

has already been described (p. 80). Other three, Governors M'Lelan, Jones, and Fraser, also died while in office. Perhaps no event in the history of Nova Scotia has caused deeper and more general sorrow than the death of Governor Fraser.

Duncan C. Fraser was a country boy, and he cleared his own pathway to honour. To fit himself for teaching he took a course at the Normal School in Truro. He then taught a country school, and with the means thus acquired he gained a college education at Dalhousie, Halifax. He became a lawyer, and while in the practice of law at New Glasgow he was for two terms mayor of the town. He was appointed to the Legislative and Executive Councils of Nova Scotia, being president of the first-named council. Then for several years he represented Guysborough County in the Dominion House of Commons. Resigning this position, he was placed on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. Then, by another step in 1906, he became Lieutenant-Governor of his native province. Three Nova Scotia universities crowned him with their highest honorary degrees. With all this wealth of recognition he counted the honours of his Church superior to all. His varied experience made him a many-sided man. The pathway by which Governor Fraser achieved success is open to others. Out of the richness of this experience, speaking of Nova Scotia, he said: "All our advantages will not avail, if our people do not continue to display diligence, thrift, honesty, and moral character."