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DALHOUSIE COLLEGE

LECTURES

ON

MORAL PHILOSOPHY

BY THOMAS B. COLLEGE, D. D.

Thomas B. College

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE

LECTURES

ON

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS

BY THOMAS B. COLLEGE, D. D.

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Pictou Advocate, Wed., Oct. 17, 1973 — (1st Sec.) **THREE**

BOOKS

By John G. Pitts

Thomas McCulloch is famous as a teacher. He founded Pictou Academy, was the first principal of Dalhousie College and even Joe Howe was said to have stated that he learned the principles of responsible government from a man in Pictou.

With these and countless other accomplishments in education and religion, McCulloch had the time, in the opinion of many, to found Canadian humor.

About fifteen years before Haliburton's Sam Slick stories, McCulloch was writing the Stepsure Letters.

These letters, really stories with a strong moral punch, were published under the pseudonym of Mephibosheth Stepsure, a wise farmer, philosopher.

The language is a bit slow as was common during that period, but the humor is weaved throughout and well worth waiting for.

Parson Drone, Sheriff Catchem and the other characters have names which betray part of their personalities. The old parson's sermons are given in a boring drone and the sheriff generally catches em.

Haliburton's colorful Sam Slick stories are more famous, but it is obvious that he was influenced by McCulloch's earlier work.

A great deal of McCulloch's work appeared in the Acadian Recorder, Halifax, and the Pictou Herald. The fact that he wrote plenty of serious material shouldn't be overlooked by anyone interested in the educational and political progress of early Nova Scotia.

Any of his causes would be enough to keep anyone else busy, but McCulloch waded, pen in hand, through all the controversy.

If a man of his satirical talents had been born in Mark Twaine's world he

would have been constantly in danger of being silenced by lead poisoning or rope burns. As it was, he seems to have made some fine enemies in church and state and a great many friends, such as the governor of the time who was said to have the Stepsure Letters by "heart."

Lynching wasn't used on McCulloch, but some of his enemies were powerful enough to strangle much of the progress advocated by him.

Among McCulloch's lighter works, besides the Stepsure Letters, were two novels, William and Melville, and a few short stories.

His novels will not disappoint anyone who has read the Stepsure Letters and expect good humor and pathos.

Anybody in Pictou County who thinks of the early folk only as a dry lot of hard working Scotsshould take in the Stepsure Letters.

Why not a McCulloch Day here — who needs Howe or Haliburton with the founder of Pictou Academy, etc and the creator of Mephibosheth Stepsure to be proud of.

The Pictou Advocate Class

For Sale

KITCHEN chrome table. Price \$12.00 Phone 485-5800. 1t

ONE Hoover washer spin dryer; one G.E. electric automatic dryer, one moffatt electric range. Can be seen at Stedman's. Phone 485-4471 between 8.30-5 1t

200 GAL. oil tank, oil burner suitable to convert, A-1 shape, 1 Quebec heater. Phone 752-7381 1tp
1967 Sunbeam. Ph. 485-5784

SMALL boys complete hockey outfit, like new condition. Hockey skates size 3 and boys figure skates size 4. Phone 485-4704

For Sale

TWO oil stoves; phone 485-4506. 1tp

CHILDREN'S mitts and socks also men's socks. Mrs Edward Hemmings, 40 Church St. Phone 485-4161

4 BEDROOM house in Victory Heights. Excellent condition and ready to move into. Full financing can be arranged. Would consider smaller house in trade. Phone 485-5892. 2tp

WEDDING and social announcements and stationery. Raised printing. See sample at Hector Publishing Co., George

For Sale

FOUR choice spaees in Heatherdale Memorial Gardens. "Sermon on the Mount." Will sell all together or separately. Dial 396-4552.

PRINTED stationery, ruled forms, envelopes, etc. quick service. Hector Publishing Co., George St., New Glasgow 1tf

AT THE Pictou Advocate, George St., Pictou, books, "John Patterson, the Founder of Pictou Town." Hard covered books \$5.00, soft covered books, \$3.00

1973 Gremlin - X; mileage 9,000; excellent condition; winter tires included. S.A. Morrison, Pictou. Office phone 485-4313; home 485-4059. 1t

Notices

WEST Pictou Cancer Society meeting on Oct. 30 at 8 p.m. McCulloch Jr. High, Pictou. Mr Gerald Martin Provincial Director and Finance Chairman of the Cancer Society will be guest speaker. Everyone Welcome. 1t

RAKE-A-THON - Anyone wanting their lawns or yards raked, Saturday, October 27, call 485-5822 or 485-6383. Sponsored by Scôtteens Campers. 2t

PANTRY Sale St. James Ladies Guild, Friday, Oct. 19, 1 p.m. in the Delano office Water Street. 1t

RESERVE Thursday, December 5 for St. James Ladies Guild. 1t

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DALHOUSIE ADDS TO COLLECTION OF FIRST PRESIDENT

Snuff-Box is Most Recent Addition to Valuable Collection

Dalhousie University has had in its keeping for some years the valuable McCulloch Collection which was gathered mainly by the Rev. Dr. Thomas McCulloch, its first president, and presented to the college by his son. From time to time, additions have been made to it by members of the family, Miss Isabella, Dr. McCulloch's younger daughter having left a bequest to the University, the interest of which goes to the upkeep and enlargement of the Collection.

During the early decades of the last century, Dr. McCulloch, then principal of Pictou Academy, and a man who included considerable scientific knowledge in his very broad scholarship, visited Halifax at various times to deliver courses on scientific subjects, illustrated by experiments. His assistant on these occasions was his son David, who, later, was employed for many years in the Customs Department at Pictou.

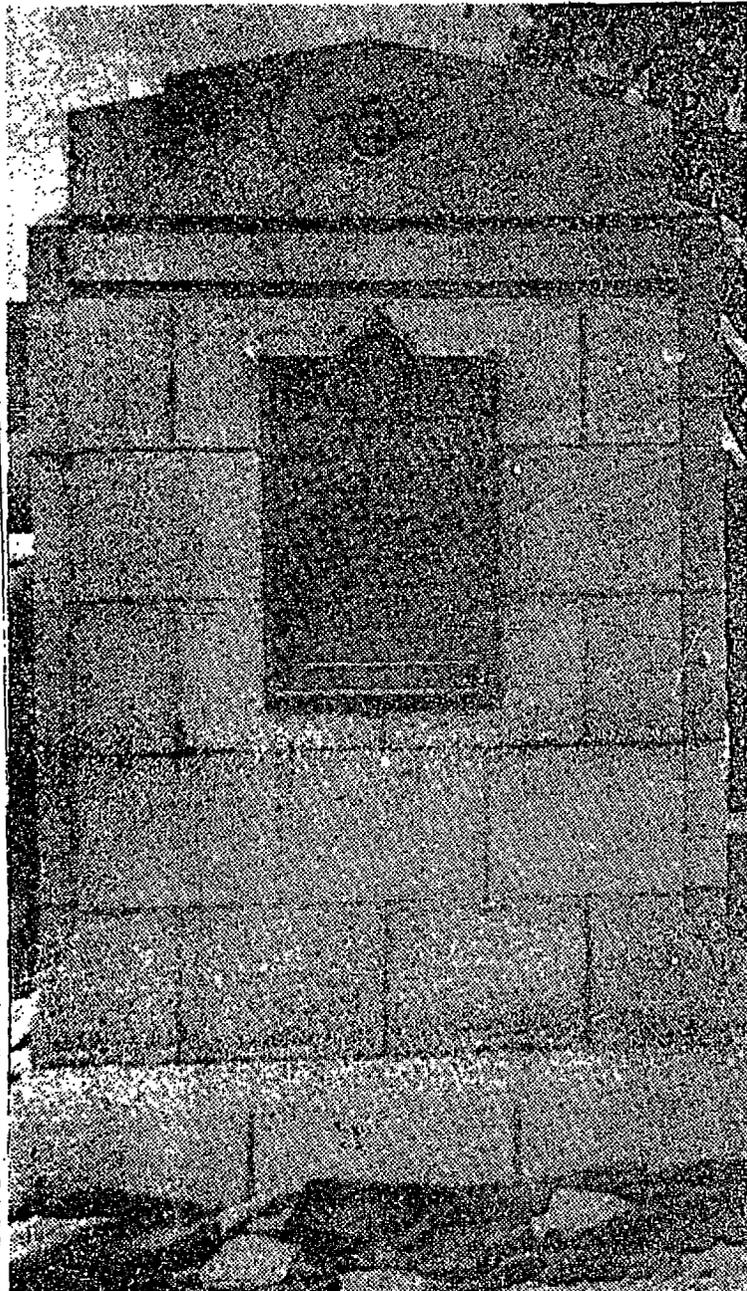
In the year 1830, Dr. McCulloch gave such a course to two different groups of people,—one, held in the afternoon, being composed of people with considerable leisure at their disposal, and a second, held in the evening, of those who were engaged during the day. So highly regarded were these lectures that, at their conclusion, each class presented a gift to Dr. McCulloch as a token of its appreciation. The afternoon class presented him with an enamelled gold snuff box costing forty guineas, a beautiful example of the goldsmith's art. The evening class gave him a gold watch which, at the end of one hundred years, is still in running order and keeps good time.

The snuff-box passed to Miss Isabella, and from her to Dr. McCulloch's grand daughter, the Misses McCulloch, of Truro, N. S., who have recently presented it to the University, where it forms an interesting and beautiful addition to the memorabilia of Dalhousie's first president.

*Grand daughter of
Dr. McCulloch's
Isabella McCulloch*

Monument To Old Academy Unveiled

G. Adam Pringle, One of Oldest Graduates, Rings Historic Bell For The Last Occasion



Told of His Feelings

Miss Isabella McCulloch said her grandfather had written when he knew he was leaving for Halifax, "it is like tearing the skin off my bones to leave Pictou." Two of Dr. McCulloch's great grand daughters Mrs. H. A. Payzant, Dartmouth and Mrs. J. G. W. Campbell, Halifax, and her son Douglas, attended the ceremony.

Dr. James Bingay said Pictou Academy no longer held an unchallenged place in secondary education in the province, but it can still be an example to other secondary schools by the influence springing from its reputation, by refusing fads and fancies and by encouraging free thought and self expression.

The bell of the old school which has a hole in one side, was rung for the last time by G. Adam Pringle one of the oldest living Academy graduates. It will be placed in the provincial archives Professor Harvey announced.

The bas relief of the Academy building on the monument was reproduced from a painting of the building by Miss J. McKeen, N. S. S. A., which hangs in the archives.

A united choir under the direction of Rod C. McLeod opened the ceremony by singing "O Canada, and closed with the national anthem. The monument was draped with the Union Jack covering the front and flanked by the Nova Scotia flag and a Canadian naval ensign on the sides before the unveiling.

Under the bell hung a tablet commemorating the services of Dr. McCulloch to the cause of education and marking the founding of Pictou Academy, "which has profoundly influenced the intellectual life of this province and the Dominion." The tablet occupied a place on the wall of the old Academy building before it was torn down.

PICTOU, Aug. 15. — The unveiling of the monument commemorating the site of the original Pictou Academy, erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, and formally presented to the School Board of the Town of Pictou as official custodians by Prof. D. C. Harvey, provincial archivist, and member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board for Nova Scotia, was preceded by a unique ceremony at 2.15 this afternoon when G. Adam Pringle, merchant tailor, who is the oldest living student so far as could be ascertained, who had attended the original academy, rang the old academy bell for fifteen minutes. Mr. Pringle is in his 82nd year. The bell, which was removed for safe keeping to the town office when the old academy was torn down in 1932, was suspended from a cross bar attached to two posts on the official stand, and Mr. Pringle pulled on the rope vigorously until the time set for the unveiling. He appeared as fresh when he stopped as when he began.

GOING TO ARCHIVES

This was the last time the old historic bell, which had for over one hundred years rung for the opening and dismissal of classes, first for those of Pictou Academy, and from 1880 until 1930 for those of the old West End school, will sound in Pictou. Professor Harvey announced this afternoon that he is removing the bell for safe keeping to the provincial archives at Halifax.

Professor Harvey read a telegram from Dr. Henry F. Munro, superintendent of education, who regretted his inability to attend. His first teaching was done in the old building commemorated by the monument, said Dr. Munro.

made of grey sandstone in a beautiful design, with the Scotch carved in relief above the tablet bearing the inscription unique in having on the carved in simple outline the representation of the old academy whose site the monument occupies. Reproduced from a painting by Jen McKeen, N. S. S., for many years was on the exterior which is in the Provincial Archives of old Pictou Academy. It was it is almost nine feet high and perfectly proportioned. The building was torn down in 1932. Harvey thereupon presented the monument to T. A. MacLennan, chairman of the school board. This tablet commemorates the services to the cause of education of the Rev. Thomas McCulloch, D.D., 1766-1843, First Principal of Pictou Academy, 1817-26, President and preserved intact in the Dalhousie College and University, 1838; and marks Pictou Academy, founded 1816, which has profoundly influenced the intellectual life of this province and the Dominion.

DOING HONOR

Dr. F. Bingay, principal of the other secondary schools of the province, and the influence which it can exercise in the future by encouraging freedom of thought and expression, and by assisting the self development of the individual.

In presenting this monument, said Dr. Bingay, the Sites and Monuments Board is recording the fact that the whole of Canada is doing honor to Pictou Academy.

J. MacG. Stewart, K. C., of Halifax, declared that Dr. McCulloch, founder of the academy in 1816, created an opportunity for education for the children of the earliest settlers of Pictou, in an atmosphere of intellectual freedom hitherto unthought of, and had produced results undreamed of in that day. It fell to the lot of few people to take such a prominent part in the history of his adopted land stated Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Stewart was accompanied to Pictou by Lord and Lady MacMillan, and they occupied seats on the platform. Lord MacMillan, congratulated Professor Harvey on the work of his institution. No worthier service can the state perform, declared Lord MacMillan, than to see that national institutions are commemorated. He declared that there was danger in this mechanical age that the precious spiritual values and the love of scholarship and learning would be submerged.

Prof. George Henderson of Dalhousie university, gave the principal address of the day.

UNIQUE PLACE

"We believe that our academy holds a unique place in the educational history of this province," declared Prof. Henderson. He suggested that the records, documents, relics, pictures, etc., were available, having been rescued from the fire, and they should be kept before the students constantly, not necessarily in a separate museum, but in the class rooms, halls and alcoves, and particularly in the library and convocation hall.

It is probable, concluded Prof. Henderson, that never again will Pictou Academy have such a large proportion of high school students as it once had, but it can still strive to lead in quality. In this, it is assured of the confidence and good will of every old student.

First and foremost, stands the character of its teachers, to which all else is subordinate. Looking with a critical eye at educational fashions of the moment, may it ever cling to those Scottish traditions of hard work and mental discipline which have been its strength. May I conclude with the words of St. Paul: Prove all things, hold fast that which is good.

GRANDDAUGHTER OFFICIATES

Prof. Harvey, in introducing Miss Isabella McCulloch of Truro, granddaughter of Dr. Thomas McCulloch, stated that on the platform beside Miss McCulloch, who had come to Pictou to unveil the monument, were also two great-granddaughters and one great-great-grandson of Dr. McCulloch. The great throng which had gathered about the platform stood at attention as Miss McCulloch cut the cord holding the flags which draped the memorial, and as they dropped the throng joined the massed choirs, led by Rod C. McLeod, in singing "God Save the King."

Miss McCulloch, in speaking to the press after the ceremony, recalling the time when her grandfather left Pictou to assume the principalship of Dalhousie University in 1838, quoted his words that "It was like tearing the skin off my bones to leave Pictou."

monument first Pictou 1818 and was unveiled Isabella McCulloch of Rev. Dr. founded the many distinguished have gone Dominion, the first University celebrating its people, former and visiting the unveiling of many of them school days near the new occasion. Provincial of the Board, memorial, presiding, chairman of the Commission of the education and Mr. of the board. monument Academy. Pictou Academy in 1818 Under the of Dr. opened the to a hitherto the population of the Provinces eminent men to the Dominion of education and 1838." Academy built of Wallace and a half feet back it bears a old Academy thistles are cut the monument on Lord of the Great Britain, who attended the of you have and have a love and reverence of the mind. These what would of them? The mechanical age is to be submerged referred to the to replace recently said: "I wish for which I hope like from the Academy was of Henderson, He urged that of records and Academy be kept that the traditional might not be tribute to the McCulloch, "who in all but the idea in a And so excellent that several of awarded master Glasgow University an examination study. He between Council to ob Academy which responsible government. He said: "We realize McCulloch for all generations preached to and over exhausted a person said. He with the the Scottish He quoted which is Halifax, Academy, for to be and He which to to of of education.

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AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

Mr. Editor,

Sir,—I need not inform you of the general failure that has again taken place in the potatoe crop. Of this you have undoubtedly been already apprised, as the subject is one of vast importance, not only to the farmer but also to the mechanic and merchant, for all are more or less injured in consequence. The failure is not with us only; the accounts from various parts of the Province are truly deplorable—in many places whole fields are without a plant. But it is not my intention at present, neither is it necessary to dwell much on this part of the subject, but to lay before the public a number of facts which evidently go far to show that the cause of failure is in the seed.

Mr. — prepared a field for potatoes, in which the ploughing, manuring, and preparation in every manner was equally the same. The field was all planted in one day, with seed taken from two different cellars, the consequence of which was a total failure of one kind while the other grew well.

Many other instances have come under my observation where the whole field underwent one uninterrupted sameness in tillage; but being planted with two different qualities of seed, one part failed while the other succeeded.

Last Spring potatoes were sold by a person in this district to a number of his neighbours, with which they planted a portion of their fields, and the result was a total failure, while seed obtained from other cellars—planted at the same time, and in the same field, grew well. These facts fully confirm my assertion, that the primary cause of failure is in the seed. Other instances equally forcible might be mentioned, but from a reluctance to be two lengthily I shall forbear.

Some perhaps, are ere now ready to ask "why does the potatoe not grow now as well as formerly?" This I consider no difficult question to answer. It is well known that the seasons of late years have been much shorter than formerly—the potatoes have been at least ten days later planted than they were in previous seasons, and generally as much sooner gathered in the fall. In this case they evidently could not have come to maturity; and it is well known that unripe vegetables will not keep. In this state they are put into cellars in large heaps, where they heat and ferment, and consequently lose their growing properties—although retaining externally a sound appearance until deposited in the ground.

Where only a portion of the crop has failed, the vacancies may with success, be filled up with plants taken from those parts, or from other fields, that have succeeded. Experienced agriculturists say that the potatoe can safely be transplanted; and where the seed grows well there are generally more plants than are necessary. But where the failure is total, it would be much safer to prepare the field for turnip seed, than venture a second crop of potatoes, which would have all the chances of the first seed to fail.

At present, I shall conclude by pointing out the fallacy of some of the absurd notions that are entertained, respecting the cause of failure in the potatoe crop.

Some have urged that the cause is in the air. But has the atmosphere become changed from what it was formerly? This evidently cannot be the case, as Nature is a fixed and unalterable system. But even if we were to allow that the atmosphere had undergone a change, this could not affect the potatoe, it being protected by a covering of soil. Others

have urged that the effects of lightning has caused the failure. That lightning when coming in contact with the potatoe would destroy it, I admit; but why should this vegetable experience its effects more than others? I have also heard it remarked by some, that the seed was destroyed by worms—they have dug the potatoe up, and found it containing large quantities of small worms. But why are they surprised at this? Where would they expect to find such insects if not in putrid substances? Not a few imagine that they can trace the cause of failure to the soil; they affirm that seed which grows on one soil will not grow on another. Instances of this I have myself observed, and it is to be attributed to the different qualities of the soils, as seed will frequently grow when planted in a moist soil, that would in many cases fail when planted in a dry one, and vice versa.

Yours, &c.

July 7th, 1835.

MELVILLE.

From the American Gardener's Magazine.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE GOOSEBERRY.

After enumerating a number of varieties, which are popular in England, and have received prizes at the exhibition, Mr. Walker says—

"Upon gooseberry bush a snail I found;
For always snails near sweetest fruit abound."

The propagation of this well known genus is by suckers taken from the old plants, by layers, or by cuttings, the last of which is the best, as the cuttings generally form much better roots; the best time to cut the roots is in October or April; the cuttings should be taken from bearing branches, and should be from eight to ten inches long; plant them in a border of good light earth exposed to the morning sun, leaving two eyes above the top of the soil; if both eyes start, rub one of them off, leaving the strongest, which should be trained upright to form a regular stem; they should be watered if the weather proves dry. The bushes should be transplanted, into the places where they are designed to remain, the third year; the soil should be rich and light, in a free, open exposure; they should never be planted in the shade of other trees. An English writer on this fruit remarks, "In pruning these shrubs, common gardeners are apt to make use of garden shears, observing only to cut the head round, as is practised in overgreens, &c., whereby the branches become so much crowded, that what fruit is produced never grows to half the size it would do were the branches thinned and pruned according to rule."

I fully agree with the writer; pruning should be done with a knife, removing such shoots as cross each other or give the bush an unsightly appearance; some of the strong young shoots should be left every year, and a part of the old wood cut out; if proper attention is paid to pruning, the greater part of the wood in the bushes, at any time, will be only two years old, which will give much larger fruit than the old wood. I prefer leaving the shoots their full length; some persons cut them to six or eight eyes, but as this increases the number of new shoots, the air, so necessary for the well-doing of the plant, is prevented from circulating through the bush, and the fruit thereby becomes small and mildewed. Little good can be done with the gooseberry without judicious pruning; and with it, and the aid of a little manure, and digging up the soil once every year, much fine and delicious fruit may be obtained. Strewing a little air-slacked lime over the beds every year, about the first of May, is very beneficial. Plant the bushes in rows eight feet apart, and six feet apart in the rows keeping them clear of weeds.

On this the conductors remark—

The above paper by Mr. Walker will, hope, be the means of greatly extending Gooseberry. From prejudice, or from a little fine fruit having been seen in our market they seem to be but very little esteemed the dessert, and less cultivated than almost any of the eatable berries which are produced in every garden. The best varieties, perfectly matured, are extremely rich, and high flavored. In England this fruit has been brought to a high state of perfection; the temperate and humid climate of several districts seems admirably adapted to them. In Lincolnshire, where the greatest number of new varieties have been obtained, it is cultivated to greater perfection than any part of Britain. Many of these sorts have been introduced to this country, and although they have not come up to the size they have attained in England, yet they have been grown sufficiently large and fine to recommend them to general cultivation. Mr. Walker has twice received the premium of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the largest and finest varieties; his hints on pruning are highly valuable, and we would recommend a careful perusal of his communication; the sorts he enumerates, are nearly all to be had in this vicinity.

RAINY DAYS.—How much time is thrown away by some farmers when the weather will not permit them to work out doors. And how well this time might be improved! There are many days and hours of wet weather in a year, in which it is impossible to do any work on the farm, and when these are lost, as they are to many farmers of my acquaintance, they amount to a considerable sum. "Time is money" as my grandfather used to say; and further "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Now if this is good advice in money matters, it will surely apply to economy in time, to those hours and half days when rain drives under cover.

Well, how are the hours to be best improved? I will tell you, my brother farmers. Get yourselves a set of carpenters' tools, and make a work-bench, and if you can plane a board and drive a nail, you will find enough to occupy all your spare time.

The tools will cost but five or six dollars—such as are most necessary, and then you will be able to keep all your out-buildings, and many of your farming implements in good repair. If your barn or stable door break down, mend it immediately the first rainy day. If a board is loose, put a nail in it or replace it. If you want any plain, useful kitchen furniture, such as pine tables, benches &c. take those occasions to make them. But it is unnecessary to multiply the things that might be repaired, in such times. Every farmer that looks around him (if he is not in the habit of so doing) will find the wood work on his place lamentably out of repair.—*Genesee Farmer.*

MANAGEMENT OF PIGS.—The following experiment was made by a gentleman of Norfolk. Six pigs of the Norfolk breed, and of nearly equal weight were put to keeping at the same time, and treated the same as to food and litter for about seven weeks. Three of them were left to shift for themselves as to cleanliness; the other three were kept as clean as possible by a man employed for the purpose with a curry comb and brush. The last consumed in seven weeks fewer peas by five bushels, than the other three; yet they weighed more when killed by two stone and four pounds (thirty six pounds) upon an average, or six stone twelve pounds upon the whole.