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THE
Acadia Athenæum.

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The Sanctum.

THE students of the College and Academy are fortunate in having for use as a campus, several acres of land well adapted for athletic sports. Owing to its situation and the nature of the soil, at a comparatively small cost it could be made one of the best grounds in the Maritime Provinces, but at present it is in wretched condition.

Two years ago the authorities of the college had a large part of it ploughed and some of the worst places, levelled up, but the work was never completed.

At a recent meeting of the Athletic Association, it was decided that the Association would at its own expense, undertake to put a part of the field in good condition.

This is a move in the right direction and if the experiment succeed, no doubt a similar attempt will

be made next year, and thus in a few years the campus could be one of which no student need feel ashamed, and would be a source of satisfaction to those who had had a share in its improvement.

AT the recent meeting of the Board of Governors, the committee on ways and means, relative to a Manual Training Department, reported that a canvass for money had been begun. In Amherst and Wolfville, something over \$3,000 had been pledged, and that other towns would be canvassed soon. The Board appointed a committee to select a site; also a building committee, and authorized the selection of a suitable teacher. It is expected that a suitable building will be begun in the spring. In connection with this the academy voted \$200. The matriculating class of '91, with whom we believe the idea originated, has contributed, and hopes to see the department started on a sound basis.

At a special meeting of the Athenæum Society, Principal Oakes and Mr. Rhodes laid before the students the main features in connection with the scheme. Both of these gentlemen are thoroughly interested. In the course of his remarks, Principal Oakes called attention to the fact that the Academy, though upwards of sixty years old, has never yet made an appeal to the public. This being the case, we hope that this her first will not be lightly treated. We have heard it whispered, the ATHENÆUM does not vouch for the reliability of the statement, that a gentleman who is interested in the Academy has offered to build and equip the building, provided the salary of the instructor is guaranteed. We do not wish to appear too often with the hat, but it would be very satisfactory to see some of those interested step forward and place the M. T. Department on a solid financial basis. The Academy could not but be stimulated, and thus Acadia would be helped forward.

THE people of the Maritime Provinces are justly proud of their country, claiming its natural advantages are equal to, if not greater, than those of any other land. Yet there is a feeling of dissatisfaction with the progress which it has made during the last twenty-five years. The late census returns show that a very small increase has been made in population, that vast numbers of people have gone across the border to east in their lots with the nation south of us. This is not as it should be. With a land rich in natural resources, good climate, good form of government, capital not lacking when there is a good opportunity for investment, all the necessities are here for a rich and populous country. The people are industrious, intelligent and temperate; that they are not lacking in ability and enterprise is shown by the position many of them have taken in the land of their adoption. Is it not a fact, however, that there is not that interest taken in the development of the country that should be manifested. Especially does there seem to be a lack of patriotism among college men. More than one-third of the graduates of *Acadia* now living are spending their energies beyond the borders of Canada, and a large percentage of the remainder are in the Upper Provinces and the far west. Other institutions send about the same proportion abroad.

If the occasion should arise, we have no doubt that the young men studying at the different universities would go to the front and die, if need be, for home and native land. There is a need existing, for them to live for their country, and it would be a noble and patriotic thing for them to recognize this in their choice of a place in which to exercise their talents. The people feel the need of educated men in their midst, as has been shown by the efforts they have made to provide the means for higher education.

It is said that opportunities for success are greater elsewhere than at home, that the remuneration for such services as can be rendered by trained minds is by far too small in the provinces. If this be so, it is an evil to be remedied, and not to be overlooked and left to itself, and the help must come from the educated, from those who are supposed to be the leaders of public opinion.

Whatever may be gained in foreign lands, financially or by way of personal distinction, one thing is lost

when native shores are left that cannot be regained,—that essential part of every true man's character—patriotism. One may substitute something that goes by the same name, but it differs from the true article in that essential which makes a boy's own mother differ from an adopted one.

Every student should remember that his country needs him, and he needs his country, and consider well the question before he decides to take up his abode permanently on foreign soil.

SINCE the last issue of the *ATHENÆUM*, the important office of Superintendent of Education in this province has been filled by the appointment of A. H. McKay, Principal of Halifax Academy. Speaking of the new Superintendent, the *Educational Review* says: "A profound thinker, an accomplished scholar, an enthusiastic teacher, Mr. McKay assumes the educational leadership of Nova Scotia at a time of life when his mature judgment and knowledge of educational affairs in his native province give confidence in his ability to discharge with wisdom and moderation the duties of such an important position; while his steadiness of purpose and devotion to his chosen work give promise of increased usefulness in the wider fields to which he has been called." This granted, our free-school system should be safe in his hands.

"HE is a fool who aspires to the laurel wreath while seeking to avoid the heat, dust and toil of the race" is an axiom which applies as well to college life to-day as it did to the athletic contests of Greece. Success typified by the laurel is the goal towards which every undergraduate is striving. In a certain sense, the degree which a man receives, when he has completed his course, is indicative of his success up to that point in his career. In another sense it is not. If the degree means to him that for four years of study he has obtained an equivalent in the shape of power to step into the arena, either of every-day life or of a broader field of research, with that spirit of self-reliance and independence which comes from the formation of habits of industry, punctuality and thoroughness, then his degree represents success. If, during his course, he has been

content to let every trifling circumstance form an excuse for the neglect of regular work, if he has allowed himself to forget the necessity of promptness and has been satisfied with a view of the surface of his work, the degree is far from indicating success. The casting aside of the plausible excuse and the formation of regular habits of work, the determination to be in the right place at the right time, the digging for the hidden treasures of knowledge, constitute the heat, dust and toil of the struggle for success, in college life. Many, who have avoided all these, write B. A. after their names. What will your degree mean to you? To make it mean *success* is *yours*.

WE are always glad to notice any advance towards the fuller equipment of the Gymnasium. Within the last month a neat spring-board has been placed ready for use. This addition to the apparatus, we understand, is due to the efforts of Mr. Shaw. Assisted by the Acadia Double Quartette, Mr. Shaw has given a number of recitals in the interest of the Gymnasium funds. The first one was given at Canning, Nov. 12th, where an appreciative audience gathered to listen to some of Mr. Shaw's excellent readings, interspersed with a number of selections by the Quartette. The readings were rendered in Mr. Shaw's usual happy style, and the music by the Quartette was well appreciated.

On the 27th Nov. this recital was repeated at Kentville, and we understand that some other places will be visited soon. We hope that these generous efforts of Mr. Shaw and his colleagues in behalf of the Gymnasium will meet with good success.

AND now comes "the most unkindest cut of all." The dread *ipsa dixit* has gone forth the invitations for the Junior to our neighbors across the way will not be accepted. In all probability the "powers that be" had a wise purpose in view, but in our humble opinion we may be permitted to say that we doubt the expediency. There must be a cause, else the custom of the years that have passed would not have been thrust aside. We confess that we see the departing shadow of what might be thus considered. A few years ago certain privileges were

abused by a then existing element; the present may be considered *nil*. Why, then, should a sentence due in the past be withheld until the present? We do not understand. However, we can see the relation of the withdrawal to us as students, and do not feel flattered thereby. We are thankful for advanced information on the subject. It is really a charitable act to prevent the uncomfortable feeling that would naturally arise from a *may*.

ERRATUM.—In our last issue, under the head of the "Class of '91," we omitted to mention

HOWARD P. WHIDDEN.

who matriculated with his class from Horton Academy in the spring of '87, and entered college with a year's experience of student life. Possessed of a well trained tenor voice, he gave valuable assistance as a member of the college quartette. Thoroughly honest, even with himself, he lived a consistent life and held a high place in the esteem of his fellows.

He is now studying at Newton Theological Seminary preparing himself for his chosen work; and in that work, whether done at home or among the natives of India, we wish him every success.

Literary.

THE ARCHER.

At every eve of day's accomplishment,
The Archer, still with victor-wreath unwon,
Looks on another day that deeds be done.
Since first before his eye the bow was bent,
His hope, beyond his arrow quicker sent,
Shot straight into the center of the sun;
Yet have the missiles swerved to earth, outrun
As yet by quicker glance, their force soon spent.
Success needs tighter string and higher aim,
A bolder trial, a firmer clasp of hand;
No timid curve achieves a worthy flight.
He stands within the very reach of fame—
Once more the bow must bend ere he may stand
Among the victors, laureled and bedight'.

Wolfville, N. S.

J. F. HERBIN.

FÉNELON.

Among the many illustrious men in France during the splendid age of Louis XIV, there was not one who gained the love and respect of his countrymen as Fénelon. His brother prelates were eloquent and attractive, but he is remembered as the most loveable of them all. The record of his life so touched Rousseau that he said he wished he had lived in the time of Fénelon, so he might serve him as his valet. Fénelon's brilliant contemporaries were renowned for their wit, learning, and poetic genius, but he, in addition to those gifts, had that of a noble nature. His life is worthy of study as that of a man who was in advance of his age in liberality of mind, and true Christian charity. In a time when hypocrisy and selfishness were unchecked vices, he was unselfish and sincere. The darkness of his moral surroundings makes his purity shine forth all the brighter.

Fénelon was born in 1651, and, belonging to an old and noble family, he had all the educational advantages afforded by the time. His studies were directed by his uncle, a man of culture and judgment. At twelve years of age, he was familiar with all the best authors in his own language, and also delighted in reading Homer and Sophocles. When a boy of fifteen, he preached his first sermon, before a large and critical audience. The young preacher was enthusiastically received. His wise guardians, fearing the effect of so much praise in the talented boy, insisted on more study and seclusion, so Fénelon's public work was not begun until his twenty-fourth year.

Missionary work held a foremost place in his heart, and, had it not been for delicate health, and parental opposition, Fénelon would have been numbered among the pioneer missionaries to Canada. Thus, turned away from his chosen work, he became director of a school for girls. As a result of the experience gained in that position, he wrote a treatise on female education. The most of his theories are sound, and useful for all time. The study of the fundamental branches, with Latin and Greek, he considered necessary for properly educated women; but he says that "their modesty ought to shrink from science with almost as much delicacy as from vice."

A book in which Fénelon opposed the doctrines of the Reformation caused the king to send him on a

mission to those who had joined themselves to the Reformers. It was not intended by the king to be a mission of merey; but the man he chose for the work made it such. The soldiers, who had been punishing the people for persistence in their faith, were withdrawn by Fénelon's request, and, in his stay of one year, he spent the time trying to soothe the sorrows of the people.

Fénelon was, after this, called to undertake the guidance and instruction of the king's nephews, one of whom, the Duke of Burgundy, was heir to the throne. No other position could have given such opportunities for the graces of Fénelon's character to appear. His mildness, discretion and firmness were the qualities most needed, for the young duke was passionate, haughty and obstinate. This ungovernable child became a most agreeable and reasonable prince by the patient and judicious care of his teacher. A great many of Fénelon's books were written for the instruction and entertainment of his pupils, but, besides accomplishing their avowed object, they gained for him the applause of all France. A tangible proof of this, he was made a member of the French Academy, and received a rich abbacy.

So far, every change in Fénelon's life had, like the incoming tide, advanced him a little higher in worldly station; but now the tide was about to turn, and he would soon have the opportunity to show that he could bear adversity with the same grace as good fortune. Certain doctrines were being taught which the king and clergy thought heretical. Fénelon failed to denounce the heresy as strongly as his superiors wished, and even wrote a book which was misconstrued into a defence of the obnoxious doctrines. The result was that his offices and honors were taken from him, and his book was condemned by the Pope. The Pope's opinion of Fénelon, however, was shown in his reply to Fénelon's accusers, "He has sinned through excess of divine love, but you have sinned through lack of love for your neighbor."

Sad at heart, and forsaken by many of his former friends, Fénelon resolved to devote the remainder of his life to the people of his diocese. The "Good Archbishop," by his mildness, energy and benevolence, gained the strongest love and respect of his people. He had the happy gift of making all with whom he came in contact, no matter what their station,

feel that he sincerely sympathized with their joys and sorrows. When his books were destroyed by fire, he said, "I would much rather they were burned than the cottage of a poor peasant." This remark illustrates the spirit which made his presence a blessing, and his memory something almost sacred to his countrymen. The last days of Fénelon's life were days of misery to France, suffering the torture of war; and the reflection of his country's sorrow, in addition to his own personal grief, increased the charm of the life to come, for which all his previous life had been a preparation. When the news of the death of his faithful friend and loving pupil came to him, he cried, "All my bonds are broken, nothing can any longer hold me to the earth." Very soon, in 1751 his release came, and he set out "to see his Pilot face to face."

Some of Fénelon's works have been mentioned. The most famous, however, is the "Adventures of Telemachus." This book has been translated oftener than almost any other book in the world. Hallam, although denying it a place among epics, and characterizing it as a romance, says, "It is true that no romance had breathed so classical a spirit, none had abounded so much with the richness of poetical language (much, in fact, of Homer, Virgil and Sophocles having been woven in with no other change than verbal translation), nor had any preserved such dignity in its circumstances, such beauty, harmony and nobleness in its diction."

GENIUS.

No age of history is so prolific in its productions as to bring forth all men intellectually equal. Some climbing far above others on the ladder of distinction have been remembered till the present; others whose intellectual power was not so great have long since been forgotten. This quality possessed by man, which raises him above his fellows, has been termed genius, and is the subject with which we have now to deal.

Every human being is, by his constitution a separate, distinct and complete organism, possessing a mind by which truth is discovered, passions and desires by which he is excited to action, and in the gratification of which his happiness consists; conscience to point

out the limit within which these desires may be rightfully gratified, and a will which determines him to action. By the combination of these man is what he is, but in some they have a more marked effect than in others, while in a few they have reached such a degree as to be called genius. Moreover these qualities combine differently in different men, for while all possess these faculties, no two men possess them in the same manner, that is they form different tendencies or inclinations in different persons. A man has a peculiar aptitude for poetry or science, or mathematics, according as he is actuated by his own peculiar genius, or what may be termed his instinctive perception.

Not only is it of such a nature as to make its possessors different, but it has peculiar characteristics of its own, which are worthy of mention. It is something within, which governs and impels ail. As it is the sum of all the above mentioned constituents of man, it may be asked, "Do not all possess genius if this is its constitution?" In the literal sense of the word all do, but it has come to mean that condition of mind which raises men above the common level.

Genius may be considered as an agent to control man at its own will, being subjective in the sense that the man is relatively objective, rendering him, who would be otherwise useless, both useful and serviceable. Being not any one thing which rules the mind, but the combined force of mind, will and conscience, it makes the individual gladly pursue certain lines without any effort of his own, and leads him to advance, with untiring assiduity, in his work. Another, however, who trusts to this power which he knows himself to possess, it renders lazy and indolent. Unlike other agencies which influence man, such as mystery, which acts on the mind alone, it is as before stated the combined action of mind, will and conscience acting of itself and upon what is left of man when the above mentioned qualities are removed, possessing, as Pope says, both self-love which urges and reason which restrains.

Every child enters this world utterly ignorant, and possessed of nothing else than a collection of impulses and capabilities, and, by the development of these, either sinks into oblivion or rises to fame. In this sense we speak of the development of genius. Genius is a germ placed within the cranium of man, which

is capable of development through itself, though when watered and nourished by favorable surroundings it flourishes much more luxuriantly.

Much might be said of the development of genius by surroundings. Take any discoverer of ancient times and place him here to day when there is much less to discover. He could not become so great as before. His genius may be *as* great, but surroundings lack the former power of development. In all probability Oliver Cromwell would never have become the distinguished man he did, but for the civil war; nor Napoleon, but for the French Revolution. The question also may be asked, "Why did not Milton's brother become as great a poet as he?" Because his brother, being younger, was more influenced by the political troubles of the day, in which he became prominent, more so than perhaps Milton would, had he entered a political life. Newton serves as a good example to show that genius in its action is influenced by surroundings. When a boy at school he was dull and what might be called lazy, till one day a fellow playmate, who stood above him in class, gave him a severe kick. Newton, being small of stature, was not able to return this infliction; but sought revenge by studying until he far excelled his enemy. Thus in most men of genius this at first dormant power is awakened by some stroke of circumstances.

Education and experience are likewise developers of this wonderful quality. "Experience," says Emerson, "is the ground and basis of all knowledge," and as genius is useless without knowledge, both education and experience are important factors in its development. Milton is a beautiful illustration of this. His father designed him from childhood for the study of letters, and took the greatest interest in his intellectual culture, and was always found encouraging him in such pursuits. Newton, after the incident related above, continued his study, reading the works of great mathematicians, and thus thrown in a mathematical atmosphere, was able to do the great work he has accomplished for the world.

Genius in its various forms occasions innumerable results. Let us first consider its effects on the individual. It does not give him knowledge, but renders him capable of comprehending that which may come within his reach. To some it has been very injurious, leading them into the deepest degrada-

tion, to others most beneficial raising them far above the common level. In the latter case, it has caused great trouble to many, the common people of whose time being so ignorant as to consider such person insane or heretical, and they often inflicted on them most excruciating punishment. Its possessors, however, in after years have been always honored, and had this elementary quality been removed, they would long since have been forgotten.

To speak of all the material benefits rendered the world through genius would require much more space than is permitted to us, for to it is due a great deal of what we at present enjoy in all pursuits of business, as well as of pleasure.

In the intellectual world like great results follows as the Shakespearian Drama and the Miltonic Epic, which are the wonder and admiration of all. So, likewise, the mathematical works of Newton, and the astronomical researches of Galileo are worthy of mention, for without them the world of to-day would lack many means of advancement.

We have discussed this mental faculty in its various applications, yet in all obtainable by man. Few have reached this quality of distinction, nevertheless it is open to all, and even in our progressive age, no few men stand out as distinguished from the rest. Although we may not have as many distinguished men as former generations, it is not from a lack of genius, but because more are seeking this higher level, and hence is obtained by the mass, and not the few, making mankind better and happier. Advancement leads to happiness, and from the above we find it is attainable by all, and is ours to seek, as is confirmed by Pope when he says :

"Remember, men, the universal cause
Acts not by partial, but by gen'ral laws :
And makes what happiness we justly call
Subsist not in the good of one, but all."

S. J. C.

Rev. Robert Macdonald, a Nova Scotian by birth, formerly a student at Acadia, afterwards at Newton and Harvard, a man of exceptional ability, with fine promise of a useful and honorable career before him, was formally installed as pastor of the Warren Avenue Baptist church, Boston, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10th.—*Ed.*

Contributed.

JOTTINGS FROM THE LAND OF THE TELUGU—AND THE MISSIONARY.

WRITTEN FOR THE ATHENÆUM BY REV. M. B. SHAW.

The Telugu and the Missionary are both having a hard time of it this year. The unusually excessive heat and drought that are upon the land, make the latter long for a blast from "Greenland's icy mountains," and take all the enthusiasm out of the former in his "India's coral strands." In the whole Madras Presidency there is more than half a famine; in some parts of it cholera is making sad havoc with the starving people. The inhabitants literally live "from hand to mouth," they use implements of no more modern make than Adam had, in conveying their rice and curry, the staple dish of the country, to their mouths. If the rain-supply fails, rice cannot be produced, and there is nothing for large numbers but starvation. Relief measures are always inaugurated by the Government and by private individuals; but in such a teeming population, a considerable proportion of which at the best of times are beggars, it is impossible to reach more than a small proportion of the sufferers. The extravagant demands of the Brahmins, the Hindu priestly Caste, upon the substance of the people, constitute a large factor in the prevailing distress when troublous times come. The Hindu is taught that he must buy his way to happiness at every step. Each cobble-stone, figuratively speaking, in the road toward the Hindu abode of supposed relief from the ills of earth, costs the toiling way-farer its weight in gold. The oppressions of the Catholic Hierarchy, with which Americans are more familiar, upon its deluded followers, is as nothing compared to the methods employed by the heathen priesthood in squeezing the unfortunate devotees of Siva, Vishnu, and their unnumbered satellites. It has been computed that there are 30,000,000 gods in India. In the name of each the Brahmin has toll.

Brahminism, the religion of the Telugus, has for its corner-stone the doctrine that the priest is greater than the gods. The gods are considered to be in need of the offerings of men to carry out their purposes. In fact without prayer and sacrifice the gods cannot

rule the world. Prayer necessitates their fulfilling man's wishes. Concentrated devotion and penance are mightier than all the gods, and hence, the priest, the devotee, and the wise, are greater and more powerful than the gods themselves. The priest understand how to apply this doctrine most skillfully for their own advantage; but being human the people have learned that there is one element in the world greater even than the priest. Filthy lucre, a term most aptly describing the loose change of this country, will bring the priest to terms on all occasions. If at the birth of a child, he is forced for various reasons to declare it to have been born under an unlucky star, for a consideration, he is able to point out to the unhappy parents a way of escape from most of the impending ills. At a wedding, the time for which must be set by a priestly Astrologer, all the arrangements are controlled by the priest, who is able to just about size up the pile of the interested parties, and never fails to obtain possession of all of it that is loose, or capable of being loosened. At funerals the expense is absurdly out of proportion to the occasion and to the means of the mourners. I give below a list of expenses incurred during the eleven ceremonial days fixed by the law of Caste.

1.—The cow, gift to the Brahmin priest, the tail of which the dying man must grasp till life is extinct.

Rs. 15.

2.—Present in money to the priest.

—Rs. 3 to 1000.

3.—Gold ornaments for the legs, horns, ears, tail and neck of cow.—Rs. 5 to 8.

4.—Wood for the pyre.—Rs. 2.

5.—Wages to the four priests who carry the corpse at Rs. 2.—Rs. 8.

6.—Pay for the priest who leads the procession and carries the fire.—Rs. 2.

7.—Fresh sacred threads for the fire priests who are compelled to touch the corpse.—10 as.

8.—New water pots to be broken at the pyre.—2 as.

9.—Food for relatives and assistant priests for eleven days.—Rs. 200.

Total averaging the 2nd and 3rd items.—R733, 5 as.

A rupee is equivalent to about 35 cents of Canadian money. Besides this if the deceased was a parent the sons are bound to perform certain ceremonies, at every new moon, on the first day of the 6th lunar

month, and at least once in two years at a sacred shrine, to which a pilgrimage must be made. On all of these occasions the most appropriate and profitable part of the performances consists in as costly offerings to the priests as the mourners are able, or can be induced to provide. In America the poor man abuses the rich noble who helps to make a corner in wheat, or sugar, or R. R. stocks. In India, if he dared, he would curse the wily Brahmin for building a huge sharp angle, in what might almost be termed in Canada, "ungodly protection," around which he may squeeze, only at the risk of being skinned alive.

Vizianagram, Sept. 22nd, 1891.

FOOTBALL.

The usual football match between Acadia and Dalhousie was awaited with much anxiety this year. The Halifax men had almost the same team as last year, and so played as fine a game when they commenced the season as at the close of '91. More than this, their series with the Wanderers and Garrison improved them greatly. The Acadians, on the other hand, had a team of almost entirely new men, and had not the advantage of the great practice which matches give. For these reasons it was felt, particularly by Dalhousie, that Acadia had no show against the yellow and black. The prospects were indeed dark.

Previous to last year, the home team had been invincible, but that first defeat had a good effect. The team this year went to Halifax thoroughly versed in the rules and fine points of the game. The enthusiasm which the captain put into his men and his system of practice, which sought improvement in team work rather than individual play, brought about this result. His influence over his men, and his thorough knowledge of the minutest details, made him one of the finest captains Acadia has ever had. The responsibility for the result of a game falls largely on the senior class, and '92 can well feel proud of its record. It was expected that this would be the weakest team Acadia has ever had. The result of the match indicates otherwise. Had not the captain been hurt so early in the game, which was so closely fought, it might have ended differently.

On the evening of Nov. 20th, the team, attended by about twenty of the boys, started for Halifax. The

trip was much the same as usual on such occasions. At one time the scene was varied by a number of comic readings by Professor Shaw, who was heart and soul with the boys throughout, and who assisted them by many valuable suggestions.

Saturday morning was spent about the city and on the college grounds. We will not forget the friendly words of President Forrest, nor his kindness to those who were injured during the game.

A large crowd gathered to witness the contest. A fresh contingent had arrived from Wolfville in the morning train. The grounds of the Royal Blues were in poor condition, owing to the frost of the preceding night. The teams lined out as follows :

ACADIA.		DALHOUSIE.	
Lockhart,	Back.	Crosby.	
Saunders, Cox, Heinmeon, Goucher,	} ½ back.	{ Bill, Captain. Shaw, Graham, Archibald.	
Gardner, McCurdy,			
Lombard, Starratt, Captain, Stewart, Griffin, Harvey, Baker, Roop, Thirlwald.	} Forwards.	{ Gordon, Webster, McIntosh, Logan, J. D., Logan, J. W. Dickson, Putnam, McKay.	

Knight was referee ; Troop, umpire for Acadia, and McKinnon for Dalhousie.

Acadia's kick-off was promptly returned, and the ball rested in the middle of the field. It soon became apparent that the teams were evenly matched. The ball moved first towards one goal line and then towards the other, without getting far from the middle of the field. After playing but six minutes, Capt. Starratt was obliged to leave the field with a broken rib, and Ferguson took his place in the forward line. Each side obtained a free kick, and half time was called without any scoring.

The second half began with Acadia playing rather loosely. She was suffering from the loss of her captain. Dalhousie forced the ball close to the opposite goal line. A confused scrimmage followed from which McKay was awarded a try, but Bill failed to make it a goal. Acadia began playing again with such spirit that it began to look serious for the Dalhousie line, but it was gallantly defended, and the ball

carried to the middle of the field. At this point, J. D. Logan was borne from the field by Dr. Forrest, assisted by two of the Acadia boys. A moment later Lombard had his nose broken, and was forced to leave the fight. It was finished with fourteen men on each side. Again Acadia worked the ball dangerously near her opponent's goal line, but Dalhousie succeeded in carrying it into the opposite field, when a desperate scrimmage took place near the Acadia goal line. This was terminated by time being called. The score stood in favour of Dalhousie, 2—0.

Dalhousie played throughout a fine team game. Capt. Bill as usual played a strong game, but was closely watched, as was Gordon of the forwards.

It is difficult to mention individual playing on the part of Acadia. We expected the quarters to play a good game, and were not the least disappointed. Probably a better pair were never seen in Halifax. Our untried half-backs we trusted hopefully, and they even surpassed our hopes. Their tackling was especially fine, and elicited well merited applause. The full-back had no opportunity to test his skill in this particular, but got in several good returns.

The moment the game was finished, a rush was made for the depot. Soon we were off amid the mingled Up-i-dee-one-two-three-Dal-hou-sie, and Rah-rah-rah-yah-yah-yah-hurrah-hurrah 'Ca-di-a.

The team was cordially received and escorted to Chipman Hall, where an oyster supper was waiting. The evening closed with readings, music and speeches.

Acadia has good reason to feel satisfied with the result. She has succeeded against great difficulties in holding her position among the best teams of the Maritime Provinces. To the future we can look hopefully. We would consider it a fairer test of strength if the teams were limited to arts students. However, when the yellow and blue meet on the campus, we hope that the same spirit of fairness and friendliness may be manifested as in the game on Saturday.

C.

On Saturday, October 31st, the Juniors, accompanied by Professor Coldwell, took their annual trip to Windsor, ostensibly for the purpose of studying geology and examining specimens in the King's College museum. The uppermost thought in the minds

of all, however, was the game of foot-ball which they had arranged to play with the Kings' College team that afternoon. The morning was spent in visiting the college and various points of interest in the town. Immediately after dinner the team started for the field, all being in excellent spirits.

Soon after the ball was kicked off, it was evident that the match would be an exciting one, as both teams were playing for victory, and their strength seemed about equal. But the good team work of the Juniors soon began to show itself, and when half-time was called they had six points to their credit.

The second half was more exciting, the Juniors wishing to increase their score, and their opponents struggling bravely to prevent them. No material advantage was gained however, by either side, and the game ended with a victory for the Juniors by the above score.

Considering that this was the first match the Kings' team had played this season, they put up a good game, and with practice they have material for an excellent team. A return match is likely to be played shortly.

The Juniors, ever ready for a contest on the athletic field, have participated in two other matches this season.

The first was played with a team chosen from the other classes and Academy, the game resulting in a draw, in favor of the Juniors.

In the second they had as opponents the Freshmen, eager to take honors early in their course. Although the game resulted in a victory for the Juniors, 12—0, their opponents played good football and gave evidence of future strength.

The Academy also have been winning honors in the football field this year. They have played two matches, both of which have been victories, the second one being against the Sophomores.

The large number of mirror matches played this year attest to the increasing interest in football, one result of which was the splendid showing of the first team at Halifax.

We believe these class matches should be encouraged, as they serve to bring forward all the best football material, and will thus tend to strengthen the first fifteen in its future contests for supremacy.

OPEN PIERIAN.

The Pierian Society held an open meeting on Friday evening, Nov. 20th. Although a large number of the students were in Halifax to witness the Acadia-Dalhousie football match, there was a full house. This first recital was a decided success. The following is the programme :

1. Reading: The Pied Piper of Hamelin, - Robt. Browning
ALICE A. BISHOP.
 2. Piano Duett: Symphony in G, - - - Haydn.
MISSSES GRIFFIN AND CHUTE
 3. Chorus: I Love my Love in the Morning. - Allen.
 4. Reading: Tid-Bits, - - - Mark Twain.
FLORENCE M. SHAND.
 5. Piano Solo: Humoresque, - - - Grieg.
EDITH A. KEIRSTEAD.
 6. Vocal Solo: Exhilaration, - - - Blumenthal.
MAY A. WHITE.
 7. Reading: Mother and Poet, - Eliza Barrett Browning.
LALLA A. HALFKENNY.
 8. Vocal Trio: Down in the Dowy Dell, - - Smart.
MISSSES WHITE, WALLACE AND BROWN.
 9. Violin Solo: Rondo, - - - Beethoven.
MARY H. FITCH.
 10. Reading: Mice at Play, - - - Neil Forrest.
GERTRUDE M. RICH.
 11. Vocal Solo with Violin: Alla Stella Confidente, - Robandi.
MISS BROWN.
 12. Piano Solo: Valse Styrienne, - - Wollenhaupt.
KATE A. NEILY.
 13. Reading: How Salvator Won, - Ella Wheeler Wilcox.
MAGGIE H. DO'LL.
- GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LECTURE.

The first lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Athenæum Society, was delivered in College Hall, Monday evening, Nov. 23rd, by Rev. J. M. Fisher, and was pronounced, by those who were

fortunate enough to hear it, one of the finest delivered here in the last few years. Mr. Fisher took as his subject: "Beyond the Ruts, or Sir Galahad." He reviewed the progress of civilization, strongly condemning the pessimistic views of the present age, and showing that every advance has been a step out of old ruts. He declared, too, and instanced, by a wide use of illustrations, how ruts meant stagnation. He took up first national character, and then individual, and showed how this was so in the case of both. He concluded with an exhortation to his student hearers to greater efforts along the line of broader development, and he placed before them as an ideal, Tennyson's grand creation—Sir Galahad. He specified the three ruts into which young men are apt to fall—culpable indifference, painful repression of aspiration, and vice. As offsets to their deteriorating effect, he advised the young men to keep some goal ever in view, to be always actively striving to reach that goal, and to practice promptitude in action.

It is impossible to give the lecture the justice it deserves. The hearer's only regret was that he had not a capacity sufficient to retain all that he would desire. We should much like to see it in print. The value of the lecture was greatly enhanced by the earnest manner in which it was delivered, which impressed on the minds of the audience all the more numerous historical and other facts and the true philosophy that he taught. There was a spirit of highest philanthropy pervading the lecture, that could not but result in lifting the hearer to a higher plane and urge him to greater efforts for right. The views were couched in ornate and graceful language, abounding in beautiful figures and pointed epigrams. Rev. Mr. Fisher came here bringing an enviable reputation as a speaker, but he goes away with that reputation considerably heightened.

Exchanges.

The *Varsity* of Nov. 3rd., among other interesting matter, intersperses a brief account of the conflict between classics and moderns. Tho' the writer evidently wrote while in a humorous state of mind, the article contains good common sense. Each week, we welcome it to our table.

The initial number of the *King's College Record* is at hand. It bears evidence of the taste for literature that is so well fostered at King's. We should be pleased to see the names of the Editors of the *Record*.

The *Sunbeam*, although inclined to quarrel with its patronymic and criticize its contents, has a winning way with it. It proposes the old problem again: "Why am I like a ship?"

The *Owl* through its exchange column furiously attacks an article which appeared in the ATHENÆUM. The "bigoted and ignorant article" in question is "Change in Education." We presume there is another ATHENÆUM besides the *Acadia*, for to our knowledge, this never appeared in our paper. The *Owl* usually gets the right grip o' things and possibly the censure may be deserved.

The October number of the *Niagara Index* presents a neat and tasty appearance. It is complimentary to President Kavanagh. Woe unto him who offends ye editors, for they criticize unmercifully.

A journal with such aims and aspirations as has *Canada* is always welcome on our table.

In the *Argosy*, interesting sketches of the President and Ex-President are found. Probably Dr. Allison congratulated himself that he was suffering with lumbago when there was a prospective shouldering. Brother *Argosy*, draw a line through the slight comment at the foot of page fourteen.

We have also upon our table *Trinity University Review*, *Acta Victoriana*, *Delaware College Review*, *Monthly Bulletin*, *Educational Gazette*, *Bates Student*, *Seminary Bema*, *Educational Review* and others. Some of our exchanges have not yet come to hand. We trust it will be our privilege to greet them ere long.

Personals.

C. M. Woodworth, B. A., '90, was in town the 10th ult. attending the meeting of the Board of Governors. We notice that he is on the staff of the *Dalhousie Gazette*.

C. H. Day, M. A., of the class of '83, has been called to the pastorate of the Quebec Baptist church.

A. T. Kempton, B. A., '91, has been on a short visit to his home at Canard. We were glad to see him on the "Hill."

Low. Lovitt, B. A., '88, is practicing medicine at Bear River.

W. G. McFarlane, formerly of '02, but who remained out last year to fill a position on the staff of the *Fredericton Gleaner*, is contributing a series of articles on "Canadian Poets," to the *Dominion Illustrated*. We congratulate thee, William, on thy success with the quill.

E. M. Bill, B. A., '89, is Captain of the Dalhousie football team. The success met with shows that his experience at Acadia was not without advantage to him.

A. E. Shaw, B. A., '89, has opened a law office in Windsor.

Read, formerly of '91, has joined '94.

L. Lovitt, '91, is in a law office at Truro.

N. A. McNeil, B. A., '90, passed through town lately.

J. H. Secord, B. A., '91, is filling a remunerative position on the Pacific coast.

L. F. Eaton, B. A., '90, is engaged in business in Boston.

L. D. McCart, B. A., '91, is at Dalhousie Law School.

H. W. McKenna, B. A., '89, passed through Wolfville lately on the westward express. We are glad to see that he has recovered from his recent severe illness.

SOCIETIES.

Y. M. C. A.—During the week of prayer for young men, appointed by the international committee of the different associations, we were fortunate in securing the services of the Rev. W. B. Hinson. He spent two evenings with us, and greatly cheered and encouraged us by his stirring addresses and appeals. Mr. Hinson's great ability and power as a public speaker is nowhere better appreciated than on the "Hill," where he is greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences. We trust that this is not his last visit for the year. With such a deep and general interest at the opening of the session, we hope for a large measure of spiritual blessing.

MISSIONARY.—The first public meeting of the year was held Sunday evening, Oct. 25th. At this meeting, the delegates to Northfield gave their reports. There were also two papers presented, one on the "North American Indian," by Miss Alice Bishop, and the other on "The Fulfillment of the Great Commission," by I. E. Bill, Jr.

The last meeting took place Nov. 22nd. The programme was entirely of India, "The Social Life," "Women's Work," "General Summary of Work Done," and "The Present Need" were well discussed. The young ladies of the Seminary were not permitted to take charge of the music as in previous years, hence, that part of the work falls upon Mr. Shaw. Suffice it to say it is in good hands.

The officers of the missionary society for this term are as follows:—Pres., A. F. Newcomb; Vice-Pres., A. M. Wilson; Sec., Harry King; Treas., A. Murray. Ex. Com., A. A. Shaw, F. M. Shaw, Miss Freeze.

Locals.

Subject of contention in all Christendom—*Creed*.

"Gates Ajar," on Saturday.

Points of likeness between the Sophomore Class and Balaam. They both possess a *Don Qui*.

Fleshy father from dining room window, "Say, boys, I see the reflection of the moon."

Boys, looking toward his own physog: "So do we."

A small soph, known last year as "Sec.," has threatened the life of a six-foot class-mate for giving away his love affair. "Love is blind, and lovers cannot see the pretty follies that themselves commit."

The Soph. S. S. is no more. It has been replaced by the C. S. Fergus, Pres., with prospect of lady membership.

How thin it is! Yet think it is young?
'Tis merely three months since it saw the light,
And I have stroked it with a loving touch,
Put on elixirs, but 'tis all in vain.
Yea, I have aired it by a muddy bridge,
In all the fire of love's bright golden dream;
And now, when I behold the stunted spears
Pining for want of healthful company,
I seize my razor and condemn to death
The only symbol of the dawning man.

A young man of the Sophomore class lately employed a cook. But there being a certain *cold well* in the neighborhood, the cook was taken ill, and during one of our recent lectures was very low with loquacious fever.

Oh! he was a youth and it's Oh! I! O!
Had such a thirst for knowledge, you know,
That native rocks and ocean's roll
But fanned the flames of his reaching soul.

It's the very same youth, and it's Oh! I! O!
That blueberries picked two summers ago,
The wood he sawed and the woods he saw,
And teamed his ox with a "gee" and "haw."

It was whispered by the phonograph:
That "he never came back any more."
That one-cent stamps are at a discount.
That the Sophs play—football.
That the Juniors have a quartette.
That conductor Joe has the *consumption*.
That one of the Soph. Eds wrote a local.
That Ave's kitten has no *feelin'* for mice.
That R—p was *stock*-holder.
That "the villain still pursued her."
That there is a football song around.
That the double quartette went to Kentville.
That they have found an excuse at last.
That many suffer for the evil-doings of one.
That the new Sem. is a *stunner*.
That there was a "continual drip, drip," from the bar.
That the Soph. poet produces dulcet strains.
That J. H. is as usual.

We were pleased to see from the reports published of the trip of Acadia students that they so well enjoyed themselves while on board the S. S. *Atutus*, in charge of our genial friend, Capt. A. G. Dixon. We can assure our student friends of Acadia that the pleasures of the trip were mutual, and have been often discussed by the Captain and crew with their friends since their return home. We are sure, that the students could not have selected a more competent and agreeable captain; and the captain thinks that his passengers were without exception, the best lot of fellows that were ever with him on an outing. There being nothing to mar the pleasant trip, it will live long in the memory of each participant as one of the pleasant episodes of by-gone days.—*E.c.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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