

With Notice of Sir William Dawson

THE PICTOU

The Only Cash-in-Advance, Stop-at-Expiration Paper in Pictou Co

VOL. XXVII.

PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA, FRI

Notes and Comment.

THE natural beauty of the site secured by the Board of Trustees and its fitness for residential school purposes can scarcely be exaggerated. It is situated on the shores of the beautiful Pictou Harbor, and from it there unfolds to the eye an enchanting panorama of land and water, of forest clad hills and sloping fields, with cosy dwellings embowered in trees, and before it there passes up and down the ships of the nations disappearing beyond the skyline of the gulf outside the harbor. It is sufficiently removed from the center of the town to give the desired seclusion and sufficiently near to furnish the conveniences of urban life. The residence will be about ten minutes' walk from the old Academy building, and a considerable distance for the older boys who there attend classes. Facilities for boating, bathing, skating and all outdoor recreations are excellent; the grounds are ample to make the institution self contained, and one in which provision may be made for the all-round development of the boy—morally, mentally and physically.

There is ample scope of arable and well tilled fields on the property, farm buildings and implements, to furnish the requisite plant for the affiliated high school agricultural course which is projected.

The residence, the construction of which is to be commenced early in the coming summer, will be of brick and concrete, handsome in design, fire proofed, and as convenient in plan and arrangements as technical skill can devise. The estimated cost is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and it will accommodate about two hundred students, with apartments for the resident master, and self contained quarters for the household staff. In the housing of the students the dormitory and praefect system will be followed for the younger boys, with double rooms for the older boys of high school age. The dormitories will each accommodate about sixteen pupils. Experience has shown that this system for the younger boys conduces to the most wholesome and natural life, develops the social instincts and equalities of leadership in a way which is not accomplished where an individual room system is adopted.

The residence referred to above can be fully ready for occupancy for the school year 1920-21. In consequence the admission for that year will be for the students of the higher form of high school work and the number limited to fifty.

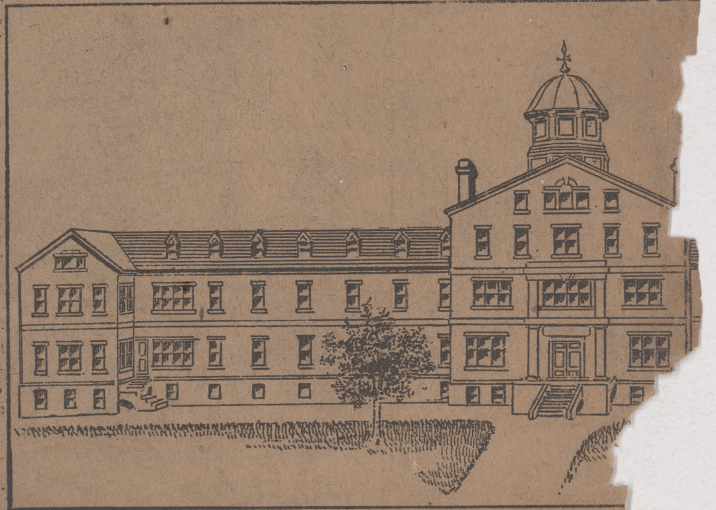
Superintendent of Education for the Province of Nova Scotia, obtained his secondary education at Pictou Academy and later, from 1873 to 1889, was its distinguished principal. Through his ability and energy the Academy became known and recognized both at home and abroad as the leading institution of secondary education in Eastern Canada. Under him the courses of instruction offered were amplified and vitalized. The scientific work of the academy was at that time far in advance of that of any similar institution in Canada and the intellectual descendants of Dr. A. H. MacKay are to be found scattered over the continent and beyond seas. Many of them occupy high positions of responsibility and many of them have been distinguished for their contributions to scientific knowledge.

The name of the late lamented Dr. Eben MacKay, Professor of Chemistry in Dalhousie University, has stood on the permanent honor roll of the Academy since 1881, when he won the highest place in the graduating class of that year. Prof. H. M. MacKay, now Professor of Engineering in McGill University, a man of exceptional ability and a recognized leader in his profession, is a graduate of the Academy and for some years a member of the teaching staff. In the course of its history upwards of two hundred students of the clan MacKay have graduated from the Academy, and in the space of these brief notes it is impossible to particularize concerning the many of them who, in their subsequent careers, distinguished themselves and reflected honor on the institution where they received their first inspiration.

It has been suggested to the Trustees that the name MacKay should be fittingly perpetuated in some way in connection with the new developments. Many friends and Alumni will hope that this may be done.

The inspirations to be derived from the lives and characters of such predecessors as McCulloch, McGregor, Ross, Dawson, Blanchard, Archibald, Gordon, MacKay and many others of more recent date, means much to the rising generation. It would be well if, in some way, all of these names could be commemorated in the new building, which will rise on the shores of Pictou harbor in connection with the institution which they founded and nurtured and honored in their careers.

The suggestion has been favorably entertained by the Trustees that one of the principal common rooms in the new building should be a memorial to the work for the century that is past.



PROPOSED BC

Announ

The Alumni and friends of the fan which has done more than any other to provinces, which for more than a century selfishly, are called to a great and worthy gathered from the four corners of the con they earnestly discussed how the Acade and under new conditions so enlarge and she might stand unshamed in the light of h accompanying articles from the pens of me fessional and educational and commercial viously conversant with her history how and far reaching has been her influence. high endeavour.

It was realized that only by means could the Academy successfully meet the g maintain during the coming century the during the past. An endowment was ne enable the Academy to pay salaries adequa ing talent available. (2) to provide for the meet the ever increasing demands of popu build and equip residences for that large and leave their homes to pursue their studies a to secure boarding accommodation. For these dred and Fifty Thousand Dollars is necessary.

In the museum of the building on the cherished memento of the past—the roll of th contributed to the original foundation of th work for the century that is past

years previous-ly in the brain of its founder, Dr. Thomas McCulloch.

A notable man was this Dr. McCulloch—a man of courage and faith—a strong man—a man who “did things.” His settling in Pictou was, humanly speaking, an accident, due to the fact that he arrived here from Scotland too late in the Autumn (Nov. 1803) to get passage to P. E. I., which was his intended destination.

As the first English settlers had arrived in the county only some thirty years earlier, the sparseness and poverty of the population and the social and educational condition of

Wetherforce, a Gordon, a Wolfe. But was there necessity for such an undertaking? The answer is found in the educational condition of the province at that time. True, there was a College at Windsor, King's College, receiving a grant of nearly \$2000.00 a year from the provincial treasury and \$5000.00 a year from the British Government. But its doors were larded to all but adherents of the Church of England. Dissenters, as all other Protestants were called, and who formed four-fifths of the population of the province, were destitute of all facilities for obtaining a liberal education.

These men considered money spent on the education of dissenters as worse than wasted. They could brook no rival for this pet college at Windsor. They displayed malicious ingenuity in hampering and defeating Dr. McCulloch's plan of founding a non-sectarian college. When the bill for the establishment of the Academy was presented, the Council added a condition that trustees and teachers of the institution must be members either of the Church of England or of the Presbyterian Church. The effect of this condition was to cut off from the Presbyterians the support of the Methodists and Baptists, who would

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In 1838 00.00 of the was transfe Halifax. lingered on til 1865, wh a County Scotia Scho

Although already too without me mous names days of the in the Acad three studen ness of the may be state on the comp on examinat from Glasgo

A few of alumni were Dalhousie; Dr. McGregor Archibald, Court of Ex of the Supre Hugh Hoyle foundland; S ernor of Nov of Charlottet George R. Y President of George M. don, Preside Ontario. To the more pro

It may be that Dr. McC of Pictou A a class in T moval this w seminary at by professors training from ferred to Tr on in the Pro fax. Pictou claim to be th tion as well sity.

FU

A Scandina examined in town where cused of brea dow with a pressed to tell but he could “Was it as the nervous over the exam yers in the ho sults.

“It fan bigg “Was it as “It fan bigg “Was it as b “It fan abou thick,” replied laughter of th



THE BENCH AND THE BAR

- 1. HON. JOHN D. McLEOD
- 2. HON. GEORGE G. PATTERSON
- 3. HON. SIMON H. HOLMES
- 4. HON. JAMES McDONALD
- 5. HON. JAMES G. FORBES
- 6. HON. ANGUS MCGILLIVRAY
- 7. JOTHAM BLANCHARD

Six of these distinguished men were Graduates of Pictou Academy.

Principal McKay's Classroom.

Of all the classrooms in the Pictou Academy that of Principal McKay will probably remain longest in the student's memories. The desk was the most prominent article of furniture. It was located on the south corner of the platform, whereas, in other rooms, it occupied a central position. Then, there were many books upon it, a "pony" or two scattered about which we would furtively consult at critical periods. Here, also, was a chalk depot; or, at least, the headquarters of the chalk supply for the building. From this desk the principal would distribute a bundle of crayons to messengers coming from the other teachers, and indeed, occasionally to students not coming from teachers at all.

Dangerous Looking Apparatus.

The drawers of the desk were usually well stuffed with mutilated examination papers and damaged botanical and entomological specimens. Bits of dangerous-looking apparatus were about, which juniors were encouraged to regard with becoming awe. The air-pump, never known to be in working order, was there, with its well-soaped plate. There were also usually a few choice bottled snakes and preserved lizards, and

...marks are white, which were hugely enjoyed and rapturously applauded by those who had, in the meantime, safely gained their seats. After hopelessly confusing the helpless algebraist; taking him, as a matter of course, by the ear, the principal was accustomed to lead him to his seat to the softly murmured accompaniment of "Oh, you little goosey."

Door Sacred to Principal.

How well we remember the merry, yet hollow sounding, even sepulchrous, rattle of the principal's chalk as he hurriedly placed his cabalistic formulae on the laboratory slide door! This door was sacred to the Principal. It was, in the first place, central; then, the chalk marks could be more easily obliterated from it than from the other boards. These facts, we sometimes thought, explained the reason of the instructor's preference. Be this as it may, it was with very solid satisfaction that we furtively glanced at the clock, and then surrendering ourselves to the music of the chalk as the principal entered upon the solution of a long and difficult problem in quadratic equations.

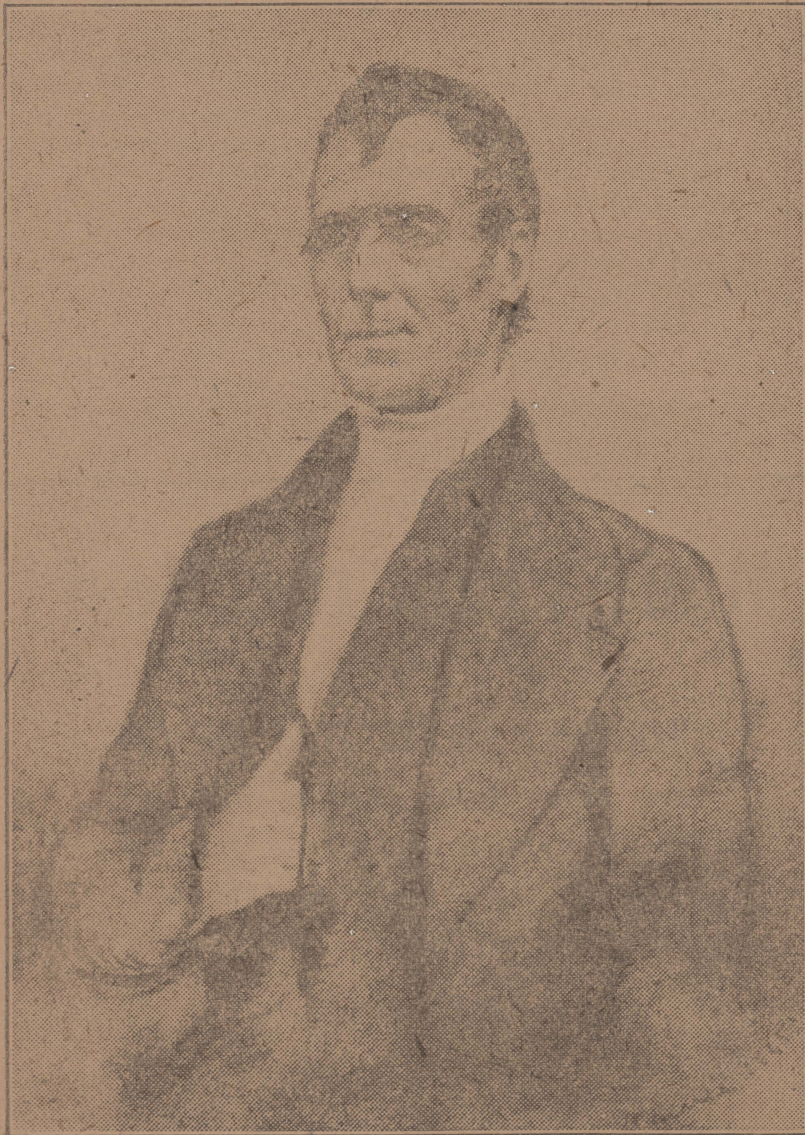
"Laughing Gas" Episodes.

Then we used occasionally to make "laughing gas." These were, indeed, gala days. The other classes would be called in to enjoy the fun. The



SIR WILLIAM DAWSON, LL.D.

A former Principal of McGill University and a Pictou Academician.



REV. THOMAS McCULLOCH, D.D.

Founder of The Academy.

principal was accustomed to walk over to the box and solemnly give the skeleton an airing. He would grip it quite firmly, talking and looking the while keenly at the students to quell any unseemly mirth. At this stage of the proceedings he would usually, never glancing at the skeleton, gently feel about for the hook outside the little cabin door. The principal would then cautiously work its jaw, to see if anyone had been fooling with it. Heaven help the student who might accidentally smile as the principal stated his evidence to prove a favorite theory; that the skeleton had at one time been the framework of an Indian. The skeleton was usually well behaved, but the close confinement of his little wooden home on one occasion became irksome. One morning, the janitor discovered him, pipe in mouth, warming his feet at the furnace fire. A large bottle of alcohol was on a chair within easy reach. A small, greasy, peaked cap gave him a peculiarly rakish air upon this memorable occasion.

The Old Laboratory.

It were well for a second to peep into the historic old laboratory with its irregular stone flags, its stench, and its dust. Immediately behind the door was the hooded receptacle to carry off "noxious vapours," the formula used for visitors' benefits. The water distilling apparatus straggled along a shelf between the sink and the chemical stand. The latter reached well up to the ceiling and was stocked with very many dusty bottles of all shapes and sizes. In this corner was the squat little bottle of quicksilver, from which we would take tiny globules to race about the floor in our hours of leisure. And then there was a bottle of alcohol with which we hospitably provided the skeleton on his memorial outing to the furnace room. The little stand of reagents facing the door was, perhaps, the neatest thing in the old laboratory.

feeling entirely at ease. In the requisition room many tar were unravelled, guilty rretted out, and culprits summoned to receive just

The Cloak Room

Mounting the metal pro we had the gentlemen's o the right. Athletes were to divert themselves of a snapping the hooks shot open palms. Short, ci ones, however, were screwed on. Large band were frequently caught in room. There was no es when the principal had o room on a voyage of dis

Just at the head of the the right, was a cold, styled by courtesy the " that many students ever for a book, but the place small and the idea so abroad that there were vicinity. The physiolo in flaming colors were spread out over a large

Museum's Famous

Just across from the " the museum. This was a earnest, with its walls from floor to ceiling with glass cases. Overhead feet wilderness of dried and scanty garments, variety from t shark, with bac bed with axe n trusty weapon, table.

Convocation Hal in the uppermost s scenery, the stage a large, rough canvas, d Italian study entitled the Sighs," and, indeed, this appropriate for, between and the wall was a muc hiding place for truants, principal on his occasio inspection, always stopped

...n skull, or at
 blow, delivered by his
 labor, who had seen him
 is hunt for food and lay
 rob him of the fruits of
 today we have the lineal
 of this latter savage in
 s who are fattening on
 d of the rest of humanity.
 imagine two of these
 ages meeting, each laden
 ferent products of the
 se, and the idea occurring
 both to exchange instead
 from this simple idea was
 l the marvels which we
 as Trade and Commerce.
 was the exchange of two
 ; gradually, man found
 stem left him leisure to
 nergies to other purposes
 a wait for the other chap
 him of his prey, and so
 atter began to function,
 e simple exchange of one
 for another he proceeded
 the articles he was able
 her increased in number
 —production as we have
 s not born yet.—But
 rted on his upward march
 the lower animals, who
 when their bellies are
 s blessed with a Divine
 nd the satisfaction of one
 arouses other and higher
 at last he comes to the
 he sees that there is
 reater than this and his
 omes aspirations. This
 the realm of ethics, but
 her story.

ached the point of actual-
 g things, and the variety
 of articles continually
 the necessity of a stand-
 by which all articles can



B. ROBINSON
 ghly gifted of
 of Pictou Aca-
 nson, before his
 had attained the
 coming one of the
 greatest botanists. His
 was singularly sweet
 dly and his memory was

on and forget fake
 from ignorant or malicious minds.
 Providence cannot furnish us any
 better foundation for a widening edu-
 cation, nor a clearer glass with which
 to perceive the truth than a scientific
 knowledge of the problems and fac-
 tors which the ordinary farmer meets
 in every-day life.

The question is, can our high school
 students continue to receive the edu-
 cation that now fits them for life, and
 receive in addition a clearer knowl-
 edge of the value of science to the
 farmer, and of the rewards that na-
 ture pours out to those who put
 science into practice.

If we can do this there will be no
 fear of educating the boys or girls
 away from the farm.

The farmer who has himself been
 handicapped by a limited education,
 will gladly send his children to
 school, knowing that they will return
 more interested in farm work be-
 cause of the new truths they have
 glimpsed in school.

And for those students who do not
 take to farm life while they would
 not be benefitted as much as the lat-
 ter, they will yet have received lead-
 ers in thought, that might compare
 favorably with any part of their
 education as a widening influence in
 their lives. At other times the
 idea of tacking the A. B. C. of agri-
 culture on to the high school course
 might be flouted, but now with the
 growing unrest among the farmers,
 and with the high cost of living, it
 seems like an opportune time to give
 thought to educating young people
 towards instead of away from the
 farm. Class room work is all right
 in its own place, but to accomplish the
 desired end the high school should
 have its own farm where the students
 would feel at home to take a hand
 in the practical work and an inter-
 est in the different processes carried
 on to enable plants and animals to
 convert the elements of earth and air
 into human food. Is it an idle
 dream, or is our vision clear when we
 look into the future and see the high
 schools and academies of this prov-
 ince running their own farms and
 teaching their students the science of
 agriculture?

C. A. M.

IT ISN'T YOUR TOWN—IT'S YOU.

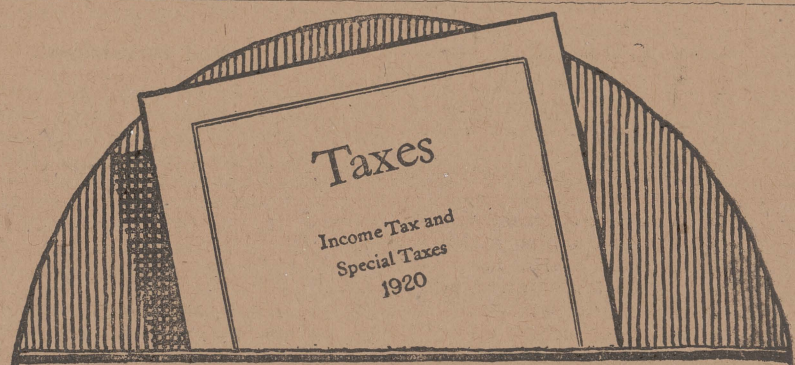
If you want to live in the kind of a
 town
 Like the kind of a town you like,
 You needn't slip your clothes in a
 grip
 And start on a long, long hike.
 You'll only find what you left behind,
 For there's nothing that's really
 new.
 It's a knock at yourself when you
 knock your town.
 It isn't your town—it's you.

Real towns are not made by men
 afraid
 Lest somebody else get ahead.
 When everybody works and nobody
 shirks
 You can raise a town from the
 dead.
 And if, when you make your personal
 stake
 Your neighbor can make one, too.
 Your town will be what you want to
 see.
 It isn't your town—it's YOU.

Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited

TORONTO—Head Office

Branches at
 Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, Goderich



Tax Reductions

There is a heavy tax on our income to meet the Gov-
 ernment's running expenses, and interest on the public
 debt. This tax we all must, can, and do meet.

There is another tax which money will not discharge—
 the tax on our physical system from stagnation of food
 waste. Its name is Constipation. It burdens us and
 makes sluggish a system otherwise perfectly healthy.
 Nujol will fully clear this tax. Nujol will keep the
 poisonous waste moving out of the body by *this en-
 tirely new principle*—it works on the waste matter
 instead of on the system. Every other form of treat-
 ment either irritates or forces the system.

Nujol *prevents* constipation by keeping the food waste
 soft, thus helping Nature establish easy, thorough bowel
 evacuation at regular intervals—the healthiest habit
 in the world.

It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take—try it.
 Nujol is sold by all druggists in bottles only, bearing Nujol
 trade mark. Write Nujol Laboratories, Standard Oil Co. (New
 Jersey), 50 Broadway, New York, for booklet "Thirty Feet of
 Danger."

A New Method of Treating an Old Complaint.

Made From the Best!

HAMILTON'S ZEPHYR PILOT BISCUITS
 are made from Butter made at
 the Scotsburn Creamery—the win-
 ner of the Trophy for the best
 Creamery Butter in Nova Scotia.

G. J. HAMILTON & SONS
 PICTOU, N. S.

berland Which Holds the Record in Canada for Producing Principals of Universities.



A BLUNT white shaft on a long narrow tongue of land with a twinkling beam of light at eventide marks the entrance to Pictou harbor.

Across the bar, covered with sapphire-colored, crisp, curling waves, or, at other times, greenish-hued, sullen rollers, have sailed in and out many brave ships which have carried the fame of Pictou skippers into many far away ports the world over.

The pilots sitting under the lee of the old slip engine-house on a warm, sunny day, with an eye seaward, will tell you many a tale of stormy voyages to foreign parts; of the gallant barque that foundered beyond the light on her first voyage out; of cold, dreary days beating about the Straits of Northumberland for ships Pictou-bound; above all, of the strange vessel of fire which is seen on dark and stormy nights with every mast and yard and bit of rigging agleam with mysterious phosphorescent fire; full sail set for the light-house and the bar she never crossed.

And the pilots will tell you of the tragedy of the "Fairy Queen" and the floating ashore of Martin I. Wilkins; of the wreck of the "Inverault" within sight of port, and the drowning of the salvage men who fled for their lives from the doomed ship; but, through it all, the lighthouse will loom up seaward far down the harbor through the haze, and the tongue of land on which it stands will seem to creep across the water to the other side, just as it did in the long ago, when the sturdy little "Hector," with its ship load of hardy Scottish pioneers, approached these thickly wooded shores, and crossing the bar, beat up the harbor to found a town which was destined to become a famous spot in the New World.

Magnificent Harbor; Beauty of Maples

Nothing very much changed; more heavily wooded, surely, then, and no ringing of the ship caulker's hammer; but the same expanse of shimmering water across the Abercrombie flats; and the same three rivers emptying themselves into the bay, as the "Hector" sailed along, of yore, seeking a landing place on that September day. A few more Indians to greet them with wondering eyes; but the same glory of the maples beginning to wear their wealth of autumn color.

Home of Great Educationalists.

Since then, Pictou has reared a wonderful seafaring race; a race of skippers who have paced the quarter-deck in every quarter of the globe, and made the name of the quaint Scottish town on Northumberland Straits famous the world over,—on the Mersey, as well as at the River Plate, the Indies, and ports around the Horn.

But perhaps it is as the home of great educationalists that Pictou has latterly chiefly won its fame. Its

settlers, of rugged Presbyterian stock, esteemed education of next importance to the Bible, and quickly planted a school on the lines of Edinburgh University, in their eyes the idea of what a college should be.

Here, Dr. McCulloch, in the old Pictou Academy, laid broad and deep, in a life of unremitting toil, the foundations of the Higher Education structure in Canada.

Here, the citizens, in self-denying, heroic spirit, started an academy which was destined to furnish an object lesson in the New World of what education should be and which was, in after years, to draw students from every clime; which was to train a class of enlightened men to result in after years in the famous school legislation of the late Sir Charles Tupper, which even to-day remains the envy and despair of every other Province of the Dominion.

With this wonderful foresight displayed by the early settlers themselves in connection with everything pertaining to education, it is hardly, perhaps, to be wondered at that in the process of development and growth of their system, the town and surrounding county should gradually become famous as the great Mother of College Presidents for the rest of Canada.

For, in the olden days, when McKenzie and Purves and Bayne were deep in laboratory experiments in preparation for later research work in Germany, others were in training for high executive positions.

Dr. McCulloch had gone to assume the principalship of Dalhousie College at Halifax, and William, afterwards Sir William, Dawson, was soon to leave his studies in geology at the Academy to proceed to Edinburgh, and subsequently become Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia. After this began his great life work at McGill University. George M. Grant was playing about the little farm at Horne's Brook, not dreaming, perhaps, of the career which awaited him in guiding the destinies of Queen's, and the honor, on his dying bed, of being the only Canadian to receive a private visit from England's future King. Yet, the bare-footed laddie who drove his cows home through the sweet-smelling spruce trees was to toil his way through the old Academy; build up, through his efforts, a great University; and finally, wear upon his breast, as he lay in state after weary months of suffering, the decoration of his Sovereign.

Dr. Gordon Succeeds President Grant.

And when, Grant's work done, Queen's needed another man to sit in the Presidential chair, it is not strange, perhaps, after all, that a man from the same little town should be called to the high office. Daniel M. Gordon, trained in the hard, thorough school of Pictou Academy had gone to Edinburgh University, the great

mother-house of Pictou's educational ideals, and after a brilliant career, returned bearing the coveted medal proclaiming him the peer of all students in attendance at the grey Northern Capital. His promotion to the **Principalship of Queen's University** came years afterwards, and was accepted by the citizens as a matter of course.

Another Future College President.

Up the West River, along a famous coaching road, another boy was busily delving in classical and historical lore. Perhaps even at that early day he had visions of some day sitting in the exalted seat of Dr. McCulloch; but at any rate, the wheels revolved and Principal John Forrest, for many years directed the fortunes of Dalhousie University.

And across the West and Middle Rivers, at Hopewell, the future Dr. Macrae, Principal of Morin College, was already busy at his Latin and Greek.

A wonderful list of college presidents for a small town; and just across the water is the birthplace and early home of President Schurman, of Cornell, whose name has lately been prominent in connection with the highest position in the gift of Varsity.

Perhaps it is the air down by the sea which makes college presidents; perhaps it is the rare Scottish stock, and the Scottish ideas of the Bible and of what true education consists; perhaps a combination of all four: who can tell?

There is nothing romantic about the square, little wooden house at the foot of the Deacon's Hill, where Sir William Dawson first saw the light. The humble dwelling faces a dusty street, with little to attract. At the top of the hill, however, is a gorgeous view seaward, and riverward, and in the winter-time merry coasting parties go roaring down the steep decline to the town below; and of a Sunday morning, across the road, the Kirk-folk—strong Macdonald and Tuppermen—are wont to assemble at the sonorous tolling of the bell. Further westward, on the same street, still stands the "Gordon" house, a stately stone structure, even to-day, where the President of Queen's came into the world.

Still further westward, now a mass of clinging vines, and surrounded with trees and flowers is the old home of Principal McCulloch.

Hard Scholastic Training as of Yore.

The old, hard training of students for the battle of life goes on in Pictou as of yore; the academy graduates battle for supremacy at all the great seats of learning in the old and new worlds. The news of a great appointment, of a signal achievement, does not surprise the townspeople, they and their forefathers have been used to these things for a century! Prehaps, after all, the environment

BIRTH

An Appreciation Late Pro

AFTER the which ha memory MacKay

What I have to sarily purely per

I had known many years; first cial of the New C and more intima fellow students a

University. Alth ments of study in gaged were wide was one subject classmate. Bel the Doctor's Deg Hopkins the cand least a reading H and German. C we were natural French and had ing the test in the German it was q ter. We, theref the class that ha the purpose. V gether in the pre prescribed for th know MacKay si to observe the th ter of his work work was lighte

his keen sense of as it was by ste acumen. This endeared him to than any other. feature in his courteous, loyal treated th

he lived. an occasion to visit McCulloch Stre his home with

his home with

THE LATE D of Dalhousie U of Pictou Acad

University.

Olden Days.

When the rolls of students for the years 1851 and 1854 will be of more interest to a number of Canadians from the Pacific.

of Scotland.

William Criverton, James I. Sawers, George M. Grant, Thomas McLehnan, George M. McKenzie, Elizabeth Garvin, Robert James Skinner, Hugh MacDonald, James A. Fraser, Elizabeth Sawers, George Blackadar, John Crichton, Sarah L. Fraser, Alexander McKenzie.

an Church of

and Bracket, Wilhelmine Dawson, William Charles Sterns, Charlotte A. Brown, Daniel McKenzie, James Allan, Peter Ross, Stephen L. Bracket, Jardine McEwen, William Fattie, Alexander Campbell, Mary Camp, George Elliott, Jessie Dickson, D. Fraser, Wil Underwood, R. Merick Bracket, George Ross, Robert McKay, Daniel Fisher, Martha McElliott.

—Thomas Donald McFarland, William McErdon, Elizabeth McDonald, Donald McHardy, Agnes Christena Ross.

—Wallace Morner, Henry Kirkton.

—John Kitchin.

—Duncan Christy, Donald Renton, Thomas

n, Jessie Dickson, Ann Brown, Margaret McKenzie, Mary L. Anderson, Catherine Dawson, Kate Kirkpatrick, Elizabeth Sawers, Margaret Hockins, Clara Ross, Mary Fraser, James Crichton, William Fraser, James Ross, Rowry Purves, Wil D. Fraser, Harry ns, Miner Sterns, John Smith Dawson, William A. Patter, Henry Kirkwood, Murdoch McPher, William Muncey, Mel Gordon, Bren-

William Ross, Arthur Ross, Sterns, Brenton Dickson, William Johnston, Charles Ives, George D. Ives, James Reid, Herbert Bayne, Mary A. Beattie, David Purves, David Pottinger, William Brown, Desideres Gamboa, Jardin Fisher, Hugh Walker, William Patterson, Edward Dickson, Wallace Harrington, John Pottinger,

truth in this, if we take into account only material progress. Nova Scotia has not made the progress which even some other provinces of our Dominion have attained within the memory of those now living, though in recent years the industrial development of parts of the province will compare favorably with any

will be placed under the best religious influence, is highly to be commended. Especially should the Church in the Maritime Provinces give this project her cordial and hearty support, for, as in the past, the Academy contributed much to the training of men for the ministry, so in the days to come we may look



PICTOU ACADEMY AND THE TENNIS COURTS IN FRONT OF IT.

Jessie Ross, Anna Ross, Eliza Marshall, Charlotte Fisher, Jesse Fraser, John Stalker, Alexander Stalker, Catherine Harris, Michael English, Mercer Murray.

Church of England:—Lewis Wilkins, Charles Wilkins, John Hockin, Charles E Smith, Henry Kirkwood, Rosena Anderson, George Elliott, Dickson Anderson, David Geldert, Mary A. Manning, William Geldert, Edward Harris, Rachel Sterns, Graham McArthur, William Mortimer, William Sutherland.

Free Church:—John Ross, John Ross, Annie MacDonald, Thomas Murdoch, John Curle.

Evangelical Union of Scotland:—

other district of Canada. But material progress is not the only or even the chief thing by which the prosperity of a country should be measured. A nation's manhood is a more valuable asset than any material resources. Men are worth more than things, and judged by this standard Nova Scotia has made as great a contribution to the progress of this Dominion as any other part of Canada. From this province, especially from Pictou County with its famous Academy, there have gone forth to all parts of Canada and to the ends of the earth, men and women who by their character and achievements have brought honor to the name of Nova Scotia.

to this same source for the young men who shall fill our theological halls and man the fields where laborers are so urgently needed.

G. S. CARSON.

SURE OF SUCCESS.

The boy: "I guess I'll take my shoes off an' hide 'em, so that when I'm a millionaire they can say: 'he entered this town a bare-footed boy, an' look at him now.'"—Harper's.

I count life just a stuff
To try the soul's strength on.
—Browning.



THE WILLOWS, BEACHES ROAD

It is on this wonderfully beautiful old road that the residence for the Academy will be erected.

A CENTURY YOUNG.

(Halifax Chronicle, Aug., 1916.)

THE people of Pictou who have steadfastly maintained the institution (Pictou Academy) might well look back with pride on the fact that it has lived through a century. But age is not the essential quality of greatness.

Reflecting on the now distant days, 1816, when the Academy sprang into life, we must pay earnest tribute to the statesmanship of the men who conceived such an important public institution, and who, through vicissitudes and obstacles nursed it into commanding strength and influence.

Their vision was wide, and the beneficent results of their work during the past hundred years have extended to the uttermost parts of the earth.

The telling element of the strength and pre-eminence of the Pictou Academy during its whole eventful life has been the quality of its work. And the quality of its work as a matter of course depended on the men who composed its teaching staff.

In this regard the institution has had a remarkable and brilliant record almost without a break since the days when the foundations were laid.

The proof of this is easily discovered in the widespread product and the eminence which the men of the Academy have everywhere attained.

They have gone north and south, east and west, in commerce, in the professions, in public life, in education, you find them; and wherever you find them you observe that they are among the leaders.

This is the great work that Pictou Academy has been doing. It has been sending out its well-equipped sons to play their leading parts in the world's work; and no result could be of greater importance and value.

Today, the greatness of the institution is being further attested to by the loyalty and enthusiasm of the men and women who went out from its class rooms to take their places in the various activities of life.

These men and women who know by life's experience the true and endur-

ing value to them of the years they spent in Pictou Academy, are, after all, the best witnesses of its greatness.

They know what the Academy did for them; and they are a great cloud of willing witnesses.

They are scattered world-wide; but distance is not preventing them from proclaiming their love of the school, and joyfully acknowledging the debt which they owe to it, its founders and its long and historic line of leaders.

The sons, grandsons, and great grandsons of the splendid old institution encircle the globe. Nowhere are they to be found lacking in enthusiastic loyalty toward it. It sprang up, right bravely, in troublous times to face a great crisis in the educational and political history of Nova Scotia. Well and courageously has it performed its self-accepted task during a full hundred years! No wonder that its children are devoted to it! Tomorrow will witness the beginning of an assembly of them and their descendants from far and near. Few of them will have cause to blush for their own achievements which the academy, mainly, made possible. All of them will have the most solid ground for pride in their beloved academy which occupies as prominent a position in the educational forefront at present as it has ever held in the past. It continues to perform as noble work as it has ever accomplished.

The mistake must not be made of confusing Pictou Academy either with the County of Pictou or with ordinary modern county academies, so called, in Nova Scotia. Pictou Academy is in a class entirely by itself, both historically and by achievement. Although the people of Pictou County mainly bore the financial burden of its foundation, it has never been a local, but always a provincial institution. Of later years it has extended its sphere of usefulness, and drawn to itself students not only from all over this continent, but from isles of the Southern Seas and even from South America. It has been steadily feeding the universities of Canada with the soundest intellectual food. It is annually contributing students

The Value of The Res Idea in

(By Dr. A. O. MacLean, the Synod Co.)

PERIENCE in public and private residences. I have no hesitation in saying that the tremendous residential idea in a town in the month of autumn in the great Canadian Nation on character education on character education in Winnipeg. It was cause of the growing that present day educational schools was not a the continent-wide increase of crime among respectable parentage, and irresponsibility of adolescence age, the decline of the sense of higher moral values true citizenship; the pride in work well with might and exertion finds to do, the glaring defects in young women, that have gone out among them, gave cause for reflection to many that saw a general lap that which makes of true manhood and that they realized that or sixty years since States and this country began to secularize. The old moral teaching of earlier periods. In that time, so far public is concerned, multiplied four hundred per cent. Definite Canada are not available known to cause a residential school side interference with curriculum. The of the body politic, words, the authoritative school can evolve a consonant with what with what their eyes them to believe will and highest opportunity of youth in the residential in and untrammelled, so reason why it cannot the avenues that we grow in wisdom and favor with God and words it has a royal veip leads intellect spiritaly and more surely the meaning wisdom, stature and God and man. had even a larger tunity to compare idea with others. He in a boys' college, day boys' as well a dence. His expert ced him that the ad onal influence, in di val homes, are in the case of boys in they meet the mas' the daily means, in the recreation r in the preparation nasm; at prepara study; in the mast touch with the mas' right material for ent, there can be abilities and in most actor results. The average boy, not, does not come t er intimately in the and so the personal be exercised to any. Another feature strongly for the re that all instructors schools are manned, of the public school and that with immat And this is saying female teachers. U they are best suited boys or girls, but be boys should be unde there is the age wher take chief rule if be a prig or a c make heroes of the master, especially if tive interest in athlet door life generally. T great opportunities a well conducted res it must be plain to ent what wonderful themselves in the re he can see how un places are; they are doms, or republics, w where a high type of ism and fine fellowsh on the playing fields, room; where standu play, respect and re and responsibility arising, being debate determined if the w way, every boy, ab the State expense of puberty and ad that is between the 18, would live in fine splendidly staffed res and, if possible, th even earlier If Canada where, with high type, tes there would ne character educat, riotic Canadian e future.

TOO SUGGES
Crawford—I hear th them.
Crabshaw—No wond her an alarm clock fo Life.
A lawyer who h divorce cases was ap other day by a man wh bringing divorce proce his wife.
"I want to find out grounds for a divorce, the attorney on enterin, "Are you married?" asked.
"Why, yes, of cour the client.
"Then you have gro torney said.

AN INSPIRING OUTLOOK.

IT is no overstatement that Pictou Academy's forward movement is commanding province-wide interest in educational circles. The acceptance of the principalship of the Academy by one of the ablest of Dalhousie's professors, the establishment of an Augmentation Fund to procure the most efficient staff of instructors available, and the project of an affiliated residential boys' school at Pictou, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, may surely be designated as epoch-marking events, not only in the life of Pictou Academy, but also in the development of higher education in Nova Scotia.

Pictou Academy has long claimed preeminence over other Nova Scotia high schools by reason of its historic traditions. But they had it not been have availed it little of efficiency it for the high standard. The con- ception of equality of opportunity in higher education, a vital aspect of democracy, came into Pictou Academy was the first that idea, now province in which, found definite universal acceptance, found definite expression. The circumstances of the original founding of Pictou Academy, the names of the scholars and devoted men who directed its early fortunes, and the eminence of many of its graduates, have unquestionably enhanced its reputation, and by inspiring greater effort in its instructing graduates, have to some ex-

brings to the discharge of the duties of his position rare intellectual gifts, ripe scholarship, a wealth of experience in educational matters and a strong personality, which is certain to influence the character of the work of the members of his teaching staff, as well as to impress high ideals on the minds of his students.

The outlook of the old Academy was never more promising. May it go from strength to strength in the fulfilment of its high mission.

Glory of the Old Academy.

(Rev. J. B. MacLean, M. A.)

IT is not possible to emphasize unduly the value in the life of a country of such a school as the academy.

It is not possible to pay sufficiently worthy tribute to the pioneer educators who brought this school into being and to the long line of successors who throughout the generations have maintained the high traditions of the school.

The list of graduates is even higher—it runs into the thousands—and on the list are the names of many who have been prominently identified with the public life of our own and other countries. And those who survive to-day are among the first to acknowledge the debt they owe to the school and the teachers they had here, and to wish and pray for even greater things to be accomplished in the days to come.



PIONEER FOREIGN MISSIONARIES
1 JOHN W. MCKENZIE
2 HUGH A. ROBERTSON
3 JOHN GEDDIE
4 JOHN MORTON
5 MRS. JOHN W. MATHESON
6 KENNETH J. GRANT, D.D.
Five of these Pioneers in the Mission Field were graduates of Pictou Academy

The Synod's Co-Operation.

Extracts from the minutes of proceedings of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Maritime Provinces, held at Fredericton, N. B., October 7-9, 1919.

Overture From the Presbytery of Pictou.

The following overture from the Presbytery of Pictou was read: At New Glasgow, N. S., and within St. Andrew's Church there on Tuesday, the second day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and at twelve forty-five o'clock, afternoon, which time and place the Presbytery of Pictou met and was duly constituted with prayer, Inter Alia.

Boys' School

Mr. W. W. McNairn reported for the Committee on the proposed Boys' School, and moved, seconded by Mr. E. A. Kirker, that Presbytery approve of the establishment of such a school in Pictou and in close affiliation with the Academy there. This was supported by Hon. R. M. MacGregor, Dr. Rogers, Messrs. D. M. Matheson and D. Wright. Mr. D. A. Cameron, a member of the Pictou Board of School Commissioners, was also heard in support of the motion, which was passed.

Overture.

It was agreed, on motion of Mr. W. W. McNairn, to overture Synod as follows:—

- Whereas, action with regard to the establishment of a Boys' Residential School within the bounds of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces was deferred by the Synod of the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, in the hope it might be revived under more favorable conditions;
 - Whereas, the need of a Boys' School is now even more urgently and immediately necessary;
 - Whereas, in view of the forward movement which has been inaugurated in connection with Pictou Academy, a satisfactory plan of affiliation could advantageously be worked out by which the teaching staff of the Academy might look after the academic side of the school;
 - Whereas, by tradition, environment, location and low cost of living, Pictou is well situated for this purpose, and a suitable property is available as a nucleus for the said school;
- Therefore, the Presbytery of Pictou humbly overtures the Synod of the Maritime Provinces to take immediate steps in order that a Presbyterian Boys' School be established in the town of Pictou.
- Messrs. W. W. McNairn and D. A. Cameron were appointed to support the overture before the Synod.
- Extracted from the records of the Presbytery of Pictou by

D. A. FRAME,
Clerk of Presbytery.

Mr. McNairn was heard in support of the Overture. He moved that it be received and remitted to a Committee to report.

Afternoon-Sederunt

The motion made at the forenoon Sederunt by Mr. McNairn, that the Overture from the Presbytery of Pictou be received and remitted to a committee to report to this meeting of the Synod, was seconded by Mr. W. B. Rosborough and carried unanimously.

The Moderator named the Committee as follows:—Mr. W. W. McNairn, Convener; Messrs. John Macintosh, D. Macdonald, Robert Johnston, G. W. Miller, W. P. Grant, J. W. A. Nicholson, Dr. H. A. Kent, J. S. Sutherland, Hugh J. A. McLean, J. S. Sutherland, Hugh Miller, E. Lockhart, Dr. J. W. MacLean, J. D. MacKay, C. S. Everett, P. A. MacGregor, Archibald MacKenzie and Donald MacKinnon. (Charlottetown.)

Mr. McNairn submitted the report of the committee appointed to consider the Overture.

It was moved by Dr. Kent as follows:—

Having heard the Overture of the Presbytery of Pictou dealing with a proposal made by the Trustees of the Pictou Academy Augmentation Fund, the Synod heartily endorses the proposal for a Boys' Residence in affiliation with Pictou Academy and under Presbyterian auspices, the main features of which are as follows:—

- That the Synod nominate three representatives on the Board of Trustees of the Pictou Academy Augmentation Fund.

A Great Inheritance.

"Looking back over the history of the academy we can see how great its influence upon the country has been. It has been an important factor in its religious and political development. Though crushed and oftentimes defeated, yet out of the struggles have come a great inheritance. It is estimated that at least over five or six thousand students have passed through its halls. More than three hundred of these have entered the gospel ministry, men who have not only done valiant work in the homeland, but have distinguished themselves in the foreign field. Its lawyers, doctors, politicians, merchants and mechanics are to be found in every quarter of the globe."

Pictou's Old Academy.

Perchance some scoffing passer-by may smile
In wonder at thy frame, so quaint and crude,
Considering not, through ignorance, the brood
That found thee wondrous kind and wise, the while
Outstretched, thy wings protected them from guile;
Upprought and nurtured them to war with rude,
Strong error, rooted in the multitude,
And for the heraldings that reconcile.
Commerce and Culture felt thy fine foresight;
Altar and court-room, science, arts of skill,
Drew from thy sons safe leaders, and Enlisted many a stalwart potentate,
Made fit in thee to sense the people's will,
Yet strong to boldly dare and do the right.



HENRY F. MUNRO, M. A.
Member of the Board of Trustees

- That this Board of Trustees provide a residence in Pictou, the resident master of which shall be appointed by the Synod through its representatives on the Board and whose salary shall be provided by the Synod.
- That the school instruction of the boys in residence be provided by Pictou Academy.

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. P. Grant.

Mr. D. A. Cameron, representing the Trustees of Pictou Academy, by invitation addressed the Synod very effectively in support of the proposal. The Synod then called on Mr. C. L.



HONORABLE R. M. MacGREGOR
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Moore, Principal of Pictou Academy, who briefly sketched the history and present constitution of the Academy.

After discussion the motion was put to the Synod and carried unanimously.

The following were appointed as the Synod's representatives on the Board of Trustees of the Pictou Academy Augmentation Fund:—Dr. H. A. Kent, Messrs. Hugh Miller, B. D., and George Millar.

Sixth Sederunt.

The same day and place, and at half past two o'clock in the afternoon—



REV. HUGH MILLAR, M. A., B. D.
Nominée of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces on the Board of Trustees.

The Synod of the Maritime Provinces met pursuant to adjournment and was constituted, prayer being offered by Mr. D. C. Ross.

Minutes.

The minutes of the Fifth Sederunt were read and sustained.

Committee on the Residential School.

The Moderator appointed the following Committee to attend to the necessary financial arrangements for the Residential School at Pictou:—

- Mr. W. W. McNairn, Convener; Messrs. George Millar, J. W. A. Nicholson, John Macintosh, Donald Macdonald, C. D. Macintosh, W. P. Grant, A. J. Macdonald, J. S. Sutherland, J. H. MacLean, P. A. MacGregor, C. S. Everett, J. D. MacKay and G. R. Smith.

"Not only in men but in measures is the academy notable. From the crushed Pictou Academy sprang the non-sectarian Dalhousie College, now a large provincial university. The little class in theology first started by Dr. McCulloch was the germ of 'Pine Hill,' the Halifax Presbyterian Theological College. The impetus given and the interest awakened in the cause of education by the academy has made Pictou County ever since the banner spot of Nova Scotia educationally."

Announcement

(CONTINUED)

three members on the Board of Trust Fund. By this arrangement it was tional policy of standing behind the body would acquire the facilities for would necessarily leave their homes hand it was felt that the Board of tion Fund could reasonably expect a their efforts to provide a suitable ho tial school which would compare fav ada.

PICTOU ACADEMY

From its foundation the people Academy and of the great work wh provided most of the money required port it as generously in the future as mination of the town to assist in the nancial ability the Corporation has Pictou Academy Augmentation Fund of land on the shores of the harbour.

adjoining property, aggregating s to duplicate for beauty of location or it is intended—the development there with the old Academy. As a beginn manent residential building capable, 200 boys, and modern in every respect of such accommodation for boys w poses. Presbyterians particularly, v away from home to attend school, ha without any or with no adequate supe nominationl institutions, will double historic Pictou Academy and give it

Few institutions have been ab their students to the same extent as is almost proverbial, and to them pa ance and encouragement in carrying o in a larger and more efficient way.

WHAT IS

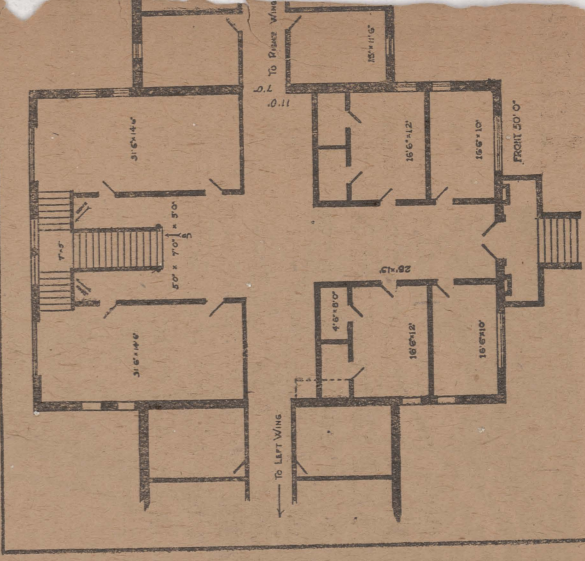
The system of secondary educ ent designed to serve two purposes: a common school and the University; a ing profession. The curricula have lamentably inadequate for the needs whose education is completed in th it is that the purposes now served by an efficiently served in the future, the ti mands, a secondary school must take school for nine-tenths of those who so formed as to graduate young men y literary education, with high ideals, w and obligations of citizenship, but a part efficiently and well in the indu One of the aims of the Trustees of th to make of Pictou Academy such as providing affiliated courses along these work of the Academy. With such clarit its original founders, the Academy mu tion during the twentieth century in th time. To this end it is proposed:—

- To improve the services re creasing the staff and by supplementi tract and hold the best teaching taler
- To provide an affiliated hig student, along with an excellent litera not only in such purely technical s keeping, etc., but in all those branche tary business law, etc., which have a s mercial career.
- To provide an affiliated hig student will receive special instructio agriculture, a knowledge of which hel of the most interesting of callings. acquired by the Trustees will be utili under competent directors. In this v an excellent high school education fr it educates boys away from the far with practical training, combined with return to the farm better citizens a the nobility of their calling.

4. To erect residences in order studies, may be brought under thos which conduce to the development of The arrangement with the Presbyter dence has already been referred to. conditions and the demand for them.

Such is the enterprise to whi utmost confidence that the respons worthiness of the cause. We owe n inheritance to the future.

THE



First Floor Plan (Main Building)

Mental Schools.

Moderator of heria.) had large ex- tensive day schools. bearing testi- mony to the value of the school. Last of October, a Conference in relation to was held in convened be- cause of the con- sciousness of the pub- lic in the pub- lic it should be. In- terest, the in- crease of re- verence the gen- eration de- plorable de- duty and the that make for lack of honest done, in doing fence what the re and the like ang men and ave left school e world's work- rave misappre- hating men. They character, and a fine sense womanhood. It was now fifty re the United try of Canada ducation and and religious ublic school days. is the great re- delinquency had red (400 p. c.) statistics for ble, but enough rious alarm. In here is no out- in a supplement- different opinions o not require to view. In other of a residential course of study they wish, and ference has led afford the widest ill its varied as- titution is free that there is no make use of all make a youth stature, and in man. In other chance to de- ally, physically, ally for such is of growing in n favor with the writer has and fuller oppor- the residential has labored long where there are Boys in resi- ve has convin- ences in per- discipline, in bring- oral and spir- ably greater residence. There constantly: at the playing fields, an and the gym- nion or evening er's sanctum; al- re they are in re, and where the masters is pres- splendid possi- ceases fine char- more often than know his teach- ublic day school, influence cannot great advantage. that militates idence school is are men: such whereas 80 p.c. are womaned, re young women, nothing against to a certain age to teach either. round that age all a man, just as the father must e boy is not to father or the takes an ac- ps and boys' out- s wide open in idential school. the average par- advantages offer idential school; hampered such like little king- ere the greatest carried out; nanness, altrui- n can be shown as in the class- s of honor, fair erence, resource are constantly l and decidedly rter had his e necessary at ing the years face at least ages of 12 and y equipped and idential schools. should be there age of 9 or 10, schools every- true spirit and vchers and men, y trouble about and superb pat- nship for the

FIVE.

their cook left r. They gave r Christmas.— andles many proached the contemplated adings against if I have he informed y the lawyer e," responded inds," the at-



GROUP OF MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE
 1 FREDERICK YORSTON
 2 PETER M. McDONALD
 3 WILLIAM McDONALD
 4 R. M. McCREGOR
 5 HON. J. W. CARMICHAEL
 6 HON. ADAM C. BELL
 7 DAVID POTTINGER
 8 ROBERT McCONNELL
 9 R. H. MCKAY
 10 JOHN U. ROSS

Of the above seven are Alumni of the Pictou Academy.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL AT PICTOU.

HERE are many reasons which justify the decision of the Presbyterian Synod of the Maritime Provinces to endorse a Boys' Residential School in Pictou. We will mention four.

First, there is a geographical reason. The school, to fulfil its in- tention, must serve the three prov- inces. Pictou will answer this de- mand. It is easily reached from Prince Edward Island and boys from all sections of Nova Scotia can get there without an expensive voyage. Those attending from New Brun- wick can reach home by the Short Line railway. Then, too, the natural environs of the town are beautiful—inviting stretches of country behind, for walking and a slightly waterfront.

Second, there is a traditional rea- son. Napoleon said to his soldiers, when under the shadow of the pyramids, "Men, forty centuries are looking down upon you!" At least one century looks down on the lad who attends school in Pictou. We must remember that various elements enter into an education. Does it not mean something for a lad that he comes upon the tracks of Sir William Dawson, George M. Grant, Daniel M. Gordon? Pictou has a unique place in the educational life of Canada. Only a few miles away is the site of

We should be at the dawn of a new day in boys' education in these prov- inces, and the road from Pictou to the University and to Distinction, which never lacked travellers, should now have more than ever.

CAN YOU HELP TO LOCATE THE PARTIES MENTIONED HERE?

Pictou Academy, Pictou, Nova Scotia, Gentlemen:—
 Some years ago I went west ac- companied by Mr. Archie McMillan and his brother, and have since lost all trace of either one of them. Know- ing they attended the Academy I often wondered whether you could give me their present address, or the address of their father, who I understood was a Minister. I returned to the east about four years ago and have since done very well. Thinking they would be interested in my new appointment and to know I had done well, I want- ed to write to them. Will you kindly oblige me with the address if you have it, or could get it for me. I will appreciate the favour and will be glad to repay any expense you may have to go to along these lines.
 Thanking you in anticipation,
 I am, Gentlemen,
 Yours very truly,
 A. J. BARKER SAVAGE, M. D.

The Fisherman's Engine

—an engine built exclusively for salt water boats— designed to meet every need of the Atlantic Coast fisher- man—simple, sturdy in construction—equipped with make- and-break ignition and plunger pump for water circulation. These are a few of the points which have established the

Fairbanks-Morse Type "M" Engine 3-5-8-10 or 16 H.P.

as the practical engine for fishing and work boats. Back of all this is a service that is rendered by experts who have studied every detail of the Atlantic Coast fisher- man's requirements—men who have lived with and among you. They will advise you—they will help you select the right engine for your boat.

Consult them today.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited
 75 Prince William St. St. John N.B.

Students of C

BELOW are given the names of the students of the Academy since the year 1848. The names are given in alphabetical order, but those whose names are familiar to the Atlantic to the

1848

Established Church

James Crichton, W. Daniel Fraser, Will Henry McKenzie, G. William McKenzie, T. Mary J. Henderson, derson, Margaret Mc Martin, John R. Noonan, Wm. F. Ross, Margaret Skinner, H. Roderick Matheson, Alexander Fraser, F. George Doull, Lawr Jane Crichton, Isabel J. Gordon, Henry M. ander McKay, Kenne

United Presbyteri

Nova Scotia:—Edward Stewart, Catherine W. Glennie, Elizabeth Skinner, Emma Chipman, D. Abram Patterson, J. Waltridge, James R. Purves, George Brad Lean, Margaret D. Purves, Alexander F. Fraser, William Fra bell, Wm. Copeland, Margaret McLean, Harriet Smith, James William McKay, John Smith Dawson, F. Clara Ross, Euphem Murdoch, George Fisher, Caroline Sk Donald, Margaret F.

Free Church of S

Harris, Neil McKay, lane, William McL Donald, Charles C. McDonald, Robert M. Sutherland, William Gordon, Charles Ross, Ann Robertson.

Church of Englan

timer, William Mort wood, Jane K. Hatt

Society of Friend

Elizabeth Kitchin.

Roman Catholic

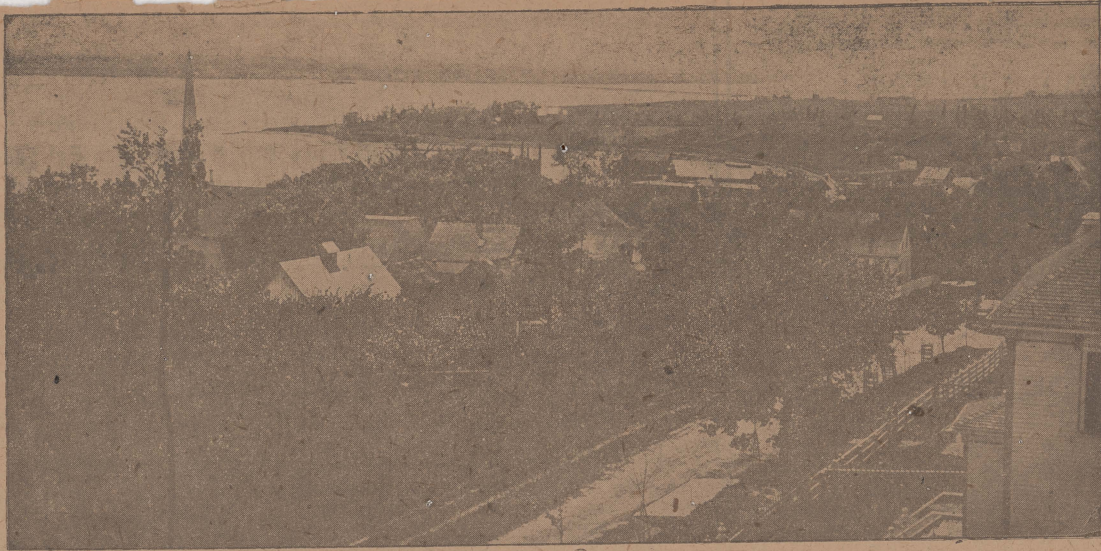
holm, Roderick Mac

Baptists:—M. A.

Renton.

1851

Charlotte A Brown son, Caroline Skinn Margaret Brown, Ma Sarah J. Gordon, M. Nancy Cruthers, C. Martha MacDonald, Elizabeth Kitchin, Isabella Crichton, Mary I. Henderson, Stewart, Georgina Crichton, William C Stewart, Daniel Fra William McKenzie, L. laim Glennie, James Fraser, Charles Ste David Davison, Robe Abram Patterson, V son, James Geldert, James McPherson, son, Peter Waltridg Joseph Gordon, Da



A VIEW OF PICTOU AND ITS BEAUTIFUL HARBOR

from the general to the specific—is Calvinist, Scottish, Western. A word on the distinctive qualities of each. Calvinism, as a system of theological dogma, does not concern us here, important though it was in the early history of the Academy. It is rather the by-products of the system, its contributions to the public and social development of the world, that claim our attention. The student of government and economics finds in Calvinism the fecund source of modern political, industrial and commercial progress. Sure of the next world the Calvinist went forth to make the most of this one. Stoutly individualistic, logical and resolute of purpose, he overthrew the institutions of tradition and in their stead set up the great commonwealths of modern democracy. In Calvinism, says one writer, the public results were Geneva, Holland, the English Com-

When he sits in the kirk and sings lustily:

“High is the rank we now possess,
But higher we shall rise.”

he is thinking of this world as much as of the next. And it has been generally admitted, even by his cautious self, that he has got on. Of the seven British Prime Ministers of the past generation, four have been Scots and a fifth sat for a Scottish constituency. At present both the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York come from north of the Tweed. In the United States he seems to have been equally successful. Of the twenty-seven presidents, nine have been of Scottish or Scottish-Irish ancestry in the paternal line. The credit for this success must be given to the dominie John Knox’s parish school from the

And the conclusion (so he reasons) is self evident:

“Who so fit to sit in them—deny it if you can,—

As this very great, this very good, and very gifted man?”

Hence it is that the Academy constituency has taken largely to the learned professions. It cares not who builds the railroads or makes the millions so long as it supplies the college presidents and the moral and intellectual direction in church and state. It is “souple in things immaterial.”

But the Calvinist, the Scotsman, the Celt, has migrated to America and has suffered a sea-change from the voyage. The fundamentals remain, but the new environment produces its variation. Pioneers leave behind their social and intellectual inequali-



A beautiful country road on the outskirts of Pictou Town. The Academy in the distance. The Academy is an inspiring mark, visible from a great portion of the western half of Pictou County.

on of the

Eben McKay.

many worthy tributes
ve been paid to the
of Professor Eben
little can be added.
contribute is neces-
sional.

Eben MacKay for
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Hlasgow High School,
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Another noticeable
character was the
manner in which he
people with whom
in Baltimore I had
aim at his rooms on
where he made
fine old Southern

lady, and could not but observe the
kind, friendly demeanor he displayed
toward that good old lady—more like
a guest in the house than anything
else.

The same was true in Halifax,
where he made his home with the
same family during his entire life
there.

Some years ago, while I was still in
Montreal, he happened to make a vis-
it to his brother, Professor H. M. Mac-
Kay, of McGill. Before leaving he
invited me to spend a week with him
in Halifax during the approaching
holidays. I gladly accepted the in-
vitation and wired him before leaving,
telling him I would arrive in Halifax
on the night train, due to arrive
about midnight. The train, however,
was very late and I had no hope that
he would meet me at such an unrea-
sonable hour. I had hardly alighted
from the train, however, when I saw
him coming with his usual kindly
greeting. During the days that fol-
lowed we visited all the old points of
interest, the park, the Northwest Arm,
gay in its summer dress; the Waeg-
woltic Club and the rising walls of
the new Dalhousie. It was here that
he loved to linger, showing me that
Dalhousie's new attire was hewn out
of the native stone and would never
fade. Towards the end of the week
it was suggested that we visit one of
those glorious seaside resorts, so
easily reached from Halifax. To
make our party complete, President
McKenzie, who had joined us by this
time, phoned Professor D. A. Murray,
who happened to be spending the
holidays at his old home in Truro.
Murray arrived on the earliest train
possible. Crossing to the Dartmouth
side we took a team and drove to
the seashore, arriving about noon.
After a satisfying lunch we spent the
afternoon and evening enjoying to
the full the "rapture of the lonely
shore."

We returned to Dartmouth by moon-
light. The pleasure of the drive
back was heightened by frequent sal-
lies of wit and humour on the part
of my three companions, MacKay be-
ing in an especially humorous mood.
Nearing the suburbs of Dartmouth
MacKay begs MacKenzie, who is driv-
ing, "to save the old boy for the
Boulevards."

It was on occasions such as this
that one came to know MacKay at his
best. The unalloyed joy that he felt
and showed was unmistakable. Of
the many friends it has been my good
fortune to make, more than one of
whom I have lost, I have mourned
for none as I have for Eben MacKay.

W. R. FRASER.

NEW DAYS

God takes our yesterdays, dim and
old,

Touched with sorrow and sinning,
And gives to us, with a grace untold,
The years' soft dew and the dawn of
gold—

Gives us the fresh beginning.

—Anon

"VOIX DE VILLE" said Jean Chardavoine,
a French musician; and thus came into being three
hundred and fifty years ago what to-day we call
"Vaudeville".

Vaudeville is the melting pot of the dramatic
and musical arts. In it nothing is out of place; it
includes drama, comedy, tragedy, farce and
burlesque; and every form of music from grand
opera to jazz is heard upon its stage.

Every city has its favorite vaudeville house.
But you—who live at a distance from the great
cities—can have vaudeville right in your home, with

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

This marvellous instrument—that is every other
instrument in one—will RE-CREATE everything that
vaudeville has to offer—the entire magic of the
theatre staged for your amusement and pleasure, in
your parlor or living room.

Why not let the New Edison bring this
wonderful variety of entertainment into your home?

"Edison and Music" is a beautiful book that you
should have. Just ask for it and "What the Critics
Say" too—it proves Edison superiority.

250

F. J. Tobin,

Pictou.

Handwriting on the Wall

*Through sunshine and sorrow
Through laughter and tears,
The great safeguard of homes
More than one hundred years
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*



A prophecy come true. This famous doctor's prescription for internal
and external use has over 100 years of success in treatments of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Cramps, Chills, Bronchitis, Tonsillitis,
Sprains, Strains, etc. Soothing — healing — satisfying.



R. EBEN MacKAY,
University—An Alumnus
IV.

particular point to listen, the anxious wheezing of culprits frequently led to their discovery.

The Stair to the Tower.

A large double door conducted one from Convocation Hall to the tower. A rough wooden stairway ran spiral fashion to the little cabin at the top, with the multitude of carven initials within, and the magnificent panorama without. There is a legend in connection with these tower stairs, which may prove entertaining. Whether it is fact or fancy, I know not. It says that a fugitive once hotly pursued by the principal hastened up these tower stairs and scrambled in over the convocation hall ceiling to hide. In his haste and anxiety he inadvertently poked a limb through the plaster. This vandalism filled the soul of the pursuer with rage. A glorious scene followed. The principal, precariously mounted on a step-ladder in the hall below, made frantic dabs through a shower of falling plaster at the protruding extremity with the museum Fiji Island battle axe. But this may be merely tradition.

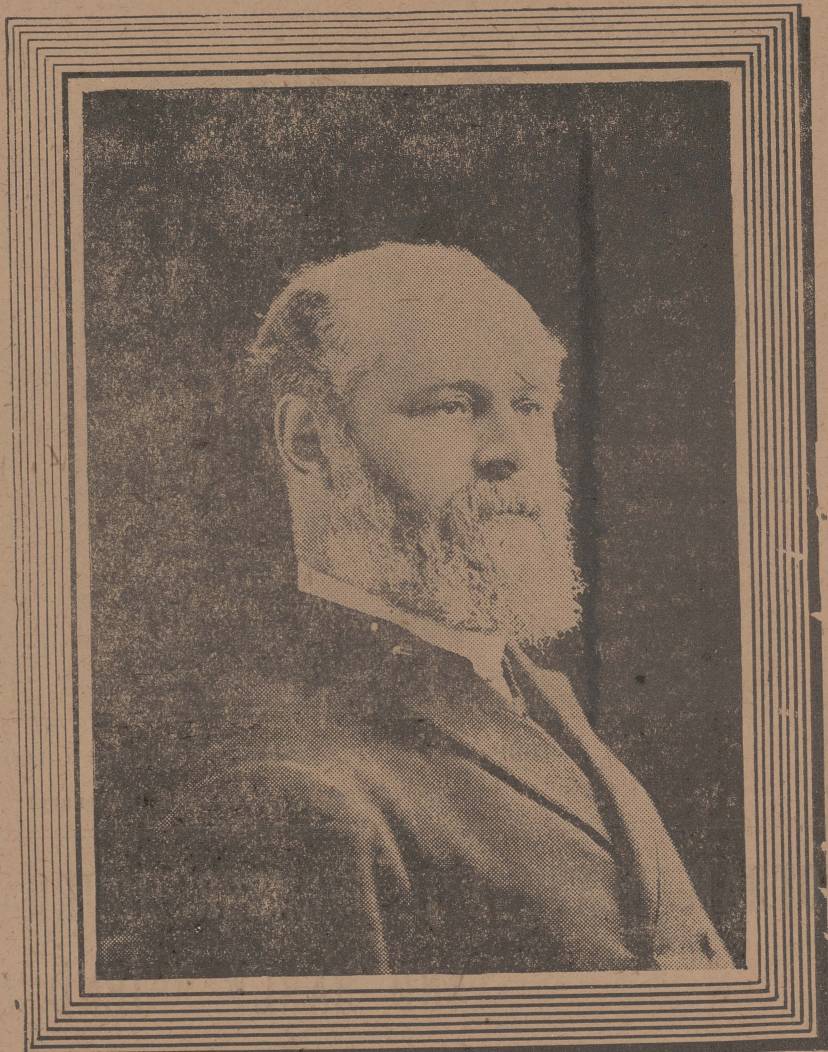
Certificate Day.

The distribution of certificates formed one of the most lasting memories of old academy days. We assemble in the principal's room. Every seat is well packed with its three occupants; and a fair sprinkling of teachers and townsfolk upon the platform. The principal arises. He coughs politely behind his hand. There is a hush of expectancy. He carefully balances himself and makes what he calls a "few remarks," fingering all the while a fat bunch of certificates. At last he reads them out, beginning at the lowest. The owners of these are rarely present, so he sets them aside in a little heap to be called for later. He proceeds with his certificates. And now some one, although making an indifferent average, has succeeded in getting first in a subject or two. An extra little slip of paper is awarded this person. The speaker explains that although there are no prizes, the winner can buy a book for himself and paste this slip on the fly leaf. A faint murmur of applause usually greets this announcement. At last the highest aggregate is reached, and the principal, with his most benevolent smile, hands the winner his certificate. And so with much general applause and shuffling of feet and chairs the proceedings come to an end and school days are over.

PICTOU ACADEMY AND THE FUTURE.

(Frederick Yorston.)

To keep up the pace set by the Pictou Academy and the Pictou Academy's founders, we must ever watch the intellectual horizon. Education is one of the principal expressions of the public life of the nation, and for its large and lasting betterment it demands the improvement of the public life out of which the system grows, and whose expression it largely is, or else the system must quite completely change its national character. There have been many recent suggestions for improvements in edu-



REV. DANIEL M. GORDON, D.D., LL. D. Ex-Principal of Queen's University a distinguished Alumnus of Pictou Academy.

A WIDENER OF HORIZONS.

THE work of widening the horizons of truth and freedom is as old as time. The methods employed by those engaging in it have been many and motley enough. Some of these methods have hindered the work and narrowed the horizons. It is now fully conceded by those who are expert in this work that the best agents for accomplishing the task in any land are the trained natives of that land. The people of Nova Scotia were pioneers in the perception of this fact. Over one hundred years ago they set themselves to secure from among their own youth the leaders they needed in the "learned professions."

An act of the Nova Scotia Assembly was passed in 1789 creating and financing Kings College Windsor, N.S. It was hoped by all and sundry of the people that this institution "would be equally available by all classes," but there were certain statutes passed that barred the students attending that college "from the Roman Catholic mass, and the meeting places of Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and any other dissenters from the Church of England."

This was class legislation of the most embarrassing kind for the "dis-

pursuit of truth, and the serious culture of their mental powers in this old school of learning. It is a fact that cannot be denied that everywhere today in Canada, and throughout the regions beyond, there are those who took up the torch of truth in Pictou Academy and then went out to hold it over the paths the people walk upon. The Academy has also widened the horizon of the changing population of the old sea-port town, where it has been the chief industry for so many years. Pictou has never been an industrial center, a place of tall chimneys and noisy factories, where fortunes have been made. It has no reputation for paved streets and public gardens and parks, but it has an enviable name in places far and near as a town where there is a great regard for the better things of life. It is quoted as a town with an atmosphere that encourages the shootings of the mind. How much the Academy has had to do in making this atmosphere those who have lived there, for a longer or shorter time, know. Its teachers and students and the relation these bore to the people of the town all made for the higher appreciation of the enduring elements of life. The townspeople who know the windows of their mind are

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GROUP OF DISTINGUISHED ACADEMY GRADUATES

(Taken at the 1916 Centenary)

JOTHAM BLANCHARD, PIONEER JOURNALIST AND EARLY FRIEND OF PICTOU ACADEMY

A Man Who Took a Broad, Enlightened View
of Public Matters, and Fought Steadily the Aca-
demy's Battles. Name a Bursary in His Honor.



THE name of Dr. Thomas McCulloch is inseparately bound up with the history of Pictou Academy and the story of how he labored against almost insurmountable difficulties, achieving great things, will be recalled in more or less detail in connection with the heartening Forward Movement about to be launched in behalf of this institution.

Dr. McCulloch, however, did not fight alone. He had many staunch supporters. One of these—Jotham Blanchard—was, perhaps, the most outstanding figure of his time among provincial publicists, a scholarly man who was strong in the belief that in education of the people there would be found a cure for many of the legislative ills from which they suffered. That the promoters of the Academy's Forward Movement of today are mindful of this fact and will, in due time, give recognition to it through their bursary list, will be gratifying to those acquainted with the life history of Blanchard and with what he did to mould and guide public opinion, not only in constitutional and political



ble efforts shall always be at the command of our sister colonies, when we think their just rights attacked or disregarded, or in danger of being compromised by the negligence or inertness of the great body of the people, or the adroitness or power of the few"

It must be borne in mind that these lines were written many years before Catholic Emancipation found favor with the people of Britain; before the day of government by the people and for the people was known in this province; at a time when the autocratic council of XII, combining executive and legislative functions and composed largely of paid officials at Halifax, ruled the province almost as they pleased. Repeated demands for aid to education, especially those made on behalf of Pictou Academy, were ignored while King's College at Windsor was assisted by large annual grants. It was largely owing to this unfair discrimination against Pictou Academy and the general interests of this Presbyterian district that The Patriot was established

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education. It has even been proposed to take public education out of the public's immediate control and hand it over to government control. What the result would be is a very debatable question.

We have all been frequently admonished as to the superior efficiency of the German system of education—known as German Kultur.

Have we not seen the results of this system during the past terrible war?

Have we not all seen this system procure from ninety-three of the most distinguished scholars and men of science in Germany the solemn statement that they knew that to be in fact true, which later evidence abundantly showed to be most distinctly untrue. And did not this false statement prepare a whole generation of youths to a view of facts and of political and moral principles which almost the entire civilized world outside of Germany has rejected as false in fact, and woefully wrong in theory?

No, we don't want German culture and we don't want to have our opinions on economical, political and social subjects, or on history; not to say on matters of science, and literature and scholarship, under government control.

I believe, however, that our system of education should be intelligently adapted and re-adapted, modified and re-shaped, so as to fit it more closely to the changing necessities and opportunities of the people at large. And this point will become more and more important when the altered economic conditions after the war will have to be seriously studied.

Another important point is the personnel of the teaching staff. This is most important and in this direction the Pictou Academy has always deservedly taken a very high place. The personnel of the Academy has ever been composed of competent gentlemen of a high degree of culture, with strong individualism; honorable, high-minded, unselfish, leaving a strong intellectual imprint upon the minds of those fortunate enough to pass through their hands.

Graduates, students and townspeople, must ever keep the high aims of their great institution before them, doing what they can on every possible occasion to enhance its prestige.

The utmost sympathy and encouragement must be given the principal and his staff in the grave problems which are constantly confronting them.

The best teaching material must continue to be attracted through the positions being made thoroughly satisfactory from a financial standpoint.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

(Rev. W. P. Grant.)

In his sermon on the occasion of the centenary, Rev. W. P. Grant, M. A., said in part:

Today we look back over a century of unbroken friendship between religion and education in this county, since Dr. Thomas McCulloch, the first minister of this church (Prince St.), founded Pictou Academy in 1816. Since then Pictou County has sent out more leaders into the world than almost any other place of equal population in the empire. Where else could be found a better example of the good results that follow, when the church and school work hand in hand!

senters," who very soon began to think of getting a college for their own church. In 1816 they gathered a large sum of money and determined to build Pictou Academy. Before the building was erected they began to hold classes for instruction with Dr. McCulloch as the able and tireless teacher. The struggles which the academy had for existence are too well known to the older people who have heard the story of its early days. They were days of virulent and vigorous intolerance. But patient and persistent "carrying on" brought the Academy through the years of trial, and made it doubly dear to all its supporters and students.

The Academy is a great and glorious heritage that every friend of freedom in Canada should know, and that every lover of the light of truth, especially in the Maritime Provinces, should regard as a source of those developing influences that have contributed untold assistance to the vital values of life. Pictou Academy has widened the horizons of multitudes, and conferred a benefit upon the Maritime Provinces that is above computation.

Take, for example, the long lists of ministers and missionaries, of lawyers and doctors, of politicians, editors, writers, teachers, professors and principals, who began their earnest

life there was a liberal education because of the Academy, and those who were only temporary visitors agreed with that view. A onetime resident of Pictou, who had been absent for years, said to me in a western city, "Commercially and as a business center, Pictou is one of the places to be avoided, but as a community where good books are read and a happy social life is cultivated along with a wide acquaintance with the doings in the outside world there is no other place like it. And," he added, "I know, for I have been up and down the world"

The work of the church to-day is to widen the horizon of truth and so create a social condition and atmosphere in which the soul life of the individual can prosper. Pictou Academy as an institution of the Presbyterian Church has been an effective agency in doing that in Canada. It is good news to hear that the men of to-day are aware of the potentialities of the Academy to help the world, and that they are at work seeking to adapt it to the needs of the time. It will be found that what they contemplate will be achieved and that will mean for the home, the church and the state many advantages of high importance.

P. MacDONALD.



FOUR PICTOU STUDENTS OF OLDEN DAYS

ARCHIBALD PURVES
J. J. MCKENZIE, Ph. D.

J. GORDON MCGREGOR, Ph. D.
H. A. BAYNE, Ph. D.

Three of these, Purves, McKenzie and Bayne were Pictou Academy Students.

matters affecting the material, intellectual and moral well-being of the people.

Jotham Blanchard was of Loyalist stock, a grandson of Colonel Jotham Blanchard, a Britisher, who, preferring the hardships of the early settler in this country to a life of comparative comfort under the Stars and Stripes, settled at Truro at the close of the Revolutionary War. His son Jonathan followed him there and it was there that the latter's son Jotham, the subject of this sketch had the misfortune as a boy, either through accident or sickness, of becoming permanently lame and thereby suffering impairment of health, which proved to be his greatest handicap in after years. The family later moved to the West River of Pictou, where the father built the large house so long known as the Ten Mile House. Finally they moved to the town of Pictou, where Jotham had the advantage of being able to attend Pictou Academy. This must have been to the youth a much-prized privilege, for previously he had to ride a pony in order to attend school. He was one of the first students at the Academy and an admirer of his great teacher, Dr. McCulloch.

Blanchard chose the law as his profession. Concurrently, with his attendance at the academy he studied in the office of Thomas Dickson, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar in 1821, when but a few months past 21 years of age. The historian tells us that "he soon established his character as an able lawyer and an eloquent pleader." That he was not selfishly engrossed in his own work is evident from the fact that six years later he took up journalism as well, assuming editorial control of The Colonial Patriot, at Pictou, the first newspaper published in Nova Scotia outside of Halifax. Dr. Patterson relates a story told of him by a compositor who was employed in the printing office which serves to illustrate his attitude towards his legal duties when public questions engaged his attention. The compositor waited upon Mr. Blanchard for editorial "copy." While the latter was driving his pen with great vigor a countryman came in the office. Scarcely lifting his head Mr. Blanchard asked his errand. The man replied that a certain person had sued him for debt. "And do you owe him?" said Mr. Blanchard, while the pen went with undiminished rapidity. The man mumbled an uncertain reply. "Do you owe him?" said Mr. Blanchard more sternly. "Well, perhaps I do," the man drawled out. "Then go and pay him, was the reply, while the pen never stopped in his career.

As to his style of writing and his attitude of mind towards questions of the day let his opening editorial from The Patriot (the first volume of which I am proud to possess) speak for him:

"In politics we shall side with the most liberal system. Our motto, 'pro rege, pro patria,' if rightly understood, conveys our sentiments. We reverence the British constitution, and honor the king as its head, but feel assured that the best way of showing true regard for the king is by advancing the interests of his sub-

JOTHAM BLANCHARD, ESQ.

An early champion of popular education and of Pictou Academy

jects. All governments are designed for the general good of the people, and that government deserves most praise which most effectually succeeds in this object; and we boldly assert that he who pretends to support the dignity of the government and the honor of the crown at the expense of the general happiness, alike commits treason against the king and his subjects; he betrays the people and dishonors their sovereign.

"Respecting our provincial politics, we can only say that we shall advocate what we consider sound and just principles; and if we find the government or any branch of it deviating from these, we shall not fail to proclaim it. This determination, we are well aware, would be ridiculed by members of the Government, were it to travel so far as to meet their eyes, but neither their scorn nor our own weakness shall deter us from this course of conduct, being convinced that it forms no excuse for permitting obnoxious measures to pass in silence, that observation upon them is attended with no immediate results. It is an important point to keep the eyes of the people open to their own interests, and thus convince the government that they know when their rights are overlooked. This is the safest and surest mode of preventing and rectifying maladministration, though we must confess that in the latter case the process is tedious. It has, however, proved successful in Britain, where ancient prejudices and their abettors have been forced to yield to the increase of knowledge and the consequent march of liberal principles.

"The peculiarities of our religious tenets we do not think proper at present to divulge. While men do not cherish religious views subversive of the order of society, or inimical to the great and leading principles of our glorious constitution, we think it the very acme of injustice that there should be civil distinctions on account of religious opinions. Influenced by these sentiments, we shall never hesitate to strike in our feeble lance against any man—be he friend or foe, for us or against us—whom we shall find prostrating the landmarks of his neighbor's rights.

"Having witnessed the beneficial effects resulting from an unshackled press in Britain, we shall always advocate the same system here.

"We will discuss the interests of Pictou. We shall at all times, however, when opportunity permits, be happy to raise our voice in behalf of the whole province of Nova Scotia, without reference to east or west, north or south; and even beyond the limits of our own Province, our hum-

Blanchard had Dr. McCulloch and others as occasional contributors to its columns, and a vigorous campaign to educate the people to a full appreciation of their rights and privileges was waged for a time. Space does not permit extended reference thereto, nor to the recognition paid to the ability of Blanchard in the Upper Provinces as a result of his participation through the columns of The Patriot in a discussion concerning political problems affecting the people there. Those measures of reform in colonial administration so ably championed later on by Joseph Howe, after Blanchard's death, the Colonial Patriot was the first paper in the Lower Provinces to advocate. Howe himself, as a young man, was one of Blanchard's opponents at the outset of the controversy, but eventually changed his opinions. His historic remark as to how "those Pictou scribblers" had converted him were true words spoken in jest. With what far-reaching results this conversion was attended we all know. Jotham Blanchard was the real father of responsible government in Nova Scotia.

During the period with which we have been dealing—ninety years ago—the present counties of Halifax, Colchester and Pictou were one constituency, entitled to send four representatives to the Legislature. It was but natural that Blanchard should be singled out for political preferment, that he might on the floors of the Legislature give expression to the views he so fearlessly expressed through his paper, so fearlessly and so frequently that he had become used to threats of legal action or personal violence. He was accordingly honored with a nomination and in that historic, bitter fight of 1830 he led the forces of law and order and reform in the then metropolitan district. Three weeks were given to polling, at Halifax, Truro and Pictou consecutively. Armed men on duty could not prevent scenes of disorder and one man was killed before the great battle of the ballots was over, but Blanchard was elected by a safe majority, despite the most vigorous efforts to defeat him, personally, regardless of his colleagues, although it may be said that the experience hastened his death, for his health, which had never been good, began to wane thereafter. On Declaration Day his only promise to his constituents was that he would devote every effort of his mind to obtain for all the children of the province a common school education and this promise he fulfilled to the best of his ability, particularly in so far as the interests of Pictou and its Academy were concerned.

The year following his election he was sent to Britain by friends of the Academy cause, to protest against the treatment the institution had been receiving from the Council at Halifax. His presentation of his case caused the Colonial Secretary to send a despatch to the Governor, ordering the latter to give to the Academy the desired grant. At the following session of the House a grant of £400 per year for ten years was made to the Academy. Vindication of the soundness of the position Blanchard and McCulloch had taken with regard to the Academy was thus obtained, but

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The original Act of Incorporation of the Pictou Academy having passed the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia unanimously, received the Governor's assent on the Twenty-sixth of March, 1816. The first building was erected in 1817; the second in 1880, and was destroyed by fire October 26th, 1895. The above is a cut of the present building which is still in existence and is used as a public school for the children of the west end of the Town of Pictou.



THE PRESENT AC

THE PICTOVIAN TYPE.

A LETTER from Principal Moore asking for something on the "Pictovian Type and its Preservation" finds one up to his ears in the work of mid-year examinations, but the request is equivalent to a command and brooks no refusal. To comply, however, is more than a duty; it is a privilege, is more than a task of the moment for a retrospect of first principles cannot but give one a feeling of pleasure.

That a distinct Pictovian type has been fashioned by a century of sustained endeavour and honorable achievement will, I think, be generally recognized. One of the results of organized and continuous effort in any field of activity is the evolution of type. "There is," says Lord Bryce, speaking of the development of the common law, "an inheritance of the spirit as well as of the blood, and the type survives because it has become a part of the character which each generation transmits to those who come after." What, then, is the Pictou type? Wherein lies its contribution? Is it worth keeping, or in the general "scrapping" of institutions, educational and otherwise, that the present century will see, will it lag superfluous? That it has about it something of the saltiness of time is not enough, or that it has been efficient according to the standards of the past. Some venerable, as well as some "efficient" institutions have gone to the discard recently. Avoiding the interminable dispute about the ideal, let us take the pragmatic test. Has it been successful? That is, has it best suited its place and age. And further, will it fit into the coming order or linger as a mere survival and in time pass away?

The Pictovian type—proceeding

monwealth and the American and British constitutionalism. So, too, in the sphere of business. Here Calvinism found a field peculiarly fitted to its genius. Its energy and practicality, its sturdy individualism and personal integrity, coupled with a capacity for organization, have determined in large degree the modern economic regime. "Calvinism," says the writer already quoted, "moulded a personality closely adapted to the needs and opportunities of a business world which required tough, reliable, industrious, honest, self-assertive, enterprising men for its new methods."

In these two spheres, then, lie the achievements of Calvinism. To be sure, it has its decided limitations. Stressing the dogmatic and ascetic rather than the genial and the urbane, it has not produced the fine flowers of culture associated, for instance, with the Oxford type. It is doubtful if it holds its own in creative literature, and certainly can make no pretense to the great names in art. But no type, fortunately, preempts all the merits, and Calvinism can well rest its case for recognition on the dominant part it has played in the moulding of modern ethical, political and economic standards.

If the genus of the Pictovian type is Calvinistic, the species is Scottish. To go into the details of the specific would, in a large measure, repeat what has been said of the general, for Scotland is in the main an epitome of Calvinism. Two traits, however, are worthy of comment as being particularly Scottish—personal ambition and an attachment to education. To the Scot the world is his oyster, which he will open with whatever instrument lies to hand.

first caught the popular imagination, while the perennial migration of the Scottish student, with his oatmeal and Shorter Catechism, up to the national seats of learning has about it something of the fervor of a religious pilgrimage.

It is in its devotion to the educational ideal that Pictou was most faithful to its Scottish original. The settlement was still in the pioneer stage when the Academy was founded on the Edinburgh model—"A little Troy feigned from great Troy of fame." The same authentic phenomena appear—the migration, the Catechism, the oatmeal. And with the same results. Probably no where else has the Scottish regimen been so faithfully reproduced.

In an analysis of the Scottish contribution we must not forget that the Celtic element preponderates in the Pictou stock. That means a distinctive variation from the strict Calvinist type as we get it in the Lowlander, the Dutchman, or in New England. The Highlander's mental outlook has in it less of the dour and the sombre; is more imaginative, more adventurous. In his remarkable autobiography, which is being so widely read just now, Henry Adams has given us a graphic picture of the austerity of his early education: "Resistance to something was the law of New England nature; the boy looked out on the world with the instinct of resistance; for numberless generations his predecessors had viewed the world chiefly as a thing to be reformed, filled with evil forces to be abolished, and he saw no reason to suppose that they had wholly succeeded in the abolition; the duty was unchanged." This cannot be said of the Pictou Highlander. His Celtic mentality has furnished him with a saner and less gloomy view of life. To him the world is something to be officered and led. The seats of the mighty are to be filled.

ties, whatever the differences they present on the frontier all stand. Thus comes about a larger freedom and, too, in the primitive economic ing frolic and the learned the value and co-operation. A ties naturally pass cational ideal, pre- marked effects.

These, then, are currents that have tovtovian type. Its or- commend themselves that quality so mu- alike in races and iety. Of its succe- there does not seem- tion; not if one tal- test. After a cer- fort crowned with t- own age, it faces i- with a matured pr- sion. Is it worth- uate the type? Th- prior question: Wi- quirements of a ne- But what is requi- what shall abide i- hazards nothing in- the emphasis will b- co-operation and the nature as such. self-determination, its expression eve- tainment of nation- realize the essent- ality, not, as in t- individualism, bu- umphs of comm- if our analysis th- Pictovian type w- spond. Dowered warmth of the Ce- ness of the Scot- of personal worth- sibility, it may, centennial bron- confident, the age."



GLIMPSE OF THE BEACHES ROAD.

S., near the site of the new residence.

to do, with it. ... from sur- ... water's edge. ... the upper ridges ... mass of greenery. ... in length, receives ... East, Middle and ... up the former ... the smoke of the ... orks plant, which ... le blacksmith's ... h of the Middle ... w pier of the In- ... ng Company, and ... are the works ... Company. These ... nicipal evidences ... ; the rest is

afternoon, small ... ed by the descen- ... navigators of old. ... n the sparkling

of Famous Beeches

e lighthouse is the ... picnic spot, with ... h and road winding ... shore. And west- ... nderful old beech ... s, which make an ... and coolness on the ... y. Under these wil- ... f a summer even- ... rough the greenery ... the lighthouse ... cross the Straits.

!!! in the Distance.

still is the Battery, ... rsome cannon roar-

ed out and smashed surrounding win- ... dows on the King's Birthday; and just ... a'ove, crowning the hill, is the sturdy, ... weather-beaten Chapel, where Bishop ... McDonald, in the years long gone by, ... was wont of a Sunday morning to meet ... his flock.

The narrow, crooked, streets do not ... hint of progress; but away westward ... stands the beautiful Green Hill which ... Joseph Howe apostrophized in one of ... his great orations. From this splen- ... did eminence can be seen sections ... of four counties. The three rivers, ... slender ribbons of silver, lead to the ... harbor; on the horizon, the Straits ... of Northumberland, an encircling ... land of green, divide the mainland ... from Prince Edward Island. Far up ... the East River can be seen the smoke ... of the town where Dr. Patterson toil- ... ed at his history-making.

The blunt stone spire of the ... Chapel shoots skyward in the old ... town. The Academy tower, in the ... background, marks the secret of Pic- ... tou's fame; and beyond the Academy ... is an historic cemetery, where rest ... their work done, the forefathers of ... the place. Nearer, but hidden in a ... hollow of the land, is another ceme- ... tery, where loved ones also sleep ... near whispering aspens and a quiet ... pool.

Th sun with a plunge goes to his ... rest, and the mountain eastward is in ... twilight.

Far down the valley gleams the ... bright, golden eye of Pictou light, and ... a solitary, belated fishing smack slips ... silently across the bar.

FREDERICK YORSTON.



HAPPY CHILDHOOD

Childhood days are happy days to the robust child; they are intended to be days of growth.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

brings to a child that is not thriving, power that sustains strength—substance that determines growth. *Scott's Emulsion* is concentrated tonic-nourishment which is readily assimilated and transmuted into strength.



Give Scott's Emulsion to growing children often.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

19-28



Here's Your Flour!

Being a genuine, hard spring wheat flour, Robin Hood takes *More Water*—result, *More Loaves* per baking!

It pays to buy the best when you get the worth of your money.

Insist on Robin Hood Flour

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

Is Different

Vaudeville



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be appraised, arises. This instru-
ment defective at first, owing to the
choice of defective and cumbersome
standards, gradually righted itself
till gold was chosen as the standard
of value and accepted as such by all
civilized and trading countries.

From now on development proceed-
ed along certain well defined lines
and tended towards a higher and
broader plane of endeavor, trying
to keep pace with the rise of man
from the savage to the civilized
plane.

The seeming complexity of trade
can be classified under three main
divisions, viz:—production, trans-
portation (including distribution to
the consumer) and exchange. Un-
der production is included the pro-
ducts of the sea (fisheries) and land,
(forests and mines), as well as the
products of the thousand and one fac-
tories which take the first products
as raw material and work them up
for human consumption and enjoy-
ment. Transportation is the move-
ment of the products from the point
of production where it lies dormant
in sea and land and mine to the
various localities to which it has to
be transported as it is worked up
into the finished article of trade and
finally delivered it to the consumer.
Exchange is the cash or cheque with
which you settle your monthly ac-
counts, just as the exchange bills are
the instruments with which your
banker settles international accounts.

All this shows that Trade and Com-
merce (Commerce is just trade writ
large) is assuming the status of an
exact science, Smith, Ricardo, Mills,
etc., to the contrary, notwithstanding,
and its principles are becoming sub-
jects on the curricula of many mod-
ern colleges. So far our high
schools and academis have not given
any attention to the study of these
subjects known as "Commercial," so
that the high school and academy stu-
dent if he does not continue his pur-
suit of knowledge into the colleges,
but starts out to fight his way as more
than ninety per cent of all scholars
do finds he has no special equip-
ment in a business way and actually
he is outclassed by young men who
never passed more than an elemen-
tary school grade, but who went right
to work and absorbed from the school
of hard knocks any special know-
ledge he needed in the line of bus-
iness he went into.

It is this state of affairs which
the Pictou Academy extension boys'
school intends to rectify. Besides
endeavoring to train the boys along
the lines of a higher conception of
life and their duties as citizens of this
great country, Canada and the world,
they propose to equip them also for
the practical duties of citizenship, and
one of the courses will be a thorough
training in the principles and practi-
ces of commercial life, so that when
the lad goes into the counting house
or other business situation, all he
will have to do will be to get his
bearings as to the methods of the
particular establishment he goes into
and apply the special knowledge he
has acquired in the school.

WILLIAM DUSTAN.
Agriculture and Education.

(Continued from page nine.)
ever reaching after fuller knowledge,
ever willing to absorb new truths,
ever ready to discard

There are five simple ways
to tell good tea.

First, by the bright copper
color of the tea when steeped.

Second, by the exquisite aroma.

Third, by the delightful, re-
freshing flavor.

Fourth, by the satisfying rich-
ness.

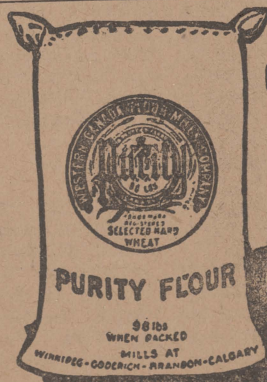
Fifth, by the economical
strength.

Make a brewing and you will
find all these qualities combined
in Red Rose.



137

Red Rose Coffee is as generously good as Red Rose Tea



Get the Habit of Eating

More
Wholesome
Appetizing Bread
Baked From
**PURITY
FLOUR**

USE IT FOR ALL YOUR BAKING

SCHOOL DAY



PICTOU ACADEMY MEMORIES



By FREDERIC YORSTON

NOW the memory of the bitterly cold morning walk to the academy in wintertime haunts me! The worst part of the journey seemed from the gates to the corner of the building; and then what a stamping up to the cloak room! How fond we were of lingering in the lower hall for a few minutes before class hour! On the first day of a new term we would cluster about the radiators in the lower hall and watch the newcomers file timidly by. Some of the wise old boys persisted in gaining warmth by sitting on the marble slab, until one day a heavy-weight from Cape Breton smashed it by perching exactly in the centre.

In the midst of a wild rush of late comers, the gong would ring out its stern summons.

The Old Gong.

Now, this gong was one of the features of the famous old institution. It stood in comparative obscurity just outside Principal McKay's class room door. In ringing it one drew a stout piece of metal up through the floor, the resistance becoming greater every moment, until a crash of sound went through the building. Every hour the gong issued its sombre warning to the classes. It regulated the movements of all. What an honor we juniors deemed it to be placed in the corner seat, with the added responsibility of attending to the gong! Sometimes, indeed, and with awe we watched the procedure, the principal would stalk doorward very solemnly and ring it himself.

Rung From the Cellar.

But others besides the corner-seat man and the principal coveted the joy of elevating the metal rod. Sometimes a peal ten or fifteen minutes before the hour would set the classes in motion. Then what confusion! with the principal vainly trying to catch the offender. I may divulge a secret in this issue of the Advocate that now can do no harm—to wit, that upon these occasions the gong was usually rung from the cellar stairs. The risk of discovery from that vantage point was not considered so great a retreat was

over on the other corner was the famous "pollywog" receptacle; a little glass tank, into which the principal would cautiously introduce supposed animalculae and then formally intimate to the students the nature of the experiment and call upon them to await patiently with him the result. On one occasion tadpoles were placed in the tank and every few days the laboratory table was rolled out into the lecture room and signs of development were eagerly anticipated. An embryo scientist, indeed, a friend of my own, secretly removed the tadpoles one afternoon and replaced them by a large frog which lazily blinked its eyes as it was discovered by a wondering circle of students. How we cheered when the Principal in consternation amazedly kept murmuring to himself, "most wonderful development! Most wonderful development!"

Pophesied Lawns and Trees

Away in the northeast corner of the room was a fat, prosperous looking globe, with the broad, substantial rim successfully restraining its corpulency. Three windows of this room looked out on Pictou harbor, and its three beautiful rivers. At these windows the principal would stand and gaze meditatively forth in fine weather. Turning suddenly, he would threaten an offender with manual labor on the walks and would then drift to speaking dreamily of lawns and trees which in the future were to adorn the grounds, and indeed, thanks to Mr. David Logan's care, the miracle has happened.

Those Terrible Blackboards.

Around the principal's classroom ran encircling blackboards; on narrow ledges were well-worn brushes, embedded in chalk dust. These blackboards were the recognized instruments of torture in our day. The instructor would send a number of us up to the boards to work out problems in algebra. Unlucky, the helpless boy or girl, either for that matter, left behind by the receding waves of humanity! The circle of joy would circle round making sar-

gas we manufactured had the peculiar properties of generally making the inhaler either a warrior or an orator. The orator always delivered an inflammatory address and concluded by jumping from the platform into the front seat whether occupied or not. The warrior would suddenly drop the inhaling apparatus and glare about him; until his eye rested on the principal; then an exciting dash around the room would begin. The principal was able, usually, to keep well in front for one lap, but after that the boys would have to keep throwing loose chairs in front of the pursuer to enable the instructor to maintain his lead.

"Finished For the Day."

After one of the contests, the principal invariably declared the experimental work "finished for the day."

The chemistry studies were enjoyable, but perhaps we looked forward with even greater zest to the Physiology lectures. Occasionally we were granted a half hour to go up to the library and study the models. This study consisted chiefly in taking the heart and lungs out of the torso and trying to fit them back again.

The Historic Skeleton.

The skeleton, moreover, was a never failing source of interest. A few of the younger students were sent around collecting, and the generosity of the Pictou citizens enabled the faculty to get a first-class skeleton, with perfect teeth and a patent spring in its jaw. On Physiology days, the

Movable

On an eleventh day of the movable structure would be forth on its steel rails slide and into the room. On tensions a black wing giving it quite its huge draw and ends of experiments. dents will clearly the with the surface the surface was went to

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ADVOCATE.

Pages 9 to 16.

\$1.50 a year and worth it. (To United States, \$2.00.)

FEBRUARY 20, 1920.

NO. 12.

A Unique Academy.



ENCE.

INSTITUTIONS, like individuals, have a personality and an atmosphere all of their own. And no one can successfully deny that of all the educational institutions in Nova Scotia, Pictou Academy occupies a unique and enviable position in this regard. All attempts to analyse spiritual entities are bound to be clumsy and unsatisfactory. But there are certain elements entering into the history of this old school, which, in a measure at least, account for and explain the peculiar and pervasive atmosphere with which it is enveloped.

Natural surroundings have something to do with it. Pictou town is "beautiful for situation." Those who obtain their secondary education in Pictou's famous Academy will never be able to get away from the wonderful natural beauty which meets their view as they gaze from the commanding eminence upon which the Academy is placed. This "far view," moreover, which characterizes its situation gives tone and distinction to the Academy itself. It is safe to say that no educational institution in Canada can boast a finer natural outlook than Pictou Academy.

Then Pictou Academy has an invaluable asset in her splendid tradition. Her history takes us back for more than a hundred years. And these long years of struggle and achievement are worth more than can be estimated by any human means of calculation. An American who enquired how he could get grass on his American lawns like that on the quadrangle at Trinity College, Cambridge, was informed by the guide that it only required rolling and cutting and watering for a thousand years. It is said that when Leland Sanford set out to establish his University he went to Ex-President Eliot and asked him what it would take to build up another Harvard on the Pacific Coast. President Eliot thought for a moment and then replied: "It will take just three hundred years." A man of wealth can put up a splendid structure in brick and mortar, and employ a faculty of learned men to teach within its walls, but it takes time to develop that distinctive atmosphere which schools like Harrow and Rugby, and Universities like Cambridge and Harvard and Edinburgh have about them. So Pictou Academy's hundred years of success-

ful effort gives it a tone and distinction which few institutions on this side of the Atlantic are privileged to enjoy.

Pictou Academy can also boast of a quartette of Head-Masters that compare very favorably with the talent possessed by any University staff, past or present, in the whole Dominion. What other secondary school in the country has had such a worthy succession as Drs. Thomas McCulloch, A. H. MacKay and Robert Maclellan? The impress of these great leaders has done much to give the institution, with which they had such an honorable connection the prestige which it enjoys in the educational history of our land. It is also worthy of note that in Principal Moore the Academy has a worthy successor to these eminent men who have gone before and paved the way. His brilliancy as a student, his success in the teaching profession and his high standing as a University Professor do much to enhance the reputation of the Academy and give it a peculiar standing among the secondary schools of the province.

Yet another element entering into the distinctive character of this historic institution is to be found in the many leaders of thought and opinion whose names are to be seen on the Alumni roll. For no less than a hundred and four years they have been going forth to take their places in the great world of work and responsibility. Some of them, because of their unique contribution to human knowledge and welfare, attained to national and international fame and renown. Men like Sir Wm. Dawson and Principal Grant, and others that might be mentioned, reflect a peculiar light upon the old Academy, within whose walls they first began to drink from the great fountains of knowledge.

In closing let me say that the Boys' Residential School, which is soon to be established in close affiliation with this historic academy, will begin with the priceless advantage of the many benefits that have accrued to this grand old school through all its splendid history, and will, we trust, make a contribution of its own that will help to conserve and perpetuate the noble traditions of the past.

W. B. ROSBOROUGH.

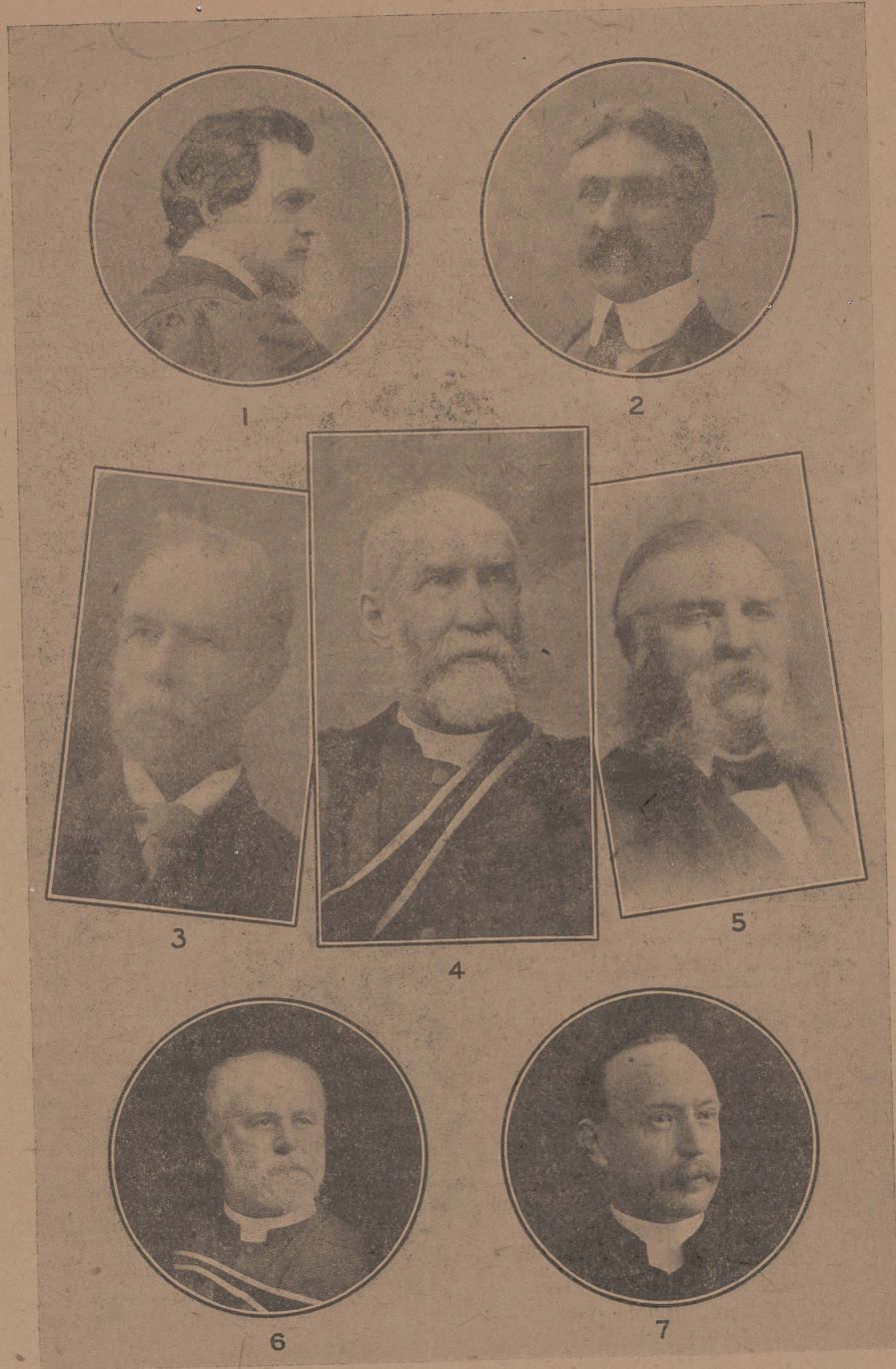
ment!

Pictou Academy, the institution that has served the educational ideals of these years, has served the public efficiently and un-derstandably. When in 1916 these friends gathered about their old intellectual home, to discuss the future of the Academy, they thought during the coming century that they would have her educational services that have been the glory of her past history. A perusal of the records of the Academy will show to those, not present at the meeting, that light and how beneficent the inspiration of the past urges to

secure a permanent and ample endowment to meet the growing needs of the new times and to secure the broad position which it has occupied for these purposes. (1) to secure and retain the best teaching staff; (2) to extend the courses offered to provide a high standard of secondary education and (3) to attract a growing number of students who find it increasingly difficult to obtain such education elsewhere. For these purposes the sum of Three Hun-

There is carefully preserved a record of all those who, often from their poverty, have been admitted to the Academy. These men wrought a new roll of the re-founders of the Academy. These are all those who

A Progressive Policy.



COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

- 1. DONALD MACRAE, D. D.
- 2. A STANLEY MACKENZIE, Ph. D.
- 3. JOHN FORREST, D. D.
- 4. GEORGE M. GRANT, D. D.
- 5. JAMES ROSS, D. D.
- 6. DANIEL M. GORDON, D. D.
- 7. CLARENCE MACKINNON, D. D.

Four in this group of College Presidents were Pictou Academy Students.

The Early Days of Pictou Academy.

THE story of the early days of Pictou Academy has been often told and the main facts are familiar to all who have interest in or sympathy with educational questions in Nova Scotia. The story should be known for with it are intimately interwoven most important political as well as educational issues. The following brief sketch is offered to those of the present day, who may not heretofore have been interested in the story, may not have had opportunity of forming themselves of the past events.

the settlers can be readily imagined Schools were few and of the most elementary character. The people were waging a hard struggle for the very necessities of life. Yet these were the people who must be mainly depended upon to furnish the funds for higher educational work. In the face of these conditions Dr McCulloch projected a college for this handful of struggling colonists. What folly! What madness! So it must have appeared to sane, calculating people. Judged by the issue, what wise, what heroic madness—the kind that springs from courage and defies impossibilities displayed by a

There was then urgent need for such an institution. Why should any difficulty be anticipated in securing ample government aid for the projected college? If the province gave a grant of \$2000.00 for the education of one-fifth of the population, by a simple arithmetical calculation it should give \$8000.00 for the education of the remaining four-fifths. Unhappily, it was not a question of arithmetic but of religious bigotry and intolerance, strong factors in those early days. The irresponsible "Council of Twelve" was composed entirely of members of the Church of England and the Bishop

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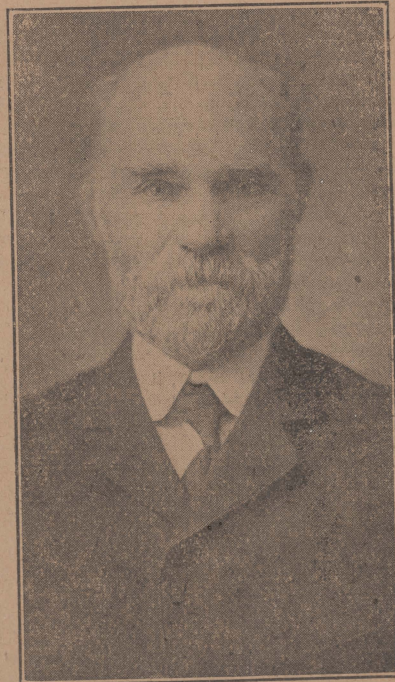
THREE PRINCIPALS OF PICTOU ACADEMY



C. L. MOORE, M. A., F.R.S.C.
Principal



ALEX H. MACKAY, LL. D., F.R.S.C.
Principal 1873-1889 and member of
the Board of Trustees.



ROBERT MACLELLAN, LL.D.
Principal 1889-1919 and member of
the Board of Trustees

PICTOU-FAMOUS CANADIAN BIRTHPLACE OF COLLEGE
PRESIDENTS AND NAVIGATORS THE WORLD OVER

A Pretty Town on the Straits of Northum



A
Pictou.

may have some
The town slopes p
rounding hills to
Shade trees crown
and make a noble
A bay, three miles
the waters of the
West Rivers. Fe
stream can be see
Nova Scotia Steel
began with a hui
shop. At the
River is the lar
tercolonial Coal
along the West
of the Logan Tann
however, are the
of gross material
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Delightful Aven

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trees and willow
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hottest summer da
lows lovers walk
ing, and follow th
the bright eye of
gleaming far out a

Beautiful Green

Ever westward
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boldly and vigorously arbitrary and unconstitutional exercise by the Commission to England was... Virtually all the claims... were sustained by... Office. Unfortunately, age was not taken of this... the friends of the Academy... compromise was attempted between the two par... of the institutions resulted... of the institution. Dr. McCulloch, with \$8,000 grant of the Academy, transferred to Dalhousie College. Thereafter the Academy, shorn of its prestige, when it was remodelled as Academy under the Nova Scotia Act.

This sketch is, perhaps, long, I cannot conclude mentioning some of the facts connected with the early academy. The first class my contained twenty... To show the thorough educational work done in that three of this class... of their course won... on, the degree of A. M. from University, Scotland. Its more distinguished... Dr. Ross, President of... Dr. Michael McCulloch, Dr. Geddie, Sir T. D. Baron of the English... chequer; Judge Ritchie, of the Court of Canada; Sir... Chief Justice of New... Sir A. G. Archibald; Governor of Scotia; Judge Young, of...; Judge Blanchard, of...; Sir J. W. Dawson, of... College. Dr. D. M. Gordon, of Queen's College, are only a few of...

mentioned in conclusion McCulloch while Principal of the Academy taught privately... ology. After his retirement was conducted in a... rham in this County... who had received their... him—was later transferred, and is now carried... sbyterian College, Halifax. Academy can therefore... parent of that institution... as of Dalhousie University.

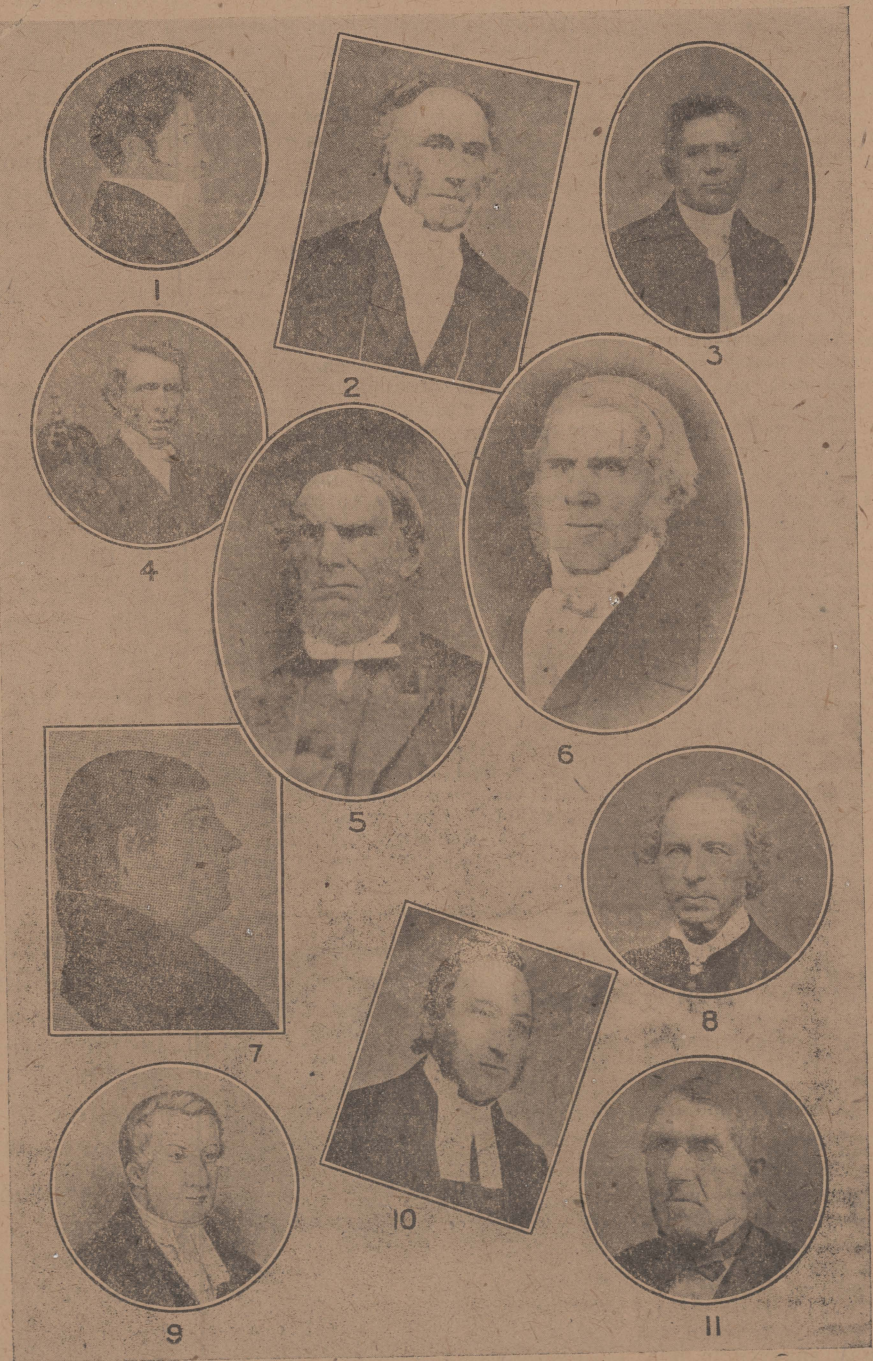
IN COURT.

Swedish witness was being... a case in a Minnesota... the defendant was... king a plate-glass window... large stone. He was... how big the stone was... not explain. "How big as my fist?" asked... "I had taken... from the law... letting some... the Swede replied... "my two fists?"... "my head?"... as long, but not as... the witness amid the... court.

place in the... an... years may increase the debt which the people of the province already owe to this eminent school of learning." Dr. Pollok on that occasion delivered an address of rare power and appeal. He referred to his first connection with Pictou Academy in his early days in New Glasgow, when he lectured before the historical society. That lecture was still preserved in the files of the monthly record. Pictou Academy was a monument to Dr. McCulloch; his portrait presented to Pine Hill library was a noble work of art and they were proud to cherish it in memory of a man of great intellectual ability who had conferred a... years may increase the debt which the people of the province already owe to this eminent school of learning."

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Pollok. He likened Dr. McCulloch to a lighthouse which has shone on the shores of time to light men through all ages. **Dr. McCulloch a Noble Example.** "We have first a noble example in Dr. McCulloch who lived and worked for other men. Another lesson of this celebration," said Dr. Pollok, "was the importance of good and substantial learning. Another lesson was the need of improving ourselves. All learning belonged to God and was sacred. Let us, therefore, improve the time and do not let the occasion pass without making some good use of it."



PIONEER MINISTERS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. JOHN MACLEAN | 5. ROBERT S. PATTERSON | 9. DONALD A. FRASER |
| 2. DAVID ROY, D. D. | 6. ANGUS MCGILLIVRAY | 10. JOHN L. MURDOCH |
| 3. ALEX'R MCGILLIVRAY, D. D. | 7. DUNCAN ROSS | 11. JOHN STEWART, D. D. |
| 4. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND | 8. GEORGE WALKER | |

Four of these men were members of the first graduating class of Pictou Academy, the others were among its early supporters.