of the Belgo Pulp and Paper Co., of Shawinigan Falls, P. Q.

J. Murray Kinsman '18 and Ives Anglis '21, are studying medicine at McGill.

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UNITED STATES MEMBERS

This issue of the record is devoted to information concerning some of the three hundred former Mount Allison students who are now resident in the United States.

Rev. Joseph Sellar

Mr. Sellar lives in Greenfield, Mass., having moved there about five years ago from Nova Scotia. He occupied various circuits in the N. B. and P. E. I. and N. S. Conferences for many years after leaving Mount Allison. He was Chairman of District for seven years and at one time a delegate to General Conference. Mrs. Sellar, whose maiden name was S. Margaret Ward, attended Mount Allison for three years and their six sons were all former students, two of them graduating in Arts. Many relatives, nephews and nieces have also been students at Mount Allison. Two of his sons now live in Greenfield, Mass. Since retiring Mr. Sellar has done a great deal of work for various denominations and is engaged in Sunday School and other work at the present time.

Everett P. Carey '92

Since graduation Mr. Carey has been teaching in High Schools in the United States until two years ago when he retired to agricultural work in which he has always been interested. With his wife and daughter and two sons he is now developing ranch property in California. Mr. Carey was born.

Mrs. L. C. Crewe

Mrs. Crewe, who was Antoinette Burchell, daughter of J. E. Burchell, of Sydney, N. S., spent the year 1896-97 at Mount Allison. Her father and mother and two sisters all attended Mount Allison as well. In 1906 she married L. C. Crewe, of Baltimore, Maryland, President of the LaFollette Coal and Iron Company. They have two children, one a boy of sixteen and another of fourteen.