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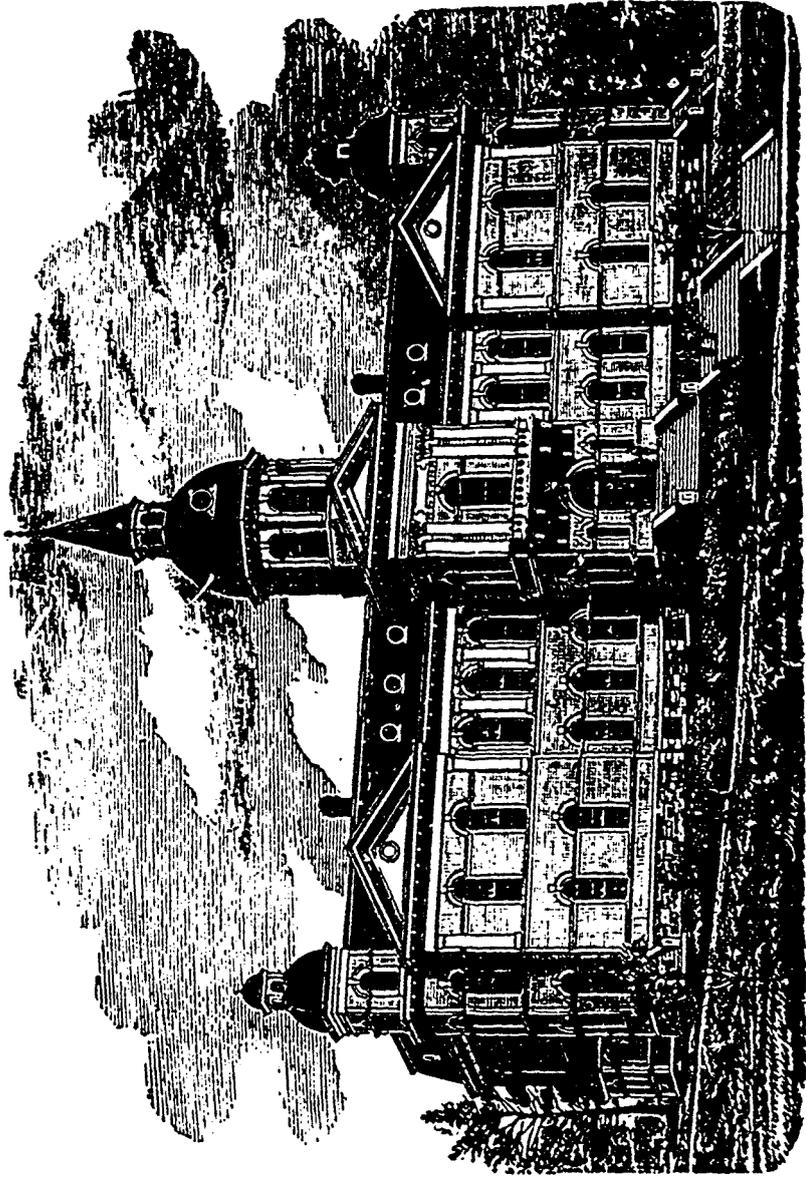
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“*Prodesse Quam Conspici.*”

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THE SNOW-FLOWER.

Far north where winds will ever drift o'er snow,
 Broad broken wastes of snow, through years of chill ;
 Where all the glistening sweep of plain and hill
Has not a breathing thing through seasons low ;
And frozen streams take centuries to flow
 Across the fruitless regions that can kill
 The summer's heart ;—even here do flowers fill
The weary eye with hope's reviving glow.
They gather snow for petals, and have sweet
 For solitary fields where warmth is not.
 Thou pampered rose, how profitless and vain
Thy royal life beside this flower, when feet
 Turned into frozen ways have found, unsought,
 The pure snow-blossoms of life's chilly plain.

WOLFVILLE, N. S.

J. F. HERBIN.

TENNYSON AS A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE LIFE OF HIS TIME.

THE death of our POET LAUREATE has been followed by numerous articles upon his character as a man and his work as a poet. The fact that we have so many essays and upon so many phases of his work affords proof, if any is necessary, of the large place Tennyson filled in the world of letters and among the common people. Some critics see in our poet only a great literary artist ; others behold in him a seer like one of the prophets come to earth again, a preacher to a congregation of men more intellectual than reverent ; and others make him above all things a philosopher seeking to arrange all truths into systematic form though he himself seems to care little for our systems that so soon “cease to be.”

We shall devote the space allowed us to some thoughts on Tennyson's contribution to the higher intellectual and ethical life of his generation.

No apology is necessary for a study of this kind. For in our day, life is the essential element in all who would teach us. It is not enough to give the polish of art, the weight of learning, the brilliancy of invention and the profundity of speculation. As the material wealth, for the increase of which our time is so remarkable, is considered useful only so far as it can be changed into life in man, so the accumulations of science are not themselves life but the food of life. All the machineries and materials of civilization are held to be valuable only in so far as they can be made to serve the well-being of man in his varied wants. "What is life for?" was asked of a philosopher of our time. "Life," was the answer, "is for learning and working." "No," said a wiser thinker, "learning and working are for life." So we have in our teachers what a critic of note calls "life of the spirit." Says Corson: "The highest powers of thought cannot be realized without the life of the spirit. It is this which has been the glory of the greatest thinkers since the world began; not their intellects, but the co-operating, unconscious power *immanent* in their intellects."

This view of his own mission was from the first recognized by Tennyson. In the beginning, almost, of his career he writes of the "Poet's Mind":

"Vex not thou the poet's mind;
For thou can'st not fathom it.
Clear and bright it should be ever,
Flowing like a crystal river;
Bright as light and clear as wind."

And, later, in the *Princess*, he says:

"Everywhere the broad and bounteous Earth,
Should bear a double growth [of those rare souls—
Poets,—whose thoughts enrich the blood of the world."

This purpose of our poet to add somewhat to the purity and vitality of the "blood of the world" should give pause to those among his critics who would award him the laurel of success while at the same time they regard him as no more than a consummate artist. Unless he is more than a writer of verse so polished as to entitle him to take rank with Gray, he has, in his own estimation failed. But we think the student whose mind has been open to the poet's for a lengthened period will be assured that Tennyson has not failed. On the contrary he has enlarged and enriched the lives of his disciples by setting before them qualities that form the highest in man and by revealing the relations in which man stands to the great source of life,

"Which being everywhere
Lets none, who speaks with him, seem all alone."

Tennyson makes his contribution to the common fund of human thought, purpose, life, in the first place, by the *power of his own personality*.

It is said that a man's power is measured by his ideas multiplied by his personality. A man may have some great ideas and not be a great man. But, in the largest sense, it seems to have been held since Milton's day, that he who would write a great poem must first be a great poet. Now, Tennyson, in his writing gives the impression of strength. Seeley thinks that *Paradise Lost*, great as it is, gives no measure of Milton's powers, that the Puritan poet could have made something far greater. In like manner we never feel that Tennyson is exerting all his strength or that he is unequal to his task. His descriptions of various lands and climes, whether of the

"Discay, roughly riding eastward,"

or the brilliancy of the orient,

"The glows

And glories of the broad belt of the world,"

or

"The dewy meadowy morning—breath of England."

are always the strokes of the master hand, a simple touch of which is enough. The heights of human joy and the depths of human sorrow are portrayed with equal facility; the poet's life is evidently far beyond all these experiences. His mind embraces so much of human nature that no one feels himself a stranger when he comes with a hungry heart to this great prophet. If he is not myriad-minded, like Shakespeare, his soul has, it would seem, been pierced with a sword that the thoughts of many hearts might be revealed. He desires to have a life truly human. He seeks to blend the strength of man with the spiritual sensitiveness of woman. This idea which is fully realized only in Christ, who is human nature in its fullness and not merely *a man*, is wrought out in the *Princess*, is evident in *In Memoriam*, and in the *Idylls of the King*. In his view "man must realize a womanly manliness and woman a womanly womanliness." Embodying so much of life in his own personality and charged with so direct a message to men he seems to say, as we read his poems, "I am come that ye may have life."

The power of this personality is revealed in all his work. He is extolled for "his sense of music, his delicate ear for the subtleties of harmonious rhythm and melodious words and his obedience to that law that the sound should be an echo to the sense." But compare, for example:

"The moar of doves in immemorial elms
The murmur of innumerable bees—"

with Pope's faultily faultless couplets or with Dryden's long-resounding lines, and you feel the same kind of difference that separates the nest built by the bird itself from the tiny house the kindhearted boy provides for its home. The one is nature; the

other is only art; if Tennyson's work is art he has the power to conceal art.

Now this individuality that is apparent in all his work, this originality in spite of all his learning, comes out constantly as a kind of challenge to the best in his readers calling them to come up out of the low distracted life "so foul with sin" into the "higher things" to which men rise by stepping stones of their dead selves. His work as an artist is to impart life as well as to kindle admiration.

This contribution to the world's life by the self-revealing power of his own character is supplemented by his strength due to harmony with his age. The poet must interpret the truths of nature, of human life, of God, into the thought of his own time. To do this effectively he must think with his time and for it. This Tennyson does; for it may be said; "There can be no doubt that he represents the century better than any other man. The thoughts, the feelings, the desires, the conflicts, the aspirations of our age are mirrored in his verse. Tennyson is the clearest, sweetest, strongest voice of the century." He has not attained this power to speak for the century without study of the past out of which the present has come. He has pondered deeply

"The fairy tales of science and the long result of time';
And records his efforts to pluck the mystery of history;
When the centuries behind me like a fruitful land reposed;
And I clung to all the present for the promise that it closed;
When I dipt into the future far as human eye could see;
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be."

Thus receiving from the past his portion as an heir of the ages; thus identified with his own day, he is able to set before his readers an ideal of manhood that is itself a gift of great value:

"Heart affluence in discursive talk
From household fountains never dry
The critic clearness of an eye,
That saw through all the Muses' walk;
Seraphic intellect and force
To seize and throw the doubts of man;
Impassioned logic, which outran
The bearer in its fiery course;
High nature amorous of the good,
But touch'd with no ascetic gloom;
And passions pure in snowy bloom
Through all the years of April blood.
And manhood fused with female grace
In such a sort the child would twine
A trustful hand, unask'd, in thine,
And find his comfort in thy face."

Thus he shows the age to itself, the better self of the age, and this ideal his works throughout will help the earnest seeker to attain.

Tennyson further enriches "the blood of the world" by giving a lofty view of the human soul.

At the beginning the poet :

"Saw thro' life and death ; thro' good and ill,
He saw thro' his own soul."

And at a later period he could find nothing in the world more wonderful :

"Tho' world on world in myriad myriads roll
Round us, each with different powers,
And other forms of life than ours,
What know we greater than the soul?
On God and Godlike men we build our trust."

This affirmation of the worth of the soul, by one who has looked through it, is adapted to strengthen faith in man and so give him the "promise and potency" of a larger life. To the Laureate's mind all mental treasures are for the soul's use. As for knowledge :

"Let her know her place
She is the second, not the first.
For she is earthly of the mind,
But Wisdom heavenly of the soul."

From this large faith in man grows up the enthusiasm of humanity, the noble wish to be one with his kind. The spirit longs to be :

"In among the throngs of men
Men, my brothers, men the workers, ever reaping something new :
That which they have done, but earnest of the things that they shall do."

So confident does he grow in this wide fellowship that for him at least—

"The deep heart of existence beats forever like a boy's."

True, Tennyson did not originate these truths but he has made them "current coin" and thereby added to the wealth of the higher life of his own day.

As for the commanding power of stern old conscience how it is increased by the tones so strong and clear by which he seeks to urge us upward as if the rugged way were a "primrose path" :

"Not once or twice in our rough island-story,
The path of duty was the way to glory;
He that walks it, only thirsting
For the right, and learns to deaden
Love of self, before his journey closes,
He shall find the stubborn thistle bursting
Into glossy purples, which outredden
All voluptuous garden roses."

With what a pleading trumpet-tongue does he command :—

"Follow Light and do the Right—for man
Can half control his doom—
Till you see the deathless angel
Seated in the vacant tomb."

He does most for his fellow men who gives them the strongest faith in the highest,—in God.

And surely Tennyson is a poet of faith-creating power. His perception of law and its operation is very clear and complete. He is called the poet of law and order. Much will be gained :

“ When the kindly carth shall slumber, left in universal law.”

But after all has been said, he sees there must be a law given if there is a law :

“ God is law say the wise ; O soul and let us rejoice,
For if He thunder by law, the thunder is yet His voice.”

For him there is a personal relation to a personal being with whom his soul communes :

“ Speak to Him, thou, for He hears, and spirit with spirit can meet,
Closer is He than breathing, and nearer than hands and feet.”

His view of law makes a place for the law of prayer written on men's hearts. He makes King Arthur say to his last faithful Knight :

“ Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of.

For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.”

And in his most personal poem, “ the greatest elegiac poem in the world,” he bows at the very beginning to the :—

“ Strong son of God ! immortal Love !”

We scarcely needed his last great confession :

“ I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar.”

In all the great elements of advanced ethical and spiritual life our poet by the emphasis of his own testimony and by his unequalled, and inimitable forms of expression, has set the standard of life in advance of the past. And as if to make attainment possible for us, with all his deep sympathies that compass ours he takes us with him to the Mount and shares with us the vision of :

“ That God, which ever lives and loves,
One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves.”

E. M. K.,

THE EARLY UNIVERSITY.

Homer had not yet sung the immortal Iliad and Odyssey. The glory of Solomon had not yet blazed in the Oriental world; Babylon and Nineveh with their gorgeous palaces had not as yet arisen to the meridian of their splendour, when "hundred-gated Thebes" upon the banks of the Nile was gay and sparkling in the glory of the Pharaohs, and famed far for her wisdom and learning. Heliopolis, also, in the north, and Memphis 'neath the solemn shade of the great pyramids, were the cradles of primeval culture. True, these seats of learning could hardly be styled as universities, but they came the nearest to such of the ancient schools. Rameses I. had founded a temple, grand in extent, and magnificent in workmanship. Under its roof sprang up a celebrated school endowed by Leti I. and sought after by hundreds of youth. Proud of her philosophical distinction, she gathered around her a great company of Egyptian sages, of astrologers, grammarians, mathematicians and doctors. Here the great Rameses II. was educated. The school was accessible to all grades of society and her sons arose to the highest ranks of learning.

Many years later, when the pageantry of the Pharaohs had long lost its lustre, another city of Egypt, emerging in a brilliant career, arose to proclaim her sovereignty in the world of thought, and founded what we may look back to as the first university. In the latter half of the fourth century, B. C., there shone 'neath the eastern sky a transcendent genius. The world lay at the feet of Alexander, his prestige was unique. After the subjugation of Phœnicia, this great conqueror, in 332, founded, through shrewd political tactics, the beautiful city of Alexandria, destined for a thousand years to live in strength and beauty, the emporium of eastern commerce. It was here, that, under the Ptolemies a bright flame of higher culture was lighted, which cast its influence over the entire Roman Empire, and now, after twenty centuries have passed away, "gives an all enduring lustre to her name."

Alexandria was the meeting place of the East and West; and here we behold the great foresight of her founder; but it was not merely on a commercial basis that the favoured city was to maintain pre-eminence. There was formed a stronger tie which bound the west to the east, contracted by the influence she exerted in intellectual and literary life. For the first time we discover a distinctness of form, an organization given to the higher educational course.

Within the columnar precincts of the temple of Serapis were created archives in which were stored, principally through the

exertions of Demetrius Phalareus, the productions of the most profound thinkers the world has seen. 400,000 rolls, comprising 90,000 works, gives some idea of the extent of this immense library, the just glory and pride of antiquity. The edifice itself was just outside the main city, an admirable site indeed for the "Studium Generale," founded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, who, on account of his valor and prowess in war, obtained possession of Egypt, with Lybia and a part of the neighbouring territories of Arabia. He had been educated at the court of the King of Macedonia, and coming into his possessions, soon won the esteem of his subjects by his clemency and public acts of kindness. Having established the school, this beneficent prince endowed professors in all the various branches of science and the liberal arts, and organized a society called the museum, for the express purpose of making philosophical and scientific researches. From every part of the Roman Empire; from the dark and gloomy north by the Baltic; from the hardy west by the Atlantic; from the ruddy and luxurious east by the River Tigris; and from the dusky south by the Lybian desert; came youth of all nationalities to partake of her treasured lore. There were at least fourteen thousand at times in attendance studying mathematics, medicine, natural history, astronomy, jurisprudence, and other branches of education. The University of Alexandria was definite in its teachings, practical, progressive and enduring. Her reputation and attraction were far reaching. It was a sufficient guarantee of the standing of any young doctor or lawyer, the fact that he had studied at Alexandria. Here we note the rise and progress of neo-Platonism, and here also its culmination, A. D., 200. The influence of this school on succeeding ages can scarcely be over-estimated. One writer has expressed it: "It gave to the works of Aristotle their wonderful duration; it imparted not only a Grecian celebrity, but led to their translation into Syriac by the Nestorians in the fifth century, and from the Syriac by the Arabs into their tongue. Four hundred years later they exercised a living influence over Christians and Mohammedans indifferently from Spain to Mesopotamia.

The principal rival of Alexandria, and that indeed which gave it tone and vigour, was Athens; but the organization of this school was far from being of a university character. Indeed what little organization there did exist was of a loose nature and for the most part voluntary. But about the time of the Christian era, both through public and private benefits, chairs of philosophy, politics, rhetoric and other branches were endowed. There were a great many teachers, and rivalry in the number of pupils was the order of the day. Spite the laxity of organization, the Athenian school had an almost boundless and long enduring influence. While the light from other centres shone brightly for a season, such as that

of Rhodes and Tarsus; it was not of the quality that flamed from the halls of the Attic city. This beacon light shed her rays through Europe, into Asia and Africa. The rude barbarian saw and acknowledged her sway; it was in the halls of Plato and Aristotle the ambitious youth would study and complete his intellectual training.

Casting a quick glance at education in Rome, we find something approaching university education at the beginning of the second century after Christ. From Athens teachers flocked into the Capital of the Empire and carried with them Hellenic learning. Here was formed the Athenæum, much resembling in character the Alexandrian Museum, and intended for higher speculation. Chairs were endowed in all the branches of education; the trivium and quadrivium were the principal studies taught, and included a four years' course. In law, Rome held pre-eminence for a time, until Constantinople eclipsed her glory.

We are now able to trace a circle of influences. When the Hyksos were expelled from Egypt, they carried away with them the principles of Theban philosophy and science. Through this means the Phœnicians partook of the civilization of Egypt. Their fleets were in every bay, and thus their learning was transmitted to the Greeks. These in course of time instructed Rome and gave life and distinction to the Alexandrian School, and this in time had a reflex action upon the whole empire.

It is with considerable wonder we contemplate these centres of learning generated when history had just begun to dawn, and but faintly outlined in the mist of the shadowed past. Yet here were problems solved; here were theorems deduced; here were scientific points discussed, that to-day form milestones along the modern pathway of knowledge.

The University of to-day has not yet reached perfection. There is always room for improvement. Systems of teaching are far different from those in the schools two thousand years ago, and are continually changing; but who knows but that, when the universities of to-day are dead and forgotten, these *Almæ Matres* which kindly nourished the germs of early philosophical thought shall be held in high esteem. Their works were immortal.

I. E. B. '93.

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Sir John Thompson, the leader of the Canadian House of Commons, is undoubtedly the greatest of living Canadian statesmen. Although his experience in his present political capacity has been comparatively short, yet he is the master mind of those able statesmen who figure so conspicuously in the arena of Canadian

political life. Unlike many of his colleagues and opponents he never indulges in extravagant statements. His manner when addressing the House is always calm, simple and unassuming. Only when some of his opponents have made an unusually bitter attack on the Government's policy is his voice raised above the ordinary pitch; then, although still calm and collected, his every word is uttered in a clear, distinct and forcible tone, and penetrates to the most distant corner of the galleries, while his arguments are more direct and effective, drawing round after round of applause from his supporters. It has been said that Sir John Macdonald's followers voted for him because they loved him, but those of Sir John Thompson support him not only because they love him, but because he convinces them by his arguments that the principles which he advocates are the right ones. Sir John Thompson does not allow his high rank and social position to interfere with his friendly relations with those of lower station in life. He is affable and obliging to everyone with whom he may have dealings.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier, the greatest of French-Canadian orators, resembles Sir John Thompson in his talent for debate, tact for leading men, pure and honorable life, and qualities as a thorough gentleman. Being master of the English language, commanding in appearance, and flowing in his delivery, the leader of the opposition is an orator of a very high order. He is the genius of the Liberal party. None of his great colleagues are capable of answering the telling arguments of their opponents so cleverly as he. His intimate acquaintance with the affairs of state enable him to argue to the best advantage. Courageous in the most trying hours, effective in debate, and polished in manners, he is a leader worthy of the Liberal party.

His only equal in the House as an orator is Hon. George E. Foster. Born a parliamentarian, and trained almost to perfection by careful study and practice, Hon. Mr. Foster is the second stay of the Liberal-Conservative party. His oratorical powers are awe inspiring. Every syllable is uttered in a ringing, clear and unhesitating tone. Never at a loss for a word to express the precise thought in his mind, and always dressing up his sentences in good forcible English, he possesses a most enviable command of language. Of him, his great antagonist, Sir Richard Cartwright, stands in awe. Sir Richard may often be seen looking across at the pruner of his periods with an expression either of wonder, admiration or impatience on his countenance. Having a strong constitution, and a powerful voice, Sir Richard is capable of speaking four hours without becoming hoarse or fatigued, and of making himself heard not only in the Chamber, but far down the corridors. Though the possessor of great abilities, he is not as effective a debater as many of his colleagues who are generally considered his inferiors as parliamentarians. This is owing chiefly

to his want of brevity in expressing himself, and to his habit of making extravagant statements.

Hon. C. H. Tupper is a good all round man, meeting with equal success as a debater, on the stump and in parliament. Being of a jovial disposition, he is a general favorite among the members. His cleverness in business matters qualify him for the able discharge of his departmental duties. It is with him that Louis Henry Davies, the proposed leader of the opposition, is involved in many an exciting debate. Hon. Mr. Davies is an orator of no mean worth, ranking, on the opposition side of the House, second only to Hon. Wilfred Laurier. Like Hon. Mr. Foster he is gifted with a splendid command of language. Another leading orator is Hon. Mr. Chapleau, the present Minister of Customs. His style of oratory is more impassioned than that of any other member of the House. Rising and falling in perfect accord with the nature of the idea to be expressed, drawing striking pictures, and thrusting in his best argument at the proper moment, he never fails to impress.

Mr. Patterson, (Brant), is unsurpassed as an orator by any of Ontario's representatives. Capable of the most bitter irony, never hesitating to grievously wound, and ever ready to advance the most scathing arguments in support of his opinions, he is the most dreaded debater whom Liberal-Conservative speakers have to grapple with. The strongest intellect which Ontario sends to the Dominion Parliament is Dalton McCarthy. Hon. Edward Blake having espoused the cause of Ireland, and retired from Canadian public life, Mr. McCarthy enjoys the distinction of being the greatest of Canadian lawyers. It is on questions in which points of law are involved that he figures most prominently. Like Sir John Thompson, he possesses the power of throwing his hearers into transports of enthusiasm. Conscientious and honest in his purposes, ever ready to stand up for his principles irrespective of party, his influence is one of edification on the tone of Canadian politics. Hon. David Mills has no pretensions as an orator. His delivery is hesitating and broken. Nevertheless, some of his speeches are grand examples of close reasoning, and give evidence of a thorough legal mind.

Ontario has its ablest cabinet minister in the person of Hon. J. G. Haggart. Owing to his lack of close application to study, he has not reached the high standing in parliament for which his splendid abilities qualify him. Hon. J. A. Ouimet is a debater of considerable force. His excellent business abilities qualify him for a place in the cabinet. As an orator, Hon. John Carling ranks much below the typical orators of the House. His knowledge of finance gives him a leading place. Sir Adolphe Caron is a clever debater, but the inferior of Mr. Chapleau. Probably the ablest minister of the cabinet, as regards the performing of departmental

duties, is Hon. McKenzie Bowell. Nothing in his department is too trifling to receive his attention and supervision. Prompt in the transaction of business, effective in debate, and a hard worker, he is a typical cabinet minister. Mr. Mulock, a distinguished lawyer, takes a leading part in the various debates, especially those of legal interest. The Minister of the Interior, Hon. T. M. Daly, is endowed with much more business tact and talent for debate than Hon. Mr. Dewdney, whom he succeeds. D. C. Fraser is a rising politician. By his wit and eloquence he does great credit to his native province.

In addition to the illustrious Nova Scotians whose names have been enumerated, mention must be made of T. E. Kenny. This talented gentleman, by the character of his orations on the great questions of the day, has proved himself to be truly statesmanlike in his grasp of public affairs. New Brunswick as well as Nova Scotia contributes a group of brilliant politicians. Following close in the lead of the Minister of Finance is Dr. Weldon, a gentleman of marked abilities as a parliamentarian. Then come Messrs. Hazen, Wood, Adams and Burns. The reputation of the Territories is lifted high by the scholarly and gifted Nicholas Flood Davin, who speaks equally fluently in English, French and Gaelic. His speeches are always a treat to the house, being gracefully interspersed with wit and logic. The other members of note are mainly from Quebec and Ontario. These are Messrs. Patterson (Essex), Montague, McNeill, Sproule, Desjardins (L'Islet), Curran, Wallace, McMullin, Edgar and Lister. Taken collectively our Canadian politicians, in point of character, ability and oratory, compare very favorably with those of the United States and England. In the hands of such men we know that the interests of our native land cannot be abused, and we can look forward to its future with hope and confidence.

W. I. M. '94.

THE PASSING OF NINETY-TWO.

SINCE nought can stay old father time in his onward course the cycle of years rolls around. Again we return to the old frequented haunts, but lo! where are those old familiar faces? For years we have walked together in the golden pathway that leads to knowledge but the inevitable separation has come. We feel the blow which breaks asunder those time-honored connections and it leaves a parting pang behind. In our societies, on the campus in the corridors, everywhere we look in vain for the class that last year graced Acadia's halls as seniors. With them have passed away their own peculiar traits and a new life must fill the void. Though their places are taken by others yet they cannot be quick-

ly forgotten so closely is their life interwoven with fond remembrances of by-gone days.

In silent reverie we hear the footfalls as of old. Guided by uncontrollable imagination we enter Athenæum under the former regime. G. E. "Chip," "Ave" Shaw or O. N. "Chip" presides. From the silent reverberations of the past comes the remembrance of Frank's matter-of-fact and logical arguments backed by "Chips'" clear reasoning or McLean's apparently spontaneous outflow of brilliant language. Charlie Seaman likewise is there ready whenever necessity demands, to give something entertaining and instructive. "Father Ills" Cox, "Crock," "Crom," Hogg, Pineo and others frequently come to the front—one with oratorical ability, another with parchment in hand. Or perchance our guiding genius leads us to a meeting of the A. A. A. A. with its gay and noisy throng. "Ting," with the bustle of enthusiasm occupies the chair; and if football is the ruling passion Captain Starratt, with characteristic vehemence, is fervently expounding the principles of the sturdy game. If baseball holds predominance Obed is the centre of attraction. In our random wanderings we may enter a gathering under the supervision of the Y. M. C. A. "Stack" is invariably present to declare his lucid opinions in grave and pleasing tones, strongly emphasizing every prominent idea by alternately upward and downward strokes of his long and bony yet wonderfully expressive fore-finger. Ganong is ever ready to freely bear his share, and "Ave's" rich bass voice frequently lends added enchantment to the music. Frank, here as elsewhere, has some clear ideas which are always pleasing to the ear, and Ilsley shows an energetic and earnest spirit. On the campus we miss '92. Though not strictly a sporting class, yet by their absence some distinguishable vacancies are made visible. "Old Frank" no longer hovers over the ball in the centre of the scrimmage, and Moran acts no more as a reliable half-back, nor does Goucher stand on first grasping everything within his reach eagerly as a steel trap seizes its prey. Ross and Churchill appear not on the tennis court, and many others of a similarly mild mood, who when not otherwise employed are capable of acting as spectators, nowhere are revealed to the searching eye. "Stack," though not a prominent man on the campus, owing to an extensive system of leverage was somewhat of an adept in the gymnasium, where his presence will doubtless be much missed.

The everyday life of the class that is gone forms an interesting topic of study. From "Eddie Chips's" quiet and reserved manner to Archibald's free and easy style, from Newcomb in the quiet of his study to energetic Roop, the "baseball fanatic," are included various representations of many types of youthful vivacity, Pineo's noble bearing and scholastic air, and "Bill" Starratt's crude yet winning ways were, though in opposite extremes, traits equally

to be admired. Some were brilliant, others ordinary, but as a whole their influence was pleasing and beneficent. Some were honor students and some were not, some enjoyed the street with its fresh air and busy life while others preferred the campus with its hardy toils, some delighted in mingling with the giddy throng and busy hum of the reception hall, others, less pervious to Cupid's darts, chose the study and all its sacred solitude. But apart from their individual characteristics they possessed a peculiarly strong class feeling, and distinctly displayed many of the beautiful traits which attend united interests or what might, in college phraseology, be termed class patriotism.

For them we predict an illustrious future. Some have sought other seats of learning, pursuing still further the ways of knowledge, some give to the world their present possessions, but eventually all will be engaged in the magnificent task of uplifting fallen humanity. Though scattered here and there in the various quarters of this great continent, they possess those principles, the exercise of which cannot but reflect glory and renown upon their *Alma Mater*. Wherever their several lots may be cast honorably will they uphold the unsoiled reputation of those halls where, in mingled friendship, the germs of budding genius were fostered and latent powers stirred to activity. To scatter broadcast with munificent hand they carry the cherished love of many long years and doubly blest is that place which can claim a share of this golden heritage.

S. J. C. '93.



The Acadia Athenæum.

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## The Sanctum.

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The gates of the varsity have opened, all things have resumed their usual course, and in pursuance of general custom the editors now proceed to introduce themselves to their patrons. With full appreciation of the weight of responsibility that rests upon us we enter upon the duties of the year. Wherein we lack in experience we will endeavor to supply in extra effort. We cannot succeed unless we have the co-operation of both students and alumni. To the latter we particularly direct our appeal. An endeavor will be made this year to make the ATHENÆUM an organ for them more than it has been in the past, and we hope that all sons of Acadia who still feel an interest in their Alma Mater will support this department of college effort by their hearty assistance both in contributions and subscriptions.

\* \* \* \*

If good buildings are a safe index of a high degree of culture and intellectuality, surely Acadia can honestly lay claim to at least a fair amount of these qualities; or, if inward progress is revealed by outward improvement, we have no reason to think that our educational institutions are not in a progressive state. Great advance has been made and a much felt need supplied by the new Seminary building; and it makes a new era in the history of that institution, which begins the present year's work with

brighter prospects than ever before. The marked increase in the attendance of the Academy is a strong testimony to the discernment and foresight of those who thought that a Manual Training School was needed, and who labored for its establishment. The great need at Acadia now is class accommodation for the Academy and a store building for library and museum purposes. Who will furnish the necessary funds for those much needed improvements?

\* \* \* \*

Since last we met many changes have taken place in the teaching staffs of our institutions. In the University the vacancy necessitated by H. N. Shaw having resigned his position as teacher of Elocution and Gymnastics, to accept a similar situation in Toronto, is filled by J. H. Hefflon. E. W. Sawyer, of the Academy, teaches Freshman, Latin, thus allowing Dr. Jones to devote more time to the other classes. As the English chair, last year occupied by Dr. Young, is at present vacant, this branch is taken by Mr. Sawyer and Prof. Keirstead. This year much to the delight of all, F. R. Haley takes his place as Alumni Professor of Physics and Astronomy. During the last two years he has been abroad making special preparation for his new work. He has studied some time at Edinburgh, but during the past winter at Leipsic, in Germany. As Prof. Haley enters his duties particularly well equipped, this portion of the curriculum is rendered much more interesting and instructive. Mr. Morse, of the Academy, after two years absence abroad, again resumes his duties in his favorite department of Mathematics, with renewed vigor. C. E. McDonald, Cornell '92, who has charge of the Manual Training, is a new and valuable addition. Likewise the Seminary's board of instruction has undergone various alterations. Miss Wallace this year drops Gymnastics and devotes her time solely to Elocution. In this important department excellent and extensive work is being done. In addition to what is required of all pupils, the number taking the higher forms of Voice Training and Expression, Pantomime and Criticism, includes upwards of two-thirds of those in attendance. Miss Patten conducts the exercises in the gymnasium. The obtaining of Fräulein Margarete Sück, as director of Piano Instruction, is a change most deserving of mention, since it gives to the department a much higher standard than that of previous years. This lady is from the Königlicher-Hochschule, (Royal College of Music,) and a pupil of Herrn Prof. Barth and Kapell-Meister Neumann, a fact which in music

circles, is sufficient proof of her extensive experience and rare accomplishments. To those who are not acquainted with this famous school it may not be superfluous to offer some explanations. The fact of it having an entrance examination, is a marked evidence of its superiority to many of the renowned German Conservatories. The board of examiners is chosen from the most prominent artists of that musical land, and the examination is so strict that out of about two hundred and fifty applicants yearly, seldom more than ten or twelve are admitted. Hence, to be granted an entrance, alone means possession of distinguished ability. We have no hesitation in affirming that the Seminary has been unusually fortunate in procuring an artist of such recognized merit, and now this important branch of culture offers opportunities which in this country are rarely found.

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Our numbers this year are not surprisingly large though we boast a healthy increase. The Academy has seventy students, being twenty more than were in attendance at the same date last year. The Academy home is well filled, and as three teachers now occupy rooms in the building much valuable assistance is thereby rendered the student during their study hours. In the Manual Training Department thirty students have enrolled and one hour a day, of very agreeable work, is devoted in this course. The Seminary is especially prosperous. Over sixty now board in the building, the new part of which is completely full. The day students number about twenty-three, making at present a total of eighty-five. The old part of the building, which is not completely occupied, is capable of accommodating from twenty to thirty. After the Christmas vacation the number is expected to be swelled to this if not beyond. In the University itself the Freshman Class numbers about thirty-five. The Sophomores number about thirty, the Juniors twenty-five and the Seniors twenty, making in round numbers, one hundred and ten.

\* \* \* \*

The experience of last year's lecture committee with the Maritime Lecture Bureau showed conclusively that a change was necessary if we wanted a course of lectures at Acadia, which would be a benefit to her students. Accordingly, last spring an effort was made to improve our facilities for obtaining lectures by enlarging the committee and securing the co-operation of the Faculty; so that, during the summer, lecturers could be engaged and a definite course

marked out for the year, thus avoiding the uncertainty and irregularity which had hitherto characterized our lecture course. But the Athenæum did not see fit to agree to some of the points on which the Faculty conditioned their support, and consequently nothing was done during the summer in the way of obtaining lectures. The main point to which the Athenæum would not agree was that its members should pay an admittance fee to lectures; but at its last meeting decided unanimously to accept the condition, and henceforth our patrons outside the University will not have the excuse so often made for not attending lectures, that they pay for our privileges in that line. It remains to be seen how much assistance will be rendered the committee by the Faculty; but we feel sure that an earnest effort will be made to furnish an interesting and instructive course of lectures this year; and we would urge all the students of the Academy, Seminary and College to avail themselves of this important means of intellectual improvement.

\* \* \* \*

Once more Acadia has met Dalhousie on the football field and has again been defeated, though she has no cause to be ashamed of the game her team played on Nov. 26th. This is the third successive defeat she has sustained at the hands of Dalhousie, and it only goes to show that it is practically impossible for a team situated as Acadia's is, to hold its own against a team which has the advantage of so many match games with teams of equal strength. Acadia only plays one match a year, that with Dalhousie, and all her practice consists of games with a second fifteen, which cannot be compared in value to match games. There is no doubt that Acadia has as good material for a football team as any college in the provinces. All that she wants is training. It seems almost useless to go on as we have been doing. Our teams have been as well trained the last two years as it is possible for them to be under existing circumstances. We can never meet Dalhousie on equal footing until we have the opportunity for practice that they have. Experience has taught us that under our present relations with the Wanderers and Garrison, we cannot meet their teams. It seems that the only way out of the present difficulty is for Acadia to try to gain admittance to the Halifax League to contest the trophy. Surely no one will deny that our team is worthy of a place in that contest. As a prominent member of the Dalhousie team has remarked—

"If Acadia had been in the league this year she would not be at the bottom of the list." Of course it would involve considerable expense to our Athletic Association, but if properly managed there seems to be no reason why the expense could not be met without seriously embarrassing the association. There may be reasons unknown to us why the teams already comprising the league would be unwilling to admit another, but why not make the attempt and thus place our team on an equal footing with other teams of the province? We would recommend this question to the careful consideration of the football players of Acadia. If we cannot enter the league we should at least have it understood that we are at liberty to arrange games with any of the Halifax teams if possible, and not be compelled to wait for decisions of the Faculty until it is too late to arrange for games, as was the case this year.

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### The Month.

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During the past year two new buildings have been erected at Acadia, the new Seminary extension, and the Manual Training Hall. The new wing of the Seminary is a three storied building about one hundred and thirty feet long, with stone basement, part of which is occupied by heating apparatus and the remainder is fitted up as a gymnasium. The first floor is devoted to class-rooms, a dining room, and assembly hall, which is capable of seating two hundred and fifty persons. The dining-room is very comfortable and convenient, while the class-rooms are models of their kind. The rest of the building is divided into dormitories, with the exception of two rooms, a reception room and an Art studio. This building was erected at a cost of over thirty thousand dollars, and has been furnished by donations from the different Baptist Churches of the province. Gifts have also been received from individuals, among which may be mentioned an elegant regulator clock in a mahogany case, by Miss Parker of Halifax, a former student of the Seminary; and two sets of tennis and a set of croquet by Judge Graham of Halifax. On the opposite side of the street, facing southward stands the Edward W. Young Manual Training Hall. This building is seventy feet long and thirty-five feet wide, substantially built and presents quite a neat appearance. The ground floor is to be

## THE ACADIA ATHENÆUM.

devoted to machine work, moulding and casting. The western part of the second floor is used for wood working and is provided with work benches, each with its set of tools. On the same floor is the drawing department, which is fitted up with black-boards and drawing tables. The third story is used at present for storing materials, but may be put to other uses as the school develops.

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The opening of the new Seminary on Sept. 15th, was an occasion of much pleasure to all who had the opportunity of being present. Already the staff of teachers and many of the students had taken possession of their fair heritage, and participated thankfully in the exercises of the day. A large number of visitors from Halifax and the vicinity of Wolfville were present, and it gave the impression that the memory of the Fathers was still in the minds of this generation, who are so energetically carrying on the grand work projected by the noble men of the past. The Seminary hall was the place of the forenoon meeting in which devotional exercises and addresses were followed by the formal transference of the property to the Board of Governors. In the afternoon a large audience met in College Hall, when the building committee gave a definite account of their work, and stated the amount of the demand which this extension made upon the benevolence of all those interested in the progress of the school. Prof. Kierstead then gave an excellent address on "The Ideal Education." During a part of the day the new building was open to the inspection of visitors, and in the evening a reception was given by the teachers and students, who treated the guests to some fine selections of music, both vocal and instrumental. This auspicious opening at the beginning of a new year portends progress broad and far reaching for this branch of our educational work.

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There was some inconvenience during the month of October, on account of not having the use of College Hall, which has been occupied by painters for some time past. The former cold and cheerless aspect of the hall has been completely changed by the skill of the decorator. The work was done by Mr. W. P. Blenkhorn, who, judging by his work, is a master of his art.

\* \* \* \*

The Propylæum has entered upon the third year of its existence with bright prospects for the future. An active-

interest is taken by the members and much benefit derived from the meetings. The old place of meeting being now used by Prof. Haley as a classroom, the society meets in the Library. The Propylæum has entered the ranks of reception giving societies, and in the future may be held responsible for one a year. The following are the newly elected officers: President, Miss Annie MacLean, '93; Vice President, Miss Parker, '94; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Bishop, '95; Executive Committee, Misses Cook, '94, Coates, '95, and M. MacLean, '93.

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The Athenæum Society held its first meeting for the present college year on Saturday evening, Oct. 1st, when the following officers were elected; Pres., A. M. Wilson; Vice do., F. A. Coldwell; Treasurer, N. E. Herman; Cor. Sec., T. W. Todd; Rec. Sec., Clifford Tufts; Ex. Com.: E. H. Nichols, A. C. Jost, Harry King, W. H. McLeod and F. S. Morse.

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The first lecture of this season was delivered in the gymnasium, Friday evening Oct. 21st, on, Life in the Wilds of Central Africa. The lecturer, Mr. E. J. Glave, is amply qualified to speak on such a subject, having spent six years in the Dark Continent as an officer under Stanley. Mr. Glave has a wonderful command of language, and in a very easy and pleasing manner narrated some of his experiences in Africa. Some of his descriptions of natural scenery were particularly fine, and the customs and manners of the natives were depicted in a very vivid and interesting way. The whole lecture was interspersed with fine touches of humor, which kept his audience in a happy frame of mind throughout. The last half hour of the lecture was illustrated by a series of views of African scenery and physiognomy. After the lecture Mr. Glave entertained the boys in Chipman Hall for some time by conversation and playing on the banjo, which he handles quite skilfully.

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The first recital of the season was given by the teachers of the Seminary on the evening of Nov. 4th. The Assembly Hall of the new Seminary building which was used for the occasion, is perhaps more suitable in some respects for such performances than College Hall, but its very limited seating capacity leads the public to prefer the latter. The number of tickets sold was necessarily limited, and many were unable to procure them, but those who were fortunate

enough to get tickets enjoyed a rare treat. This was the first appearance of Fraulein Sück before a Wolfville audience, and, judging by the way in which her pieces were received, she disappointed no one. It is needless to say that Miss Wallace's readings were of a high order. Both she and Miss Fitch were repeatedly encored. The vocal solos by Miss Brown were well received and obtained a well deserved encore.

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The annual reception of the Y. M. C. A. to the new students occurred on Friday evening, October 28th, in College Hall. This was the first opening of the hall after the completion of the work in it, and its new dress together with the æsthetic touches of the committee, made the room look very attractive. Most of the new as well as the old students were present, and all seemed to enjoy to the utmost the hours spent in mutual intercourse. Dr. Sawyer, in a few appropriate remarks welcomed all who were among us for the first time, and while saying that we were glad to see them, took occasion to remind them that they should consider themselves fortunate, that it was their privilege to be here where the religious as well as intellectual privileges were so excellent. Mr. Heston, our new professor of elocution, favored the audience with a reading which was well received and appreciated. This was Mr. Heston's first public appearance in Wolfville, and on this occasion showed himself to be an elocutionist of no ordinary ability. He received a merited encore and responded readily, with an appropriate selection. The pleasant gathering broke up at a late hour, and all went home feeling grateful for the opportunity thus given of meeting and becoming acquainted with their fellow students.

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On Sunday, October 30th, the first public religious service of the college year was held in College Hall. Rev. G. R. White, of Yarmouth, was present and gave an interesting and practical address to the students. His sermon was much appreciated, and should he ever find it convenient to again address us, he will be sure of a warm welcome.

At the first regular business meeting of the Missionary Society, the following officers were elected:—President, J. E. Bill, Jr.; Secretary, H. A. Stuart; Treasurer, A. Mason; Executive Committee—A. M. Wilson, Miss A. M. D. Fitch, Mr. Reed.

On Sunday, Nov. 13th, the Missionary Society held their regular public meeting in College Hall. Mr. Dunlop read

an excellent paper on the life of William Carey, and Rev. Mr. Martell delivered an instructive address upon the subject—"Qualifications for a Missionary."

A public service was held in College Hall on Sunday evening, Nov. 27th. Mr. Wilson, one of the delegates to the students' conference held at Northfield last summer, gave a brief but interesting account of that gathering and its work. Rev. A. Cohoon then gave a very practical and forcible address on the "Binding Power of Service."

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Mr. F. A. Keller, Yale '92; spent Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 11th and 12th, with us, and by his earnest words, greatly increased our interest in foreign mission work. Mr. Keller is Travelling Secretary of the Volunteer Student Movement, and is visiting the colleges in its interests. He seeks to strengthen existing volunteer bands, and, if possible, to organize such where none now exist. Mr. Keller is himself a volunteer, and is evidently so thoroughly in earnest in his work, that his words carry with them unusual power. On the evening of Oct. 11th, he addressed a public meeting in the village church, and on the next evening made an earnest appeal to the students alone, in College Chapel. Both addresses made a deep impression upon all the students, and many were led to a prayerful consideration of their duty in regard to mission work, while some, we are assured, were led to consecrate their lives to that work. These visits from the representatives of the great intercollegiate movements are always helpful, and always welcome.

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The committee on Bible Study, are outlining a very excellent course of studies for the coming winter, and we would advise all christian students to avail themselves of the privileges of these classes. The study of the Bible is not only essential for the promotion of our spiritual lives, but now holds a prominent place in every well-rounded education, and there is surely no better time than during our college course to acquire the habit of faithful and systematic study of the Word of God.

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The Third Annual Conference of the Maritime College, Y. M. C. A., was held at Dalhousie University, Nov. 4-6. The nineteen delegates from four colleges were heartily received by the Home Association and most bountifully entertained during their stay. Mr. J. R. Mott, who has

been engaged for several years in visiting the schools of this continent for the purpose of organizing Associations, was present, and his thorough grasp of all the details of the work, and holy enthusiasm for the Master's, contributed largely to the success of the sessions. Dr. Forrest, President of Dalhousie University, attended the meetings and forcibly addressed us on "The Claims of Religion upon the Time and Energies of College Students." We will not soon forget his timely and earnest words. Dr. Saunders delivered an address upon the subject now prominent in the mind of all educationists "Bible Study on the College Curriculum." The real work of all the meetings was learning and proposing methods of work in all our colleges, by young men for young men. Intercollegiate Relations, "The Student's Sabbath," "Personal Work," "Spiritual Life," "Consecration," received due attention. The discussion of these vital topics by fellow workers in one great cause must deepen and broaden conceptions of need, and possibility of accomplishing the desired object "More spiritual Life in our Colleges."

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The spirits of enchantment were fluttering in quick and artful flight within the precincts of College Hall, Friday evening, the 11th inst. The twinkling of their presence cast a halo mystic in its effect, for the lights, hitherto crepuscular, seemed to shine with an unwonted glow, and imagination's eye easily created a pleasing vista within which flitting forms and graces glided hither and thither. Ample power had such a scene to entice away for a season many an unreluctant captive from the delving of the depths of philosophical study and classic lore, and take the step over the magic line into the realms of pure enjoyment. So successfully did the fairy spirits carry out their purpose that the hideous hobgoblin of frigid formality was practically banished, and adherents to the higher order of things, of whom there were quite a number, instead of absenting themselves from the crowd in companies of two, might be seen gathered in happy groups of three or four to a dozen and one, enjoying the intercommunication of common thoughts and sentiments.

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Several football matches of some interest have been played on the campus during the past month. In most of these games the Sophomore team under their energetic captain, McCurdy, have figured conspicuously. They have defeated Kentville team four times in all, twice here and

twice in Kentville, the scores ranging from 6 to 16 in their favor. The first game which the Senior team played this year was against the Association and resulted in a draw. But by far the most interesting of the class games was the contest between the Seniors and Sophs. The former team is not so strong as it was last year having lost two good forwards, Lombard and Rutledge, but they made a desperate effort to win the last game which they expected to play as a class, and succeeded beyond their hopes. The game was exciting throughout; the Sophs played hard and stoutly contested every inch of ground, but their backs were no match for those of '93, and the game resulted in a score of 7 to 0 in favor of the latter. The Crescents of Halifax sent a team to Wolfville on Thanksgiving to play the Academy team. The game, although played in a driving snow storm, was sharply contested. Neither side scored, but the heavier forwards of the Academy gave them a slight advantage.

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The annual football match between Acadia and Dalhousie, after some difficulty and delay in bringing it about, took place on the Acadia grounds at Wolfville, on Saturday, Nov. 26. The Dalhousie team came from Halifax on the morning train, and were met at the station by an enthusiastic group of Acadia boys. The Dalhousians immediately repaired to the American House, to prepare for the game, and appeared on the campus promptly at 11.30. The field was in very poor condition on account of a slight fall of snow which had melted, leaving the ground soft and muddy.

The teams lined out as follows:—

| ACADIA.           |                  | DALHOUSIE.        |                     |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Lockhart          | - - - Full Back. | - -               | McKinnon.           |
| Harding           | - - -            | } Half-Backs {    | - - Thompson, W. E. |
| Moffatt           | - - -            |                   | - - Archibald.      |
| Dimock            | - - -            |                   | - - McIntosh.       |
| Saunders, (Capt.) | - - -            |                   | - - Graham, (Capt.) |
| Bulmer            | - - -            | } Quarter-Backs { | - - Thompson, W.    |
| McCurdy           | - - -            |                   | - - McKenzie.       |
| Baker             | - - -            |                   | - - Gordon.         |
| Cutten            | - - -            | } Forwards {      | - - McKay.          |
| Stewart           | - - -            |                   | - - Logan, J. W.    |
| Gullison          | - - -            |                   | - - Logan, J. D.    |
| Harvey            | - - -            |                   | - - Irving.         |
| Munro             | - - -            |                   | - - Putnam.         |
| Mason             | - - -            |                   | - - Grant.          |
| Ferguson          | - - -            |                   | - - Fraser.         |

Six of Acadia's men had never played on the team before. Seven had played but one year, leaving only two, Gullison and

Saunders, who had had more than one year's experience in football. We find quite a different state of affairs on looking at Dalhousie's team. One of them began to play on their team in '86, two in '87, and four in '88. If Acadia could learn the art of keeping the same men on her team for five or six years, they might learn at last to defeat even Dalhousie.

The game began with Dalhousie defending the northern goal and having the advantage of a brisk north-east wind which was blowing at the time.

Harding's kick-off for Acadia was soon followed by a scrimmage near the centre of the field, whence the ball was gradually worked to Acadia's twenty-five yard line, where Dalhousie was awarded a free kick which gained them nothing. Soon after this Acadia got a free kick which was not returned, but she soon lost the advantage thus gained and was forced to make a safety touch. Harding kicked off and soon the ball was near Dalhousie's goal, but her backs worked it back to Acadia's twenty-five yard line. Here a fair catch was made by McIntosh, and Gordon tried to kick a goal but failed, and again Acadia touched for safety. Not more than five minutes afterwards, Archibald made a fair catch and another try for goal was unsuccessful, and Lockhart returned the ball to about centre field where a scrimmage took place. Soon Dalhousie obtained another free kick, but McCurdy took the ball and made a splendid run of about thirty yards along the eastern touch line before he was tackled by McKinnon. Half time was called with the ball near the centre. When the second half began, the wind which had before favored Dalhousie, had fallen considerably, but Acadia hoped at least to do as well in the second half as in the first, but before long a muff by one of her backs was the cause of the ball coming within five yards of their goal line, but the forwards by hard work forced it back twenty-five yards where a free kick by Gordon brought it again dangerously near the line; again the good play of the forwards worked it back about fifteen yards, when Moffatt got the ball but was held by a Dalhousie player, and as he put the ball down for a scrimmage J. W. Logan quickly picked it up and rushed over the line with it. The referee, C. J. Annand of the Wanderers, who was at least twenty yards away at the time, allowed the try from which McKinnon failed to kick a goal. During the rest of the game the ball was kept in Dalhousie's territory, and when the referee called time it was within five yards of her goal. Near the close of the game Lockhart and Gordon had to leave the field on account of injuries, which happily were not serious.

The game was a magnificent exhibition of football. Acadia's forwards were too heavy for Dalhousie's and generally made gains in the scrimmage and line-up, her backs did good work in kicking and tackling, but Dalhousie's dribble and good team work gave them the advantage.

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## The Review.

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An interesting little pamphlet, entitled *The Future of Canada*, by Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, has come to our notice. Mr. Longley gives a strong plea for the growing importance of this question and the demand which it makes upon the Canadian people for thoughtful and thorough consideration. His purpose is merely to clear the way for a free discussion of Canada's best interests. Fearlessly and reasonably he asserts the right of every Canadian to discuss those questions which are of vital importance to him. In framing the destiny of our country four alternatives are laid down, the choice of which is left to the intelligence of our citizens :

*First.*—Remaining as we are—a colonial possession of the empire.

*Second.*—A direct political alliance with the empire, involving representation in the nominal councils and a share in the responsibilities and achievements of the whole nation.

*Third.*—Political union with the great English nation lying beside us on this continent, with whom we are intimately associated and connected by geography, race, language, laws and civilization.

*Fourth.*—An independent nationality with our own flag and our own national responsibilities. As these seem to embrace all the alternatives within the range of practical politics they form a basis of consideration for the present and future generations. Mr. Longley severally discusses these propositions to some length, fairly pointing out the merits and demerits of each. In the decision of these momentous investigations he strongly pleads for free Canadian thought and unbiased judgment. Throughout the whole careful and wise precaution is taken to evade anything which would tend to evince party interest or arouse personal antagonism. Merely a presentation of the situation as it really exists is made, without even definitely expressing his own opinions, for the time to decide is not fully ripe, yet fast approaching, and when it comes Canada should be first.

In the whole Mr. Longley presents in a free and easy style questions over which every Canadian citizen must ponder, and he cannot do better than make the honorable gentleman's words his own : " In reaching a decision in this overshadowing question, whether my moral instincts be right or wrong, I propose to be guided safely by my conceptions of the best interests of Canada. I put this first and make it supreme."

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## Acknowledgments.

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J. E. Barss, B. A., C. H. Freeman, F. Tupper, O. D. Barbarie, J. L. Hardey, R. W. Eaton, G. E. Chipman, B. A., J. W. Litch, B. A., J. W. Wallace, Mrs. W. T. Piers, A. Murray, B. W. Wallace, J. Myshrall, A. H. Morse, Prof. Tufts, \$1.00 each ; Dr. A. J. MacKenna, Gauvin & Gentzel, \$1.75 ; H. G. Harris, B. A., J. E. Crombie, \$2.00 ; F. R. Haley, \$4.00.

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## De Alumni.

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F. A. STARRATT, W. L. ARCHIBALD and A. F. NEWCOMB are entered in the philosophical department at Chicago University; E. H. BORDEN is also enrolled there.

C. EDGAR CHIPMAN is pursuing the study of electrical engineering at Cornell.

A. V. PINEO has entered Dalhousie Law School.

H. S. ROSS and H. B. HOGG are studying law at North Sydney and Yarmouth respectively.

F. E. COX is engaged upon the staff of the *Halifax Chronicle*.

G. E. CHIPMAN obtained his Academy license this summer, standing second on the list. He has now charge of Greek and Latin at the Union Baptist Seminary.

O. P. GOUCHER is teaching at Lawrencetown and I. CROMBIE at Hantsport. The latter is the pioneer of the class on the hymeneal road. During the summer he led to the altar Miss Neily, of Kingston.

O. N. CHIPMAN is engaged in business at his home in Berwick. He has in view a course at a higher institution.

J. B. GANONG and C. T. ILSLEY have turned their steps westward to the mission fields of the homeland. The former is engaged in pastoral labors at Rapid City, Man., and the latter at Boisevain, Man. Both were ordained shortly after their graduation.

W. T. STACKHOUSE has been ordained and now has charge of a church at New Glasgow. A. A. SHAW is officiating in a like capacity at Canso, and the Maitland church is in charge of F. E. ROOP.

GEO. E. HIGGINS is studying at his home in Wolfville preparatory to a course at Harvard.

W. H. STARRATT has found his way to Nebraska and will follow his brother to Chicago University.

A. R. TINGLEY is wielding the ferule at Birtle, Man.

A. J. CROCKET is at home and has in view a course at the provincial Normal School.

A. M. HENMEON tried banking at Wolfville during the summer. He is now at his home in New Germany, Lunenburg Co., preparing for a course in medicine.

J. L. CHURCHILL, according to latest accounts, has newspaperdom in view, and will take a course at a school of journalism.

C. E. SEAMAN has charge of the Wolfville school, which he is conducting with much success.

M. H. McLEAN is in Chicago engaged as secretary of the Columbian Exposition bureau for the Y. M. C. A. there.