



# The Dalhousie Gazette.

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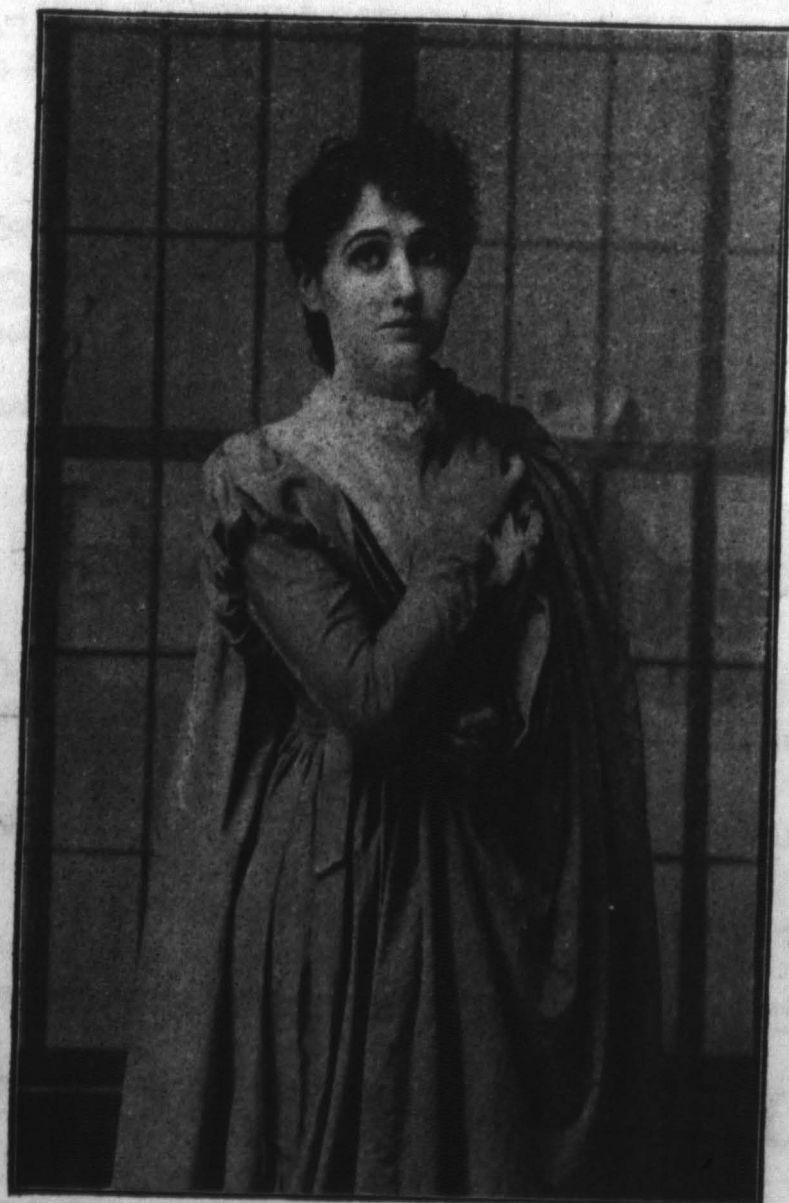
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## The Dalhousie Gazette.

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"I earnestly recommend to your protection the College now rising in this town. The state of the Provinces requires more extended means of education, and this College, open to all classes and denominations of Christians will afford these means in the situation best suited to make them generally available. I am myself fully convinced that the advantages will be great even in our time, but growing, as it will grow, with the prosperity of the Province, no human foresight can imagine to what extent it may have spread its blessings when your children's children shall compare the state of Nova Scotia then to what it is now."

In his speech to the House, delivered April 3rd, 1820, shortly before he left for Canada, Lord Dalhousie thus commended the College to the people of the Province through their representatives.



## Dalhousie College.

### *The History of an Idea.*

The curious inquirer as to our Past will find in the fore-words of the Calendar, the material for an extended history. This we owe to the President of Cornell, who was once a member of the staff. There is also a history of Dalhousie by a Dalhousian, and the son of a Dalhousian, authoritative and entertaining. Mr. Patterson's prize essay should be prescribed for matriculation, or if not then, at some stage of the undergraduate's career before he reaches the dizzy height of bachelorhood. It is a faithful tale of our Dark Ages, and stops short at the *annus mirabilis* '63, the date of our Renaissance. Another fifty dollars would be well spent by the Alumni in evoking a second volume dealing with the College, not in its struggle for existence, but since it began to make history. One great service performed by the GAZETTE is to record our corporate life in the making. Its files for the thirty-three years of its honourable career are a mine of information, which no future chronicler can venture to neglect.

Dalhousie is the only college I ever heard of that was founded with money taken in war. Our original endowment, the Castine Fund, was a sum of money collected through the customs at the town of Castine in Maine, while it was held by a British force from September 1814 to April 1815. It amounted at first to £11,596 18s 6d. When Lieutenant-Governor Gosselin's salary was paid, there remained £10,750. One thousand pounds was taken by Lord Dalhousie to set up in life the little brother of the College, in other words, the Officers' Garrison Library. Of the residue, three thousand pounds were to go into a building, the remainder was to be funded for the support of the institution. The money for the building was soon spent, along with a great deal more obtained from other sources, but the fund for support was invested in the three per cents, where it remained until 1856, when the Governors transferred it to local securities at six.

"Fondator Noster" was a man to be proud of. His portrait hangs in a corner of our library draped with the two



THE NEW BUILDING.

*vierkleurs* that two of our soldier boys brought back at such cost from Boksberg, to adorn the walls of their old college. The decoration is appropriate. Our founder was a soldier from boyhood. He served in Ireland in '98, he survived the infamous Walcheren expedition, he was desperately wounded in Martinique. He commanded a whole division, the seventh, in the Peninsula, sharing with Picton in the honours of Victoria, and received the thanks of Parliament for his services in the Waterloo campaign. Lord Dalhousie was the ninth earl of that name, the head of the old and famous house of Ramsay. He has been overshadowed by his famous son, the great governor-general of India, the conqueror of the Sikhs, the strongest hand and the ablest brain in that country since Clive; but the father was also a man of mark. Perhaps his two best titles to fame are: he was the life-long friend of the great and good Sir Walter; he planted a college in one corner of the British Empire.

It was a strange idea to find lodgment in the brain of a soldier in the year 1817. He came to this province as Lieutenant-Governor towards the end of 1816, the black year that followed Waterloo. That "world earthquake" closed the red chapter in our planet's history called "The French Revolution," and, with all its sins, the French Revolution killed an old impossible system and created Europe anew. One of the new things it brought into being was popular and university education. In both branches, Germany leads the world, but both date from Fichte. It is curious to think that the German conquest in all matters of scholarship has been gained since our little College was founded. When the first stone of the Old Building was laid on the Parade, the conception of higher education among English-speaking communities was what may be called the Oxford idea. The Oxford idea meant residence, prescription in hours, meals, costume; it meant compulsory devotion, it meant subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles, in a word, restrictive discipline. The product was that admirable thing, the gentleman and scholar. But Oxford in the eighteenth century was at its nadir. The stern judgment of Adam Smith and of Gibbon cannot be repealed or set aside. The Laudian statutes were still in force; the Royal

Commissions had not yet cut away the worst abuses. It was possible for one of the Erskines to get his degree by answering two questions, "Who was the founder of University College?" and "What is the meaning of Golgotha?" Keble and Newman had not begun their daring projects of reform at Oriel, which were to make the teachers teach and the students study, and to prevent such abuses as the compulsory and periodical partaking of the communion being a mere prelude to a drunken "breakfast." This was the Oxford that expelled Shelley for "atheism."

That King's should have been founded on the Oxford idea was the most natural thing in the world. The rigid exclusion of dissenters is due to an Oxford man of this period. Alexander Croke, Esq., who built Studley, who overrode the will of Bishop Inglis and forced on King's the constitution that made Dalhousie possible and retarded education in this province for a century at least, was a fine specimen of the "ultra" of the time. He has his niche in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He was a gentleman; he could trace his ancestry to the remotest past; the Croke family were originally LeBlount and came from Picardy, and ultimately from Denmark; he was a scholar, as his work on classical verse is alive this day to testify: but Nova Scotia would be better off, if he had never brought his gentility and scholarship to our shores.

The German university idea was not yet a force in the outer world, but higher education was not dependant on the Oxford idea alone. The Scottish universities were founded on a different principle. It was this. If teachers will and can teach, if youths can and will learn, give them a meeting place, and education will ensue. The Scottish idea was no doubt born of poverty, and it bears many marks of its unlovely mother's face, but it stands for two precious things by which this curious human race lives and grows, freedom and the love of learning.

Lord Dalhousie found here a college supported by the public money, which limited education to the well-to-do members of one faith. He also found a tidy sum available for "improvement." Strange to relate, he considered the most necessary "improvement" to be a college for the benefit of those classes excluded from an education by the constitution of King's; a

college founded on the principle of "toleration." There was to be no religious test for teacher or taught. That is a vital principle. It survived the worst that folly and malice could do to it. It lives to-day, the chief source of Dalhousie's strength.

The actual date of the foundation has been variously given; as 1821, when the Act to incorporate the Board of Governors of Dalhousie College passed the House of Assembly; as 1820, when the corner-stone was laid. No one has proposed 1819, when the building was begun. The true date is 1818. In that year Lord Dalhousie obtained permission to use the Castine Fund for the endowment of the new college, and set to work upon a constitution for it. In that year Dalhousie College began to exist, and, in the precise dictionary meaning of the word, was founded.

Our first name was the "College of Halifax." The name we bear was not given by the founder himself, but by the Legislature, a natural and necessary compliment. Dalhousie College is the one legal name, that and no other.

Lord Dalhousie's last public act in Nova Scotia was laying the corner-stone of the Old Building on May 22nd, 1820. All the dignity and colour of military and naval pomp lent itself to the occasion. No more gorgeous pageant ever brightened the Grand Parade. Prayers were prayed, libations of wine and oil were poured upon the stone, the soldierly governor made a short soldierly speech, the cannon thundered from Fort Charlotte, and the vast concourse looking on gave a salvo of cheers. Never were the omens brighter, and yet for forty-three years the college struggled for the bare life.

These are our Dark Ages. Until 1863, the history of Dalhousie is mainly the history of a building and a Board of Governors. It is both strange and eventful, but is it not written first and last in the pages of Patterson? The institution founded on a living principle could not apparently die or be done to death. Sir James Kempt, who commanded the eighth brigade at Waterloo, followed Lord Dalhousie, and kept the bantling alive. First it was housed. The work of building dragged on, but it was at last completed at great expense. Two attempts were made to unite with King's, for a number of Dalhousie's Governors were

also Governors of King's, and they could not foster both alike. The first attempt in 1823 had Lord Dalhousie's full approval; he was willing to sink name, identity, everything, provided the principle of "toleration" were recognized. This effort at union came to nothing, as did also a similar attempt in 1832.

In 1838 came a brief spell of sunshine between the clouds. In that year, a union was effected between Dalhousie and Pictou Academy. Dr. McCulloch, a Renfrew man, graduate of Glasgow in Arts and Medicine, clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and born fighter, who came to this country as a missionary, who founded and made Pictou Academy become Dalhousie's first President. He was the old type of scholar, a man capable of teaching every branch in the curriculum of those days and doing it well. The two other members of the staff were Prof. McIntosh and Prof. Romans. The curriculum consisted of Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic and Rhetoric. There were lectures from eight to nine in the morning. A respectable number of students completed their course for the bachelor's degree. But in September 1843, Mr. McCulloch died, worn out with his arduous labours at the age of sixty-two.

From 1844 until 1863, Dalhousie College ceased to operate as a college. The Governors either allowed the funds to accumulate, or managed the institution as a high school. Two separate attempts to conduct it as an academy failed. A brief union with Gorham College at Liverpool, ended when that institution burned down. Dalhousie is a lady apparently eager to wed, whose affectionate advances have been coldly disdained, and whose first and second marriages have proved brief and unhappy.

Our *annus mirabilis* is '63. In that year, Dalhousie was revived as a college through efforts of the Presbyterians. The Governors were to support the chairs of Metaphysics, of Classics, and of Chemistry and Natural History; the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces were to support the chairs Ethics and Physics, and the Church of Scotland, the Professorship of Mathematics. The Governors' Professors were Lyall, Johnson and Lawson, the "Presbyterian" nominees, Ross, McCulloch and Mac donald..

The professors were to receive £300 and class fees. The

reason for the action of the Presbyterians was undoubtedly to secure the benefits of a sound, general education for their ministers without being obliged to support both a college and one or more divinity schools, but their aid was the one thing necessary to vitalize the institution. It commanded attention at once. In the first year there were sixty students and the first graduates got their degrees, three years later.

There was nothing startling or radical about the course. It was the regular college course of the day, resting on the great pillars, Mathematics and Classics. The course was completely prescribed, there were no elections; it was, besides, marked off rigidly into "years", one of which must be completed before another could be begun. At the same time, provision was made for the "occasional" student who wished to take only part of the course, in strict accordance with the founders original plan.

Where the impulse came from is not clear, but soon the modern scientific spirit made itself felt. The production of three such men as Bayne, Mackenzie and MacGregor within the first decade of its renewed existence shows how Dalhousie welcomed new ideas. These three went to Edinburgh together. Bayne and Mackenzie were tall, strong, splendid-looking men; MacGregor was small, slight, and very delicate. All three reached high positions. Bayne and Mackenzie "made" their "doctor" in Germany; the first became Professor of Chemistry in the R. M. C., the second Professor of Physics in his old college. Both these men of promise died before their time. The third who was hardly expected to survive the voyage reached the degree of Doctor of Science, at London, and came back to Dalhousie to begin those labours which have raised him to the Royal Society and to the most famous Chair of Physics in the world. The influence of MacGregor upon his old college he so truly loved has been profound. This may not be the time or place to detail his services, they are many and great. His reorganization of the Faculty of Science, his securing for Dalhousie the nomination to the 1851 Exhibition Scholarship, his success as a teacher, his untiring energy in all departments of college work, his efforts to broaden and liberalize the course of study, his high ideals of education have been of quite incalculable benefit.

In spite of the solid and enduring work of the original staff, the Old Guard who served Dalhousie so faithfully and so well, who established her traditions and fixed her standards, and in spite of the drawing power good teachers always exert, the financial basis of the institution was not secure. In 1879 Mr. George Munro, began the series of splendid benevolences which up to that time were unexampled in Canada. Not only did he endow five chairs, Physics, History, English, (the first independent English chair in Canada) Constitutional Law, and Philosophy, but he provided scholarships and bursaries for fourteen years to the amount of over \$80,000. His fine example was followed by Mr. Alexander McLeod, of Halifax, who by his will, endowed the chairs of Classics, Chemistry and Modern Languages. Sir William Young and Mr. John P. Mott also gave largely to the college. The minor benefactors are very many their names fill two pages of fine print in the *Calendar*. Dalhousie has received many and generous gifts.

Another important date is 1887. In this year we left the historic building on the Parade and moved into present quarters. It was then prophesied we should need no other for fifty years; but already we are being crowded out. It is only a question of months before we shall require ampler accommodation.

The story of Dalhousie since '63 has been of study expansion of increasing strength, of growing light. First the old curriculum was liberalized, natural science placed on a firm basis, instruction given Medicine, in Law, in Science. All chairs are now solidly founded, the volunteer labours of many hard-working professional men have long been freely to the cause of professional training. The latest development of College policy, the establishment of a mining school, has resulted in a most astonishing success. The money that has poured in is the smallest part of it. The fact is now abundantly clear that Dalhousie has gained the good-will of the city and of the province. The canvass which has been mainly carried on with such gratifying results by our President, has shown us that Dalhousie has hosts of friends. The only danger is in the Biblical warning "when all men shall speak well of you." The canvass for the Macdonald Memorial Fund has revealed the same spirit in the Alumni. Governors, staff, alumni,

students are animated with a single purpose, the advancement of the college and true education. At the outset of the twentieth century, Dalhousie looks out upon a brighter, more hopeful future than she has ever confronted. There is something about Dalhousie that makes every one willing to work for her. The principle of "toleration" has triumphed. Dalhousie stands to-day for freedom, for love of learning, for democratic ideals. When our founder recommended the college to the Legislature in his parting speech, he said, "No human foresight can imagine to what extent it may spread its blessings," and time is proving his words true.

ARCHIBALD MACMECHAN.

### When Was Dalhousie Founded?

1821 is the date usually given. Do the facts justify it?

1814, August 26th. Sir John Sherbrooke's expedition sailed from Halifax. September 1st the British were in possession of Castine.

1815, April 26th. The British withdrew from Castine, taking with them about £12,000—duties collected during the occupation.

1817, December 11th. Lord Dalhousie submitted to the Council a proposal to devote £9750 of the Castine fund to founding a College or "Seminary for the higher branches of learning." Dec. 14th. He wrote to Lord Bathurst asking for the Home Government's approval of this proposal which had received the unanimous support of the Council.

1818, February 6th. Lord Bathurst wrote communicating the "entire approval of the Prince Regent" of Lord Dalhousie's "proposal to found a College." June 6th. The Council advised Lord Dalhousie to appoint Trustees until the Charter was obtained. November 12th. The Trustees of the College considered their plans for a building. December 18th. It was reported to the Council that the Prince Regent "had been graciously pleased to express his approbation that the piece of ground in the centre of the Town of Halifax commonly called the Grand Parade be granted to Trustees and that a College be erected thereon to be conducted under their directions and on the principles of the University of Edinburgh."

1819. The building was begun. The Legislature granted £2000.

1820, May 22nd. The corner stone was laid by Lord Dalhousie. The Governors in 1833 instructed the Secretary to procure a seal for the College, bearing the Arms of His Lordship the Earl of Dalhousie and the inscription "Dalhousie College, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1820."

1821, January 16th. The bill to incorporate the Governors of Dalhousie College received the Governor's assent. The Legislature granted £1000 to the new College and named it after Lord Dalhousie.

1822. Two rooms of the building were ready for occupancy.

1823, April 4th. £5000 were loaned to the College. This is the date on the present College Seal.

1829. Shortly before this Dr. John S. Memes had been appointed Principal of Dalhousie College at a salary of £300.

1838, August 6th. Rev. Dr. Thos. McCulloch was appointed Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Moral Philosophy and "President for the present." September 15th. Professors Jas. Mackintosh and Alex. Romans were appointed. November 1st. Students were enrolled for the first time.

1841. University powers were granted to the College.

1848. Dalhousie College was re-organized by Act of Legislature. April 11th. It was opened as a High School with over 50 pupils under Thomas McCulloch as Head Master.

1856, January 15th. The College was re-opened with Hugo Reid as Principal. July 21st. Dalhousie and Gorham Colleges were united.

1863, April 29th. The bill for the reorganization of Dalhousie College became law.

Which of the above dates is entitled to the honor of the foundation of Dalhousie? May we not reject every date after 1841? Although the powers and privileges of Dalhousie were extended that year and the College became a University, by no stretch of the imagination can we regard that as the year of foundation, 1838 has better claims, but "going into operation" and "being founded" are not the same. 1823, the year on the Seal, is a mistake. The only argument in its favour is the absence of any important event relating to the College.

The seal first appears on the Calendar for 1879-80. This calendar contained the notice of Mr. Munro's first gift. Each year thereafter until 1884, a handsome gift was announced. This announcement finally developed into a full-fledged "Historical Statement" in 1884-85. In this sketch Dalhousie is declared, for the first time, to have been founded in 1821. 1821 had been selected because it was the year of the incorporation of the Governors. In 1833, the Governors favoured the year 1820, which was preferred until the Munro Era. Still, it requires a very matter-of-fact person to maintain that the laying of the corner stone is the founding of an institution. A corner stone of a Cathedral was laid in this city over fifteen years ago; but it requires a very enthusiastic person to believe that the Cathedral has been founded.

The year 1818 has much in its favour. Then the sanction of the highest authority for "the founding of a Seminary for the higher branches of learning" was obtained. It was also the year in which Trustees were appointed, and steps were taken for the erection of a building. It was also the year of the grant of a site. Still if we regard Lord Dalhousie as the founder, and the setting aside of a sum of money for endowment as the essential thing, the year 1817 is the eventful year. It was in that year that Dalhousie recommended the Council to devote the Castine funds to the founding of a College. The proposal was unanimously adopted. The year 1816 is without doubt too early. At that time the Shubenacadie Canal was the favourite for the Castine funds; but Lord Dalhousie changed all that. He was more concerned about the character of the men of the New Country than about the digging of a ditch.

The practice elsewhere does not help us to solve our problem. Acadia claims to have been founded in 1838, although the bill of incorporation did not become law until 1841. On the other hand, Mt. Allison declares that it was founded in 1862 when it went into operation, although its permissive Act was passed in 1858. King's and New Brunswick have variable feasts. King's was planned in 1768 and in 1783; "originated" in 1787, when the Assembly passed resolutions and granted £400; opened November 1st, 1788; incorporated by Provincial Act 1789; and granted a Royal Charter

in 1802. The University of New Brunswick was "established" in 1800; "founded and incorporated" in 1828. St. Francis Xavier was founded in 1853; but its governing body did not receive incorporation and powers until 1866. From all this it appears that the year of incorporation is not necessarily the year of foundation.

The year of the founding of Dalhousie is either 1817 or 1818. If 1817, then December is the month. But since Lord Dalhousie had not full power to endow the College with the Castine funds, is it not wiser to date the foundation from the time of the Prince Regent's approval—that is, not later than February 6th, 1818?

A true Pythagorean would have hit upon this date long ago. The founder was the Ninth Earl. 1818 is divisible by nine either forwards or backwards. Again, arrange the digits in any order—thus: 1188, 8811, 8181, 8118, 1881, and the result proves to be divisible by nine. Turn the date upside down and no harm is done—a remarkable revelation of the vitality of the College. If the foregoing facts do not convince, surely these fancies decide the question.

—1818.

### The Name, Dalhousie College and University.

The early records of the College reveal considerable differences of opinion about the best name for the new college. The headings of the minutes are as follows:

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"Governors of Dalhousie College," January 25th, 1821, both in the minute book.

On the 3rd of December, 1819, Lord Dalhousie applied for a

Royal Charter for the "Halifax College." After permission had been received to withdraw the application for this £600 luxury, the name "Halifax College" was still the Trustees' choice. So the College was known to the newspapers. On the other hand the Journals of the House of Assembly always speak of the institution as the "College of Halifax."

The name, Dalhousie College, appears for the first time in the Bill to incorporate the Governors. This Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council. Apparently the name Dalhousie was suggested either by the Trustees of the College or by the Council. If by the Trustees, it must have been by one or two, for there is no official record of it.

The name "University" appears for the first time on the first calendar issued after the reorganization. This calendar was published in 1865.

A number of interesting questions present themselves. Why did Dalhousie suggest the name "St. Paul's"? Why was his suggestion not accepted? Who then proposed the name "Halifax," and why? Why was it dropped and "Dalhousie" chosen? What right has Dalhousie to the title "University?"

Why St. Paul's? Is it possible that Dalhousie wished to pay a compliment to his Anglican friends? He had good reason for being anxious to please them.

For over a year after his arrival on the 24th of October 1816, he seems to have weighed the claims of a House of Industry, an Alms House, the Shubenacadie Canal, King's College, and a "Seminary for the higher branches of Learning in Halifax" to a share of the Castine Funds." He thought at first that the fund "might have been applied to the removal of King's College" to Halifax; but he adds: "I am better informed now." He had seen a copy of the early statutes which required all matriculants to subscribe to the XXXIX Articles, and forbade them to frequent the Romish Mass or the meeting houses of Dissenters, and also required all students to reside in the college. The new college was to be "open to all occupations, and to all sects of religion," and therefore a protest against King's. Perhaps Dalhousie was anxious to show his Anglican friends that he was opposed to King's, not because of its connection with the Church of England, but because of its exclusiveness. If so, the choice of the name of the oldest

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and greatest of the Anglican Churches was most appropriate.

The trustees objected, not because they were dissenters. In fact, with the exception of the Hon. M. Wallace (a member of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church) all the trustees were trustees of King's Board. Perhaps they were averse to allowing the new college to intervene between King's and its Halifax supporters.

Apparently, Dalhousie then chose the name "Halifax" to emphasize the strength of his conviction that the Capital of the Province, the centre of the political, military, judicial, commercial life of the colony, should have a seminary for the higher learning. Anyway, he made the situation at Halifax and the non-exclusiveness of the college the two and the only two conditions which the college could not surrender when uniting with King's.

The name Dalhousie was proposed after he left the province, June 5th, 1820. In April of that year the House voted £1000 to procure a star and sword for the retiring Governor. The Earl was greatly pleased, and accepted the honour, but when he found that the House had rejected in an "unprecedented manner" his principal measures, he withdrew his acceptance of the gift with these words: "My duty to my King, my duty to my Province, and above all the sacred regard I have for my personal honour, equally forbid the acceptance of the sum voted." The House, however, by a slight majority transferred the gift to his idol the College; and the Council, his loyal support, honoured the College by giving it his name.

Thrice since 1821 has it been proposed to deprive the College of its name. The first attempt, when union with King's was in the air, was sanctioned by Dalhousie, who said, "If these proposals (location at Halifax, and the non-sectarian character) be finally approved, I think the very character and name of Dalhousie College should at once be lost in that of the other, so that the style of King's College should alone be looked up to." (Akins). Again, in 1884, when union with King's was again debated, it was proposed to give the new University a new name. This year the terms of union left the name undetermined, but it was understood that a neutral name would be adopted. If all the Colleges were to unite the name Acadia seemed to meet with general approval.

The Maritime University and the Royal University of the Maritime Provinces were suggested. The University of King's and Dalhousie or of Nova Scotia found favor in the eyes of some. Whatever name is adopted when the long desired union takes place, the name of Dalhousie should not be allowed to disappear entirely although it would be contrary to the spirit of our noble founder to allow a name to defeat or delay union.

Has Dalhousie a right to the name University? Lord Dalhousie did not intend his college to have degree conferring powers. It was not to rival King's. Furthermore, at that time and for many years afterwards, the students at Edinburgh (Dalhousie's model) did not care to pay the extra guineas required for the vain title. They sought the substance. Lord Dalhousie showed a like frugality in abandoning the claim for a Royal Charter.

The Act of 1841 preserved the legal title, "Dalhousie College," but said, "the College shall be deemed and taken to be a University." This was repealed in subsequent Acts. The Act of '75 gives the Governors certain powers on the same principles as obtain in other Universities. The Act of '81 uses the same phrase in describing the power to confer degrees in law. The first calendar and examination papers use "College and University." The seal, first published in 1879, bears the inscription *Universitas Dalhousiana*. The case stands thus:—The title by which property is held is "Dalhousie College"; the College has had University powers for over sixty years and has used the title "University" officially for nearly forty years on its calendar and diplomas.

Is Dalhousie a University? If the possession of professional schools or two or more faculties characterizes a University, Dalhousie deserves the name. If a University is a place for the prosecution of research, then Dalhousie is primarily a teaching institution, a College, although not a few of its professors and students have made valuable contributions to science, literature and philosophy.

W. C. M.

### The Earliest Records.

Lord Dalhousie's draft of the resolutions of the first meeting of the Trustees is the earliest record. On the back appears, "Written by Lord Dalhousie." This may possibly be a record of the transactions, but another copy of the same resolutions is undoubtedly a record and probably the Dalhousie paper is a draft. These are given below :

Nov. 12, 1818.—Minute of resolutions of the Trustees for St. Paul's College, Halifax.

1. Submitted three several plans for a building suited to the purpose, but none of them being entirely approved authorize an acknowledgement of 10 guineas to be paid for each; and that an architect be employed to make out another plan formed upon the suggestions afforded by the three together.

2. That Mr. Scott be employed as that architect—that Lord Dalhousie send for him to explain what is wanted.

3. Submitted letters and papers received from Principal Baird and Professor A. Brown on the foundation and system of the College at Edinburgh.

On a different sheet of paper there is another record of this meeting (and also a record of the second meeting). This is headed as follows:—"At a meeting of the Trustees for College at the Government House, Nov. 12, 1818. His Excellency submitted 1st." Here follow the foregoing minutes word for word.

On the other side of the sheet appears the following:—

"At a meeting of the Trustees for College, Halifax at Government House, March 12th, 1819.

Present, the Rt. Hon. Earl of Dalhousie.

1. It was resolved that the Hon. M. Wallace be authorized to purchase the square lumber which may be immediately necessary for the projected building.

2. That the Hon. M. Wallace and Dr. Gray be a committee for superintending the progress of the work.

3. Dr. Gray to have the custody of the papers of the Trustees of the College, and to make minutes from time to time of their resolutions."

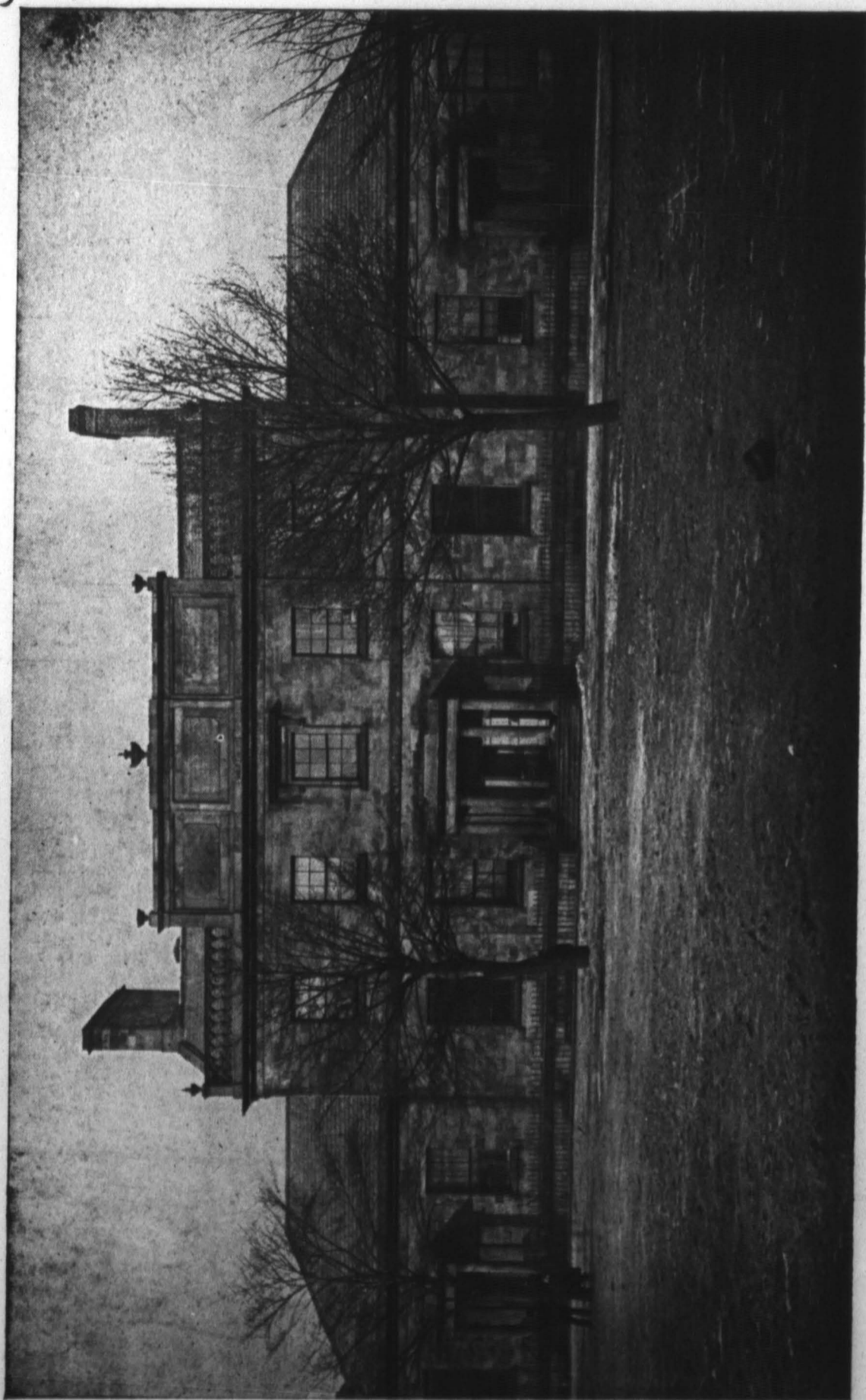
W. C. M.

### The Old Building.

The order of highwaymen is still with us. True, no Jack Shepherd in mask, high boots, and cloak lies in wait for you in dark places and, presenting a pistol at your head, gives you a worse than Hobson's choice—your money or your life! But his spirit lives in the modern editor of your College paper, who demands of you an article on pain of editorial displeasure and disgrace. Worse and worse, he names the article he requires; and *it* you must furnish or bring down upon your devoted head the said displeasure and disgrace. It matters not that I might have preferred to write an ode to Dalhousie's victorious football team (let me write the songs of the football team, and I care not who referees the game,)—though I certainly would have preferred not to write at all—the editorial Jack Shepherd has ordered me to stand and deliver an article on "The Old Building," and I am not bold enough to refuse. The fear of the editorial anathema is upon me.

But what am I to say of "The Old Building?" I assume it is its history that especially is wanted. But is that history not already written, and by myself too, in the *Chronicles of Dalhousie* as published many moons ago by the Alumni Association? Whenever I see the plain little volume containing them, I share the feelings of the late Terence Mulvaney of happy memory, as he reflected on the time when he was "a corporal and a divil of a man;" for of a truth I cannot write now as I did then. But apparently a generation of Dalhousians has arisen who know not this child of my brain (Hence, cherished vanity!) and thus comes the order for me to repeat for it the story of "The Old Building."

My niece, who is eleven years old, has a favorite pastime. It consists in asking me the dates of events she reads of in her school history, and laughing at me when I can't give them. But the other evening when she wanted to know when Dalhousie College was founded, I was ready for her. And yet I doubt if 1820, the date usually given, is really the date of the founding. The building was begun in 1819, it was finished in 1821, the corner stone had been laid on May 22nd, 1820. But not one of these three dates it seems to me is so truly the date



THE OLD BUILDING.

of the founding as December 14th, 1817. As early as October 10th, 1815, Lord Bathurst, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had directed that the "Castine" fund should be devoted to improvements in Nova Scotia. Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, who was then Governor, was not able in two years, so many worthy objects did he find, to decide to which he should give the money. His successor, Lord Dalhousie, had no such difficulties. From the first he seems to have made up his mind to appropriate the fund to some educational purpose, and in December 14th, 1817, he wrote Lord Bathurst, that having referred the matter to His Majesty's Council, they had agreed with him in the opinion that a seminary for the higher branches of education is much wanted in Halifax—the capital of the Province, the seat of the Legislature, of the Court of Justice, of the military and mercantile society. Having set apart £1000 for the support of the Garrison Library just being established, there remained £9750. "I would," he goes on, "apply £3000 to the building and sink the remainder as a fund for the support of the Professorship." "I am aware," he adds, "that this would not be sufficient without the Legislature of the Province aided us by an annual grant." As a site he suggests "that area in front of St. Paul's Church, now the Grand Parade." On February 6th, 1818, Lord Bathurst replies that he had received Lord Dalhousie's suggestions, submitted them to the consideration of the Prince Regent, and that His Royal Highness had been pleased to express his entire approbation of the funds in question being applied to the foundation of a seminary in Halifax for the highest classes of learning. And so I say no date is to my mind so really that of the founding of Dalhousie College as the date of Lord Dalhousie's letter to Lord Bathurst, in which he outlined his scheme for disposing of the Castine Fund.

But, however that be, nothing was done towards the building until 1819. The two "subterranean" stories were completed during that year, or early in the next, and by May 22nd, 1820, everything was in readiness for the laying of the corner stone. The *Acadian Recorder* of May 26th has a long account of the ceremonies on the occasion, which we quote in full, partly because I want this round unvarnished tale to have something of the spectacular about it and because the

"Dalhousiennes" at least are likely to be interested in the fuss and feathers, but chiefly because of the clear explicit statement it contains by Lord Dalhousie of the object and purposes of the College he founded:

"Monday last being the day appointed for laying the corner stone of the College on the Parade, the Grand Lodge and the respective lodges of the town of Halifax assembled in the Freemason's Hall at 11 o'clock, and, after making the necessary arrangements, proceeded in the usual manner to the site of the building, formed a square, and awaited the arrival of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Dalhousie. The troops in garrison, with their colors and music, formed a lane from the west front of the Province House to the entrance of the enclosure round the College.

"A few minutes before two o'clock, His Excellency, accompanied by Rear Admiral Griffith, the Honorable the Chief Justice, the members of His Majesty's Council, the Magistrates, the Commandant, the Captains of His Majesty's ships in port, the Staff and Officers of the regiment in garrison, proceeded to the building, where he was received by John George Pyke, Esq., Grand Master, and conducted to the south east corner of the edifice, when, every necessary preparation having been made, the Rev. Mr. Twining, Grand Chaplain, delivered, in a very impressive manner, a suitable prayer for the occasion. Immediately after, the following inscription, engraved on a plate of brass, was deposited in an excavation of the stone, as also a bottle hermetically sealed, containing the various coins of His late Majesty King George III., in gold and silver:

#### INSCRIPTION.

In the year of our Lord, 1820,  
and in the first year of the reign of  
His Sacred Majesty, George the IV.,  
King of the United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and Ireland,  
etc., etc., etc.,

The Corner Stone of this College, designed for  
A PUBLIC SEMINARY,  
In which the youth of this and other British  
Provinces may be educated in the various  
branches of Literature and Science,  
was laid

By His Excellency Lieutenant-Genl. the  
 Right Honorable  
**GEORGE RAMSAY,**  
 Earl of Dalhousie, Baron Dalhousie of  
 Dalhousie Castle,  
 Knight Grand Cross of the Most  
 Honorable Military Order of the Bath,  
 Captain General and Governor  
 in Chief, in and over His Majesty's  
 Provinces of Lower Canada,  
 Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,  
 and the islands of  
 Prince Edward and-Cape Breton,  
 etc., etc., etc.,  
 Accompanied by the Honorable  
 Sampson Salters Blowers, Chief Justice of the  
 Province, and the  
 Members of His Majesty's Council,  
 Magistrates, etc.,  
 Rear Admiral Griffith, and the  
 Captains of His Majesty's Squadron on the  
 Station,  
 Colonel George Machie, Commandant of the  
 Garrison,  
 Lieut. Colonel Gauntlett,  
 Commanding the 62nd Regiment, and the  
 Field Officers of His Majesty's Forces  
 in this Garrison, etc., etc.,  
 Also  
 John George Pyke, Grand Master, the  
 Deputy Grand Master, the  
 Wardens and other Officers  
 and brethren of the respective  
 Lodges of Free Masons  
 In Halifax.

"When this part of the ceremony was performed, His Lordship addressed the audience in the following speech:—'Before I proceed in this ceremony, I think it necessary to state to you, gentlemen, the object and intention of this important work; I think it necessary to do this because I have never yet made any public declaration of the nature of the Institution I am here planting among you, and because I know that some part of the public imagine that it is intended to oppose the college already established at Windsor. The College of Halifax is founded for the instruction of youth in the higher classics and

in all philosophical studies; it is founded in imitation of the University of Edinburgh; its doors will be open to all who profess the Christian religion; to the youth of His Majesty's North American Colonies, to strangers residing here, to gentlemen of the military as well as the learned professions, to all, in short, who may be disposed to devote a small part of their time to study. It does not oppose the King's College at Windsor, because it is well known that College does not admit any students unless they subscribe to the tests required by the Established Church of England, and these tests exclude the great proportion of the youth of this Province. It is therefore particularly intended for those who are excluded from Windsor; It is founded upon the principles of religious toleration secured to you by the laws, and upon that paternal protection which the King of England extends to all his subjects. It is under His Majesty's gracious approbation of this institution that I meet you here today, and as his humble representative I lay the corner-stone of this building. I here perform an act which appears to me to promise incalculable advantages to this country; and if my name, as Governor of the Province, can be associated with your future well-being, it is upon the foundation of this college that I could desire to rest it. From this college every blessing may flow over your country; in a few months hence it may dispense these blessings to you whom I now address; may it continue to dispense to the latest ages! Let no jealousy disturb its peace, let no luke-warm indifference check its growth! Protect it in its first years, and it will abundantly repay your care!

"After which the corner-stone was laid by His Lordship, who received the corn, wine and oil from the Grand Master, and poured them upon it.

"The ceremony having been thus completed, the Grand Chaplain again delivered an appropriate prayer for the prosperity and usefulness of the intended institution. A royal salute was then fired from Fort Charlotte, which was followed by three times three cheers from the vast assemblage of inhabitants which surrounded the college."

As Lord Dalhousie had foretold, it was soon apparent that £3000 was not enough to more than fairly start the building. At the session of the Legislature for 1819, he asked for a grant

and was given £2000. Two years later, his successor, Sir James Kempt, had again to apply for assistance; and on this occasion the House voted the £1000 they had offered as a present to Lord Dalhousie on his retirement and which that nobleman had refused. No more was asked for until the building was completed. When the accounts came to be audited, it was found that the total cost had been £9384 18s. 1d., leaving the Governors in debt to the tune of over £3000. The Legislature was again asked for aid, and responded not without much opposition by giving a loan of £5000—a loan that at the time was suspected of being of the Kathleen Mavourneen sort “that might be for years and might be for ever” which has not yet been, and is not now likely to be repaid.

The history of the old building from its completion until 1863 is history of the almanac kind—a mere succession of dates. Until 1838, or for nearly twenty years, it remained unoccupied for any college uses at least—“a monument of folly,” as Mr. Howe termed it. Portions of it were rented to merchants for stores. T. C. Haliburton, “Sam Slick” as he is now known, in 1827 spoke of the “Pastry Cook’s shop called Dalhousie College,” from which it is not to be inferred that it was being used as a Ladies’ College, but that part of it was given over to a pastry cook. From 1838 till 1845, the experiment of the union with Pictou Academy was being tried, and it was serving its true purpose; then again for four years it was idle, save that the Mechanics’ Institute met and had their museum in it, and the Post Office and the office of the Registrar of Deeds were in the basement. From 1849 until 1855, the Governors carried on a High School, the classes of course meeting in the building. This experiment too failed, but not so signally as the other, and in 1856, after being closed for a year, the school was reopened with an entirely new staff of teachers. Later on in that year came the ill-fated union with Goreham College, and for one brief session both a school and a college were conducted. The school dragged on for three years more, or until 1860, when it closed for the second and last time. For three years, save for such exceptions as I have already mentioned, the building was unoccupied and the public men were wondering what was to be done with it. As early as 1848, the Hon. Mr. Uniacke, in the course of a debate in the House

of Assembly, gave it as his opinion that it was time to convert the College buildings into a Court House or Custom House. In the summer of 1860, a proposal was made, originating I believe with the Commissioners of the International Exhibition, to convert the College into a museum—this proposal was viewed with favor by the Governors—and apply its funds to the support of lectureships on various branches of Natural Science; and in the following winter a discussion took place in the House of Assembly regarding the advisability of appropriating its funds to the maintenance of a Normal School. This proposal and this discussion aroused a number of persons of different religious denominations and of both sides of politics, but bound together by interest in higher education, to make a special effort to prevent the College funds from being confiscated and applied to purposes foreign to their original object. The result of that effort was the union of 1863; from that date till the erection of the new, the old building was devoted to its proper work.

I shall not attempt to describe the appearance of the old building—the engraving of it that accompanies this article must do that for me. But an account of the occupation of the various rooms, practically the same I feel sure through all this period, 1863-87, may have some interest. In my time—that is, the time of the giants '78-'82 of which only I can speak with absolute certainty—that part of the lowest floor facing Barrington Street, was rented and used as a shop, while in that part to the north and west, with entrance only from Duke Street, were the vaults of—tell it not in Gath!—Oland’s Brewery. There was, however, fortunately or unfortunately, no direct connection between the College proper and these vaults. In 1880 this section was reclaimed and turned into a gymnasium. On the second floor, still however below the level of the Grand Parade, to the right of the main entrance were the student’s rooms; two of them—one of them a reading room, the other a loafing place where all the mischief going was planned. On it, too, to the left of the main entrance, the janitor and his family lived. In my time—which, let me repeat, for great truths can never be too often repeated, was the time of the giants—this janitor was John Wilson, who

eked out his stipend as janitor by serving his country in the capacity of postman.

“Johannes was a janitor  
Of reading room renown,  
Who carried letters from the post  
To every part of town.”

So sang the College Bard of '79, and goes on to tell how the janitor was also a manufacturer of Baking Powder, but omits to tell that he was a Plymouth Brother and delighted in nothing so much as a theological argument. Altogether a quaint and most likeable character was John Wilson, and I am sure the boys of his time who have followed me thus far will entirely forget that these last sentences have been a digression. The most easterly room on the main floor was the Library, where the English and Modern Language classes met. The corresponding room on the west, with a long straight hall between them was the Chemistry Class room. Off this hall, respectively to the right and left of the main entrance, were Johnny's and Jimmy's rooms—that is, the rooms of the Professor of Classics and the grave and reverend Principal. In the former, too, dear old Professor Lyall lectured to what I fear was too often an unappreciative audience on Logic, Psychology and Metaphysics. There too all student's meetings were held. Some time between '78 and '82, I think in '80, but it may have been '81, the Professor of Mathematics and the Principal exchanged their rooms, and the latter moved upstairs to the room on the left, where for near a generation Charlie had made Mathematics interesting. Just opposite to this was the Physics class-room, with Laboratory adjoining. The third and fifth story, according as you count from the level of the Parade or Barrington Street, was the Chemical Laboratory. Until the early '70's this part of the building had not been used; but then, chiefly through the exertions of A. H. MacKay, now Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, and my friend William Cameron, B. A., Merigomish, whose place as the representative of East Pictou in the House of Assembly I am at present unworthily filling, it was transformed into a respectable laboratory. Personally I never was in this part of the old building. Once I was very nearly going to it. My room-mate, who took the classes in Practical

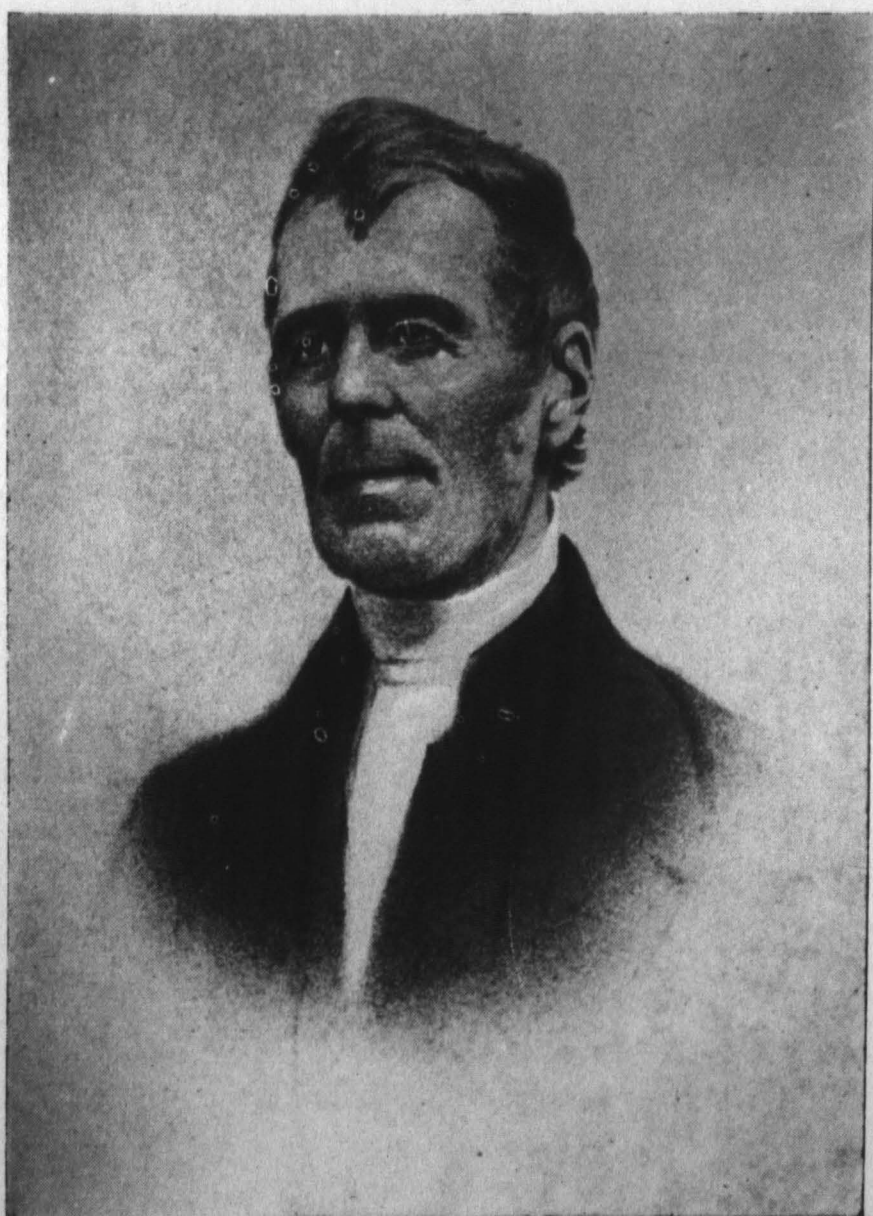
Chemistry and was much up there, was telling me of the excellent fun he had had one day pelting the passers by on the streets from this lofty eminence, with snowballs—the windows of the laboratory opened directly on the roof and any quantity of snow was easily available. I promised myself the pleasure of visiting the laboratory next day, but it froze during the night, and the snowballing was gone. With it went my chance of ever seeing the Chemical Laboratory in the old building.

GEORGE PATTERSON.

### Thomas McCulloch, D. D.

In November, 1803, and perhaps when the grey days of Autumn cast a forbidding solitude over the skies, a ship bore towards the neck of waters between the sand projections at Pictou Light, and entering upon the flood tide anchored near the Beaches. Among those who were thankful for the safe escape from the perils of the deep was one whose name was afterwards to gain a worthy and extended reputation throughout the land. Many and curious must have been the thoughts which coursed through his mind, as he watched the untamed shore and the deep green spruce trees capping the headland, like the wigwam settlements of Indians, and compared the fields and cities of his native land with the bare uplands and the village of about two score buildings called the Harbour of Pictou. But among these impressions, it would scarcely have been suggested to him that with the lapse of a few decades his name would be almost a household term, that Governors would consult his opinions, and that the authorities of Downing Street would turn aside to take note of his work in the Province of Nova Scotia. This man was Thomas McCulloch, first minister of Pictou Harbour congregation, Principal of Pictou Academy, and President of Dalhousie College for four years.

He was born at Fereneze, Parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1766. He received his philosophical education at Glasgow University, where he also took a full course in medicine, though for some unknown reason he never proceeded.



REV. THOMAS McCULLOCH, D. D., Principal, 1838-43.



for a degree. He studied theology at Whitburn, and on being licensed, was ordained to preach the gospel at Stewarton, Ayrshire. While successful at these labours he does not seem to have been altogether satisfied with the management of the Secession Church, of which he was a minister. In a letter written from Pictou in 1810 we read, "I recollect well when I was a youngster, the business of Synod was managed by a few old members who, had a young man spoken, would have told him to let the shell off his tail before he began to pipe and accordingly I and many more amused ourselves, while the fathers wasted their strength in testifying against evils real and imaginary." A missionary impulse induced him to offer his services for the Colonies, and he was designated by the General Associate Synod to Prince Edward Island. By a strange incident this original purpose was changed. John Dawson, Esq., of Pictou, having boarded the vessel, beheld in Mr. McCulloch's possession a pair of globes and reported him on shore as a very learned man; and as the Pictou people were in need of a minister they made the most of the dangers incident upon an autumn voyage to the Island, besides the exposure for his children; and by this means kept him till the spring. This event, which resulted in his permanent abode in Pictou, reveals the love of knowledge if not the love of truth shown by the shrewd Pictonians.

The way had been made easier for the young minister by the arduous toil of his older brethren, especially Dr. McGregor, the pioneer minister of Pictou County. Seventeen years had passed since that remarkable man had looked down upon the country about the rivers of Pictou, and seeing no place where two houses joined each other asked, where the town of Pictou was. He received as a reply, "There is no town but what you see." Grievously did Mr. McGregor feel the absence of home comforts. The barber's shop especially was missed, "For I had never been partial to the operation of shaving." Things, however, had much improved since these early days, and Mr. McCulloch did not have to go through the missionary labours of his predecessor. In other directions he showed his skill, for example in the exercise of his medical knowledge which proved of great service. Only after the arrival of a regular practitioner, somewhat later, did he lay aside the heal-

ing art. He was seldom paid for this labor, except in gratitude, and even here the people were often out of stock. But the chief activity of Mr. McCulloch was in the educational work of the Province, and it is of interest to see how early the ruling ideas of his later life displayed themselves. While catechizing at Mr. McQuarrie's, West River, in 1804, he was so depressed by the ignorance he found among the young that he felt something must be done to mend matters. While walking home the idea came to him like an inspiration, "Why not attempt to train the youth of the Province for better things, and perhaps for a native ministry." This became the regulative idea of his life, his master passion. A small building was erected at the back of his house at Pictou, formed of logs with moss to close up the interstices; but this "log college" was soon destroyed by the hand of an incendiary and replaced by another on the opposite side of the road, now called Norway, where for many years the training of the youth of Pictou was carried on. In 1811 the Grammar School Act brought a grant of £100 per year to the school as representing the district of Pictou. A dormitory attached to the house gave room for 16 boarders, but the revenue from these sources did not greatly augment the narrow income. Students came from all parts of the Province and Cape Breton. One letter tells of a father sending his son from Kings County with the proviso that "there is to be no proselytizing." Six came from the West Indies. The question of food and fuel supply was a grave problem. Friends were often indifferent, parents delayed the payment of board, and debt was incurred. It was no sinecure to be an educationist in those days. Knowledge entered by suffering.

It is while experimenting that problems arise and expand; and these early attempts at Grammar School work brought out into more clearness the absolute necessity of an advanced College. By no other way could the long cherished hope of training a native ministry be realized. The "log college" was the germ of a more celebrated institution, and paved the way for the Pictou Academy which occupies a unique place in the educational history of Nova Scotia. This was the darling child of Dr. McCulloch. Many of his joys and sorrows flowed from the Academy; and in its fortunes, mostly those of

war, he developed and exercised the powers of intellect and will for which he was so conspicuous. We must not be led astray by the unambitious title of Academy chosen for the place of higher learning. We can picture meetings of indignant students, who claimed for themselves the title of College boys as well as Windsor. Did they not wear scarlet gowns and study moral philosophy? The designation, however, was not merely the result of characteristic Scotch humility, but arose out of a desire to allay the suspicions of envious opponents. Since this Academy at Pictou was associated with the politics of the Province, a brief historic survey is necessary!\*

There were three factors in the public life of Nova Scotia at the beginning of last century, which combined to make it active, with political and national issues:

(1) There was an antiquated Government tending towards a despotism. The House of Assembly consisting of the representatives of the people had little freedom of action in face of the full privileges of the Council, which practically ruled the land, except when a Governor came who knew his own mind and had a will to make it known. This so-called Council of XII. was composed of the leading gentry of Halifax, some of them wealthy merchants. They were much of one type, the office being in cases almost hereditary. In religion they were connected with the Episcopalian Church, and English in habit of thought. England was the model for the rest of the world, and no allowance was made for the originality of a new colony. Several of them were paid officials, holding the Provincial gifts at the disposal of the Crown. They exercised both judicial and executive functions and were not responsible to the people in any way. Their meetings were in secret. No vulgar reporter could invade the dignified calm of their debating. Personally they were usually men of worthy character and not wanting in ability; but they were subject to all the evils accompanying irresponsible possession of undue control. They were naturally upholders of the old regime, afraid of any change, ignorant of the larger move-

\*Around this question (Pictou Academy) year after year the political battle was fought. It was the great educator in our provincial politics, the main cause of the expansion of political ideas in the line of popular demands. Under and through this great conflict our ablest statesmen were educated. (Address by Hon. J. W. Carmichael of New Glasgow.)

ments that were beginning to break upon the land. As a family compact, they were satisfied with things as they existed; feared no invasion on their rights, being confirmed in the belief as to their own constituted authority. They were unpliant; and while their attitude might receive all the praises given to constancy in a good cause, yet when the cause became bad, they exposed themselves to the hostility which obstinacy must ever breed.

(2) There was one hall of higher learning, only her doors were closed to many who might look longingly towards her walls. Kings College, Windsor, was the first Institution for advanced study in Nova Scotia, and had been established in 1790 by an Act of Legislature. The sole restriction in the Act was that the Presidency shall be held by a clergyman of the Church of England. But the Charter, coming later, allowed the Governors to make bye-laws for their own constitution, in which they inserted the following: "No member of the University shall frequent the Romish Mass, or the meeting houses of Presbyterians, Baptists or Methodists, or the Conventicles or Places of Worship of any other dissenters from the Church of England."

Whatever blessings this College might bring to her own communion, and these were doubtless considerable, it stood to reason that the influence of a College must be very much confined, which restricted its privilege to about one-fifth of the population of the Province, and which by the cost of living, said to be about £120 a year, excluded many of this remaining fifth. Thus College as well as Council was English, and out of sympathy with the spirit of the Colony.

(3) There was an awakening of the sense of individual freedom and equality. The feeling was part of a wave coming upon the civilized world. Newer and better immigration had come to the Province, and the intelligence of the people had risen. Many of the settlers were from Scotland where the dominance of the Church of England was unknown, where they also had tasted of the sweets of education, whose joys once known cannot be forgotten. Equality began to fill the minds of all people. Provincial independence was on the increase, and in different parts of the country men were obtaining the gifts of knowledge and influence, which must force the

question to the front, why Halifax and the Church of England should be possessed of all the privileges.

It was quite manifest that when these elements would meet, the storm must follow, and the early part of last century is of great significance for our Province, because out of that storm there have come the blessings of responsible government and equality of rights which all classes enjoy in our present time.

Dr. McCulloch deserves our study and our admiration because of the part which he took in this period of stress and strain. The Academy of Pictou, of which he was the founder, was one of the centres of struggle,

"A spot that seemed,  
Like the fixed centre of a troubled world."

It was as the football in the conflict between the old regime and the newer age; and if his life was enveloped mostly in controversy, this was due to the necessities of the time. Upon our generation falls the duty of forming our judgment dispassionately and of placing credit at the door of those who merit it.

In 1816 the Act of Incorporation was obtained for the Trustees of the Society for the establishment of a Seminary on a liberal basis, but the original intention of making it free from religious tests was frustrated by the Council, which decided that the Trustees must be either members of the established Church or of the Presbyterian religion. Thus hampered by the action of the Council, the Academy was opened in 1817 in the house of Mr. Peter Crerar, where classes were held until the construction of the new building, still remaining in Pictou. Dr. McCulloch was Principal, and one might almost add, Faculty. He was the responsible member of the group. The minutes of a meeting of Trustees dated 29th May, 1819, read: "That Mr. Smith be authorized to import such apparatus for the classes in Natural Philosophy as Mr. McCulloch shall recommend, not to exceed two hundred pounds." His work was to teach Logic, Moral Philosophy and Natural Philosophy, besides the instructions which he gave in Hebrew and Theology to the students preparing for the ministry. That there was a serious effort to use the most recent methods is evident in the care taken in the choice of

apparatus and library, many of the appliances being the first in the Province.\*

It were a long story to give the details of the contest with the Council and the attempts of the Academy Trustees to obtain a grant from Government for their work. The record will be found in Patterson's *History of Pictou County*, or Robertson's *Secession Church in Nova Scotia*, each of them taking the material from the excellent report drawn up by Mr. Jotham Blanchard at the time he was sent to Britain to plead the cause of the Academy before the Home Government. Copies of this valuable document are retained in Pictou Academy, and a publication of the same would furnish the best outline account of the tragic tale of the struggle for higher education. Year after year the Trustees applied for the grant which was only given under great pressure, and the application for a permanent allowance was fought to the bitter end by the Council. That it was not merely an individual school that was under discussion is evident from the minority report of the Council, where a more liberal policy is advocated by those who were less bigoted. The real question was the right of dissent as against the maintenance of the status quo.

The four gentlemen in the minority used the following among their arguments in their protest against the refusal of the Council to support the Academy.

1. Because we think that the Dissenters in the Province, who compose more than four-fifths of its population, have entitled themselves to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, by their orderly, steady and loyal conduct, and the cheerful support which they have so long given to His Majesty's Government in Nova Scotia.

6. Because as members of the Established Church, we feel that the best interests of that church will be consulted by

\*A list of some of the books ordered for the Academy in 1819 may be of interest: Stewart's *Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, 6 copies; Gerard's, *Essay on Taste*; Burke, *On the sublime*, 4 copies; Price's *Review of the Question Covering Morals*; Horne Tooke's *Divisions of Parley Smith's Work*; Berkley's *Works*; Malbranche, ditto; Des Cartes, ditto; Hobbes, ditto; Hartley, *On Man*; Cudworth's *Intellectual System*; Ricardo's *Political Economy*; Kanes, *On Morality*; Monboddo's *Origin and Progress of Language*; Priestley, *Exams. of Reid Beattie*; Priestly *On Materialism*; Shatesbury's, *Characteristics*; Auley Gellins with note by Beloc; Paley's *Natural Theology*; Dunbars *Prosodia Græca*; Raynal's *E and West Indies*; Matthews, *On Population*; Brown, *Cause and Effect*.

manifesting a spirit of liberality to our fellow Christians who dissent from us—that even policy, independent of higher motives, dictates to us as a minority, the advantages of conciliating the Dissenters and showing to them that we feel that the Church of England has nothing to fear from the diffusion of knowledge.

CHARLES MORRIS,  
JAMES STEWART,  
BRENTON HALLIBURTON,  
S. B. ROBIE.

The opposition of the Kirk party in Pictou also added fuel to the conflagration. Mr. McKenzie, minister of the Kirk Church, Pictou, and a man of ability, did not believe in the effort to train a native ministry, being also a firm upholder of the authority of the Established Church of Scotland. To him the Academy did not bring satisfaction, and he most strenuously protested against the higher branches of teaching as well as against the use of the building for the training of ministers for the Anti-burgher Church. They who know the present zeal for politics in the east of the Province will have no difficulty in imagining how strong must have been the feelings of those days.

So intense was the opposition that in 1831 the ruin of the Academy was about effected. But as a result of Jotham Blanchard's mission a sum of £400 annually was granted, for ten years, also a remodelling of the Charter; but under this guise of favour the door was opened for hostile forces, and the Academy began to die from the internal strife and the mismanagement resulting from the new members on the Board of Trustees. At last the Principal began to despair. "I have at present," he wrote in 1835, "the prospect of beginning the world anew. No man can have the interests of the Academy more closely at heart than myself, but if our clergy and congregations continue their torpidity, it must go down, and if I must leave it, the sooner the better."

Things became very black and the clouds seemed to thicken around the Institution. The strong will begin to grow weary of the struggle. His labours seemed in vain. Proposals had been made to him before to associate himself with

Halifax, Sep. 25, 1838.

Gentlemen,

Having accepted the office which the Governor of  
Dalhousie College has had the goodness to allot me in that semi-  
nary, I hereby resign that which I held under you as Trustees  
of the Pictou Academy.

I have the honour to be

Your Most Obedt Servt

Thomas McCulloch.

To the Trustees of the  
Pictou Academy:

Through the kindness of the authorities of Pictou Academy.

Dalhousie College. Then he had refused, but in 1838 the offer of the Principalship coming to him, he was induced to accept it.

Dr. McCulloch continued in this office of the Presidency until the autumn of 1843, when, after a return from a journey to the west of the Province, taken partly for the sake of mineralogical research, he contracted influenza which terminated fatally on Sept. 10th. His son describes the closing scene. "As the report of the evening gun for nine o'clock fell upon the ear, Mr. John Cameron ceased praying and at the same instant my father's last breath passed softly along the back of my hand. The event was unaccompanied by the slightest movement of limb or feature, or even change of expression, and though gazing intently at him, had my hand been in any other position, I should not have known the precise time of his departure."

In the passing of Dr. McCulloch, Nova Scotia lost one of the brightest lights that has adorned this Province. He was a pioneer in Education. Although the primary motive in his efforts was to train a native ministry for the Presbyterian Church, as became one of his profession, yet this was by no means the sole ambition of his activity. Far wider was his outlook. The other learned professions called forth his interest, as is seen by the address delivered at the opening of the Pictou Academy, where the honours of Law and Medicine are eloquently defended, and also by the number of students who came forth from his institution to adorn all the ranks of society. \*His sympathies extended beyond his own denomination. He became the representative of dissent in the Province, the champion of liberal education for all classes. It has been seen that in these efforts he received the support of many enlightened Episcopalians, and the following extracts from testimonials furnished at the time of his visit to Britain bear evidence of the cordial support and esteem which he received from all Dissenters.

Thirty-four members of the House of Assembly for the Province of Nova Scotia "having heard that the Rev. Dr.

\* The students in the year before the last included J. W. Carmichael (Senator), (Sir) William Dawson, John McKinley (barrister), P. G. McGregor (D. D.), James Byers, George Christie, Hiram Blanchard, Edward Blanchard, Dan Morrison Reid.

McCulloch is about to visit Great Britain embrace this opportunity of testifying to himself and the world, the high estimation in which he is held by us both as a scholar and as a divine." They speak of his share in founding an academy at Pictou and of the "zeal and perseverance in the discharge of his duties that have been successful in the highest degree and only equalled by his piety."

The Wesleyan Missionaries of the Nova Scotia district at their Annual meeting "recommend him to the members of the Wesleyan Mission Committee, as well as to our ministers in those places he may visit as a gentleman who is very generally and deservedly respected in this province for the excellence of his general character, his extensive literary attainments and the unwearied and praiseworthy efforts which he has made to effect the permanent establishment of a Provincial Literary Institution on such an enlightened and liberal plan as would secure to Christians of every denomination the means of obtaining a liberal education.

(Signed) Stephen Bamford, *Chairman*.  
R. Alder, *Secretary*."

The Nova Scotia Baptist Association . . . "recommend him to all denominations professing Protestant Christianity in Britain . . . especially to those of our own denomination as a gentleman of universal good character, and one who, by his literary and theological knowledge, is eminently well qualified to fill the important station of President in such an institution.

We lament, however, that the Seminary is by law restricted to the Presbyterians. . . . This, we know, the Reverend Doctor and the Trustees generally lament, and say it was a measure forced upon them, etc. But we rejoice to say, that any Dissenter may have his son educated in the Pictou Academy without any danger of the peculiarities of his sect being interfered with at all. . . . and that he hath the interest of Dissenters on every point of view very much at heart.

(Signed) Joseph Dimock, *Moderator*,  
Charles Tupper, *Clerk*."

The quality of his work was excellent. Three of his students on their visit to Glasgow passed with such credit

their examinations at the University, that they were honoured with the degree of M. A. His method was modern. "Dr. McCulloch being a practical as well as a learned man, strict attention is paid to the uses of education in that country where every man must work for his bread. On this account more attention is given to the scientific than to the literary departments of knowledge. With the last two years a chymical apparatus, the only one in these Colonies, has been obtained, and an extensive course is now given to that science." His ability was recognized by the University of Glasgow and by Union College, each of which conferred upon him the degree of D. D.; and he was a member of several literary and philosophical societies in England and Scotland.

But the claim of Pictou to honours in connection with the growth of our institutions rises even higher. "We proudly acknowledge the gallant leadership of Howe and the efficient co-operative aid of Huntington, Doyle, the Youngs and others; but we cannot ignore the too much overlooked fact that the reform agitation which culminated in the reconstruction of our governmental institutions, in its incipiency, may be traced to Pictou, and to the liberal principles that were evolved in the long and burning controversy anent the Academy." It is affirmed that the first active press agitation on behalf of political improvement was started in the *Colonial Patriot* of Pictou, edited by Jotham Blanchard, the student of Dr. McCulloch. The editorials reveal a firm grasp of the principles of Political Economy and an acquaintance with the movements of reform in other countries. Sympathy is displayed with the struggle being made in Quebec for freedom from the "Family Compact;" and its outspoken criticism of the Council must have aroused bitter antagonism. No wonder it was called "dangerous." Up to 1828 Dr. McCulloch refrained from taking any active part in the *Patriot*, but after that date many of the editorials came from his hand. He also contributed to the *Acadian Recorder* under the name "Investigator." At first Howe attacked the *Patriot*, calling it "that sheet, seven by nine," but he afterwards came to accept the principles of his early opponent, so that there seems to be some ground for the inference that Howe entered upon an inheritance prepared by the new liberals of Pictou. Behind these Dr. McCulloch

stood as the inspiring genius, thus taking a significant part in the agitation for responsible government, and the liberty of the Press.

Space forbids any detailed account of the considerable literary production of Dr McCulloch; but the following is a list of his published works apart from the contributions to the Press.

*Popery Condemned* by Scripture and the Fathers: being a refutation of the principal popish doctrines and assertions maintained in the remarks on the Rev Mr. Stanser's examination of the Rev. Mr. Burke's letter of instruction to the Catholic Missionaries of Nova Scotia, and in the reply to the Rev. Mr. Cochran's fifth and last letter to Mr. Burke; by Thomas McCulloch, Pictou. Edinburgh, 1808.

*Popery again Condemned* by Scripture and the Fathers: being a reply to a part of the popish doctrines contained in the remarks of the refutation, and in the review of Dr. Cochran's letters by the Rev. Edmund Burke, V. G., Quebec; by Thomas McCulloch, Pictou. Edinburgh, 1810.

*Mephibosheth Stepsure*: "light and amusing sketches of the social habits of the people of Nova Scotia. Republished from the *Acadian Recorder* 1822—3.

*William and Melville*: Two tales of colonial life, published in Edinburgh, 1826.

*Calvinism*: The doctrine of the Scripture, published by William Collins, Glasgow, 1849.

*The Prosperity of the Church in Troublous Times*: A sermon, 1814.

*Words of Peace*: Address delivered to the congregation of Halifax, 1817

*The Nature and Uses of a Liberal Education*: A Lecture, 1818.

*Address at opening of Pictou Academy*: 1818.

Dr. McCulloch's figure was slight, but tall, erect and imposing. The face revealed deep thought and ardour. The speech was easy, and even in public discourse his manner was as if he were talking at the fireside. The appeal of his sermons was to the intellect and through that to the conscience and heart. The style was clear and massive, and in every turn displayed a cultured gentleman. His passion was for education, in which

he found the surest remedy for the vice and poverty of the country. "But that learning tends to crush vice, to cherish suavity of disposition, and to produce a deportment advantageous and laudable with respect to society accords with universal experience."

There has been no fitting biographical memorial to commemorate the work of this builder of our province, such as posterity owes both to itself and to him who deserves so well at our hands; and it is to be hoped that the time may come when this want will be supplied. Lecky says, "The most important of all modern conquests of religious liberty have been those which placed at the disposal of men of all creeds the best education the nation could afford." If this be so, then Dr McCulloch as the warrior on behalf of the best education for all classes, should have an unfading place in our memory. Unrewarded with much of this world's goods during his life he displayed those qualities of mind and heart which deserve the monument more lasting than brass. Though cast upon times when he required to have a "faculty for storm and turbulence," it was yet to the more quiet scenes that his master-bias leaned; and beyond the noisy tumult of controversies now forgotten, he rises strong and dignified and marked with sacrifice, like some rocky islet that has borne the burden of angry seas, affording a safe shelter to those who rest now on the farther side.

James W. Falconer.

### Professor Mackintosh,

The Rev. James Mackintosh came from the North of Scotland. From 1830 to 1836 he was Minister of St. James Church, Charlottetown. In the latter year he came to Halifax to act as assistant to Mr. Scott in St. Matthew's. I believe he was also assistant to the Rev. John Martin, Minister of St. Andrew's. While in St. Matthew's he successfully taught the St. Matthew's School. In September, 1838, he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Dalhousie. In 1844, after the disruption, he obtained leave of absence from the Governors of the College, who also asked him to look out a Principal to succeed Dr. McCulloch. He seems to have been called to the charge of Burnt Island. Rumor says that

he became too fond of the glass, and lost his charge. He seems to have been a man of some ability, and a fairly successful teacher. I believe a son of his, Charles by name, was in the Northwest Mounted Police about the time of the Riel Rebellion.

### Rev. Alexander Romans.

On that page of the Calendar which is sacred to the memory of former members of the Academic Staff, appears the name of Rev. Alexander Romans, Professor of Classics from 1838 to 1842.

The writer has seen a certificate of character, dated at Keith, Scotland, March, 1784, given to Mr. James Romans, presumably when he was leaving home to come to this country. He was the father of our old professor.

Alexander was born about 1790, at the corner of Duke and Granville Streets, where Hobrecker's tobacco store now stands. He was educated and married in Edinburgh. The first record of his work we have been able to find is dated September 5th, 1835. On that day the third regular meeting of the Presbytery of Halifax in connection with the Church of Scotland was held, at 7 o'clock in the morning, when it was "resolved to ordain Mr. Alexander Romans, provided the Bond from the congregation at Dartmouth was satisfactory." That Bond, securing to Mr. Romans the annual stipend of £50 (\$200) was signed by Alexander Keith, Daniel Grant and Thomas Bolton, jr., and was considered sufficient.

On the following Sabbath due notice was given to the congregation, and on Tuesday forenoon, September 9th, 1835, Mr. Romans was ordained "to the sacred office of the ministry, and to the charge of the Presbyterian congregation at Dartmouth," a charge which he retained until August 23rd, 1848, within a month of thirteen years, his pastorate being the longest in the history of the congregation. He was therefore minister of the Church of St. James, Dartmouth, during the whole of his professorship.

In 1837 he reported to the Synod, giving a good deal of information about the town as well as the congregation. The latter "was estimated at 250 souls, being about double the

number since 1835." Mr. Romans declares that he receives "by far the smallest stipend of any clergyman in British North America," and hopes that renewed exertions would be made by the Glasgow Colonial Society to assist the people "in the cause for which they have so long and so ardently struggled." He justifies his plea by saying "having devoted my almost undivided attention to this interesting flock, and having, during the space of five years, lived in the hearts and affections of my people, I cannot but feel the deepest interest in their welfare." The feeling was mutual, for when he resigned his charge the congregation expressed great regret at losing the services of their pastor, for whom they had "profound respect and esteem and affection," but considering the very small remuneration they were able to offer, made no objection to his resignation.

In January following they resolved to present an address to him, "for his long and faithful services among them, and expressive of their esteem, best wishes, and prayers for the welfare of himself and family."

The next fixed date is August 9th, 1864, when Mr. Romans opened school in Gottingen Street, with apparently 3 boys as pupils on that day. By the 12th of September there were 24 boys enrolled, a list of whose names is in the writer's possession. In another part of the note book containing these names appears the heading "Entered 22nd November," but not giving the year. In this list are the names of Charles Blanchard, John Moore, William Tobin, Cathcart Bishop, Barclay Webster, Brenton Dodge, Melville DeWolfe, Patrick Bowman, Arthur Eaton, Aubrey Blanchard, Henry Webster, with many others.

In his old age Mr. Romans removed to Musquodoboit Harbour, where he resided with Mr. Ogilvie until his death some years ago.

The writer of this sketch is quite conscious of its fragmentary nature, but unsatisfactory as it is it is better than complete forgetfulness of one who was evidently "abundant in labours," and if its shortcomings should stir some one better informed to give a more complete account of his life and labors this scrap of memorial may be forgiven.

S.

Dartmouth, Dec. 31st, 1902.



### Dalhousie under McCulloch.

The only record of the students of the College in the time of McCulloch, is an old account book kept by the Secretary of the Board of Governors. It is imperfect. The first entry is dated November 1st, 1840, two years after the College had been opened. There is no record for 1842. The omission may have been due to the resignation of J. W. Nutting, who had been Secretary since 1820, but who had been greatly incensed over the rejection of the Rev. Dr. Crawley's application for the Classical chair. On the other hand it may have been due to the new statutes prepared by the Governors, approved in 1842, under the Act conferring university powers on the College. These statutes divided the year into two terms—summer and winter—before and after Christmas. The last entry before the hiatus dated October 20th, 1841, contains a receipt of fees from J. W. Nutting signed J. Mackintosh. The next entry refers to fees received by Dr. McCulloch, in March, 1843. H. Hartshorne's name appears there as Secretary. The last entry in the book is dated 10th June, 1845, and is a receipt for fees signed by J. A. Deloutte, Professor of Modern Languages, who continued to teach in the College building after the Governors had decided to close the College and allow the funds to accumulate.

In 1840, Dr. McCulloch, Professors James Mackintosh, and Alexander Romans were teaching. The President taught Logic, Rhetoric, and Moral Philosophy; Professor Romans, Classics; and Prof. Mackintosh, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Professor Romans' name does not occur after the entries for October, 1841. I believe the new Board of Governors thought it wise to accept his resignation. He had taught a school in the College building previous to his appointment. The receipt for his fees for 1841-2 is signed by Errol Boyd, Curator of the College buildings. Classes were enrolled for Dr. McCulloch in September, 1843. Fees were paid to his son on the 5th of the same month. The death of the President occurred on the 9th of September, 1843. After the winter term of 1844 Professor Mackintosh's name disappears. Since Romans' resignation he had taken Classics as well as Mathe-

tics. Classes were enrolled for these subjects in September, 1844. The receipt for fees is signed by Thomas McCulloch, the son of the President, afterwards Head Master of the High School, and in 1863, Professor of Natural Philosophy. Professor Deloutte's classes began March, 1844. Previous to Professor Deloutte's appointment a Professor Lacoste had been appointed, but he seems to have died shortly after reaching Halifax. Both professors were secured through Peter Rolandi, a foreign bookseller in London.

In 1842, the Legislature passed a bill for the liberalizing of Dalhousie College. It had been introduced and passed the previous year, but was killed by the veto of the Crown. This change was the consequence of Dr. Crawley's rejection for the chair of Classics. The new Governors included representatives of the larger Protestant bodies among whom was Hon. William Young. They passed statutes relating to degrees and fixed terms and fees. The class fees were reduced from £4 (\$16) to £2 a term, with an additional fee of £1 for Library or Matriculation.

The first matriculants were enrolled in 1843, and were Lloyd Johnson, Geo. C. Crow, Wm. Twining, E. Twining, Jas. Thomson, Geo. Thomson, Jas. Hoffman, John Allison, Geo. Grigor, Wm. Grigor, Alex. McKay, Hen. A. Jennings, J. Edward McPherson, John McKinnon, John Thompson, Jas. Fraser, Lachlan McMillan, Ebenezer Ross, Alex. D. Cock, Robt. Forman, Geo. Bazalgette, David A. Campbell.

From 1840 to 1842 the following attended classes. Alex. B. Childs, Howard D. Steele, Robt. T. Roach, Peter McNab, Jas. A. Bazalgette, Thos. C. Creighton, Alex. R. Liddell, George Patterson, Sam C. Head, Jos. Hoffman, Sam McCully, Alex. C. McDonald, Jas. Fraser, Geo. C. Crowe, Hen. A. Jennings, Alex. James, Lloyd Johnston, Jas. Allen, John Duffus, jr., Jas. and Alex. Fraser (of Miramichi), Wm. H. Lee, Jas. Oliphant Fraser, Jas. W. Munro, Jas. E. Grove.

In 1844, Avard Doane's name appears among those of Professor Mackintosh's classes. In Mons. Deloutte's classes in French, were Geo. A. Whidden, Chas. A. Creighton, R. G. Willis, B. H. Collins, G. Twining, W. Tremaine, Martyn Nutting, Wm. and E. Twining, Wm. and Geo. Grigor, Jas.

Bazalgette, And. B. Almon, M. J. McAuliff, G. D. Twining, John A. Bell, Robert Duport, W. H. Cocagne, Titus W. Knapp and Sam Head.

W. C. M.

### The Blunder of 1838.

Shortly after Dr. Schurman came to the chair of English and Metaphysics in Dalhousie in 1882, he began to gather materials for a history of the College. A sufficient body of notes remains to increase one's regrets that Dalhousie's story was not written by his brilliant pen. The first part of the notes outlines the story of the struggle against class and creed. The "people's College" was fortunate in its founder, unhappy in his removal, and most unfortunate in its government. It fell into the hands of the guardians of Kings—the College for the classes and the Church of England. It was too much to expect mortals to labour for the new College whose success meant, if not the destruction, at least the condemnation of Kings, when their hearts and affections were set upon the College at Windsor. The second part of the notes throws much light upon the great blunder, or shall I not say crime, of 1838, when the rejection of the Rev. Dr. Crawley's application for the Chair of Classics set the heather on fire and began the great battle of the denominations for their colleges. Undoubtedly higher education in Eastern Canada received at that time a blow from which it has never recovered, and which bids fair to leave these provinces in a crippled state for many long years. From that day to this Nova Scotia has frittered away at least \$400,000 on petty colleges and institutions for technical education and for over twenty years it has been doing nothing for higher education, although the greatest advances are being made elsewhere. In fact when the province wearied with the wrangling of the denominations withdrew the grants in 1881, the United States was just beginning that marvellous expansion of university work that has placed that country on an equal footing with Germany, Britain, and France. Had not private generosity undertaken the public duty, to-day Nova Scotia would be inferior in educational work, to the newest territory in the Union or the youngest Colony in the Empire. Prejudice and

pride closed the doors of Kings to dissenters and the poor, drove from Dalhousie the denominations, and raised such formidable barriers that nothing short of a catastrophe can bring the colleges into a union. Had these disastrous consequences been offset by any advantage, material or moral, one might acquiesce with less regret. But, when Croke's obstinacy made King's exclusive, the prospects of that College were blighted for all time; when Sir Colin Campbell's mistaken interpretation of Dalhousie's intentions played into the hands of bigotry, Dalhousie lost an able and accomplished scholar and teacher and received a Professor so indifferent and inefficient that four years later he was dismissed, and passions were roused that have placed the different bodies of Christians in the bitterest hostility to each other.

Dr. Schurman's account is all the more valuable because of his association with Acadia, the college that was called into being by the action of Dalhousie's Governors. Before taking the Gilchrist Scholarship, Dr. Schurman was a student of Acadia. After his return from Europe he was appointed to a Professorship in his *Alma Mater*. In religious beliefs, in training, and associations, he was in sympathy with the college that rose as a protest against Dalhousie.

The following selection is taken from his rough draft of the story of the blunder:—

"The people's College hitherto vainly struggling to get born had, as we have seen, in 1836 narrowly escaped being suffocated ere it drew its first breath by the makers of those marriage proposals which its politic but faithless guardians had at the same time proposed to it and accepted for it on behalf of their petted favourite—the Royal Suitor at Windsor. The idea of a people's College escaped annihilation only to fall a prey to sectarian jealousy, which, though forcing it into life charged it also with the germs of death. This ill-fated institution which the exclusiveness of its Governors whose names were on its trust but whose hearts were in the exclusive establishment at Windsor had allowed to remain for nearly a score of years a silent mockery instead of an active testimonial of the broad-minded and far-seeing policy of the noble Earl whose name it bears, became next a sanctuary of discord in which were propagated on a large scale and with issues then undreamt

of, the direful feuds that had kept the Pictovian temple of Janus open uninterrupted since 1826.

In the decline and impending decay of the Pictou Academy an act was passed on the 17th day of April, 1838, contemplating the removal of Rev. Thomas McCulloch, D. D., from the Principalship of Pictou Academy to Dalhousie College, and providing that £200 of the £250 out of the whole grant of £400 which was hitherto directed to be paid to him personally be thenceforth paid to the Governors of Dalhousie College towards its support and endowment.

This bill was strongly opposed by the Kirk party, but favoured by the Seceders (even of Pictou) who were anxious to see Dr. McCulloch provided for in his old age, and who, interested in education, saw the work in their own Academy crippled by the friction of opposing parties.

Thus provided for, the Governors of Dalhousie College appointed Dr. McCulloch President "for the present," Aug. 6th, 1838, and assigned to him the classes in Moral Philosophy, Logic and Rhetoric. With this announcement they advertised for candidates for the chairs of Natural Philosophy, Mathematics and Classics, which were to be filled not later than September 15th, 1838. The rival party took alarm at this promotion of its most hated rival, and five days after the appointment, at their meeting in Halifax, the Governors of Dalhousie College received a memorial from the Synod of Nova Scotia in connection with the Church of Scotland. The Kirk papers called "universal and especial attention to this splendid document not merely for its elegance and talent but on account of the overwhelming truths which it so beautifully portrays." (*Pictou Observer*, Sept. 11th, 1838 which contains the memorial.) What are these truths? That the correspondence of the Earl Dalhousie and the Acts of the Assembly infer that the College was to be conducted on the principles and in strict accordance with the system of management adopted in the University of Edinburgh; and that it is a very principal feature in the charter of Edinburgh College, that it should have its classes instructed by Professors being members of the Church of Scotland; they therefore regard the appointment of Dr. McCulloch as in direct hostility to the interests of that church and "an insult to every well educated man in the

Province who would be willing to compete for the situation;" that it was therefore an imperious duty of theirs to dissuade all parents and guardians from placing their children or wards in contact with what they honestly believe to be dangerous and unconstitutional tenets. They mention the turbulent tenor of his past life, his sectarian bitterness, his political bias, his advanced age, his little success as a public teacher, his malignant hostility to the Church of Scotland; and they finally implore them "by the intentions of its founder.....by the interest of their people, by the virtues of the noble dead.....by the claims of your children, yea of your children's children..... by the demands of decency.....to cancel the appointment of Dr. McCulloch and postpone the appointment of two additional professors for at least six months longer."

Dr. Schurman's notes beyond this are mere memoranda of the evidence of Dr. Crawley before the House of Assembly and abstracts of his pamphlets.

The bitterness of the memorial quoted is a curious sign of the intensity of the political passions of the time. It is well to remember that the active Governors of Dalhousie at this time were Sir Colin Campbell, Governor of the Province; S. G. W. Archibald, Speaker of the House, and C. W. Wallace, a son of the late Provincial Treasurer Hon. Michael Wallace. The Hon. M. Wallace was formerly the only Governor of Dalhousie who was not a member of the King's Board. With the exception of Lord Dalhousie, Wallace was the most active friend of the College. Undoubtedly he saved it from its enemies during the twenties and until his death. Unfortunately he was in the centre of the fight between the Council and the House about the grant to Pictou Academy. Patterson in the *History of Pictou County* attributes Wallace's hostility to the Academy to his rejection by that County when a candidate for the House of Assembly. Afterwards in the Council he was able to pay off old scores. Of the justice of this I cannot give an opinion. Wallace was a member of St. Matthew's Church and a devoted Kirkman, who was more in sympathy with the Church of England than with the seceders. He worked for the union of King's and Dalhousie, and undoubtedly believed Dalhousie College to be the child of the Kirk. Unfortunately Dr. McCulloch was early attacked as an active

partisan of the party against the Council. He was not active at the time of the attack; but the injustice of the attacks caused him to take up his trenchant pen.

From the MS. minutes of the Governors it appears that Speaker Archibald drafted a series of resolutions appointing both Dr. McCulloch and Dr. Crawley. These were revised so as to make McCulloch's appointment temporary and Crawley's improbable. It appears that Wallace favored Crawley's appointment until three days before the meeting; that Crawley was invited to apply, and promised the appointment; that Sir Colin was induced to accept the literal interpretation of Dalhousie's statement that the new College was to be modelled after that at Edinburgh; that Wallace was induced by party ties as well as by denominational to side with the Council against the dissenters; that Dr. Crawley was rejected not because he was a Baptist but because he was not a Kirkman, but a dissenter, and that his appointment with McCulloch would throw the College into the hands of the Dissenters. The appointment was discussed in the House of Assembly when Dr. Crawley was called to the bar to state his case, and Speaker Archibald spoke against Sir Colin's interpretation of the constitution of the College.

If Sir Colin's contention, that Dalhousie was to follow the Edinburgh model in every respect, be granted, then but one course was open. For as late as 1853 Professor McDougall was prevented from taking his seat in the Senate of the University because of his Free Church principles. But Sir Colin's contention cannot be granted. Dalhousie founded the new College as a protest against exclusiveness. It was to be "open to all sects." The first professor was sought for in Cambridge, which was then exclusively Episcopalian. This was incompatible with the Edinburgh practice. One is forced to conclude that bigotry seized at any and every possible argument to afford a plausible excuse for its high handed action.

Although the friends of Dalhousie in the House remodelled the Constitution and gave a share of the Government to every denomination; Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics turned away and built little Colleges of their own. Dalhousie's Governors erred once, but they were not the only obstinate parties in the fight.

M.

### Rev. George Cornish, M. A., LL. D.

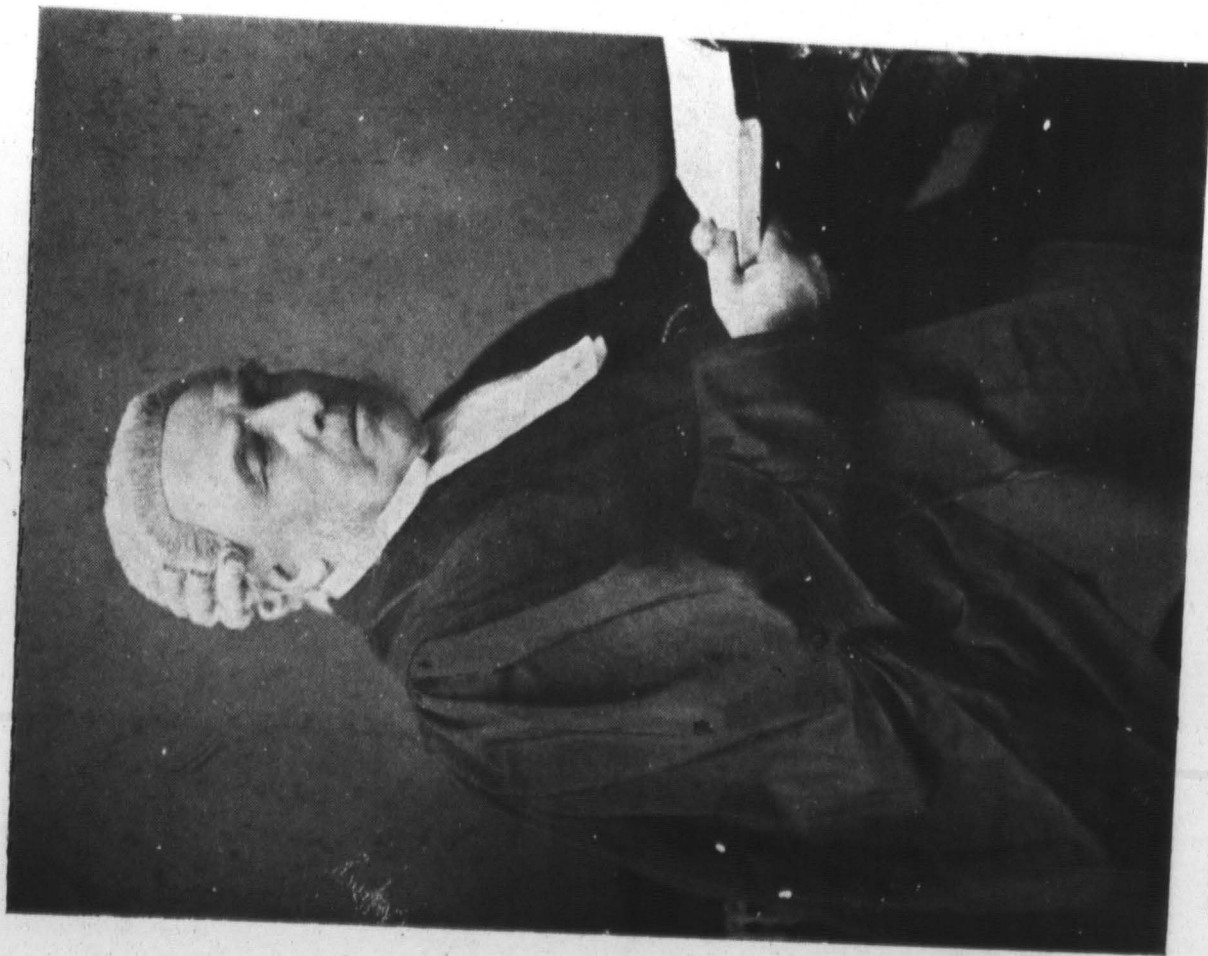
THE GAZETTE has been able to secure very little definite information about the late Reverend Dr. Cornish. He was born in Kidderminster, England, probably about 1830. He was educated at New College, London, and was graduated B. A. London, 1853. Shortly after he came out to Gorham College, Liverpool, N. S., and when Gorham and Dalhousie Colleges were united in 1856, he was made Professor of Classics in the new institution. The College was closed in the following year, and in that same year Dr. Cornish was appointed Professor of Classics in McGill University, a position he held till a few months before his death. Besides his duties as Professor, he was at different times Secretary to the Examining Board of McGill, Librarian, and at the time of his death Chairman of the Board of Governors. Dr. Cornish was one of the founders of the Congregational Theological College in Montreal, in which institution he was Secretary for twenty-five years. Educational affairs in general interested him greatly. He was a member of the Normal School Committee, Council of Public Instruction, and Local and Provincial Boards for Examination of Teachers. Of his work as a teacher, old students speak gratefully of his thoroughness and fine tastes; of his character as a man, Professor W. H. Warriner speaks thus: "His students regarded him as a noble type of an English gentleman and scholar." He died August 17th, 1895.

### Rev. F. J. Tomkins, M. A., LL. D.

For the younger generation of Dalhousians, *Alma Mater* dates from 1863. They read in the calendar that College was made a corporate institution in 1821, and hear from historians that she was really founded in 1817 or 1818. Nevertheless, 1817-1863 to their minds is a sort of Pre-Adamite period, and they continue to regard "Johnny" and "Charlie" as the first men. But even in the dark backward and abysm of time before '63, Dalhousie was sometimes a "Seminary for the higher classes of learning." There is now living in Halifax a man who was Professor of



REV. GEORGE CORNISH, LL. D., Professor of Classics,  
1856-57



REV. FREDERICK TOMKINS, LL. D., Professor of  
Mathematics, 1856-57.

Mathematics within her walls 1856-57. Although over 88 years of age, he is still keen of mind and undimmed of eye, and from the story of his life as he told it himself this disjointed narrative has been written.

Frederick James Tomkins, M.A., LL. D., was born at Rupert Street, St. James, London, December 11, 1814. A few days after, he was baptized in St. James Church, Piccadilly, and was named after his god-father, a son of the Duke of York. The greater part of Dr. Tomkins' life has been spent in London, and it is a matter of pride to him that he is a member of its City Corporation.

At the age of six, he was put under his first teachers—a Reverend Mr. Waugh, and a Scotchman named Waters, at whose school he attended for nearly ten years. At the age of 12 he was Dux of the school, receiving extra tuition in Mathematics and helping in the supervision of the classes. His school days were ended by a small tragedy. When about 16 years old, he was attacked by a bully one day near the Nelson Monument, and injured so severely that he had to be taken from school.

His studies were not long interrupted. For some time after leaving Mr. Waugh's school, Tomkins studied by himself—he mentions Bishop Barrow's work on Mathematics as an inspiration to him—and took lessons in French, Hebrew and Music. But evidently his time was not all spent in study, for on June 15, 1834, he was married to Miss Catherine Mary Hall.

While still quite young, Dr. Tomkins determined to go into the ministry. He studied theology under the direction of Rev. John Frost, a Congregationalist minister of Bedford, passed his examinations successfully and was licensed to preach. He well remembers his trial sermon on the text—"Walk in wisdom toward them that are without."

Not satisfied, however, with his education, he did not at once take up pastoral work, but in 1842 entered University College, London, matriculating at London University in 1843. The most notable parts of his course at London were the Chemistry class of Professor Graham, and the Mathematical class of DeMorgan. Besides his college work, he studied Music under John Hullah, and Science under Faraday at the Royal Institute. After graduating B. A. of London in 1845,

he took Philosophy under Hoppus, and gained the class prize, a notable achievement, for among his classmates were Russell Reynolds, afterwards Principal of Chasunt College, R. H. Hutton, and Walter Bagehot. In 1845 also, he was examined in Theology with Bishop MacLaren, of Manchester. In 1847, he took his Master's degree and is now Senior Master in Arts of University College.

Dr. Tomkins' first pastoral charge was in Yarmouth, N. S. He had visited the province in 1846, and returned after taking his M. A., to become first minister of the Congregationalist Church there. In 1850, he became principal of Gorham College, Liverpool. In July, 1856, Gorham College united with Dalhousie, and in October of that year Dr. Tomkins came to Halifax as Professor of Mathematics in the united institution. While in Halifax, he lived where Pine Hill College now stands. The College, however, was not supported, and in 1857 Dr. Tomkins resigned, returning to England in 1858.

A new period of his life now begins. In 1859 he went to Paris, and thence to Heidelberg, where he took up the study of Law. In 1861 the University granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws, *praeclare cum laude*, an honor never before conferred on an Englishman. He remained in Germany till 1862, studying theology and philosophy, then returned to London, where he was admitted to the Bar as a member of Lincoln's Inn Society. He continued in active practice till 1898.

His studies in Law resulted in the publication of three books—"The Institutes of Roman Law from Earliest Period to the Fall of the Western Empire," "Translation of Gaius' Commentaries," "The Modern Roman Law"—and numerous papers in the *Law Review*. He is a member of the American and German Bar Societies, corresponding member of the Historical Society of New York, and in 1898 took part in the Council of International Law at Buffalo.

Nor have his interests been confined to the legal profession. In 1865 he preached in Toplady's Church, for three years he lectured on religious and scientific subjects in Sir Isaac Newton's house, he has written for the *Times*, to which he has contributed since he was eighteen, and has been at Brussels

and Berne in the interests of the *Standard*. His music has not been neglected, and a few years ago he published a textbook on the subject. Apparently there is no bent of mind he has been unable to follow out.

Throughout all these busy years Dr. Tomkins did not lose interest in Nova Scotia, and after the death of Mrs. Tomkins he determined to return to this country. For the past four years he has been living in Halifax.

Many years and long labor have not wearied him. They have, of course, enfeebled him in body, but they have not preyed upon his mind. Books have lost none of their charm for him. He takes great pleasure in reading De Morgan's works, he keeps up his study of music, and is at present reading Old Irish, which, he says, is "a soft language." Only last year he delivered three lectures on Roman Law at College. His memory is wonderfully minute and active, and along with the bald facts of his life as they are related above, he has many a story to tell of himself and men he has known. If these had been included, perhaps GAZETTE readers might not have to complain that this life sketch is stiff and dry. But my time is up and my space gone.

### The Rev. James Ross, D.D.

James Ross, Principal of Dalhousie College from 1863 till 1885, was born at West River, Pictou Co., July 21st, 1811. He was the fifth son of the Rev. Duncan Ross and his wife Isabella Creelman. The father had come out from Scotland in 1795 at the urgent appeal of the Rev. James McGregor, then the only minister in the eastern part of the province. The son of a Ross from Rosshire, he came of Celtic blood; but his mother was of Scotch-Irish descent and claimed stirring traditions of the siege of Londonderry in her lineage. The home at West River was situated on a pleasant knoll in a bend of the River, and was surrounded by an orchard which was the pride and envy of the neighbourhood. Little is known of his early youth. He grew up in a minister's home, though the word *manse* was unknown at that date in Nova Scotia. He was one of a family of fifteen. Nine sons and five daughters grew up in that home by the River, the eldest being removed in early infancy. Each



REV. JAMES ROSS, D. D., Principal and Professor of Ethics. 1863-85.

one would at least enjoy the advantages of give and take which such a household would imply. In truly Scottish fashion he was early dedicated to the ministry, though traditions of early attempts at preaching are rather apocryphal. What his schools and school masters were it seems impossible to ascertain. Probably he got most of his training up to the time he entered Pictou Academy from his father. Common school education was in a somewhat chaotic condition in the early decades of last century.

Pictou Academy, founded in 1817, was in its full vigor when young Ross entered its classes; and Pictou Academy meant Dr. McCulloch, a man of wide scholarship, versatile talents, and an enthusiastic educationalist. For years he was the Faculty, teaching Classics, Mathematics, English Literature, Logic, Natural Philosophy and Ethics, and educated an unusual number of men who achieved distinction in various spheres. Mr. Ross probably entered the Academy about 1827, for he had completed his classical and theological course in 1833. Being then only twenty-two years of age, he was most anxious to prosecute his studies in Scotland, and with that aim in view accepted a lucrative position as teacher at Sackville, N. B., where he remained two years. The way to a fuller course in Edinburgh, which now seemed clear, was again closed by a call from the West River congregation, backed by an urgent appeal from the Presbytery to come to their assistance. His father, after nearly forty years service, had died in the autumn of 1834. The congregation had been nine months without a pastor. No other man was in sight. Would not Mr. Ross consider the call favourably? Presbyterial authority counted for more then than now. It was a keen disappointment to a young man thirsting for the fuller culture of the old land; but the duty seemed plain. He accepted the call, cherishing the hope of resuming his studies at a later date.

The hope was fallacious. The demands of a large and scattered congregation increased from year to year. Preaching not merely at one point but in many stations, pastoral visitation which was a serious business in those days, and regular diets of instruction and examination were carried out with unremitting faithfulness, and new duties were looming up in the near future. Pictou Academy had been sacrificed in



1838 in the hope of building up a strong central college in Halifax. Dr. McCulloch went to Dalhousie College and threw his whole energy into the new Institution. But the results were only partially successful, and at his death in 1843, it was so crippled that the classes were closed in the following year. Dr. Keir succeeded Dr. McCulloch as Instructor in Theology; but no provision was made for carrying on Classical and Philosophical Education. During the winter of 1844-45 Mr. Ross gathered some students who had been left mid-way in their art's course into his house and directed their studies till they were prepared to enter the Theological Classes.

In 1846 he was appointed by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia to assist Dr. Keir in the Theological department and taught Hebrew and Biblical Introduction and Exegesis for two or three years. But the Theological School was dying for want of students prepared for such advanced study. Dalhousie had closed. Pictou Academy had never rallied from the loss of its founder. Some provision must be made for Arts Instruction. Mr. Ross's success in the emergency class taught in his own house during 1844-45 seemed to point the way. The initiative was taken in the Truro Presbytery, and on the motion of the Rev. William McCulloch, the overture came before the Synod in 1848, and on June 30th, after two days deliberation, not without many misgivings, that body resolved to establish a Classical and Philosophical Institution. Mr. Ross was relieved of his Professorship in Hebrew and Biblical Literature, and authorized with the co-operation of an Educational Board, of which the late Dr. William McCulloch was chairman, to organize such an Institution at West River.

While compelled at this date to organize an Arts Institution the Synod placed on record its strong conviction of the superior advantages of one Central University for the province—a course which greatly facilitated its action at a later date. Mr. Ross was appointed sole Professor on July 3rd, 1848. But the Church did not yet feel justified in guaranteeing him a full salary. So he remained in charge of his large congregation, preaching and visiting the sick during the college term, and doing more general pastoral work during vacation. During the early years of the college he taught Latin, Greek, Mathe-

atics, Logic and Moral Philosophy, and on alternate years Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. His time table shows two classes each in Latin and Greek, and five hours work each day.

Next year his Pastoral work was somewhat lightened by the division of his congregation, Green Hill and Middle River being erected into a separate charge. To the remainder of the congregation, numbering about 175 families, he continued to minister till the end of 1851, when the growth of the College, and the improved condition of the Educational Fund, justified the Church in relieving him from his congregation and assuming his whole support.

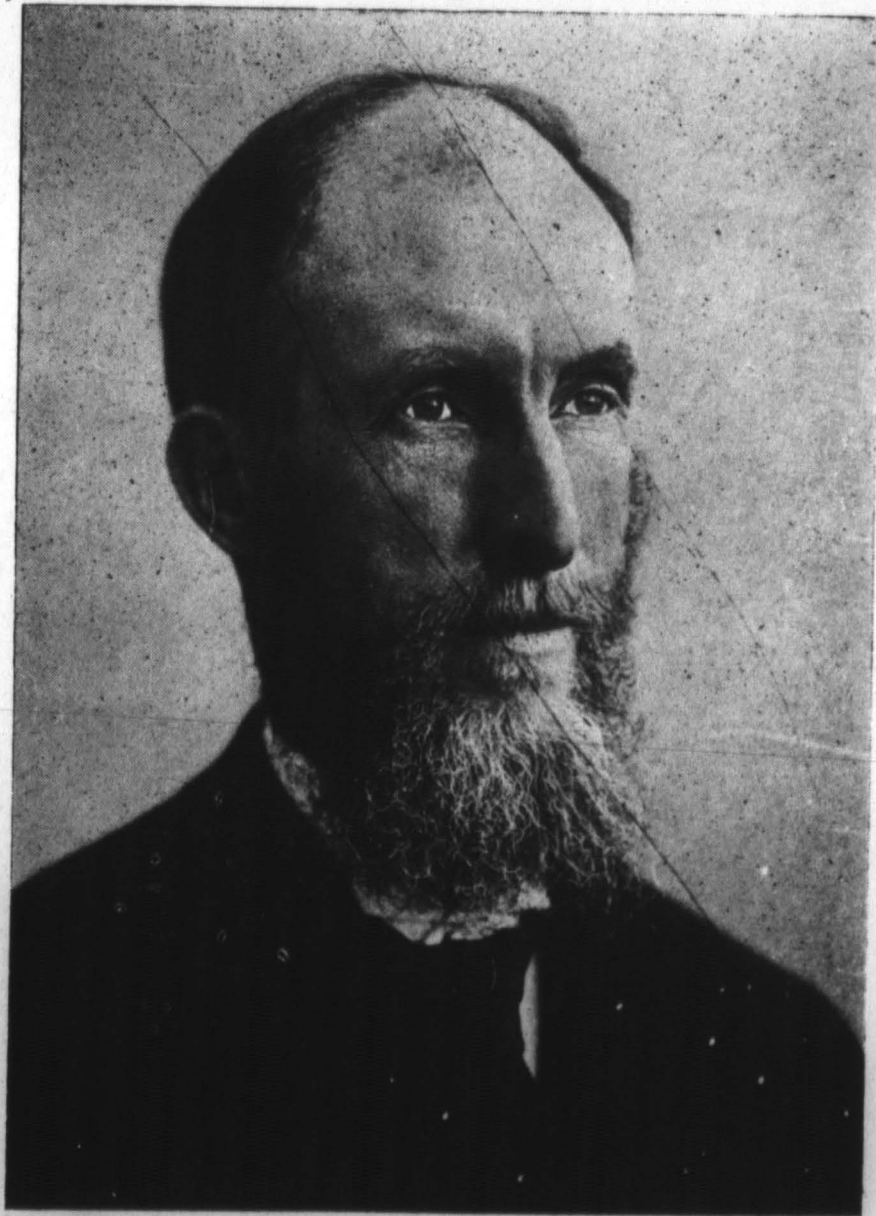
Twelve students attended the classes during the first term, and the work was done in a Temperance Hall over the day school of the section. The students took turns in lighting the fires and sweeping the room. And so scanty were the funds, and so fearful were those who were interested in the venture of meeting the Synod with a deficit, that Mr. Ross paid the fuel bill for one term out of his own scanty salary. The books provided by the Synod to aid Dr. McCulloch years before became the nucleus of a new library. Friends of the institution donated such as they could spare from their own scanty libraries. The Chairman of the Board secured several hundred volumes during a visit to Scotland. Funds which had been carefully hoarded against a coveted visit to Scotland were freely spent in providing some simple apparatus to illustrate the lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. An institution begotten in such straits was bound to succeed and grow. Students came back and brought others with them; the funds of the Church responded. The Temperance Hall became too strait; it had never been convenient. The old house, out of which Mr. Ross had removed to a more commodious dwelling, was fitted up with two class-rooms and a library. Relieved of his congregation in 1851, two or three years later Mr. Thomas McCulloch was added to the faculty, teaching Latin, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Mr. Ross retained Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy and Chemistry.

By 1856 the students had increased to about thirty. The building was utterly inadequate. After much discussion the Synod resolved to remove the College to Truro, and erect buildings somewhat more adequate to its present and prospec-

tive necessities. Meanwhile the classes went on at West River. But towards the close of the summer term of 1857 Prof. Ross's health utterly broke down. The strain of twenty-two years of unremitting toil had told. Even after he was relieved of the care of a congregation his services as a preacher were in very frequent demand. During the year preceding the break down he preached almost every Sabbath. Severe hemorrhages laid him aside from his work, and for a time his recovery was regarded as doubtful. Rest was absolutely necessary. The classes which at that time were carried on from March till September were broken up in August, and did not meet again till the new building was opened in Truro in the autumn of 1858. Though returning then in fair health it was not to lighter labor. Almost immediately after the opening of the Theological term Dr. Keir died very suddenly, and the Board asked Prof. Ross to undertake the classes in Theology, pending the reorganization of the institutions, after the union with the Free Synod now approaching. These classes he conducted for two years.

With the union between the *United* and *Free* Synods in 1860 the Educational institutions of the Church reached a position of excellence which could scarcely have been dreamed of at the outset. Four men, Blanchard, McCulloch, Lyall and Ross were employed in the Arts Department, while Drs. King, Smith and McKnight conducted the Theological classes. Prof. Ross retained the Junior Greek, Logic, Ethics and Chemistry. During five years the Institution grew and prospered at Truro. It attracted students from all parts of the Maritime Provinces, and some from Newfoundland. During its last term over fifty students attended its classes.

Then came overtures from the Provincial authorities for the resuscitation of Dalhousie College. The Government and Opposition agreed to lift the matter of higher education out of the region of politics. Proposals were made to all the Arts Colleges in the Province to rally round Dalhousie and make it the institution it was originally designed to be. The project involved much self-sacrifice on the part of men and churches, that at great labor and expenditure had built up promising Institutions. Many within the Presbyterian Church looked askance at the overtures. But as soon as it was clear that



JOHN JOHNSON, M. A., LL.D., Professor of Classics, 1863-94.

this was not a political move Prof. Ross gave it his hearty support. The Synod had left the way open, by their resolutions in 1848, when they had begun work at West River, and although the change involved the sacrifice of buildings, associations, and in a sense the success which had already crowned its work, the Synod reverted to its former policy of one central university for the Province, and united with Dalhousie. On the completion of the scheme of reorganization Prof. Ross was appointed Principal and, Professor of Ethics and Political Economy. About the same time he received the degree of D. D. from Queen's University, Kingston.

Dalhousie College began its new career in 1863, with a staff of six Professors, and a Tutor in Modern Languages, with about sixty students and full university powers. But its way was not always smooth, and much of the anxiety of initial days fell on the Principal. Other institutions throughout the Province refused to make the sacrifices which Truro College had made. The Government of the day was in sore perplexity over insistent claims, and cut the knot by withdrawing their support from all, even their own institution. This action led to serious financial straits. But the College grew and prospered. The thoroughness of the work done was early recognized. The attendance steadily increased. The early graduates laid the foundation of a better class of Secondary Schools through the Province, and the Freshmen began to come to their work better equipped for a college course. In 1868 a Medical faculty was added to the University, and in 1883 the Law faculty was organized. By these additions the University awakened a wider interest, and drew to it a larger constituency. It was during the closing years of Dr. Ross's Principalship that Mr. Munro, of New York, came to the aid of the University with his munificent benefactions, endowing four Chairs, instituting two Tutorships, and providing a large number of Scholarships. Dr. Ross occupied the position of Principal for *twenty-two* years, retiring in 1885. He died somewhat suddenly on the 16th of March, 1886, in the 75th year of his age.

Principal Ross completed his preparation for the ministry at the age of 22. He taught school for two years. He was pastor of a large country congregation for nearly seventeen years.

During the later part of his pastoral work he taught Hebrew and Biblical Literature for three terms. Then he organized the West River Seminary and was its sole teacher for five years. He taught nine years at the West River, five years at Truro and twenty-two years in connection with Dalhousie. As pastor and teacher his work extended over a period of fifty-one years.

In the work of the ministry he was eminently a teacher, his style was terse, clear, deliberate. He made no haste, but he wasted no time. His experience in the chair of Hebrew and Biblical Literature tended in the same direction. His studies in these lines made him familiar with problems only faint echoes of which were then reaching Colonial churches, and his lectures on Old Testament themes in the later years of his ministry presented some of these problems in a light which made the historical criticism of recent years seem less revolutionary to at least some of his hearers. He was always an active and influential member of the courts of his church up to the Dalhousie appointment. His work was by no means confined to educational lines. He gave his whole influence to the temperance cause, (his father having organized the first temperance society in the province, Jan. 1828.) He was an early supporter of Dr. Geddie in his Foreign Mission enterprise and gave his whole influence in favour of undertaking the mission work in the New Hebrides. When the proposal for the union of the "United Presbyterian" and "Free Church" Synods was made he supported it most cordially; and at the great tent meeting at Pictou in 1860, Dr. King and he were the representative speakers. It was characteristic of the two men that Dr. King dealt with the past and he with the future of the United Church.

In another line of work, Dr. Ross tried his hand. A student in Pictou Academy when Jotham Blanchard first made the "Colonial Patriot" a power in the politics of the Province, he early recognized the value of the press. In 1842, he established the "Presbyterian Banner" and edited it for a year when it was united with the "Mechanic and Farmer" and formed the "Eastern Chronicle" which still does good service. Experience gained in that school stood him in good stead when at a later date he had to defend the West River Seminary from repeated attacks.

As a scholar, Dr. Ross's acquirements were varied rather than profound. It was not possible that a young man who had completed his academic work at twenty-two, and who after a couple of years teaching had been settled over a large and scattered congregation, could have dipped very deep anywhere. The much desired Scottish trip never seemed possible. Two brief visits to the United States gave him a limited opportunity of examining other Educational institutions. The fact that at different times he taught almost every branch of Arts and Theology tended in the same direction. But he would not have been a favorite pupil of Dr. McCulloch if he had not mastered what he did know well. He knew what he knew. And when he entered on his work as a teacher, he had the keen Celtic insight into what it was possible to do, and the steady Saxon perseverance to do it to the end. The students who gathered at West River fifty years ago, had little enough of common school education, and seldom more of classics than a few irregular lessons from some country minister. Principal Ross accepted the materials as he found them, and few who passed under his care would fail to acknowledge that he made the best of them. He had to do much that was practically common school work, taking nothing for granted. He taught the elements of any subject undertaken with a vigor and thoroughness which sometimes wounded the vanity of young men who were willing to dwell in the region of vague generalities. "He treats us too much like school boys," was the complaint occasionally heard from such as would have dwelt in ignorance rather than have their ignorance punctured. But students who passed to other institutions cordially acknowledged the thoroughness of the grounding they had received. He never taught English literature formally, but his criticisms of exercises and essays gave him ample opportunities to enforce clearness, accuracy and terseness in style. But it was not all drill. New themes were opened up, fresh fields of knowledge and thought explored. From the West River Seminary came Principal Grant, and he has left on record that there he first tasted the sweetness and inspiration of knowledge. Grant, of course, was exceptional, but the Seminary had hardly been opened, when its students began to pour fresh life into many of

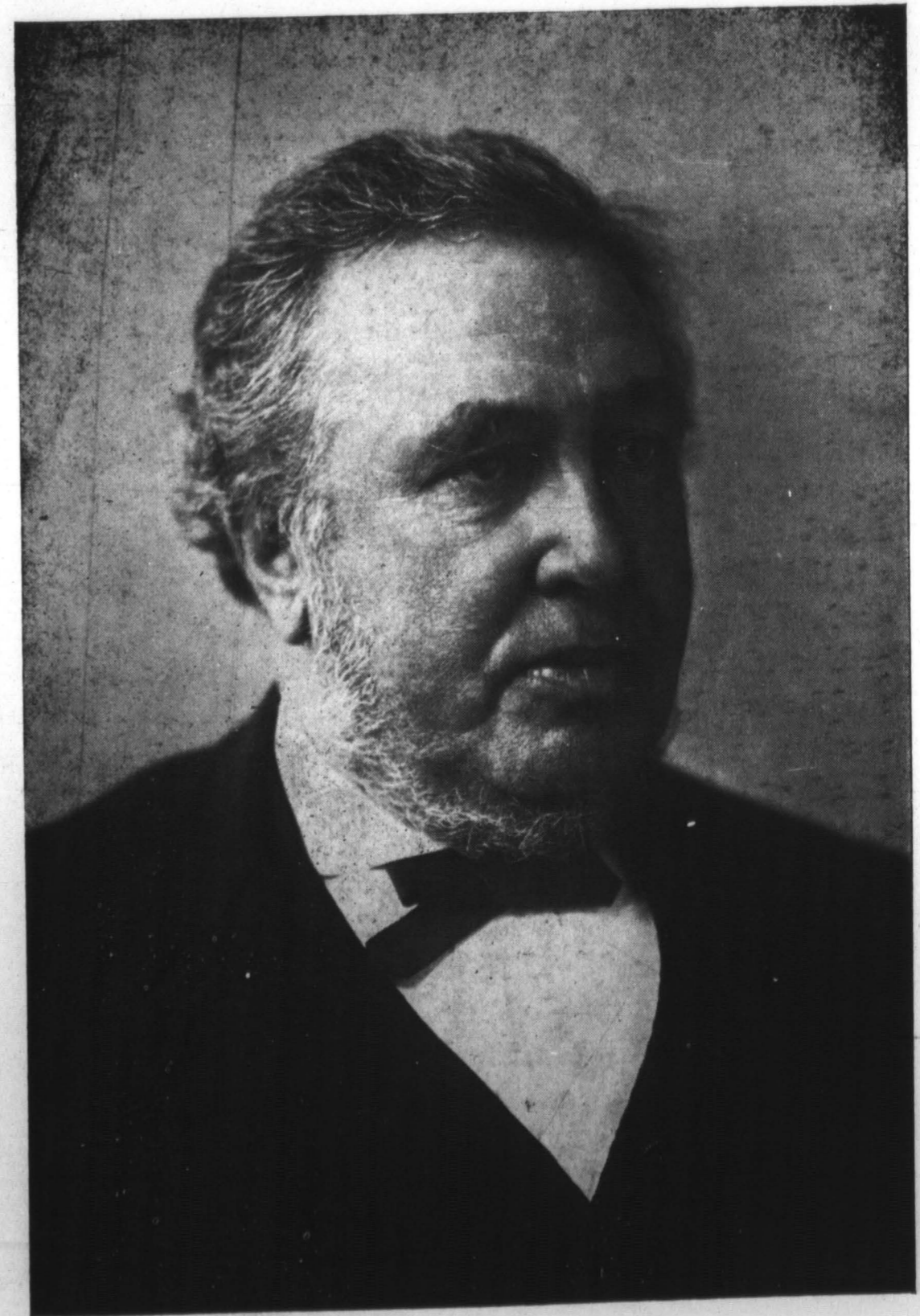
the best common schools of the Province. Many of the young naturally taught in the counties near at hand. But some men found their way to Prince Edward Island, to Cape Breton and to our Western Counties. "It was a new day for our school," said a former pupil of a school in the extreme west, "when — — came from the West River Seminary and took charge." Antedating as it did the work of the Normal School, it is scarcely too much to say that the influence of the young men from West River and Truro, did for many of the common schools of the 50's and 60's what the graduates of Dalhousie College did for the Secondary education of the 70's and 80's. Principal Ross gave his strength freely for the work of the Church and for the higher education of the land, and to no ordinary degree has his life passed into the Church and into the public well-being of his country; and as he was a hard working man all through, nothing could be more fitting than that his life should close when his work was done.

E. D. MILLAR,

### The First Ten Years of Dalhousie, 1863-1873.

An Indian Summer afternoon in 1868 detrained in Halifax several young men, nearing with expectant hope the college life before them. So deep and lasting is the impress of that life that it seems but yesterday and one feels a student still, but "Vol. XXXV" on the GAZETTE, which began its university career that same autumn reminds how far away the first ten years of Dalhousie of which some notes are asked for its pages.

First in reminiscence comes the Old College Building, the original, the genuine Dalhousie, gray and venerable with the grime of half a century. Its columned entrance facing the Parade and surmounted by antique Latin; its big coal box at the junction of the halls, the goal of many a rush; its "black-board" so fraught in spring with destiny; its ancient classrooms each with a little coal stove and sacred to muse or science as the case might be, the Physics room with its "apparatus" and its "fragrant" memories, the goodly stairway so versed in the "Humanities" that every inch of its polished rail echoed "facile descensus"—all these and more pass by as one dreams over again the days of Auld Lang Syne.



CHARLES MACDONALD, M. A., Professor of Mathematics, 1863-1901.

But what of the spirit that animated the grey old pile, that mysterious impersonality the Faculty, that nemesis of ignorance and indolence, that terror of evil doers; and what of its Professors? Where is the old Dalhousian who cannot see them yet, coming one by one across the Parade, each with characteristic gait, quiet or assertive or apologetic; or who has not his mental picture gallery of the various shrines and their oracles, pet names and all; "Jimmy," leisurely discoursing Physics or Ethics from an ancient manuscript, or pausing awhile to illustrate some delicate point in Political Economy by its annual tale; "Charlie," with unerring instinct chalking his way through theorem or calculus, hesitating only at simple addition or subtraction because so small for a grasp so great, or with scarce a pause withering by word or look a wight who lagged; "Johnny," equally at home with Jove on Olympus or Charon at Styx, his shaft alike sharp and sure whether faltering Freshie or fugitive Greek root its aim; the sensitive Lyall, sweeping with tremulous touch "The Intellect, the Emotions and the Moral Nature"; the imperturbable Lawson, calmly demonstrating Chemistry whether students listened or loafed; the stately DeMille rolling out his stately periods as he charmed with "Rhetoric" or followed with mighty stride the course of "History"; and Liechti, still on duty, last of the old Guard, so impartial to Teuton and Frank alike that even the morning invocation was paid under tribute, and Unser Vater of yesterday was to-day Notre Pere. Good men all and true, filling their places and doing their work faithfully and well! In scholarship and character they stood high. All but two, Prof. Liechti and Prof. Johnson have passed to the great beyond.

But there is still an inner spirit "animating" a university, one's comrades and classmates. On graduating in 1872, the the ninth year of Dalhousie we were ten, and though small we were "a larger class than had been." In the following Summer Alexander Pollok, one of the best of our little band, was drowned in Cape Breton, and after that for nearly thirty years we were unbroken, until the lamented death of James M. Carmichael of New Glasgow, one of nature's truest gentlemen, a few months ago. Of the remaining eight, five are in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, Adam Gunn in Cardigan, W. P. Archibald in Sunny Brae, W. T. Bruce in Truro, W. R.

Cruikshank in Montreal, and the writer. The other three are adorning the legal profession, Hugh Mackenzie in Truro, D. C. Fraser in New Glasgow, with a hand in Ottawa, *et al.*, on the helm of State, and A. I. Trueman in St. John, enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* of the judicial bench. Greetings, brothers all, right well beloved! May health and peace be yours, *mens sana in corpore sano*, while *mens in corpore* holds sway.

The next largest preceding was the first regular four years class, the nine of '67, followed by a steady decrease to six in '68, five in '69, four in '70, and three in '71, the smallest regular class in the history of the University.

To some the graduates roll may be of interest. The first degrees given by Dalhousie were in its third year, '66, to J. H. Chase, once minister at Onslow, now in Cambria, California, and to Robt. H. Shaw, lawyer in Charlottetown, some twenty years deceased, both of whom had taken part of their course elsewhere.

Of '67, five entered the ministry, David H. Smith, deceased, and his brother Edwin of Musquodoboit; Joshua C. Burgess, once of Carleton, N. B., now of California; John J. Cameron, late of Athens, Ont.; and Saml. McNaughton, of Preston, England. Of the others, two studied law, Robt. Sedgewick of Ottawa, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, and J. H. McDonald of Shelburne, ten years deceased. Aubrey Lippincott, Pittsburg, Pa., followed Aesculapius, and Alexander Ross the teaching profession as Principal of the High School, Dalhousie, N. B.

Of '68, four studied Theology, A. F. Carr, of Campbellton; Kenneth McKay, of Houlton, Me.; T. M. Christie, once missionary in Trinidad, some twenty years deceased, and Isaac Simpson. The other two were Jas. Forrest of Halifax, deceased, and J. G. S. Creighton, law clerk in the Senate of Canada.

Class '69 gave three to the ministry, Joseph Annand, these thirty years missionary in the New Hebrides, E. D. Millar of Yarmouth, and J. M. Sutherland of New Carlisle; and to science two professors, Herbert A. Bayne, of Chemistry in the Royal Military College, Kingston, and John J. Mackenzie, of Physics, in Dalhousie, both many years deceased.

Of '70, the church received two, Hugh McD. Scott, Profes-

sor in Chicago, and John Wallace in U. S. A.; medicine one, Dr. A. W. Lindsay, of Halifax, while Walter M. Thorburn is in the civil service in India.

To the pastorate '71 gave two, Ernest E. Bayne of Mabou, and Alex. G. Russell, U. S. A.; and one to science, James Gordon Macgregor, late Professor of Physics in his Alma Mater, now in the University of Edinburgh.

Of the twelve of '73 the pulpit claimed half, D. F. Creelman, deceased, the others posted across the Continent, J. M. Allan in Lawrencetown, N. S., Wm. Ross in Prince William, N. B., Jas. A. McKeen, in Orono, Ont., C. W. Bryden in Willoughby, Assa., and J. C. Robinson in Rossland, B. C. Of the other six, Wm. Cameron chose the farm, C. D. Macdonald, law, Kenneth Duff, Melville Logan and John Hunter, business; while A. H. Mackay superintends the school system of his native province.

The total graduates at the end of the first decade were fifty-one, an average of seven for the seven classes of the full course, besides the two of '66. Of these, twenty-nine chose the ministry, nine law, five the higher teaching profession, five commerce, two medicine, and one agriculture.

Two things will be noted in the graduate's list, that a large proportion studied for the ministry, and that all these were Presbyterian. Not that Dalhousie was in any sense Presbyterian, but when the Government planned to re-open it on the basis of the original endowment as an unsectarian institution, and invited denominations or individuals to aid by supporting a Chair or more, with liberty to name the professor and appoint a governor, the Presbyterians were the only ones to respond, giving up their own Arts College to do so. The comparatively small number studying for other professions lay in the two-fold fact, that there were not so many preparing for those professions as now, and that for those who did so, the Arts course was more seldom taken.

But there were others besides graduates. The average attendance for these ten years was sixty, or fifteen for each of the four classes of the year, the general students being thus slightly in excess of the regulars.

In comparing University life and work at the beginning and end of Dalhousie's forty years, it is in essence the same

strenuous effort after knowledge of the same subjects, but the circumstances and surroundings of that life were then in some respects different from those of to-day.

The students both regular and general were as a rule, older men than now, twenty-one and upwards a common age on entrance. With many of them college life was of their own choosing after they had reached the years of choice, and then many had to work their way up to college and through college generally by the teaching profession. The Provincial school year was well adapted for this purpose, consisting of two six month terms, practically as distinct as the school years now are. The Summer term coincided with the college vacation, and most of the students left [Dalhousie, not to rest but to take up the work of a miscellaneous country school, and left school in Autumn for another college term. This arrangement was helpful to the student. It enabled him, if largely self-dependent, to continue his course without interruption. It was also of value to the country, for it gave many of the schools, for part of the year at least, a grade of teachers not otherwise obtainable for the salaries they could pay.

As with all new institutions there was more or less of experiment. There was an evening class the first year but not later. A Summer session was begun in '65, but was soon discontinued. One experiment that proved permanent was the organization in 1868 of a Faculty of Medicine, with volunteer instructors from the city physicians. Its work extended into Summer; the dissecting room was in the attic, and a cadaver, after a month of heat, was !!!

Cap and gown were a necessary part of the student's outfit. The latter was imperative in class and supposed to be worn to and from college. A common sight was a "black angel" crowned with a mortar board, hurrying by with long lustre gown streaming in the wind. Sometimes the gown was fur-tively carried oxtewise, but it must be worn in class. The first day or two of a session might pass without remark, the third usually brought reminder and the fourth or fifth, *et seq.*, a fine. Of course the length was not specified and often it grew shorter by degrees, a yoke with tatters sometimes doing duty and marking the veteran. To-day the calendar says that students are "entitled" to wear gowns. "*Tempora mutantur et nos,*" etc.

Lady students we had none. We lived too soon. Doubtless the greater privileges of to-day are duly appreciated and improved. If college life were then so bright and its memories so pleasant, what must that life and those memories be now that the College Eden is complete, and what the larger influence on many a life and its destiny?

Convocations were quiet, the only demonstration was applause for prize-men and speakers. Whether the students were ignorant of privilege or neglectful of duty, the whole burden of the closing exercises was left to the Faculty, without proffer of aid either vocal or instrumental. Our more enlightened successors will no doubt see to it that any such lack of those primitive times is fully supplied.

Two literary features outside college work were the Debating Society and the popular lecture. The former met on Friday evenings, it was not largely attended at any time and as a rule grew steadily less towards the end of the session. The latter was in vogue; there was no "Academy of Music," but in the old "Temperance Hall," in "Poplar Grove," the Y. M. C. A. used to provide a course by home and foreign talent, which was usually well patronized. To the students, most of us from the country, it was a treat. On one occasion the lecturer was Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith. His quiet manner, his long, large, powerful hands and the way he gripped and held his audience from start to close, are vivid still. On other occasions, in connection with the college, were heard the polished oratory of Sir William Young and the fervid eloquence of Howe, who gave a course in '64-'65 on "The Public Men of the Early Years of Nova Scotia."

The social amenities were few. There were no Munro days, no drives, no banquets during the session. An occasional call at a kindly home, of which there were many with cordial welcome, or a small gathering at such a home, made up for the most part this side of student life.

Sport figured less than at present. With hard work all summer and all winter, and for the most part an older class of men, there was not so much surplus energy. Football was in its infancy. There was no "Dalhousie Champions."

The religious life of the students had little organized manifestation apart from the churches where they worshipped, ex-



cept an occasional students' prayer-meeting at one of their own rooms. College Y. M. C. A. was yet to be. One winter a small missionary society was formed and some of the students went two and two on Sabbath afternoons from two to three o'clock, distributing tracts along City street and Albermarle. The Mission Hall opposite the old city clock had not been built, nor were there any of the agencies that have since done there so good a work, and the district was probably the worst in the city for want and vice. Last summer I passed through that same region one Sabbath afternoon and was struck with the apparent change for the better from a third of a century ago.

But these reminiscences have "passing" writ large across them all; students come and go, professors change with years, and the old Dalhousie is no more; so we turn for a moment to things more permanent, the University and the Gazette.

Dalhousie's fight for life was well stated by J. Gordon Macgregor '71 in his valedictory. I can see and hear him yet, in the old Assembly room of the old Province Building, where convocations were then held, telling the fable of the infant Hercules attacked in his cradle by two serpents and strangling them both;—and then picturing the infant University attacked by the twin serpents of prejudice and poverty, and exclaiming:—"She has conquered prejudice, it remains to conquer poverty." An incident of the conflict with prejudice was in '64, seven years earlier, during her first session, when in the Nova Scotia Parliament, in that same Assembly room, she was branded as sectarian, and a motion made that the original endowment, being public money, should be taken from her. The contest was keen, but she won the day.

A few years later there was conflict over another phase of the question. Grown stronger and more confident, she assumed the aggressive, not against others, but for herself, and as an unsectarian Provincial University, made a claim for some measure of Government recognition and aid on that ground. This was strongly opposed by the Denominational Colleges. Public discussions were held with keen debate, but Governments usually take the line of least resistance and nothing was done. Dalhousie, as such, never received any Government grant, except that previously given to the Free

Church and the Kirk, which they transferred to her, and which was continued, as were those to King's, Acadia, Mt. Allison and the two Roman Catholic colleges, until 1881, when all Government aid to higher education in Nova Scotia was discontinued.

How the serpent of poverty died is for later decades to tell. The other permanency is the Gazette. It was first issued in '69, in newspaper form, and the Editors of that year were J. J. Cameron, A. P. Seeton, and W. E. Roscoe. During the next three years the names of H. McD. Scott, D. C. Fraser, R. Sutherland, A. H. Mackay, J. G. MacGregor, W. P. Archibald, A. W. Lindsay and E. Scott also occurred once or oftener on its staff. For more than a third of a century it has welcomed the coming and sped the parting with words of kindness and cheer. May it see the years of the future in age long succession, adding each year the freshness and vigor of renewed youth to an ever lengthening experience, preserving to posterity the wit and wisdom of successive generations of students, giving warning, reproof, correction and instruction, as may seem needful, to the Professors, enlightening and guiding the Governors, helming the world towards the haven of a truer nobler life.

E. Scott.

Montreal, 10 Dec., 1902.

### Some Reminiscences of the Men of '76.

There is perhaps no time in one's life when the realization of advancing age is brought home more keenly than when first one is called upon for reminiscences of a period more than a quarter of a century past, and if it were not for the conviction that Dalhousie expects every graduate to do his duty, I might have yielded to the temptation to decline the editorial request for my recollection of the professorial staff.

But, instead of doing so, I consented to bring back those long-vanished days as best I might, and what follows is the result.

I well remember my first appearance in the halls of Dalhousie, the bare cold gaunt halls of the old building at the end of the Grand Parade, and with what a fluttering heart I pre-



THE MEN OF '76.

sented myself to Professor Macdonald, whom I afterwards came to irreverently call "Charlie" (provided he was not within ear-shot). His brisk business-like manner did not tend to increase one's self-confidence. He seemed to size you up at once, and to give you the impression that however exalted might have been your station in school the gray old college would soon take the conceit out of you. How thoroughly he did his share of this improving treatment none who came under his tutelage could ever forget. But what a splendid teacher he was! How heartily he threw himself into his work, investing the otherwise dry subject of mathematics with an interest that even the dullest student could not fail to appreciate! For my own part mathematics were always my *bête noire*. The intricate relations of  $a$  to  $\sigma$ , the profound significance of sines and cosines, the subtle distinctions between angles and tangents, arcs and diameters found no responsive chord in me. Yet the unwearied vivacity, the eager emphasis, the keen relish with which Professor Macdonald explained and expounded these manifold mysteries certainly aroused me to greater efforts to understand them than I had ever before imagined myself to be capable of.

In striking contrast to Professor Macdonald was the Reverend Principal Ross whose lectures upon Ethics and Political Economy were delivered from exquisitely neat notes with such a marked absence of enthusiasm. He was never known to warm to his subject, and the atmosphere of his class-room was apt to be oppressively somnolent. However he made some compensation for this by the exceeding leniency he showed in dealing with the examination papers, it being almost an unknown thing for any one to be plucked in his subject. The essence of amiability, even with the most generous allowance he could hardly be considered an ideal President, and it was the common belief of us students that in reality he played the part of *roi fainéant* while Professor Macdonald was Mayor of the Palace.

Although I come to entertain very warm feelings towards all the staff of my day it was Professor DeMille that first won my heart. Both the man and his subject were so attractive and approachable, for what student of parts does not take kindly to History and Rhetoric, and when presented with such literary



J. J. MACKENZIE, Ph. D., Professor of Physics, 1877-79



REV. DAVID HONEYMAN, D. C. L., Professor of Geology  
1878-83.

charm and infectious sprightliness they were simply irresistible. Whatever other lecture I might be so graceless as to "slope," I never failed to be in my place in the old library where the book-lined walls formed so fitting a surrounding for the eloquent expounder of the arts of oratory and writing, and of the progress of humanity. Especially appreciated were the little talks after the lecture when opportunity permitted. The Professor was so ready to respond to every honest demand, and so lavish with his precious counsel. We were proud of his fame in fiction, but we thought still more of him as the students' friend.

With Professor Johnson it was not so easy to reach those pleasant terms. We thoroughly recognized his fine qualities as a teacher, and paid him due respect therefor, but he had a cool precise manner which effectually checked all impulses towards sociability, and when a careless sophomore volunteered so amazing a translation of the Horatian line:

*Ranae palustres avertunt somnos*

as "the swampy frogs upset our sleep," he was wont to express his opinion of the performance with a keenness of irony which hardly conduced to popularity.

Yet if one shared his love for the Classics, and did not regard the hours spent upon them as so much waste time Professor Johnson would show himself at his best, revealing a capacity for comradeship hitherto unsuspected.

A curious memory I have of him was when while skating on the Dartmouth Lakes he fell so violently as to break one of his legs just above the ankle. This happened at the far end of the Second Lake, and he had no companion. I chanced to be within hail, and he called upon me for aid. The problem was how to get him to the foot of the First Lake where a sleigh could be procured. It was solved by making a rude conveyance out of a young spruce tree whereon he was dragged the whole distance over the ice. His sufferings may be imagined. Yet not a groan or a sigh passed his lips. He seemed indeed the most composed and cheerful of the party. No Spartan could have shown more superb self-control.

Professor Lyall presided over the domain of pure thought, and did it with a manifestly sincere belief in the practical value of Metaphysics and Esthetics that was very touching even if it was

not altogether convincing. To him John Stuart Mill and Sir William Hamilton, Descartes and Cousin, not to mention Aristotle and Plato, were benefactors of the race beside whom even Watt and Stephenson, John Law and Cyrus Field were of comparatively small account. How lovingly he descanted upon the subtle distinctions between this fine-spun theory and that! How true he was to the orthodox conservative belief, and with what unction he marshalled the arguments in reply to the audacious sceptics! His whole system of philosophy is perhaps hopelessly out-of-date now, for there has been progress in pure thought as in more matter-of-fact provinces of human activity, but no one who studied under him could forget his genial, gentle, almost appealing way of presenting the airy speculations that were to him of such positive moment.

I am afraid I can hardly do justice to Professor Lawson because his subject, Chemistry, was not among my favorites, and he had a hesitating way of lecturing that was hardly calculated to inspire enthusiasm. The experiments of course were always interesting, and he certainly managed to do wonders with the meagre equipment of apparatus at his disposal, but those dreadful tables of densities and atomic values, and other more or less bewildering properties of matter would never stay in my head in spite of his patient efforts to make them intelligible. I learned one lesson in his class-room, however, that there was small fear of my forgetting, to wit the destructive power of sulphuric acid. Some of us were engaged in the production of a silicate. The retort exploded spattering the hot acid in all directions. A shower of it struck my face and head, and but for the promptness of Professor Lawson in plunging my head into a bath of lime-water happily at hand I would have been badly injured. As it was I looked like an incipient case of small-pox. Thenceforward I took care not to be on such intimate terms with the apparatus.

With Professor Liechti my College experience was a renewal of the pleasant associations established at the Halifax Grammar School where he did his best to train my clumsy tongue to a correct pronunciation of the French and German languages. Although I must confess I never became particularly expert at accents and inflections, I quite enjoyed this branch of study, and had the good fortune both at School and College



W. J. ALEXANDER, Ph. D., Professor of English, 1884-89.



GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry, 1863-95.

to win the class prizes therefor throughout my course. Professor Liechti was a very painstaking instructor, stronger perhaps in his German than in his French, and to those who showed genuine interest he was always genial and eager to help. In person he was exquisitely neat, and I remember admiring his dainty neck-ties and immaculate linen.

I fear these fragmentary recollections will be considered scarce worth printer's ink, but in the hope that they will be supplemented by fuller details from other sources, I venture to let them go.

J. MACDONALD OXLEY, B. A.

### Dalhousie in the Nineties.

To write of the progress of Dalhousie during the Nineties is no easy task. The subject is many-sided, for our development has been so very general, though withal gradual, that one scarcely knows along just what lines to write. It would seem, however, that if there is one thing more than another which has characterized Dalhousie during this period it is the very remarkable recognition she has secured abroad by means of her graduates who have so successfully continued their studies elsewhere. But more of this hereafter.

In the meantime let me say that while one wishes to treat of the progress of the University as a whole, it necessarily happens that special prominence be given to the work of the Arts Faculty, and by a very easy process of exaggeration, one finds himself in these hurried notes, frequently regarding the Nineties as extending up to the present time.

It will be remembered how under the stimulus of the Munro benefactions, and particularly of the bursaries, the attendance at the College had largely increased. The result of their withdrawal was awaited by the friends of Dalhousie with considerable anxiety, the more so as it carried with it the loss of the tutorships in Classics and Mathematics. The early Nineties thus were for the College a period of testing, the outcome of which has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

In the matter of attendance the past ten years have witnessed an increase of nearly fifty per cent., and in the

number of degrees conferred annually of nearly one hundred per cent. A very few figures will suffice to tell their own story. In the years indicated there were registered in the various faculties, as follows:

	1890-91	1894-95	1899-00
Arts and Science.....	137	217	192
Law.....	67	53	51
Medicine.....	25	45	83
Total.....	229	315	326
Deduct those studying in more than one Faculty.....	8	14	14
Total.....	221	301	312

The degrees conferred in the same years were:

	1891	1895	1900
B. A.....	24	26	31
M. A.....	2	9	3
M. D.....	2	7	10
LL. B.....	13	13	10
B. L.....	2	2	1
M. L.....	...	...	1
B. Sc.....	...	2	4
LL. D.....	...	...	1
Total.....	43	59	61

A mere glance at these figures reveals some very interesting facts. It will be at once noted that while the first five years show a remarkable increase in the numbers enrolled in Arts and Science, since then these numbers have been stationary. In Law there has been a continual and striking depletion, but in Medicine, on the other hand, there has been an equally remarkable growth. In fact, while the beginning of the decade saw the Law students outnumbering the Medicos more than two to one, its close sees the relative positions completely reversed. Indeed the rapid strides made by the Faculty of Medicine may be well ascribed as one of the most striking features of the period.

Passing now to the degrees conferred, it is a most healthful sign to notice the number of Arts graduates who now return for their M. A. It is a fact that during the years 1890 to 1900, Dalhousie has had twice as many "Masters" as during all the previous years of her history put together.

In 1892 a radical departure was made by the establishment of an honorary degree in our College, and Dalhousie's "Doctor of Laws" come into being. But so far she has jealously guarded the honor and has conferred it upon only a baker's dozen, all of them, let it be said, well worthy of its bestowal.

In 1891 the Science Department was given a separate entity, and mainly through the genius of its first Dean, Dr. MacGregor, was organized as the Faculty of Pure and Applied Science. As mere figures go, the number of those who have thus far availed themselves of its several courses of study is not great. In addition to the members of the Arts staff, whose work is in allied branches, the Science Faculty is excellently manned by the very best professional talent in the Province, gentlemen who gladly give their valuable time as lecturers and practical demonstrators. As a first-fruits of the establishment of this Faculty there was secured for Dalhousie in 1892 a participation in the 1851 Exhibition Scholarships. These are of the annual value of £150, are tenable for two years and when special merit is shown three years, and are awarded bi-annually for original scientific research. This scholarship is justly regarded as Dalhousie's "blue ribbon," and we have every reason to be proud of the record of our five "scholars." The successful organization of the School of Mines in this present year of grace will prove an undoubted stimulus to this Faculty. If one may judge from the enthusiasm which has greeted the beginnings of this school, he is safe in predicting that the next decade will bring the Faculty of Pure and Applied Science more and more to the forefront until it rivals the long established supremacy of the Faculty of Arts.

The falling off in the number of Law students has been noticed, and its probable cause will be found in the temporary overcrowding of the legal profession, which is causing students for the time being to turn more in the direction of the other professions. One thing is certain, that the efficiency of Dalhousie's splendid Law School is in no way impaired and that it never was better fitted to do its work.

Reference was made at the commencement of this article, to the high position taken by Dalhousians who have gone abroad for post-graduate training. While this migration set in at a much earlier date, it did not reach its fulness till the period un-

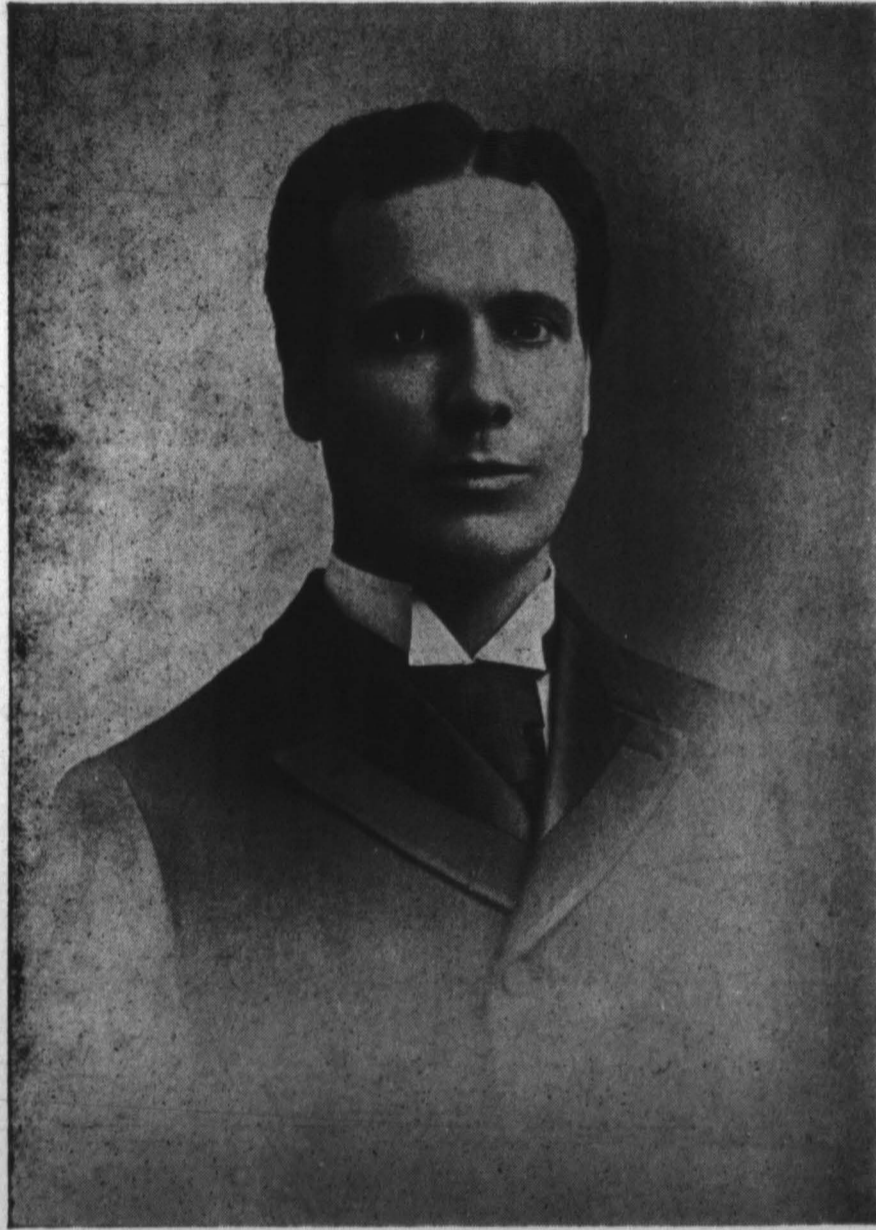
der review. The proportion of our graduates who have continued their studies at Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Harvard and other great schools is surprisingly large. And they have invariably brought credit to themselves and to their Alma Mater. It would take an article by itself to tell of the scholarships won, and the doctorates and other degrees secured *magna cum laude* by our men in the post-graduate Colleges. Dalhousians everywhere fill high positions in the collegiate world. A list of these appointments during the Nineties would contain the name of nearly every first-class University on this Continent. Truly Dalhousie's sons have made her name to be known and honored throughout the world.

But to return to my text and discuss the position of the College in the Nineties.

The beginning of the decade (1890) brought a substantial addition to the funds of Dalhousie in the form of a bequest of \$10,000 from the late John P. Mott. This is one of the largest individual gifts that has ever come to us. The Governors about this time inaugurated a campaign to secure an endowment of \$60,000 from the citizens of Nova Scotia. Considerable progress was made and a relatively large amount secured, but the project was for some reason or other abandoned. A few years later a constantly recurring deficit gave considerable alarm and it was necessary to appeal again for financial aid which was speedily forthcoming. Of the present year's successful canvass in the interests of the School of Mines, it is beyond my province to write. Suffice it to say that a handsome addition to the endowment of the College is now guaranteed, and that the prospects along financial lines were never so encouraging.

Of the lesser gifts during the period one must notice the annual contribution of some hundreds of dollars from the Alumni Association to the work of the Science Faculty. The class of '94 (Arts) originated a very happy idea, which has since been followed by every succeeding class, of presenting to the College a Class Memorial. This has in most cases taken the form of a gift of books to the Arts Library, and has proved an incalculable boon in maintaining its efficiency. In this connection it is worth noting the growing interest in the Arts Library which stands forth as a special feature of the period.





J. GOULD SCHURMA V. D. Sc., LL. D., Professor of Metaphysics and English Literature, 1882-86.

Not only have the contents of its shelves been steadily augmented (in seven years the catalogued volumes increased sixty per cent.) but the scope and work of the Library has been steadily extended. So much was this the case that at the end of the decade we were face to face with the demand for a separate Library Building. One is not anticipating very much in saying that this is now an almost accomplished fact. For one who has watched closely the growth of this dream of but a few years ago now so soon to be realized in brick and mortar, not to mention the name of Dr. MacMechan, who labored so incessantly in its behalf, would be unpardonable. One should refer also to the bequest to the Library from Dalhousie's grand old man whose name we shall commemorate in the New Building. Of the decade's additions to the Library, special mention might be made of the DeMille Press and the Canadian Corner.

To speak now briefly of the college life. It is hardly necessary to say that athletics during this period received their due attention. From the nature of our climate and the shortness of the session, football is and must continue to be the Dalhousie game *par excellence*. The veriest Freshman knows that it was in the Nineties we reached the full fruition of our football prowess. Up almost till 1890 had been the struggle, one might say, of existence, ending in our final recognition as a "first class power." Until then we had vanquished our ancient and honourable city foes but once. In 1891, the City Football League was formed, and the now famous "Trophy" games were instituted. The first year ended, as everyone knows, in an unfortunate dispute which left the guardianship of the precious "Trophy" undetermined. Since then different seasons have brought varying fortunes. On the whole, our showing has been eminently satisfactory. One cannot help noting with great pleasure as the years go by, the marked improvement in the feeling between the contending teams and their sympathizers. Other games have come and gone, the gymnasium has received a reasonable share of attention, but football after all is Dalhousie's own.

The part played by the various students' societies must be noted in any such review as the present. In my time every student belonged to the Athletic Club. Its chief work has

been noted above and calls for no further comment. The recent revival of an annual Field Day of Sports is most commendable.

Next in importance was undoubtedly the College Young Men's Christian Association, and during the Nineties its influence was greatly extended and its work broadened. Besides the general influencing of the students for good, the institution and successful operation of the Sunday Afternoon Lecture Course would alone earn for the Y. M. C. A. the thanks of all well-wishers of Dalhousie. This course has now come to be a regular part of our college life and must be reckoned as a most important innovation.

The University Students' Council, or as the older students know it better, The General Students' Meeting, has been put upon a firmer basis and been "officially" recognized. The old Students' Senate perished in the early days of the decade. Its functions had never been specifically declared and its demise was unlamented.

The early Nineties saw the golden age of the "Philomathic" and later years its unhappy decay. The reverse was the case with "Sodales," for from the sickly bud of a few years back developed a healthy flower. The historian should notice in passing the inter-collegiate debates, which Sodales, wisely or unwisely, fostered for a time.

The Mock Parliament of the Law Students and the Debating Society of the Medicals flourished in their respective Faculties. The former in its latter days hardly attains to the dignity and usefulness of ten years back. The latter is a fruit of the period and still possesses the enthusiasm of youth.

With the happy increase in the number of lady students, (and the Nineties will ever be distinguished on this account), have come societies for their sole and special benefit, but as it has never been the privilege of the present writer to belong, he can speak of them with no certain knowledge. The position of the lady students has undoubtedly improved vastly since the days when a rare old Professor assigned them seats in the "territory of ignorance," and they now play an important part in the social and intellectual life of the university.

If space permitted one should refer to the Glee Club, Philosophical Club and other organizations which have steadily

grown in usefulness and which occupy a large place in student life.

The "GAZETTE" has continued its long and honourable career as a reflector of College life, and a faithful exponent of student ideas and ideals. The abolition of the "departments" was a distinct step in advance and is indicative of the progress made in recent years in consolidating the students of the University and the breaking down of the barriers between the men of the different faculties.

The Alumni Association has hardly prospered as it deserved. Early in the decade it was given representation on the Board of Governors. Its annual gift to the Science Faculty has already been noted. And yet one is forced to admit that the number of graduates who yearly enroll themselves in its membership is often sadly disappointing. It would almost seem that there was some special virtue in the old building on the Parade, for one cannot help noting a something in the enthusiasm and warmth of feeling in the men of the olden time which we recent graduates do not possess. It is to my mind the one thing disappointing in the period under review (and it may be more imaginary than real, for recent events would seem to disprove it) but it does sometimes appear that the Dalhousie *Esprit de Corps* is on the wane.

That a period of ten years should bring some changes in the personnel of the College staff is not to be wondered, yet it was scarcely to be expected that of the eight Arts professors in 1890 only three—Dr. Forrest, Professor Liechti and Dr. Mac-Mechan—should be in active connection with the College to-day.

The resignation of Professor Seth in 1892 was a heavy blow to Dalhousie, but the Governors made no mistake in appointing to the vacant chair of Philosophy, Professor Walter Murray of the University of New Brunswick. Two years later brought the retirement of the veteran occupant of the Chair in Classics, Professor, now *Doctor* John Johnson. It was given to a Dalhousian to succeed him and no one needs to be told how fitly his mantle has fallen upon Professor Howard Murray.

In 1895 Dr. Lawson, another veteran, retired from the Chair in Chemistry, which he had so long and honourably filled. His death soon followed, and after the appointment

for one session of Dr. W. J. Karlake as lecturer, the Chair was fitly bestowed upon another eminent Dalhousian, Dr. Ebenezer MacKay.

The death of Professor Macdonald in 1901 and the resignation of Dr. MacGregor in the same year, followed by the appointments of Dr. D. A. Murray and Professor Dixon, are too fresh in our minds to call for special comment here. The same may be said of the recent appointments of Professors Woodman and Boynton in connection with the School of Mines.

Among the lecturers in the various faculties, the past ten years have necessarily brought many changes, but space forbids a reference. It is to be noted, however, that the Nineties saw our staff of lecturers greatly augmented in every department.

Numerous old and staunch friends of the College passed away during the ten years. The Board of Governors lost Mr. John Doull, Chairman; Mr. Adam Burns, Vice-Chairman; and Mr. James Forrest, Treasurer. Sir John Thompson, one of the founders of the Law School, and one of our first LL. D.'s, and Hon. S. L. Shannon, for many years a lecturer, both passed away. The Medical College lost Drs. Somers and Farrell. Principal Grant of Queens who had much to do with Dalhousie's reorganization in 1863, and subsequent expansion, and Rev. Dr. George Patterson, a faithful friend and distinguished alumnus are also among those who are gone. Most of all should mention be made of George Munro, our munificent benefactor, to whose large hearted liberality Dalhousie owes almost its very existence. Others doubtless should be named, but one must make haste. The grim reaper has stricken us sorely but we have faith to believe that of the younger generation of Dalhousians there will arise those who will worthily fill the places of the fallen.

From the splendid records of the Nineties we can look forward with the utmost confidence to the close of the present decade. Dalhousie shall and must prosper. Let her sons and daughters only remember the Dalhousie motto *Ora et Labora*, and her future is assured. Another such decade as the last and the question of University Consolidation will solve itself.

R. M. MACGREGOR, (ARTS '96.)



REV. WILLIAM LYALL, L.L.D., Professor of Logic and Psychology 1863-90.



JAMES DeMILLE, M. A., Professor of History and Rhetoric, 1865-80.

### College Grants.

From 1789 to 1844 the story of the grants is a pleasing one to King's and Dalhousie and a tale of bitterness to Pictou. King's was the first to solicit favours, and was well received. Dalhousie was supported by the Governor at first, and later by both Assembly and Council. From the early twenties until 1832 Pictou was ardently supported by the Assembly and bitterly opposed by the Council. The battle between these two Branches of the Legislature surged around Pictou Academy.

From 1789 to 1853 Kings received £400 sterling each year from the N. S. Legislature. From 1802-34 the British Government also granted a sum of £1000 sterling each year. In 1789 Nova Scotia granted £500 sterling for a site; and the British Government in 1802 added £4000 for buildings.

Dalhousie received £9720 currency from the Castine Fund in 1818; from the Legislature £2000 currency in 1819 and £1000 in 1821 and a loan of £5000 for five years in 1823. Again with Dr. McCulloch the Legislature in 1838 transferred an annual grant of £200 to Dalhousie. This terminated in 1844.

Pictou received £500 currency in 1819, a total of £1300 between that date and 1823, £400 a year from 1824 to 1827 (inclusive) and £400 from 1832 to 1838, and £200 from 1838 to 1845.

The second period beginning with 1845 is the era of denominational grants. In that year Acadia received £250 currency, St. Mary's £250, Pictou £250, Mt. Allison £150 (£250 in 1855) while King's continued to receive the annual £400 until 1853 when it was treated like the others with £250. The Free Church Academy was admitted to the £250 grant in 1852, and St. Francis Xavier in 1855.

These grants continued to be made until 1865, although about 1860 they were styled grants to Academies. The Academies favored were Mt. Allison, Horton, Pictou, King's, St. Mary's, St. Francis Xavier, Free Church and Yarmouth.

In 1863 the grant of £250 to the Free Church Academy was transferred to Dalhousie. In 1864 a vigorous agitation led by Avar Longley demanded the repayment of the £5000 loaned

Dalhousie in 1823. The next year peace was purchased by making a gift of the loan to Dalhousie and by increasing the grants to \$1400 to Kings, St. Mary's, St. Francis Xavier, Acadia and Mt. Allison each, and continuing \$1000 to Dalhousie, Pictou and Yarmouth.

In 1874 the Presbyterians claimed that though the Government recognized the denominations—granting at least \$1400 to each larger Protestant denomination (the Presbyterians excepted) and \$2800 to the Roman Catholics, the three Presbyterian bodies received nothing and only \$1000 went to Dalhousie. In 1876 a re-adjustment was made whereby for five years the Roman Catholics received \$3000, Acadia, King's and Mt. Allison each \$2400, and \$3000 was granted to the Presbyterians for their College if they should start one or for Dalhousie.

The University of Halifax received \$2000 a year from 1876 to 1881. The Halifax Medical College \$800 a year from 1879 to 1899 and \$1000 since. The School of Horticulture in 1900 was given an annual grant of \$1000. In addition to this, part of its expenses are paid by the Fruit-growers Association and possibly a part by the Department of Agriculture. The School of Agriculture received between 1887 and 1896 special grants amounting to about \$35,500, also an annual grant of \$1000 since 1894. In addition, the salary of the Instructor, Mr. H. W. Smith, and the prizes are paid by the Department of Education, which from 1886 to 1901 expended about \$25,400 for these purposes.

### The Statistician at Large.

#### DALHOUSIE'S DEGREES.

Dalhousie received power to confer degrees in 1841, but did not exercise it until 1866, when the degree of B. A. was conferred on R. Shaw, of P. E. I., and J. H. Chase (who is also the first M. A.). The following table gives the years in which the different degrees were conferred for the first time:

B. A.....	1866	LL. D .....	1892
M. A.....	1869	M. L.....	1893
M. D.....	1872	M. Sc .....	1898
B. Sc.....	1880	B. Eng. ....	not yet
LL. B. ....	1885	B. Mus.....	not yet
B. L. ....	1887		

After 1875, the University discontinued conferring the M.D. until 1890. The first and only certificate in "the Short Course in Journalism," was granted to B. D. Higgs, in 1890. The L. E. has never been claimed.

The following table gives the number of degrees granted in the four periods mentioned below:

	'66-72	'72-82	'82-92	'92-02	Total.
B. A.....	39	82	145	290	556
B. Sc.....	...	2	7	26	35
B. L.....	...	...	4	12	16
LL. B.....	...	...	104	150	254
M. D.....	5	8	5	104	122
M. A.....	10	14	9	74	107
M. Sc.....	...	...	...	1	1
M. L.....	...	...	...	3	3
LL. D.....	...	...	4	10	14
	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	54	105	279	770	1108

The average number of degrees conferred in each Faculty is given below:

	'66-72	'72-82	'82-92	'92-02
Arts .....	7	9.6	15.8	37.9
Science .....	...	.2	.7	2.6
Law .....	...	...	10.4	15.0
Medicine.....	.7	.8	.5	7.4
Honorary .....	...	...	.4	1.0

In 1873, HONOURS were granted for the first time, but no grade higher than "Second Rank" was regarded as attainable. In 1883, "First Rank Honours" were granted for the first time. In 1893, the nomenclature was changed to "High Honours" and "Honours" and a "Medal Standard" considerably in advance of High Honours was recognized.

		Med.	H. H.	H.
Classics .....	'92-02	7	8	5
	'82-92	(6)	6	2
	'72-82	(2)	...	4
Latin and English .....	'92-02	1	3	...
	'82-92	(1)	1	...
Greek and English .....	'92-02	...	1	...
	'82-92	(1)	1	...
English and German .....	'92-02	...	...	1
	'82-92	(6)	7	6
English and History .....	'92-02	...	4	1
	'82-92	(6)	7	6
Philosophy.....	'72-82	(2)	...	3
	'92-02	4	11	3
	'82-92	(3)	4	6
Pure and App. Math.....	'72-82	...	...	1
	'92-02	4	11	13
	'82-92	(9)	6	12
Math. and Physics.....	'72-82	(4)	...	5
	'92-02	1	2	...
Exp. Physics and Chemistry	'82-92	(2)	2	1
	'92-02	...	1	4

The first to receive honors in Mathematics was Dr. A. H. Mackay the present Superintendent of Education; the first in Classics was the Rev. J. C. Herdman, D. D., now Superintendent of Missions in the Northwest; the first in Philosophy, J. Macdonald Oxley, the novelist.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS.

The largest number of students attending at any one period during the McCulloch regime seems to have been 16 in 1840 and the same number in 1844. The teachers numbered 3. The High School opened in 1848 with 125 pupils and 4 teachers. The year of the union with Gorham College (1857) closed with 68 students and 5 teachers.

After the re-organization the attendance was fairly uniform and the staff permanent.

The average attendance is given in the table below:

	'65-72	'72-82	'82-92	'92-02
Arts and Science..	61	93.6	140.5	207.1
Law .....	...	...	54.3	48
Medicine.....	25	...	24.5	63.5
Total.....	77	102.6	198	316.5

The apparent discrepancies between the totals and the sums of its items is due to the fact that the first average of Law attendance is for nine years and that the period of Medicine should read '67-75, '86-92, '92-02.

It is interesting to note that an attendance of 100 was reached in 1873, 200 in 1888, 300 in 1896. In Arts and Science 100 was reached in 1876 and 200 in 1895. Since 1870 the lowest attendance was 87 in 1881. The maximum in Arts was 231 in 1898, unless the exceptional year of 1892 with its outside classes containing 115 students be considered; if so the number of Arts and Science students reached 295. (This and similar exceptional attendances have been thrown out.) The maximum attendance in the Law School was 67 in 1898, the minimum 36 in 1901. To-day the Law School is recovering. In Medicine the maximum was 97 in 1901, the minimum, 9 in 1886. Perhaps the most noticeable feature in recent years in the attendance in Arts and Science is the large number of students who drop out for two or three years and then return or turn to a profession. The entrance returns have shot far beyond all precedents but the number of degrees taken keeps uniformly low. Thus out of 70 or 80 first year students not quite one-half ever reach the bachelor's degree.

The staff of instructors has grown steadily since 1863.

PROFESSORS. TUTORS. LECTURERS. EXAMINERS.

1863.....	6	1	...	...
1873.....	6	1	8	...
1883.....	9	3	7	...
1893.....	10	...	10	17
1903.....	13*	...	20	24

\*One is Professor Emeritus.

FUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

INVESTMENTS. PROPERTY. INCOME.

1820.....	£7,000	£13,000	.....
1831.....	9,298	13,707	£400?
1836.....	8,289	13,707	340
1848.....	10,043	13,707	625
1856.....	10,300	13,707	800
1866.....	\$ 52,100	\$50,000	\$ 9,000
1879.....	48,500	48,000	12,486
1902.....	340,000	60,000	27,000

These amounts are neither exact nor official, but close guesses based on a few reliable facts.

## A Professorial Who's Who.

**John Johnson**, Professor of Classics 1863-94: born in Dublin, 3rd March, 1835; educated partly in the Academic Institute, Dublin; 1853, entered Trinity College, Dublin; 1860, B. A. Dublin; 1861-63, classical master in High School, Montreal; 1864, M. A., Dublin; 1867, married Harriet Heriot, daughter of Robert Nugent Watts, Drummondville; 1900, LL. D., Dalhousie; now living at Drummondville, P. Q.

**Charles Macdonald**, Professor of Mathematics, 1863-1901: born in Aberdeen July 19th, 1830; 1845, entered King's College, Aberdeen; 1850, M. A. Aberdeen, with Hutton prize "as the most distinguished scholar at the termination of the Arts Curriculum"; 1854-56, studied divinity at the Church of Scotland Divinity Hall, Aberdeen; 1856, licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Aberdeen; for several years College Chaplain and teacher in Aberdeen Grammar school; 1882, married Mary, daughter of the Hon. W. J. Stairs, Halifax; died March 11th, 1901.

**William Lyall**, Professor of Logic and Psychology, 1863-1890, born at Paisley, Scotland, 11th June, 1811: educated at Paisley Academy, Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities; 1843, minister of Free Presbyterian Church at Uphall, near Linlithgow; 1848-50, tutor at Knox College, Toronto; 1850, Professor of Classics and Mental Philosophy in the Free Church College, Halifax; 1860, Professor in the Presbyterian College at Truro; 1864, LL. D., McGill; 1870, married Charlotte, daughter of Scott Tremaine, Halifax; 1882, original member of Royal Society of Canada; died 17th January, 1890. Publications: *Intellect, The Emotions and the Moral Nature*, 1855, and numerous contributions to current literature. (DALHOUSIE GAZETTE, Jan. 30th, 1890, Dec. 20th, 1893; Rose: *Cyclopedia of Canadian Biography*, 1888.)

**George Lawson**, Professor of Chemistry, 1863-1895: born at Newport, parish of Forgan, Fifeshire, Scotland, 12th October, 1827; 1848 *circa*, entered Edinburgh University; 1853-57, demonstrator of Botany and Zoology, Edinburgh University; Secretary of Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh; 1857-58, interim lecturer on Natural Science, New College, Edinburgh; 1850 or '51, married Lucy, daughter of Charles



JAMES SETH, M. A., Professor of Philosophy. 1886-92



J. GORDON MacGREGOR, D. Sc., F. R. S., Professor of Physics, 1879-1901.

Stapley, Tunbridge Wells; 1857, Ph.D., Giessen; 1858, professor of Chemistry and Natural History, Queen's University, Kingston; 1863, LL. D., McGill; 1864-85, Secretary Department of Agriculture, Nova Scotia; 1876, married Caroline, daughter of William Jordan, Halifax, and widow of the late G. A. Knox; 1882, original Fellow Royal Society of Canada; 1887, President Royal Society of Canada; 1891, Founder and President of Botanical Society, Canada; at different times made Fellow of Botanical and Royal Physical Societies, Edinburgh, Institute of Chemistry, Great Britain; member of Edinburgh Geological and Scottish Arboricultural Societies; Royal Horticultural Society, London; Society Natural Sciences, Cherbourg, British and American Associations for Advancement of Science, Royal Scottish Society of Arts, Nova Scotia Institute of Science, and associate of Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. Died 10th November, 1895. Publications: The Royal Water Lily of South America, etc., 1849; Catalogue of the Library of Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1857; Botanical Descriptions accompanying Mrs. Miller's drawings of Wild Flowers of Nova Scotia; On First Principles of Chemistry, etc., 1887; The Fern Flora of Canada, 1889; 49 Reports on Agriculture, etc.; 99 papers, addresses, etc., in various scientific journals. (DALHOUSIE GAZETTE, Nov. 22nd, 1895; Proceedings Royal Society, Canada, 1896; Cyclopedia of Canadian Biography, 1888; unpublished Bibliography, Dalhousie College.)

**James DeMille**, Professor of History and Rhetoric, 1865-1880: born in St. John, N. B., August 23rd, 1833; 1848, studied at Horton Academy; 1849, matriculated at Acadia College; 1850-51, travelled in Europe; 1852-54, studied at Brown University, Providence, R. I.; 1854, M. A., Brown University; 1854-55, in business at Cincinnati, Ohio; 1856-60, in business at St. John, N. B.; 1859, married Annie, daughter of Rev. John Pryor, D. D.; 1860-65, Professor of Classics in Acadia College; died at Halifax, January 28th, 1880. Publications: Martyrs of the Catacombs, 1865; Helena's Household, 1867; Andy O'Hara, 1868; John Wheeler's Two Uncles, 1868; Soldiers and the Spy, 1869; Arkansas Ranger, 1869; The Dodge Club, 1869; B. O. W. C. series: The "B. O. W. C.," 1869; The Boys of Grand Pré School 1870, Lost in the Fog, Fire in the Woods 1871; Picked Up Adrift 1872; The Treasure of



the Sea 1872; Young Dodge Club series: Among the Brigand 1871, The Seven Hills 1872, The Winged Lion 1877; The Cryptogram, 1871; The American Baron, 1872; The Lily and the Cross, 1874; The Living Link, 1874; A Comedy of Terrors, 1875; The Babes in the Wood, 1875; The Lady of the Ice, 1876; An Open Question, 1876; The Elements of Rhetoric, 1878; A Castle in Spain, 1883; A Strange Manuscript found in a Copper Cylinder, 1888; Behind The Veil (poem), ed. Professor MacMechan, 1893. (*James DeMille: the Writer and the Man*, lecture by Professor A. MacMechan; *New Brunswick Bibliography*, by W. G. MacFarlane; various title pages of DeMille's books).

**John James MacKenzie**, Professor of Physics 1877-1879: born at Green Hill, Pictou County, N. S., November 28th, 1847; educated at Dalhousie; B. A., 1869, M. A., 1872; 1869-1872 teacher in Pictou Academy; 1872-1877 studied at Leipzig and Berlin; Ph. D., Leipzig 1876; died 2nd February 1879. Publications: *Ueber die Absorption der Gase durch Salzlösungen*—Inaugural Dissertation for degree of Doctor of Philosophy Leipzig 1877, and three other scientific papers published at Leipzig, 1877. (DALHOUSIE GAZETTE, Dec. 9, 1876; Feb. 8, 1879).

**David Honeyman**, Professor of Geology, 1879-83: born at Corbie Hill, Fifeshire, Scotland, 29th May, 1820; educated at Dundee High School; 1834, entered University of St. Andrew's; studied Theology at Union Secession Hall, Glasgow, and at Edinburgh; 1841, licensed to preach; 1846, married Mary, daughter of Andrew Donaldson, Dundee; 1846, Professor of Hebrew, Free Church College, Halifax; 1853 or 1854 minister of Presbyterian Church at Shubenacadie; 1856, minister at Antigonish; 1864, D. C. L., King's; represented N. S. Government at London Exhibition 1862, Dublin 1865, Paris 1867, Philadelphia 1876, London 1883; 1869, appointed to staff of Geological Survey; original Fellow of Royal Society Canada, and Geological Society America; Fellow of Geological Societies of London and France; and of Society of Science, Letters and Arts, London; original member N. S. Institute of Science; died 17th October, 1889. Publications: *Giants and Pigmies* 1886, and numerous papers chiefly in transactions of N. S. Institute of Science, Royal Society Canada, Geological

Societies London and Paris. (DALHOUSIE GAZETTE Nov. 7, 1889. Many of the dates are approximate).

**James Gordon MacGregor**, Professor of Physics, 1879-1901: born in Halifax, March 31st, 1852; educated at Free Church Academy and Dalhousie College; B. A., Dalhousie 1871; M. A., 1874; 1871, Gilchrist scholar; 1871-1876, studied at Edinburgh and Leipzig; 1876, D. Sc., London University; 1876-77 Lecturer on Physics, Dalhousie; 1877-79, Lecturer on Physics, Clifton College, Bristol, England; 1882, original Fellow of Royal Society of Canada; Fellow Royal Society Edinburgh; 1888, married Marion, daughter of Robert Taylor, Edinburgh; 1888-91, President of N. S. Institute of Science; 1899, Fellow of the Royal Society; 1901, Professor of Natural Philosophy, Edinburgh University; 1901, LL. D., Glasgow, Dalhousie. Publications: *Kinematics and Dynamics*, 1887; about 35 papers in Transactions of Royal Societies of Edinburgh and Canada, and N. S. Institute of Science, British Association Reports and *Philosophical Magazine*, London. (Morgan's *Canadian Men and Women*, 1898, *Who's Who*, 1902).

**Jacob Gould Schurman**, Professor of English Literature and Metaphysics, 1882-1886; born at Freetown, P. E. I., 22nd May, 1854; received early education at Summerside Grammar School, Prince of Wales College and Acadia College; 1875, Gilchrist scholar; 1875-77, studied at University College, London; B. A., London, 1877, with University scholarship in Philosophy and Hume scholarship in Political Economy; 1877-78, studied at Paris and Edinburgh; 1878, D. Sc., Edinburgh; 1878, won Hibbert Travelling Fellowship (\$1,000 a year for two years); 1878-80, studied at Heidelberg, Berlin, Gottingen; 1880-82, Professor of English Literature, Political Economy and Psychology at Acadia College; 1884, married Barbara, daughter of George Munro; 1886, Sage Professor of Philosophy at Cornell; 1892, President of Cornell; 1899, President of Philippine Commission; 1902, LL. D., Edinburgh; Editor *Philosophical Review*. Publications: *Kantian Ethics and the Ethics of Evolution*, 1881; *Ethical Import of Darwinism*, 1887; *Belief in God, Its Origin, Nature and Basis*, 1890; *Agnosticism and Religion*, 1896; *The Genesis of the Critical Philosophy*; Report of First Philippine Commission, and many contributions to current literature. (*Canadian Men and Women of the*

*Time*, 1898; *Who's Who*, 1902; DALHOUSIE GAZETTE, Jan. 16, 1884).

**William John Alexander**, Professor of English 1884-1889: born in Hamilton, Ontario, 1855; educated at Hamilton Collegiate Institute; 1873, matriculated at University of Toronto with double scholarship; 1874, won Gilchrist scholarship; 1874-77, studied in London; 1877, B. A., London University; 1877-79, teacher in Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown; 1881-1883, Fellow in Greek at Johns Hopkins University; 1883, PH. D., Johns Hopkins; 1883-84, studied at University of Berlin; 1887, married Laura, daughter of J. B. Morrow, Halifax; 1889, Professor of English, University of Toronto. Publications: *Introduction to Poetry of Robert Browning*, 1888; *Composition by Models*; *Selections from Shelley*, 1898. (*Canadian Men and Women of the Time*, 1898; DALHOUSIE GAZETTE April 30th, 1884, Dec. 20th, 1893).

**James Seth**, Professor of Philosophy, 1886-92: born in Edinburgh, 1860; educated at George Watson's College, Universities of Edinburgh, (M. A., 1881), Leipzig, Jena, Berlin; 1881-85, studied Theology at New College, Edinburgh; 1883-85, assistant in Logic and Metaphysics to Professor Campbell Fraser, Edinburgh; 1892-96, Professor of Philosophy at Brown University, Providence, R. I.; 1896-98, Sage Professor of Philosophy at Cornell and co-editor *Philosophical Review*; 1898, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Edinburgh. Publications: *Freedom as an Ethical Postulate*, 1891; *A Study of Ethical Principles* 1894; *Scottish Moral Philosophy*, 1898; various articles and addresses in *Mind*, *Philosophical Review*, *International Journal of Ethics*, *The New World*, *Educational Review*. (*Who's Who*, 1902).

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## Editorial.

Dalhousie, along with the province which she serves, is standing at the threshold of a new order of things. After long years of waiting, our period of great material growth seems to have come. The present, therefore, was thought to be an opportune time for such a retrospect as the foregoing pages try to give. And now, perhaps it would be well to sum up the past, note our present standing, and as far as possible view the future.

From 1818 to 1863 Dalhousie was fighting for bare existence. It is not surprising that her deed during that time is small; in fact she was little more than a name. At last, in 1863, the Arts Department of College gained a footing, and during the sixties and seventies, with a splendid staff of teachers headed by Macdonald and Johnson, she laid the solid foundations of her fame. These twenty years were not a time of steady material progress. The sixties, indeed, were bright with hope, but during the seventies Dalhousie's light burned dimmer and dimmer, until in 1879, before her great benefactor came to the rescue, it seemed flickering out. Munro and Expansion were the watchwords of the the eighties. Munro's gifts founded

the Law School, practically doubled the strength of the institution as a whole and brought together a brilliant group of men who gave fresh vigor and new method to the College. Then follow the nineties, years of slow up-building and making-fast of what had been gained in the former decade; and with the new century the forward impetus began again, this time in the direction of Science.

Dalhousie of to-day is different in many ways from Dalhousie of the past. Johnson, who more than any other shaped the College's course since '63, resigned in 1894; Macdonald, the last of the famous "Old Guard" and its great personal force, died March, 1901; while in July of the same year, MacGregor's call to Edinburgh removed the chief exponent of the old tradition. The students too have changed. Years ago most of them were looking forward to the "professions" and came to College for a liberal education. Now a very large proportion are "generals," who come to Dalhousie because they find her courses eminently useful. Never before was Old College doing greater service to the community, never before fulfilling so largely the idea of her founder, who wished her to be a benefit "to all occupations and all sects of religion," and "to expand with the growth and improvement of this society."

And what of the future of New Dalhousie? The prospects are bright. Her Arts and Law Schools already have an established fame, and with the help of Halifax Medical College she is providing a good training in medicine. If she is to realize her founder's ideal still more fully, it is now her duty to help our country in the hour of industrial need. This all Dalhousians feel she will be able to do, if she is given fair support. Her professors are almost all young men not unmindful of her traditions, yet thoroughly in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the age. In their hands our fear for the College's future is as small as our glory in its past is great.

Erratum: "repealed" on page 109 should read *repeated*.

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