



Rev. C. H. Corey, D. D.

The Acadia Athenæum.

"Prodesse Quam Conspici"

Vol. XXIV, No. 2.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

December 1897

Christmas Carol.

Whoso hears a chiming for Christmas at the nightest,
Hears a sound like Angels chanting in their glee,
Hears a sound like palm-boughs waving in the highest,
Hears a sound like ripple of a crystal sea.

Sweeter than a prayer-bell for a saint in dying,
Sweeter than a death-bell for a saint at rest,
Music struck in Heaven with earth's faint replying,
"Life is good, and death is good, for Christ is best."

—Christina Rosetti.

C. H. Corey, D. D.

BY DR. SAWYER.

Charles H. Corey was matriculated in Acadia College in the autumn of 1854. His home was in Albert County, New Brunswick. He is remembered in Wolfville as a young man of a genial and sunny disposition, who easily maintained first-class rank in his studies, was distinguished by a decided religious life and was inclined in those early years to engage in mission work. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Acadia in June, 1858, and in the autumn of the same year entered the Theological Institution in Newton, Mass. On the completion of his course here in the summer of 1861, he was ordained as pastor of the Baptist Church in Seabrook, New Hampshire. He remained here successfully performing the duties of the pastoral office till January, 1864, when moved by the call for volunteers to engage in religious work in the Federal army, he accepted an appointment under the "Christian Commission." The objects of this organization were to care for the wounded and dying on the battle-field, to comfort the sick and wounded in hospitals and aid the soldiers in communicating with their friends at home. Into this service the young minister entered with ardor and sympathy and soon attracted the attention of the authorities in charge by his skill and energy in

these ministrations. During this period he was with the army in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. While at Port Hudson Dr. Corey first came into touch with the work of education among the colored soldiers. The impressions received by him at this time practically determined the course of his subsequent life.

In the spring of 1864 Dr. Corey was transferred to South Carolina. With great self-denial and rare tact he ministered to the spiritual needs of the colored people in and around Charleston. Amidst the distress and the disturbed social conditions existing at the close of the war, Dr. Corey's labors were exceedingly helpful in strengthening religious influences and promoting peace and good-will among all classes. His tactful discernment of the right thing to do, his courteous and sympathetic manner and christian character marked him as the man for the place in those troublous times.

At the close of the war Dr. Corey received an appointment from the Baptist Home Mission Society to labor among the colored population of South Carolina in organizing churches and establishing schools. By his zealous and wise labors he achieved great success. Two years later he was appointed president of the Theological Institute in Augusta. After two years' service in this institution, he was transferred to Richmond, Va. Here he has been employed in a most useful and honored service for nearly thirty years.

Before Dr. Corey came to Richmond something had been attempted in the way of founding a permanent school, but the business came into his hands while it was yet in its very first stages and in most depressing circumstances. The dismal building which the school occupied had been once a place in which refractory slaves had been confined, funds were inadequate for the needs of the work even on this scale, and the people for whom the school was designed cared very little for it. The difficulties were appalling. But Dr. Corey overcame them and carried the work on to a brilliant success. His cheerfulness, patience, and faith in the right sustained him in all the disheartening experience of those early days and brought friends and money to the school. After a time better quarters were obtained, students began to understand the meaning of the generosity of their friends and a marvelous development of intellectual ability soon followed. Again enlarged and improved buildings and grounds were purchased, the course of study was brought into better system and the policy of the school became definitely that of a well organized Theological Institution. And now the Richmond Theological Seminary, with a large staff of competent teachers, a large number of trained students and a most honorable record, under the wise and faithful administration of President Corey has become the leading Theological Seminary for the education of ministers for the numerous Baptist churches among the colored people of the South. Few of the graduates of Acadia have accomplished an equally useful and honorable life-work.

In recognition of Dr. Corey's great success in the work of Theological education, he has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from four colleges. His Alma Mater gave him the degree in 1892.

Problems and Inspirations in the Future of Acadia.

CONCLUDED FROM LAST ISSUE.

2. A second inspiration for the future is found in the fact that, whatever difficulties inhere in the problem of educational efficiency, these difficulties have already been successfully grappled with, and a high degree of

EFFICIENCY HAS BEEN ATTAINED.

The experimental stage was passed long ago. For decades the work of Acadia has been recognized not only in these provinces, but in the western provinces of the Dominion, and in the United States, as a work of high educational value. Were it necessary to make good the assertion respecting the efficiency attained, I might point to the standing of the graduates of the University, who are found in every honorable calling, and many of whom have risen to national, and even continental distinction.

I might instance further the devotion and affection to their Alma Mater of Acadia's sons wherever found. They are fond lovers every one. I have found them in many places far away, and I cannot imagine devotion more intense. A letter reached me the other week from a distant graduate, resident in the United States, and well known in the world of letters both in that country and in Canada. Referring to the College, and to a request I had made of him, he said, "I do not feel that I have time just now to brood a song worthy of my Alma Mater, but my heart, my heart is with her." This is typical of the feeling of her sons everywhere. Obviously this devotion is not explainable on purely sentimental grounds. Acadia is remembered unquestionably as the home of high sentiment and manifold charm, but these men love her chiefly for the discipline and culture she imparted, which fitted them to meet life's opportunities and duties.

I shall be pardoned if at this stage I add a personal word. It was my privilege during several years to be in a position for judging at first hand of the educational value of the work done here. Into the Theological department of McMaster University in which I served came graduates of Acadia, of Toronto University, and of other institutions. Toronto University is my own Alma Mater, and a very noble University, but I am amply warranted in saying that the Acadia men were not one whit behind the Toronto men in the breadth and thoroughness of their preparation. Indeed, owing to the advantages of the recitation system which obtains so largely here, and which disciplines men in constructive thought, and expression, the Faculty

were wont to confess that in important particulars, the Acadia graduates were often the better men.

Were an outside judgment needed on the point of educational efficiency, it would be easy to cite expressions of the most authoritative kind. Last year the New England branch of the Alumni took steps to bring the work of Acadia to the notice of New England Baptists, in the hope of some day accomplishing the endowment of a chair. In connection with that effort, distinguished men furnished for publication their views respecting Acadia's work. I am tempted to quote two or three of these expressions as samples. President Eliot of Harvard wrote :

"It gives me pleasure to say that Acadia College has for many years seemed to me to be an institution of substantial merit and large serviceableness. I hope that the effort which is to be made by her graduates in this vicinity to raise a fund for the benefit of the College will be abundantly successful."

President Strong of Rochester Theological Seminary, a seminary which admits only college graduates, but these from colleges all over the Continent, wrote :

"It gives me much pleasure to testify to the thoroughness and value of the work done by Acadia College. I have of late years had many of her graduates under my instruction, and I am sure that no college whatever has furnished our seminary with better scholars or better men. The Christian and missionary spirit of Acadia, moreover, is admirable."

President Schurman of Cornell wrote :

"It would be a very graceful act for the Acadia Alumni in New England to raise a fund to help their Alma Mater. I cannot forbear expressing admiration of the excellent work which Acadia College has always done, and that too in the face of great financial straits."

President Harper of Chicago wrote :

"From the character of those of its graduates with whom I have a personal acquaintanceship, I can speak most heartily for the high ideals of the Faculty of Acadia College and the thoroughness with which they perform their work. The College has done for the cause of education and the cause of Christianity an immense work in the past. I sincerely hope that its friends will rally to its support and enable it to do even a greater work in the future."

If I may step beyond this list, and quote an expression recently penned by one who ranks among the first educationalists of the Dominion, it shall be the following expression from the eloquent pen of Dr. Theodore H. Rand, who though a graduate, has been at a distance long enough to form some true estimate of Acadia's work. He writes:

"I seem, in looking back, to owe all I am and all that I have been permitted to do, to the stimulus of my undergraduate years at Acadia, and the inspiring life and fellowship of those years. The work which Acadia's sons have accomplished, at home and abroad, is

very noteworthy, and testimony of able educators to the institution which has done so much with such limited financial resources. The Maritime Provinces have an enviable reputation in respect of the output of their higher institutions, and of none more than those of Acadia University."

This then is the second source of inspiration for the future—the degree of excellence already reached, despite the many difficulties encountered.

3. But there are other inspirations. From these I cull for mention to-night as a third one,

THE HISTORY OF THE PROFESSORiate.

At an early stage when stating the problem of educational efficiency, I pointed out that the limited sources of supply meant limitations in respects to the plans that could be entertained, in respect to the number of professors that could be employed, and, as some might think, in respect to the equality of service that could be secured. That last clause I inserted that I might at this stage return to it and answer it. It is true, I presume, that in a few instances professors have withdrawn to accept more lucrative positions elsewhere. But is it true that the financial stringency has imposed upon the University an inferior staff? Is it not rather true that from the inception of the work until this day there have been upon the professoriate of Acadia, men of mark and distinction, men who, had they been minded to seek their own, might have doubled and perhaps tripled the salaries they have received. Who does not know that there are men upon the staff to-day, of whom this is literally true. They have labored in this service as men labor in the Gospel, for Christ's sake. They have not looked for a material quid pro quo, but have come to this service in a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion. This is incidental to the greater Christian conception we have already considered, it is a gracious fruit of the spirit of Christ. This University in regard to its professoriate has been run on the principal of dollars plus Christian devotion, and therein is the explanation of its noble achievements with such scanty means.

Now in this feature of the history I find relief and inspiration. A capable and inspiring professoriate is a first desideratum in a college. This being so, it is a happy thing for a people with no larger means than we possess to know that there are men who are swayed by other motives than the size of the stipend in this great work of Christian education. We have no right to presume upon the self-sacrificing spirit beyond the point of absolute necessity. We ought, at the earliest practicable moment to condition our professors more favorably than at present, but it is evident that, as in the past, so for many years in the future, we must find men, who to some extent, will serve for the love of serving, and wait for the full reward at the Master's own hands. I am not afraid that we shall lack in men of first-class ability through the decay of this spirit. The example of the past will not be lost upon the future years. Self-sacrifice was no mon-

opoly of the Fathers. History will repeat itself, and, though straightened in our money resources, we shall continue to be rich in the intellectual efficiency of the staff, and rich in much else which money could not buy.

FINANCE AGAIN.

If before I conclude these references to the inspirations of the future, I may turn once more to the matter of finance, which to some may seem the hardest problem of all, I would point out that encouragements in this direction are by no means wanting.

It is no slight encouragement for the future, that an institution founded upon the voluntary principle, and dependent for its existence and support upon the benefactions of a limited section of the country, has already amassed the property and endowments which are in the possession of the Governors of Acadia to-day. In this, one of the fairest spots on the round earth, is a University property which, with that of the affiliated schools, is worth at least one hundred thousand dollars. The endowments of the College for the purposes of the arts department reach another hundred thousand dollars. In connection with this plant are employed ten professors, and sixteen other instructors. Now, I say, that the accumulation of this noble possession, from the gifts of a people who at the beginning of the educational work were few and poor, who to-day are by no means a wealthy people, and who concurrently with the gathering of the property have been giving for many years several thousands of dollars a year in direct gifts to the current expenses of the College—I say that this fact furnishes substantial ground on which to base expectations for the future.

There is also the encouragement recently afforded by the bequest of the late Mr. Payzant for purposes of Theology. That bequest may not make complete provision for the department which must be created, but it constitutes a gift of munificent proportions, and furnishes assurance that the day of liberal devising for the educational work is waxing not waning.

Just now a new financial project is on hand, and at its very inception encouragements of a very real sort have put heart into the undertaking. Several months ago, it was decided that an appeal must be made for \$75,000.00 for the lightening of debts and the increase of the College endowment. It was not deemed prudent or even legitimate to enter upon the campaign till the proposal had been ratified by the Convention. Since the Convention, the occurrence of another Convention, the manifold cares in connection with the opening of college, the preparation needed for this occasion,—these, and other duties, have prevented your president from entering formally upon the more public undertaking. By anticipation, however, correspondence was opened several months ago with the American Baptist Education Society, which resulted in the visit of Dr. Morehouse, and which has created ground for hope that substantial help may come from that quarter. That is an encouragement which may prove to be of an inspiring sort.

Other long-time friends of the college have made promises which add thousands of dollars to our credit, and I have no doubt that when in a few days our hands are free to enter upon the canvas, in concert with others whom the Board shall appoint, the response will be worthy of your history, and fully equal to the exigencies of the times.

Were there time I might dwell upon the encouragement furnished by the growing appreciation of the College, as indicated in the magnificent freshman class of 50 which has just entered upon its work. Or I might enlarge upon that inspiration which crowns all others—the confidence that Father Harding was right when he named the College “The Child of Providence,” the confidence that the God of wisdom and goodness who has led thus far through storm and shine, will lead and guide through all the days to come.

But I fear, Mr. Chairman, that I have already taxed the patience of the audience, and I must conclude. Permit me a brief closing word. I have set forth as I understand them the leading problems of our immediate or remoter future. They are difficult enough. But who will say that in the presence of the inspirations I have enumerated there is room for anything but courage and confidence? I should deem myself a hopeless pessimist if I could cherish any other feeling. I do not forget that these inspirations spring almost wholly from the past. My position is a happy one. Other men have labored and I am entering into their labors. I am reminded that upon this platform sits one whose administration has covered nearly half of the University's history. This past from which I gather inspiration has been very largely created by his own wisdom and fidelity. The more I become familiar with the facts of life here, the more impressed am I with the greatness of the services he has rendered. As the standard passes from his hands to mine, I would pay my tribute to his greatness, and express the hope that in some humble measure at least I may prove worthy to follow where he has so grandly led.

Horton Academy.

The present school year will complete the seventh decade in the history of Horton Academy, which it appears, is the oldest but one of Baptist Academies in America. During the past summer vacation the interior of the Academy home has been much improved, and the change is appreciated by the students.

This school has special claims upon the Baptist young men and boys of these Maritime provinces, both by virtue of its past history and work, and by its profitable courses of study and its efficient staff of teachers. It is equipped and organized to minister to the needs of various classes of students. Its matriculation course prepares for entrance into the University, its general course, for teaching, and if

bookkeeping stenography and typewriting be added, a good preparation for mercantile life is made. The manual training course, supplemented by the general course or the matriculation course, lifts the student far along on any one of the engineering courses. Then, if one chooses to avail himself of the free instruction of the school of Horticulture, he is enriched by so much the more.

This statement of the scope of the work possible, at once differentiates such an Academy from the ordinary High School, and establishes its claim to the generous patronage it is yearly receiving.

Then again, the superiority of such an Academy to the public High School is more clearly perceived, when one takes into account the affiliation of the Academy with the other departments of the University. While the Academy helps to enlarge the life of the whole student body it shares liberally in the life of the whole.

The average student but faintly realizes how much his horizon is broadened and his life enriched by this wider intellectual, social and religious association. His clearer apprehension of the meaning and value of culture because of his contact with cultured persons; his quickened ambition to enlarge his knowledge, his clearer view of the possibilities of achievement and usefulness, the strong and lasting friendship formed, the individuality and self reliance developed by the campus and gymnasium contests, all testify to the impulses and inspirations peculiar to schools of this character and environment. If parents, ambitious for the success of their sons, and boys, desirous of making the most of themselves, could more clearly perceive the advantages peculiar to Horton Academy, and could understand at how small an expenditure of money these benefits could be secured, doubtless many more would find their way to its classes.

Among the advantages to be received is the power of self control necessarily developed when one steps out from the larger freedom of the small home circle into the larger organization of the student body. Here, each is required to so circumscribe his liberty of action as not to disturb the harmony and well being of the school. Each as an integral part of the whole, must, to avoid discord, move with the whole body. This self control prevails in the public school during only a short period of each of the five days of the week. In the boarding school it is almost constant. Thus the student learns first, how necessary such limitation is to a community of life, and secondly, how to conform himself to this necessity. The value of this discipline in his after relations to society and the state is very great and will save him from many a difficulty, and will help him clearly to apprehend the necessity of law and order in civil affairs.

Monuments are referable to two distinct classes; those which are intended to recall the memory to life, properly called monuments; and those which are intended to induce veneration in death, properly called shrines or sepulchres. To the first we intrust the glory, to the second the ashes, of the dead.--Ruskin.

Acadia Seminary.

BY THE PRINCIPAL.

Acadia Seminary has begun its eighteenth year in an unpretentious manner with little of the extraordinary, to catch the ears of the public, with much of that quiet earnestness and conscientious devotion to high ideals, which makes for truth and righteousness.

The attendance is encouraging, the present number of resident students, fifty-five, exceeding that of any fall term since the school was founded, with the exception of that of 1892, when the new wing was opened. When there is added to this the resident teachers and college ladies, the number becomes seventy-six, a school family comparing not unfavorably, perhaps, in size and characteristics with any other in the province. It may be an interesting fact to some that the school began its history in '79 with resident attendance of nineteen, seven of whom were from New Brunswick, one from Prince Edward Island, and eleven from Nova Scotia. Of the fifty-five resident students to-day, our own province sends forty-three. New Brunswick nine, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and Maine, each, one.

The distinctive societies of the school are few. In February, 1891, the Young Women's Christian Association was formed in consequence of an address given the students by an outside speaker on Christian activity and the aims and methods of Christian associations. The object of the Association is that of almost everyone of its kind,—the development of Christian character in its members and the prosecution of active Christian work. At present the society numbers forty active and twenty associate members. Prayer meetings are held twice each week. On Sunday mornings the school meets the Principal for Bible work which is quite independent of the Bible study prescribed in the curriculum. The Life of Christ, as outlined in the Blakeslee Lessons, is the subject of study this year. A missionary meeting is held each month. These meetings are often addressed by missionaries from the field and others especially interested in the work. Four years ago, the society voted to send regularly the money necessary to support two girls in Miss Gray's Mission School for girls in Biulipatam, India. It is hoped that before long the Seminary may have a larger share than at present in definite work of this kind.

An apparently successful society, however, with large numbers and religious services well sustained may easily miss the finer spiritual development which should be its chief aim. There seems to be great danger in this age of ceaseless activity of cultivating "the restless will that hurries to and fro," anxious to *serve* the Master *much*, rather than to *please* Him *perfectly*. Soul culture is a delicate, subtle process wrought only through secret and intimate communion with the Divine, that immeasurable power which silently lifts it to higher levels. The Y. W. C. A. of the Seminary, earnest for its deepest

growth has taken as a motto for the year—"Make Christ your daily companion." Guided by this thought may it become

"The sweet presence of a good diffused
And in diffusion ever more intense."

Much that is pleasant in the Seminary life centers round the meetings of the Pierian Society, held on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. The society was organized in the fall of '79 taking its name from the district in Thessaly, celebrated in early Greek poetry for its worship of music. It is open to all members of the school, teachers and pupils alike, and to the young ladies of the college who present their names for honorary membership. Its meetings are doing a very necessary and important work in developing in the students confidence and ease in appearing before an audience, for either a literary or a musical performance. A certain excellence of accomplishment—the standard is not low—is demanded before a student is allowed to appear on the platform in a Pierian meeting. Music and readings are always rendered without notes. It is seldom that a rendering fails to be acceptable. Original essays and debates sometimes comprise a part of the programme. The reading of the *Thistle*, the Pierian paper, edited each month by one of the students, is always looked forward to with pleasure. For financial reasons, it is considered best that the paper be seldom printed.

A word in regard to the regular school work may be in place here. An idea seems prevalent abroad that in the average boarding school for young ladies almost everything may be looked for except close application to study. That this is a mistaken notion might be readily seen from a week's residence in the Seminary. From the moment that the gong sounds in the dim, gray light of the morning until lights are extinguished at ten p. m., every hour has a definite claim upon it. If midnight vigils, apparently so indispensable to the scholarly mind, are condemned as a prodigal expenditure of youthful energy no waste of the hours of day is encouraged. The Seminary offers to students four courses of study—collegiate, art, piano, and vocal. To complete the work of any of these requires application, earnestness, and ability. The work of each course, if neither elaborate nor extensive, is systematic and thorough, well preparing the student for broader work in the College, Art Institute or Conservatory of Music. Better still, for the many who are of necessity denied the advantages of more advanced training schools, it lays the foundation for an independent liberal culture which will lift them out of self and supply with a round of purest pleasure, days and hours which might otherwise be barren and monotonous indeed.

The Seminary has an important mission. Its ideals are rightly centered because Christ centered. There is much about it that would well be different: much that would wisely be enlarged, yet "time and patience," as the Eastern proverb puts it, "change the mulberry leaf to satin." Bishop Blougram's worldly wise philosophy sounds one true note for all workers.—

“The common problem, yours, mine, everyone’s,
Is—not to fancy what were fair in life,
Provided it could be—but finding first
What may be, then find how to make it fair
Up to our means.”

Jubilee Celebrations at the Heart of the Empire.

The Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign which was all but universally commemorated will make the year 1897 one of the most memorable on record. Never before has a single human being been the centre of so much earthly splendour. Our Queen has been with the Empire, she has watched it grow, helped it grow, aided it with wise, ripe counsel and a virtuous example for 60 years.

In March it was first officially proclaimed, that Her Majesty would go in procession to St. Paul's Cathedral to offer up her thanks to the Supreme Being for all the blessings of her long reign. London, the Empire's metropolis, at once began to prepare for the great event. Every where her reception was the same—a magnificent outburst of love and devotion. The Sovereigns of the other European States may well have envied the happy lot of a Queen, whose chief protection is her people's love.

The streets through which the procession was to pass between Buckingham Palace and St. Paul's are among the busiest in this great city. But for weeks, prior to Jubilee day these presented a more than usually animated scene. Every space available however small, or large, in the corners, along the sides, on the roofs or between buildings was being fitted up as stands. Large houses, halls and even churches appeared to be simply pieces of furniture that were to be packed up and sent abroad. One of the largest stands erected was in Whitehall opposite the Horse-guards. It took over six weeks to build. The rent of the site was \$45,000 and cost of construction \$30,000,000. It was built on foundations of solid concrete from 3ft. to 6ft thick, 150 tons of timber and 15 tons of 45ft. steel girders being used. There were several similar stands holding upwards of 5000 people. Every house, platform and seat had to be closely inspected and decided upon by specially appointed officials as safe, ere the owners could let them to the public. Venetian masts were erected along the whole way, from which festoons of flowers and loyal inscriptions were suspended. St. James Street transcended all in beauty. At either end were two massive Corinthian pillars, their capitals of gold surmounted by large globes, and their bases adorned with choice growing palms and flowers. Forty Venetian masts capped with the Imperial crown stood on each side of the street. From mast to mast were laced festoons of evergreens from which hung baskets of rare flowers, birds in flight and globes of red, white and blue

glass which sparkled in the sun-light and turned the road way into a pathway of quivering light. London put on the gayest and brightest attire, the lowest estimate being fixed at \$1,250,000.00. The decorations were arranged on a scale of beauty and magnificence never equalled in the history of the capital.

Before June 22nd there were rehearsals of the procession that there might be no hitch in the programme when the great personages were present. The day at last came. Everything went off as grandly as the grand occasion demanded. The pageant was a panorama beautifully illustrating the truth of John Bright's famous words. "England, the mother of living nations." The Colonials were honored with the most forward part of the procession. The various Colonial detachments rode as guards of honour to the eleven premiers of their own countries. Hon. Wilfred Laurier accompanied by Lady Laurier was the first to appear. The welcome accorded him was magnificent. The other premiers rode in pairs. The native colonial troops attracted much notice. There were white men, yellow men, brown men, black men, every colour, every continent, every race, every speech and all in arms for the British Empire and the British Queen. As one has said,—“Up they came more and more, new types, new realms, at every couple of yards an anthropological museum, a living gazetteer of the British Army.” You began to understand as never before, what the Empire amounts to. One feels small in the face of the stupendous whole, and yet how great to be a unit in it. The yellow skinned little Dyaks from North Borneo, the imposing sikhs of the Hong Kong and Strait Settlements, and the Chinese native police from Hong Kong perhaps gained the most attraction. The latter wearing over their long queues, mushroom shaped hats like inverted blue china saucers presented a very curious appearance. The effect of this colonial procession was so great that there were tears of proud feeling in the eyes of many in the crowd. Then followed the British army in miniature which kept up the keenest emotion of delight and pride. This was led by the tallest man in the service, Capt. O. Ames of the Life Guards being 6ft. 5in. in height. The great royal cavalcade of 40 Royal princes and representatives was very striking. A halt was made when the Royal Carriage reached Templar Bar. Here according to custom originating in Elizabeth's time the Lord Mayor handed the handsome sword of state in its pearl scabbard with the hilt toward Her Majesty who merely touched it and ordered him to lead the way into the city. He at once mounted and rode off eastward, bare-headed holding the sword aloft. As the cortege passed by the excitement grew more intense. The eye had been filled with splendour but fresh splendour came crowding in on it. As the mass of colour became less massive it became more wonderfully coloured. Here riding three and three came a kaleidoscope of dazzling horsemen equerries and aides-de-camp and attaches, ambassadors and Princes, all the pomp of all the nations of the earth. No eye could bear more gorgeousness, no more gorgeousness could

be unless Princes are to clothe themselves in rainbows and the very sun. At last the volleys of cheers that had been almost incessant from the first appearance of the procession broke into screams, and enthusiasm swelled to delirium as the carriage drawn by eight magnificent cream coloured horses came in sight." When the other Rulers of the world drive abroad the escort rides close in at the wheels of the carriages; the Queen drove through her people quite plain and open with just one soldier at the curb stone between her and them.

During all the parade of military pomp and Royal splendour the sun had been hidden behind a haze of clouds, but at 11.15 a. m. just as the Queen left Buckingham Palace the sunshine burst out bright and clear over the jubilant city. "There!" said a lady on one of the Household stands in the Palace gardens, "there! I knew we should have the sunshine in time!" Just before the Queen had left she pressed a button electrically connected with St. Martin's-le-Grand as a signal that her graciously, womanly message should be sent throughout her vast Empire:—

From my heart I thank my beloved people,
May God bless them.

In 16 minutes after, the first reply came from Ottawa. This was followed at short intervals by replies from all other parts. Soon after, the procession had reached St. Paul's. The Queen's carriage was drawn up to the steps of the Cathedral. On these steps to the right was an immense choir of trained, beautiful voices, with a goodly number of musical performers to accompany the singing. To the left were high dignitaries of the Empire, and in the centre were the officiating clergy headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. All the Royal personages were arranged in a semicircle in front of the building, thus leaving Her Majesty in the centre. The whole choir, the company on the stands, at the windows, on the house-tops, and away down the street, all uncovered, began to sing the Hundredth Psalm, "Come ye before him and rejoice." Then the Te Deum Laudamus was sung very impressively. At first it began softly, but toward the end the whole vocal and instrumental strength joined in overwhelming power for the closing words;—"O Lord in thee, I have trusted let me never be confounded." Few remained unmoved spectators of that solemn and impressive scene, when the populace in one great body, joined with the crowned heads, the princes, the statesmen, the bishops and all the noble and brilliant assembly fronting the stately edifice, in singing to the Old Hundredth tune "All people that on earth do dwell" and the Doxology. Then again was sung the National Anthem with such spirit as was truly felt. A hush as of death followed while the Sovereign, to whom all hearts go out in love and sympathy, bowed her venerable head, as the Benediction was being pronounced. Little wonder is there that she had been overcome with the might and power of that final outburst of praise and thanksgiving. The tears fell fast down that kindly face, and the hands were seen to tremble. Several times during her progress

through the city, were her emotions stirred by the loyal reception given her, but every time the noble Princess of Wales leaned forward and sympathetically pressed her hand. Ere leaving St. Paul's, Dr. Temple called for three cheers for the Queen. Instantly the great silence that prevailed was broken, and the pent up feelings of all the mighty host, gave vent to such cheering as had never been made by so large a concourse of people before,

On the evening of June 22nd and for two or three days following. London was ablaze with illuminations. In the city especially these were on a scale of unparalleled magnificence. Over the chief entrance to the Bank of England was the inscription in letters of living fire, "She Wrought Her People Lasting Good." The pillars of the Mansion House and the Royal Exchange were entwined with bands of light. In the former alone 35,000 gas jets were used in decorating. It was much desired that St. Paul's should be illuminated but the possible danger of fire prevented. Instead of this, powerful electric search lights were focused on the Dome and West front with wonderful effect. The Dome stood up clear against the dark sky and the stone work supporting and crowning it glowed like whitest marble. It is said that the cost of this was at the rate of \$7,000 a night or \$20 a minute. Along the whole route the illuminations were indescribably grand. The crowds that flocked to see these were immense. Never had so many millions been through the streets at once before. Vehicles for several nights, after a certain time, were not allowed in these streets. Vast multitudes passed through in two streams, one being kept to the right and the other to the left. There was no particular crushing, no accidents, no fainting to speak of and no famishing in the streets. Police arrangements were so excellent that nobody realized that any arrangements had been made.

"The Sovereign Lady in whose honour everything had been done, was delighted with all; her subjects throughout the Empire enjoyed themselves hugely; not a single accident dimmed the happiness of Jubilee Day in London; the Procession was the most splendid ever witnessed; the review at Spithead transcended in magnificence anything of the kind recorded in the annals of our navy; and the review at Aldershot was a triumph for our brave little army." Our gracious Queen has lived to see two Jubilees; in the dispensation of kindly Providence may Victoria live to see another and a grander Jubilee.

God Save the Queen!

J. O. Vince, '99

*Officers of our University Societies.*Acadia Seminary.

Y. W. C. A.

Pres.—Miss Winifred M. Longley.
 Vice Pres.—Miss Sarah H. Jones.
 Rec. Sec'y—Miss Bessie A. Trites.
 Treas.—Miss Grace M. Pstabrook.

PIERIAN.

Pres.—Miss Mabel E. Smith.
 Vice Pres.—Miss May E. Stuart.
 Sec'y—Miss Winifred M. Longley.
 Treas.—Miss Mary B. Schurman.

Horton Academy.

LYCÆUM.—Pres.—A. C. Berry, Sec'y Treas. — A. deWitt.
 College.

PROPYLÆUM.

Pres.—Miss C. W. Blair, '98.
 Vice Pres.—Miss G. M. Clark, '99.
 Sec'y Treas.—Miss L. R. Logan, '01.

Y. W. C. A.

Pres.—Miss J. B. Burgess, '98.
 Vice Pres.—Miss Z. M. Clark, '99.
 Cor. Sec'y—Miss E. F. Keirstead, '98
 Treas.—Miss M. M. Hale, '00.
 Rec. Sec'y—Miss A. M. Colpitts, '01.

ATHENÆUM.

Pres.—S. C. Dukeshire, '98.
 Vice Pres.—E. C. Harper, '99.
 Treas.—J. A. Huntley, '00.
 Cor. Sec'y—A. H. Chipman, '00.
 Rec. Sec'y—D. McR. Minard, '01.

Y. M. C. A.

Pres.—I. A. Corbett, '98.
 Vice Pres.—Irad Hardy, '99.
 Treas.—C. E. Atherton, '01.
 Cor. Sec'y—J. A. Glendenning, '00.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. A. Steele, Acad.

MISSION BAND.

Pres.—S. C. Freeman, '98; Sec'y-Treas.—A. H. Baker, Acad.

ATHLETIC.

Honorary Pres.—Prof Haley; Pres.—F. B. A. Chipman; Vice Pres.—E. H. McCurdy; Treas.—J. S. Clarke; Sec'y—J. A. Huntley.

Christmas.

I.

Come love, and let us sweetly sing
 A carol to our Saviour-King,
 To-day is Christmas day.
 Make all the merry echoes ring;
 O, let our hearts be gay
 This happy holiday!
 For Jesus left his home above,
 Came down in lowliness and love,
 To wash our sins away and take away death's sting;
 So while we watch and pray, O, let us also sing!

II.

Sing! give the lordly hills a voice,
 They wait in silence, yet rejoice;
 Praise,—and they echo praise.
 They long to join us in our joys;
 'Tis ours to lead the lays,
 Angels, through endless days,
 With heavenly music clear and sweet,
 Bow low around their MASTER'S feet;
 As incense sweet our lays,—our Christmas Carols rise
 We sing our FATHER'S praise, whose glory fills the skies—
 JEREMIAH S. CLARK, '99

The Y. W. C. A.

To the young women who have been in attendance at Acadia during the past few years the Young Women's Christian Association has been a most important factor of College life. On one of the earliest evenings of the year a Reception is held for the purpose of welcoming new members and securing their interest in the Association and the members thus becoming mutually acquainted at once form themselves into a united band.

We who constitute the Association's membership at the present time are greatly indebted to those who feeling that the Christian life of the young women might be strengthened, established such an organization the aim of which is ;—"the development of Christian character in its members and the prosecution of active Christian work particularly among the young women of the Institution." We cherish the memory of the former workers and in that memory find many an inspiration.

The month of April 1894 marks the beginning of the Association's history. The young women of the College met and were addressed by two representative's from the Young Men's Christian Association, who urged the forming among the young women of an organization similar to that which existed among the young men. Five of the young women were appointed a committee for the consideration of the matter and at a second meeting held a few days later the committee's report in favour of an Association was adopted, the membership to comprise the girls of the College and Academy. The names were enrolled. As the College year was now so nearly over it was decided by the Association that no work should be taken up until the following Autumn, when the old students should return and the new ones who might come would be invited to join in the advancement of the lately organized Association. Accordingly at the opening of the Fall term in 1897 work was commenced, the original Constitution, however having been replaced by the Constitution of the Young Women's Christian Association in Colleges and Seminaries, that making us one link in a uniting chain. The "Evangel," a Y. W. C. A. paper was welcomed month by month and found many friends who this year receive with regret the news that its publication cannot present be continued. Not having the opportunity to hear from other Associations through the columns of the "Evangel" it has been especially interesting to have received letters from several sister Associations, our Intercollegiate committee having sent to them greetings from our members.

For some time Bible Study meetings were continued and various courses were in turn adopted and were supported by the young women. The question of Bible Study in our Association seems, however, to be one not easy of solution and for the present year it has been recommended by the Bible Study committee that we follow the

International Lessons, attending the Bible Class in the Wolfville Baptist Church. The work of Bible Study as an organized body having thus been laid aside the interest of our Association now centres in the Sabbath morning Prayer meetings, one half hour in length, held immediately previous to the morning service at the Church. The holding of these meetings was begun in the Fall of '94 and they have steadily increased in interest during the years that have succeeded.

Nor has the effort been limited to local work. Contributions have been made to various benevolent objects. This year we purpose aiding in the payment of the College expenses of a young lady studying at an Institution one of whose Teachers was while at Acadia a very highly esteemed member of our Y. W. C. A.. Monthly Missionary meetings are held that our part in the bringing of the world to Christ may be better realized by us and our devotion to our Master's great cause deepened.

The past records are full of encouragement to the twenty-seven members of the present year. The prospects are bright. In all our work may we be Divinely guided and may the fourth year of our history be the fullest and best we have known.

Last spring we bade farewell to earnest workers whom all miss but gladly we welcome a large reinforcement to our ranks. We pray that to our new members the Association may become as dear as it is to us and to all whose names have been upon its roll.

Isobel Eaton '98.

Our Y. M. C. A.

During recent years the work at Acadia has been marked by advancement along many lines. This is especially true in regard to Christian work. Perhaps no organization since the founding of the college has operated so powerfully in the development of a strong Christian sentiment and Christian character among the students as the Y. M. C. A. has done. This however, was not the first religious institution at Acadia. It was first adopted by the students on January 18th, 1889. Previous to this date the religious work had been conducted under the management of the Acadia Missionary Society. This was a very good organization, but as the work of the College enlarged and the number of students increased it was felt that there was need of some change. The students felt the need of more thorough organization for aggressive Christian work and the feeling had prevailed for some time that something better should be introduced in order that the work of God at Acadia might be conducted more efficiently, and yield larger returns for the efforts put forth. Acadia previous to the establishment of the Y. M. C. A. was marked by the presence of strong Christian workers, but they felt that in order to become more successful there was need of some more improved organization.

What form this new organization should take was the question which concerned the students of that time. Different ideas were held and different suggestions were given. About this time Acadia was visited by that well-known Y. M. C. A. worker, Mr. J. R. Mott, who by public addresses and private conferences presented the claims of the Y. M. C. A. to the students in such a way, that very soon notwithstanding there had been some opposition—opposition, however, which was soon overcome by the convincing pleas of Mr. Mott—there was a strong desire created in favor of the establishment of such an institution. It was not adopted just at that time, not until the following month of January. The men then nominated and who hold the honor of being the first officers appointed by the Association were :—Pres., H. T. DeWolfe ; Vice President, G. P. Raymond ; Rec. Sec'y., C. A. Eaton ; Treasurer, W. T. Stackhouse. The Secretary's report presented subsequently refers to the establishment of the Association as follows :—“On January 18th, 1889, the Christian students of Acadia College assembled for the purpose of organizing a branch of the College Y. M. C. A. Several informal meetings had previously been held in which was freely discussed the advisability of having such an organization in connection with the College. Several objections were raised against binding ourselves together for Christian work under the name of a Y. M. C. A. While many thought that we ought to have something better it was finally decided that the Association was the best adapted for united Christian labor of any organization at our command.”

Such a conclusion was arrived at that the Association was the best, notwithstanding some had previously thought that something better might be established. The fact that it was the best has been emphasized since by the remarkable progress the Association has made, by the scope of its work, and by the power it has been in effecting a closer union of the students, thus binding them together for more thorough and more extensive Christian work. Those who have been made cognizant of the work of the Association in the past will be compelled to admit that it was the right thing established at the right time, and that it has been a powerful factor in deepening the sympathy and in enlarging the views of the students relative to the work of the Association throughout the world, as well as being instrumental in the upbuilding of God's cause and kingdom at Acadia.

Some of the chief features of the Association as presented by its secretary were : “It emphasizes the fact that Christians should do personal work, that it organize its work through various committees, that it maintain loyalty to the Church of Christ, that it secure inter-collegiate co-operation through conventions and correspondence.” To a great extent these requisites have been observed by the Association. With regard to inter-collegiate co-operation much might be said. Since its inception the Acadia Association has been stimulated and strengthened to more effective usefulness by reason of College Conventions. From October 3rd to 5th, 1890, the first Maritime College Convention was held at Acadia. It proved a grand success and

was very helpful in creating a deeper and stronger interest in Y. M. C. A. work. The interchanging of ideas, the helpful suggestions from the delegates, the presence of Mr. Mott who gave the Convention much information and encouragement regarding the work of Associations in other parts, all tended to make this first Convention one of great pleasure and profit. Following as it did so closely to the establishment of our Y. M. C. A. it gave the infant Association much strength and enthusiasm for the carrying on of its work. There were present at this Association besides Mr. Mott, Mr. E. W. Gorton, Travelling Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for the Maritime Provinces, and R. S. Miller, Assistant Secretary for Japan. In the autumn of '91 the Convention met at Mount Allison College, and in the following year, '92, it was held at Dalhousie College. In November, 1893, Acadia's turn came again and delegates gathered for the second time from Dalhousie, Mt. Allison, U. N. B. and from the Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown. It was a good Convention. W. C. Vincent who was then president of the Acadia Association, gave the delegates a hearty welcome and said that the feeling of each one was not merely the common feeling that all thus assembled in Convention were fellow-students. Strong as that was there was a deeper bond of union - that of Christian brotherhood. The best of spirits prevailed throughout this Convention. Mr. Sallmon, President of the Yale Y. M. C. A. was present and took charge of many of the exercises. The addresses given on this occasion will not soon be forgotten, particularly those given by Rev. D. F. Fraser on "Christian Manliness," and by Dr. Keirstead on "Sympathy as an element in the life of the successful Christian worker." In the fall of '94 Acadia was represented at the University of New Brunswick by Messrs. Foote, Morse, and Bishop, and in 1895 at Mt. Allison by Messrs. Jackson, Armstrong, Spidle, Corbett, and Clark, and in 1896 at Dalhousie by Messrs. Morse, Duval, Hardy, McCurdy, and Rose. An excellent spirit prevailed at all these gatherings and our delegates returned feeling that they had been well repaid for the time spent and more determined to work with increased zeal in the interests of the Association.

The Y. M. C. A. ever since its establishment has recognized the importance of keeping in touch with other Associations and Conferences. It has proved especially helpful to the Association to send a delegation to the Students Conference held at Northfield, Mass., every year. It is pleasing to know that this Conference is every year becoming more popular with the Association, and our delegations are growing larger. Last year the delegation numbered five while in previous years two was the largest number sent. Messrs. Shaw, Smallman, Newcomb, Saunders, Stuart, Cutten, Rose, were the men appointed by the Association to represent us up to last year, when the Association increased its delegation and sent Messrs. Freeman, Sloat, Farris, Corbett and Newcomb.

At the close of the first year's work there was much to gratify the Christian students. Much had been done during the year. The ser-

vices of Rev. Isaiah Wallace were secured and the result of his labors was a glorious revival. A large number professed faith in Christ and united with the Wolfville Church. Later on another revival took place under Rev. D. G. Macdonald, and in April, 1897, the Association solicited the services of Rev. H. L. Gale and his coming resulted in another splendid revival. The religious pulse was quickened, souls were gathered unto the Kingdom and God's saving power was manifested. The Y. M. C. A. was greatly strengthened by this revival and the members will not soon forget it, nor will they forget the man who was so instrumental in the salvation of so many of the students.

The success of the Y. M. C. A. has been to a great extent due to the men who have been elected as presidents. The Association has always been fortunate in getting the proper men for the presidency.—men who have given themselves unreservedly to the work before them. In no less degree have the other officers been active and energetic in their respective positions. We have alluded to the first president, H. T. Dewolfe. The following are the names of the men who have succeeded him :—H. Y. Corey, W. T. Stackhouse, H. H. Saunders, W. C. Vincent, R. E. Gullison, C. W. Jackson, W. I. Morse and I. A. Corbett.

A pleasing feature in the work of the Association is the prominence it has given to the work of missions. A Student Volunteer Band in connection with the Y. M. C. A. has been in operation for several years and has done and is doing a good work. A systematic course of study has been followed and has resulted in greatly stimulating interest along missionary lines. The present Volunteer Band which numbers sixteen is under the efficient management of Mr. S. C. Freeman, who by his deep interest in missions and by his strong Christian character has already proved that he is eminently qualified for the position which he occupies. Another important and gratifying feature in the work of the Association is the prominent place it has given to Bible study. Although this department has not received the attention which was due to it in the past nevertheless Bible study classes have been conducted with considerable success. The present Bible study Committee is doing grand work. Never before was greater interest evinced in this very important branch of the Association's work than at the present time. The classes are well attended and a deep devotional spirit prevails throughout all the exercises.

Another feature which deserves special mention is that carried on under the supervision of the Religious Work Committee. Much good has resulted from the work of this Committee in the past. Meetings have been conducted by the students at Moorien Mountain, Roger's Mountain, Poor Farm and Walbrook which have been attended with good results. Recently Greenfield and White Rock have been added to the list of stations, and the work in this department is gradually enlarging and there is much reason for encouragement.

Much more might be stated in regard to the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the past and also at the present time. We have taken a brief survey of the work of the Association since its establishment, and we trust that we have been to some degree at least successful in giving some information to those interested in the advancement of Christ's Kingdom at Acadia. Let all friends of the Institution pray for the progress of the Acadia Y. M. C. A. that God may abundantly bless the efforts put forth; that the work may be still further strengthened, that the members may be actuated by the spirit of Jesus Christ, their Master, who "sought not his own glory" but was ever about "His Father's business;" and thus may great glory be brought to His name.

ARTHUR H. WHITMAN.

The Propylæum Society.

The Propylæum Society is of somewhat recent origin. At the beginning of the year '90-'91, the proportion of women in attendance at Acadia University, though small, was, however, greater than in any previous year and sufficiently large to warrant the establishing of a society among themselves. Consequently plans were soon on foot which resulted in the formation of a society having as its object "the promotion of the literary tastes and friendly relations of the members." These include all young women pursuing the B. A. course of study, together with those taking a special course, who are admitted as associate members; the graduates remain as honorary members.

The first meeting was held on November 28th, 1890, when Miss Katie Hall (B. A. '91) was elected President, and the name *Propylæum* given.

A series of studies was then adopted, comprising a systematic review of English literature of the nineteenth century, with glances at contemporary European and American writers.

Preparatory to the examination of individual authors an effort was made to an understanding of their general intellectual environment, and the prominent literary forces then at work. Among specific topics was *The French Academy*,--its rise, development and conditions of membership; its influence on French thought and on the mental life of Europe in general; sketches of prominent members of the Academy in this century, and a discussion as to its influence today.

This was followed by a study of the Romantic School in France, the cause leading thereto, its effect upon France, Germany, and England. In connection with this subject research was made in regard to the predominant thought in each of these countries preceding the inception of this school.

The method employed was the preparation, by individual members, of papers on special phases of each subject and general discussion by the society.

Representative authors of each decade were selected, presentation made of critiques of their leading works, and their relation to the literary life of the age noted.

Later, the programme was varied by the introduction, from time to time, of a synopsis of current events and during the last few years the literary study has been interspersed with debates and consideration of political questions of the day. The preparation of assigned literary topics, however, still forms the main part of the work.

The first public appearance of the society was in February 1891, when by its invitation and under its auspices, Miss Grace Dean McLeod, (now Mrs. Rogers), read, in College Hall, some of her charming historical narratives, which were later published, with others, in the well known volume, *Stories of the Land of Evangeline*. As a memento of her visit, this gifted writer presented the society with tasteful badges and the appropriate motto: *Cuneus cuneum tendit*.

Encouraged by the success of its initial public undertaking, the following year witnessed the society entertaining its friends at a reception, which has since been an expected and never-failing annual.

Begun in an unassuming but thorough way and maintained in early growth by the activity of nine College women, who left their example as a spur to their successors, the Propylæum proves in its increasing membership, which now numbers seventy-five, the appropriateness of its motto.

C. W. B., '98

The Athenæum Society.

In the early days of the College's history, the students recognizing the advantages which would accrue to them from such an institution, organized a literary and debating society which was known as the Lyceum. The membership was however not wholly made up of College students, outsiders being proposed and elected to membership by a two-thirds vote of the Society.

The meetings of the Lyceum were held in the Classical room of the Old College building, and, although on account of the small constituency the meetings were often sparsely attended, yet they were full of enthusiasm.

This sketch might be indefinitely prolonged in relating the memorable speeches and sayings which helped to make the Lyceum famous. To show however that Freshmen even at that period were characterized by that same important, one may be told. At one of the first meetings of the term a very green specimen arose and casting a withering look of scorn upon those who did not feel capable of taking up the debate, said "You are losing the benefits of the society. You may

not know what you have come here for but I know that I have come for my own *mutual* benefit." He recognized his dual nature.

This society existed for quite a number of years and from it there radiated influences which have made lasting impressions. From the old Lyceum, there have gone forth many men, whose names are known in the history of these provinces, and of parts of the United States, with minds trained to think quickly and whose tongues were taught to readily and fitly express their thoughts.

In February 1860, however, the Lyceum, as such, came to an abrupt termination. The society had invited a celebrated public man to deliver a lecture before them. The faculty disapproved of the man, on account of the position he took in the legislature in reference to Acadia, but that did not stop the lecture. The boys hired a hall in the town and the evening was declared a great success. But the seeds of failure and disruption were found in this very success, and the society was forced to close its doors.

"*Sic interfectus est Acadia Lyceum.* It had grown up and flourished amid the healthful influences of independence and self government. Cherished and beloved by those who understood its character and enjoyed its advantages, it seemed to give promise of long life and constantly increasing vigor, but the evil day came and it perished, not by premature decay or constitutional weakness, but by the officious kindness of its "quasi-friends."

For some years after this no literary society existed in the College, but the students missed the lively debates and interesting meetings, and so in the course of time another and a similar organization was formed, named the Athenæum Society which contained in its constitution a clause that effectually did away with any possibility of any similar collision between faculty and students.

Until the destruction of the old College building by fire, on Dec. 2nd, 1877, the Society continued to hold its meetings in the Classical room. After this catastrophe new buildings were immediately built for the temporary accommodation of classes, and in one of these, which ever since has been known as the Athenæum building, the Society has held its weekly meetings.

In 1874 the Society, by the advice of the faculty and of prominent graduates, decided to publish a monthly magazine and an eight-page paper called the ACADIA ATHENÆUM, after the Society, was the result. This effort was well received, and both the size and circulation of the ATHENÆUM have since been greatly enlarged.

A Reading-room under the auspices of the Society was also established, the lower floor of the building being given over to it and to the Sanctum of the Editors of the magazine. The popularity and utility of this step were soon seen, and the yearly increasing number of periodicals and magazines now tax their allotted space.

A lecture course has from the first been one of the features of the Society. Prominent men, both from this country and the United States, have honored us by appearing under the auspices of our So-

ciety. Some years the lectures really deserved the name of "Star Course," while in other years the series grievously departed from their high estate. An energetic effort is being made this year to bring this course up to its former standard from which lately it has ingloriously dropped.

The advantages, which such a society as the Athenæum gives, are extremely valuable. The ability of ready speaking and thinking, which is supposed, how often vainly, to be the attribute of every college-bred man, is developed to a great extent in such meetings. The student has an opportunity of participating in the debates either after careful home preparation or by more purely extemporaneous speaking. The Mock Parliament and Trials, which at different times in the Society's history have taken the place of the regular program, afford abundant scope for all varieties of debating talent, while to those who are not so gifted, the written papers which are presented, give a privilege, which should never be ignored, and no criticism will ever be received, that is more sharp and searching yet withal kind and sympathetic than that which is given by the Society's official critic.

The Athenæum Society has done a splendid work in the past. Its future lies in the hands of the students. With the largest membership in its history, it should this year approach more nearly to the ideal standard of a College Literary Society.

W. G., '98.

The Old Year's Blessing.

I am fading from you,
 But one draweth near,
 Called the Angel Guardian
 Of the coming year.
 If my gifts and graces
 Coldly you forget,
 Let the New Year's Angel
 Bless and crown them yet;
 For we work together,
 He and I are one—
 Let him end and perfect
 All I leave undone.
 I brought good desires,
 Though as yet but seeds,—
 Let the New Year make them
 Blossom into deeds.
 I brought joy to brighten
 Many happy days,—
 Let the New Year's Angel
 Turn it into praise.
 If I gave you sickness,

If I brought you care,
 Let him make one Patience
 And the other Prayer,
 Where I brought you sorrow,
 Through his care at length
 It may rise triumphant
 Into future strength.
 If I brought you plenty,
 All wealth's boundless charms,
 Shall not the New Angel
 Turn them into alms?
 I gave health and leisure
 Skill to dream and plan,—
 Let him make them nobler—
 Work for God and man.
 If I broke your idols,
 Showed you they were dust,
 Let him turn the knowledge
 Into heavenly trust.
 If I brought temptation,
 Let sin die away
 Into boundless pity
 For all hearts that stray.
 If your list of errors
 Dark and long appears,
 Let this new-born monarch
 Melt them into tears.
 May you hold this Angel
 Dearer than the last,—
 So I bless his future,
 While he crowns my past!
 —Adelaide A. Procter.

The Athletic Association.

For a number of years as many as three Athletic Clubs had a simultaneous existence among the students. This arrangement did not lead to results wholly satisfactory, and for some time the universal statement was less "club and more sport." At the beginning of the term in the fall of the year 1889 a movement was set on foot which resulted in a settlement of the difficulty. A mass meeting of the College and Academy students was called, and all existing Athletic Societies were declared dead and the constitution and bye-laws of a new organization, drawn up by a committee appointed for that purpose were submitted and unanimously adopted.

The new Society was called Acadia Amateur Athletic Association and Mr. J. F. Herbin who had been the moving spirit in this much needed reform was appointed President, and has been succeeded in of-

fice by H. Y. Corey, '90-'91, A. R. Tingley, '91-'92, H. H. Saunders, '92-'93, J. E. Ferguson, '93-'94, N. J. Lockhart, '94-'95, G. B. Cutten, '95-'96, C. L. Freeman, '96-'97, F. B. A. Chipman, '97-'98.

At the present day the Association after a severe struggle of eight years, has attained quite an eminent and well earned position among the Societies of Acadia, although it has by no means reached its zenith.

The A. A. A. is one of the most important of our college organizations. It is the only Society existing, with the approval of the college authorities for the maintenance of held sports. In the A. A. A. are merged the old football, baseball, and cricket clubs; and it has also absorbed the more recently organized lacrosse club. All too completely absorbed has the latter been, we fear, for we notice with regret the absence of interest in that one distinctively Canadian game.

The object of the Association is to keep in condition a campus well appointed for its purpose, and to promote an interest in the physical development of the student and not to develop professional athletes, nor to furnish amusement for men who are indolent to work. College sports are emphatically a means to an end. Their function is to train the bodily organization in such a manner that it may be most useful as a servant of the mind. This development and training is realized by participating in healthy, vigorous and entertaining games, such as football, baseball, tennis and lacrosse for thorough practice in which ample provision is made by the Society.

All that is required of members is the initiation fee and a tax as it may be necessary to defray expenses. All parties handling Association goods, footballs, baseballs, etc., are required to be members of the Society. Matches and athletic contests are arranged for in the fall and spring by the Association. In the spring a new day is held open to competition to all members of the Association, and prizes are awarded for excellence in the different events. It should be clearly understood that the A. A. A. controls the campus, and that if any one wishes to enter into any of the games either in the fall or in the spring, it is necessary to be a member of the Association.

In order that the Association may fulfil its object and keep itself on a firm basis, it must have and deserves the hearty support of all the students. With plenty of men plenty of machinery and plenty of room, we certainly have all the factors necessary for the purpose. But facts by themselves are useless. To get results there must be combination. And unless each student feels it his duty to become an earnest and active member of the Society, and not remain what we may call a non-associational athlete, who wishes for the privileges of the Association, but who seems quite unwilling to forego the responsibilities of membership, the A. A. A. must fall far short of its object. Certainly no man without membership has any better right to the privileges of the Athletic Association than to the privileges of the Athenæum Society or Lyceum. It is manifestly unfair for a minority

to provide means of recreation and exercise for the majority. With the hearty co-operation of the students, the Association may be put upon a firm financial basis, and the ordinary apparatus may be provided and a surplus remain for such purposes as improving the Campus.

Therefore, non-associational athletes, think not that college sports are self-sustaining, that football and baseball can be played and field day held without cost. Recognize your need of athletics and wait not for the Treasurer to canvass you, neither require time to read all the constitution and bye-laws before you affix your signature and pay your cash. And then the A. A. A. will make it possible for each to enjoy the benefit of some kind of manly exercise. As so much depends on good health, we would impress upon all, and especially upon those now beginning their course, the importance of improving every opportunity for right training and care of body as well as mind.

B. C. '98.



The Football Season.

The season's foot-ball is over. The busy scenes on the Campus have given place to the exercises of the Gymnasium. The practise has been clean and regular. It has been conducted in the true spirit of sport in such a way as to be most thoroughly conducive to the interests of the players. A large number have availed themselves of the advantages of the Campus and scarcely a day has been neglected. The weather for the greater part has been excellent. The competition for place has been keen. The retrospect upon the practise of the season is pleasing.

In prospect of the game with Dalhousie, objection was made to playing against graduate men on Dalhousie's team. But when Acadia lined up before Dalhousie at Halifax on Nov. 6, veterans, as of yore, were in the opposing ranks. The day was wet. Rain fell heavily during the game. Owing to the heavy down-pour, the field was very much like a marsh. Our team was as follows:

Forwards: Rose (Capt.), Hall, Harris, Webster, Sloat, Huntley, Dixon, Cann.

Half-backs: Crandall, McCurdy, Steele and Rice.

Full-back: Hay.

At the start, the Acadia boys played well. But soon it became manifest that the odds were against them. Their cleats proved insufficient to hold in the soft field and their feet were constantly slipping—to their serious disadvantage and to the gain of the other side. It was not long before it became common remark that the Acadia men seemed spiritless. The score was 12 to 0 in favor of Dalhousie. Capt. Purdy very kindly met our team at the depot and contributed materially to their entertainment by arranging for a drive to different parts of the city taking in the principal points of interest.

After the return from Halifax the practice was continued uninterruptedly until Friday the 9th, when the team started for Sackville. The boys were very courteously conducted to the Residency of Mount Allison by the Business-manager of the foot-ball team, and entertained at dinner and tea. The Acadia men feel under obligation to Dr. Borden, Principal of the Ladies' College, for complimentary tickets to a Musical Recital on Friday evening.

Before the Mt. Allison-Acadia game the former played Dalhousie. Dalhousie succeeded in making a score 3—0. The impression left upon the spectators, however, was that Mt. Allison's team was superior in many respects, so that there was quite general expectancy of victory in the game with Acadia.

Some changes were made in the personnel of our team prior to the Mount Allison match. In the forward line Richardson *versus* Dizon; quarter, Crandall *versus* Gordon; Bill took Crandall's place in the half-back line and McLeod was full-back. It was after 3 p. m. on the 19th before the match began. During the first half the ball was only once on Acadia's territory. In the second half, the game was more even. For the first 10 or 15 minutes of the second half, the ball was kept near centre field. Unfortunately Bill was badly hurt and had to be taken from the field; and Rice sprained his ankle so that he was unable to run. Towards the last of the game the play was near the 25 yard line where the field inclined towards Acadia's goal, rendering it extremely difficult for our forwards to push up the hill. The ball was at the 10 yard line when the game closed. The score was 3—0 for Acadia. It would be unfair to all our players to make single mention of any, although brilliant plays were made. The team played together excellently concerning which fact, many gratifying comments were made. The spirit in which the game was played throughout was thoroughly gratifying.

The boys were intensely eager to play the Wanderers on the way home. Much regret was felt that the Faculty gave absolute refusal to their request.

Captain Rose is to be heartily congratulated upon the success which attended his earnest efforts in behalf of the team and all the men are complimented for their sportsman-like deportment during the foot-ball season of 1897-98.



The Gymnasium.

The old Greeks were brainy people—everybody knows that. Indeed, that is about the first and strongest impression left on the mind of the reader of Grecian history. But another hardly less conspicuous fact concerning them is, that they were brawny people. It may be a bit jarring to our feeling of fitness to apply the epithet, brawny, to a people so refinedly intellectual as they. If so, our feeling of fitness itself, is probably at fault. In other words, what may seem to us very appropriate and 'nice' in such a matter, may be at the greatest possible remove from the true ideal. For owing to a perverted education we find it next to impossible to think of great mental strength coupled with first-class locomotive functions. In our minds the physical characteristics that go with a high order of mental endowment, are a 'dignified' gait, a 'thoughtful' poise of the head, etc. We mistake the abnormal for the normal, and the normal we call 'wonderful.' But let us get back to the point and repeat that the old Greeks were not only a brainy but also a brawny people. And it is generally conceded that, to a large extent, they owed their mental and physical superiority to the position that they gave to the Gymnasium in their system of education.

A bird's eye view of the history of the Gymnasium may not be uninteresting. Very early in their career, we find the Gymnasium established amongst the Greeks. Warfare was the end originally subserved. The Spartans, indeed, never looked upon the institution in any other light. But as time went on, the Athenians lost sight of this original function of the Gymnasium, and came to value it as affording facilities for preparing to enter the great public contests of those days. But, since to win a victory in these contests was a goal of the ambition of the average Grecian, the popularity of the Gymnasium was increased rather than diminished by subserving this new end.

So, the functions of the Gymnasium varied from time to time according to the end it subserved. Lawyers Lycurgus and Solon subordinated it to the fashioning of soldiers; later, the Athenians, to the fashioning of athletes as such; and still later, philosopher Prodicus mounts the historical stage to announce the essential connection between gymnastics and physical well-being. Strange, that it took a philosopher and a Prodicus to discover a truth which no one in these days can remember when he did not know! And no doubt, he had scarcely given utterance to the truth when all antiquity shouted, "I was just going to say that." However that may be, the Athenians found in this view of Prodicus their third and correct standpoint in relation to the Gymnasium. In conformity with their view from this standpoint they gave it a due position in their system of education. At a given age all children were placed in connection with gymnasia,—in fact, with the exception of music and letters, their whole education was received there. Was it the result of this, the fact that

of all peoples, they attained the highest degree of physical and mental vigor? It may be too much to say absolutely, 'Yes.' Certainly an absolute, 'No' is inadmissible.

So much for the ancient history. The modern history of the Gymnasium is easily indicated. Down to the time of Rousseau it had fallen into pretty general disuse. But that great educator had caught the spirit of Prodicus, and through *Emile* powerfully advocated a place for gymnastics in education. The result was that the attention of the world was again turned to the subject; and since then the Gymnasium has been increasing in popularity.

After so much of a historical "glance over the shoulder," a few random remarks, connected with the subject by natural or other ties, may be endured.

Firstly, Acadia is to be congratulated on possessing such a magnificent gymnasium, as well as on having secured the services of one so eminently competent as the present instructor. Who can tell just how much of the lustre of her many illustrious graduates is the after-shine of the influence of her gymnasium?

Secondly all those institutions of training for boys and girls, that have not gymnasia, are to be commiserated. Especially is this true of the public schools. To the thirty minutes devoted each day to recess, thirty more might easily be added, and sixty given to systematic physical training. But this only gets over the time difficulty: there are others. However, when the reform really is effected some important results may be expected to follow: e. g. the hollow-chested race of sedentaries will soon become a non-existent; that class, that can neither run nor watch others run, whose every movement oscillates between the awkward and the ridiculous will go and do likewise; in fact a whole race of sturdier people will be produced.

Thirdly, there is evidence that those nations of to-day, that do not make the Gymnasium a fundamental institution, are making a fatal mistake. For instance it is getting to be a most unflatteringly general opinion that the English are deteriorating physically (and as a matter of course, mentally); while precisely the reverse is true of the Germans. The explanation of this remarkable state of things is generally given as follows: The Germans had the national good sense to heed the teachings of Rousseau in spite of his nationality; while the English have always been remarkable for their neglect of those teachings. The explanation probably is not altogether worthless.

We shall now cast about for a technical end to this discussion. Gymnastics being given a due place in their educational system: the Spartans became the greatest soldiers of the world; the Athenians became the most beautiful physically and the most acute mentally; the modern Germans have become the great military power and educational centre of the world. Failing to give gymnastics a due place the English are deteriorating physically. Enough! Facts like these ought to teach not only the wise but others. Facts like these

should move every student of Acadia to make the best of her gymnasium; should encourage the "struggling" to take a course in gymnastics, (physical beauty to be obtained thus); and, lastly, facts like these should move those who are in authority amongst us and all. A civilization to be permanent, requires the physical as well as the mental element to be vigorous. Indeed, the physical may be considered the foundation; but when the foundation has weakened to a certain degree the whole structure topples. Then may the powers that be take warning. May every corporation and institution throughout our land take steps to establish gymnasia. And in the meantime let all those who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of a splendidly equipped gymnasium come to Acadia.

J. A. M. '98.

The Library and Its Use.

(BY THE LIBRARIAN.)

What is a library for? Many would say a place to keep books. But is this all that we can say. Such an answer regards a library merely as a place. No student, no lover of books, would rest content with such an incomplete reply. The place in itself is of comparatively little importance, providing it affords suitable facilities for storing and using the books contained in it. The books are the library. And so our question resolves itself into an inquiry concerning the right use of books, or rather, for us, into one concerning the use of books in some particular library.

There are many kinds of libraries, and each one has its own peculiar ends to serve. Ours is a College library, and, in spite of its small yearly income, is well adapted to its purposes. The library contains only a few thousand books, it is true, but value in use does not always depend on number. Our shelves are well supplied with such books as are most useful for the students of such an institution as Acadia. Here may be found the masterpieces of English literature; leading books of travel, exploration, and discovery; works on missionary labor; very many of the standard works in history, biography, science, theology, philosophy, economic science, sociology, ethics, religion, and general literature; and to these, additions are constantly being made. Books of reference in goodly number, and many of the leading reviews and journals of the day enable the student to draw upon the accumulated knowledge of the past, and to keep abreast of the current thought in the leading departments of the world's active life. Our library unquestionably lacks many books that would be in it had we more money to spend, but just as unquestionably it contains material enough to round out and enrich the life of anyone who may feel disposed to draw upon its resources.

So much for the library; now, what about those who use it?

The average student at Acadia makes no use of the library until

he enters upon his Junior year. Some may say this is as it should be: that the class work being what it is, the diligent student should have no time for using the library. Possibly so. It seems to the writer, however, that upon no student who is properly prepared to enter college, should the demands of the class room be so exacting and severe as effectually to hinder him from obtaining that discipline and culture which can come only from contact with the world's literature in some of its manifold forms of excellence. If, then, the student, instead of frittering away many of the precious hours of his first two years in useless loafing and unimproving gossip, and in co-öperating with others to rob himself and them of what can never be recovered, had only spent some, at least, of his leisure time in the pursuit of a systematic course of reading in well chosen lines of thought or forms of literature, he would, when he became a Junior, be ready with some pleasure to himself, to take up and discuss a given theme in such fashion as to give results valuable alike to himself and those who are fortunate enough to hear or read what he has written. But as things obtain to-day, real thought, real honest results, real literary merit, while not entirely absent, are not by any means present to the degree that ought to be possible,

Bacon's advice regarding the use of books is too well known to need repetition. The difficulty is that so many of those who enter a library for the first time know so little about what they need, or, if the need be known, where and how to supply it. The chances are that the inexperienced reader, thrown among a large number of books, will attempt to chew and digest what ought "to be tasted." Well meant endeavor, if misdirected, often disheartens even an eager worker; and so, unless there be a great deal of zeal and persistence of endeavor, the misapplied effort of the reader may produce disrelish for reading, possibly positive disgust with literature.

But almost any student has a fondness for some special department of literature. Let him not, however, fail to consult with those familiar with the books he ought to read, and learn from them what it would be well for him to begin with. In this way he will read to advantage and lay right foundations for subsequent reading. Having thus obtained a knowledge of what is best within his chosen field of reading, he can never be satisfied with the second-rate or false.

As the student continues his reading he will be brought into relation with other lines of reasoning and research and other branches of literature, and so will be led, insensibly perhaps, to the discovery of other, and often more abundant, treasures of thought and expression. And so he proceeds, with an ever expanding field about him, that yields rich returns in the ennoblement of life and establishment of true purposes and high ideals, in the elevation of thought and heart, until, at last, with the speeding of the years, he comes into a unity of spirit with the best, the noblest, and the most truly worthy of those master spirits who, though dead, yet speak to us through the imperishable memorials they have left us shut up within the

covers of the books on our shelves, and which are to be known only by the curious and loving reader.

Let a student, then, make the right use of the library as much a part of his college work as is the class room drill in mathematics or science, and you may confidently expect him to go forth at graduation far more fully equipped and symmetrically developed than could be possible without an earnest and persistent cultivation of those opportunities for literary improvement which the library affords.

So much in general, now a point or two in particular.

1. In using a library, obtain an immediate and thorough acquaintance with its rules and requirements. Remember the library is not for one, but for many. The rules are made to protect the rights of all concerned.

2. Find out at once what facilities the library possesses for locating books and ascertaining what material the library contains on any given subject.

3. In using the books, remember that they are not yours, and hence you have no right to disfigure them by marks or notes. These in themselves may be excellent and possibly may mean a great deal to you, but to others they are either offensive or else provocative of still further disfigurement.

4. In any reading done outside of class requirements, seek definiteness of aim and concentration of work. Strive to make your reading tell. Avoid desultory habits of reading.

5. Remember that everything found in books is not trustworthy. Learn to weigh carefully the value of your information, and never forget that there are two sides to every subject, and to some a good many more than two.

Our library is here for use, then by all means let the students make the utmost possible use of it.

E. W. S. '80.

Mutability.

From low to high doth dissolution climb
 And sunk from high to low, along a scale
 Of awful notes, whose concord shall not fail ;
 A musical but melancholy chime,
 Which they can hear who meddle not with crime,
 Nor avarice, nor over-anxious care.
 Truth fails not ; but the outward forms that bear
 The longest date do melt like frosty rime,
 That in the morning whitened hill and plain
 And is no more ; drop like the tower sublime
 Of yesterday, which royally did wear
 His crown of weeds, but could not even sustain
 Some casual shout that broke the silent air,
 (Or the imaginable touch of Time.

—Wordsworth.

THE ACADIA ATHENÆUM.

PUBLISHED BY THE ATHENÆUM SOCIETY,

*Composed of Undergraduates of Acadia University,
WOLFVILLE, N. S.*

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STUDENTS ARE REQUESTED TO PATRONISE OUR ADVERTISERS.

DECEMBER.

The Sanctum.

Graduates and former students are always particularly interested in matters of retrospect, as well as of prospect and present condition of their Alma Mater. To those, who of yore travelled these shaded walks and engaged in the various details of life at Acadia, it is hoped that this issue will contribute some considerable degree of pleasure and satisfaction.

New Addresses.

Will subscribers who have changed their places of residence since last June confer the favor of sending their new addresses at an early date.

Unpaid Subscriptions.

It is necessary to bring to the notice of a considerable number the fact that subscriptions to the "ATHENÆUM," are to be paid in advance. Those, who are always prompt in their remittances, aid us very materially and have our sincere thanks. It is, however, impossible to conduct our paper as we desire to do, without advance payments from all to whom we pay our monthly visits. E exceedingly painful experiences are caused by failure to meet subscription payments when they are due. There are subscribers, we regret to say, who have not paid for their paper for periods of four and five years. It is needless to add that this condition of things means to us much disadvantage. The mechanical changes in the "ATHENÆUM" repre-

sent additional outlay. We need, very much, a large income during the next two months. Our expenses have to be met monthly. It is difficult to make payments from an overdrawn treasury. May we not expect that all in arrears will remit at once, and that the evident desirability of advance subscription payments will elicit a general and ready response.

Morning Chapel Exercises.

The presence of the College ladies at morning prayers is unanimously appreciated, and is a valuable assistance in the service of song. And really—not to infer any considerable need of special petition in their behalf—it seems but fitting that they should participate with the gentlemen, in the inspiration for the day's duties to which the chapel service so richly contributes. The capacity of the room, however, is taxed to the utmost. At times the number of students in attendance at morning prayers is in excess of the supply of seats, and that, too, when the chapel contains all the seats it will hold. Surely enlargement is needed. Evidently the *forward movement* for Acadia did not begin too soon.

The Queen's Jubilee Year.

A very great pleasure was given one of our students in the opportunity afforded him of viewing the state celebrations in connection with Queen Victoria's Jubilee. Mr. J. O. Vince, of the Junior Class, whose home is near London, England, had this privilege. The article in this issue, descriptive of some Jubilee events, will possess especial interest when it is known that it is written by an Acadia student who was an eye-witness of what he writes.

Much has been said and possibly more has been written, concerning the marvellous progress in all that pertains to a rapidly advancing development in the arts both of war and of peace, which the British Empire has made since the accession to the throne of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. It would be difficult to employ too eulogistic expressions when speaking of the many excellencies, evinced by our Gracious Sovereign during her long and glorious reign—the longest and best in the annals of British history. In no part of the Empire's vast dominions are there more loyal subjects or more generous admirers of England's noble Queen than in these Provinces by the sea. Acadia has no second place in this regard. With heart and voice we say, "Long live the Queen."

The history of our College is very closely contemporaneous with the reign of Victoria. The first name of the Institution was Queen's College, which suggests the proximity of its founding with the beginning of the present reign. In 1843 the first class was graduated. The number was four. In '44 there were six; in '45, three: thus yearly were varying numbers sent forth to mingle in the toil and thought of the busy world. During the last ten years, 259 have been graduated. The total number of graduates is 509.

In material things the University has grown, notwithstanding the severe vicissitudes which have been passed. The present efforts of Dr. Trotter to place the Institutions on an adequate financial basis are meeting gratifying success. The generous gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, of \$15,000 conditioned on the raising of \$60,000 by other friends of Acadia within one year, has given an impetus to the movement. This winter the President is dividing his time between administrative duties at Wolfville and visitation in different parts of the Provinces in prosecution of the forward canvass. Amherst, Moncton and Truro have been visited and have liberally responded. The munificent gift of Mr. A. F. Randolph, of Fredericton, a lifelong friend of Acadia, swells the Forward Fund, apart from Mr. Rockefeller's donation, to \$12,000. Much yet remains to be done to make the sum \$60,000 and thus secure the conditional \$15,000. Yet the outlook is hopeful. The suspicion of failure to raise the needed amount carries with it so dire visions of evil that it is not to be entertained for a moment. The history of Acadia warrants the most sanguine expectation that the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces will come nobly to the support of these Institutions whose interests are so fundamentally related to the entire life of the denomination.

Holiday Wishes.

Before the next issue of the "ATHENÆUM" reaches its readers, the mid-winter vacation will have come and another Christmas-tide will have been ushered in. With great expectation has the season of relaxation, home delights and happy festivities been anticipated. We heartily wish that for all our readers, the realization may be no less joyous.

With peculiar eagerness does the student hail the approach of the holidays. He looks forward with pleasurable emotions to the renewing of associations at home, or elsewhere, amid conditions in which text books and notes may be temporarily laid aside, thoughts of study neglected, and the mind be free to rove at will in the rugged fields of vigorous research, in romantic paths or in contemplation of plans for Christly ministrations; or it may be, to recline beside the still waters of communication with the truest and noblest thoughts of the past and present. To the student who has held himself to the becoming restraints of College life, the freedom of the holidays comes with genuine appreciation. No one can more fully prize the liberty of choosing for himself the time for rest or the subject of occupation than he whose hours of the day and of no small portion of the night have been spent in the prescribed pursuits of duly zealous under-graduates.

But the peculiarity of the season is suggested by the designation—Christmas. While recognizing the fact that the date cannot be accepted as unquestionably the time when the shepherds were made "sore afraid" by the presence of the angel with the message of "great joy," and while we give due diligence to have regard to the transcendent significance of the event and not solely nor chiefly to the day

and season, yet it is doubtless well that the whole Christian world should unite in special commemoration of the birth of man's only Savior and Deliverer. The angelic chorus first heard by the guardians of the flocks on the hillsides near Bethlehem, has been the sweetest music of the ages. In the pleasures of life, in its stern duties and bitter conflicts, in the hour of dissolution, this celestial harmony has been swelling and has enhanced the listening heart. The purest love notes, the noblest heart sentiments, the richest symphonies of praise, the Christian's most inspiring battle song—all these are blended in the divinest melody that ever fell on mortal ears,

"Glory to God in the highest
And on earth peace among men
In whom he is well pleased."

Should not this choral anthem be for us an inspiration and message? In the midst of the pleasurable experiences of this festive season shall not the thought of the "unspeakable gift" of Heaven's affluence to the direst need of earth, inspire in us the determination to contribute of our joy and blessings to others whose condition invites our sympathy, and whose hearts are longing for help and cheer. To us the cry for aid seems especially urgent. The devouring element has rendered numbers homeless in our neighboring town, missionaries have just left our midst for benighted and famine-stricken India, hungry souls are pleading for the Bread of Life. It is a time when opportunities are generously afforded of bringing to our own experiences the truest enjoyment—that of causing joy to others—and of contributing our part towards ushering in that glorious day, heralded by the event of the Immanuel nineteen centuries ago and now dawning in the realization of the poet's words to the Christmas bells which he thus addresses:

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring in the valiant man and free
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

No truer wish could be entertained for another than that of joy in participating in the dissemination of the priceless blessings of a perennial Christmastide. To the fraternity whom we are coming to know through our valued College exchanges, and to all our readers,—the Governors of the University, the Professors and teachers, the graduates, and the members of our entire student community—the "ATHENÆUM" takes great pleasure in presenting sincere wishes for the truest joy at this happy season and for a bright and hopeful entrance upon the new experiences of another year.

The Month.

Unusual interest has been manifested this fall in the Athenæum Society and the attendance at the meetings much larger than usual. A most interesting debate took place Saturday evening, Oct. 25, when the Freshmen and Sophomores came forth to contest their annual class debate. The speakers were as follows:—Freshmen, Messrs. Barss, Dimock, McVicar, Bishop. Sophomores, Messrs. Mersereau, Huntley, Kempton and Mason. The discussion of the subject, which was, "Resolved that it is to the best interest of Newfoundland to enter into confederation with Canada" was learned and comprehensive. The vote of the house was given in favour of the Freshmen.

One other debate which is especially worthy of mention was that on the evening of Nov. 13. The subject before the society was, "Resolved that preferential trade as formulated by the Laurier Administration is in the best interest of Canada." After a heated discussion by the following speakers:—Affirmative, Messrs. J. A. McLeod and Fenwick, Negative, Messrs. Roach and Simpson, the question was decided in the affirmative.

A farewell meeting was held in the Baptist Church on Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, by Miss Archibald, Rev. W. V. Higgins and John Hardy, who were about to depart for service among the Telegus. The missionaries elect and Dr. Trotter delivered touching addresses, and at the close a collection amounting to \$120.00 was taken to defray their expenses. Miss Archibald graduated from Acadia in '95, she is a daughter of Rev. Mr. Archibald, of Lunenburg. Rev. W. V. Higgins has seen service in the foreign field before and is a valued missionary. Mr. John Hardy was a member of the present Freshman class and is well known in college and other circles as an earnest christian worker. His class presented him with a purse and a handsomely framed class picture. The missionaries were accompanied to the station on the following day by a large number of friends. They took ship at Rimouski Saturday Nov. 13. May abundant success attend them!

On Friday evening Nov. 12, a large and enthusiastic audience was entertained in College Hall at a concert given by Madame Harrison. The following programme was presented:

ORCHESTRA :	Selected.
ARIETTE: O Legere—Hirondelle,	Gounod.
MADAME HARRISON.	
VIOLIN SOLO: "Zampa,"	Herold.
MRS. B. W. WALLACE.	
BALLAD: Home Dearie Home,	Molloy.
MADAME HARRISON.	
PIANO SOLO: Carnival,	Greig,
MISS O'KEE.	

La Perle Du Bresil du Mysoli,	David.
MADAME HARRISON.	
OVERTURE : Der Freischutz,	Weber.
ORCHESTRA.	
Air du Rossignal,	Victor Masse.
MADAME HARRISON.	
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.	

Madame Harrison is a favorite with musical Wolfville, and since her last appearance has greatly profited by a course of study in Paris. Her Italian selections shewed the volume and compass of her voice, although her English songs were more appreciated by most of the audience.

The School of Horticulture for the year '97-'98 opened this month with prospects for a successful year's work. The school has been most fortunate in securing the service of Prof. F. C. Sears, of Lexington, Mass. Prof. Sears was educated in the Boston grammar schools. He took the degree of Bachelor of Science at Kansas Agricultural College in 1892, and the degree of Master of Science at the same institution for proficiency in Horticulture and Botany in 1896. From the time of his graduation in '92 until Dec. '96, he was employed as assistant Horticulturist in Kansas Experimental Station.

It is with regret that we learn that Rev. Mr. Grant, of Pittsfield, Mass., has been unable to accept the call extended to him by the Wolfville Baptist Church.

The ladies of Acadia Seminary gave a reception to the Freshmen and Sophomores of the College on Friday evening, Nov. 19. A most enjoyable time is reported.

De Alumnis.

Editors-in-chief of the Athenæum since its inception in 1874.

W. G. Parsons '75 has a good practice as barrister at Middleton, N. S.

J. H. Simpson '76 has for several years been associated with the Baptist church at Berwick, N. S., in pastoral relations in which work he has been wonderfully blessed.

J. Goodwin '77 is at present in St. John, N. B., not engaged in active work but suffering from ill health.

B. W. Lochart '78 is pastor of the Congregational church in Manchester, N. H.

C. K. Harrington '79 is engaged in missionary work in Tokio, Japan.

B. F. Simpson '80 won distinction for himself, both as pastor and as professor until death ended his brief but brilliant career in 1894.

A. C. Chute '81 is the highly esteemed pastor of the First Baptist church, Halifax, N. S.

E. A. Corey '82 was engaged in the practice of medicine in Virginia, until death ended his career.

T. S. Rogers '83 is one of Amherst's prominent lawyers.

B. A. Lochart '84 is practicing law in the city of Boston.

J. A. Ford '85 holds the pastorate of the Baptist church in Eastport, Me., where he has been very successful.

F. H. Beals '86 is rendering very acceptable service as pastor of the Baptist church at Canso, N. S.

E. R. Morse '87 is filling, for the third year, a desirable position as instructor in the West Virginia Institute, Virginia.

A. E. Shaw '88 belongs to a prominent law firm at Windsor, N. S.

W. H. Jenkins '89 is pastor of the Baptist church at Chester, N. S.

C. A. Eaton '90 holds the pastorate of one of the leading Baptist churches in Canada, Bloor St., Toronto.

J. H. MacDonald '91 is engaged in a very important work as senior pastor of the Amherst Baptist church.

F. A. Starrat '92 is preaching in Pearsoll, Texas.

W. G. McFarlane '93 is engaged in journalism in connection with one of St. John's papers, The Record.

E. Blackadar '94 has, ever since graduation, been lecturing in the interests of the temperance cause.

H. A. Stewart '95 is at Spring Garden, Mo., as principal of an educational institution.

A. H. C. Morse '96, after a year's labor with the Bridgewater Baptist church, entered Rochester Theological Seminary in September.

J. D. Campbell '97 as was previously noted in these columns, is attending Harvard University.

Y. W. C. A. PRESIDENTS.

The steady advancement and success which has marked the brief but interesting history of the College Y. W. C. A., is to be attributed largely to the ability and devotion of its presidents, Evelina K. Patten '95, Laura M. Sawyer '96, and Etta J. Yuill '97. Miss Patten was teaching last year, but will spend this winter at her home. Hebron, N. S. Miss Sawyer has also discontinued the work in which she was employed last winter at Albany, N. Y., and is at home in Wolfville. As has already been stated in these columns Miss Yuill is doing a good work in the Wolfville public school.

Rev. Z. L. Fash '91, who for some time past has successfully labored with the Liverpool Baptist church, has accepted the call tendered him by the North Church, Halifax, and has entered upon his work in this connection.

As "centre" of Yale's football team G. B. Cutten '96 has won athletic distinction for himself. He is taking the work of the second

year in the Theological School and is also pastor of Montowese Union church.

Wolfville is to be congratulated upon having secured as principal of its public schools, R. W. Ford '87. He is proving himself an excellent teacher, efficient and enthusiastic.

Among those who have recently joined the Benedicts is E. Blackadar '94 whose marriage to Miss Ella May MacDonald of Halifax, took place on Nov. 13th. The ATHENÆUM joins in wishing the newly married couple a life of happiness and prosperity.

New Brunswick's new premier, Hon. H. R. Emmerson,—M. A., Acadia '97—has always been a true friend of Acadia and has manifested a deep interest in her welfare. The ATHENÆUM joins his many friends in tendering him hearty congratulations upon the honor recently conferred upon him.

Prof. A. E. Caldwell, '69, M. A., '72, has the hearty thanks of the editors for a copy of "The History of Acadia College and Horton Academy."

Obituary.

We regretfully record the early demise of Mr. Herbert B. Davison, of Wolfville. Mr. Davison was for a short time a member of the class of 1900 and a young man of many noble qualities. To the sorrowing friends the ATHENÆUM extends sincere condolence.

Exchanges.

The "Presbyterian College Journal" contains a number of splendid articles which are of especial interest to the Theological student. No one however can read them without profit.

The "Niagara Index" has, among other good things a "Plea for the Classics." "It has been more or less a fad of late years among literary lights to decry the employment of classics in modern education.— * —The ancient tongues of Greece and Italy are transmitted to us with all that is valuable in antiquity.— * —No more fruitful means for sharpening and developing the mind exists than the study of the classical languages." The "Plea" is well written and instructive.

Our thanks are due to the "Dalhousie Gazette" for its graceful and timely mention of our new President. A scholarly article on Vergil is concluded in this issue.

The "U. N. B. Monthly" appears out in a new dress this year. We congratulate it upon its improved appearance.

The "McMaster University Monthly" has a portion of Dr. Rand's poem, "The Twin Flower." It is really a gem. The "Monthly"

Other exchanges received this month are the "Owl," "Varsity", contains several prose articles of considerable merit. "Manitoba College Journal" and "Argosy."

Echoes.

Once more in the revolution of months, the time is near at hand for the Junior exercuciatorio. For the benefit of those not fully acquainted with the yearly round of ceremonies we would say in explanation that this is the one event of the year in which the Juniors shine. It usually takes place on the evening before the beginning of Christmas holidays, in order that the other students, by a change of scene, may have a chance to recover. Each member of the class is supposed to write something about something, and when each has said his piece before the assembled people he is presented with a fruit cake or a piece of pumpkin pie. The subjects assigned this year are exceedingly philosophical, as, "Is character determined by the dimensions of the ears?" and "Soap as a Liberator." So a rare (beef-steak rare of course) treat may be expected.

A most enjoyable evening was spent at the Sophomore-Freshman reception recently held in Alumnae Hall. The Freshies were there in full force, radiant with expectation, and blooming with yellow class-colors. During the evening, the following lines were chanted with fine effect by members of the class :

Sis boom bang,
 The class of ourang-outang(s) ;
 If you're looking for fun,
 That's where we take the bun
 You can bet, you son of a gun.
 We're always the first to hail—
 Our breakfast, and never fail
 To make trouble for pie
 'F in our way it should lie
 Oh ! we're dandies, Oh me ! oh my !

The twentieth century sun
 Tho' for ages it has, or shall run,
 Can ne'er from our face
 Remove every trace
 Of the brass that therein holds a place.
 What we know (and don't know) is a lot :
 We're fresh, but Ha, Ha, not a spot
 Is our verdure, 'longside
 Of the gall that in us doth abide.

But we're Acadia's yummy-yum-yum.
 We are soon going home to our mum.

And, as now we cry loudly "Mama"
 Then we'll sing for Acady "Hurrah"
 As we tell of the Hoodoo
 That C—y put onto
 The class of "nobody," "not one."

If a man doesn't ask questions, how will he ever know anything? This is the principal, no doubt, which moved a certain botany student to ask his professor what kind of trees left-handed scythe-sticks grow on.

The Soph who keeps the pet "tabby" could not resist the temptation to take it to class. Someone tramped on its tail, and now he cannot take it any more. He says he's going to take another pet (his donkey) now, for spite.

Brilliant Junior translating : "These boys will die if they eat veal."

So great was the anxiety of a certain Freshman lest the experience of previous entertainments of like kind should be repeated, that he thought he'd make sure of his girl by arriving at the Sem. reception at least half an hour early. He was royally received by Mr. O— who entertained him on the front steps until the rest appeared. T—l—r too had quite an adventure. So deeply engrossed was he in his subject that he failed to hear the national anthem ; and when, some little time after, he suddenly looked up, he found himself alone with all the Sems. With one wild yell, which would have done credit to a South African fetish-dancer, he dashed for the door, and—He's not the same boy since.

C—s—y doesn't need to take in receptions now. He's not likely to recover, either. What is Acadia coming to anyhow ?

A Sophomore had a bit of a time the other day at the Post-office. The somebody who runs things there signified that he had an intense craving to execute a hornpipe on the side of said Sophie's neck. The latter, in true Western style, invited him down to the dike, but he failed to show up, and so the matter dropped.

Any of these cool autumn evenings, the late pedestrian may see, if he happen on Main St., two howling jakes from Chip. Hall whose custom it is to take nocturnal runs in search of wind. Already several people have been seriously frightened by these cranks, and there are rumors that the police will soon be called to take a hand.

Several Cads, who were out to the Ridge on an hunting excursion, came back with stirring tales of *hare*-breadth escapes. It was afterwards learned that they were pursued by rabbits.

The doctor says long hair is one sign of a poet. Well, we don't know, but there is surely some connection to judge by the vigorous flow of Anglo-Saxon spondees which D— poured forth when somebody

trauped on his long locks the "Scrim."

Through some inadvertence the posting of certain of the most important regulations has been neglected. The Freshies particularly should observe that they are expected to maintain a respectful demeanor in the presence of Sophomores. Don't talk back to a Soph, for he's been here longer than you, and he knows. Don't sit down while he stands. You're liable to be "sat on." Always remove your hat when he approaches you, and don't giggle if he should happen to speak. Always keep your face washed, and be good in meeting. Printed permits may be obtained at the College office, which, if bearing the signature of any Sophomore will allow the holder the privilege of talking with the College ladies. Be sure you get some, and don't cry if the Soph is unkind and won't sign; but go to another.

A certain freshman says he goes hatless in order that his brain may develop.

(Overhead at the breakfast table.)

"Pass them there molasses, please."

The Freshmen have their own way of celebrating. When news of the football victory arrived, they at once decided to hold a picnic and reception. Being naturally highminded, no place would suit for their festivities but the roof of Chip. Hall. Accordingly the household furniture of their rooms was carried thither, and preparations were made for a high old time. Even some of the dignitaries of the institution entered into the spirit of the thing and lent their energies towards making it a success. So that but for the protests of the Juniors and Seniors who declared that their studies were being disturbed we should, no doubt, have to record one of the most brilliant events of the season. However, to avoid friction between classes the scheme was abandoned, and the furniture returned to its place, except that the *Chinese lanterns* were left to illuminate the roof all night.

Acknowledgements.

W. G. McFarline, B. A., \$3.00; R. E. Harris, \$1.00; W. W. Conrad, B. A., \$1.00; J. E. Nickerson, \$1.00; Miss A. F. True, M. A., \$1.00; Miss Dobson, \$1.00; Miss Mabel Smith, .50; W. A. Baker, \$1.00; W. L. King, \$1.00; C. M. Baird, \$1.00; W. M. Wood, \$1.00; W. D. Pearl, \$1.00; Andrew Cobb, \$1.00; J. W. Rolands, \$1.00.

Errata:—In last issue instead of "E. N. Payzant, \$1.00," read "50 cts. E. N. Payzant."