



Prof. S. M. Macvane, Ph. D.

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Decision

Lose this day loitering—twill be the same story
To-morrow, and the next *more* dilatory ;
The indecision brings its own delays.
And days are lost lamenting over days,
Are you in earnest ? *Seize this very minute.*
What you can do, or dream you can, begin it.
Boldness has genius, power and magic in it ;
Only engage, and the mind grows heated,
Begin, and then the work will be completed.

Selected

Silas Marcus Macvane, Ph. D.

Silas Marcus Macvane was born in Bothwell, P. E. I., in 1842. He attended the public schools of his native place until in 1860 he entered Horton Academy then under the principalship of Rev. T. A. Higgins. He did not at first intend to enter upon an academic career, but finding the work both agreeable and interesting he changed his plans, entered college and graduated with the class of '65. These were the years when Professor De Mille filled the chair of classics and to his method was due much of the success won by his pupil when later he studied at Berlin and Harvard. Under him was acquired a facility in reading Latin which became most useful in later historical work.

Shortly after graduating at Acadia, Professor Macvane entered the Education Office, Halifax, over which Dr. T. H. Rand had been lately called to preside. The free school law had only recently come into force and its successful operation was largely due to the Superintendent and his very efficient assistant. His position he resigned early in 1870 that he might study abroad. Arrangements had been made to sail for Europe on the "City of Boston," but fortunately these plans were changed. After sailing from Halifax this ill-fated steamer was never reported.

When he sailed in May, Europe was at peace; upon his arrival in England, war between France and Germany was raging. The summer was spent in travel through England and Scotland. When it became apparent that the French were not able to carry the war into Germany he crossed to the continent and travelled through the Rhine country until the difficulties became too great. The winter was spent in study at Berlin; followed by travel through Italy in the summer of 1871. He thus witnessed the triumphant return of the German troops to Berlin and saw Rome become the capital of Italy. These years which beheld the unification of two of the great powers of Europe were certainly memorable to the future teacher of the history of the period.

Towards the end of 1871 he returned to America and entered the Junior class of Harvard College—the first man from any college to be admitted without examination. Graduating from Harvard in 1873, he next taught two years in the Roxbury Latin School. In 1875 he was appointed instructor in Political Economy at Harvard. Three years later he was transferred to the history department where in 1883 he became assistant-professor and in 1886 Professor. This position he now holds. Although connected with the history department, Professor Macvane is perhaps best known to the world as an economist. Unusual intellectual ability and vigor, clearness of perception and statement places him easily among the ablest theoretical economists of the day. In this field he stands as a representative of the classical school and some of his best work has been to restate its doctrines in a clearer form. He has performed an especial service to the science by suggesting a more scientific definition for "capital," and the substitution of the term "waiting" for "abstinence" as an element in "cost of production." His best known work is "The Working Principles of Political Economy," modestly entitled a book for beginners. Since the establishment of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* he has contributed to it such important articles as: General Over Production; Analysis of Cost of Production; The Theory of Business Profits; Business Profits and Wages; Böhm-Bawerk on Value and Wages; Capital and Interest; Marginal Utility and Value; The Economists and the Public, etc. He has also been a contributor to other leading periodicals. Certain of his writings have been in controversy with such men as the late General Walker, Von Wieser, and Böhm-Bawerk and demonstrate his ability as a clear-headed reasoner. During the period when the Venezuelan boundary difficulty was rife, he made a special study of the subject and was consulted by experts on important points in the case. At present, he is engaged in writing a review of the report of the United States Commission for the "American Historical Review."

His work in the class-room ranks Professor Macvane as almost the ideal lecturer. Mazy periods of history become intelligible and orderly under his masterly treatment. A kindly manner in consul-

tation encourages the student to believe in himself and inspires him to his best efforts. He is easily one of the most able and efficient men at Harvard. His work classes him at once as one of Acadia's most distinguished graduates, justly honored by his *alma mater* in 1895 with the degree of Ph. D.

In The Black Forest.

In one of his most amusing stories, Alphonse Daudet represents Switzerland as under the control of an immensely wealthy company, which is exploiting every feature of that country purely as a business enterprise.

"Oiten," he says, "when you travel in German Switzerland you perceive on dizzy heights a pastor preaching in the open air. A few shepherds and cheese-makers, their leather caps in their hands, and women with the characteristic head-dress and costume of the Canton, are grouped around in picturesque attitudes. The country is pretty; the pastures are green; there are waterfalls along the road; and the cattle, with their heavy bells tinkling are on all the mountain-slopes. All this is just decoration; puppet-show. Only the employees of the Company, the guides, pastors, couriers, hotel-keepers, are in the secret and it is to their interest not to publish it, for fear of frightening away their customers."

This expresses in a droll way one impression we had in travelling through the Black Forest. Much of it is so intensely picturesque that it seems as though especially arranged with such an object in view as Daudet represents. The short distance between the pretty villages, the bright costumes of the peasants, the many attractive views which lay before us at each turn of the road, gave the whole country a touch of the theatrical. It is said that of all the wooded districts of Germany no other is so beautiful or so varied in its scenery as the "Schwarzwald," and a more delightful region for a bicycling or walking tour could not easily be found.

It covers an area of about three thousand square miles and lies in the Duchies of Baden and Wurtemberg. Through nearly the whole district the roads are hard and even, often winding through the dense and fragrant forests of fir. The air is bracing; the comfortable little inns and the good nature of the peasantry, for which trait the Badenese are noted, add to the pleasure of the tour. Our walks often led over some of the mountains. The highest of these, the Feldberg, is only 4900 feet above sea-level, but commands a fine view of the wooded ranges to which it belongs. Soft and undulating masses of dark green are outlined against the sky; here and there a miniature lake reflects the solemn blackness of the surrounding firs. The forests belong to private estates or to large companies. Some of these com-

panies have existed for centuries, and one, having its head-quarters in Gernsbach, owns sixteen thousand acres of forest. The timber is floated down the streams leading to the Rhine; there it is built into large rafts and sent to Holland.

One important industry of the Black Forest is the manufacturing of carved wooden clocks and wooden toys. One hundred and eighty thousand clocks are annually exported, and a visit to a Black Forest shop is much like attending a wooden wedding. Speaking of weddings, we were resting one afternoon in the garden before a village inn when we heard very gay music and saw a wedding procession passing. First came musicians, then the bride and groom. The bridal wreath was made not of flowers but of quantities of glass beads, of every sort and color, all formed into a huge wreath-like cap. Behind the bridal couple came relatives and friends. The men wore broad flat hats, long coats of black velveteen lined with scarlet, and velveteen knee-breeches. The women wore short black skirts and bodices of embroidered velvet and tinsel over snowy muslin waists. Their straw hats were flat, adorned, in the case of married women, with black rosettes, while those on hats worn by the young girls were scarlet. This fashion probably simplifies matters for young men from neighboring villages who are in search of wives.

All through the *Schwarzwald* there are small mineral springs around which little watering-places have grown up and where the inns bear such quaint names as "The Green Tree," "The Plow," "The Forest Horn," etc. In many of these places pine-cone or pine-needle baths may be taken. But these, we soon discovered, were not to be had without much forethought and preparation. First, with tremendous clatter, a fire was built in a tall porcelain stove to heat the water; this was poured into a clumsy wooden tub, and the whole household seemed to be in an uproar before the bath was pronounced ready. Baths were evidently regarded as expensive and superfluous luxuries, unless one were seriously ill.

The peasants are little troubled by modern ideas of sanitation. Never once did we see a window open in their houses, but they are a rosy-cheeked healthy looking people. Their farm houses have walls of white plaster crossed by heavy beams of oak, black from weather stains, tiny lattice windows, and roofs of thatched straw. The roofs have a very steep pitch and the eaves project quite a distance. Hay, grain and tools are stored in the place beneath the roof; wood, cut and split, is packed close to the side of the house. Gay flowers, red carnations or the like, were often blooming in the window-boxes, and in July the cherry-trees, which abound, hung full of scarlet fruit. This was afterwards to be made into cherry brandy, a specialty of the country.

From Hornberg to Danaeschingen the route is remarkably interesting. Hornberg is a prosperous little town lying in a deep ravine. High on the rocks above the town stands an old ruined castle. Dur-

ing the reign of Louis XIV. this was taken from the King by the French and strongly garrisoned. The sturdy peasantry soon tired of this arrangement. They were given to brief but, pointed arguments. One fine night, armed with forks and scythes they invited the French garrison to withdraw,—and regained possession of the castle.

Walking from Hornberg to Triberg we could see the wonderful doublings and tunnels made by the famous Black Forest railway. In many cases its course is hewn from solid rock, and in one stretch of eighteen miles there are twenty-six tunnels, besides numerous bridges and viaducts. On the carriage road below, which was over-shadowed by beautiful trees, we first noticed that strange softlight—a gold-green haze—which Mark Twain mentions in his account of a tramp through the same region.

This walk to Triberg became a favorite one, and we took it with various German friends. With true German kindness they wished to have us appreciate the wonders of the railway. Consequently seven of them on separate occasions explained it to us, drawing diagrams in the road and waxing wildly enthusiastic in their use of the longest German adjectives. Vainly did we explain that we already had some ideas on the subject. After the seventh trip the "railway" did not seem to us an attractive subject of conversation.

At Triberg is a fine waterfall, rushing down from a height of five hundred feet over huge blocks of granite and hemmed in on either side by the dark pines.

Beyond Triberg, to the south, the road winds steadily upward till a fertile green plateau and the village of Sommercan are reached. This forms the water-shed between the Rhine and the Danube. From Sommercan the road gradually descends, and about eighteen miles further on we reach the town of Donateschingen. Its red-tiled roofs, pretty gardens and the palace of the Princes of Furstenberg present a most peaceful picture. Beside the palace is a round walled-in basin protecting a spring of water. This is called the source of the Danube,

Even to touch upon the legends or history associated with the Black Forest would require far too much space. Ruins of Roman baths and camps, wonderful roads built by French and Austrians (one of these for Marie Antoinette on her wedding journey), and many a lovely old abbey or castle arouse the keenest interest, and make real and vivid one's former reading.

E. W. H.



Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star, self-reliance, faith, honesty and industry. Insc. 'be on your banner, "Luck is a fool, pluck is a hero."—N. PORTER.

Probability, as the Guide of Life.

Of all the tendencies in philosophical, psychological and pedagogical writings and research there seems to be none which is more prominent than the insistence on the motor phase of psychic life. The fact that such a tendency is making itself felt, must be taken, like all facts as a symptom—not for its value as a fact but in reference to that to which it points. It is significant too in coming at a time when a greater extension of democratic principles has been to some extent worked out, when the importance of the function and life of the individual has come more clearly to consciousness. For it is now a common-place that the freeing and enlarging of the life of the individual is the desideratum in political, social religious and intellectual matters.

This freeing and enlarging bears with it its own responsibilities and gains. If man insists on being his own arbiter and director, he inevitably finds himself paying the penalty of it in being left by his fellows to take care of himself. Such is the inevitable result and guerdon of perversity. This "minding" his own business, the strictest sense of the term has not been lost sight of by the common consciousness, for it is quietly and tepaceously held that thus only can one benefit by the suggestions and results of individual experiences. This principle then tacitly held by the plain man overtly defined and earnestly acted upon by the practical business man contains the germ of the psychological principle to which I would especially refer, and upon which it is maintained the only real educational progress can be built. The statement of it may be brief, and is simply this:—that the organism being a bundle of tendencies toward expression receives certain values in these expressions, which tend to react into the organism to modify it and control future manifestations. Take the earliest movements of the child as a familiar example. One sees that the demand for action is urgent, and that these actions are at first wandering and lacking in definite co-ordination. The most casual observation is sufficient to make this evident. In the wandering vagueness presently some obstacle is met, and if the child is not too young some quality will attach to the experience received from contact. If light falls within his field of vision he is actively absorbed in it, and if his hand should, under the guidance of instinct—which is only a survival of purposive action—meet the flame the movement comes slowly but surely to have a quality which we may call pain; similarly another experience might give him a result in which satisfaction or pleasure would predominate, but whatever experience is had it must be viewed in the light of the original movement. That is one must not think an original stimulus, and then a response, and then another stimulus and a response. This would imply and expresses the greatest disintegration in the psychic life in its simplest processes and elemental relations. There is, of course an impulse, but, it is an impulse to do

something, and in this doing something there is a particular value received—something gained. It is a reponse to the stimulus and result of it. It reacts into it and modifies it. The movement is cyclical, expression, impression, expression, and so on. In short there has been an experience gained.

That with which one must begin, in this case, as a psychologist, is the tendencies, impulses, desires, propulsion toward expression on the part of the individual. In the early life of the child, to which reference has been made this fund of tendencies is seen the plainest. It is so to speak the capital. It is suggestive too in the fact that capital comes to the individual in part by inheritance. Consider the tendency in the child to walk. It does not know the social value that attaches to that function, but by reason of the fact that locomotion is so important to life and has thus been carried out by generation after generation, the tendency to move has become generic, it is so to speak his funded capital in this direction. Then taking a cross-section of experience at any view point, the powers are taken as given. The biologist and genetic psychologist may be concerned in the "whence" of these capacities, the psychologist at this stage is concerned with the "that" of their occurrence, and proceeds to examine the "how" that soon makes itself evident. Beginning with these original capacities for movements in various directions, one must consider how they become transformed into living powers to meet the demands of life. As refigured in the analogous course of procedure as used by business men, these impulses contribute certain values, but these values are not cut off from the original expressions, they react vitally into them and modify the future impulses. But evidently, considered in this manner alone, every impulse would have an equal claim to expression and to re-expression; there must thus be some basis of selection of impulses, or no progress can ensue, nor even maintenance in the widest sense obtain. This principal of selection is found in the end sought, by it some expressions are retained, and by it some are rejected as undesirable. In this way are habits set up and retained, thus giving permanence and consistency to the mental life and to action. Here, however the other side of the process must be considered. Were the end a fixed and absolute thing in every life, not only would each individual be like his neighbour, but all would be alike automatic in movement and ignorant in mind. It would be difficult to conceive a more wretched state of barbarism. In such a view of matters there would be ample provision for the preservation of the old, but absolutely none for the securing of the new. In the instance of the child, above used, it would be seen in the fact that any one experience would be gotten again and again in lifeless and monotonous repetition, no connection of it with the organism as a whole viewed in one way, and viewed in another way no connection of it with the end. In brief, the *expression* of the impulse is not referred back to the original impulse while it is pliable, and as a con-

sequence the natural occurs—the scope of the original movement itself is limited. The demand to-day is the same as that of yesterday, which having received its satisfaction, dies down without creating a *new* demand, or a variation in the process by which it itself took place. Such an account of the mental life and experience would be totally onesided and inaccurate. It is true that scarcely enough can be made of the habit side; that unless reliance could be placed in the power of the organism to retain any adapted movement which is acquired, the demands upon conscious direction and attention would be so overwhelming that the vital force would be totally expended without securing the simplest purposive movement, while the mind would be one chaos of persisting and clamorous demands. One however, soon sees that it is sometimes more essential to break up a habit than to retain it intact. There comes a tension between the old way of doing a thing and the end—between the old habit and the image of the impulse functioning in a *new way*; hence there is a call for a reconstruction of the tendency. This is done under the guidance of the end; but the end itself is not fixed in the manner we have been considering, it is flexible, changeable, growing, and it must too be traced back to original unmediated impulses. It is an outcome of reactions. It is plain that considering the reaction of an impulse, it may be viewed in two ways, according as its reflection or return upon the original impulse is total or partial. If the reaction is entire, then the expression or the impulse is lost in the original tendency, so that a second time the impulse projects itself; not only is it the self-same impulse, but it contributes the self-same result—endless repetition.

If the reaction is partial, the outcome is totally different; the values received from expression do not fit in of themselves, there takes place a division in experience, on the one hand is seen the experienced result, on the other there is present its felt inadequacy. Out of this latter grows the end, which though it as an end is growing from experience to experience, yet its function must not be lost sight of in the acquiring of specifically new experiences. It performs that task of almost incalculable importance, namely of breaking up the old habit to meet the new demands of the individual. There is thus a place for thought to enter, and a function for it to perform. The expressions of an impulse may be so very complex and numerous, that deliberation grows apace in the fitting of them into the primal tendency. The variable and fluctuating calls ever for the exercise of the best thought at command, *probable becomes in fact the very guide of life*: Experience grows thus more expanded and complex as it grows relatively more unified,—more enriched as it grows more co-ordinated. In short, while it is not forgotten that habits are instrumental in economizing force, in as much as they eliminate the necessity of re-learning definite combinations of movements, yet the retained and the means of retaining would be worse than useless, were it not that the other side of the process comes into operation, and by providing

elements that are relatively uncertain guarantee progress and new mental life.

Having considered the process in its most simple terms, its application and significance in moral philosophy and in educational matters may be referred to very briefly. It is comparatively easy to see its scope and significance in morals. If there is no tension between the stable elements of one's experience and the relatively unstable, there is no growth. Morality implies that impulses have been consciously mediated; and mediation presupposes a tension. If this tension does not enter into consideration, neither the standard or ideal is observed on the one side, nor the present actual position of the Self on the other. One's conduct would be either a blind imitation of that of one's associates, or a lifeless obedience to the behests of authority. In either case as no true ideals are projected by the Self for its course of procedure, there is no attempt to foresee the probable consequences of a certain act, and of course no effort to refer them to the Self at the moment of action. But the existence of the tension under normal circumstances is a fact; and thus the probable consequences of an act, as foreseen by the consciousness of the agent, and referred by him to the norm which he has projected, furnish a stimulus on the one side to reconstruct the ideals held, and on the other effects a growth and enrichment in the character of the Self.

The bearings and significance of the principle in Education is of equal, if not greater importance. By taking strict account of its implications, one is enabled not only to see the true meaning of education, but also to observe the true stimulus or moving power of progress in these lines. One hears it repeated time and again with self-complacent assurance, that Education means the drawing out of the powers of the individual. The attempt to support and justify such a definition by drawing attention to the etymology of the word Education itself is not infrequent. But when one sees that the tendencies or impulses are always seeking expression in some manner, the business of the educator becomes defined in advance,—namely to select or load down some expressions of these tendencies in order to secure the ends worked out by and for man considered as a citizen or as a social being. In short it is not so much the drawing out of the tendencies that should receive emphasis, as the directing of them in proper lines.

Further by it one is able to explain specialization, or likes and dislikes in lines of activity. One likes what one can do; and one does what one likes. The sense of power and appreciation of one's skill is often lost to sight in considering springs to active progress in Education. The expression of impulses along lines of least resistance, when such expressions are not wholly relegated to habit, contributes it is conceded pleasure to the individual; but no less do the expressions that must inevitably encounter difficulties cause pleasure waves to arise as the necessity for conscious direction diminishes and effort

subsides. One sees the principle illustrated in the case of the small child who is, seemingly never tired of repeating his first feat. Indeed, one finds it exemplified in every stage and grade of life, from the small boy who builds his toy tower again and again only to show his power in knocking it down, to the circumstances in which the ancient Hebrew sage represents the Creator himself as glorying in the works of his hands and pronouncing them good. As self-education is the only effective and permanent education, so is self-appreciation, with its correlates, self-reliance and self-control, the only reliable stimulant to correctly foresee and appropriately utilize the probable expressions of one's tendencies.

We have seen that activity is the law of life,—that expressions of activity occur at every instant; that some of these expressions are reflected back in their entirety into the original tendencies giving thus solidity and consistency to mental life and action in the form of habits; that again others of these expressions are so varied and complex in character, that it is necessary in order that they may become mediated or fitted in to the tendency as expressed, to take the most accurate survey of the situation, or, other-wise expressed to act in such a manner that the probable outcome of the affair may most fully express the Self on the one side and attain the goal set up by society on the other. We have seen too that the place and function of the educator, the moralist, and the administrator fall into line with reference to the principles discussed,—that in short the relatively uncertain elements in an experience not only furnish the stimuli to reconstruct one's ideals, but they become directly instrumental in the acquiring of new facts and in the mastery of new acts.

D. P. MacMillan '95.

* See Psychological Review, March 1898, for a more technical exposition and experimental consideration by the present writer of a typical habit.

The Mineral Wealth of Canada.

Only the past few years have revealed to Canadians the vast wealth that Canada possesses in her mineral resources. Discoveries have shown that from the coal mines of Sydney to the vast gold fields of British Columbia and the Yukon valley Canada is immensely rich in minerals. Hitherto this had stood fourth among her natural resources but from the great discoveries of the last decade we have reason to think that the asset from her minerals will be the principal one and that Canada in this respect will rank foremost among nations.

Canada possesses a great source of wealth in her boundless acres of fertile soil. These are a perennial source of wealth which under good management can never be exhausted, have hitherto formed her principal asset. The annual production of both our forest and fisheries ranks very high and amounts to many million dollars. The reason for the products of our mines being the least

is not that we are without minerals but that we have barely begun to exploit them. The slow advancement of our mineral wealth has been largely due to the lack of railway communication and capital. More capital is now being expended in our minerals by both foreigners and citizens, and railway communication which now connects one side of the continent with the other has been established; and as a result the products from our mines have been greatly increased.

Of the four chief resources, the wealth in agriculture is the only one which we seek in any way to keep. Timber, once cut might be, but never is, replaced. Although mines once exhausted are never replenished, still Canada possesses such vast supplies that mining may be carried on for hundreds of years and the income will be far in excess of that derived annually from either our forest or fisheries.

In considering the possibilities of mineral development attention must be first directed to the extent and character of our country. Perhaps we could get an idea in no better way than by comparing with the United States, which is but little smaller in area and has the same physical features. Facts tend to show that much of the mineral wealth of that country is duplicated north of the boundary. The Rocky Mountains and parallel ranges extend about one thousand three hundred miles through the states of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, and for an equal distance through British Columbia and the Yukon district and it is sure that their mineral wealth does not stop at the forty-ninth parallel. So also the Sierra Nevada is represented north of the boundary by the coast range of British Columbia, and the latter gives every evidence of being richer than the former. We make this comparison because the United States with comparatively less mineral wealth, occupies a very prominent place among the nations of the world in respect to minerals. In the V-shaped territory of Archæan rocks stretching on either side of Hudson bay from the Arctic to the St. Lawrence, there is an immense depository for minerals unequalled south of the line. Our immense coal-beds, on both our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, also, compensate for the immense coal deposits of the Mississippi basin. Canada possesses much wealth in different sections of the country which by reason of mountain upturning and glacial erosion are unfit for anything else.

Nearly the equal of Europe in size, we surpass any one nation of that continent in the variety of our mineral deposits, and may yet equal the richest of them in the total value of our production. Great Britain has had large deposits of coal and her production is the greatest in the world. Her output must, however, shortly begin to lessen, while ours will increase. Russia stands second as petroleum producer and will no doubt surpass us for years. But it is probable, that fields will be discovered in the North-west quite the equal of hers. The Copper out-put of Spain at present exceeds ours, but the deposits here are quite as extensive as there. Similarly with other minerals,

different European nations surpass us in production, but it is probable that our deposits are more extensive, except in the case of coal, petroleum, and tin. Already in asbestos we have surpassed not only Europe but the world. Italy, our only competitor, is far behind. With nickel we occupy the same proud position. Our gold product, which gives evidence of surpassing that of the United States and Australia may easily exceed that of all Europe combined.

Our deposits of iron, lead, silver, copper, salt and other minerals are enormous. They are, however, almost entirely undeveloped. We can only guess at their value. So far we have, as a people, merely scratched the surface of a few acres of our mineral inheritance. To give an idea what industry and capital will accomplish we can give no better examples than those of Belgium and Australia. Belgium, a country of only 6,200,000 inhabitants, crowded into an area about half the size of Nova Scotia, draws twice as large an income from her mines as does Canada. Australia, with an area and population both slightly less than our own, has an annual mineral production nearly three times the value of ours. Yet it is very probable that there is as much mineral wealth in Nova Scotia alone as in Belgium. Indeed, Nova Scotia, with coal and iron deposits in close proximity to each other, should, like Belgium, send her iron manufactures to the ends of the world.

While we have been slow in beginning the development of our mines a fair start has now been made, and we have hope for more rapid advancement in the near future. The discovery of gold in the Klondike in such vast quantities may be but the beginning of Canada's greatness, as many foreigners are immigrating to this country and are employing their capital here.

The total value of the mineral product for 1896 was about twenty-three-and-a-half-million dollars. Coal is the most important, yielding annually about eight million dollars. Gold is second, with a product approaching three million in value, which gives us tenth place among the nations. Nickel, copper, and petroleum each exceed one million in value, and the silver output now amounts to over two million. In coal we rank eleventh, in petroleum fourth, and in silver tenth. Bricks and building stones are the only other products passing the million line in value.

Considering the fact of the many discoveries made in the last few years, and that the total production from our minerals in the last ten years has doubled we may predict a high rank for Canada in the future. Within the last two years the gold and silver output of British Columbia has increased enormously. Estimated at \$380,000 in 1893, it grew to about \$2,200,000 in 1895, and reached \$3,900,000 in 1896. Similar advancements have been made in the products from other minerals and there is no reason why we should not expect that Canada in a few years will take first place in the productions of many of her minerals.

A. B., '98.

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FEBRUARY.

The Sanctum.

Obituary.

A most sorrowful experience lays upon us the painful duty of recording the sudden and unexpected demise of Mr. S. F. Doleman, class of '99, Business Editor of this journal. The deceased had been, to all appearances, enjoying excellent health when without a warning he was called from our midst on the 22nd ult at the age of 27. As a student he stood high in his class, as Business Editor of the ATHENÆUM he was competent and faithful, and as a member of the college community he had to a generous degree the respect and appreciation of all his fellows. This year he was pursuing an extra course in German while in his Sophomore year he won an honor certificate in English. An active member of the Y.M.C. A., and a noble Christian man, he will be



SANFORD F. DOLEMAN,
LATE BUSINESS EDITOR.

greatly missed in the work of the Association, especially in the Junior Bible Class in which he was thoroughly and conscientiously interested. Through his relations in the complexities of college life, he manifested an exemplary character; and for the future he cherished the desire and expectation of serving the interests of the Kingdom of Righteousness through the Gospel ministry. A deep gloom is cast over the entire community by this cessation of life—life as it appears to us—so early in the career of one, before whom the way seemed so luminous with hope and assurance.

Our late Sec'y Treasurer was the son of Deacon Herbert Doleman of Brighton N. S., and a member and licentiate of the Osborne Baptist church. Naturally studious in his habits, he early obtained a B license to teach, and for four years was engaged in this calling both in Yarmouth and Shelburne Counties. In the fall of '95 he entered the present Junior class and, until the present, has done credit to himself and to his friends by his thoughtfulness and devotion to his studies. At the opening of the present college year, he was unanimously elected Business Manager of this paper a position for which a course at the Belleville Business College has admirably prepared him.

An appropriate memorial service was held in College Hall on Sunday afternoon. Two very fitting selections were rendered by a quartette organized for the occasion, and other selections were sung by the entire audience with touching pathos. Addresses were given by Drs. Trotter, Sawyer and Keirstead, in which tender and well deserved testimony was given to the sterling Christian principle and uniform affability of the one whose silent form still remained before us. On behalf of the class of '99, Mr. Irad Hardy read a tribute to the memory of a class mate "who was beloved by all, and who was never known to say ill of another." Rev. H. S. Baker also spoke a few well-chosen words in eulogy of his friend who had died, and in warning to the living. The service was singularly impressive throughout. The thoughts of many were deeply stirred by the solemnity and suggestiveness of the occasion. Never before had the students of Acadia been called together in College Hall in similar circumstances.

Monday was a cold and dreary day. Snow was falling, and the bleak winds were blowing lustily; the elements seemed in mute sympathy with the depressing experience of these sad days. At 9.45 a m., after the singing of a hymn and prayer by Dr. Trotter, the procession of College Faculty and students followed the remains to the railway depot and there committed the body to the care of Mr. Hardy who accompanied it to Osborne.

Beautiful, costly floral tributes were presented by the Seminary, Athenæum Society, and the Junior Class. Resolutions, expressive of the regard in which deceased was held, have been embodied in the minutes of the Y. M. C. A. and the Athenæum Society, and have been adopted by the staff of Editors of this paper.

To the bereaved parents and sorrowing relatives and friends, the ATHENÆUM extends sincere sympathy in this sad experience, and trusts that the Comforter may speak to their hearts words of consolation and peace.

“Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death.”

Following is the resolution adopted in the minutes of the Athenæum Society, under whose auspices this magazine is published:—

“Whereas, it has pleased the Disposer of all human events to remove from our midst our respected and loved companion, Sanford F. Doleman; and

“Whereas, our deceased fellow student was held in high esteem by all the members of our College community; and

“Whereas, all our hearts are sadly stirred by the extreme suddenness of this grievous experience in view of the bright prospects which seemed to await the departed; therefore

“Resolved, that we, the Athenæum Society of Acadia University do place on record our high appreciation of the deceased as we met him in the various relations of College life, and our sense of the great loss we have sustained in his sudden and early removal. In the general life of the school he was invariably gentlemanly and affable: in the conduct of the meetings and various details of the work of our Society he was ever ready to assume his share of responsibility and a generous portion of labour: as a resident of Chipman Hall his manner was so uniformly courteous and cheerful that indeed there are many sighs because of the “Vacant chair and the sound of the voice that is still:” as business editor of our College magazine he performed his duties with true business accuracy and forethought, to the entire satisfaction of the student body, in an undemonstrative manner it is true, but none the less acceptably to his fellows, and no less thoroughly and effectively. Above all, through the many experiences of daily life there was manifest so true nobility of bearing and so thoroughly Christian deportment, that the consolation is generously afforded from the great Master of rewards our departed friend and associate has not simply received admission to larger and more exalted privileges, but also the roll of honor, and the plaudit, “well done:” further

“Resolved, that this resolution be published in the the Journal of the Society, the ACADIA ATHENÆUM and in the *Messenger and Visitor*: and further

"Resolved, that a copy of the same be sent to the parents of the deceased as an expression of the deep sympathy of the Society in their sad bereavement, and of the assurance that the life which just closed among us was a truly noble one, and that in the consolation of the faith of the Gospel, those whose eyes cannot refrain from tears, may find real comfort and cheer."

The Associated Alumni.

It is in the power of the Alumni of any educational institution to be of great assistance in the prosecution of the interests of their Alma Mater. To a denominational school, as is Acadia, the Alumni can be of invaluable service. From the very nature of the case, the future of Acadia will be very largely what the graduates make it. For over 27 years the Alumni Association has performed important service for Acadia College. Efforts are now being employed to support the chair of Physics and Astronomy and to secure sufficient funds for a permanent endowment. Every alumnus is reasonably under obligation to loyally aid in maintaining and extending the influence of the College in consideration of the advantages gained while a student in these halls.

Many of our graduates and former students have found homes in various parts of the United States. It is gratifying to learn that to whatever sphere of service they elect to devote themselves, they easily take first place, and worthily fill their stations. A large number reside in New England. Here amidst the busy cares and the peculiar demands of new conditions of life, the white College on the Hill is by no means forgotten. Right loyally is old Acadia remembered. The New England Alumni Association whose energetic president is Rev. L. A. Palmer '89, and devoted and indefatigable secy-treas., Mr. C. H. McIntyre, '89, have an annual banquet in Boston at which addresses are presented on educational subjects and a grand reunion enjoyed. A yearly contribution of \$200.00 is made towards the support of our Alumni professorship. Looking to larger possibilities, a fund—now \$1000.00—has been started which it is hoped to swell to commendable proportions, to be applied to the advancement of our University work. We may be assured that a movement inaugurated by men of such ability and devotion will be carried forward to a successful consummation. The warm and practical interest of these graduates in all that contributes to the success of their Alma Mater is most heartily appreciated.

Notes.

These are the months for enjoying to the full the advantages for our well-ordered Gymnasium. Every student should take thorough and regular practise. The director is qualified to do his part. Don't forget the necessity of physical exercise.

A new man has joined 1901.

The 30th annual convention of the Maritime Y. M. C. Association is to be held at Amherst from the 17-20 insts. Reduced rates of travel, free entertainment and a promising bill of fare for the meetings are inducements to attend.

The new officers of the Seminary Y. M. C. A. are: Pres., Miss Mabel McLaughlin; Vice Pres., Miss M. Grace Estabrooks; Treas., Miss Bessie McMillan; Rec. Sec'y, Miss Edith Shand; Cor. Sec'y, Miss Nina Shaw.

Following are the names of the officers of the Pierian Society; Pres., Miss Lulu Dobson; Vice Pres., Miss Sadie Jones; Sec'y, Miss Sadie Calhoun; Treas., Miss Lily Webster.

Nine New students have come to the Seminary since the holidays.

We expected to have presented in this issue the views of a number of representative graduates on "The essential elements of a public speaker." We were unable to do so owing to the fact that some of the communications did not reach us before sending our copy to the printer. They will appear next month.

The book of poems, *at Minas Basin, and other poems*, by Dr. Rand, of McMaster University, has met such a deservedly popular reception that a second edition has been issued from the press of Wm. Briggs, Toronto. The new issue contains an addition of nineteen poems of special merit, among which is the gem of poetic, thought and diction, *The Twin Flower*, which appeared in the Jan'y Athenæum. Acadia rejoices in the magnificent contribution to Canadian poetry which is being made by her eminent graduate—the teacher, scholar, poet—Dr. T. H. Rand.

The present officers of the Lyceum society are: H. D. Hawbolt, Pres.; P. C. Oxner, Vice Pres.; P. Christopher, Sec'y-Treas. Six new students have been enrolled in the Academy classes since the holidays.

The course of Seminary Recitals is proving worthy of hearty commendation. Large audiences are greeting the performers and by close attention and applause are attesting thorough appreciation of the exercises. The course this year gives promise of splendid success throughout the entire series of entertainments.

F. L. Faulkner, who has been pursuing this year's work with 1900 has accepted the principalship of the school at Granville Ferry. Fred is a splendid student and his departure is much regretted. We wish him all success in his new sphere.

The Month.

School re-opened January 5th, at twenty minutes to nine o'clock.

On the evening of Friday, Jan. 14, a reception was given in College Hall by the students of Horton Collegiate Academy. The hall was artistically draped with the Academy colors and tastefully decorated with flowers. Selections by the Wolfville orchestra added greatly to the enjoyment of the large number who were present. The Cads are to be heartily congratulated on the success of this their first reception.

Thursday 20th, was the annual Day of Prayer for Colleges. Classes were dispensed with and an exceedingly interesting series of services was held. In the morning a prayer meeting was conducted by Dr. Keirstead in the Hall and Dr. Sawyer spoke words of inspiration and heart searching significance; in the afternoon Dr. Trotter gave a very helpful address in College Hall from Acts. XXVI, 19. "Whereupon O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision," and in the evening another prayer-meeting led by Dr. Keirstead was held in the Baptist Church.

On Friday evening Jany. 21st, a recital was given in College Hall by the teachers of Acadia Seminary. Although the night was cold and rough a large number were in attendance, and the entertainment was very successful throughout. The first piece on the programme, a piano duet by Mrs. Percy Woodworth and Miss Annie Cohoon, was enjoyed by all. Mrs. Burpee Wallace displayed her usual skill in a violin solo and was heartily encored. The third was a reading, "the avenger of the Seven" rendered by Miss Mabel C. Hall. Miss Hall succeeded in delighting her audience and was encored with prolonged applause. This was Miss Hall's first appearance before the public in Wolfville and her powers of elocution were much appreciated.

Next was a vocal solo by Miss Barker, who was at her best. Her singing displayed to great advantage the compass of her voice. Then followed a piano solo by Mrs. Woodworth, another reading by Miss Hall and solo by Miss Barker, all of which were good. Mrs. Wallace was welcomed as she again appeared, violin in hand, to entertain her hearers with its sweet strains. Miss Hall then gave a reading, "A soldier of the Empire." The stirring sentiments of the piece were admirably brought out, and the whole audience was visibly moved. Miss Barker gave another solo, accompanied by Mrs. Wallace on the violin; and the entertainment was closed by singing; "God save the Queen." This is the second of the series of recitals to be given, and their success is gratifying. The next of the series will be given by the lady students of the Seminary and we anticipate it with pleasure.

De Alumnis.

Since the last issue of the Athenæum, Rev. A. C. Kempton '91, who recently took the pastorate of the church at Janesville Wis., has been married to Miss Wynan of Eau Claire. We also note the marriage of Mr. Burpee Bishop and Miss Jennie Cobb, both members of the class of '97, on Dec. 31st. To all these, hearty congratulations and good wishes are extended.

The name of Annie M. McLean '93, has frequently appeared in these columns, as a successful teacher and an aspiring student. Last spring she received the degree, Master of Philosophy, from Chicago University and this year she is working for the Ph. D degree. Her thesis to be presented in the spring will deal with life among the French Acadians. She is spending the winter in Nova Scotia, visiting those parts where opportunities are afforded her for gathering the necessary materials.

A. O. Pineo '81 is teaching Science and Mathematics in Victoria, B. C.

Among those attending Rochester Theological Seminary we notice the names of:—M. A. MacLean '95 and L. M. Denton '96, in the senior and junior year respectively.

F. O. Foster '96, who spent four months teaching in New Denver, B. C., recently returned to his home, Upper Granville, Anna. Co.

One of Acadia's illustrious sons, E. A. Read '91,—Ph. D. University of Chicago—is professor of Philosophy in Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Faye M. Coldwell '95 is very pleasantly situated as instructor of German and English in De Mill Ladie's College, St. Catherines, Ont.

I. M. Longley '75 holds the principalship of the High School, Paradise, N. S.

Several Acadia graduates, in addition to those previously mentioned, are in attendance at Newton Theological Seminary. In the senior year are J. H. Davis, '93, and N. E. Herman, '95, ; in the middle year, S. R. McCurdy, '95, and J. L. Miner, '95. ; in the junior year A. J. Archibald, '96.

V. C. Vincent, '94, is very pleasantly located with the Logan Avenue Baptist church, Winnipeg, Man.

C. H. McIntyre '89 recently made his Alma Mater a flying visit. He is enjoying an increasingly large and lucrative practise in the profession of law in the city of Boston.

Sadie P. Durkee, '96—M. A. '97—holds the Chair of Latin and English in Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.

M. H. McLean, '92, is studying in the department of history in the University of Chicago.

D. L. Parker '94 has resigned his charge of the first Baptist church, Dell Rapids, S. D. to take a post graduate course in theology at the Chicago University. While there he will be pastor of a large city mission church.

T. W. Todd, '95, is pastor of the Baptist church of New Berlin, Ill.

R. M. Hunt, '79, has completed the tenth year of his ministry as pastor of the Baptist church of Jamaica Plains, Boston. His ministrations has been appreciated by the people and an average of twenty seven each year have been added to the church's membership.

Exchanges.

The staff of the *Kalamazoo Index* is to be congratulated upon their magazine, which is a thoroughly up-to-date college paper. Their "souvenir" number contains among other good things an admirable article on "Discontentment as a condition of progress."

Varsity contains a poem "Invocation" by J. T. Shotwell from which we copy:—

"I, who have listened, listened, when the noise of life was still,
I have heard thy matchless music, afloat in the world at will,
In full triumphal chords, and snatches of eyre song,
And the voice of all mankind was there—solemn, and vast, and strong."

Interesting articles upon life at other colleges have been appearing in its columns,

A well grouped assortment of and quotations from upon "Robert Browning" occupied a prominent space in *Vox Wesleyana*, whose visits have not been so frequent as we would desire.

The *Manitoba College Journal* contains a symposium upon that vexed question "What does a college education do?" Among the contributors we are pleased to see the name of F. H. Schofield, Acadia '82.

An editorial in the *Argosy* in reference to college singing has our emphatic support. A well written story by Rev. S. G. Bond is of more than ordinary merit.

The *Owl* has nominated forty "Immortals" for a Canadian Academy. Lack of space forbids us reproducing it.

The following exchanges have been received:—*Vox Wesleyana*, *Presbyterian College Journal*, *Theologue*, *Owl*, *Varsity*, *McGill Fortnightly*, *Kalamazoo Index*, *Manitoba College Journal*, *Argosy*.

ECHOES.

A startling echo—from certain neckties now in vogue.

“What we need these times is rest.”

Prof : “Doesn't that man need another brush ?”

Freshman (just back after holidays) : “Professor, we've decided to excuse you from lectures today.”

The Senior kept the company in jolly mood with the story of his Christmas fun. He said at last. “I sat one evening under the mistletoe with a young lady of our town, and of course—well you all know me. “Oh yes,” chimed in a cruel cad (from the same town) “In a minute you sat on the missile toe with her father.

“Oh yes I take French. Don't you think it becomes me ?”

Doctor : “Mr. X—How would you define humbug ?” X ! “Er—I—I—I—Yes I guess that's it.”

Consternation in Chip Hall Kitchen at Supper time Lots of muffins cooked, but the demand is far below the cook's expectations. What can the matter be ? Are the Seniors sick ? Or is P-I invited out to tea ? Just then Garcon comes in and says the Sophomores have mistaken the muffins for sweet-cakes and left them for the last.

Ambitious Freshie : “Don't you think I exhibit signs of genius ?”
Cruel Critic : Yes I do indeed—of the tailors genius.

She (at the reception) : “Do you think whispering is nice ?”

He (abstractedly) : “Oh Yes !”

She : “Well let me whisper something in your ear.”

He : “Er—er—Can't we rig a telephone someway ?”

Description of an evening call : “Oh my ! He just stayed, and stayed, and stayed, but some people *can't* take a hint.”

At the Reception a Cad was overheard trying too borrow his companion's hat-pin with which to pick his teeth

“How is the walking down Port Williams way ?”

Freshman : “Professor, why do they call this poison. “Paris green” ? Is it made in Paris ?”

Prof : “Yes I think so.”

F. : “And how does the Hellebore get its name ?”

Prof. “Oh you want to know too much.”

“Sleddin” must be good down your way, N. B., you seem to enjoy it a good deal.”

CHALLENGE

We the undersigned who write our names always in Italics, and

have walked all the way from Frisco backwards, lest we should be moonstruck, do hereby challenge any two players to a game of marbles on the Campus the first day of April next. We find the marbles. Fair play is our motto.

(S'g'd) M.(L.) al' pack and Jiminy.

Prof. "What would be the result were some one to unearth while ploughing, large quantities of buried gold?"

Free Senior (complacently); "not prepared, professor."

Scene—Alumnac Hall.

Freshman to teacher innocently—"Some of the Sems are very giddy indeed. You would scarce'y know that they were really Seminary ladies."

Teacher (with considerable surprise) Is that really so!

Freshman (just one *whit* abashed) "Oh I do hope you're not a teacher "

There is a close contest going on in Chip Hall among certain students whose chief ambition is to seem devoid of sense. It is not known as yet who leads.

Plug: Why of course Doctor I mean "walls about the city." Men don't have walls about themselves do they?

Dr. "Well I don't know that they do. But some have crust that might be so considered.

'or (not one of the boys):—"Oh it was *heart rendering*?"

Senior proplet (in class—special assignment):

"—consister. consist-er, *consistering* of labyrinths."

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