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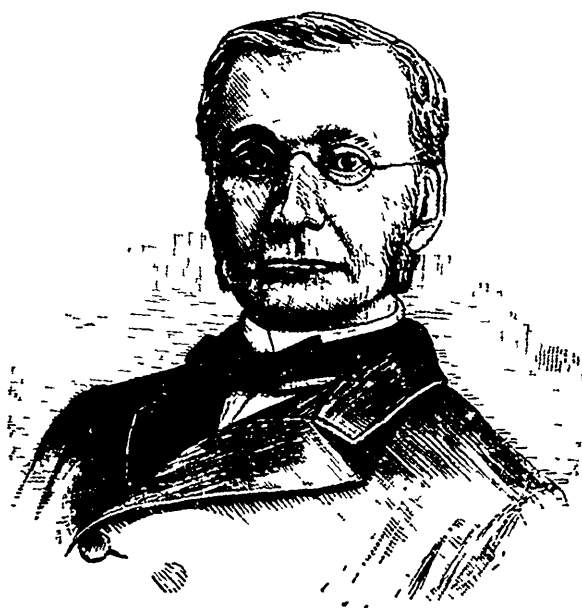
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A. W. SAWYER, D.D., LL. D.

# The Acadia Athenaeum.

"Prodesse Quam Conspici."

Vol. XXI. No. 1. ACADIA UNIVERSITY, WOLFVILLE, N. S. November, 1895.

## AT MINAS BASIN.

About the buried feet of Blomidon,  
Red-breasted sphynx with crown of grey and green.  
Swirl the tides of Minas, their crescent queen  
On high, fleet-oared by galleys of the sun.  
The tidal breeze blows its divinest gale!  
The blue air winks with life-like headed wine!  
Storied of Glooscap, of Evangeline—  
Each to the setting sun this sea did sail.  
Opulent day outpours its living gold,  
'Till all the west is belt with crimson bars,  
Then darkness lights its silver moon and stars,—  
The festal beauty of the world new-old.  
Facing the dawn, in vigil that ne'er sleeps,  
The sphinx her secret of the Basin keeps.

T. H. RAND, in Canadian Magazine.

## OUR PRESIDENT.

We have much pleasure in placing as a frontispiece the portrait of our esteemed president Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D.D., LL.D., whose long and active service in the interest of our Alma Mater, has raised her to that honorable position among Universities which she to day occupies. A short sketch of his life will be acceptable to the many graduates and friends of Acadia University.

Artemas Wyman Sawyer was borne at West Haven, Vermont, in 1827, and was the son of Rev. Reuben Sawyer, a minister of the Baptist denomination. He received his preparatory education at New London (now Colby) Academy, in New Hampshire, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1847. For three years he occupied a position on the high school staff at Windsor, Vt., then entered upon theological studies at Newton, Mass. Here he met his friend and classmate Rev. S. W. DeBlois, D. D. on whose recommendation Dr. Sawyer was appointed to the chair of classics at Acadia College in 1855.

After graduating at Newton, President Sawyer was pastor of the Baptist church at Lawrence, Mass., where he was ordained. Responding to the call from Acadia he resigned his pastorate at Lawrence and entered upon his duties here. He filled the classical chair with marked ability for four years, and brought into prominence and popularity the benefits of a liberal culture in the classics. Returning to the United States in 1860 he was pastor of the Baptist church at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. until 1864, when he was appointed principal of New London

(now Colby) Academy. In the autumn of 1869 Dr. Sawyer came back to Wolfville as President of Acadia College, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. He received the degree of D.D. from Colby University in 1867, and that of LL. D. from Acadia University in 1888, the jubilee year.

Steady and marked growth have characterized the institutions since. Twenty five years of unceasing and tireless effort have been devoted to their interests by their faithful president. All the strength of a high executive ability, and all the riches of a broad and liberal culture and high intellectual powers have been expended in their behalf, and the evidence of progress is seen on every hand.

Perhaps a brief comparison of the catalogue of 1869 with that of 1894 would prove most interesting in obtaining an idea of the progress made. Between these dates were many seasons of discouragement and periods of darkness, the most trying of which was experienced when on Dec. 2nd, 1877, the college building was burned to the ground. The faculty in 1869 consisted of five acting professors, now it is increased to eleven. The number of students in all classes was forty-two, while the calendar of the current year shows an attendance last year of one hundred and twenty-one. The standard of matriculation was then and is now placed well above the average, but hardly a vestige of the old curriculum now remains. A great change has been made in this respect. The optional courses of the present time afford a wide scope for free selection and the gaining of an intimate acquaintance with subjects suited to individual tastes, while their restriction to the last two years of the course secures a good all round development before special lines are open to choice. The whole curriculum has been enlarged and extended until now it has attained a very high degree of efficiency.

The endowments of the University have greatly increased, and large and graceful buildings have been erected. Of the seven buildings now to be seen, not one was in existence in 1869. These and many other improvements have been made under the watchful eye and fostering care of President Sawyer, and have required faithfulness, judgment, and executive ability which very few are able to bestow.

Before becoming president of Acadia University, Dr. Sawyer's contributions to the magazines and reviews, gave him a wide reputation among literary men, but his many duties since have forbidden any amount of literary work. It is to be hoped that he may soon be relieved of some of the burdens which he now carries, and be able to give to the world some of the fruits of a keenly discriminating mind.

THE AIM AND VALUE OF THE COLLEGE COURSE.

An address delivered by Prof. Higgins, at the opening of the College, October 8th, 1894.

The tendency to run in grooves that have been made for us by those who preceded us is so strong that we sometimes find ourselves doing things without knowing exactly why we do them. We do what our fathers did, or what we see others doing, sometimes simply because it is the fashion, at other times because of some fancied advantage which may or may not be realized. We pursue a good which we never reach, while some other benefit may come to us which we had not anticipated. In some departments of human activity it may matter comparatively little whether we understand clearly the reason for the course we follow or not, provided only we do the right thing. It is not essential to a man who handles a buck-saw that he should know WHY a sharp saw does better work than a dull one, provided only that he knows the fact and keeps his saw sharp. But in most kinds of work it is important that we should understand the nature of the tools we use and the rationale of the process by which results are to be accomplished. The higher the character of the work in which we are engaged, the more imperative it becomes that we should clearly understand our relations to it, and the consequences that may result from any modification of our methods of work. The artist who would carve in marble the lineaments of the human face must not only have a clear eye and a steady hand, but he must be able to know in advance what will be the effect of the least change of the angle at which he holds his chisel, or of the force he puts into the blow with which he strikes it. Still more important is it that we should work thoughtfully and wisely when our work has relation to the development of human character. If, instead of shaping the lifeless marble into the semblance of a living man, we are working directly upon the living man himself—to develop, strengthen and equip a living soul for the labor and conflict of life, it would be unpardonable in us not to use our best endeavors to understand ourselves, our relations to the work we are trying to do and the nature of the consequences, to ourselves or others, of the course we are pursuing. And this is true not only of those who are seeking to influence and mould others, but also of those who are themselves being moulded. The student as well as the teacher should study these questions of methods and results. He should, if possible, understand clearly what the goal is that he hopes to reach, and have some more or less clearly de-

finest idea of the means that will be most likely to contribute to his success.

That there is a great deal of misapprehension abroad in regard to the results that should follow from a course of study goes without saying. There is also much confusion in the public mind as to the distinction between a liberal education as given by a college, and the education given by a technical school. Accordingly we sometimes hear severe criticisms on the work of the college, because it fails to qualify its graduates for any particular business in life. They have not been taught to work a farm, or run a saw mill, or teach a school, or keep a merchant's books, or do any of the other things by which they may be able to earn money and make their way in the world. They are, it is said, more useless and helpless when they come out of college than when they entered it. They have forgotten the few useful things they once knew and have learned nothing useful to take their place. Their hands have become too soft to hold a plough or drive a plane, and their heads are too full of the delights of learning to allow them to take much interest in what they regard as the sordid activities of business.

Now it must be granted that this criticism, severe as it is, would not be wholly without justification if we should regard the matter simply from the standpoint of material success, and take as our one measure of the thing we call success, the immediate cash value of the student's earnings. I say immediate cash value, because it seems to me that after any considerable term of years the college graduate may come out ahead even on the hard cash basis. The Arts College is in no sense a rival to the special schools, it does not aim to compete with them. It has its own traditions and its own sphere of work, and it can claim its right to continue to exist only as it continues to adhere to its traditions and to work within its own sphere.

And now the question comes:—What is the sphere of the Arts College? What is the purpose for which it exists? If such a question were asked in regard to any of the schools for specialists, the answer would be obvious. The student goes to one of these schools for the purpose of learning a trade—of acquiring the knowledge and skill necessary to qualify him to do some special kind of work. But why do young men and young women come to college? The education they receive has, as a rule, no commercial value. The things they are required to learn are not to be used by them for the purpose of making a living, and generally is not used for any

purpose whatever after they have turned their backs on the college. The student is ready to sell his text-book as soon as he knows that he has successfully passed the examination, unless it may happen that the intensity of his joy at being done with it may lead him to make a bonfire and commit its body to the flames as some small solace for the agonies it has cost him. A graduate may carry away a few books with him when he leaves college, but it is generally some of the books he has read, or been advised to read, during his course, not those he has studied. He has no use for text-books after he leaves college, and not much use for the learning he has spent four years to acquire. Such being the case, is it a thing to be wondered at that a considerable class of shrewd, hard-headed business men who invest their money only when they expect money's worth in return, should think of a college education as a pure luxury, to be indulged in only by those to whom time and money are of little account? But the young people who come to college, are, as a rule, not of those who can afford to waste time and money on a mere luxury. They have for the most part very limited resources, and some of them have to deprive themselves of what your business man would regard as some of the necessities of life in order that they may gain this thing which he thinks of as only a useless luxury.

Now what shall we say in view of these differences of opinion? Can it be that the young people who come to college are under some strong delusion? Are they likely to find at the end of their course that they have failed to receive the benefits for which they had hoped?

In answer to these questions it may readily be granted that one who is just entering upon the course must, in the nature of things, have somewhat hazy and ill-defined ideas in regard to the nature and extent of the benefits that are to flow from it. He has never travelled over this road before, and cannot therefore know the steepness of its hills or the development of muscles that will result from climbing them, nor can he know the exhilaration that will come to him from gazing upon its scenery and breathing its pure air. All that the course can do for one cannot be known until it has been experienced, and in many cases it is not fully understood and appreciated by the graduate himself till some years after he has left the halls of the college.

One of the mistaken views held by many people outside the college, and by some at least of those who come here to study is that the purpose of the college course is to fill the student full of knowledge. A good many years ago when I

was a student, and Dr. Cramp was president, I was showing a lady through the Library. After looking at the titles of a number of the books and looking into a few of them she asked me if I had read them ALL. On my modestly confessing that I had not, she said she had no doubt Dr. Cramp had read them all and could tell you all that was in them. The idea is that the mind is like a great reservoir that can be filled, or nearly so, in four years of college life, after which it is only necessary to turn a tap in order that the pent up erudition should flow off in copious streams. I do not suppose that any of our students expects to cram a library into his brains, but I think a good many of them hope to make a nearer approach to the sum of all knowledge during their college course than they are likely to realise. The student just entering college is apt to think of the senior as he comes upon the platform to deliver his oration and receive his degree as a man (or woman) who has attained high eminence in the realm of scholarship. The professors are, of course, learned, each in his own subject, but have not all of these professors poured the wealth of all their learning into these young men and women who are the heroes of the occasion? Are they not in truth the heirs of all the ages—the inheritors of all the wealth of wisdom the college can bestow? But as the years go by and the admiring freshman has himself become the recipient of a degree, he is likely to feel—indeed, if his college training has not been lost upon him, he is certain to feel like Newton, that he has succeeded in gathering only a few shells and pebbles, while the countless caves of the ocean are yet unexplored.

Another mistake that students sometimes are liable to fall into is much more harmful. Occasionally we meet students who seem to be under the delusion that there is some magic virtue in the four years' residence or in the diploma that comes at the end of it, that will, in some mysterious way, work a transformation in their lives. They are very anxious to get the degree, but seem almost equally anxious to avoid the hard work which the degree is supposed to represent. Some of them appear to give more time and thought to devising "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," to get credit for having done work that they have not done than would be necessary, if honestly applied to the work itself, to carry them safely through it.

It is scarcely necessary to say that any student who hopes



to win a degree by such methods is pretty certain to find himself bitterly disappointed. If he can succeed in getting a degree in that way, which is exceedingly doubtful, he has then to ask himself what, after all, the degree is worth to him. Whatever label a student may bear as he goes out from his college, the great world has its own ways of weighing and measuring, and if he proves to be not up to the grade of the label he wears, he will not only be seriously discounted as to his ability and scholarship, but will in addition have won some of the contempt that always attaches to fraud. You remember that the donkey who clothed himself in the lion's skin was able to maintain the disguise only as long as he remained quiet and held his tongue. As soon as he attempted to act like a lion and to roar like a lion, it became easily manifest what sort of a quadruped he was.

So far I have attempted, if not to prove, at least to affirm two things: 1st. That the young men and young women who come here, though not expecting to receive a training that can be turned directly into cash, do expect to receive something that will be of essential value to them, and 2nd, That, with the exception of the few who wilfully delude themselves and try to delude others, those who come have no ground for feeling that they have been disappointed in their expectation. Now it may be expected that I should indicate the nature of these benefits. I can only mention in the briefest possible way a few of the most obvious, or perhaps rather, a few of those that seem to me most worthy of mention.

And let me name one or two that are not peculiar to college life though, as it seems to me, they operate more freely there than in many of the other places where young people come together for the purpose of study. The regularity of the routine of college life, the imposition of set tasks, the requirement that these tasks shall be mastered within a given, specified time, that, every day, the student shall tell his teachers and his classmates what he has learned, all this has an influence in moulding character that can hardly be overestimated. Some schools base a special claim to popular favor on the fact that they have no classes, and so no bright student will be held back to accommodate the dull ones, and no dull one will have to work beyond his strength in order to keep up. In the case of bread and butter studies, that may be a valid consideration, but for the purposes of culture, students need the attrition of mind with mind that comes from work in classes. The influence of students upon each other, though often overlooked or forgotten is really one of the most

potent of the forces that operate during college days. College society is a little different from any society that can be found anywhere else. There is an openness, a freedom, a frankness about the intercourse of college students with each other, or at least there was when I was a student, that you look in vain for elsewhere. The young men weigh and measure and estimate each other's abilities, and criticise and praise each other with a freedom and unreserve peculiar to college society. If a student brings to college any oddities or conceits or affectations, if he puts on airs or assumes more than his abilities merit, he will not have to wait long to find out what the other students think of his peculiarities, and he will not find his position wholly comfortable till he has made an honest effort to bring his own ideas of himself into harmony with those of his fellows. This training that students get from college is of course, like every other good thing, liable to abuse, and may occasionally be productive of harm, but as a rule it is healthy and good, and is one of the forces that contribute to develop a healthy manhood.

Amongst the benefits dependent upon the studies pursued in college, perhaps the one that should first be mentioned is that which comes from the acquaintance the student is permitted to make with the great thoughts of the great thinkers past and present. That the student in English Literature and in the ancient and modern languages is brought into contact with the best thought of the great men who have written in these several languages, is a fact so manifest as to scarcely need to be stated. But this is equally true in every department of study. It may be that the authors of the text books placed in the hands of the students are not themselves men of marked originality or great ability, but the thoughts they present are, nevertheless, the thoughts of the world's great thinkers. The text books on mathematics, for example, whatever name may be found on the title page, must contain the best thoughts and reasonings of a long line of profound mathematicians from the ancient Thales and Pythagoras down to Newton and Leibnitz and Euler and scores of others of more modern times.

It is sometimes said the proper meaning of the word education is to be found in its etymology, and that it consists in a drawing or leading out. This may be true if we mean by it the leading of the student out of a condition in which he has little or no power of correct and consecutive thinking into a condition in which he has acquired that power. But the method by which this transformation is effected consists

quite as much in a process of pouring in as in that of drawing out. Thought quickens and begets thought, and it is by grappling with and mastering the thoughts of others that the student acquires, at length, the power of standing on his own feet and evolving thoughts that are his own.

Another benefit—by many thought of as the sole purpose of college study—is in the amount of knowledge the student will have required. This acquisition is not large; indeed, as I have already hinted, it is relatively very small. He will have no claim to take rank as a scholar or a learned man. But he will have gained a knowledge of the elements of a considerable number of the most important branches of study. He will, if he makes good use of his opportunities, have laid a broad and solid foundation upon which he may afterward build any superstructure of scholarship he may choose without any fear of its toppling over whatever winds may blow.

Then, while acquiring this knowledge, he will have learned how to study. He will have learned how to use the knowledge he has in order to acquire more, how to run down a truth that eludes him till he has followed it to its lair and captured it. He will have gained the power and habit of concentration and continuity of thought, of holding his mind intently on a truth till the mists fall away from it and he is able to see it clearly. He will be able to see, as those who have followed narrower lines of study cannot, how wide and manifold are the relations that truths hold to each other, and how a truth taken out of its relations may become an untruth. He will have gained a breadth of view, a sense of proportion, an appreciation of the multiplicity of the relations which bind things together, that will help him to avoid many of the perils and pitfalls into which men of narrower culture are liable to fall. If he should become a specialist after he leaves college, he is not likely to commit the folly of supposing that all the truths in the universe can be tested by the methods of his science.

One other benefit only need be mentioned. College study is a sort of mental gymnastics in the course of which all the faculties of the mind are developed and strengthened in due proportion. The studies are chosen with a view to cultivate ALL the mental powers, and so graded that strength to conquer each new difficulty shall have been gained by the time the difficulty is reached. It is, perhaps, at this point, that the contrast comes out most strongly between the culture given by a college and the training obtained at a technical school. The latter cultivates one or two faculties while leaving the others dormant; it aims to qualify the student to serve some definite

ulterior purpose, to perform some specific function. Its purpose is to fit him to become a useful agent, or, it may be, only a valuable tool, for doing the work that the world needs to have done. The college, on the contrary, seeks to operate upon the man himself, without reference to the special utilities he may be made to serve. It regards the man as of more moment than anything he can do. Imperfect as he is, he yet bears some faint impress of his Maker, and is the noblest product of creative skill. His worth is in his power of growth, his nobility in the possibility of his attaining to the full stature of an ideal manhood. To aid in this growth is the purpose of the college, and in helping to produce cultured men and women, it is not only conferring a benefit on these men and women themselves, but is also giving to the world what the world greatly needs.

(Concluded in our next.)

### THE CLASS OF '94.

Custom has dynamic force. Again it impels us to take the pen and become the scribe of our comrades who have gone from the sacred halls of Alma Mater. Each year the world makes a demand upon us, and as Anniversary time comes round, stretches forth its arm to receive into its bosom for better or for worse, the contingent which has been girding itself with strength for the activities of life.

They go forth with enthusiasm and hope. They expect much from the world and the world expects much more from them. True training tends to instil the latter fact as a principle of action rather than the former, and nothing is so well calculated to do this, as the college course with all its mingled elements of association and influence.

The class of '94 was unique. Their progress throughout the course was quiet and gentle. They did not play any leading parts. They were not athletes nor foot-ballists, nor had they any aspirations for fame on the campus. In social life they were very conservative, enjoying fellowship with each other, more than contact with general society. Their regard for the esteem of the community over the way was chiefly marked by commiseration at the lack of due appreciation. But they forgave and forgot, on taking their departure.

The lights however were dimly burning, and at an appropriate time shone forth with greater brilliancy. Ninety-four's class-day will not soon be forgotten. We heartily compliment them on the success of that occasion. The student element in the class was good and when it came to the front a fine showing was made.

Seated and composed for observation in College Hall on Anniversary morning, we see the columns of ninety-four advancing. Beauty leads the way. He shall lead here. Meb was specially gifted. His curling brown locks and tender eyes of blue were the envy of many of his fellows. He was an authority on philosophy (?)—yes indeed; the philosophy of carrying a cane or adjusting a necktie. As a student Meb. had good ability; but time and tide did not wait for him. In his senior year he was chair man of the Lecture Committee, as indeed all the country knew, when once a month with his gay livery steers he passed along the highways. But the lecture course reflected great credit upon him and his committee. He is now at

McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass., preparatory to studying medicine.

Bradford S. Bishop was the sweet singer of his class. He was a good fellow, popular and jovial, and well liked by all. He was first tenor in the double quartet, and played on the football team in his senior year. As president of the Athenæum Society he discharged his duties well. Brad is now studying medicine at Toronto University.

M. Helena Blackadar was a good student. By her many excellent qualities she merited for herself a high place in the regard and esteem of her fellow-students. She has foreign missionary work in view, and to that end is now to be found engaged in city missionary work in New York City. Miss Blackadar graduated with honors in English literature, and carried off a diploma in Elocution.

Blackadder was a poet of no mean order, and a good student. English? Why there was not a student or professor in all the land who could begin to quote the yards of Milton, Browning, Shakespeare, etc., etc., that he could; and as for debating!! words fail us. During his senior year he was editor-in-chief of the *ATHENÆUM*. He filled the chair with great credit, as he possessed a fund of general information, which was available for wit, for poetic moods, for argument, for oratory. We predict for him a successful future, as he intends to make the teaching of English his profession.

Next in the rank and file comes the gentleman from White Rock. Don't pronounce his name in a hurry unless you want to make him feel disagreeable. The pen falters when it would depict the emotions which arise within us, as we recollect the majesty and dignity of this august personage perambulating the streets of the town, conscious of the admiring glances all around him. He was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Athenæum Society during his senior year and performed its arduous duties with becoming dignity. He occasionally visits Wolfville with excellent produce from his farm at White Rock. Colhoon's delight was to have his window open towards the east, and to discourse sweet strains of amorous music on a cracked violin. His student career was marked by alternate seasons of high and low pressure, the former state occurring about examination times.

Estelle A. Cook is remembered by her lively disposition and bright ways, and was a general favorite. She excelled in the study of classics, in which subject she graduated with honors. Miss Cook is now on the teaching staff of Mount Allison Ladies' College, Sackville, N. B.

Daniels came from Paradise. He was an excellent student. His health failed during his senior year, and he was obliged to give up all extra study. During his course he took honors in English Literature. Erudition was Dan's prominent mental characteristic, and he was always prepared to pass judgment on Addison, Milton, Browning or Tennyson. His views of life were somewhat depressing, and his favorite monologue which he had carefully inscribed on the wall at the head of his bed was "What fools we mortals be—especially this one." Dan was an editor of the *ATHENÆUM* during his senior year. He intends to study law.

H. Sidney Davison of this town was a strong man in the class-room. His forte was classics and ambiguity. Everything Sid said could be safely reversed, turned upside down and inside out, and then perhaps a faint glimmer of understanding would dawn upon the hearer. He graduated with honors in classics. He was a good debater and could command the emotional sense of his audience by his wit and terseness. During his senior year he was one of the editors of the *ATHENÆUM*, and is now taking a course at the Presbyterian Theological Hall, Halifax, N. S.

Dunnie—otherwise Mr. Dunlop, was "smart." Everybody knew it, none better than himself. His brilliancy was intense, from the freshman year when he told the Prof. in mathematics a thing or two, to his senior class-day when he covered himself with glory, or rather revealed himself in all his glory to an admiring public. Having attended the Normal School

and obtained his "A." he is now to be found at Middleton, N. S., "teaching the young idea to shoot." He was a fine student, standing high in his class, and taking honors throughout his course.

James E. Ferguson was a student of good ability. He was chiefly successful in the philosophical and scientific branches, and graduated with honors in Political Science. During his senior year he became deeply engaged in the cultivation of the æsthetic side of his nature. Chipman Hall not being adapted to that pursuit, he used to spend much of his time amid more pleasant surroundings, and under the inspiration of less boisterous companionship than could be found in that place of abode. Pure æsthetic gratification is said to have no end in view, but Ferg did not quite realize this ideal for he appeared to have an end in view. In the debating society Ferg could command both eloquence and readiness, and on the campus was one of the few representatives of his class, and held the position of captain of the football team in his senior year. He is now studying law at Toronto University.

Frank C. Ford was noted for possessing a species of laughter which was most trying to ordinary nerves. Wolfville has an occasional visit from him. Just now he is lamenting the possession of a pair of irritated ocular organs. This affliction is said to be the result of tutoring Dan in French and German for the final. Frank intends to take a course in Theology.

Harry King of nicotine fame, has decided that the way to glory in medical pursuits is devious and rough. He is now enthusiastically engaged in business in the wilds of the New Brunswick lumber woods and reports a good trade in T. D. pipes and Napoleon. Harry was a very reticent young man, had a terror of receptions and rhetorical, and was generally found in his room during class exercises. He filled the position of president of the S. S. S. with great dignity and credit, and was captain of the base ball team during his senior year. He has our best wishes.

Mason's risibility was great. His laughter had a peculiarly stimulating effect both upon himself and his fellows. He had a hard head as his football comrades know, and was a faithful man on the team. As a student his delight was in psychology, in which he contrived to make a "pass." His discourses upon the deception of the human senses and Whit's astonishment at the assurance that he did not know anything, were a source of great pleasure to Arch. He intends to enter the ministry and during the summer was engaged for a time in the work of his choice. It is said that such was his joy at meeting an old friend that he "smiled all over his face," and made it the subject of his next discourse. Arch. was a good natured and genial fellow, and will long be kindly remembered at Acadia.

Warren I. Moore was the politician of his class. His parliamentary gymnastics and political diction will long linger in the memories of the members of the Atheneum Society. Who will ever forget the occasion on which in mighty sophomoric indignation he "sat on" Dr. Borden, and exposed the latter to the public as an unworthy representative of Kings county, and assured the audience that from his post as keeper of the eas door, he had a fine view of their representative and kept his eyes upon him? Moore was a strong student, taking honors throughout his course, and standing in the first class-ranks. Law is his chosen profession.

Harriet E. Morton was among the first-class students. She graduated with a diploma in elocution. Her classmates remember her as a woman's righter and stand much in the awe of her opinions. Miss Morton has entered the teaching profession, and we predict for her a successful career in that calling.

Archibald Murray figured in musical circles. The keys of the piano in College Hall have often responded with melody at his skillful touch. He led a busy life at Acadia and was a general favorite, in manner engaging, in influence good, in character "a gentleman." Having taken a course at the Normal School he is now engaged in teaching, and holds a good position in Amherst Academy.

D. Livingstone Parker, what shall we say of him? He was one of the busy men or so it would appear at first sight. The wonders of his intellect were a constant source of astonishment to himself and very few were found able to appreciate them. But persuasion and indignation did a perfect work, and Livingstone came off conqueror on graduation day. He spent one year at Chicago, and although little Acadia is greatly inferior to the "Varsity," yet he could not find it in his heart to refuse a degree from her. During the past months he has been engaged in the pastorate in Victoria County, N. B., which labor proved too arduous for his constitution. He is now resting at his home in Wolfville.

M. Alberta Parker was a good student and stood high in her class. She is now at Bellevue Hospital, New York, tenderly ministering to the afflicted. She will doubtless ere long engage in teaching, in which calling we predict the same success which attended her in her work at Acadia.

Lindsay J. Slaughenwhite was one of the benedicts of '94. He did not participate very actively in College life, but once in a while we had the privilege of hearing his voice among us. He was of the emotional type and his vocal organs were generally at great tension when engaged in public discourse. He is now engaged as pastor of the church at Jeddore, N. S.

Vincent was the second benedict, and was also one of the bright lights of the College. His qualities were many and excellent, and his talents were of a high order. He was an orator of superior skill, an independent thinker and critic. As a student of divinity he digs deep, and when the millennium comes what shall be the feelings of such skeptical mortals as we, when we hear the triumphant exclamation, "I told you so, I told you so!" Winkie has an appointment with the millennium which he intends to keep whether the millennium does or not. He was president of the Y. M. C. A. during his senior year and discharged his duties well. He is now at Sackville, N. B., engaged in the pastorate, and we hear laudable reports of him from time to time.

Whitman was good—genuinely good. He was a student of average ability, and the soul of faithfulness and honor. Everybody liked Whit. and will not soon forget him. During the summer he was resting at his home in New Albany, N. S., but is now engaged in the pastorate at Queensbury, N. B. We wish him every success and long service in his chosen calling. In his senior year he was president of the Missionary society, and Assistant Librarian, in which capacity his obliging disposition and attentiveness were much appreciated by all.

Lew Wallace was well liked by his class-mates and fellow-students. He took a leading and active part in college life. As president of the Athenæum society during one term, he discharged his duties in a highly creditable manner. He played on the football team in his senior year. During the winter of his last year, la grippe made a heavy drain upon his health, from which he did not recover in time to complete his work with his class-mates, but before the summer was over the work was finished. Our president observed in a casual remark that his vacation was partially spent in "graduating Lew Wallace." Lew is taking a course in theology at Rochester, N. Y.

Fred W. Young, familiarly known as Tuck, which appellation arose in memory of some irregularities in his career as a freshman, when he had a mania for getting his pictures "tuck" at Tuck's photo car, was a man who leaves lasting impressions. His favorite studies were chemistry and geology. He spent much of his time in specimen hunting and the rest in carrying the mail and lingering around Mud Bridge. He intends to make medicine his profession, and is now engaged in preparatory work at McLean asylum, Somerville, Mass.

The rank and file is past. The memories of ninety-four are yet hovering around us, but the echoes of their footsteps have died away. No more is heard in Chipman Hall, the jangling of Coon's fiddle, or the rattle of Dunnie's argument. The midnight footfalls of Ferg and the lusty

laugh of Mason are things of the past. The faithful Tuck does not come with the letters nor Dan to suppress the racket. Their shades have passed. Fare ye well ninety-four.

## Baptist Book Room,

120 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

Foot Ballist before going on the field should read the following:—

Temptation, (Stacker) .....	10c.
Hope, (i ierson) .....	10c.
The First Thing in the World, (Gordon) .....	10c.
The Fight of Faith, [Cuyler] .....	10c.
Moral Conflict of Humanity, [Kendrick] .....	\$1.00
Messages of Jesus to men, &c. ....	10c.
Story of Diaz .....	25c.

Foot Ballist all smashed up, and getting well, should read:

Dawn of Christianity, [Redden] .....	90c.
History of the English Bible, [Pattison]! .....	\$1.25
Short History of the Baptists, [Redden] .....	65c.
John Thomas, [Chute] .....	40c.
Life in the Hereafter World, (Hopper) .....	50c.
The Perfected Life, (Drummond) .....	10c.
Love .....	10c.

If you do not get smashed up look out for our list next month.

GEO. A. McDONALD, Sec'y-Treas



# The Acadia Athenæum.

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Business letters should be addressed to A. H. C. MORSE, Secretary-Treasurer.  
Upon all other matters address the Editors of the Acadia Athenæum.

Students are respectfully asked to patronize our advertisers.

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## The Sanctum.

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The ATHENÆUM has attained its majority. This year we start out on the twenty-first volume. With some feelings of hesitation, yet with resolve to do their best the new editors undertake the task entrusted to them. The aim of our magazine is to reflect college life in all its best phases, and if necessary lift up its voice boldly against anything inappropriate in our manner of life. It aims to utter the lawful sentiments of the students on all matters of concern to them, and as far as possible be a representative of Acadia to the public. We have one request to make of graduates and students who are subscribers to our paper. Please use the business manager well. If you do not wish your subscription continued, tell him so, and he will not continue to order for you that for which you do not intend to pay. All subscriptions should be paid as promptly as possible, for no one but the manager knows what a trial it is to get along without the cash.

\* \* \*

OUR numbers have increased slightly since last year. There are now about one hundred and thirty students in the University. Most of the old students came back after having spent a pleasant vacation. Chipman Hall presents a lively appearance, being well filled this year with about fifty residents. The outlook for the year is good. All the departments are in a good condition. The optional system, which of course presented its own peculiar difficulties in the way of arranging programmes, etc., has proved capable of being carried out without friction or detriment to any department of study. New and improved apparatus has been procured for the physical department, and a superior course in theoretical and practical physics is now available. The optional system is enabling more attention to be paid to individual students than ever before, and cannot but tend to greater proficiency.

WHAT an enthusiasm fills the breast when again we assemble to tread the foliaged bye-paths, and linger in the classic halls of fair Acadia. Long before the time of returning, the subtle charms of college life begin to return again to consciousness, and we hail the day as it approaches. Back again to the old familiar scenes we eagerly come, meeting comrades, new and old, and rejoicing in our common fellowship. This year we welcome an incoming class of about thirty-five, and heartily extend to them our best wishes.

\* \* \*

FROM our position on "the Hill" we once more gaze upon the beautiful panorama of mountain, river, valley, sea and sky spread out before us, with bold Blomidon raising its lofty head in the distance and we understand why Wolfville is endeared to the hearts of the old students. As we walk the old familiar streets we are struck with the fact that Wolfville is not standing still. New residences greet us on every hand, and now our walks are no longer bounded by the monotonous confines of Main street, for we can take a skip through Rand Avenue, named, by the way, in honor of our genial postmaster, whose fine new block adds much to the beauty of Main street, and find ourselves on College Avenue extension. And who is that individual with visored cap and brass buttons, who surveys with an air of importance mingled with somewhat of anxiety the scenes at the street corners, and along the sidewalks? Ah! it is a policeman; he has come at last. Let not the students be wanting in due appreciation of the responsibilities of our genial friend, and when we have victories to celebrate we may safely look for the same consideration that would be granted to the celebrators of a political triumph, or the participants in a social parade.

\* \* \*

TO the new students we extend our congratulations on your arrival at the threshold of your Alma Mater. She is now yours, and you are hers. Become a part of her. Do not shrink from any of the claims she makes upon you, but enter heartily into all the lines of activity now opened up for you. Be true to the professors, just and true to yourselves, and your four years here will be one of the happiest, brightest and most fruitful seasons of your life. What the results will be lies largely with yourselves. Set your standard high, and in the future when the world passes judgment upon you, you will not come far below it.

\* \* \*

It is with pleasure that we note the good beginning made in elo-

cation. T. W. Todd of the senior class is instructor in that department. Having previously pursued studies under competent professors at St. Martins and Acadia, he supplemented his training by a summer course at the Boston School of Expression. By the excellent quality of his work he is commending himself to students and professors alike. We earnestly recommend all students who possibly can to take work in this department. Manner as well as matter is necessary to the man who would be acceptable to the public. In this study, training rather than teaching is the key word, and the former is as necessary in this day as the latter. Next to the head and heart the voice is the instrument for accomplishing the ends of truth. Our acceptability and success depend largely on our ability to give truth its appropriate and forcible utterance.

\* \* \*

THE handbook issued by the Y. M. C. A. is deserving of special mention. It is a neat, handy and valuable article, and reflects much credit upon the committee having the work in charge. This is the first time such a departure has been made, and we hope it will be perpetuated by succeeding classes. Through some faultless oversight they were not sent out with the calendars as was intended, but they have now been placed in the hands of the students, and arrangements have been made for their general distribution in whatever quarter they may have an influence in advancing the interests of the University. We think it but right to mention the names of Messrs. McCurdy & Foote, who were instrumental in preparing so acceptable an article, and supplying a long felt want.

\* \* \*

WE note with pleasure the commendable economy employed in the selection of the list of papers and magazines for the reading room. The list of exchanges has been no little burden to the managers of the ATHENÆUM paper, as each one placed upon the list means the enlargement of an already sufficiently burdensome number of copies to be paid for, and the local exchanges from places which are not represented among the students are unnecessary. Also, it is well known that the ATHENÆUM management receives no financial aid from the sale of the exchanges which it places in the reading room.

\* \* \*

THE reading room is a very useful institution, and a great benefit and advantage to all who make use of its privileges. The ladies of the college have not an equal privilege in this respect. It would doubtless

be a commendable movement, and meet with general approval, if some arrangements could be made by which a few hours during the week could be set apart for the ladies to enjoy the use of the reading room. Many of them would doubtless be willing to pay a small fee for the use of the matter in the reading room if several hours during the week were reserved for their exclusive occupation. It would not be difficult to determine what hours could be given up to them without seriously curtailing the privileges of the gentlemen.

\* \* \*

It is a common remark that the receptions at Acadia are without a parallel in the realms of society to day. It has come to be an established fact that not more than one young gentleman and one young lady shall be engaged in conversation together, and if the number of gentlemen present exceeds the number of ladies, or vice versa, a group of the overplus section must be contented with cracking a few jokes round the stove. If there is any reason why the members of a certain class should be magnanimous and deny themselves that others might be entertained, they must be led away to the rear in order that the groups about the room may not by any chance exceed the number two. Two chairs are placed side by side in various parts of the hall, and two persons and no more are expected to converse together during the evening, on pain of overstepping the bounds of Acadia reception etiquette. Does it not seem possible that at our last reception for example, the young ladies, who were in the minority, might not have felt that they were invited there to be entertained, as well as the "new fellows," or was it true that they were only invited to entertain the "new fellows?" And is it not possible that they might have considered it a part of their rightful entertainment to meet some of those who were led aside out of magnanimous enthusiasm? Why could not the latter be introduced to the new friends and form a group of three if necessary, or why should the number be absolute at all? We presume that a young lady's powers of entertainment are not so limited that she cannot talk to several gentlemen at the same time. It would doubtless be much more pleasant if this arbitrary dual system were a thing of the past.

\* \* \*

We call attention to the advertisement of Prof. Faville, with regard to the School of Horticulture. Classes in this department will commence on the first of November. Admirable advantages are now offered to those taking the course in Horticulture. A set of improved microscopical instruments has been procured for the work in Entomology, as well as other laboratory apparatus. Work is now being carried rapidly forward

on the new conservatory and plant house, and all will be in readiness by the time of opening. The laboratory for botanical work will afford a fine opportunity for work in that important branch. The courses of study have been so arranged that University students and non-University students may pursue studies in separate classes. We have only to refer to the excellent character of the last year's work, and to the hearty commendations of the public last June to show what a great opportunity is now placed before the public. Prof. Faville is a highly competent instructor. The spirit of enterprise in Horticulture in the Annapolis Valley, as well as Nova Scotia in general, is nowhere better illustrated than by the operations carried on in the immediate locality of the school. A visit to Earncliffe Gardens, of which Mr. W. C. Archibald is proprietor, would convince the most skeptical that great benefits and advantages are to come from a practical and liberal education in the science and art of Horticulture.

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## Our Societies.

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A University education is expected to do something more for a man than give him that one-sided view of life which is obtained from the class room. As a man, a graduate has to come in contact with and has to deal with men. This cannot be done whether in professional or business life, from a class-room stand point. They must be met on their own ground. Our societies aid in this kind of training which teaches us to do with men.

In college we are distinct classes. There is but little sympathy between the Freshmen and Sophomores, and still less between Freshmen and Seniors. In our societies we are individuals. We do not join a society as a class, but as individuals. Our work is not with our own class, but with individuals from other classes with whom we stand on common ground. Here the monotony of class life is broken and men appear before each other, not as members of this or that class, but as men. We find men on the same committee from the freshman to the senior, each doing in a friendly spirit what he can for general improvement. Thus a personality is developed which assumes a lasting definite shape.

The ATHENÆUM Society which affords facilities for improvement in public speaking, for the culture of literary taste, and for the acquirement of general information has a claim upon every student.

This year our society opened under most favourable circumstances. We are pleased to see so many of the new students taking such a hearty interest in this important phase of college life. Let us all co-operate in the endeavour to make our organization, this year, an ideal one, and strive in thought and action to realize the object for which it has ever stood—the improvement in public speaking, social advancement and general literary culture.

In our debates, students have the opportunity to develop a logical method of thinking and correct expression, and to put to practical use the knowledge acquired in the class room.

Through our synopses the live issues of the day are placed before us, as well as the judicious criticism of current college life; while in the original papers abundant scope is given for the presentation of thought, awakened and stimulated by contact with master minds in the realms of science, literature, philosophy, history and so forth. Further, lines of thought are suggested by selections read from the best authors.

The Reading Room of the College is under the supervision of the ATHENÆUM

Society, and is furnished with a carefully selected list of papers, periodicals and magazines. The reading room is subject to the following regulations:—"All members of the ATHENÆUM or any person subscribing to the ACADIA ATHENÆUM, shall be entitled to the privileges of the Reading Room. Other members of the College and Academy may secure the same privileges by the payment of fifty cents a year."

The A. A. A. is one of the most important of our college organizations. Its object is to promote an interest in the physical development of the students by means of healthy, vigorous and entertaining games, and to keep in condition a campus well appointed for this purpose. The games which are controlled by the Association are foot ball, base ball, tennis and lacrosse. Grounds and most of the materials are provided by the society for all of these sports. All that is required of members is the initiation fee and a tax as it may be necessary to defray the expenses. The campus is controlled by the Association, and is under the immediate supervision of its executive committee. All parties handling association goods, foot balls, base balls, etc. are supposed to be members of the society, as it costs money to buy these things. Matches and athletic contests are arranged for in fall and spring by the association or its committee. In the spring a field day is held open to competition to all members of the Association, and prizes are awarded for excellence in the different events. It should be clearly understood that the A. A. A. controls the campus, and that if any one wishes to enter into any of the games either in fall or spring, it is necessary to be a member of the association.

If our work at Acadia were to end with the mental and physical sides of life, our education would be quite deficient. The moral and spiritual must also be developed in order to make a symmetrical whole. The Y. M. C. A. has done good work in this line. The benefits of its prayer meetings, sermons and lectures have been felt by all students, either directly or indirectly. It spreads its healthful influence over every organization in connection with the University. The devoted and energetic staff of officers cannot help but make this society a prominent factor in college life. The freshmen on entering college, instead of being hazed, are given a reception by the Y. M. C. A., and warmly welcomed by professors and students in their new surroundings.

This society has more than a local existence and influence. We keep in touch with the great college volunteer movements and Y. M. C. A. conventions of the world, as well as the Maritime Intercollegiate Conventions, through our delegates. Our Handbook this year has gone forth throughout the Provinces, welcoming young men to our University and Y. M. C. A. This book is a model of neatness, and full of information. Our Wednesday evening and Sabbath morning prayer meetings are productive of much good, and all are requested to attend.

A course of Sabbath evening addresses has been provided for. These addresses are given on the second and fourth Sabbath of each month, the former being devoted to some phase of missionary work. The best speakers available have been procured to deliver these addresses.

During the winter classes are formed for systematic Bible study.

## The Month.

On Monday evening, October 8th, the formal opening of the College year took place, the opening address being delivered by Prof. D. F. Higgins. The thoughtful words of this address, together with the impressive manner with which they were delivered, must have a lasting and beneficial effect upon the large number of students assembled on that occasion. A part of this address may be found in another part of this issue, and is worthy of the attention of all, in order that true and just views of the value of college training may be obtained.

On October 5th, Rev. D. P. Brown, Evangelist, of Boston, Mass., began a series of special meetings on the hill, which were concluded on the 14th inst. Most of these meetings were well attended by the students of the various institutions. Many of the people of the village also attended. Although no conver-

sions were reported, good and we trust lasting impressions were made. Mr. Brown proved himself a thoughtful and impressive speaker, and furnished those who listened to him with abundant material for profitable reflection.

The Young Women's Christian Association, organized last session, expects soon to register in the National Association. The membership is large in proportion to the number of lady students, and much enthusiasm and interest is being manifested. The Devotional meeting held every Sunday morning, and the meeting for Bible study every alternate Friday, are well attended. A reception given Saturday evening, October 13th in the Library, to the new lady students proved a very pleasant and beneficial occasion. The following are the officers for the coming year:—Pres. Miss Evelina K. Patten; Vice-Pres., Miss Sadie P. Lurkee; Sec., Miss Etta J. Yuill; Corres. Sec., Miss Winnifred H. Coldwell.

The first Missionary meeting of the College year was held on the evening of the 14th October, when, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a goodly number gathered to hear Rev. J. A. Gordon, M. A., of Main St., St. John. The speaker chose as a basis of remarks, Matt. XXVIII; 19 and 20. He first showed these words to embody the policy and program of the Christian church, and that the coming of the Messiah, the establishing of the Church, the preaching of the gospel, and the work of the Holy Spirit are not ends but means to an end, viz.—the coming of the Kingdom of God. He dwelt particularly upon the missionary activity of the church as evidence of its true existence. He then clearly analysed the many difficulties confronting the missionary enterprise, making special mention of the barrenness of the heathen tongue to convey our conception of a God of Love. In contrast to these difficulties, he referred to the great things already accomplished in the foreign field, and the sure promises of God that His word shall not return unto Him void.

Mr. Gordon is a very attractive speaker, and the committee were very fortunate to secure such an address to introduce this year's work.

On the evening of October 15th, the Y. M. C. A. gave a reception to the male students of the college and Academy, for the purpose of welcoming the new students, and instructing them in the purpose and work of the Association. The first part of the evening was occupied by introductions, general conversation, and the singing of college songs. Then those assembled were called to order by the President, Rev. R. E. Gullison, who, in a few well chosen remarks, pointed out the aim of the Association, and the means that should be used to accomplish this aim. A large number of new members were received, after which the chairmen of the various committees gave some information in regard to their special lines of work. Then followed brief, but interesting and instructive remarks by Dr. Sawyer and Prof. Kierstead. After the serving of refreshments the company dispersed, satisfied that the evening had been one of pleasure and profit.

On Friday evening, October 19th, the Y. M. C. A. gave its regular reception in College Hall. Owing to the laudable efforts of the managing committee, the hall presented a beautiful and tasteful appearance. A large number of students of the different institutions were present, and judging from the animated countenances and lively conversation of those present, the evening was one of much pleasure. One feature of the evening to be regretted was that the introducing committee, owing to a minority of the fair sex, experienced some difficulty in providing each gentleman present with a suitable companion. But this difficulty was overcome by the magnanimity of many of the members of the upper classes, who with heroic self sacrifice gave place to new students, and no doubt enjoyed that reward which follows an observance of the golden rule. When the hour for departure arrived, all went to their homes, thinking that receptions were a very necessary and enjoyable feature of life at Acadia.

On Sunday evening, October 21st, the Y. M. C. A. held a meeting in College Hall, at which Rev. R. E. Gullison, representative of the Acadia Y. M. C. A., at the Northfield convention, delivered an address upon the work done at the convention. Mr. Gullison dwelt particularly upon the ideas received at the convention in relation to missionary work, Bible study and the Holy Spirit. Mr. Gullison's clear and interesting statement of these ideas must intensify the interest of the students in regard to these matters. We feel assured that Acadia was well represented, and that the effects of this representation will be felt in the workings of the Y. M. C. A. during the whole year.

The Athenæum Society held its first meeting of the College year on Saturday evening, October 6th, at which the following officers were elected:— President, T. W. Todd, '95; Vice-President, C. W. Jackson, '96; Treasurer, S. Spidle, '97; Corresponding Secretary, B. L. Bishop, '97; Recording Secretary, G. Durkee, '98. The attendance at the meetings of the Society during the month has been large, and the meetings have been of an interesting character. We look for a prosperous year for the society. C

The Propylæum Society has a membership this year numbering nearly thirty. The object of this society is to promote the literary tastes and friendly relations of the young women attending the University, and to that end interesting papers and discussions relating to the works of new authors, and the current topics of the day are presented. The officers for the coming session are as follows:— President, Miss Faye M. Coldwell; Vice-President, Miss Matilda Stevens; Sec.-Treas., Miss J. Blanche Burgess; Executive Committee, Misses Patten, Durkee. & Yuill.

## De Alumnis.

J. H. McDonald, '91, is attending Rochester.

I. W. Corey, '83, is pastor of the Baptist Church at Fairville, N. B.

C. W. Bradshaw '83 is practising law very successfully at Winnipeg, Man.

H. G. Estabrooks, '91, is assistant pastor of the Amherst Baptist Church.

E. B. McLatchy, '91, is now pastor of a church at Advocate, N. S.

F. M. Shaw, '90, is principal of the High School at Avon, Mass.

J. Parsons, '67, has been appointed agent of the Marine & Fisheries for Nova Scotia.

A. J. Kempton, '89, has lately gone to Wisconsin to become pastor of a prominent church.

I. E. Bill, '93, has recently been ordained, and is pastor of the Baptist Church in West Cleveland, Ohio.

E. E. Gates, '91, was this year graduated from Rochester, and is now pastor of a church in Sennett, N. Y.

F. D. Crawley, '76, is taking a post graduate course in elocution at the Boston School of Expression.

H. H. Hall, '86, is lecturing on the N. W. T., and collecting funds for a church at Portage la Prairie. He is now in Nova Scotia.

H. Y. Corey, who was graduated in '91, has joined the ranks of the missionaries, and is now on the way to India.

W. L. Archibald, '92, who has been studying for some time at Chicago University is now at Rochester, N. Y.

C. W. Williams, '83, owing to ill health, has resigned the pastorate of St. Martin's Baptist Church, and is now in Cal.

C. H. Martell, '76, for some time pastor of the Baptist Church, Fairville, N. B., is now stationed at Canard, Kings Co., N. S.

L. J. Ingram, '91, on Sept. 10th, was ordained into the Christian Ministry as pastor of the Baptist Church at Bloomington, Wis.

H. P. Whidden, '91, who was this year graduated a B. Th. from McMaster University, is now married, and settled as pastor in Morden, Man.

E. F. Daley, '91, has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church, Berwick, N. S., and is now at Newton Theological Seminary.



G. R. White, '87, is unable to attend to pastoral duties on account of ill health. He was for some time an active pastor of the Temple Baptist Church, Yarmouth.

E. S. Harding, F. C. Harvey, and A. C. Jost, all on the class of '93, are prosecuting their medical studies at McGill University.

C. E. Seaman, '92, after successfully filling the position of principal of the Wolfville high school for one year, has gone to Harvard, where he is pursuing studies in political science.

Z. L. Fash, '91, was graduated this year from Rochester, N. Y., and also received the degree of M. A. from his alma mater. He is now pastor of the Liverpool Church.

E. D. Webber, '81, is settled in Baltimore for the winter. Mr. Webber is becoming quite a prominent journalist. He has written several works on important southern cities.

Fred. E. Cox, '92, is editor and proprietor of the "Outlook" a newsy sheet, published at Middleton, Annapolis Co., N. S. The first issue appeared on the 12th of Oct., and gives promise of success. The ATHENÆUM wishes you every prosperity Fred.

H. S. Ross, '92, has been studying law since he was graduated, until last winter, when he was compelled to give up his work at Cornell, on account of ill health. We are glad to know the Mr. Ross is now recovering. He is at present in North Sidney, C. B.

## Personals.

Prof. and Mrs. Haley spent part of the vacation in Connecticut.

Rev. R. E. Gullison, '95, attended the Moody's Summer Conference for students at Northfield, Mass.

President Sawyer visited New York and Boston, and spent some time with his friends in Northern New York, during vacation.

Professor and Mrs. Coldwell enjoyed the B. Y. P. U. Convention trip to the Canadian cities and Niagara Falls in July. Miss Faye Coldwell and Mr. Fred. Coldwell of class '95, were also on the trip.

## Seminary Notes.

The attendance at the Seminary is about seventy.

Miss Fanny Parker, of Halifax, has given a prize of five dollars in Calisthenics.

The calendar omitted mentioning the amount of the prize—ten dollars, which Mr. William Cummings, a prominent business man of Truro, has given in elocution.

At the Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, the work from Acadia won special attention. The painting in Still-Life, which was much admired by competent judges, received honorable mention, being second only to that from Victoria Art School. A special award was also given to the Scientific drawings.

Eighteen teachers and students had the pleasure of a Geological expedition to Exeter's Harbor, and Look Off on Sept. 23rd. On the following week the class in Geology visited Blue Beach and Horton Bluff, for the purpose of studying rock formations and collecting specimens.

On Sept. 22nd, Miss Frances E. Cox, from the School of Christian Workers, Boston, delivered an enthusiastic lecture before the Y. W. C. A., her subject being "College Settlements and Y. W. C. A. Work." Miss Cox was a graduate of the Seminary in '84.

## Academy Notes.

The attendance at the Academy from Wolfville is small this year. in consequence of the addition of a grade to the public school of the town. The number from a distance, is however, about as good as usual, the Senior Class numbering over twenty. G.W. Elliot and Fred. Seely are warmly welcomed back after their serious illness of last year. The boys have entered into the year's work with earnestness, and their progress thus far has called forth the favorable comment of the Teachers.

The first "Excelsior List" of the year has been posted. Only those who make a standing of 70 and upwards can hold Excelsior rank. Cann and Bezan-son, bracketed at the top of the roll, are evidently competitors for the leadership of the Matriculants, Freize leads the middle year boys, with Stubbart and McCain hard after him.

Mr. C. A. McDonald is succeeded in Manual Training by Instructor Walton B. Fuller, graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Mr. Fuller has made an excellent impression, and is working up a good class in wood work and drawing. He is prepared to give the initial training in wood work, iron work, pattern making, and drawing, required at McGill University, of those studying engineering, and thus to save them expenditure of time and money at that and similar Universities. Why are not more of Acadia's students alive to this excellent opportunity?

The recent Manual Training Exhibit of our school at the Provincial Exhibition attracted much attention, and was the subject of much praise. The judges recommended the exhibit for a special award. Supervisor McKay, who had charge of the N. S. Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair, said our Academy exhibit at Halifax was as good, of its class, as any at Chicago. This was certainly complimentary both to the Exhibit and to Instructor C. A. McDonald.

The Lyceum has held some interesting meetings under the wise and firm presidency of G. W. Elliott. This society has a lengthened and interesting history. Many, now holding high positions at the Bar, in Parliament, in the Pulpit and on the Bench, began their careers as public speakers in Horton Academy Lyceum. It is the aim to make the meetings of this year increasingly profitable.

The Castalian Society is also giving signs of vigorous life.

## Exchanges.

The exchange column, by the nature of its usefulness, appeals strongly for a place in every college paper. It generally occupies a secluded nook, yet the work it should be devised to accomplish is by no means unimportant. By bestowing well merited praise, it can promote a healthy emulation, and draw forth the best efforts of all who contribute. By judicious criticism it can abolish slangy and irrelevant matter, which is much too common in college publications.

The number of exchanges on our table is limited, comprising the McGill Fortnightly, the Dalhousie Gazette and the Varsity.

The McGill Fortnightly has an article entitled "The Philosophy of Fun and the Uses of Laughter," in which the writer makes a plea for the kind of wit that is both delicate and trenchant. Though the vices and follies of this *fin de siècle* are not so glaring and obtrusive as those that called forth the merciless lash of

Juvenal's satire, yet there is need of a satirist in everyday life, who will make judicious use of his weapons, and, truly, when we look about us we must say with the inimitable Koman, "*difficile est scurrum non scribe*," at least if an abundance of subjects makes the task easy. The man whose extensor muscles are the most thoroughly developed portions of his anatomy and "the hypocrite who cheats with professions he does not put into practice, and who brings discredit upon virtue and honor and piety are fit subjects for ridicule and when the wit turns the calcium light of criticism upon them making the multitude laugh at them, he renders a good service to society."

In conclusion, the writer says:— "The self-complacent smile of the egotist, the lordly manner in which he strides the street, the stony stare he bestows on those in the humbler spheres of life show him to be heartless and offensive in the highest degree, such a man will listen to reason; he has no taste for moral nor for intellectual philosophy. He can be reached only by the arrow of wit and ridicule, and the shaft must be sharp and from a bow pulled by strong arms to pierce his article, for it is thick as the shield of Achilles."

The Dalhousie Gazette contains Professor Murray's inaugural address on "The Use of the Classics." We advise all who have not already read it to avail themselves of the opportunity.

The Varsity makes a fine appearance, and is a good exponent of college life.

## Locals.

"Sweet dreams ladies."

"Can't wait long for a cent, gentlemen."

We are waiting patiently for the announcement that '98's yell is out.

LOST.—A horn, last heard of issuing its edicts from the College Library on Saturday evening, Oct. 13th.

Some of the freshmen are enjoying bachelor's hall on the co-operative plan. Already some of them have been caught begging. Watch 'em *T'oyser*.

There is considerable discussion just now whether or no instruction in elocution is *extrr*. We prefer to wait a while before expressing an opinion.

The Chip-hallers all thought Pride had returned, but on investigation, it proved to be a horse-fiddle on the top flat.

LOST.—The library hours. Anyone finding the same will please hand up *the* (or *an*) assistant librarian and apply for a reward.

Those Freshmen who take the liberty of rushing into the ladies' waiting-room without knocking, will avoid serious hydrostatic complications by henceforth respecting the sacredness of the above named institution.

Requirements for entering a co-operative boarding society.—A bushel of potatoes and half a pie, home manufacture preferred.

Prof.—"In translating such lines as those one might use various methods."

Prof.—(as a series of unearthly noises come from the lower hall) "Why some one must have let those Freshmen out again!"

That irrepressible Soph.—"Professor, would you call a tonguey man, linguistic?" Prof.—"Perhaps so, in some cases I think offensively linguistic."

Scene.—Thirty-one young ladies outside the college door 10.00 p. m. "Oh girls, have we got to go home alone? I wish the Doctor had told the boys they could come."

Some startling improvements may be looked for in one of the occupants of Room No. 6, if the reading room hog does not swine the religious papers that he bought at the auction.

The merchants in town claim to be able to spot the freshmen on sight. Better brush your coats regularly Freshies.

Prof.—(expatiating on the value of scenery as an educative power) “We should be wonderfully helped by the surrounding scenery here at Acadia (Groans from a number of the class.) But then I suppose it is like casting pearls before swine.”

LOST OPPORTUNITIES.—(Extract from a private letter,) “Yesterday I met A—— of the class of '94. I believe he is here to study medicine.. What a quiet young man he is! He scarcely spoke throughout the whole course of dinner, which was an unusually good one, and perhaps engaged all his faculties, and when he did reply to any question or venture a remark it was with the shyness of a girl, an old fashioned one of fifteen.”

At a recent reception, New Albany's representative displayed a marked familiarity with the Dr. By onlookers it was pronounced unparalleled verdancy even for a Freshman.

SENIOR, TO PROF. IN ENGLISH.—“Say professor, how do you scan line seventy-six of this scene?”

Prof.—I don't scan it. It is prose Mr. Mac.

A CERTAIN ranting Soph. has made himself notoriously obnoxious by his Indian War-whoops and bad behavior in and out of class.

Young man take warning and mend your ways. “A word to the wise is sufficient.”

The constant drop of water wears away the hardest stone.  
The constant gnaw of Towser masticates the toughest bone,  
The constant heavy plugger, gets the knowledge but no larks,  
The constant mean leg-puller is the man who gets the marks.

PROF.—“I am glad to be able to say that this class has from the first shown enthusiasm. Ah! That is the great thing. No student can be sure without enthusiasm, no man can be successful in life without it.”—And so on “ad infinitum.” Then silence, suddenly broken by the clatter of an animated clog dance in the next room.

Prof.—There you are! That's what I call enthusiasm. That fellow is evidently deeply interested.

DARKER and still darker it grows. The blackboard has long since faded out of sight. Matches are lighted to reveal the errors of the man at the board. But he is so deep in a multitude of mistakes that with his brawny hand he desperately extinguishes all such attempts at investigation. Plaintive cries of “I want to go home I'm scart” are heard from all parts of the room. A louder crash of thunder, and from one of the dark corners issues a long drawn cry, m-a-m-a.

Now the Prof. recognizes the fact that he has not the necessary requirements for teaching in the dark and proceeds to dismiss the class.

“Gentlemen, how much like gentlemen you would act if it were totally dark! you are dismissed.”

Dark Wednesday, October 17th. '94.

A CERTAIN Junior has taken up his lodgings near the residence of one of the professors. The two houses resemble each other not a little, and so Mr. Junior considers that, under the plea of absent-mindedness, he is at liberty to enter the professor's and remove his coat and hat. As it was a very short time afterwards that a discomfited looking mortal issued from that house, we may reasonably suppose that the professor candidly informed him that until the governors saw fit to raise his salary he could not in justice to himself and family invite such a large man to stop to tea.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

D. A. J. McKenna, \$1.40; W. P. Shaffner, B. A., R. W. Eaton, T. W. Todd, S. R. McCurdy, H. I. Moffat, E. N. Rhodes, W. R. Morse, C. A. Freeman, A. H. Armstrong, W. J. Rutledge, S. T. King, I. A. Corbett, N. P. McLeod, H. A. Morton, C. E. Morse, \$1.00 each; B. L. Bishop, 75c.