

students attended the first term, three of whom were in theology. Soon after commencing his work Professor McKenzie died, and Professor Lyall was appointed to the vacancy. Dr. Forrester lectured on Natural Science and Dr. Honeyman taught Hebrew. On the retirement of Dr. Honeyman, Professor McKnight conducted the Hebrew class. This College, as well as the College of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, was very successful during the period of its separate existence, and sent into the field a large number of laborers. Except a small provincial grant for work done as an Academy, this institution, like the sister institution in Truro, was supported by a partial endowment and the free will offerings of the people. It should be stated here, however, that when appeals were made to friends in Scotland in 1849 and 1851, both these institutions received material aid in books and money. It must further be mentioned that the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland generously undertook the support of the theological chair of the institution in Halifax, until an endowment fund should be raised.

When, in 1860, the two churches united, they combined their educational forces. Professor Lyall was transferred to Truro, and was associated with Professors Ross and McCulloch in conducting the classical and philosophical department there, while Professors King, Smith and McKnight had the oversight of the Hall in Halifax. When Dalhousie College was re-organized, the three professors in arts were transferred from Truro to Halifax to form a part of the Dalhousie Faculty. Professor Smith resigned in 1868, and died in 1871. On the retirement of Professor King in 1871, Professor McKnight was elected to the Chair of Theology, and Professor Currie to the Chair of Hebrew and Exegetics.

The Synods of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in connection with the Church of Scotland had for many years been sending young men to Scotland to be educated for the ministry, but finding that, however excellent the education received there, the plan was not a success, inasmuch as many after completing their studies did not return to remain permanently in their native land, steps were taken to educate them here. Accordingly the Church raised an endowment of twenty thousand dollars for the Chair of Mathematics in Dalhousie, to which Professor McDonald was appointed in 1863. Subsequently, the Colonial Committee with great liberality undertook the temporary support of a professor of Church History and Pastoral Theology in the Theological Hall in Halifax. Professor Pollok received the appointment in 1875, the year in which a union of nearly all the Presbyterians in Canada was accomplished. The liberality of the Church of Scotland is here deserving of special notice, since, while they were under no special obligation to support the College, the maintenance of this chair was continued for about six years.