

Hon. J. Wilberforce Longley.

The Acadia Athenæum.

"Prodesse Quam Conspici"

Vol. XXV, No. 3.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

January 1899

Opportunity.

[This sonnet was suggested by an explanation given by Dr. Jones, of Acadia, of the derivation of the word which forms the title.]

A full-sailed ship that comes from foreign shores
With costly bales and still more costly hopes.
The haven near, and in the tugging ropes
The winds of home singing their old-time lores.
A fugitive abreast the city doors
Pressed by a foe whose footfalls he can hear,
Life, rest ahead, behind blank death and fear
And drifts of darkness sweeping o'er the moors.
The ship delays to list the mermaid's song ;
The outcast turns to mock his enemy.
A storm-cloud splits, a ship sinks in the sea ;
An arrow whistles from an angry throng.
Without the harbor sad waves fall and rise ;
Abreast the city doors a dead man lies.

—L. P. N. S.

Honorable J. Wilberforce Longley.

Honorable J. Wilberforce Longley was born in Paradise, Annapolis County, January 4th 1849. His father was Israel Longley, a respected farmer, and brother of Avarð Longley, who was for some time in the Provincial legislature, afterwards in the House of Commons, and well known for active work in the temperance cause, and for several years a Governor of Acadia College. On two occasions Israel Longley and Avarð Longley were candidates for election to parliament on opposite political tickets, Israel running in the interests of the Liberal and Avarð the Conservative party.

His mother was Frances Manning, daughter of Rev. J. Manning, daughter of Rev. J. Manning, one of the pioneer Baptist ministers, who labored most of his life in Lower Granville, Annapolis County,

and who was brother of Rev. Edward Manning, who was the leading spirit in founding the Baptist cause in Cornwallis.

Mr. Longley, after having studied at Paradise School, matriculated at Acadia College in 1867, pursued the regular four years' course, and graduated in June, 1871. Among his classmates were Rev. W. H. Warren, Rev. A. Cohoon, J. B. Mills, M. P., Rev. John Stubbart and Hon. W. T. Pipes, ex-Premier of the Province. Dr. R. W. Ellis of the Geological Survey and Dr. B. Wiles of Wolfville, were at the beginning members of this class of '71, but dropped out before the end.

After graduation Mr. Longley went to Halifax in November 1871 and began the study of law in the office of Blanchard & Meagher. He subsequently was transferred to the office of R. Motton, Q. C., afterwards Stipendiary Magistrate, and completed his law studies at Halifax in the office of Messrs. Johnston & Bligh. Previous, however, to passing his final examination, he went to Toronto and read law for a time at Osgoode Hall and in the office of Bethune & Hoyles, Toronto. He was admitted to the bar in September '75, and immediately entered into a law partnership with H. H. Bligh Q. C., who was himself a graduate of Acadia College. This partnership lasted for less than two years, when Mr. Longley retired from the firm and entered into partnership with W. F. MacCoy, Q. C. This continued until August '82, when, both having been elected to the Provincial legislature, it was deemed desirable that they should separate, and Mr. Longley entered into partnership with Robert Motton, Q. C., which partnership continued until his acceptance of the office of Attorney General in May 1885.

Mr. Longley had attained a very respectable position in the profession before entering political life, and especially distinguished himself, after he had been admitted to the bar less than a year, in the celebrated trial of Chipman and Gavanza—a case full of dramatic interest, which lasted for five or six days, and which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, which was a very great forensic triumph for such a young barrister to obtain.

In 1882 Mr. Longley was chosen one of the commissioners for the revision of the statutes and was actively associated both in the revision and the carrying of the same through parliament, in the sessions of 1883 and '84. He was, also, one of the commissioners who framed the Judicature Act which was adopted by parliament in 1884.

But Mr. Longley's closest friends are well aware that his tastes and inclinations from the earliest time were not in the direction of success in the legal profession, but were looking at all times towards a political career. Before he was admitted to the bar he began to take an active part in political campaigns, and both when a law student and after being admitted to the bar, was in demand in various parts of the province at all political contests as a stump speaker, and acquired a wide reputation in this field.

In April '82, when he had been only a little over six years at the bar, he was unanimously chosen as one of the Liberal candidates for Annapolis County for the Provincial legislature, and, although the country was then represented in both the Dominion and Provincial parliaments by Conservatives, and the influence of both Governments, at Ottawa and Halifax, were hostile, he succeeded in securing his election and came back at the head of the poll with Mr. Henry Munroe as a colleague.

The result of the election, in 1882, was the defeat of the Holmes-Thompson government. Mr. Albert Gayton was asked to form an administration, but he called a convention of the Liberal members elected and cast upon them the burden of forming the administration, which is about the only precedent on record of this method of forming a Government.

An administration was formed with Mr. W. T. Pipes as Premier, without office, and A. J. White, Albert Gayton and Charles E. Church as the three Departmental heads of the administration. In the formation of this government, neither Mr. Longley nor Mr. W. S. Fielding, who had been elected for Halifax at the same time, were included, but no one believed that an administration could go on long without these gentlemen, and, as a consequence, we find Mr. Fielding very soon after sworn in a member of the administration and Mr. Longley, in 1884, also became a member of the administration, Mr. Pipes having retired and Mr. Fielding, having been called upon to form a Government, invited Mr. Longley to be one of his colleagues. Just prior to the election of 1886, an office was found for Mr. A. J. White and Mr. Longley was asked to accept the office of Attorney General. His election in Annapolis County was most bitterly contested, with the result that he was elected by a majority of sixteen and his colleague, Mr. Munroe, was defeated by Mr. F. Andrews, also a graduate of Acadia College, by a majority of four. Since then Mr. Longley has steadily held the office. He was re-elected in 1890 by the large majority of 262, and on this occasion, Mr. H. H. Chute was his colleague. This gentleman was one of the benefactors of Acadia College and was Governor of the institution at his death two years later. At the general election of 1894 Mr. Longley was again returned by a majority of 252 with Mr. J. A. Bancroft as his colleague.

In 1896, it is believed somewhat against his better judgment, Mr. Longley was induced to resign his office of Attorney General, and his seat in the Provincial legislature, in order to carry the Liberal standard for the House of Commons. The Liberal party having been steadily beaten at four consecutive general elections, it was felt no pains or sacrifice should be wanting to secure success in this last great struggle. It was freely talked over the Dominion that Mr. Laurier would have the active co-operation of leading Provincial Ministers in the various provinces. Sir Oliver Mowat, the Premier of Ontario, announced his willingness to join Mr. Laurier in any administration he might be called upon to form, and it was understood

that Mr. Fielding had also intimated his intention of abandoning provincial politics and of entering the Dominion arena, which was expected also to add strength to the administration in these two provinces. Messrs. Greenaway's and Clifton's names were freely mentioned in the province of Manitoba and Mr. Blair was mentioned as likely to enter the Federal sphere in the province of New Brunswick. When, however, the crucial moment arrived, none of these gentlemen seemed disposed to take any risks. If Mr. Laurier won they were prepared to go in and share his victory with him, but none of them were willing to accept any danger or expose themselves to the risk of losing the substance by grasping at the shadow. The only one, indeed, of the provincial Ministers who stood to his guns to the end, was the Attorney General of Nova Scotia.

His candidature, naturally, evoked the greatest efforts on the part of his opponents throughout the province. Special efforts were made to secure his defeat, and with success, and, for the first time in his life, he experienced the vicissitudes of failure at a political election. Many thought that this would end his political career; and rejoiced in anticipation of his downfall. It did not happen quite thus, because, on Mr. Fielding's taking office in the Dominion Government, and Mr. George Murray being called upon to form an administration, he promptly asked Mr. Longley to resume his position as Attorney General of the province, which he did, was re-elected to the Provincial Legislature by acclamation on August 15th. 1896, carried his election for Annapolis April 1897 at the general election by a large majority, and bids fair to continue to hold his present office until 1902 which will make a record of twenty years unbroken representation of the county of Annapolis, and sixteen years holding the office of Attorney General, a record that has never been approached since responsible government was introduced.

It is an open secret, however, that for some time past Mr. Longley's tastes and efforts have been in the direction of literary and philosophical work rather than the routine of political drudgery. While possessing very great aptitude in affairs, and having exceptional powers as a public speaker, it may still be doubted whether a cast of mind like Mr. Longley's was ever adapted to secure the highest position in the political field. The history of responsible government has shewn that those who reach the highest positions in political life are generally men who do not possess strong opinions, who are extremely careful about uttering them, who are quite content to adjust themselves from time to time to the exigencies of the moment, spreading their sails to catch breezes from any and all quarters. The secret of political success nowadays, in the main, is a good-natured opportunism, which sacrifices principles, and abandons the right to have or express opinions.

Such a man Mr. Longley certainly is not. For the last ten or fifteen years he has been discussing in the magazines of England, the United States and Canada all the leading questions of the day,

upon which great differences of opinions exist. On these matters he has not been content to deal solely with political topics, but with historical, literary, philosophical and religious as well. His first magazine article was entitled "Politics considered as a fine Art." Later came a very bold utterance on the "Future of Canada." Afterwards, from various magazines, came articles such as: "Protection in Canada," "Canadian and Imperial Federation," "Bass fishing on the Rideau," "The Romance of Adele Hugo," "Joseph Howe and his Contemporaries," "Apple Raising in the Annapolis Valley," "The drama of Life," "Woman's Suffrage," "Sir Wilfrid Laurier's" Visit to Washington," and in the last number of the Canadian Magazine "A Material World," in which he arraigns the present age, and especially the English speaking world, as being more absolutely materialistic and less concerned in purely spiritual things than it was one hundred years ago, and than even pagan people are to-day.

During the past year, however, Mr. Longley has taken a more decisive position in the literary field by the publishing of a book entitled "Love," which no doubt by its title suggested all sorts of unspeakable things to the average person, but which when read and carefully considered, was discovered to be a beautiful and elevating treatise in which the great law of spiritual growth was found to be self sacrifice, self effacement. or Love. The work commanded an immediate sale and a second edition was issued within four weeks from the first. It has evoked criticism favorable, hostile and imbecile, but it is likely that in the end it will be recognized as a serious exposition of one of the great principles which confront the age.

Rumors are afloat that other works by Mr. Longley will be published at an early date, and it is safe to affirm that the point has been reached when anything that emanates from his pen will be bound to command the attention of earnest men and women.

For some reason or other, from the beginning to the end of his career, Mr. Longley has had the faculty, unfortunate perhaps, and perhaps fortunate, of evoking the most fierce and determined opposition, and at no period of his career could it, with any degree of propriety or accuracy, be said that he was a popular man. It was one of the penalties all must pay who have strong and pronounced opinions. At an early part of his political career, Mr. Longley was the victim of the most bitter, uncompromising and malignant abuse from the press opposed to him. This has practically ceased during the last few years, and it may be safely affirmed that Mr. Longley has as many friends and admirers among his political opponents as his friends, but the fact that partizan spleen has subsided has not in the slightest degree diminished the vicious hostility of his enemies in all quarters. He probably, while having as many friends among his political opponents, has as many enemies among his political friends as those politically hostile. His recent book "Love" has been most fiercely assailed in certain quarters, and in terms which

make it beyond question that this attack was animated by personal spite.

Religiously, Mr. Longley was brought up a Baptist and educated in a Baptist college. While at Acadia he united with the Baptist church at Wolfville and was baptized in the Gaspereau River, May 24th, 1868. After leaving Wolfville and coming to Halifax, however, he did not continue to attend the Baptist church and was known to have developed very broad and liberal views in relation to religious topics. His mind is naturally religious, and profoundly impressed with the importance of spiritual things as against mere worldly possessions, and a considerable portion of his energies in recent years has been expended in endeavoring to impress those about him, both by speech and writing, that spiritual matters were being ignored in this materialistic age, and the whole energies of mankind bent upon the acquisition of wealth, the development of trade, the inventions of machinery and the promotion of mere comfort of the body.

This arraignment of the age has evoked bitter hostility in various quarters, especially from the class who are at all times worshippers of things that *are*, and who cling to a fatuous optimism which would preclude the possibility of genuine reform.

Since his marriage Mr. Longley has been identified with the Episcopal church in Halifax.

Mr. Longley has taken an active interest in educational matters for a number of years past, and has been frequently called upon to address educational meetings, notably on the occasion of the meeting of the Dominion Educational Association in Halifax last August, when he evoked more than usual interest by an address widely circulated, inveighing the present school system as lacking in a proper recognition of the spiritual element.

Though no longer identified with the Baptist body, Mr. Longley has preserved a loyal devotion to the university of Acadia college. He has been continually a member of the Alumni Society, has been twice President of that body, and has been for a number of years a Senator, and taken an active part in the meetings of the Senate.

In 1897 he delivered the annual address before the Senate in June, and the degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him on Commencement day of that year. For several years past he has been Chairman of the Senate Visiting Board of Acadia College and this year is Chairman of the Senate Visiting Board of Acadia Seminary.

In recognition of his literary work, Mr. Longley was this year unanimously elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and attended its meeting at Ottawa in May last. He has also been for two years past President of the N. S. Historical Society. For many years past he has been invited to lecture in various parts of the Dominion, and a few years ago was employed by a lecture bureau and spent some time on the lecture platform professionally in certain parts of the New England States. The subjects of these lectures are too num-

erous to mention, and the lecturer himself seems to be equally at home upon any topic which he may choose.

As for Mr. Longley's future, no one can speak of it. What he may do next is a problem which his most intimate friends would not care to even conjecture, but that, if his life is spared, he will be actively engaged in intellectual work of some kind; that he will always be bold, even at the expense of making lifelong enemies; that he will never shrink from uttering his opinion, even though he brings upon himself untold malignity, and that his name will continue to be prominently in the mouth of people in most parts of the English speaking world, is about the only thing that can be safely affirmed.



The Migrations of Birds.

No doubt the earliest observers of birds noticed their appearance and disappearance from a given locality at certain seasons. But the knowledge of their migrations is of recent date. At the beginning of this century nearly all naturalists believed that birds hibernated as do the reptiles and many animals. It was thought that swallows hid themselves in hollow trees and caves, while the rails and other marsh inhabiting birds buried themselves in the mud and there passed the cold season in a torpid state. But as the result of close observation, by an increasing number of naturalists, the birds have been traced in their movements, till now no doubt exists as to where they spend the different seasons.

But why do birds migrate? What causes them to leave the land of their birth, and attempt the long and hazardous journey through unknown regions to warmer climes? And why again do they leave these southern lands where everything necessary to their subsistence is to be found in abundance, for the northern latitudes, encountering again the many dangers which beset them on their previous journey?

The first question is quite easily answered. Many migrating birds are so frail in makeup and so thinly clad with feathers, that they would be unable to endure the severities of a northern winter. Then again, as a result of colder weather their food supply fails. The various species of snipe and sandpipers, which obtain their insect fare by probing the soft mud with their long slender bills, are compelled to leave their haunts upon the advent of frost. So with the flycatchers and warblers whose insect food disappears as cold weather approaches, and those birds that obtain their food from the water, as ducks, geese and gulls, are compelled to go farther south as the different lakes and rivers freeze up, and as the great body of sea ice moves southward along the coast.

But why birds leave the southern lands of plenty with the arrival of spring for the more desolate north is less easily explained. In summer, it is true, the more northern parts of the continents again

furnish food for bird life. As far north as the arctic regions this supply is very abundant. Various kinds of berries are produced in great quantities during the brief summer owing to the continued heat of an unsetting sun. By the time these berries are fully ripe, however, most of the birds have gone south, but the fruit is thickly covered during the long winter with a snowy mantle, and is thus preserved till the following summer, when the melting snows reveal them—a banquet ready spread. Insect life is also very abundant during the excessive sunshine of an arctic summer, so that insectivorous birds find a ready food supply. The arctic seas, also, abound in minute animal life, as well as many kinds of fish, which all serve as food for the various species. Yet nothing in colder climes can exceed the food supply of tropical summers so we must look again for a sufficient cause for the northern migrations.

At the close of the Tertiary period—in geological time—the climate of the higher latitudes was changed from a sub-tropical to a frigid condition. The birds which during that period had been distributed over the whole continent, were thus driven in large numbers towards the equatorial belt. Here with so great a mass of birds in so comparatively small a space the struggle for existence became so intense, that those species best adapted to stand climatic changes moved northward for the rearing of their young, returning south during the winter season.—Like conditions continued to produce like changes in the range of bird life, and owing to the hereditary nature of habit the migratory instinct thus became developed. As the breeding grounds from the true home of each species this innate love of native haunts—so strikingly illustrated by many birds—explains more largely than any other theory, the fact of northward migrations. The so called “homing” of pigeons is well known. The return year after year of the same pair of birds to the same nesting site, plainly indicates an inborn love of home and the possession of memory concerning their place of birth. Wild birds have frequently been captured and marked in some manner. They have gone south with the autumn migration and, the same individuals have been identified the following summer at their former nesting site.

All birds are not in the same degree migratory. Many species—especially the sandpipers rear their young within the Arctic circle, and spend the winter near the equator, being seen at any intermediate place only for a short time—twice each year—during their northward and southward movements. Again some species rear their young in the extreme north, but winter no further south than Nova Scotia, or the North Atlantic States. Other species nest at varying degrees of latitude, and perhaps migrate slowly only a few hundreds of miles southward. Indeed some species do not migrate at all, but remain in the same latitude throughout the year. Such are the grouse or partridge and crows. The latter are not considered migratory though more or less of a roving nature. Many species of

birds may be seen at a certain degree of latitude throughout the year, but the individuals seen in summer are not identical with those of winter, spring or fall, there having been a continued movement of the species through the locality from north to south and again from south to north.

Some birds migrate by day only—others by night only—while others travel both by day and night indifferently. Most species of waterfowl strong of wing travel at great heights often for several days, and nights without alighting. The smaller land birds, on the contrary seem to travel mostly among the treetops flitting from tree to tree in a general direction.

It is quite certain that birds have a definite route which they follow during these migrations. At these seasons birds are found in greater abundance along the great water courses, which have a north and south trend, and in certain localities, rather than scattered over the country at large. That they do not use these same routes every year is evident from the fact that during some migrations, they may be abundant at a particular place or along a river course, and scarce or absent during others. Again the route taken during the fall and spring migrations may differ, in fact do invariably differ with some species. Besides following the great river courses, birds seem to have land marks which guide them on their journey, such as headlands, ranges of hills or mountains.

Whatever may be the conditions and no doubt they are many that influence the varying movements of birds, the lover of nature accepts the arrangement with satisfaction. It presents a more diversified fauna and a wider range of species, as material upon which his studious frames of mind can be exercised. It adds a keener zest to his sportsmanlike amusements, giving to each season its own peculiar interest, while his love for the beautiful in form and color and in sound is gratified by the ever varying shapes of bird life that flit before the eye and greet the ear with song.

Harold F. Tufts.

Class of 1900.

Life At Yale.

The transition from a small college to a large university, bringing with it as it does change of scenes, alterations in study, difference in professors, and above all increase in numbers, leads one into an entirely different sphere. Not only is the University itself of so much larger dimensions, but the surroundings point to a larger world. Contrast if you will, Wolfville with its fifteen hundred inhabitants, New Haven with its one hundred and ten thousand; Acadia with its three hundred and fifty students, Yale with its twenty-five hundred; Acadia with its six wooden buildings, Yale with its fifty

or more stone and brick structures ; Acadia with twenty-eight professors, teachers and instructors, Yale with its similar officers numbering about three hundred ; and imagine the results of such a contrast, and then you may conceive of the change in coming from one to the other.

A visitor never comes to Yale without remarking, "What a queer place for a university !"—and really it is. In the centre of the city is the University, occupying the four sides of one square and one or more sides of five adjacent squares, with a view to complete occupation in the near future,—and all this surrounded by the business portion of the city. Of course there are advantages in this situation as well as disadvantages. Perhaps they balance. At any rate Yale has not suffered on account of its surroundings, for New Haven is a very beautiful city.

The scholarship of Yale is good, not only on account of its high requirements, but also on account of the number of professors assembled here, who stand perhaps at the head of their respective branches of study. In the Freshman and Sophomore years the studies are non-elective, but in the Junior Year Logic, Psychology and Ethics are required, and in the Senior one of four classes in Philosophy. Including these requirements one has to take thirty hours a week in the latter two years, from fifteen to eighteen of these in the Junior year. Of course a person is not limited to these hours ; he can take as many more as he chooses. He has presented to him over three hundred courses from which to make his selection, with no further restrictions than a book. Thus a person may take his whole fifteen hours or more in Philosophy, or it may be Philosophy and Geology, or Philosophy and Economics ; enough courses being presented in any one branch to take up his whole time. The P. B. K. society takes its members on a scholarship basis, none being allowed to enter it unless his standing is above 3.30,—the marking here is on the scale of 4.00.

Athletics have occupied the minds of most all Yale men. The foundation for them is laid in a large and well equipped gymnasium. This contains beside the main floor, one thousand lockers, two rowing tanks, swimming tank, wrestling-room, boxing-room, hand-ball-room, trophy-room, bowling alley, a room for the foot-ball squad, a room for the base-ball squad, turkish tub and shower baths, beside rooms for the directors and instructors. There is a large lot in the rear of this building, and on this is the base-ball cage for Winter ball practice.

The Yale Field is two miles from the University buildings. This is a lot of thirty acres, containing a Varsity grid-iron surrounded by stands accomodating eighteen thousand people, a Freshman grid-iron, Varsity, Freshman, and scrub base-ball grounds, a quarter-mile running track, beside accomodations for other field sports, eight tennis courts and a fine club-house. Golf and other sports are indulged in. The Field is reached by trolley cars.

Connected very closely with Athletics is an ethereal but none the less real something known as the *Yale spirit*. It was hard at first to understand what was meant by this. It was explained again and again without being understood, and it was only when the opposite spirit, as in some other University, was stated that this could be comprehended. The reason that it could not be understood at first was that something different from the Acadia spirit was looked for. It is the spirit that makes every man in the University an athlete, even though he never personally engages in athletics; that makes every man a debater although he never debates; that makes everyone that ever has been and is at Yale so saturated with Yale that he will stand by Yale everywhere and any time, will give his last cent for Yale will give his position on a team willingly to another if he thinks Yale will profit thereby, will allow someone else to make the touch-down as long as there is one made. It refuses to let money, rank, society, anything, put in a poorer man for a better one when the good of Yale is concerned. The Acadia spirit at Acadia is the Yale spirit at Yale. It does not always win, but it never gives up until the whistle blows.

The seat of the religious life at Yale is Dwight Hall, the headquarters of the University, Y. M. C. A. This Hall is a fine stone building, containing a large assembly room, library, secretary's ofice, reading room, and rooms for each class for prayer-meetings. There is a branch association for the Sheffield Scientific School, and the Yale Mission in one of the lowest portions of the city is conducted by the students, and is under the supervision of the Y. M. C. A. officers. At Dwight Hall bible study and class prayer-meetings are held once a week, and a general religious meeting addressed by some clergyman takes place every Sunday evening in the assembly room all of which are well attended. In the Academic department attendance at morning prayers and Sunday services is compulsory.

Many customs, some of which have developed into laws, are a part of Yale's history, and are all rigidly enforced. The Freshmen chafe under the following :

Not to smoke pipes on the street or Campus.

Not to carry a cane before Washington's birthday.

Not to dance at the Junior Promenade.

Not to talk to upper classmen about College secret societies.

Not to study, read, or sleep during the chapel exercises.

Not to sit on the fence unless the Freshmen nine wins the baseball game from the Harvard Freshmen.

The Seniors alone are allowed to bow to the President as he passes down the aisle after morning chapel, and they alone have the privilege of playing ball and spinning tops on the College Campus—the rectangle enclosed by the College buildings.

There are yearly customs invariably carried out, such as tapping for Senior societies, Senior Class day exercises, bottle night, the

Sophomores landing over "the fence" to the Freshmen, Freshmen-Sophomore wrestling bout, Junior and Senior promenades, etc., etc., all of which though interesting, would take too much space for explanation.

The Faculty has instituted some *customs* which of course are objected to by students, three of the most important being no co-education in the under-graduate department, no under-graduate allowed to marry during his course, and a standing of at least 2.25 required before anyone can represent the University on an athletic team, while the required standing for others is 2.00. All three rules are good, the last named being valuable both from the stand-point of scholarship and of athletics.

Yale is essentially a democratic college. In this it is like Acadia,—a man is never asked what is on his back or what is in his head. The only hint of aristocracy being among the members of the secret societies, and this is far from being pronounced. More students comparatively are partially or wholly paying their own expenses at Yale than at any other University in the land,—the city surrounding the University giving exceptional advantages for this. The University itself gives employment to a number of students, and the twenty or more student publications assist a good many more.

One has not the advantage of knowing all the students and professors, nor does one know even all one's class-mates. The Academic graduating class of '97 consisted of two hundred and eighty members, not one-half of whom was known to the writer after being a member of the class one year; yet the education of being associated with so many young men cannot be over-estimated.

Yale life is peculiar to itself, it is an education in itself, language fails to describe it; it can only be understood by being experienced, and the benefits of such a life in itself are almost equal to the value acquired from the study, of which the life is the environment.

George B. Cutten.

Yale University,
Dec. 16th, 1898.

Y. M. C. A. Convention.

The ninth Intercollegiate Convention of the Maritime Y. M. C. A. was held during the Thanksgiving season at University of New Brunswick, Fredericton. Dalhousie, Mt. Allison and Acadia were represented by the following delegates

Mt. Allison—E. Forsey, H. C. Rice, H. E. Thomas, H. I. Young.

Dalhousie—E. W. Coffin, J. H. A. Anderson, C. O. Main, R. B. Layton, R. Stavert, F. Vance.

Acadia—I. Hardy, C. E. Aherton, R. J. Colpitts, L. M. Duval, E. L. Dakin, G. W. Elliot, C. J. Mersereau, S. S. Poole, J. W.

Rowland, W. M. Steele, R. W. Demmings, H. B. Sloat, H. H. Roach.

It was our privilege to have with us throughout the entire Convention four enthusiastic christian workers from the neighboring Republic—Harry W. Hicks, travelling secretary of the Intercollegiate Committee; S. R. Vinton, secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement; S. M. Sayford, Newton, Mass., College Evangelist and his co-worker R. G. Hooper, Delaware, Ohio. We can say of these men truly "they have been with Jesus." The earnest and heart-searching addresses delivered by these men contributed largely to the success of the convention.

Interesting papers on Missions, Personal Work and Bible Study were presented, followed by lively discussions, which gave us broader views concerning ways and means for more successful work in our colleges. These annual conventions are highly beneficial to the delegates and through them to the colleges. The thought that "we are co-laborers together with God" produces a oneness of purpose which results in the quickening of the christian spirit. In this way as in no other, true intercollegiate friendship is promoted.

The delegates had Saturday afternoon to themselves. Through the kindness of Dr. Inch we were shown through the Parliament buildings and the Educational Office. During the afternoon from 4 to 6 Dr. and Mrs. Davidson were "At Home" to the members of the Convention. We were regally entertained.

Sunday morning the Convention sermon was preached in the Baptist church by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. Freeman, subject, "A servant of Jesus Christ" Romans 1:1. The preacher in a masterly manner presented the thought of our "high calling in Christ Jesus." In the evening Rev. Mr. Teasdale preached an interesting sermon in the Methodist church. Afterwards the delegates and students and members of the city Y. M. C. A. formed a chain around the church and sang the Association hymn.

Too much praise cannot be given the U. N. B. boys for the manner in which they received us, and the entertainment they provided for us while in Fredericton. We have always regarded them as "jolly good fellows," but in the recent Convention as we were allowed to enter into the life of their institutions we learned to respect them as true large-hearted men.

We wish through the columns of this paper to express our gratitude to the kind friends of Fredericton who entertained us so royally during the conference. To all we wish A Happy New Year.

THE ACADIA ATHENÆUM.

PUBLISHED BY THE ATHENÆUM SOCIETY.

Composed of Undergraduates of Acadia University,
WOLFVILLE, N. S.

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BUSINESS LETTERS should be addressed C. J. Mersereau Sec'y-Treas.


Upon all other other matters address the Editor Acadia Athenæum.

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JANUARY.

The Sanctum.

Notice to Subscribers.

ILLS have been sent by the Sec. Treas. to all who are in arrears for the ACADIA ATHENÆUM. There are some who have not paid their subscription for three or four years. There is considerable expense connected with the publication of our paper, and a failure on the part of subscribers to remit promptly hampers us in making improvements and is a source of anxiety to the Sec. Treas. We trust that those who are in arrears will respond promptly as we are sorely in need of funds to carry on the work of this year.

Our Reading Room.

HE use and abuse of the Reading Room is a subject that figures very prominently in the editorial columns of the various college magazines. We regret that many of the evils connected with the reading rooms of other institutions also exist in ours. Although the subject is a hackneyed one, and many words have already been expended in our society in denouncing certain features connected with it, yet in view of the fact that little improvement has been manifested, we feel that something ought to be done at once to curtail these evils.

The regulations of the Reading Room as laid down in the Constitution and By-laws of the Athenæum Society are most stringent, and if observed would entirely do away with these abuses. The fact


that our Reading Room is at the disposal of college ladies who are subscribers to the ACADIA ATHENÆUM ought to keep Section 9, Article II of our by-laws inviolate.

Not only would the comfort of those who frequent the Reading Room be greatly promoted by an adherence to the regulations passed, but there would be a distinct gain financially to the Athenæum Society. It is a well known fact that newspapers and magazines are frequently taken from the Reading Room in violation of Section 6 and in many cases are not returned.

Again, articles which possess some special interest to the student are very often cut out from the magazine or paper and in this way their value is greatly depreciated. The man who agrees to pay a certain sum of money for a magazine or newspaper expects to receive each number and to receive it with no mutilations. If some of the numbers are missing and many of the choicest articles abstracted from those he does receive, he certainly is justified in refusing to pay the full amount.

The Athenæum Society suffers a heavy loss annually because of the violation of these rules, but we trust that measures may be adopted at once that shall put an end to these abuses of our Reading Room.

Canadian Patriotism.

 GREAT many articles appear in the English and American magazines on Canadian loyalty to England but little is said or written on Canadian Patriotism. Yet the Canadian people are patriotic and should the occasion demand it, the spirit which actuated our fathers in the war of 1812 would soon become apparent in the lives of their sons and daughters. But we living as did the Acadian farmer in love and at peace with our neighbor perhaps do not take a proper pride in our literature and laws nor do we adequately appreciate the immense resources of our patrimony.

Every year many of our best young men and women go to the neighboring Republic and most of them eventually take the oath of allegiance to that country. The graduates of our colleges go to its colleges and remain for advanced courses of study and a large proportion of them fail to return and bless the land of their birth with the riches of their more matured powers of mind. American literature in ever increasing streams is flooding our land, while our own though excellent in quality, to a great extent is ignored, or subjected to harsh and unfriendly criticism. These are all factors which tend to weaken and retard the growth of our national patriotism.

We may develop a deeper spirit of patriotism among our people. Our daily newspapers should devote more space to purely Canadian matters; should enlarge upon our national resources especially those of the great Northwest, to which the eyes of overcrowded Europe are

now turning. Public lectures on patriotic subjects should be given by leading statesmen in our cities and towns and especially at our educational centres. At all public meetings, whether political, educational, or agricultural, should be sung one or more of our Canadian songs which breathe the spirit of true and lofty patriotism, for even as the "Marseillaise Hymn" the martial-song of the French Revolution exerted a wonderful influence upon the French nation in its struggle for liberty so will our Canadian songs aid in kindling and fanning to glorious flames the fires of our national patriotism.

We do not wish to deprecate the loyalty of Canadians to England: we trust the ties which bind us to the mother country will grow stronger as the years go by, but if our country is to become great and powerful their must exist among our people a more passionate love of country and a stronger faith in its future.

Exchanges.

To all College Exchanges—A Happy New Year.

Our old time friend, The Theologue, appears as usual divested of all superfluities, strenuously maintaining Presbyterian interests.

The Thanksgiving number of Shurtleff College "Review" makes its appearance in the college colours—crimson and old gold. The editorials are brief and to the point. Prof. Whyte's article on Elocution is deserving of special attention. We copy the following:—"The man is not all brain, there is brawn to be developed and a spirit to be released. Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews in lectures to the freshman class which entered Brown University in '92 gave the six qualities which should be developed by college training. They are given in the order of their importance; character, culture, good health, power of self-control, accuracy and information. It would seem after careful consideration, that to perfect these powers would mean the ideal result of a college education. In all fairness to every subject taught in college consider this question—Is there any other study that will present as good an opportunity for developing those qualities as elocution?"

The Nov. number of Manitoba College Journal is a good one. Its new and stylish dress gives it an up-to-date appearance. The Business staff are to be congratulated upon their enterprise. The students of Manitoba College made an advance in the right direction when they assumed the entire responsibility of the editing and publishing of their Journal. We feel that this is as it should be. College journalism is robbed of its true worth when Professors are allowed a position on the Editorial staff. Some think the ideal college paper is that edited by professors and students together. Surely no professor thinks it an honour to say, himself or have it said by others that he is a necessary part of the paper issued at his institution and certainly there is no honour to the students in such a case. If the college paper is to mirror the life of the students let them provide the quicksilver. If the Editors of this Journal continue as they have begun the success of their paper is assured.

Exchanges received this month: *The Theologue, Niagara Index, Presbyterian College Journal, Trinity University Review, Manitoba College Journal, Shuttleff "College Review," Colby Echo, Dalhousie Gazette, Kalamazoo Index.*

The Month.

Anything new is always welcomed at Acadia, and especially if it be of a social nature when Receptions are "like angel's visits" few and far between. So when the A. A. A. for the first time in their history, issued invitations for a Reception in College Hall Dec. 9th, all who were not detained at home by visions of appalling exam.-papers on the morrow gladly accepted. On their arrival the guests were welcomed by the Pres. and Vice-Pres. of the Association and presented with dainty Topic cards. The decorations were very appropriate, foot balls, tennis-rackets, base-balls and bats being in evidence, while hunting in college colors was gracefully twined among the electric lights. The music provided was excellent, and although it was much later than was intended when the company separated, the evening seemed all too short.

A debate between the Sodales Club of Dalhousie and our own debating society is now a practically sure thing. Final arrangements, except perhaps a few minor details, were made by a joint committee from the Societies which met in Halifax, December 17th. and after a most amicable session agreed upon the various matters which came before them, Messrs McNeill and Farris who were there in the interests of the home society received the most gentlemanly treatment from those with whom they were in conference and the month is well assured that the relations between Dalhousie and Acadia in their friendly contest for supremacy on the rostrum will be no less frank and cordial than have been those between this college and Kings.

Sunday evening, Dec. 11th. the Association conducted the second in its series of Missionary meetings. Mr. Charles E. Morse '97, Instructor in the Academy, in a fifteen minute talk suggested some of the many excuses offered by those who *should* but would *rather not* be ready to do the Master's work in other than home lands. Mr. Dimock read a paper discussing some of the foes to missionary enterprise, followed by Mrs. H. G. Colpitts, who treated of the encouraging features of the work.

Just when the "Junior Exhibition" made its maiden bow to a much-enduring public is a matter of conjecture. It is to be hoped, however, that sometime in the Dark Ages, it first saw the light, and its perpenation through times of clearer vision down to the present is due solely to the strong hold that custom has upon men—college men as well as less wise mortals. Some day it will be abolished and students will wonder how they endured for so long this antiquated relic of less enlightened times. A query just now is,—Why did not the very democratic Junior Class of the present year inform the powers that be, in College, that it would dispense with a "Junior." Such action the class did not take for reasons unexplained and Monday night Dec. 19th. after weeks on the rack, writing, reading, and receiving meekly, as they should, much deserved criticism and a little hard-earned praise, the Junior band, twenty-six strong, came before an audience so pre-

judged by previous performances of a doubtful literary value as to be wholly incompetent to appreciate fully the seven essays delivered, which were a fair sample of those furnished by the class. The Hall was very prettily decorated with bunting in class and college colors, draped above the platform and embanking the Class Motto, which in letters of evergreen was arranged about the arched alcove in the centre. Beneath the folds of our country's flag, dearer to each one's heart than ever a class banner could be, sat the Class of 1900.

The programme was as follows, those marked with asterisks being the speakers.

Shakespeare's Ideal Man,	R. McG. Archibald, Truro, N. S.
Milton's Ideal Man,	Edward H. Cameron, Yarmouth, N. S.
Criticisms of Napoleon Bonaparte,	Arthur H. Chipman, Kentville, N. S.
Wordsworth's "Intimations of Immortality"	Annie S. Clark, Bay View, P. E. I.
England's relation to India,	Horace G. Colpitts, Elgin, N. B.
The Significance of the Dreyfus Case,	George L. Dickson, Truro, N. S.
"Antony and Cleopatra" as a portraiture of Roman Life,	Louis M. Duval, St John, N. B.
*Inspiration,	Wm. H. Dyas, Parrsboro, N. S.
*The Young Queen of Holland,	Emerson L. Franklin, Wolfville, N. S.
*The Secret of Success in Oratory,	John A. Glendinning, Moncton, N. B.
The Value of Experimental Agriculture	Laurie L. Harrison, Maccan, N. S.
The Model Biographer,	J. Austin Huntley, Central Economy, N. S.
Descriptive Art in Literature,	John C. Jones, Wolfville, N. S.
The progress of Democracy,	Harry L. Kempton, Milton, N. S.
*The Sidar in Egypt,	Robie S. Leonard, Paradise, N. S.
*Literature and Life,	W. Everett McNeill, Montague, P. E. I.
"The Mighty Atom,"	Chalmers J. Mersereau, Docktown, N. B.
*Tennyson's Ideal Man,	Vernon L. Miller, Bear River, N. S.
*Browning's "Pippa Passes,"	Sheldon S. Poole, Yarmouth, N. S.
The Czar's proposal for Disarmament,	Edgar N. Rhodes, Amherst, N. S.
King Saul	Cheslie A. C. Richardson, Sydney, N. S.
The Iliad as an Epic.	Roland R. Sanford, Wolfville, N. S.
Bismarck	Loyd E. Shaw, Avonport, N. S.
Medicine as a profession,	Fred B. Starr, Wolfville, N. S.
Tennyson as a Portrait Painter,	Enoch C. Stubbert, Beverly, Mass.
The Migrations of Birds,	Harold F. Tufts, Wolfville, N. S.
Linguistic Studies,	Acel W. West, Cambridge, N. S.

At the conclusion of the Programme, Mr. Stubbert in a few well-chosen words explained the absence of a class banner; Dr. Kierstead gave an address and B. H. Eaton of Dartmouth being called on responded briefly. Mention should be made of the Junior Quartette, composed of Messrs Mersereau, Miller, Richardson and West, which gave two very fine selections.

That a devotional meeting was not held the Saturday evening of the evangelist's visit was owing to an open session of the Athenæum Society, for which arrangements were made and invitations issued before it was known that the Association had intended to have a meeting the same evening. The Society furnished a very interesting entertainment made up of music by the Junior Quartette and an instrumental duet by Messrs Hutchinson and Cobb. Synopsis by C. A. McLeod and a Debate participated in by

Simpson, McNeill, R. J. Colpitts and Steele attacking the policy of the United States in annexing the Philippines and Farris, Poole, Barss and Schurman defending the same. The first named gentlemen won the debate. Mr. Pidgeon's clever criticism of the evening's performance closed one of the most enjoyable evenings of this College year.

At the regular meeting of the Propylæum Society, Friday afternoon, Dec. 2nd, the question "Resolved that Co-education is in the best interests of students" was debated. The appellants were Miss Clark '99 and Miss Freeman, '02; the respondents Misses Cook '99 and Roach '02. The Pierian Society was present on invitation also Mrs Trotter, Mrs Sears and a few other friends. The speeches showed careful preparation and were delivered in an earnest forcible style, the closing ones being especially good. The Resolution was sustained 27 to 22.

Miss Avora McLeod's Synopsis though begun with an apology because written by a Freshman was full of jokes and interesting news-items; while Miss Adele McLeod in her capacity of critic greatly entertained the audience.

Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 7th. Mr. S. R. Vinton, a travelling secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions met the Missionary Committee of the College Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. to discuss their methods and suggest new lines of work which he had seen prove successful in other places. This was the first time the missionary committees had met to talk over plans together; the meeting was very instructive and helpful.



De Alumnis.

Chas. H. Day, '86, fills the chair of Modern Languages in Shurtieff College, and also holds the position of principal of the Academy, thus making three Acadia graduates on the Faculty of the College.

Rev. A. Judson Kempton, '89, pastor of the church at Eau Claire, Wis., recently received a call to Minneapolis.

Chas. R. Higgins, '91, cashier in the Astoria National Bank, Astoria, spent a few weeks recently at his old home in Wolfville.

G. P. Raymond, '90, the former pastor at New Glasgow, N. S., has assumed the pastorate of the church at Charlottetown, P. E. I., and is already endearing himself to his people.

W. H. Starratt, '94, who graduated in the dental course from Harvard last spring, is establishing a flourishing practice in Boston.

Miss Laura Sawyer, '96, was lately appointed assistant librarian in Perkins' Institute for the Blind, Boston.

W. Rutledge, '96, pastor of the Woodstock Baptist Church, spent the Thanksgiving season at Kingston, N. S., and delighted his many Acadia friends by a flying visit.

Miss Estelle A. Cook, '94, is one of the esteemed teachers of Mount Allison Ladies' College, in the department of science.

Clifford A. Tufts, '96, graduate from Dalhousie Law School '98, is now

practising law in Kentville, N. S.

Miss Hattie Strong, '96, is engaged as stenographer in one of the large publishing houses in Boston.

Among the many visitors to the Rhetorical Exhibition of the Junior Class were Rev. D. H. Simpson, M. A., and F. H. Eaton, M. A., members of the Board of Governors, and Rev. C. H. Martell of the University Senate,

Avard L. Davison and Frank W. Nichols, both of the class of '97, are attending the Dalhousie Law School.

William H. Warren, '71, pastor of the Baptist church at Bedeque, P. E. I., after spending the summer months in a trip across the water, has resumed his former labors.

Locals.

"Ecce Signum,"

Good morning, Mr. Wall.

Dr. in Chapel:—"Will the gentleman sitting in the back seat kindly remove his feet as the monitor wishes to see those present."

McN-I- in debate gazing at the Sems:—"Oh, the blessedness of splendid isolation."

The annual Art exhibition held in the Seminary proved to be a grand success. Mr. R—the promoter and manager of the affair is jubilant and reports that never in all of his thirty-five years' experience in these matters has he seen such enthusiasm displayed by those in attendance as on this last occasion.

Pilgrim's B-r-s and D-v-s participated in a very successful meeting held at White Rock a few weeks ago. Although not taking a very prominent part in the service, they were, as leaders of the singing, of much assistance to the minister in charge.

B-I:—"What, Percy, are you here: I thought you were home on your holidays?"

Sc-r-n:—"No: by the little Moses, the sons o' guns wouldn't gimmie a certificate."

A Soph, a smiling member of the Practical Jokers' Club of Chipman Hall, has decided that he cannot afford to play any more of the funny tricks of that society. It happens that the lad has had rather a sore experience of late. Seeing a visitor about to descend the stairs of the hall the other day he rushes to his room and returns a few seconds later carrying a pitcher full of water. In his great haste, however, the water fails to connect with the descending stranger; for in bringing the pitcher to a shooting posi-

tion it accidentally comes in contact with the banister with such a force that it was broken in pieces.

She frowned on him and called him! Mr ;
 Because the lad had merely Kr-
 So just for spite,
 The following nite
 The naughty Mr Kr Sr.--*Til-Bits*.

Baggage-Master :—" I cannot check your trunk for New Germany when your ticket is for Grand Pre."

Freshie :—"Got any 'ing new Dirk?"

Dirk :—"No, but B-k-r got a new one to-night—one of Diamond Dick's."

Once more a Freshman class has visited the Photographer, and this time the result has been more annoying to the unfortunate artist than ever before. It is sincerely hoped, by those who have the reputation of the College at heart, that the faculty may take hold of the matter and make a thorough investigation with a view to locating the articles missing from the studio.

He (at reception seeking topics) : "Are you full Miss T—?"

She : "I think not Mr. D-v-l, do I look that way?"

The cold weather has such a hardening effect upon the ears of one of the Junior's residing in the hall, that he is obliged to apply oil to them every three hours to keep them from cracking off.

He called her Sadie in return
 For having been called Ryland :
 But ah, alas ! 'twas his mistake
 For she but said "oh myland."

Two girls in the gallery of the church the evening of the mission service.

1st. girl—"Who is that fellow on the platform with his hair parted in the middle?"

2nd girl—"Oh don't you know him? that's Mr. H r-y."

Sem.--"Where do they hold the Junior exhibition anyway: I'm sure the museum is not big enough for them."

Quite a number of the gentlemen of the College took advantage of the privilege accorded them of sending tributes to the ladies of the college through the Santa Claus process on the evening of Dec. 20th.

Janitor. (Assisting Junior to remove snow from his boots.)

"Say Mistah ! What were dem tings fust made fo-ah?"

Junior : "Expressly for the "roads," Mr Ol-v-r."

Acknowledgements.

Miss Kinney, \$1.00; Rev. J. W. Rutledge, \$2.00; Rev. L. A. Fenwick, \$1.00; S. S. Poole, \$1.00; Pres. Wm. Elder, \$.00; J. D. Chambers, \$2.00; C. C. Brown, \$1.00; E. S. Crawley, \$1.00; C. D. Shurman, B. A., \$1.00; M. A. Bowiby, B. A., \$1.00; Rev. A. Cohoon, M. A., \$1.00; J. S. McFadden, \$1.00; Miss K. K. Freeman, \$1.00; Coldwell & Borden, \$2.50; J. W. Wallace, \$1.00; B. H. Ford, \$1.00; R. G. D. Richardson, B. A., \$2.00; Rev. N. E. Hermon, \$3.00; Rev. M. P. Freeman, \$1.00; Extra Copies, .75; A. S. Burns, B. A., \$1.00.

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THE ATHENÆUM

A monthly journal published in the interests of Acadia College.
\$1.00 per year

15c a copy

C. J. Mersereau,
Business Manager.