

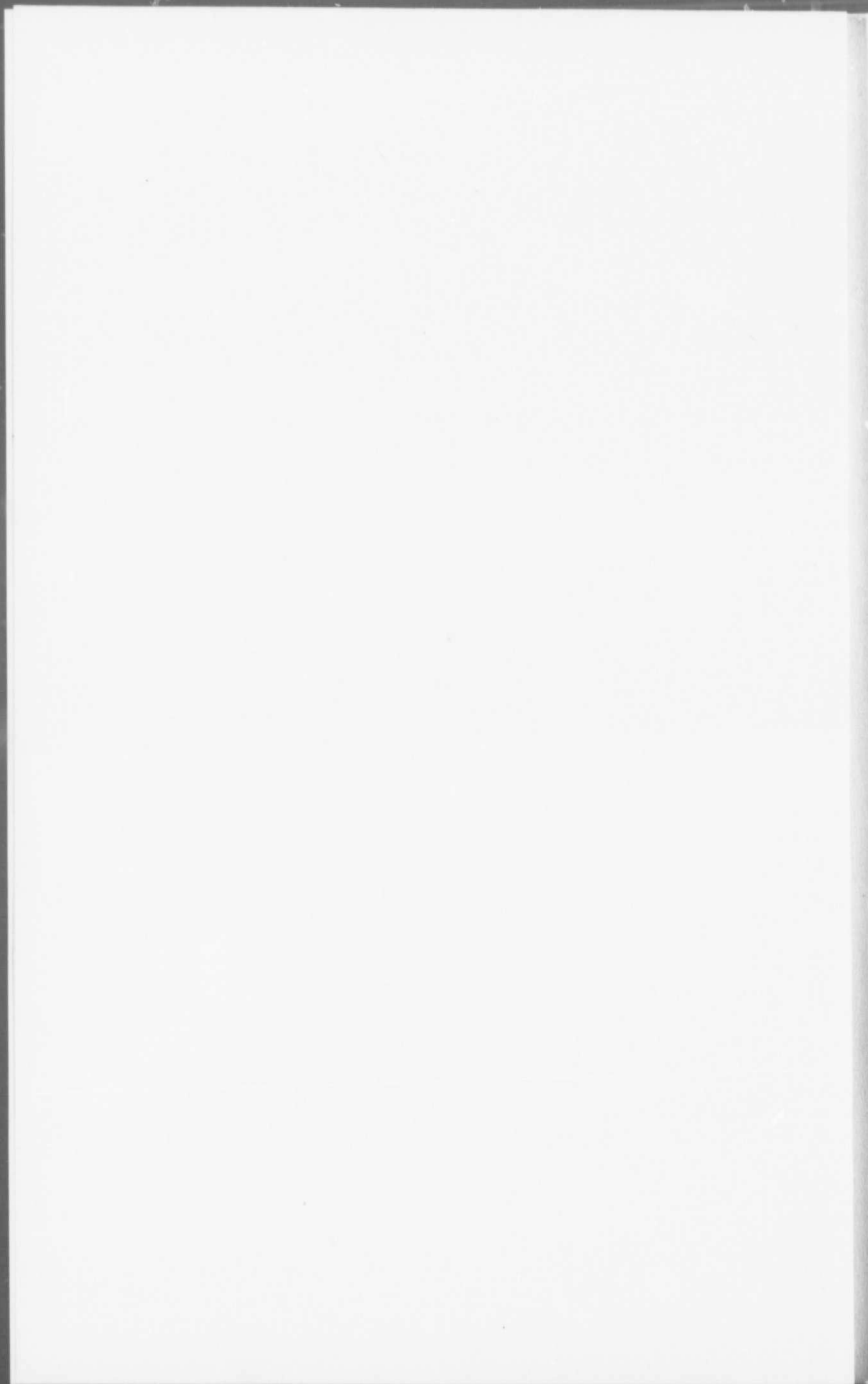
Dalhousie
College



Centennial Commemoration
1818  1918







One Hundred Years
of Dalhousie
1818-1918



The Right Honourable George Ramsay
Ninth Earl of Dalhousie
Founder of Dalhousie College

One Hundred Years
of Dalhousie
1818 - 1918



Dedicated
to
All Dalhousians, Old and New
by
The Centenary Committee

Halifax, 1919

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OUR FOUNDER'S FAITH

"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."

[Extract from Lord Dalhousie's speech to the House, April 3, 1820.]



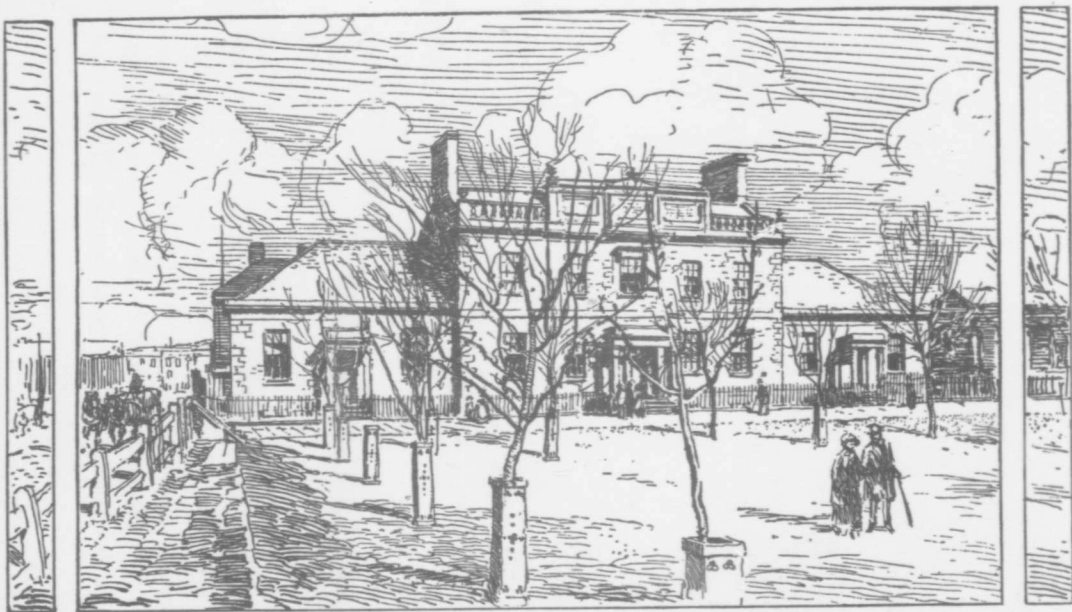
Arthur Stanley Mackenzie, Ph.D., F.R.S.C.
Fourth and Present President.

One Hundred Years of Dalhousie

I.

IN August, 1814, a small expeditionary force sailed from Halifax and captured Castine, a fortified naval base in what was then the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whence American privateers sallied to prey upon the British mercantile marine. It was held by a British force until the end of the war, and administered as a British town. In the seven months of occupation the customs duties collected amounted to over £11,500. This sum was brought back to Halifax when the troops returned and was known as the Castine Fund.

The year following Waterloo, the black year 1816, brought Nova Scotia a new Lieutenant-Governor, Lord Dalhousie, the ninth of that name. He had been a soldier from boyhood; he had served in Ireland after '98, and in the Walcheren expedition; he had been desperately wounded at Martinique, he had commanded the Seventh Division in the Peninsula, and he was among the officers thanked by Parliament for their services at Waterloo. His son was the great administrator of India. Scott mentions him several



The Original Dalhousie College. 1820-1887. Situated on the Grand Parade

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF DALHOUSIE

times in his *Journal* in terms of highest affection and esteem. His portrait by Watson Gordon shows *Fondator Noster* to be every inch a soldier.

Where the idea originated is not perfectly certain, but probably Lord Dalhousie deserves the credit of thinking that a seminary for the education of youth in the higher branches of science and literature, on the model of Edinburgh University, was the most worthy of the many objects to which the Castine Fund might be devoted. With the permission of the home government the greater part of this Fund was appropriated for this purpose, and the necessary legislation passed. It is noteworthy that Dalhousie was founded in the very midst of a period of extreme conservative reaction, and yet it embodied the liberal idea of "toleration." That no religious or political test should be exacted from staff or students was a striking novelty in 1818, the date of our foundation. Such was the vital force of this idea that it carried the institution through a long period of weakness, when every man's hand was against it, re-animated it when it seemed dead, and is still its heart and core.

In 1820, Lord Dalhousie became Governor-General of Canada. His last public act in Nova Scotia was laying the corner-stone of the first Dalhousie College, with much military pomp and elaborate Masonic ceremony on May 22, 1820. It stood on the northern

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 & IRELAND

&c. &c. &c.
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, Science & Useful Arts
WAS LAID

By His Excellency Lieutenant General
The Right Honourable
GEORGE RAMSAY EARL OF DALHOUSIE
Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie Castle
Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable
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 & CAPE BRETON,
&c. &c. &c.

ACCOMPANIED BY
Rear Admiral Griffith & the Captains of His
MAJESTY'S SQUADRON ON THE STATION, COLONEL GEORGE MACKIE
COMMANDANT OF THE GARRISON, LIEUT. COLONEL GAUNTLETT
Commanding the **62nd REGIMENT** and the Field Officers of His
Majesty's Forces in this GARRISON *&c. &c. &c.*

ALSO
John George Pyke Esq. Grand Master, the Grand
Wardens, Officers & Brethren of the Respective Lodges
of Freemasons in Halifax, MAY 22nd

Facsimile of the Brass on the Corner Stone of
the Original Dalhousie College

HOC AEDIFICIUM
SUB AUSPICIIS GEORGII RAMSAY,
COMITIS DE DALHOUSIE,
NECNON E MILITIBUS ORDINIS,
BALNEI SUPERIORIBUS,
HUIUS PROVINCIÆ PROCURATORIS
INCHOATUM

ANNO
SALUTIS CHRISTIANÆ
MDCCCXIX,
ET REGNI GEORGII III,
BRITANNIARUM
REGIS POTENTISSIMI
LIX,

ANNO POST UNO ET ALTERO,
GEORGIO IV RERUM POTIUNTE,
ET JACOBO KEMPT, IISDEM ORDINIS
BALNEI HONORIBUS INSIGNITO,
EADEM PROCURATIONE
FELICITER FUNGENTE,
PERFECTUM.

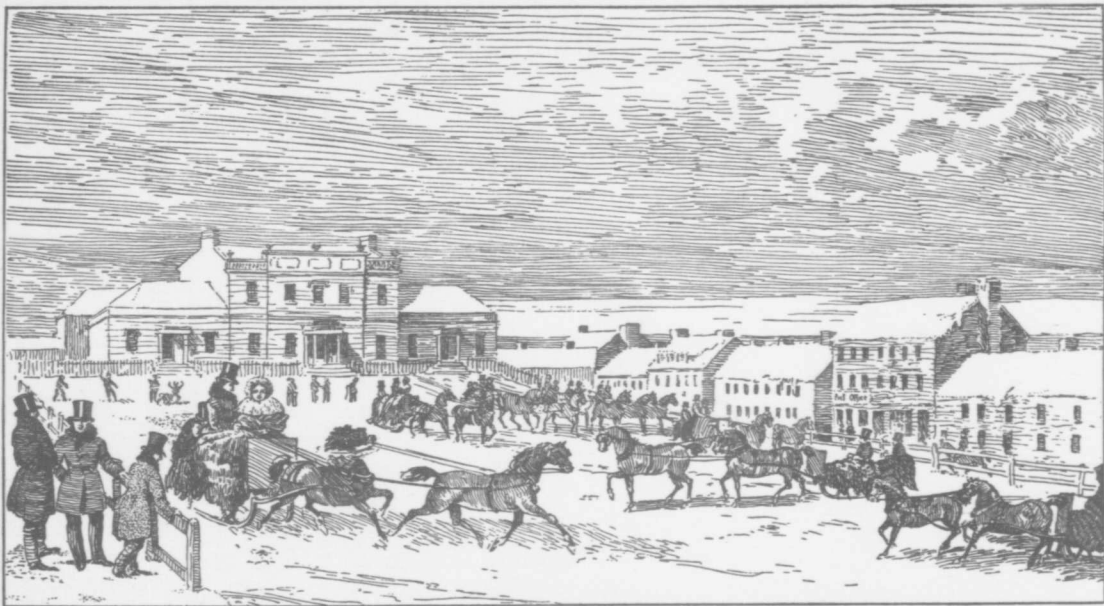
Facsimile of the Stone Tablets on the Parapet of
the Original Dalhousie College

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF DALHOUSIE

end of the Grand Parade, opposite historic St. Paul's. It was of grey cut stone in the "colonial" style of the Province Building and Government House. The central member was two storeys high, flanked by an east and a west wing of one storey. At the entrance was a dignified Georgian portico, and above it, like a frontlet on the forehead, were three tables of stone bearing a Latin inscription telling when the building was begun and finished. These inscribed slabs were embedded in the wall of the museum of the new building in 1887. During the Centenary Celebration these stones were transported from the Grand Parade to Studley in solemn procession on a decorated car, which also bore a model of the original college building. Many saw in the ceremony a deep significance, a symbol of enduring tradition, and a handing on of the torch from the old order to the new.

II.

The infancy of Dalhousie College was starved and backward, and the reason is obvious. The management of the nurseling was entrusted to the very men who had the least interest in seeing it grow up. Two attempts to effect a union with King's College in 1822-24 and 1829-36 failed; the available funds were sunk in the college building. The institution languished and could not be brought to perform its natural



Meet of the Tandem Club on the Grand Parade in Front of the Old College

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functions. There seemed to be no future for it. These were Dalhousie's Dark Ages. The building was used as the studio of a painting club, and, in 1834, as a cholera hospital.

Not until 1838, twenty years after its foundation, did Dalhousie begin to operate as a college, with an actual staff and actual students. The first president was the Reverend Thomas McCulloch, a man of mark, one of the notable pioneers of education in Canada. He was a Scottish minister, a "Seceder," born at Neilston, Renfrewshire, in 1776, and was educated at Glasgow University. He came to Nova Scotia in 1804. His great achievement was founding Pictou Academy. He was an admirable teacher of the olden type, qualified to give instruction in Logic, Greek, Political Economy, Natural Philosophy, and at the same time prepare candidates for the ministry. He was a naturalist and a correspondent of Audubon. He took part in political controversies of the time. Howe admitted that he owed not a little to "those Pictou scribblers." For twenty years he taught with great success and gave to Pictou that intellectual stimulus and distinction that has made it known far beyond the confines of the province. He was chosen first President of Dalhousie in 1838. The Rev. James McIntosh teaching Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the Rev. Alex. Romans, M.A., in the chair



Rev. Thomas McCulloch, D.D.
First President. 1838-1843.

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of Classics, and the President conducting the classes in Mental and Moral Philosophy, constituted the entire staff. McCulloch's appointment brought to Dalhousie the tradition and the prestige of a great name. The choice of his classical colleague brought upon the defenceless head of the infant college the denunciations of the friends of the defeated candidate and led to the establishment of another college, Acadia. The records show some sixteen or eighteen students in attendance. In 1843, McCulloch died. An interregnum followed. The Governors closed the college to "allow the funds to accumulate," or allowed it to function as a superior school. Some support had been received from the government, but this was withdrawn and the institution languished. During this period of inactivity it sheltered the post-office under one wing and the Mechanics' Institute under the other. It was contemptuously referred to as "that pastry-cook shop." The night was darkest just before the dawn.

III.

About 1860, a new interest was taken in education in Nova Scotia. Illiteracy prevailed throughout the province, largely because attendance at school was not compulsory. Dr. Charles Tupper was to make effective a measure of compulsion which other politicians had boggled at. The need of higher education was also

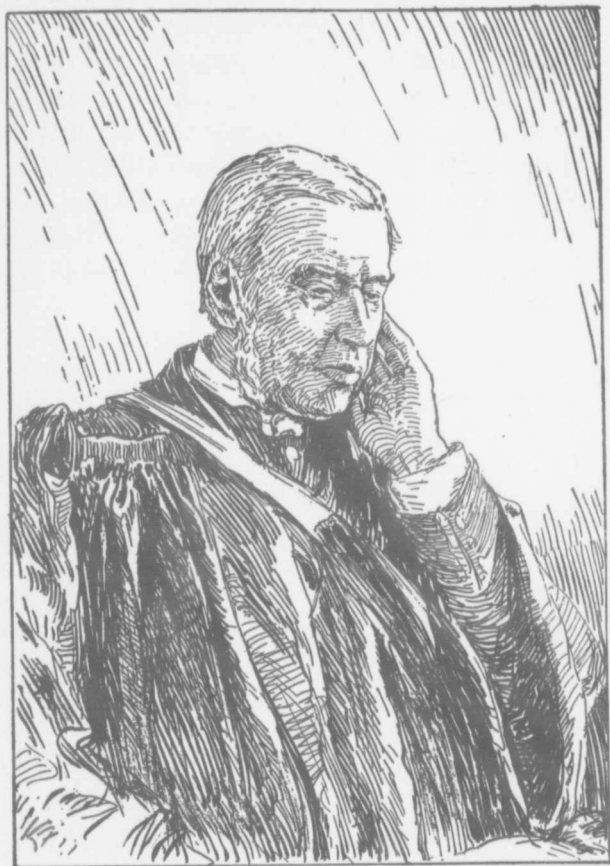


Rev. George Munro Grant, D.D.
One of the Fathers of Reorganization in 1863.

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clearly manifest, and Dalhousie was at last set fairly on its feet. This may be considered our Renaissance. By act of the legislature in 1863, Dalhousie College was re-organized, on a broad and liberal basis, the central idea being to grant representation on the Board of Governors, and the nomination of the professor, to "any body of Christians" which should provide an income of twelve hundred dollars per annum in support of any chair in the new institution. The intention was to unite the various church institutions of the province in one strong, well-endowed, non-denominational university. Five universities for one province of less than half a million inhabitants was felt to be too many. The hope of such union has still to be realized. The leaders in this movement were Howe and Young among the public men, George Munro Grant, afterwards the distinguished Principal of Queen's University, and the Rev. Allan Pollok of the Church of Scotland, and Principal Ross. All honor to their names!

The new staff consisted of Lyall, reputed the foremost metaphysician in the country, Lawson in Chemistry, to whom the study of medicine and Canadian botany are deeply indebted, Macdonald in Mathematics (and Things in General,) Johnson, of Trinity College, Dublin, in Classics, and McCulloch, son of the first President, in Natural Philosophy.



Rev. Allan Pollok, D.D.
One of the Fathers of Reorganization in 1863.

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The Rev. James Ross became the second President of Dalhousie. It was an able staff. The curriculum was rigid, and built on the twin pillars of Classics and Mathematics. From the first, the standards set were high. It is the pride of Dalhousie that she has steadfastly adhered to them. The tradition of thorough scholarship established by this original staff has been continued by those who came after them.

IV.

The Rev. James Ross, the second President of Dalhousie was born and bred in the province. He was largely self-taught. During his successful pastorate at West River, he turned his manse into a theological seminary, giving the necessary instruction in all subjects himself and lodging the students under his own roof. In 1844, two professors were appointed by Synod to do this work, and Ross became a Faculty of Arts. In other words, he was required to teach all the subjects of a four years' course leading to the Bachelor's degree—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Logic and Moral Philosophy. This arduous work continued from 1844 until 1852, in addition to his pastoral duties. In the latter years he was relieved of his pastoral duties and was able to give all his time to teaching. In 1859, a second professor was appointed, and, in 1860, the Arts College was moved to Truro. Dr. J. M. Baxter has written



Rev. James Ross, D.D.
Second President. 1863-1885.

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recently for the *Dalhousie Gazette* most interesting reminiscences of the college at Truro and the personalities of the professors.

Under President Ross's guidance, Dalhousie began to function quietly but efficiently. The first decade after reorganization saw a library begun (thanks to G. M. Grant), a faculty of medicine and a college paper. The number of students grew. But all was not well; the Castine Fund was being exhausted and no other funds were in sight. Dalhousie was threatened with extinction from sheer lack of money. In 1885, President Ross resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. John Forrest, who had been Principal of the Free Church Academy in Halifax.

V.

The energetic administration of the third President, Dr. John Forrest, covers twenty-six years from 1885 to 1911, during which Dalhousie became firmly established. The number of students increased, their quality improved, the financial position was assured, the curriculum was made more liberal, a Faculty of Law was added, important men were called to the professorships. His influence began to be felt while he was yet a Governor of the college and he was able to interest Mr. George Munro, his brother-in-law, in the institution. Mr. Munro was a native of Pictou



Charles Macdonald, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics. 1863-1901.

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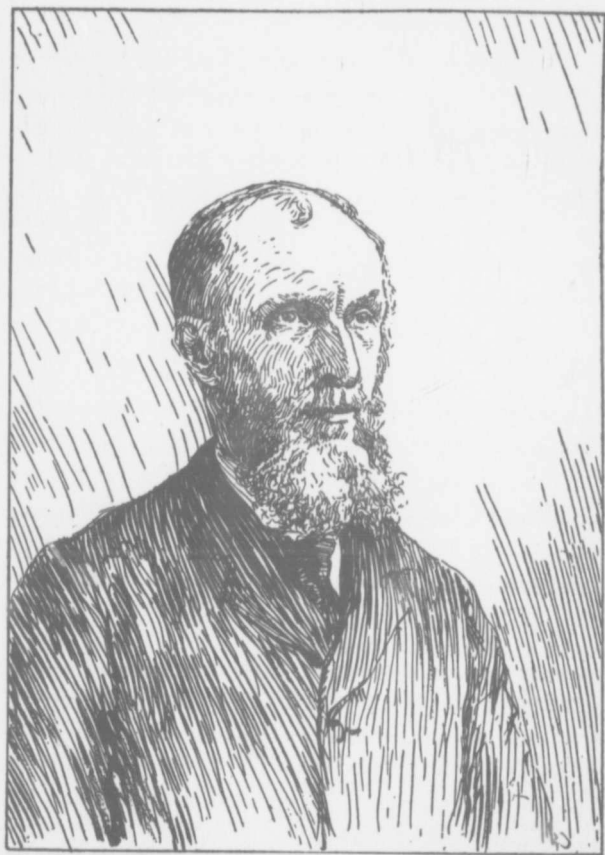
County, N.S., who taught in the Free Church Academy before leaving for New York where he made a fortune as a publisher.

Beginning in 1879, Mr. Munro founded no fewer than five chairs, besides supporting tutors in classics and mathematics and supplying valuable bursaries and exhibitions for properly qualified students.

In 1879, he endowed the chair of Physics. Professor J. Gordon MacGregor was the first incumbent. He was a graduate of Dalhousie and won the Gilchrist scholarship and was one of the first Canadians to pursue post-graduate studies in Europe. He obtained the degree of D.Sc. at the University of London. His researches in his special subject won him a fellowship in the Royal Society; and in 1901 he was elected to the chair of Natural Philosophy in Edinburgh University.

In the same year, 1879, Mr. Munro endowed the Chair of History and Political Economy, with Dr. Forrest for the first professor.

A chair in English Literature followed. It was the first professorship of English, and English alone, to be founded in a Canadian college. Jacob Gould Schurman, now President of Cornell University, was the first professor. He was followed by Dr. W. J. Alexander, now of Toronto.



John Johnson, LL.D.
Professor of Classics. 1863-1894.

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In 1883, Mr. Munro founded the chair of Constitutional and International Law in the newly organized Law School, which came into being in the same year. The first professor was Richard Chapman Weldon, one of the most distinguished teachers who ever filled a chair in Canada. At the same time, a professorship of Contracts was founded with Benjamin Russell as first professor. The two were college friends, and together they gave the Dalhousie Law School its reputation.

Finally Mr. Munro founded the chair of Philosophy, to which Professor Schurman was transferred, to be later succeeded by James Seth now professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. He was followed by W. C. Murray, now President of the University of Saskatchewan.

Besides founding these five chairs, Mr. Munro offered exhibitions and bursaries for yearly competition. They were worth \$150 to \$200 and tenable for two years. As a result not only were students of superior ability attracted to Dalhousie, but the secondary education throughout the province was stimulated and improved.

First and last Mr. Munro expended \$350,000 in benefactions to Dalhousie. It was the first large sum given to any college in Canada; and is especially



James DeMille, M.A.
Professor of English. 1865-1880.

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noteworthy because it went to improvement of the staff and students, and not to the erection of buildings. Mr. Munro's wise and timely munificence set Dalhousie firmly on her feet. He deserves to be held in everlasting remembrance as the first and greatest of our benefactors. His gifts, at that time unequalled in Canada, challenged admiration and provoked men of wealth to greater liberality to universities and colleges elsewhere.

His example was followed by Alexander McLeod, a merchant of Halifax, from whose bequest of \$65,000 three chairs were founded, in Classics, in Modern Languages and in Chemistry.

In the seventies, an attempt was made to bring the colleges into closer co-operation by means of a university, modelled after the University of London and called the University of Halifax. On its extinction in 1881, the third attempt was made to effect a union of the colleges in Nova Scotia. A society was formed to bring about "consolidation." It was composed of representatives of all the colleges, and a vigorous campaign of education was carried on. Both the Board of Governors of Dalhousie College and the Alumni passed resolutions in support of the measure. At Mount Allison a spirited discussion in their Alumni and the Board of Regents was followed by adverse



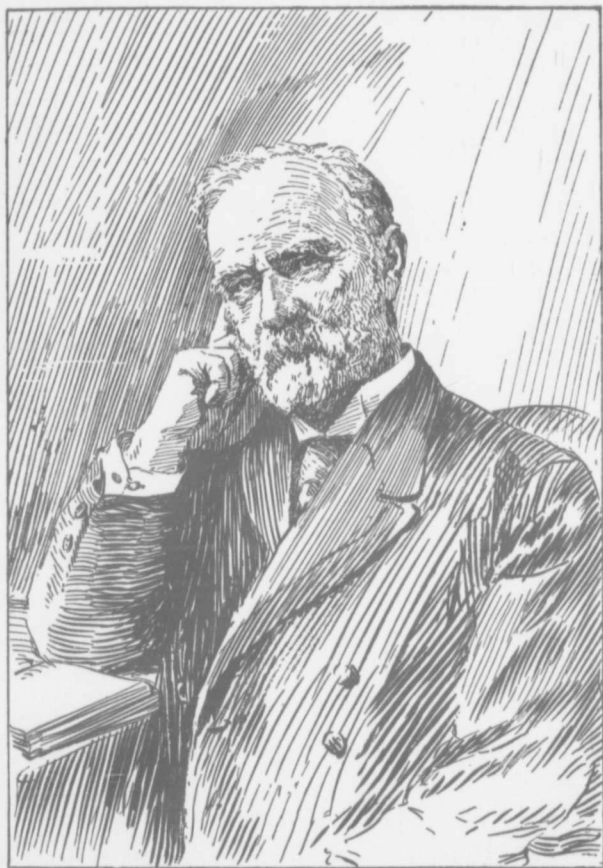
George Lawson, F.R.S.C.
Professor of Chemistry. 1863-1895.

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votes, but the defeat of the idea could not be called overwhelming. Acadia declined; their Alumni associations had declared themselves before the society for consolidation had been formed. In 1884, a plan of union was agreed on by the Governors of King's and Dalhousie. It was defeated by the vote of the Alumni Association of King's on June 25, 1885.

VI.

The year 1887 marks the hegira of Dalhousie from her historic site on the Grand Parade to what was then the western outskirts, on Carleton Street. Dalhousie's first home had grown too straitened for the increasing family. It was sold to the city and torn down to make room for the present city building. The second Dalhousie was built of red brick, and though plain architecturally is dear to a generation of Dalhousians. The corner-stone was laid in April by Sir William Young, Chairman of the Board of Governors and Chief-Justice of Nova Scotia. Towards the cost of this building he contributed \$20,000. His various gifts to the institution amounted to \$68,000. The same autumn, staff and students migrated to the second Dalhousie, which was still unfinished. They were lost in the huge emptiness of it. The judicious foretold that no more accommodation would be needed for fifty years. In exactly twenty-seven Dalhousie was forced to move again.



Rev. John Forrest, D.D.
Third President. 1885-1911.

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Progress was steady in many directions during this period of Dalhousie's history. In 1831, women were first admitted to classes. Miss Lillie B. Calkin, now Mrs. George S. Carson, and Miss Margaret Newcomb, afterwards Mrs. Trueman, Principal of the Halifax Ladies' College, were the pioneers. There was no struggle or opposition. The women simply came, and they have been coming ever since. Not only the Faculty of Arts, but all faculties are open to them.

In 1894, Dalhousie was given the right to nominate to the 1851 Exhibition scholarship, a right accorded only to three other Canadian universities, Toronto, Queen's and McGill. It has been of the greatest value in stimulating scientific research within the college and in helping graduates to distinguished careers. Their work reflects credit on their *alma mater*. The inclusion of Dalhousie in this small list was a tribute to the excellence of Dalhousie's work in natural science.

With the bequest in 1890 of \$10,000 from John P. Mott, a manufacturer of Dartmouth, the first period of public largesse for Dalhousie comes to an end. For a decade there was little change within or without the college. The curriculum was broadened and made more liberal, and the number of students increased. Beyond this, there is little to chronicle.



George Munro
The Great Benefactor of Dalhousie.

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In 1885, a number of Dalhousians had been included in the force which was suddenly levied to put down rebellion in the North West. Though their will was good, they were not put to the test beyond the hardships of campaigning. On the outbreak of the Boer war in 1899, five Dalhousians were included in the First Contingent. Of these Major H. B. Stairs commanded H. Company. For his conduct at the battle of Paardeberg he received the D.S.O. In the great European war of 1914-1918 Dalhousians were to win greater honour.

VII.

The year 1901 is an important date as marking a distinct break with the old order. Early in the year, Professor Macdonald died, after thirty-eight years' service, and Professor MacGregor was appointed to the Chair of Natural Philosophy in Edinburgh University. Professor Johnson had retired in 1894 and Professor Lawson fell beneath his heavy burden two years later. To the older Dalhousians the glory of Dalhousie seemed to have departed with the passing of the old professors whom they affectionately called "Charlie" and "Johnnie."

The new spirit awakened by the munificence of Munro sought wider expression. It was felt that the industrial development of the province depended upon

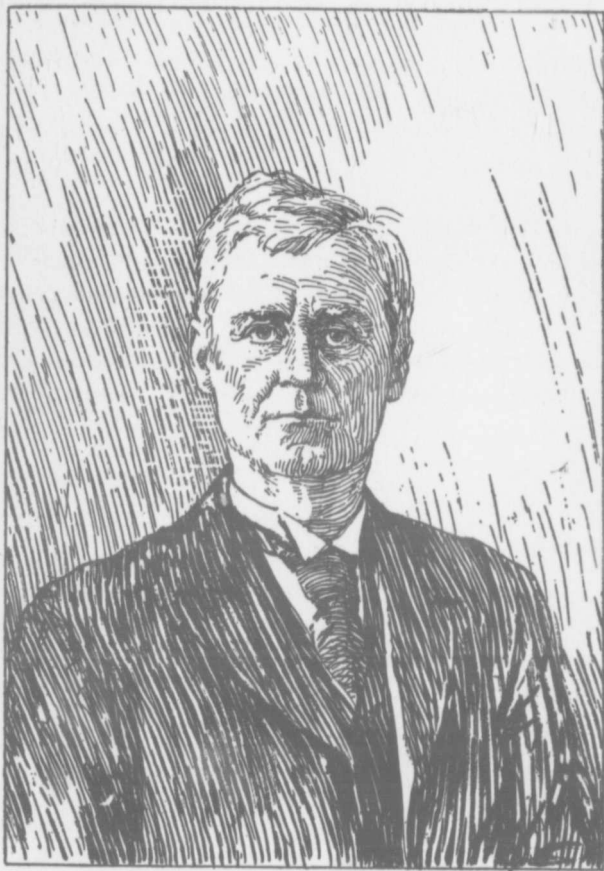


James Gordon MacGregor, F.R.S.
Professor of Physics. 1879-1901.

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superior technical education, and the Governors of Dalhousie, under the leadership of John F. Stairs as chairman, decided to found a School of Mines. The necessary funds were collected largely in the city of Halifax in the vacation of 1902 by Dr. Forrest, Mr. John F. Stairs and Dr. Allan Pollok, and amounted to \$60,000. The same autumn the School of Mines began its useful career under the direction of Stephen M. Dixon, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, who succeeded MacGregor in the chair of Physics. It began with an enrolment of about a dozen, and soon developed also a regular department of Civil Engineering. In 1909 an arrangement was entered into between the Government of Nova Scotia and the various colleges of the province whereby the colleges agreed to restrict their engineering teaching to the work of the first two years of the course, and the Government established the Nova Scotia Technical College to undertake the work of the last two years. The Faculty of Engineering was then discontinued, and the engineering department added to the Faculty of Arts and Science. For seven years this department of the college had a vigorous and useful existence.

Concurrently with the collection for the School of Mines, a movement was set on foot by a Dalhousie graduate, Theodore Ross, to raise a fund for a library building which should serve as a memorial to Professor



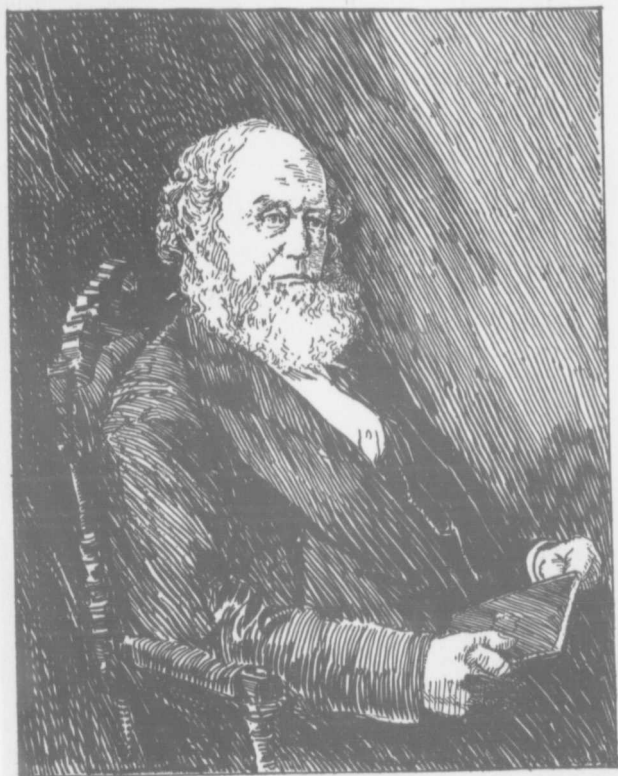
Richard Chapman Weldon, LL.D.
Dean of the Law School. 1883-1914.

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Macdonald. The sum of \$25,000 was subscribed, chiefly by the more recent alumni. In 1915 the Macdonald Memorial Library took shape on the new site at Studley.

In 1901-02, the fourth attempt to amalgamate King's and Dalhousie failed. Proposals were made by King's to all the colleges of the Maritime Provinces to consider a project of union. By Dalhousie alone were those proposals entertained. The Governors of King's and Dalhousie had come to an agreement as to terms, but the plan was defeated by the action of the alumni of King's.

The expansion of Dalhousie from an Arts college to a university has come about from its location in the centre of the mercantile and professional life of the Maritime Provinces, and from its purpose expressed from the beginning to meet the higher educational wants of all classes. The advantage of its being situated in Halifax was clearly discerned by Lord Dalhousie in 1817, when he refused to follow the example of those who adopted the Oxford model, but placed it in "the seat of Legislature, of the courts of justice, of the military and the mercantile society"; and he foresaw, also, its broadening with the growing complexity of society, for it was to be "open to all occupations and sects of religion, restricted to such



Sir William Young, Kt.
Chairman of the Board of Governors. 1848-1885.



Forest Building. The Second Dalhousie. Erected 1857.

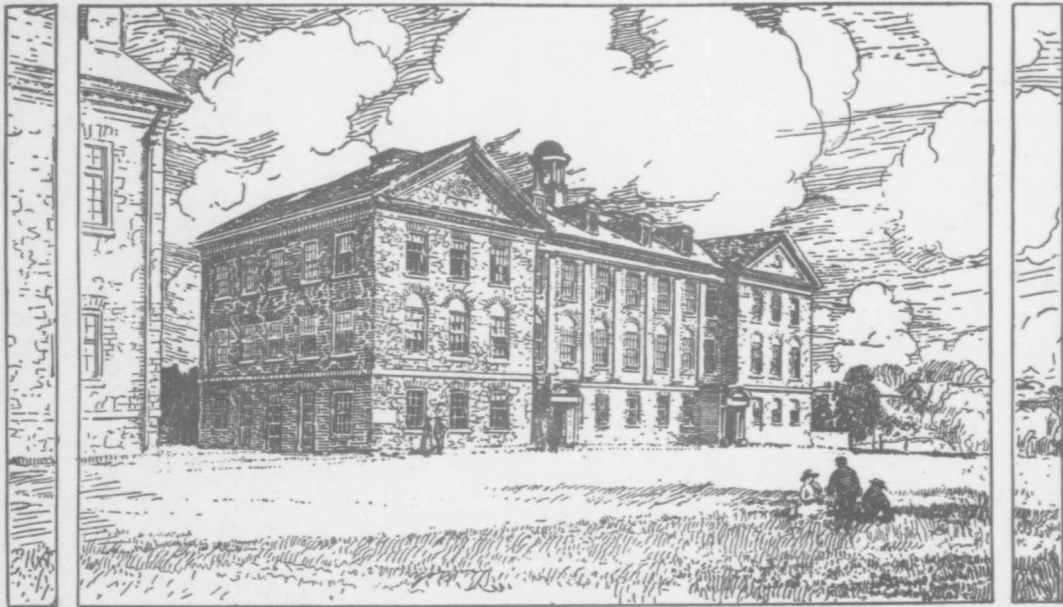
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF DALHOUSIE

branches only as are applicable to our present state, and having the power to expand with the growth and improvement of our society."

The very limited amount of the funds of Dalhousie made it possible for her to meet the need for professional education only by the help of a volunteer instructing staff from the profession itself. The establishment of the Faculty of Dentistry in 1908 is a case in point. In all Eastern Canada there was no institution offering instruction in Dental Surgery. Dr. Frank Woodbury, one of the leading dentists of Halifax, speaking for the Dental Association of Nova Scotia, laid proposals before the Board of Governors, which ultimately crystallized in the founding of this new professional school, with a very thorough curriculum, an enthusiastic staff, good equipment and an ample clinic.

In a similar way, Dalhousie co-operated in 1911 with the Pharmaceutical Society of Nova Scotia in establishing the Nova Scotia College of Pharmacy. Later the corresponding society of New Brunswick joined in the undertaking, and the name was changed to the Maritime College of Pharmacy. This is of special interest as being the first instance of educational co-operation between the two sister provinces.

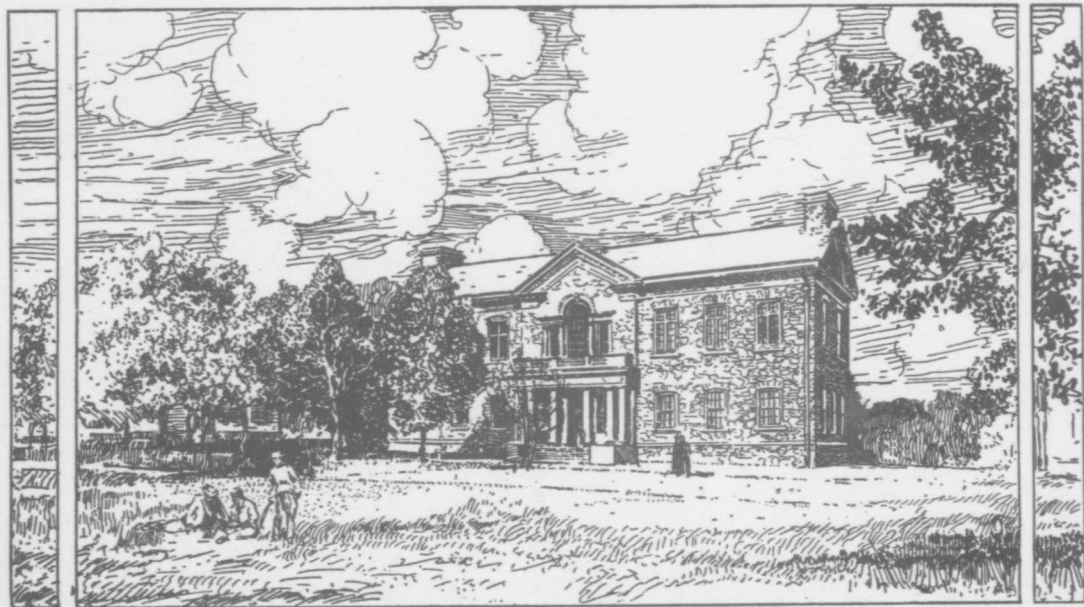
The most notable instance, however, of expansion having to be made by Dalhousie to meet the needs of



The Science Building. The First Building Erected at Studley, 1912

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professional education is the case of the Medical College. In medical education for Eastern Canada, Dalhousie was the pioneer. Five years after reorganization in 1863, a medical faculty was organized. In this movement Dr. George Lawson, who had come to Dalhousie from the medical faculty of Queen's College, Kingston, took a prominent part. In 1875, the Halifax Medical College was formed on the proprietary principle. In 1885 the Faculty of Medicine was reorganized, and worked in affiliation with the Halifax Medical College. Dalhousie gave instruction only in certain subjects, such as Chemistry, Physics and Botany, appointed examiners jointly with the Provincial Medical Board, conducted the various examinations and conferred the degrees. No name is more closely identified with the teaching of Medicine all through this period than that of Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay, Secretary of the Faculty for a generation. The critical review of medical education all over the continent by the Carnegie Foundation resulted in the Flexner report. It charged heavily against proprietary schools, and, amongst others, against the Halifax Medical College. In consequence, in 1911, the Board of Governors bought it out, and undertook to provide instruction in all the subjects of the curriculum.



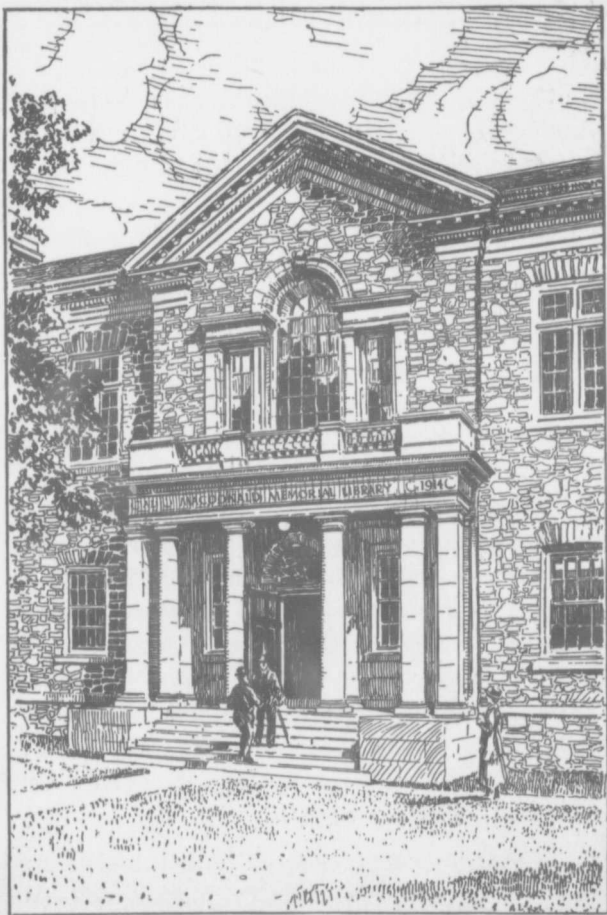
The Macdonald Memorial Library. Erected at Studley, 1914

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VIII.

The year 1912 is another notable date in the annals of Dalhousie. "It marks an epoch." For years the old red brick building in College Street had been growing more and more congested. The increase in the number of students and staff, the demands of new schools and departments for space, made a new move imperative. At first, the plan was to build on the vacant space available on the site. In 1910 the city gave generous proof of its attitude toward the college by granting to it the square it faced, bounded by Carleton, College, Summer and Morris Streets. This seemed to promise ample room for expansion, especially if more ground could be obtained to the southward. In pursuance of this view negotiations were begun for the purchase of the City Home with the ground on which it stands. Fortunately more ambitious counsels prevailed and the Board of Governors under the leadership of Mr. George S. Campbell turned to the Studley property, which they purchased for \$50,000. It consists of a little more than forty acres, and is admirably adapted for the needs of a growing institution.

This momentous purchase was followed, after the advent of the new President, Dr. Mackenzie, by a very vigorous canvass for funds, in which all classes of citizens took a very keen and active interest—an



The Portico of the Macdonald Memorial Library

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF DALHOUSIE

auspicious opening of the new era. It resulted in a sum of \$400,000, to which Mr. Andrew Carnegie contributed \$40,000. On August 15, 1912, the corner stone of the scientific laboratories was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. On April 29, 1914, the cornerstone of the Macdonald Memorial Library was laid by the Rev. Allan Pollok. Both buildings were ready for use and were occupied by the Faculty of Arts and Science in the session of 1915-16. Thus in a century Dalhousie has been forced to move twice as the inevitable result of growth springing from the vital principle which animates the institution.

IX.

When the Great War burst upon the world in 1914, Dalhousie was as ill prepared as other institutions to meet the shock. The little college stood the test well, as indeed might be expected of a "seminary" founded by a soldier. The regular work was carried on as usual in all departments, the difficult task of transferring equipment, books, apparatus, etc., from the old home to the new was successfully carried out. There were no dismissals of staff for the sake of economy. The immediate result of the war was the falling off in the number of men students due to enlistment, and the consequent drop in the revenue derived from fees. Nearly six hundred Dalhousians are known to

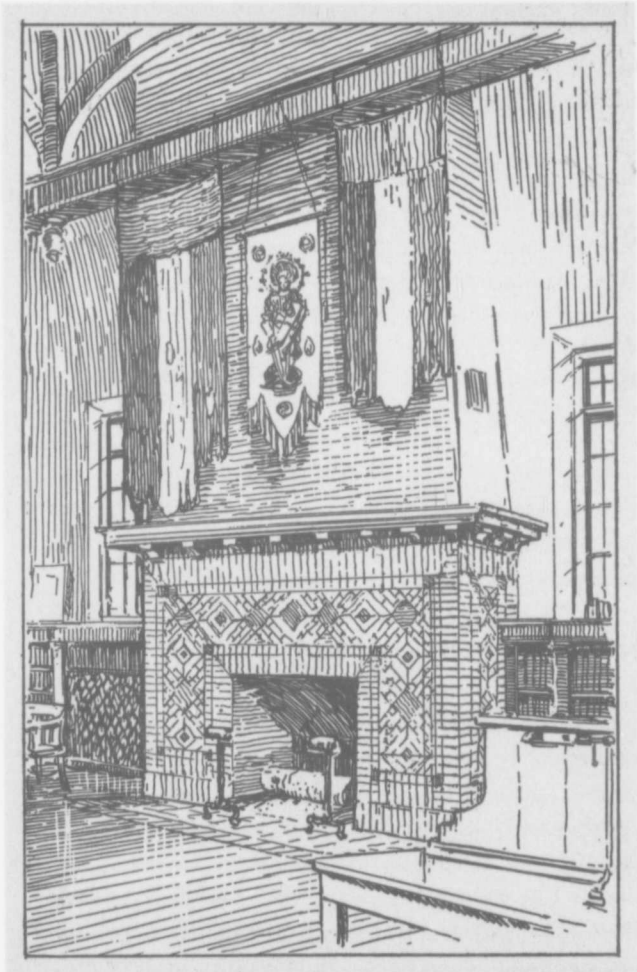


The Main Reading Room of the Macdonald Memorial Library

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF DALHOUSIE

have served; the total number is probably much greater. Of these forty-five won decorations, and no fewer than sixty-seven laid down their lives for the cause of Right. Of these George William Stairs was the first, our Protesilaus. He fell in the Second Battle of Ypres where the Canadian Division saved the situation. He testified his regard for his *alma mater* by a handsome bequest in his will. Two Dalhousie Rhodes Scholars also sleep on the bed of honour: Billman, who died at the Somme, and McCleave, at Courcellette.

In spite of the war, and possibly because of the war, notable benefactions flowed in upon Dalhousie. In 1914, Dr. D. A. and Mrs. Campbell endowed a professorship of Anatomy, in memory of their son Dr. D. G. J. Campbell. In 1915 the college received \$15,000 by the will of Mr. Joseph Matheson of Lower L'Ardoise. In the following year, Mr. John Macnab bequeathed two-thirds of the residue of his estate, amounting to \$96,000, with the suggestion that it be used in whole or in part for the Library. By the will of Professor Macdonald, \$2,000 had been given for the purchase of books. Professor Johnson left \$1,000 for the Library in 1915, and in 1917 President A. Ross Hill of the University of Missouri donated \$1,000 for the purchase of books in Mathematics and Mathe-



Fireplace in the Main Reading Room of the
Macdonald Memorial Library

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mathematical Physics. The fund is a memorial of his wife, a distinguished graduate and specialist in mathematics.

In 1917, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Campbell gave \$25,000 to found Scholarships for students entering the first and second years of the Arts and Science courses. The fund is a memorial of their only son, George Henderson, an undergraduate of Dalhousie, who fell at Ypres in 1916.

Another notable benefaction was the endowing of a professorship in the Science of Government by Senator William and Mrs. Dennis, as a memorial to their son Eric, who was killed at Vimy Ridge. During the session of 1918-19, a number of eminent professors from various American universities lectured on this foundation at Dalhousie. The series was closed by a notable public lecture by the Hon. James M. Beck of New York.

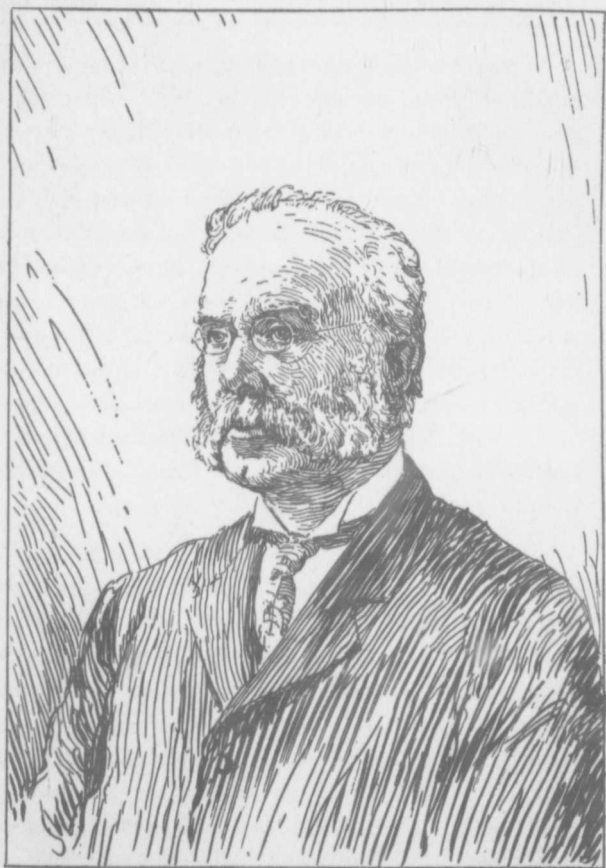
X.

The first century of Dalhousie forms an interesting chapter in the history of higher education in Canada. In a period of extreme conservative reaction, it was founded on the new and untried principle of "toleration." This liberal idea has supplied its vital force throughout its chequered career. It attracted the support of Howe in the long political controversies, under the phase of undenominational education. It

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made the revival of 1863 possible. It made of Dalhousie a public foundation owing allegiance to neither Church nor State, but offering service to the entire community. When Mr. Carnegie founded his scheme of pensions for professors in 1906, he found only two institutions in Canada completely independent, and Dalhousie was one of them. The independent character has undoubtedly attracted the professional schools of Law, Medicine and Dentistry which have now grouped themselves about the solid centre of the old-fashioned Arts course leading to the B.A. degree. The history of Dalhousie represents the triumph of an idea.

In the next place, the material growth is remarkable. There have been three Dalhousies, first on the Grand Parade, second on Carleton Street, and third at Studley. The wheel has come full circle. The final site of the undenominational college was once the property of the very man, Judge Croke, who saddled the narrowness of old unreformed Oxford upon the educational system of Nova Scotia. Each move has been forced upon the institution by its own growth. The original endowment, the Castine Fund, was only about ten thousand pounds; it was mostly sunk in the original college building. At present, the endowment funds and assets of Dalhousie amount to about \$1,500,000.

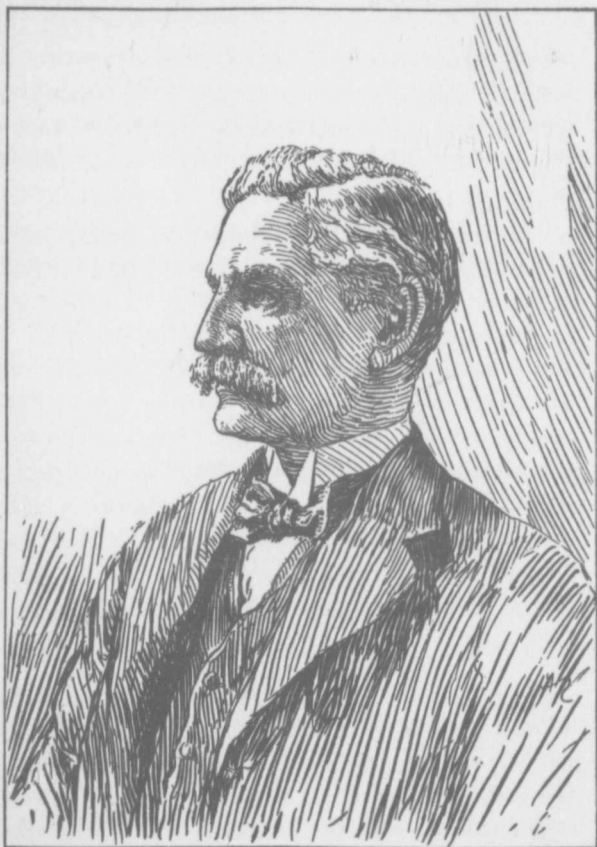


Andrew Walker Herdman Lindsay, M.D.
Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine. 1885-1915.

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From the educational point of view, Dalhousie has developed from an old-fashioned Arts college of a good model into a modern university offering training in various professional schools and in preliminary engineering. This growth has been natural, like the growth of a tree. The institution has simply risen to meet the needs and requirements of a more complicated, more modern society. It has won the respect and admiration of the community in which it had been regarded with indifference or hostility. It reaches out through the activities of its graduates and alumni into all parts of the world; and with such a solid foundation for educational usefulness, the future of Dalhousie College will more than copy fair its past.

The reactions of the Great War upon the college were many and important. There was an immediate decrease in the numbers attending; there were irregularities in courses; there was crippling of progress through loss of revenue. But transfer to strange scenes in foreign lands, and familiarity with the cruel tests of a life and death struggle seemed only to intensify the affection of the students in arms for their *alma mater*. They saw cities and governments of men about which they had read within the walls of Dalhousie. From these object lessons in history they learned much, and they also learned to value the institution which had turned their minds to such



George Stewart Campbell, LL.D.
Chairman of the Board of Governors since 1908.

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things. They prized the Little College more, and found longing for it an ingredient in the general homesickness. It was touching to find how often returned men made straight for Studley like homing bees.

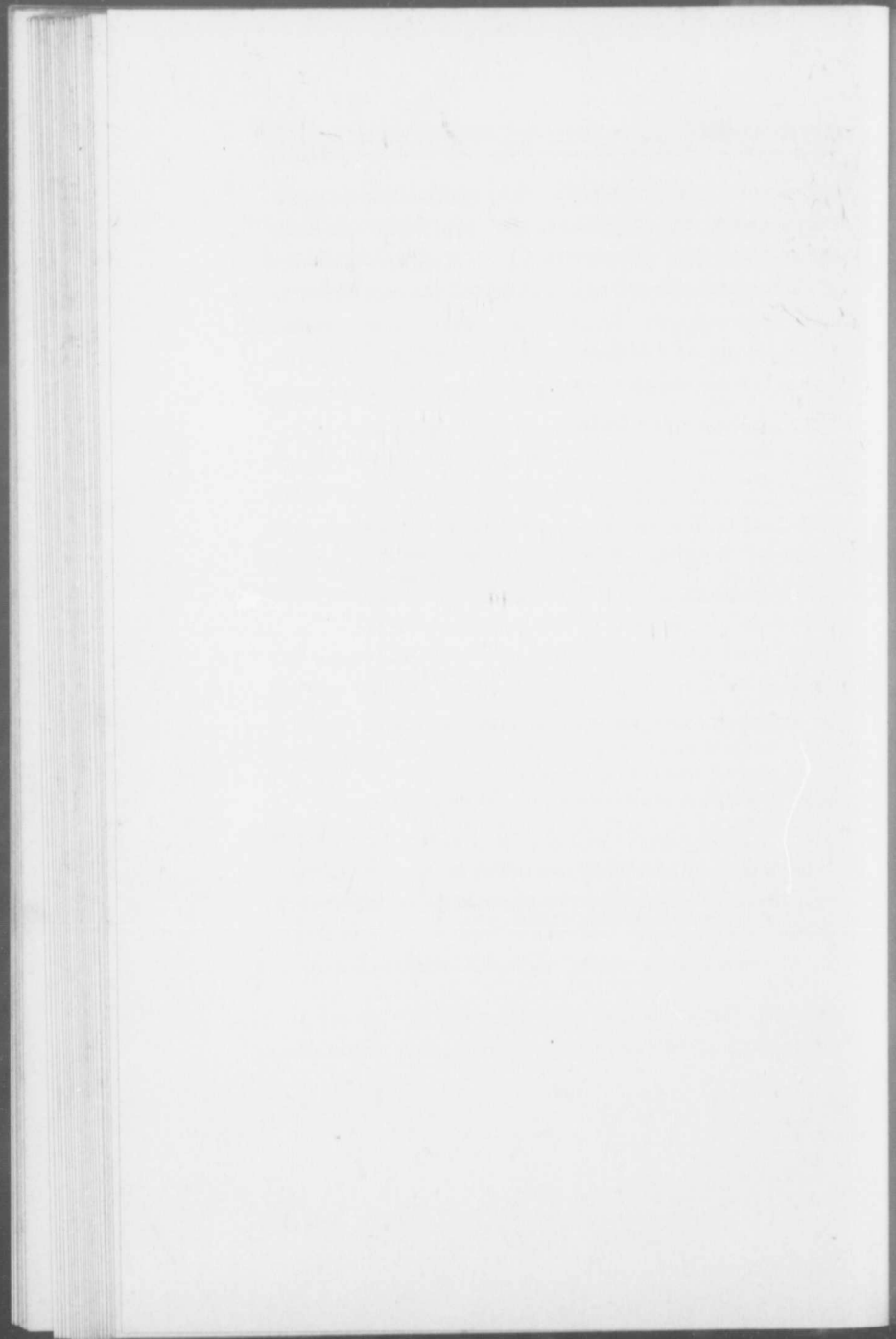
Peace brought the disbanding of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. One result was a great increase in the attendance at Dalhousie. Six hundred and twenty registered for the session of 1919-20, of which more than two hundred were returned men. The greatest previous record was four hundred and twenty. While this great influx strained severely the resources of the college in staff and accommodation, it gave most welcome proof of the esteem in which the institution is held. It was taken as a good omen for the success of the movement to raise a million dollars for the immediately necessary development of Dalhousie.

This same session will also be memorable for the notable success of the Centenary celebration. For months a large number of devoted alumni worked incessantly in preparing a programme of festivities which should be worthy of Dalhousie's record during its first century of service to the community.

In spite of most adverse weather conditions, this programme was carried out admirably between Septem-

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ber eleventh and thirteenth. The special convocation, the banquet, the procession, the theatricals, the ball, the smoker, were distinguished by the large attendance of enthusiastic alumni who manifested the most fervent and unmistakable loyalty to their *alma mater*. The opening of Dalhousie's second century finds the college at the zenith of material prosperity, of energy, and of hope for the future.



OUR FOUNDER'S BENEDICTION

"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 to-day, 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 them to the latest ages. Let no jealousy disturb its peace, let no lukewarm indifference check its growth! Protect it in its first years, and it will abundantly repay your care."

[From the speech of Lord Dalhousie at the laying of the corner-stone, May 22, 1820.]



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