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THE Acadia Athenæum.

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The Sanctum.

THE ATHENÆUM aims not only to cultivate an interest in the educational questions of the day, among the members of the institutions, and to afford them a medium through which to advocate their rights but also to constitute a connecting link between the college and its constituency. In the latter object, at least, we believe the enterprise has been highly successful and the thought that our paper is received by so many former students as a welcome messenger has always given inspiration to those who have toiled in the Sanctum.

There is, however, a practical side to this question; for as much as we appreciate the liberal patronage of our friends we need more substantial support in order to carry on our work. Our college paper is not the organ of a joint stock company, but of the students, and our only source of revenue from which we have to meet the printers' bills as they come in monthly, is from the individual dollars of our subscribers or, when that fails, from a tax levied upon our own thin pocket books.

We are thankful to those who have been prompt in their payments, and may we not expect to hear from all those who are in arrears before the end of the year. If any are tired of the paper and only allowing it to run on, as long as we choose to send it, please notify us of the fact at once. It will lessen our expenses to discontinue all such subscriptions. All the work on the paper, except printing, is done gratuitously—the Editors have no other reward than the training and experience which their positions afford, the Secretary-Treasurer keeps the books and attends to all correspondence for nothing,—may his work be made as light and as pleasant as possible, by a hearty response from our debtors.

UGHT one to attend the Athenæum or spend the evening in hard study, is a query which, especially during the first year, confronts the earnest student. The answer to this question involves greater issues than may at the time be apprehended.

The college curriculum, though keeping pace with the pressing demands of advancing literary culture, cannot do everything for a man. The most faithful application to the regular course will still leave many of his powers untouched. These must seek their development elsewhere or suffer from the neglect. Among them we mention one—public speaking. What a charm of ascendancy does eloquence throw over the possessor! The orator moves men. He is a recognized leader. Now where has the student a chance for cultivation in this direction? In the recitations of the class-room, it may be answered, and we are free to admit that so far as concerns clearness and accuracy of thought and statement much can thus be accomplished. But apart from this, and the junior and senior orations, the college hands him over to the tender mercies of his own judgment as to whether he will place himself in such relations to the intellectual campus of the debating society as shall enable him to secure the desired cultivation.

We are glad to say that the debates of this term have aroused more enthusiasm and been more generally sustained than for several years past. This is as it should be.

A SPECIAL examination for the degree of B. A. in addition to the regular tests is one of the possibilities for our students of the no distant future. Words of ominous import have been uttered, and expectation stands breathless. Like all proposed departures this one calls forth both pronounced condemnation and zealous advocacy. Arguments are hurled at the innovation, joy is expressed concerning the prospective advance.

Such an examination would mean that the seniors towards the close of the college year, when all their strength should be given to their orations, must meet a hostile serried phalanx composed of the fierce giants who at an earlier day had one by one been conquered. Again must they behold the ghost of Polydorus and listen to his sepulchral tones—again must their bared backs writhe under Olney's hyperbolic scourge—again must all those malignant and tyrannical imps of the *ous* family and the *ide* be knocked in the head. To pass again upon the leading subjects of the four years' course—*infandum dictu*.

On the other hand why do we take the arts course, not certainly for the empty B. A. alone? For the mental discipline is the reply, and this we obtain without the proposed university examination. There is surely, however, in addition to the abstract discipline some importance to be attached to the store of knowledge acquired, and to the advantage of having that knowledge at all times for instant use, nor will it be argued that even the discipline itself is in danger of being diminished by the extra study which such an examination would render imperative. And further it would be curious to enquire whether the faculty would consider as a worthy specimen of their professional handiwork that student who has not retained so much of the various studies as will enable him to pass, after due warning, a satisfactory examination upon the whole curriculum. The Indian warrior of the olden time believed that whatever of courage and strength his slain enemy had possessed entered into his own soul and increased that prowess in which he gloried. However that be in intellectual recounters it is true that conquest means added power to the victor. Can there then be any wiser means for the development of strong men than this very system of special examinations with all that it means to the student of continuous review and assiduous toil.

WE are not sure after all that life, in large college boarding houses has as many advantages as are claimed for it. That there are certain healthy tendencies and broadening influences we are very willing to admit, but whether or not these benefits are not more than counter balanced by other adverse influences, is a serious question. The latter view is supported by the experience of some of our most prominent universities, where it has been found necessary to abolish the boarding house system.

Why the same propriety in conduct should not be observed in the college boarding house as would characterize the actions of each individual in his home or any private family, is a little strange, but there certainly is a tendency to encourage a spirit of boisterousness that is not very commendable.

But this is not all. There is a *general* tendency to *lawlessness*, and in some cases the tendency is increasing rapidly. We do not intend to stigmatize any particular class or portion of the community, but we do say that this thing most abounds where it should be least expected. Every student on the hill owes it to the supporters of the institution, to the friends who have sent him here, to his associates whose good name is as much affected by his conduct as their own, and to himself to be a gentleman and behave like one. This is to be expected of the youngest student on the hill, much more by those whose years and positions lay upon them the responsibility of being models for those who are so apt to copy from the more experienced. We should not only be desirous of qualifying ourselves to prosecute successfully the business affairs of life, but to become worthy of the best positions in the best society that this nineteenth century affords.

WE are confident that the argument in the article "Preparation for College," which appears in this issue, accords with the experiences of a good many students, and the recent action of the College authorities in raising the standard for matriculation, and the requirements in examinations, should receive the hearty commendation of every honest student.

ERRATUM. In justice to the author of "Sounds of Music," which appeared in our last issue, we would inform our readers that the mis-spelling in "*Eloi lama sabachthani*" did not appear in the MSS., and was corrected on the proof sheet. We are assured of greater care in this regard in future.

PHYSICAL exercise is a matter of prime importance to the student. It is essential to the attainment of the greatest mental activity. No one familiar with even the elementary laws of physiology doubts this, but how many of the students forget or condemn the dictates of these laws. Behold ye gods the vagaries of mortals! Two youths start out for a walk to the chapel and return. This is called taking exercise. Just look at them with overcoats buttoned to the chin, moping along more dead than alive — not an apology for one full-lunged inspiration, not the hint of a healthy sweat. Look in upon these philosophers at their studies—sleepy eyes bending over the dim pages. Why? Because stagnant blood courses lazily in their veins and flows indolently through the sluggish brain. Gaze at their perplexed and vacant countenances as next morning the usual *nou paratus* drops wearily from their lips. Constitutional dullness? Not at all, the blood needs oxygen.

Nor is this mental lethargy the worst feature consequent upon neglect of the hygienic laws. A man must have a fairly developed physique to carry him successfully through this life of ceaseless anxieties and abounding activities. Observe the class of students to which we have alluded, and in a few years after graduation we behold them physical bankrupts, a source of misery to themselves and friends,—who might have been healthy and robust. Frequent the campus and be wise.

WE have recently been favored with a visit from Mr. J. R. Mott, Secretary of the College Y. M. C. Association, who, both by public addresses and social conferences, presented in a most convincing and masterly way the claims of this department of christian work. As the association is one

of the growing features of religious life in the colleges on this continent, and the question of its adoption is still pending in our University, it may be well, in the brief space we can spare, to present a few of the salient portions of its constitution, that the whole body of the students may thoroughly weigh the question, and the friends of the institutions keep informed upon these matters, which are of such vital importance to the interests of the young men here, and consequently to those of our denomination.

Culling from the constitution we find Article I states the name, and declares that the object of the Association "shall be to promote growth in grace and christian fellowship among its members, and aggressive christian work, especially by and for the students."

Article II, Section 1. "The active membership of the Association shall consist of men, either students or members of the Faculty of this institution, who are members in good standing of an Evangelical Church, and have been elected by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting. Only active members shall have the right to vote and hold office."

Article IV, Section 1. "Immediately after his election the President shall appoint the following standing committees:—

(1). A Committee on Membership which shall seek out all new students at the very beginning of the College session, present the object of the Association, and induce them to unite with it.

(2). A Devotional Committee, which shall provide for regular devotional meetings of the Association, appoint leaders, and suggest topics for prayer and conference; and also arrange for a special meeting, at least once a month, etc.

(3). A Committee on Bible Study, which shall provide for weekly meetings for the study of the word itself.

(4). A Missionary Committee which shall provide for monthly meetings in the interest of Home and Foreign Missions, etc.

(5). A Committee on General Religious Work, etc.

(6). A Committee on Correspondence, etc.

(7). A Nominating Committee of three, etc.

Some of the chief features of the Association as presented by its Secretary are:—First, that it emphasizes the fact that christian men should do personal work. Second, that it organizes the work through

the various committees. Third, that it is loyal to the Church of Christ. Fourth, that it secures inter-collegiate co-operation through conventions and correspondence.

Mr. Mott greatly endeared himself to the hill during his brief sojourn with us. Pleasant memories will always be cherished of his visit, and the best wishes for his prosperity indulged. In the closing conference, President Sawyer uttered a just and glowing tribute to his worth, which was received by the large and representative audience of students with a burst of hearty applause.

To those but slightly acquainted with our church relations, it might seem a matter of surprise that the College Y. M. C. A. has not already been adopted as our plan for systematic christian endeavor. A serious objection, however, presented itself. First, to speak within bounds, there exists and has for several years, a somewhat unsympathetic feeling between the students and the village church. The whys and the wherefores of this condition of affairs it is not here our purpose to enquire. It is sufficient that the fact be as stated. Again, the tendency to those working in societies, not under the direct control of the church must, as a general thing, be towards estrangement from the church if not to complete independence. This principle appears axiomatic. Placing the fact and the principle together, a fear arose in the hearts of many of the students lest the adoption of the Y. M. C. A., until a better church home was provided, would be injurious to the denomination which has built and sustains these institutions, because the young men converted by the agencies of the Y. M. C. A., having no church to win their love, might gradually during the four, five or six years spent here in the character-formative period of their lives, get the belief that the Y. M. C. A. is the great means for the spread of the gospel, and the church only a secondary affair. It was thought by many, therefore to be the wiser course to postpone for a time at least the adoption of the Y. M. C. A., hoping that the powers which be might see their way clear to a solution of the mixed question of our religious needs and church relations, and thus in any event secure the future interests of the denomination.

But one thing is sure, the voice of the institutions is loud in the demand for something more than we possess. We wait anxiously to know what it shall be.

THE Governors were in session, in the College library, all day, on the 23rd Nov. It was expected by the students that at this meeting important action would be taken in the way of further increasing the efficiency of the College. We understand, however, that no appointments have yet been made, but the faculty were authorized to make provision for instruction in Political Economy next term, and an appropriation was made to purchase additional apparatus for the Scientific department. It is proposed, in the near future, to make extensive additions to the Science course and to engage an assistant to Prof. Coldwell.

Arrangements were made by the Governors to have Rev. A. Coloon, Superintendent of Home Missions, look after the collection of subscriptions due the College, as he is travelling through the Provinces.

A committee was also appointed by them to arrange for a memorial service in reference to the life and labors of Dr. Crawley.

(Contributed.)

ACADIA Seminary has several representatives in Berlin this winter.

Miss Graves, the former principal, and Miss Harding, teacher of drawing and painting, are pursuing studies in their chosen professions.

Miss Butterick, teacher of piano in this institution, is studying in the Hoch Schule, the best school of music in Berlin. Among other requirements, the applicants for admission to the Hoch Schule are required to give a recital before the best musical critics in the city. There were a number of applicants from the different countries of Europe and America and Miss Buttrick was one of the nine successful ones. Since her admission she writes that she has been promoted, and is now studying under the best musical auspices which the world affords. Beside piano lessons, Miss Buttrick receives regularly instruction in theory and history of music, has free passes into orchestra rehearsals, and attends concerts and recitals given by her Professor and his pupils.

Miss Bishop, a graduate of Acadia College, is also in Berlin furthering her knowledge of the German language and literature.

With the rare advantages which this city offers and with good native ability, these teachers will, without doubt, find this year highly pleasing and profitable to them.

NOT the least interesting of the Jubilee occurrences was the roll-call of the Alumni of the College, and it was truly inspiring to notice the large number of graduates present, who had responded to the Jubilee summons, and to mark the enthusiasm with which each class as it was called, rose up to own its Alma Mater. Nor was the effect less noticeable when answers were given by persons present, to the names of absent graduates, explaining their whereabouts. As one name after another was announced of those filling eminent positions in all the learned professions, not only on this continent but in various parts of the world, all present must have been impressed with the fact of how far-reaching are the influences of our beloved College.

It was said of an ancient philosopher that his greatest work was his disciples. Truly Acadia's greatest work—and it is great—is the noble men and women she has given the world.

WHAT WAS THE RESULT OF THE JUBILEE OFFERING SCHEME and WAS IT A SUCCESS are now questions of the past. They are yet however unanswered and unanswerable.

True, less than half the proposed fund has yet been raised, but there are many very encouraging features, even in this partial accomplishment. Most of the amounts pledged have been paid up, and already sufficient funds received to enable the Governors to meet pressing demands, and to insure them against immediate exigencies. So far genuine success has been attained.

It has been said that the shares were placed at too small a figure to guarantee any very large results. The question is, however, of more than financial importance, and the ends achieved ought to be considered highly satisfactory. Acadia College does not, and never has enjoyed the support of a wealthy constituency, but the gifts that have flowed into her treasury from time to time have been the results of large-heartedness rather than of abundant resources. Acadia lives in the hearts of her people. While, then, the proceeds from each share is intrinsically small, a larger number of persons have been permitted to aid in the enterprise and thus to unite their sympathies in the work of the College.

Again, the canvass which has been so ably carried on by direct agency and through the press, has not only brought before the people the importance of our

educational work but, through the testimonies gathered from graduates and prominent educationalists, it has been instrumental in emphasizing the character of the work done here and in thoroughly advertising the College throughout the provinces. Nor is this all. Many of those who came to participate in the Jubilee celebration, although for years in sympathy with the institution and interested in its work, never had stood upon College Hill and gazed upon the inspiring scene that is here presented. Reluctantly they had responded to the calls made, which, as they had supposed, were to meet the expenses of an extravagant staff of teachers; but as they were brought face to face with the earnest and scholarly men who administer the affairs of the institutions, all such delusions must have been dissipated. We are convinced that these agencies have not only set in operation forces that will strengthen the material support which Acadia has hitherto enjoyed, but that many of the shares purchased are only guarantees that boys and girls are coming to reap the benefit of them.

THE President of the College uttered a deep truth when, in addressing the Alumni Society, he said, "though all the other friends of the institution fail, Acadia will live in the hearts of her Alumni."

Can it not also be said, with equal accuracy, Acadia's honored President will live in the hearts of those who have listened to his voice in the class room long after his services for Acadia are over, and when his voice no longer discourses upon earthly themes.

In proof of the high esteem in which Dr. Sawyer is held, by all who have enjoyed his instructions, we gladly insert in this number of our paper, a copy of the address presented to him, at the jubilee gathering, Tuesday evening, 28th August, by members of the Alumni who had graduated during his presidency. Accompanying the address was an elegant gold watch and chain, the former bearing, on the inner case, the following inscription:

Presented to

A. W. SAWYER, D. D.

President of Acadia College,

As a mark of esteem,

By Alumni of the College,

Who have enjoyed his instructions.

Jubilee, Aug., 1888.

To the Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D. D., President of Acadia College:

HONORED AND DEAR SIR.—We, the undersigned members of the Alumni of Acadia College, desiring to express in some practical manner, the feelings which we entertain for yourself personally, as well as our continued loyalty and attachment to Acadia College, of which you are the honored President, take this opportunity to present you with this token of our esteem and affection. (At this point Dr. Hall handed the watch to Dr. Sawyer, amid loud applause and three rousing cheers and a tiger for Dr. Sawyer.)

Although we have gone out from Acadia, and have mingled for a time in the busy whirl of life, we have not forgotten the lessons we learned, the associations we formed, or the healthful influences thrown around us during our student days; and we recall with special gratitude, the advantage we received in mind and character by personal contact with yourself. (Applause.)

As the obligations of life press upon us and the duties of each hour make demands upon health and brain calling for the truest and best within us to meet and satisfy them, we revert with deep thankfulness to the fact that in all your relations to us, you aimed at giving us not only intellectual culture, but that higher equipment which elevates the motives, develops the character, and exalts the man.

Permit us to state further, that while you have so materially aided in training the minds and moulding the characters of the students under your charge, you have not failed to reach their hearts (applause), and you have been all the more successful in the former because you have succeeded in the latter; so that to-day, wherever one of your former pupils is to be found, who is a true son of Acadia, there you have a warm and devoted friend.

We congratulate you on the prosperity of the college during your administration, and we feel fully assured that that success is owing in a large measure to the wise and efficient manner in which you have managed her interests. We congratulate you also on this joyous jubilee season, and we encourage the hope that this is but the beginning of brighter days for Acadia College, and that the plans matured by yourself and your coadjutors for her future prosperity, may receive such hearty and sympathetic co-operation from all her friends, that in the years to come she may even more worthily represent the truest ideal of culture, and attract to her halls in greater numbers the thoughtful, aspiring youth of our land. (Applause.)

Attached to this address were 135 names.

The Senate of the College marked the jubilee occasion by conferring, for the first time the degree LL. D. Dr. Sawyer was also the recipient of this distinction. In presenting the parchment Professor Higgins remarked that the Senate had thought proper to make the distribution of its favors intensive rather than extensive.

Rev. E. A. Crawley, D.D., D.C.L.

(Contributed.)

EDMUND ALBERN CRAWLEY, son of Thomas Crawley, a commander in the British Navy, was born in Ipswich, England, January 20th, 1799. The family having removed to Cape Breton some years later, he was matriculated in King's College in 1816, and received the Bachelor's degree in 1819. He studied law in Halifax, was admitted to the bar in 1822 and practiced in Halifax till 1828, when, having changed his religious views, he became a Baptist and decided to give himself to the ministry. After spending some time in study in Andover Theological Seminary, he was ordained in Providence, R. I., in 1830, and the next year became pastor of the Granville Street Baptist Church.

Dr. Crawley was one of the original members of the N. S. Baptist Education Society, which was organized in June, 1828. Ten years later, he was foremost in advocating measures which led to the founding of Acadia College. On the opening of the college he was appointed to the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy. Some years after, he was induced to return to his former charge in Halifax, where he remained till 1854, when he became President of the College. Soon after this, business matters demanding his removal to the United States, he became Principal of Mt. Auburn Ladies' College in Cincinnati, and later of a Ladies' College in Limestone Springs, South Carolina. In 1865 he was invited back to Acadia as Professor of rhetoric and intellectual philosophy. Four years later he was made Principal of the Theological Department. For several years before his retirement, in 1882, he was chiefly engaged in giving instruction to theological classes.

Dr. Crawley received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Brown University in 1847, and the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from King's College at its last encenia.

The record of these changes in a long life shows that, whatever other service Dr. Crawley may have fulfilled, his principal work was in the line of education. For this he possessed superior fitness. His influence on students was always felt as a stimulus to right living and earnest labor. His successive classes during this long term of years uniformly passed from

his charge with the highest respect for his talents and esteem for his character. The public know him as an impressive preacher or as a citizen ready to help forward any measure that would be for the public good. He will be remembered by the students of Acadia as the leader in founding the College and as an able, genial and honored teacher in its class rooms.

Thus his life passes into the memories and associations by which the educative influences of our College are broadened and made more effective.

PARALLELISM BETWEEN ENGLISH LITERATURE AND ENGLISH NATIONAL LIFE.

We are to trace the ever-widening stream of English literature from its mystic fountain head under the shadow of Celtic Druidism, down to the broad ocean of nineteenth century intellect. Away up in the mountains a living spring bubbles from the rock and sends, trickling downward to the valley, a tiny rivulet. The spring's position determines the course of its outflow. We stand to-day beside a mighty river. The heave of its vastness is like the ocean, yet, away in the distance, it is only a silver thread among the shadows. Let us go to the spring whence flow these shining waters.

The first ten centuries after Christ saw stormy times in Britain. Down from the cold North land swept the Saxon sea kings like vultures descending to their prey. A mist hung o'er the waters. Shriek of death and howl of bloody handed warriors, woke long echoes in the woodland. Before the awful presence of these blue-eyed English giants the Celts scattered like thistle-down before the storm, and fled for refuge to Welsh mountain and Scottish glen. England began her English life as the home of two races, conquerors and conquered. Heathen darkness everywhere held sway. Passions swept the souls of men until they were like stubble tossed in the teeth of the tempest. After the Roman's withdrew from Britain, life became a mere struggle for existence. No settled society, no learning, naught but war and misery. The natives became mere slaves to their brutal conquerors. Bloodshed and drunkenness filled the days and nights with blackest woe.

And is it here we are to find the beginnings of that great Anglo-Saxon literature which is to-day at once the joy and pride of every thinking soul, English or foreign? Yes, from just this misery and chaos we

are to see come forth a beautiful creation, embodying all the noble sentiments of the human heart. True, we have no great amount of literature before the Norman conquest. The age was one of foundation-laying, not of building. The stage was only being cleared for future actors, whose deathless names will sound through all the ages.

The literature of a nation must have behind it certain definite producing agencies, and is therefore only a mirror reflecting that nation's inmost life. The axiomatic truth that every effect must have a cause is here beautifully instanced. Caedmon, the heaven-gifted one, singing of God and home, points with unerring finger to the triple genius of our race—reverence for God, love for home, thirst for adventure by land and sea. A defiant sea-poetry enriched by tales of wild exploit with sail and sword, a home poetry, tinged with that marvellous pathos peculiar to the songs of Welsh bards, a religious poetry breathing deep reverence and respect for a power sensibly mightier than man—these form the beginnings of English Literature, and are as well the outcome of, and indices to, the beginnings of that great national life, whose destiny and mission it is to work like leaven in the world for good, elevating and ennobling all mankind.

It is, of course, impossible within our present space to treat so great a subject even briefly in detail. We shall, therefore attempt only a few suggestive general thoughts, leaving the reader to supply as time permits.

We have said that the ten centuries of our history before the conquest, was a time of foundation-laying. Scarcely had the currents of national life become apparent, when a rude upheaval once more turned their course. The conqueror brought in his train to England a new race, with new ideas, clothed in new language. The English had already absorbed the language and literature of two races, Celts and Danes. They now began to assimilate that of their conquerors, the Normans. *England* may be conquered, her language never.

For a time the conquest paralyzed all literary effort, among the masses. Our literature, first must have a language. Two candidates for this high office took the field. The people were not slow to make their choice. The religious revival of the eleventh century set our English genius throbbing into life again. The speech of cottage, field and farm dies

hard. The very air seemed full of English power. Crusaders brought home tales of marvellous adventure. Story telling, the most prominent feature of English genius, claimed its share of poetry. Chivalry stretched out its hundred hands and roused men to action. Everywhere men awoke from the death sleep following bloody Senlac. English arms began to clang across the channel. Grand national achievements on foreign battle-fields, under the Majestic Edward III, gave to the public pulse a steady beat. Slowly yet surely a mighty over-powering work went on, until at last immortal Chaucer proclaimed the startling fact that Norman French in England was no more. The English candidate was chosen—an illustrious example of "the survival of the fittest."

We may now call attention to two significant facts bearing directly upon the subject in hand, and patent to all. First: That times of unrest, turmoil and subjugation in our national life, have always been foundation times in our literature. Secondly: That great home or foreign enterprises, in peace or war, have always heralded outbursts of slumbering genius.

During the fourteenth century our Literary currents flow in new directions. Epic and Lyric and and Fable for nations in their youth. Centuries change the national mind—generally this change preludes the drama. Especially true is this in England. It would be most interesting to trace the drama from its humble source among the miracle plays of Henry the Second's time, down to its present magnificence.

Our subject advances and tells us that the century following Chaucer is the most barren in our literature. This is not wonderful. A civil war practically kills, for the time at least, all literary impulse. When the air is full of rank sedition, when brother's hand is raised against a brother, when warm hearted patriotism is quenched by hate, when the national pulse beats low, no brain or heart is stirred to quick life, no "thoughts that breathe and words that burn" sound their trumpet notes afar. Yet strange as it may seem in just such a barren time as this, was laid the foundation for that marvellous outburst of literary life, which began with Elizabeth and ended when Milton closed his sightless eyes in death.

After the storm cloud of civil war had swept over, and the two great currents of national life, York and Lancaster, once more flowed together men began to study. Still they did not write.

It was for Caxton with his printing press to call many a long-time idle pen to work again. The march of a "New Learning" was shaking southern Europe. Its power touched our shore and scholars awoke from sleep. America was discovered. Men went round the world and bore back tales of wondrous lands beyond the sea. "A nation of Shopkeepers" opened its eyes to business. The British Lion wandered far from home and laid his ponderous paw upon whole continents. Then appeared upon the literary horizon a galaxy of stars most brilliant. These stars can never set. But the world rolled round—new lights were seen—Sackville, Spencer, Hooker—until at last the sun came up and Shakespeare the immortal took his place upon the central throne.

And now a change is on. The cool matter-of-fact Elizabethan life merged swiftly into a mad war for liberty. The sixteenth century Protestant Revival, had a mighty effect upon English politics and hence upon English literature—men learned to think each for himself, and with the right to think came the desire to say and do. Cromwell wrote that right in blood upon the walls of Whitehall. Freedom was stamped in awful characters upon every plain and hillside. Naturally with the use of sudden new-born freedom came its abuse. It was the re-action from this abuse which produced the cold indifference of Pope and his compeers and caused Swift to hate his fellows.

We now find ourselves on modern ground. Since the middle of the eighteenth century, science, manufactures and general prosperity have made advance, paralleled in rapidity only by our literature. With the House of Hanover came a long peace bringing rest to war-weary England. Peace gave time for enterprise—enterprise produced wealth and larger trade, and this in turn called for better means of communication by message or in person. Mind at once took up the task of answering this demand. Men must follow the movements of their fellows—the newspaper alone could make this possible. Invention became the magic word—stages first, too slow—winds and tides, too slow—steam, what wonders! yet still too slow. Harness the lightning, circle the globe with fire—faster, faster—a race against old Time—a war against distance—a struggle for wealth is the heart of the day. War—Wellington by land, Nelson on the sea—a nation pressing to the front, strike! for England our home—what from such heart fountains as

these but living water? And all this comes as our legacy—priceless gift—a history the thought of which is inspiration. No wonder writers swarm to-day like stars in winter. No wonder minds “whose name is legion” blaze like meteors into view. No wonder English literature to-day is rich beyond compare. Why? We look towards the rising sun and cry, for God, for home, and for our native land.

VALLEY OF SILENCE.

And I said: “In the world each ideal
That shines like a star on Life’s wave,
Is toned on the shores of the Real,
And sleeps like a dream in a grave.”

“And still did I pine for the perfect
And still found the false with the true,
I sought mid the human for Heaven
And caught a mere glimpse of its blue;
And I wept when the clouds of the mortal
Veiled even that glimpse from my view.”

“In the hush of the valley of silence,
I dream all the songs that I sing;
And the music floats down the deep valley
Till each finds a word for a wing,
That to men like the door of the deluge,
The message of peace they may bring.”

“But far on the deep there are billows
That never shall break on the beach;
And I have heard songs in the silence
That never shall float into speech;
And I have had dreams in the valley
Too lofty for language to reach.”

“And I have seen thoughts in the valley,
Ah me, how my spirit was stirred!
And they wear holy veils on their faces,
Their foot-steps can scarcely be heard;
They pass through the valley like virgins
Too pure for the touch of a word.”

“Do you ask me the place of this valley;
Ye hearts that are harrowed by care?
It lieth afar between mountains,
And God and his angels are there;
And one is the dark Mount of Sorrow.
And one the bright Mountain of Prayer.”

Selected.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Let us begin with the odds and ends of time. If a person has nothing to employ him, if he is too lazy to work, or study, or do anything he has no odds and ends of time to dispose of, his life is a mere blank as much so as a trout’s in a jar of water. It is often said if you want an extra job of work done apply to the person who has already about as much as he can well do; while one who has nothing to do, never seems to have time to do anything. We assume that the reader has some stated occupation, something that fills up a certain number of hours every day, and still there are intervals of time, stray hours, vacations, holidays, long evenings, when he has no appointed tasks he is bound to perform. Sometimes it is well to do nothing; absolute rest, both of body and mind, may be just what we need; and to sit and stare at the fire and listen to small talk, is a wholesome refreshment. But to be contented with nothing but this, in the intervals of compulsory toil, is mischievous. The famous Robert Boyle gives this quaint advice: “Improve the parentheses or interludes of time, which coming between more important engagements, are wont to be lost by most men for want of a value for them, and even by good men for want of a skill to preserve them.”

If we look through the community in order to pick out the men who have achieved success, we shall find that the majority of them have laid the foundation of their eminence by a careful and judicious use of odds and ends of time. They may have been shoemakers in the beginning, and with no better prospect than other workmen; but while their companions were dozing, they were studying; while their companions were playing they were planning; and so after a while they left the bench, and vaulted into the seats of power and influence.

“The heights by great men won and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept;
Were toiling upward in the night.”

Nothing grows upon us so insensibly as the habit of laziness. One must exercise some of his muscles to form any other bad habit. But we have only to lie still, and the moss will grow and the rust accumulate. Let us remember, too, that it is our leisure hours that are most fraught with moral danger. It is then that evil fancies weave their deadliest webs in the brain.

There are other odds and ends that are worth looking after. Some one has said "the best sermon he ever heard was from the text 'Gather up the fragments.'" For want of a little care and skill, a great deal of valuable material is wasted. The profits of every large business depend very much upon the care that is taken of the odds and ends. A certain European town has gained enough, by taking care of the coal smoke of its factories, to pay all its taxes. An apparatus for washing smoke, and thus depriving it of its character as a nuisance, is in operation at a factory at Menilmontau, Paris. A fine shower of water travelling in the direction of the smoke, and at five times its velocity, is projected into the chimney where it mixes with the smoke, taking up the soluble gasses and precipitating the impurities carried up with the smoke by the draught. The foul water is discharged into a cistern where it is collected, and a fine black paint got from it.

The wealthy dry goods dealer, Stewart, who died some years ago, reputedly worth four millions of money, was especially careful of trifles. He would not permit an assistant to throw away the smallest piece of paper, and jealously watched the tying of parcels to prevent waste. It would seem that in these days of scientific knowledge a use has been found for almost everything; the parings of tinware is about the only refuse that may be thrown away.

A great deal may be gained by stowing away for use the odds and ends of *knowledge*. It is very important to go through the world with one's eyes and ears open. The popular preachers are those who are always on the look-out for something to illustrate truth. They gather their material not only from the study of man and his ways, but also from their observations of nature, and the habits of beasts and birds and insects. Any observing man may light upon some stray waif of information, which nobody else ever noticed, and it may become the foundation of his future. Galvani noticed the suspended frog legs twitch—this was the origin of the Atlantic Cable.

It is very true, that a person may be so much of everything, that he is nothing of anything. We are not arguing in favor of superficial knowledge, as a substitute for profound study. One may go through life, gathering up odds and ends that are of no value,

as the porcupine catches the burrs and dead leaves, and all sorts of useless rubbish. Some things are worth keeping, while other things would better be thrown away. In many an elaborate work there is a great deal of the latter material. There is such a thing as profound nonsense—historical, philosophical, and ethical rubbish. A shallow pond may appear to be very deep merely because it reflects on its surface the surrounding hills. And there are deep waters where one may fish all day and not take anything. The best trout are caught in the rippling stream on which the sunlight plays.

EXCERPTS.

THERE is not a moment without some duty.—*Cicero*.

THREE things are necessary to education—natural qualifications, instruction and practice.—*Aristotle*.

It is precept and principle, not an estate, that makes a mangood for something.—*Aurelius Antoninus*.

WHATEVER that be which thinks, which understands, which wills, which acts, it is something celestial and divine and on that account must be eternal.—*Cicero*.

THERE is a king in Africa, who has no tongue. He is at once the king and the kingdom.—*Independent*.

THERE is only one way to attain the power of clear writing or of clear speaking, and that way is through clear thinking. Know exactly what you are want to say, and then—say it.—*S. S. Times*.

PRAISE is not always sweet; nor is censure always bitter. The moral value of either praise or censure depends greatly upon the moral value of the person who proffers it. To be praised by some people is reason enough to make one ask what evil one has done; to be censured by them is a mark of honor. When one is praised, then, or when one is blamed, is it not worth while to ask one's self *who does it and why?*—*Idem*.

Many an old book has to be bound over to keep the piece.—*Detroit Free Press*.

A Bangor, Me., lawyer, who is noted for his absent-mindedness, went up his own stairs and, seeing a notice on his door, "Back at 2 o'clock," sat down to wait for himself.—*Leader*.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE.

There are many advantages in holding a degree in Arts. One cannot blame any young man for desiring to have his name in the list of graduates of a recognized University.

On going abroad into the world a college graduate is looked upon, by the masses, as breathing a learned atmosphere. The ordinary man supposes him to know about all there is to be known. In many respects his opinions carry considerable weight, and so they should if he has been true to himself and made the most of his opportunities.

The student who has mastered each step, from the lowest grade, to his graduating essay, should leave the college halls with a degree of refinement, and a somewhat cultivated mind; and although he may not possess the vast amount of knowledge with which the unlearned world credits him, he should have a solid foundation for life's work. If however the foundation be not secure, the superstructure will soon present a toppling appearance, and stand as an object of ridicule to the educated world.

What are styled the primary or preparatory studies are, after all, the practical branches of education. A thorough knowledge of the rules of English Grammar is indispensable in every day life, and nothing so depreciates a man in the estimation of the literary world, as grammatical errors either in his speech or writing.

Another fault, equally grievous, is bad spelling. It matters not how excellent the thought in a piece of composition, if errors in spelling are constantly occurring, suspicions will be raised in the mind of the reader as to the literary merit of the writer.

Although the College curriculum is arranged on the supposition that the primary work has been mastered by those who seek admittance into college, the facts of the case seem to be that not infrequently students with a very meagre knowledge of the primary subjects, have by some means obtained an entrance into college class-rooms.

Sometimes one cannot wonder at the frowns of the Professor as he considers the kind of material he has to work with, and from which he is expected to produce refined and accomplished scholars. He might as well undertake to polish a brick into the

brilliancy of a diamond, as to produce a finished scholar from a man whose primary education has been neglected.

The world judges an individual largely from the style of his dress. While we cannot concur fully with the principle, we must take things as they are. The man who has true worth, and fails to dress in correspondence therewith, does himself an injustice, and he should not grumble at being thought a beggar if he looks and acts as if he were one. If students ever expect to make a creditable appearance in the literary world they must cultivate accuracy, both in spelling and composition.

Not only is the ill-prepared student at disadvantage on going abroad in the world; but he suffers great loss while engaged in his college studies. The poorly prepared student must enter into competition with those who have had a thorough training in primary subjects, and he has either to overwork himself, and thus injure his health, or be branded with an unenviable reputation for stupidity.

Lack of fundamental training is especially noticeable in mathematics. If the prime aim of mathematics be to teach a man to reason logically, very many students receive little or no benefit from their mathematical course. From what we know of mathematics, and from what we know of students, it is not difficult to locate the cause of so many comparative failures in this study. It is not on account of the mystery which enshrouds the subject, nor lack of mental ability, but simply lack of a thorough grounding on the primary principles. One cannot be expected to reason intelligently in demonstrating a problem, when he knows nothing of the principles on which the demonstration rests. The student may be able to learn by rote a certain amount contained in his text and even make a passible recitation, but he will derive little real benefit from the exercise.

Those, therefore, who have just entered college, and are deficient in the first principles, should not think that life is too short to leave their class and spend another year in the preparatory department. They will learn to their sorrow, ere four years of college life have passed,—saying nothing of a lifetime of regret—that life is too short to go on as they are. Having entered college they may think it

cowardly to drop out, but it is not half so bad, as being inaccurate all their days. When an error has been made nothing is more manly than to take steps, as soon as possible to rectify it. Be sure that your primary work is mastered.

EXCHANGES.

The *Dalhousie Gazette* presents as neat an appearance as any paper on our table. FORWARD is the watchword of the institution it represents, and the editors have apparently caught the spirit which that word implies. We are in sympathy with every effort to promote liberal education, and most heartily congratulate our neighbors upon the prosperity financial and otherwise, that smiles upon their university. The article on Volapuk contains as sensible remarks on that subject as it has ever been our privilege to read. We think the conclusions very judiciously stated.

In the *University Monthly*, of October, the editor grapples with the problem of the limited number of matriculates. Everyone who has read the names of the alumni of the University of New Brunswick must acknowledge the high standing of that institution in an educational point of view. The source of the trouble is not here. We agree in thinking that the real cause is in the abolition of residency; and this has evils in its train, in addition to those noted, which will not be felt for years. There is nothing like the close associations of college residency to arouse a sentiment of pride and affection for the Alma Mater—a sentiment which will ever prompt the true man in his after years to do all he can to advance her interests. Let that man therefore be branded as an ill-wisher to Acadia who ever hints at the closing of Chipman Hall. The article "How to Study and what to Study," would repay a careful perusal once a month on the part of a majority of students.

When you pick up the *Niagara Index*, do not form a hasty judgement from its mere outward appearance. Open—read—and you will become convinced that it is an energetically edited journal. The three

columns to the page while giving a neat look increase the space and thus afford opportunity for greater diversity in the contents.

An editorial in the *College Rambler* anent the College Y. M. C. A., is of interest to us just now. The remarks are well made, and contain another illustration of the old truth, that any amount of religious machinery can never create spiritual energy.

The space fails to more than mention our other exchanges. Their visits are much prized, and their columns carefully read. We have received *The Argosy*, *The King's College Record*, *The Varsity*, *The Owl*, *The Chironian*, *Phi Sigma*, *University Quarterly*, *The Censor*, *The Educational Review*.

THANKSGIVING.

In accordance with the established custom, this public holiday was observed by holding a religious service in College Hall. After the preliminary exercises, which were conducted by President Sawyer, and participated in by Rev. Dr. Higgins and Rev. G. E. Good, M.A., an address was delivered by Rev. S. McCully Black, M.A., of Kentville, N. S.

The speaker is too well-known to need any complimentary words, but we are fully justified in saying that, on this occasion he exceeded himself. As the manuscript lies before us, there are so many rich thoughts in every paragraph that it is difficult to give a brief outline such as our limited space provides for.

The first observation was that, since it is by virtue of Governmental appointment that this day is kept, it seemed "fitting that our thoughts should turn towards the national blessing which, as a people, we receive from the hand of God. We may well be pardoned a feeling of pride and gratulation that we form a part of the great English-speaking race, and have our national being under the illustrious, historic flag and firmly builded government of the British Empire. That English-speaking race is now, in a larger sense than ever before, the leading and dominating race of the world."

The speaker was not disposed to account for all this national greatness—natural defences, by reason of

location; enterprise of her people; freedom from tyranny; the boon of an open bible; the inspiration of a literature marvelously rich, varied and influential; richness in agricultural, mineral and all material resources, and a country so eminently fitted by climatic conditions to be the home of a strong world-ruling race—as merely a matter of evolution and a survival of the fittest. “It is through no merely accidental combination of factors and forces that this result has been reached.” He was not disposed to accept “any theory of natural development by which God is eliminated or given any other than the supreme place among the forces that have given to the English people the illustrious position which it holds.” That it is a matter of evolution and a survival of the fittest he would not deny, but did not think it wise to divorce God from any problem—certainly, not from the problem of our national history. He would recommend a study of our national history that the hand of God might be traced therein. “We should recognize the fact that the English people are an *elect people of God*; chosen and distinguished from among the nations to occupy an illustrious place to receive larger degrees of enlightenment and richer measures of blessing, and to exercise prophetic and priestly functions to all the peoples of the earth.”

It was also pointed out, as matter for thanksgiving, that, during the year, the divine blessing had not been withheld from the various industries of the country, — ‘that, in all the manifold industries in which the people of this Dominion are engaged, there has been a fair, if not an abundant, return for labor and capital expended.’

Then attention was directed to the fact of the age of the world in which we live, as one which should call forth gratitude and praise from all hearts—that we live in this christian era, in the age which Paul characterized as “the day of Salvation.”

RECITAL.

A very interesting entertainment was given in College Hall, Friday evening, November 9th, by Misses Brown, Wallace and Williams.

Special mention should be made of Miss Brown's first solo, “Tell me my Heart,” a piece with much

execution, but so artistically rendered as to seem mere play. Her voice is mezzo-soprano and yet possesses both the richness of a contralto and the ring of a soprano.

Miss Wallace seemed equally at home in dialect, pathos, comedy and tragedy.

During Miss Williams' solo we were indeed “Down by the sea.”

The enterprise was a good one. If recitals equal to this could oftener be listened to, we think it would be for the benefit of the public.

AT HOME.

The announcement was made by the President of the College, a few days beforehand, that on Friday evening (23rd November) the Faculty would hold an “At Home” in Assembly Hall, to which all the members of the institutions were invited. At the appointed time a full representation from the hill and quite a number who had been invited from the village gathered at the College. Having visited the dressing rooms the guests were ushered up-stairs and into the library where they were introduced to the reception committee, composed of the President, members of the Faculty and their wives, and then escorted to the large hall from which most of the seats had been removed and where opportunity was afforded for the exercise of sociability. Several curiosities from the Museum, and historical maps which had been placed upon the different tables in the room afforded amusement for those who wished to sit. Others promenaded in a circle around the tables or gathered in groups about the room.

At intervals the company was called to order by Prof. Coldwell and selections of music were rendered by Misses Vaughn and Brown, Rev. Mr. Harris of the Methodist church in the village and “The College Quartette” led by Mr. Shaw. This feature in the evening's entertainment was especially enjoyable.

The general verdict, among the students, is that the affair was an unqualified success and we are sure if the Faculty know how much their endeavors to cultivate the social element are appreciated, this will not be the only reception of the kind we shall have the pleasure of attending this year.

Personals.

INGRAM B. OAKES, M.A., '71, is now the popular Principal of Horton Collegiate Academy.

H. C. CREED, M.A., '65, was president of the Baptist Convention this year.

F. J. BRADSHAW, after one year's absence, has joined the class '90.

J. L. MASTERS, who has also been absent one year, is now a member of '91.

Miss BLANCHE BISHOP, B.A., '86, in company with Miss Harding, late of Acadia Seminary, is now pursuing a course of study in Germany.

A. J. DENTON, B.A., '79, instructor in Science and Mathematics, Halifax Academy, is taking a course in Science at Harvard. Mr. Denton obtained a scholarship from that institution.

ERNEST A. COREY, M.D., '82, is now practising in Illinois.

E. E. LOCKE, formerly of class '90, was lately ordained pastor of the Baptist Church at Middletown, N. S.

A. B. HOLLY, '89, is with us no longer. He has, during the past season, been winning laurels with the National Base-ball team.

L. J. HALEY has again returned to Acadia, and is now a member of the Junior Class.

R. W. FORD, B.A., '87, is pursuing the Arts course at Harvard.

I. A. CRONBIE and G. E. CHIPMAN, who completed the freshman work last year, are rustication for the present.

W. F. READ, and M. A. HEMMEON, '91, are now engaged in mercantile life.

F. R. HALEY, '84, has been appointed Instructor in Mathematics and Physics in the High School at Norwich, Conn., and has already entered upon his new duties.

W. E. BOGGS, '87, is studying theology at McMaster Hall, Toronto, Ont.

E. P. FLETCHER, who studied three years with the Class of '89, has been appointed teacher of Literature in "The School for the Blind," Halifax, N. S. Fletcher was held in high

esteem, not only among the members of his own class, but by all who knew him. While we hope he may yet return and complete his course at Acadia, we rejoice in his present prosperity.

PROFESSOR TUFTS has returned from a visit in the United States. While away he spent a couple of weeks at Harvard.

REV. O. C. S. WALLACE, '83, recently dined with the students in Chipman Hall. His many friends will be glad to know that his health is so far recovered that he expects in a few weeks to resume his former pastorate at Lawrence, Mass.

W. B. HUTCHINSON, '86, has joined the Senior Class in Rochester Theological Seminary; W. V. Higgins, '86, is a member of the same class.

HOWARD BARRS, '75; H. H. Hall, A. K. DeBlois and C. H. Day, '86; E. L. Gates and C. W. Corey, '87; L. D. Morse, '88, and C. P. Wilson, who studied here last year, are all taking Theology at Newton.

B. H. THOMAS, who studied two years with Class '88, received ordination last Summer, and is pastor of Maguerville Baptist Church, Sanbury Co., N. B.

S. H. ROGERS, formerly of '89, and now in business at Stelarton, lately visited Wolfville. His return to the hill was hoped for, but good wishes follow him.

ARTHUR L. CALHOUN, '82, is now dramatic editor of the Boston Traveller.

REV. S. McCULLY BLACK, M.A., preached an able sermon to the students in College hall, on Thanksgiving morning. Rev. G. E. Good, M.A., was present.

REV. B. F. SIMPSON, '80, is principal of the Baptist Seminary at St. Martin's, N. B.

REV. J. W. MANSING and Rev. A. Cohoon, dined with the students on 23rd Nov.

REV. E. N. ARCHIBALD, lately spent a few days in Wolfville. He is so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to resume the pastorate at Clementsport, N. S.

REV. W. C. GOUCHER, B.A., '83, is the esteemed pastor of the Union St. Baptist Church, St. Stephen, N. B.

J. T. PRESCOTT, '87, at his home in Sussex, N. B., is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Locals.

"By gum."

SHE is in brackets.

How many legs has the flea ?

BET your pie.

THE little bantam still crows.

THOSE horrid boys are always looking.

PROF.—Mr. H.—What about Pythagoras.

MR. H.—(With philosophical gravity) Pythagoras invented the sun, sir.

MR. B.—(who wears *brads* in his shoes, waxing eloquent), Prof., I noticed last evening, as I walked, a—a—a—well, a large swelling on the side of the room. The Prof's answer is unrecorded.

SOPH.—What is the meaning of "paradox."

FRESHIE—I think it means a pair of docks.

AN enthusiastic student is so enraptured with the study of Navigation that he is heard "boxing the compass" while lying in bed at the midnight hours. Such persistence should be encouraged, but the effect is extremely *w(e)aring* on the nerves of his next neighbour.

A FRESHIE, in class the other day, upon being aroused leaped to his feet and shouted, "Does he want me"? Doubtless, his dreams were *marred* by a *telling* point as the price of pins have since gone up.

JUNIOR to Librarian,—“How many of these books can I take out?”

Lib.—“That depends upon your strength, I suppose.”

Raven locks and nut brown hair
Lie mixed beneath the barber's chair,
And killing curls are now no more
They're killed in turn by pompador.

And now the maiden sighs forlorn
Because the Sophie's locks are shorn,
And in her tender heart and sore
She hates that dreadful pompador.

Now boys desist before in vain
You try to make your action plain,
For all the fair will cry for war
If you must wear that pompador.

AN enterprising junior has discovered a horse that canters along with no apparent exertion under his rider, a man of some 300 lbs, *avoidupois*. His shadow, it is said sits on behind.

How often as we rest by the way is the *hollow* sound of a blithesome spirit of the air heard in mellow accents descanting on the charms of nature's gentlest handiwork.

THERE has been considerable difficulty of late in obtaining a frog for the science room. We have heard that a specimen called *leap frog*, makes a frequent appearance at a neighboring institution.

And now, nocturnal beacons gleam,
And tables creak and quiver;
Fragmental rockers strew the halls,
Despairing groans convulse the walls
And make their timbers shiver.
Now frenzied fingers cleave the hair
And strain its rooted fibres;
Within, the intellect that's there,
With mighty throes excites the glare
Of eyes that frantically stare
On titles, scrolled and flourished fair,—
But empty—fruitless as the air—
Which mock their baffled "scribers"
At length ideas begin to swarm,
Alas, how soon rejected;
For Prof. would think that overdrawn,
Doctorial lips would drop in scorn,
The rest would roll their eyes and yawn,
With absent glance deflected;
For eloquence—abundant store
He feels within his bosom.
Erect, he rears his head on high,
His arms, impelled with fervor, sw
If but his tongue he could untie,
He'd chain that audience or die.
But facts are stiff as Irish rye,
And soon their force subdues him.
"I ne'er was born for literature,"
(So sighs our Junior hero);
"I cannot write an essay sure,
I won't recite, and, what is more,
If they insist, deep in their gore,
I'll bathe this pen-knife o'er and o'er,
I'll be a modern Nero!"

PREVIOUS SOPH.—Party just over, gentlemen on the door step, waiting. Lady advances, expecting her escort. Smitten Sophie robed in darkness steps forth; is mistaken for the right personage. Arm accepted. Promenades to the Stile; mistake discovered. Crest-fallen Sophie marches back on the double quick. The right man turns up. Lady rejoices.

WE understand that the International S. S. lessons have somewhat departed from their usual course this quarter, and now take up the short-comings of the foregoing week.

STUDENT No. 1.—There is just this about it, I would not like to marry a girl with such a name as—

No. 2.—There would be no trouble to make it *read* all right.

The most perplexing problem of the day is, how to ascertain from the signs given, the actual relations existing between room 37 and the Sem.

THE boys at Acadia have lost none of their love for the campus. During the earlier part of the season recreation hours were spent by many in playing base-ball. For some time past that popular game has been laid aside to make room for the rougher and more exciting foot-ball contests. Already match games have been played between the Academy and Freshman teams, also between the junior class and the other members of the college. In either contest the teams were very evenly matched, and the games were well played. Thus far the campus has been remarkably free from accidents.

THE regular meeting of the Acadia Missionary Society was held on Sunday evening, November 18. A large number of students of the various departments were present, and listened with marked attention to the following programme:—

Essay.—R. O. Morse.—Subject, "The religious condition of Spain."

Essay.—W. S. Black.—"Incentives to Mission Work."

An excellent address was delivered by Rev. S. B. Kempton.

Music was furnished by members of the institutions. From the large audience on Sunday evening, we infer that the Students are by no means losing their interest in missions.

A FEW of the members of the College who have professedly doffed their verdant plumage are still rather fresh. You will know them in public meetings by their derisive shouts of "Hear him," "Hear him," when a sentiment is expressed which excites their disapproval. Already one or two are branded with the unenviable title of being a public nuisance.

CAD.—Why you keep a parrot here, do you?

SEM.—Oh! no it's only that *hen*.

MARRIAGES.

FORD—FRAZER.—At Jamaica Plains, June 23rd, by Rev. R. M. Hunt, B. A., Rev. J. A. Ford, '85, to Evelyn Ada Frazer, of New England Conservatory of Music.

ALWARD—TURNBULL.—On Wednesday, May 24th, Silas Alward, D. C. L., M. P. P., '60, to Edith, daughter of W. W. Turnbull, of St. John.

KNAPP—COLE.—At Chicago, Illinois, Sept. 27th, by Rev. S. W. Corey, B. A., Frank H. Knapp, '86, to Miss Alice J. Cole, of Pacific Grove, California.

SHARP—BECKWITH.—At the residence of the bride's father, Sept. 12th, by Rev. S. B. Kempton, J. Allen Sharp, '87, to Adrie M., daughter of Chas. Beckwith, of Cornwallis.

COOK—THOMAS.—At Canard, N. S., Oct. 20th, by Rev. S. B. Kempton, M. A., Frank Cook, to Maude Thomas. On the same day the happy couple started for their home in California.

MOORE—HALIBURTON.—At St. John's Church Wolfville, Oct. 27th, by Rev. J. O. Ruggles, assisted by Rev. Canon Brock, D. D., Herbert W. Moore, '82, Barrister, St. John, N. B., and Laura Cunard, second daughter of W. H. O. Haliburton, Esq., of Wolfville.

DEATHS.

EATON.—At Newton Centre, Mass., on Friday, Oct. 12th, of Typhoid Fever, Charles L. Eaton, aged 30 years and four months. Mr. Eaton would have graduated from Acadia with the Class of '81, but was stricken down with severe illness when his course was within a few weeks of its completion. He expected to receive his degree with the present graduating class. At the time of his death he was a student at Newton Theological Seminary.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

C. W. Corey, B. A., \$1; W. M. Smallman, \$1; J. M. Shaw, \$3.50; E. D. King, \$2; F. Hemen, \$1; H. Ruggles, B. A., \$1; Rev. G. R. White, \$1; Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, \$1; J. P. Chipman, \$1; R. V. Jones, P. D., \$1; Miss Clementina Clark, \$1; E. P. Fletcher, \$1; H. T. DeWolfe, \$1; H. C. Harrington, \$1; W. G. Clarke, \$1; W. B. Burnett, \$1; M. H. MacLean, \$1; F. C. Hartley, \$1; F. J. Bradshaw, \$1; W. B. Crawley, .30; F. M. Shaw, \$1; W. N. Hutchins, \$1; R. O. Morse, \$1; C. R. Minard, \$1.00; H. T. Knapp, \$1; H. G. Estabrooks, \$1; H. P. Whidden, \$1.00; H. F. Waring, \$1; J. H. MacDonald, \$1; S. E. Gourley, \$2; A. Murray, \$1; J. E. Tiner, \$1; Rev. A. H. McLeod, \$1; Mrs. C. F. Spencer, \$1; E. A. Reade, \$1; W. B. Wallace \$1.

— **A. E. CALKIN,** —
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