

Rec'd W. Freeman
T. own

ACADIA ATHENEUM



CONTENTS

<i>An Acadia Man at Harvard</i>	125
<i>Adversity's Crucible</i>	133
<i>The Origin of Meteors</i>	135
<i>Some Old Acquaintances</i>	140
<i>Editorial</i>	144
<i>Cribbed and Coined</i>	146
<i>De Alumnis</i>	151
<i>The Month</i>	153
<i>The College Jester</i>	157
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	161

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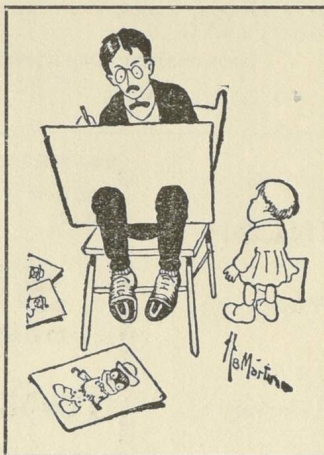
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An Acadia Man at Harvard

LIKE the dead of Omar the Acadia men who have gone to Harvard have not returned to us with tales, at least I do not remember of any such in recent years. Consequently each of us when one day he found himself in Cambridge was in a place very strange and unfamiliar. Harvard has always been the favorite American college at Acadia and during the past twenty-five years more men have come here from Acadia than from any other Canadian college. At present there are eight of us, former wearers of the Red and Blue, in the various departments of the University, and in the precincts of the Canadian Club, as other exiles, we occasionally meet for talk and reverie of the days of old.

At Acadia, as elsewhere, it is common, or at least it used to be, to regard Harvard, not only as the foremost American university, but as the Utopia of the college world. As far as a great University may be it is probable that Harvard is. A college is judged, usually, on three counts, its work, its life, and its men, and although the first two are sometimes lost sight of they are of course the means by which the third is produced.

It is a generally accepted theory that college men are the same the world over, that care free and happy—

“—’gainst the world by good old Roman laws

All college men take arms in common cause.”

In fact it is pretty much true that in the main they resemble one another. Wherever we can find a man who can and will pause to enjoy a book, or a picture, or a play, and, who occasionally finds time for a little Bohemian conviviality, we usually find such a man with recollections of days midst academic shades. However as in all else, there

is a diversity in college men, and to realize this one has but to go to a large university where from a hundred colleges, or more, they are gathered.

As Harvard's men are diverse it is natural to expect the college life thus and so it is. The ideal college life is often thought, especially by small college men, to exist at the large university. This belief owes its being, I think, to the newspaper accounts of athletic pageants and social revels, and to visualized ideals of the writers of college stories who usually portray with a Yale or Harvard setting. A man coming to Harvard with ideals of college life is likely to be a trifle disappointed. There is college life here and a great deal of it, but it is so diversified and specialized that one man is apt to get hold of very little.

As at other colleges, life at Harvard has for its main element athletics, in which as in all things, Harvard is vast. Nearly every kind of sport flourishes here with varsity, class and scrub teams ; the two latter providing for the men who desire the sport but who are not of first-rate calibre. Football is, of course, the one sport in which there is a general interest. Practice begins about a week before college opens, and the squad starts with some two hundred men which soon narrow down to about sixty, where it continues through the season. Besides the head coach who devotes his entire time many old players give a week or so of their time to the development of the team. During the six or seven weeks of the preliminary season the real strength of the team is not known to the student body. Attendance at the early games, which are experiments rather than contests, and the daily practices together with the reports of the daily papers give some idea of the teams ability, but when the Crimson lines up against the Blue in the last great game, the college as a whole is nearly as much in the dark as to the chance of victory as the general public. In the last few weeks, as the schedule grows harder and the game attains to some uncertainty interest begins to awaken. Great mass meetings are held at the Union where a thousand or more of the students gather and the great Harvard songs, of which there are so many, are rehearsed with tremendous fervor. Then later to the final games the undergraduates march in a body, and with cheer leaders and with band the singing and cheering for the Yale game are rehearsed. All this with the many thousands gathered in the great stone stadium is productive of

great effect but seems, I think, a trifle artificial, the more so as even the football heroes thus honored are but names to the majority.

The grand climax of the football era comes with the Yale game when the worth or failure of the season's work is made evident. Towards this goal from the beginning of the season the entire efforts of players and coaches have been directed. One of the new songs of this year expresses it well.

“For many a day when the sun was low,
And the sky wore a crimson hue,
YOU have worked with main, till the evening came,
That we might overcome the Blue.

When, as this year, comes defeat the work has been in vain and Harvard blames coaches and policy, even as we do at Acadia, and has new plans and hopes for better luck next year. As the team is more or less impersonal so the defeat is to the students. To the majority it is perhaps unfortunate but not a vital matter.

Following foot-ball comes the host of minor sports. Notices appear in the *Crimson* calling for candidates and from the numerous respondents the varsity squads are carefully selected. In all branches there are class and scrub leagues also, so that somewhere the man who desires winter exercise may fit in.

Among the minor sports hockey, our own national game, stands first. We perhaps think that we labor under difficulties at Acadia to produce a hockey team. I once imagined something like that myself but difficulty is an unhappy word in comparison to the situation here. For the first few weeks, practice is held on ponds in the vicinity of the city, which entails long car rides or walks; afterwards the practice and minor games occur on the open air rink in the Stadium. For all her championship games Harvard has to go to a strange rink in New York. Notwithstanding all these difficulties the squad is large, a hundred players beginning the season this year, while, for three years Harvard has held the Intercollegiate championship.

The matter of awarding athletic trophies at Harvard is rather interesting. The University letter to be worn on cap or sweater, is awarded in only in the four main sports—foot-ball, baseball, rowing and track—to the men representing Harvard, in the championship matches. Each sport has its peculiar insignia. Football, a crimson H on a black sweat-

er; baseball, a crimson sweater with a black H; rowing, a crimson letter on a white sweater; and track, a white H on a crimson sweater. In the minor sports the H is given to all members of all varsity teams but the letter is flanked with the initials of the particular sport. There is similar restrictions in the award of numerals, only members of the winning teams in the class leagues receive their numeral which are in class colors. All members of Freshman teams, however, have their numerals in varsity colors—crimson and white. To the winners of the various scrub leagues as well as the interclass leagues silver cups are given.

Next to athletics the social side is, I suppose, the most important feature of college life. The great social centre here is the Union, an institution almost unique among American colleges. This palatial club was given to the University by a wealthy alumnus in 1901, and it is open to all members of the University upon the payment of an annual fee of ten dollars. The great feature of the building is a large assembly room splendidly furnished, where the members may sit and talk and smoke before the two great fire-places, or gather around the piano and sing. There are a number of smaller rooms for reading, writing, pool and billiards and other games. There is also a library of several rooms well supplied with fiction and general reading, and cosy with fire-places and oriental rugs. Some of the papers have their offices in the Union and many of the clubs their meeting rooms. A café is also provided where members may entertain friends and where the varsity training table is maintained.

Every Tuesday night entertainments are given in the assembly room which consist of readings, recitals, concerts, instrumental and vocal, by outside talent and by the Glee and Musical organizations of the University. The several classes also frequently hold beer nights or receptions here.

Harvard is renowned among universities for the number of its social clubs or fraternities. An article in the Christmas *Monthly* bemoaning the too early recognition of men by fraternities as tending to destroy class spirit says, "There is some truth in the common saying that the Princeton man cares for his college, the Yale man for his class, and the Harvard man for his club." These fraternities are built upon one large Sophomore society known as the "Institute of 1770." commonly as the "Dickey." The men are elected to this society dur-

ing the Sophomore year in squads known as "tens." Each of these tens contains about 15, making in all about 150 men elected from each class. Following their election comes the running of the candidates which is one of the sights of Harvard. The first ten are in running during the foot ball season, and their stunts, which are the commands of the upper class fraternity men furnish much amusement at the games, where, rigged in all sorts of ridiculous costumes, mostly of the feminine persuasion, they parade through the Stadium with songs, yells, and acrobatic and childish antics. The things which these neophytes are called upon to perform are almost numberless in variety. It is no uncommon thing to see one attend classes with a foot ball head gear and a veil on, to come upon one stationed at a street corner stopping every passing baby carriage and solemnly kissing the occupant. From the "Dickey" one is elected from one to another of the real "frats," and in the case of the extremely popular college man, may at length arrive at the summit of all college societies, the "Hasty Pudding."

Besides the fraternities proper there are many societies and clubs organized for various purposes, social and otherwise. There are clubs of men from various states or sections of the country or from certain preparatory schools, as:—The Canadian Club, Ohio Club, the Exeter Club; educational clubs, as the Engineering Club, and the Camera Club; clubs for purely literary merit, as the Signet and the O. K.; and clubs for artistic ability and congeniality, as the Pen and Brush Club and the Topiarian Club.

Together with the societies, a great feature of Harvard life, and one which forms the goal of many a man's ambition, is the literary sphere. To be on one of the editorial boards is a "consummation devoutly to be wished for" by the majority of undergraduates. All elections to the staffs of the several papers, however, are by competition, and a large number of candidates register for each and these heelers work faithfully and long as for an athletic team until at the end of the year, as in other things, the fittest survive.

The best known papers are the *Crimson* (the University daily), the *Advocate* (a literary fortnightly, the oldest of the Harvard papers and the one upon which President Roosevelt worked), the *Monthly* (a magazine of high literary standard and the staid and responsible handler of all questions of undergraduate policy), and the *Lampoon*

(the great humor magazine of the college literary world and which is said to be the ancestor of *Life*). The papers mentioned all have pleasant attractive offices where the editorial board combines social and business activity.

The final phase of college life is the practical or every-day side of living. In the matter of boarding and lodging the system here is similar to that at most American colleges. The majority of the men in college and scientific school live in the dormitories of which, although the college owns a large number, the most are of private ownership. The dormitories, except one or two of the historic ones, are very well appointed and quite luxuriously furnished; and the room rent, in all except the more palatial, is about the same as for rooms in private houses in the city. Most of the larger private dormitories are arranged in suites so that a man is almost as retired as in a private house. In the dormitory in which I room there are one hundred and fifty occupants, but, outside the three men in my particular suite, I seldom see my fellow lodgers save as we happen to meet for a minute's conversation at the swimming pool in the morning. In the older dormitories, as those in the yard, there is more social life, especially between the neighboring rooms as in old Chip Hall. In all the dormitories there are proctors who enforce the rules, especially preventing singing, piano playing, and other disturbances in the evenings which are supposed to be devoted to study.

Although there are a number of private eating houses and restaurants in the vicinity, the majority of the students board at the two great dining halls, Memorial where fifteen hundred are fed, and Randa'll, where the number is one thousand. The seating is at reserved club tables, where congenial crowds are gathered, thus making of the fellow diners a small but intimate social group. At first the new men eat at the public tables, but as time goes on nearly everyone is invited to join some one of the club tables. The group at the table, where another Acadia man and I eat, is composed mostly of seniors and graduate men, gathered from a number of colleges and countries.

Then there is "fussing." I see I had almost forgotten this very important phase of college life. A phase that has to do with football games, with weekly vespers, with theatres and room spreads, with trips to Wellesley, and with "Chippies." This pastime holds as great a place in the undergraduate mind at Harvard as it does at Acadia.

It is the phase of life in which college men and other men are common. At Acadia we did not call it "fussing." I believe the ATHENÆUM calls it "ratting," but then what's in a word?

Never having taken naturally to "fussing," and not ever having time to even look into the matter here, I cannot give even a sketch of this interesting phase of Harvard life. A parody from a recent *Lampoon* however may give us some light.

"Fusser, Wuz, He
Then here's to you Fussy Fusser
And the maids you count by score.
If we hadn't sworn off fussing,
We'd be with you as before,
But toil and grind's the gospel,
And to you we leave the fair,
Leave you with your string of trophies,
Hearts you broke in Harvard Square."

Having attempted a sketch of the college life here, a word about the other elements of a college course, the work, may not be amiss.

The two main departments of the university are the college and scientific school where the majority of the five thousand students are found.

The college studies are purely elective, with an immense range of several hundred courses to select from. These are of all degrees of difficulty and practical value. It is possible to find a course on nearly every conceivable line of literature, science and art. One may elect a list which will soon make a physical wreck of him or a list which will provide about as much work as a single course at Acadia.

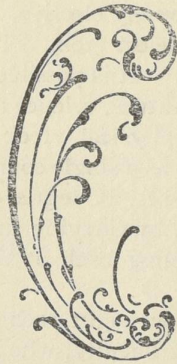
The requirements for the A. B. degree call for seventeen and one half courses, and many men, by carrying six courses a year, finish the program in three years, coming back at the fourth year commencement for their degrees.

To provide individual oversight each student has his appointed advisor, some member of the Faculty, who helps him to select his list of studies at the beginning of the year and to whom he may go for advice at any time. In the Scientific school the two chief departments are Engineering and Architecture. The school is very closely related to the college, much more so than any of the other schools or

departments of the University, and contain many courses which are open to college men. Thus by taking a number of related scientific courses while working for his academic degree a man may save one or more years of his professional work.

All in all, Harvard to a man who is here for a professional work is very satisfactory. There is sufficient of sport and social life and amusements for the little time which is free to one, while the work which is, the great thing here is made very interesting and congenial. However, to the undergraduate with the necessary all round development of a college course to attain the place is not quite so alluring. Constantly I run across those who, unwittingly, sometimes, but often recognizing it themselves are giving their never-to-be-recalled four years of academic life for nothing but a knowledge of books. The men whom one meets from the smaller New England colleges all remark how little they appreciated their good fortune in the matter of college life until they came here. And many of us never recognize that there are golden days at Acadia until they are gone.

L. D. Cox, '03



Adversity's Crucible

To-day, we sail 'neath sunny skies,
The air is soft—the breezes sweet ;
To-morrow clouds and darkness come,
The soul is crushed with sore defeat.

Life runs its little round of days,
The blossom opens bright and fair,
The fruit is set—then comes a frost
And all is ruin—all despair.

When all goes well, how brave the heart !
How easy troubles seem to bear !
Then bursts the thunder—light goes out
And all the earth grows blank and bare.

I've known my joy, I've laughed at care,
My heart beat brave—all fate defied,
In conscious strength I strode the earth,
My power and valor magnified.

Then came the dart—black grew the cloud,
And hope went out, and darkness fell,
The courage failed—the heart grew sick,
And misery peeled her dreary knell.

In each poor soul there lives some spark
Of God's divine and glowing fire—
Some trace of courage—strength of will,
Some holy fount of high desire.

These dormant lie when skies are fair,
When hearts beat high with happy dreams.
'Tis Sorrow's hand, so cruel laid,
That kindles pure heroic beams.

'Tis when the bursting heart is sore,
The soul cast down with dreary pain,
That God's high impulse bursts its bounds
And makes us calm and brave again.

'Tis sorrow tries us as with fire,
Consumes the dross—refines the gold,
It smites the flint, and gives the spark
That warms the soul and makes it bold.

The sheath to trouble's killing power
Is conscious truth within the heart;
'Tis virtue throned secure within
That wards the fiercest poisoned dart.

Behold how weak and poor we are,
Our courage flees when sunshine fails,
We fume and fret in darksome mood,
Our strength grows faint, our spirits quail.

Oh brothers in a world of storm !
Be brave, be strong, be stout and true ;
God's power and love are over all
His care sleeps not for me—for you.

J. W. Longley, '71

The Origin of Meteors

TILL the second half of the last century the nature of the innumerable stars with which space is peopled was wholly a subject of imaginative speculation. Since that time wonderful discoveries have been made, and recent science has arrived at some marvellous results, and has been able to substitute more exact ideas for premature hypotheses. Notwithstanding the immense distances that separate the celestial bodies from us, spectrum analysis has enabled us to make chemical investigation of the sun, the comets, stars, and nebulae. Further knowledge has also been derived from bodies, which occasionally fall upon the earth out of the sky, coming to us from outer space. The study of these fragments, the only cosmic bodies, which it is possible for us to handle immediately, concerns one of the fundamental questions of the physical history of the universe.

These bodies are invisible to us, until they reach the air of our planet, but as soon as they enter it they blaze out, become conspicuous, and the pieces which fall from them to the earth are called meteorites, aerolites, or meteoric stones. The phenomena that precede and accompany falls of meteorites, while they vary much in their secondary details, nevertheless, present a whole of general character, reoccurring at each apparition, and proving that the origin of these bodies is foreign to our planet. If the fall occurs at night a ball of fire is seen, which moves with an apparent velocity depending upon the distance of the meteor and the direction of its motion. Its apparent diameter increases as it gets nearer, and as it moves through space it describes a track whose incandescence makes it perceptible from a distance, and which is only slightly inclined to the horizon. The cosmic character of these bodies is indicated by their excessive velocity, which surpasses anything we know on earth, and is in reality comparable with that of the planetary bodies. If the observer is near enough the flight is accompanied by a heavy continued roar like that of thunder, cannon, or musketry, according to the distance of the observer. Sometimes these explosions are violent enough to shake houses, and give the impression of an earthquake, as was the case in Iowa, when the meteor of the 12th. of February, 1875, fell. They are often heard over a considerable extent of country. The explosions of the Orgueil meteors were heard

three hundred miles. When we consider that these detonations take place at heights where the thinly rarefied air forms but a poor medium for the propagation of sound, we become satisfied that these explosions must be extremely violent. Sometimes a trail of vapors is seen in the regions of the atmosphere which the body has traversed. These phenomena are manifested in the most diverse parts of the globe at every season and every hour, and frequently in calm and cloudless weather, therefore we infer that storms and whirlwinds have nothing to do with them.

In consequence of the striking phenomena resulting from their rapid passage through our atmosphere, making them appear like balls of fire visible at great distances, sometimes exploding with great violence as to be taken for earthquakes, their falls have been noticed and recorded since the earliest times. The accounts, however, were so imbued with superstitions, and so distorted by the terrified condition of the narrators, that in most cases the witnesses of the event were laughed at for their supposed delusions, and it was not until the beginning of the last century, that men of science and people in general began to give credit to such reports.

The attitude of scorn and incredulity, which prevailed at that time, is shown by the following incidents. An account prepared with great care by the municipality of Juillac, France, telling of a stone shower which occurred there in July 1790, was spoken of by Berthelon an eminent French scientist of that time, "as a recital evidently false, of a phenomenon physically impossible" and "calculated to excite the pity not only of physicists but of all reasonable people." Chladi (1756-1827) a German physicist, writing in the early part of the century speaks of many meteorites which were thrown away in his day because the directors of museums were ashamed to exhibit stones reported to have fallen from the sky. President Jefferson when told that Professor Silliman and Kingsley had described a stone shower as having taken place in Weston, Connecticut, in 1807, said: "It is easier to believe two Yankee professors will lie than to believe that stones will fall from heaven.

The change of opinion, which took place among scientific men about the first of the last century was due largely to the investigation by the French Academy of the shower of stones, which fell at L'Aigle, France on April 26th, 1803. This investigation established as absol-

utely the fact of the fall to the earth at L'Aigle of stones from outer space, that scientific men were logically compelled to give credence to reports from elsewhere of similar occurrences. At this same time also Chladi and Howard published papers urging strenuously that other masses reported to have fallen upon the earth could not, because of their structure and composition, be of terrestrial origin. All this had much to do in establishing the belief that solid cosmic matter, not of terrestrial origin, does at intervals come to the earth. Since this beginning, the study of meteorites has been one of widening and engrossing interest.

The appearance of these bodies from time to time has naturally caused much speculation as to their origin and place in the universe. Various theories and suppositions have been brought forward attempting to solve the mystery, which shrouds them, coming to us as they do from outer space. Some of these theories are that they have come from the moon, from the earth's volcanoes, from Jupiter and the other planets, from the nebulous mass from which the solar system has grown, from the fixed stars, from the comets. It has been thought that they supply the sun with his radiant energy, that they give the moon her accelerated motion, that they break in pieces heavenly bodies, that they threw up the mountains of the moon, that they are the cause of the auroras.

Nearly all of these ideas have been advanced by men to whom we owe much of the contributions they have made to our supply of knowledge, and who are held in the highest repute on account of the advances they have made in the progress of science. Amid this host of speculation it is evident that we do not know in what region of space these bodies originate, nor what course they follow before they come within the sphere of the earth's attraction. Most of these theories have been shown to be vague suppositions, and recent investigation has proved them to be completely untenable.

Shooting stars come to us by millions at regular intervals, and the number which are directed to our globe in a single year is estimated at many thousands of millions. These are the swift moving evanescent, star-like points of light which may be seen every few moments on any clear moonless night. They resemble meteorites in the abruptness of their appearance in our atmosphere and the excessive rapidity of their motion, but differ from them in that none of them ever seem to

reach the surface of the earth. Notwithstanding this fact, it would appear that they are solid bodies. As we see them they are distinct bodies, separated even in the most prolific star showers by long distances, and have been observed to penetrate the air many miles, that is many hundred times their own diameters. They are sometimes seen to break in two. They have been observed to glance in the air, and there is good reason to believe that they glance before they become visible. These are not the phenomena, which may be expected from a mass of gas.

We may also take into consideration the great velocity at which the shooting star moves, and the great resistance which it must necessarily encounter in passing through the air at so high a rate of speed. The first effect would be to flatten the mass, for it is elastic; the next to scatter it, for there is no cohesion. We should then see a flash instead of a long burning streak of light. In view of these existing conditions the mass that causes the shooting star can hardly be conceived of except as a solid body.

Again, we may reasonably believe that the shooting star, the large fire balls, and the stone producing meteors all have the same origin. They differ somewhat in kind of material, in density, in size; but from the faintest shooting star to the largest stone meteor we pass by such small gradations that no clear dividing lines can separate them into two classes. They resemble each other in many points. Each appear as a solid ball of fire traversing the heavens just as a single glowing or burning solid would do. Each is seen in the same part of the atmosphere, and moves through its upper portion. Each has a velocity so rapid that it implies an orbit about the sun. The members of each class have apparent motions which imply common relations to the horizon to the ecliptic, to the line of the earth's motion. A cloudy train is sometimes left along the track both of the stone meteor and of the shooting star. They have like varieties of color, though in the small meteors they are naturally less intense, and are not so variously combined as in the larger ones. Taking into account these points of similarity between shooting stars and stone meteors, the prevailing belief at the present time is that these bodies with all intermediate forms of fire-balls are like phenomena, and have a similar origin.

When shooting stars appear in showers they do not move at random, but all their paths seem to diverge or radiate from a single point

in the sky known to astronomers as the radiant, that is their paths produced backward all pass through or near that point, though they do not usually start there. Meteors which appear near the radiant are apparently stationary or describe paths which are very short, while those in the more distant regions of the sky pursue longer courses. The radiant keeps its place among the constellations sensibly unchanged during the whole continuance of the showers, which may last for hours or days. The radiant is merely the effect of perspective, as the meteors are all moving in lines nearly parallel when encountered by the earth, and the radiant is simply the perspective vanishing point of this system of parallels.

At the time of the meteoric shower of 1833, Professors Olmsted and Twining of New Haven were the first to recognize the radiant and to point out its significance as indicating the existence of a swarm of meteors revolving about the sun in a permanent orbit. Erman, a German astronomer of Berlin, shortly afterward developed a method of computing the meteors orbit when the radiant was known.

Sometime after this in the year 1864 Professor Herbert Newton, of New Haven, showed by an examination of the old records that there had been a number of great meteoric showers in the month of November, at intervals of thirty-three to thirty-four years, and he predicted confidently a repetition of the shower on Nov. 13th or 14th. 1866. The shower occurred as was predicted and was observed in Europe. This discovery made by Dr. Newton confirmed the theory advanced by Olmsted and Twining in 1833, and established the view that these meteoric bodies move in orbits about the sun. By further research, Newton and Adams, the discoverer of Neptune, showed that this swarm of the Leonid meteors, which produced the November showers moves in a long eclipse with a thirty-three-year period.

Meteoric showers are hence accounted for by the earth's encounter with a swarm of these little bodies, and since this swarm of meteors pursues a regular orbit around the sun, the earth can only meet it when she is at the point where her orbit cuts the path of the meteors. This, of course, must always happen at or near the same time of the year, except, in process of time the meteoric orbits shift their positions on account of perturbations.

The researches of Newton and Adams awakened a lively interest in the subject of meteors and their orbits, and a few weeks after the

Leonid showers Schiaparelli published a paper on the Perseids, or August meteors in which he brought out the remarkable fact that they were moving in the same orbit as that of the bright comet of 1862 known as Tuttle's comet. Shortly after this Leverrier published his orbit of the Leonid meteors, which he had derived from the observed position of the radiant and the periodic time assigned by Adams. Almost at the same time, Oppolzer published his orbit of Tempel's comet of 1866, and these two orbits were at once seen to be almost identical. A single coincidence might be accidental, but hardly two.

Five years later came the shower of the Andromedes following in the track of Biela's comet, and among more than one hundred of the distinct meteor swarms now recognized Prof. Alexander Herschel finds five others which are similarly related each to its special comet. It is no longer possible to doubt that there is a real and close connection between meteors and comets. What this connection is has not yet been ascertained. In the case of the Leonids and the Andromedes the meteoric swarm follows the comet, but this does not seem to be so in the case of the Perseids which scatter along more or less abundantly every year. The prevailing belief at present seems to be that the comet itself is only the thickest part of a meteoric swarm, and that the clouds of meteors scattered along its path are the result of disintegration.

G. R. B. '06.



Some Old Acquaintances

YOU know them so I won't mention their names.

The first was young and handsome, and more sensitive than a woman, and had a dreamy, far-away look in his eyes. I didn't think much of him at first. He gave me the impression of being soft-headed, and what wonder when he talked like this :

"Light feet, dark violet eyes, and parted hair,
Soft dimpled hands, white neck, and creamy breast
Are things on which the dazzled senses rest
Till the fond fixed eyes forget they stare."

But as I got to know him better I began to appreciate him. It is true he rather encouraged idle habits, but he loved beautiful things so much that he could not help but spend his time in contemplating them. He would take you into the woods and vales in the centre of ancient Greece, and there sit with you all day long watching the nymphs dancing in the glades, or listening to the conversation of gods and goddesses. To one used to the strenuous western life it was irksome at first, but gradually you grew to enjoy it just as much as he did. He would teach you to love the things that he loved, until, "the sun, the moon, trees old and young sprouting a shady boon for simple sheep," "daffodils, with the green world they live in," "clear rills" and "the mid-forest brake" became to you what they were to him

"An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from heaven's brink"

Still he was not always happy. His nature was too sensitive for that. He would sometimes have fits of moodiness, as when he talked about.

"The weariness, the fever and the fret,
Here where men sit and hear each other groan,
Where palsy shakes a few sad last grey hairs,
Where youth grows pale, and spectre-thin, and dies ;
Where but to think is to be full of sorrow
And leaden-eyed despairs,
Where beauty cannot keep her lustrous eyes
Or new love pine at them beyond to-morrow."

I don't know what he would have made of me if he had lived longer, but, unfortunately, he fell in love, and had it so bad that he died. I have always mourned him sincerely, and often think of him in his own words

"They shall be accounted poet kings
Who simply tell the most heart easing things."

Another person I remember meeting when I was *quite* young was a woman. My recollections of her are not vivid, but my impression is that she was a blonde, at least, it seems fitting that she should have been. I immediately fell in love with her, but hopelessly, of course, for she was married. Looking back on it all now, I wonder how I

ever could have been such a fool. She was always seeing the tragic side of life, and her tears were ever within call. It didn't matter whether it was for the boy who "stood on the burning deck," or for the trees around her English home when she felt called upon to them to them the sad news :

"Fair trees that here beheld me born
Soon shall ye see me die" (Poor trees !)

She is gone now "where the wicked cease from troubling."

Lest you think I am a woman hater, I shall tell you now of another acquaintance of the same sex. She was an old maid, but she had a motherly old face, and a motherly way with her. She had lots of common sense, too, and a big heart. I sometimes think how much somebody must have missed when he let the "beck" come between them and neglected to cross until it was too wide. She had a healthy love for the simple life, for the buttercups, daisies and clover, and for the "world of heather" in which she lived. Her poetic spirit could catch the poetry of the common place. Her quick sympathy could interpret the feeling of the child of seven in the glee of her June birthday:—

"There's no dew left on the daisies and clover.
There's no rain left in heaven,
I've said my seven times over and over,
Seven times one is seven."

It could also picture with tender pathos and exquisite imagery the chastened feelings of the widow of seven times seven, as she looks upon her nest from which the brood has flown and says:—

"One after one they flew away
Far up to the heavenly blue,
To the better country, the upper day,
And I wish I were going too."

She may be too simple for some people's tastes but she is good enough for me. She has crossed the "river" now and there is no more need of "the bridge of his thoughts."

Now I must pass over a good many whom I had intended to speak about, and come to a man I met quite recently, that is, not more than ten years ago. It was when I was serving in the army in India. For a long time I was in doubt whether or not he was a fit man for me to

associate with. He talked in a very free and familiar way about getting drunk, and even worse things, and his conversation was generously besprinkled with such adjectives as "bloody" and "blarsted," and others which I refrain from mentioning for fear they might shock the editor of the *ATHENÆUM*. Still, in spite of all my friend's coarseness, there was something about him that compelled my respect, and I kept cultivating him. He puzzled me, and perhaps I don't quite understand him yet. But his oaths were neither like those of boys who pick them up as an added accomplishment, nor like those of men who deliberately swear because they have no idea of any one in the universe bigger than themselves. Rather beneath all his coarseness and profanity I could detect a deep undertone of reverence, that reminded me of the ninetyeth Psalm. I began to suspect, too, that I might learn something from this new acquaintance. So I took the attitude of a disciple, and he has taught me that you cannot judge the moral fiber of a man by the moral wardrobe which he displays, any more than you can estimate men socially by the clothes they wear.

I still keep his company, and so far as I know, have never learned any bad words from him. I now believe that he is fit company even for ladies, an assertion I would not too confidently make concerning myself. I think that if my motherly old friend of the "world of heather" were still alive, she would be glad to meet him.

'07.



Editorial

THE frequency with which we hear the expression, "That fellow has developed since he came to college," furnishes sufficient excuse for stopping to enquire just what is meant by such a statement. That the persons concerning whom such remarks are made have developed is usually evident enough, but they have developed *how*? More often than a few times the development has been along lines that can scarcely give one just reason for being proud of it. Not infrequently the statement is made of one, who, from being an ordinary Freshman has become an extraordinary Senior, but extraordinary because of his acquirement of such accomplishments as, smoking, card-playing, blasphemy, and general dare-deviltry. We do not mean, now, fellows who after entering college become too indolent, or too morally rotten to command any respect at all. Rather we refer to those, who, despite the habits they have acquired, are marked for their aggressiveness in all college matters, and especially for their good-fellowship. That the growth along the lines we have indicated is too common hardly needs to be asserted to be accepted. Of course we do not for an instant wish to be understood as meaning that the only development in college is made along these lines. Far be it from our purpose to make any such pessimistic assertion as that. On the contrary, we affirm in many cases that the outcome of college training has exactly the opposite effect. But, strange though it may be, the men who develop along lines of sound scholarship, good character, and unimpeachable morals are not the ones who are spoken of as having "developed" as often as the first class as we have referred to. This first class, too, seems to be the one that is today attracting the notice of the public. For the idea that is abroad concerning what the modern college does for its students is that it is a place where one learns to wear expensive clothes, to be reckless with money, to be a "sport," to become over-tolerant towards the naughtiness of life, and not overly fond of the habit of good, honest, plodding work. This notion of the college of today must have originated in the attention that the public gives to the so-called "developed" man. It is sufficient to say that the present day college does *not* exist to turn out such types of graduates. Indeed in the light of the ideal of most

colleges such a man, instead of being termed "developed", would be classed as a "degenerate." Especially is this true of our own college, Acadia. The aim of the founders of this institution was to offer a training to the youth of this land that, above all other things, would result in sound moral character.

As to whether this is the correct ideal for a college to have, we do not purpose to discuss. The fact remains that such was, and still is, the main purpose for the existence of Acadia, and instead of encouraging the development of the modern conception of the "college man" an effort is made to check it, and to mould men according to the ideal of the institution. The accomplishment of this task is entrusted largely to one body—the Faculty. Is it any wonder, then, that our professors occasionally interfere to prevent the development, we have alluded to, and attempt to shape our moral characters aright? We may resent such action, and say that it is not done at other colleges, but that is altogether beside the point. The Faculty is simply bound to interfere in matters that tend to the wrong development of the students' morals. Nor could it do less, and maintain the respect of those who have entrusted it with the welfare of the college. Acadia is "a Christian School of Learning." It is advertised as such. Anything short of the Christian ideal in the method of discipline would, therefore be dishonest. Those who have made Acadia the college of their choice, then, have no right to resent such actions of the Faculty as are in accord with the public avowal of what Acadia claims to be.



Since the burning of the reading-room three years ago there has been a more or less hidden feeling here that some effort should be made to replace the pictures of the various college teams which were then destroyed or lost, and to preserve in some way the pictures of the different teams that have since represented Acadia. Practically nothing has been said on the subject, however, so we are rather loath to say the first word. But the preservation of athletic pictures has been neglected so long that we are ashamed to remain silent. Team pictures have been conspicuous, by their absence, at Acadia long enough, and it is time something was done to replace the old ones and to preserve them, together with the new ones. There is something inspiring to the average student in the sight of the old teams that fought

long ago for the honor of the college, something that is creative of college spirit, something that awakens in the heart of the Freshman, looking for the first time upon the heroes of former years, a desire to make some team before he graduates. To get possession of the pictures of the old teams only needs the appointment of an energetic committee by the Athletic Association. Such a committee by reference to the files of the ATHENÆUM could obtain the names of our former athletes, some of whom would doubtless, on request, be glad to send such pictures as they have back to the old college, if they could be assured that they would be cared for in some suitable place. But have we at Acadia a suitable place? Yes, we have. Not as desirable, perhaps as the old reading-room, but one that will do well enough until some building is erected to replace the one destroyed by fire. The class of 1904 by hanging their graduation picture in the Chipman Hall dining room has not only established an excellent precedent, but has solved the problem of a suitable place for hanging team pictures. Let us make an effort to gather the old photos together. Or if that is impracticable, we can at least preserve the pictures now in col- and start a custom that will result in the safe-keeping of the pictures of the teams of subsequent years. Then, when the happy time arrives when we shall have a building for students' affairs only, if we are not possessed of complete furnishings for it, we shall have at least enough interesting pictures to set up house-keeping with.



Cribbed and Coined

THE present editorial staff of the *Dalhousie Gazette* are making special efforts to have their paper more representative of college life ; more of a students' magazine than heretofore. To aid them in attaining this end a prize competition, offering prizes for best original poems, also sketches and short stories, has been announced. The results of this competition are to be announced in the January issue, when the prize poem and stories will also be published. Such an incentive to undergraduates to contribute to their paper will surely have the desired result and help in making the *Gazette* what it primarily aims to be—a students' paper.

The December number approaches the standard set by the editors. It is undoubtedly the best issue of the year yet published, in this respect. Here we have all phases and departments of college life represented. In the department of Athletics we find an interesting sketch of the football games, between Dalhousie and the Army, the Wanderers and Glace Bay respectively. *College Notes* and *Mock Parliament* show what the students are doing in the different societies of the university, while *Personals* reveals what former graduates are occupied with. Space is also given to the publication of the constitution and bye-laws of the Intercollegiate Debating League ; and for an extended report of the Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. Convention held at Halifax in November last.

The editorials are brief and pertinent. The leader discusses the proper relation of the college student to the different societies. While admitting that the class room and lectures necessarily hold a prominent place in the students' time-table yet there are other influences which have an educative effect upon the student if he will only allow them scope for action. In this regard the writer says, "Among many benefits resulting from associative work with his fellows in all departments of college activities, it may be observed that a man discovers his points of weakness and strength and enters life with no delusive ideas about his personal value and abilities. Therefore if a man would avail himself of all the moulding, correcting and stimulating influences peculiar to a college he must have as active and enthusiastic an interest in its life, as expressed in its organization, as he has in the work of the class-room," These remarks have equal pertinency when applied to conditions at Acadia.

In this issue we have a short story entitled "Mike's Mystery," also several short poems, one of which, "The College Anthem" is overflowing with loyalty to old Alma Mater. We quote one stanza as expressive of this spirit which prevades the poem.

"Parent of living thought
With pure ideals fraught.
Thy sons' desire
That every triumph won
By thine each loyal son,
Be to thy glory done
Who did'st inspire."

"To the meek Freshman ! whose unassuming eyes
See girls in dreams ; he hears their gentle sighs ;
Whose tender feet had ne'er been taught to stray,
Far as the garden gate with maiden gay,
Till Senior nature to his mind displayed
The gentle art of walking with a maid ;
Or better still if at an open "Lit."
He ventured where the damsels sit,
While wicked Juniors, from the gallery, bold
To torment such, throw witticisms old.
Then is the Freshman's great desire
To quickly use in dreadful heated ire,
And lay his hands upon the ruffian crowd
Who, thus his strivings mock with jesting loud.
Hope humbly then ; with tremblings winglets soar,
Be modest, lowly, and Freshettes adore.
What future bliss is not for thee to know.
Go gently then, you reap e'en as you sow ;
Hope springs eternal in the human breast
And with a mate one day thou may'st be blest."

—*McMaster University Monthly.*



The Christmas number of the *O. A. C. Review* has an article entitled "The Place of Athletics in Life," which should be of special interest to college students. In this article the writer draws a striking contrast between the importance attached to physical force in the past, and the comparative indifference into which it is being allowed to lapse at the present. He states that no longer is physical force the predominating factor in life, no longer is it considered a necessity ; to-day such an idea is supplanted by that hustling commercial spirit so characteristic of the present age. To-day the desire for wealth so controls the mind of man that he has neither the time nor the wish to consider anything else. Thus the great realities and responsibilities of life are lost sight of, a deplorable condition, resulting in physical decline and premature old age. In this connection the writer says, "Men

to-day sigh for the 'Good Old Days,' because they can look back upon them as days of leisure and contentment, while as they look about them today they see nothing but nervous strenuousness and continuous strife. And again, "Moreover this kind of life, like an epidemic seems to be taking possession of our people, especially in the great centres of our population and threatens to become a national peril."

Admitting these facts the question naturally arises, "can anything be done to avert this national disease, so threatening in its effects?" In answer to this question the writer advances the claims of athletics as the best preventative; athletics in the full meaning of the term, viz. "persistent systematic training in all branches of manly sport." Such training he maintains invigorates and strengthens the body, clears the mind, purifies the imagination and sharpens the judgment, thus making the individual strong against temptation and more efficient in his work.

Then if such systematic training has so important a place in real life, how necessary it is that this training should be emphasized and insisted upon among those who to-day are in our different colleges and universities preparing themselves for life's duties, not only does the writer insist upon athletics finding a place in the college curriculum but also urges the need of an efficient athletic trainer. In conclusion he summarizes as follows, "We must not forget that physical culture is essential to the attainment of man's highest and noblest ideals The sooner such training becomes a regular part of our college course, and is coupled with the intellectual training which we now receive, the better will it be for our *college*, our *students* and our *country*."

The following poem—"The Mighty West"—has the true ring of patriotism :—

"Hail to the world's great garner !
The fair Canadian West
Where the golden grain on the boundless plain
Heaves like an ocean's breast ;
Star of the British Empire,
The haven for those that roam,
The refuge for stranger exile,
Who seeks for a friend and home."
This brightest gem of the Occident

Has ceased to be but a dream,
As to East, to West, to North, to South,
She empties her golden stream,
Food for the world's great millions
She pours from her fertile breast :
This land with a mighty future,
The fair Canadian West.
And hark ! 'tis but beginning,
Like the tread of an army's van
Before the thunderous marching tramp
Of thousands shake the land ;
Or like the low deep murmur
Of a million tongues suppressed ;
Or the far off roar of the 'avalanche'
That sweeps from the Rockie's crest,
Remotest lands shall hear her tread,
The Dominion's pride she'll be
When her commerce rolls to its foreign goals
O'er the waves of each mighty sea.

We should like to comment on a number of other articles in this issue of the *Review* but for the present we must refrain.



Other exchanges received :—*Kings College Record*, *Manitoba College Journal*, *Queens University Journal*, *Acta Victoriana*, *Argosy*, *University Monthly*, *Monroe College Monthly*, *Mercerian*, *Harvard Monthly*, *Yale Lit.*, *Amherst Lit.*, *University of Ottawa Review*, *Columbia Monthly*, *Bates Student*, *Trinity University Review*, *Presbyterian College Journal*, *Allisonia*, *Educational Review*, *Church Work* and *Red and Blue*.



De Alumnis.

Marshall S. Richardson, '01, is pursuing theological studies at Colgate College, Hamilton, New York.

Edgar H. McCurdy, '01, is continuing his studies at the Rush Medical School, Chicago.

Harold F. Tufts, '00, is on the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada, Guelph, Ont.

Stanley C. Dukeshire, '98, is a member of the faculty of a fashionable private school in New York city.

James G. Sipprell, '02, is taking a course at the Michigan College of Mining Engineering.

Avard K. Cahoon, '02, is now employed with the Civil Service Department at Ottawa.

Kenneth W. Haley, '02, is with the Hudson Bay Company's office staff, Winnipeg.

Mrs. Ludovic MacVean, née A. Alberta Pearson, '01, is at present residing in Medicine Hat, N. W. T.

Josephine O. Bostwick, '01, fills a position on the faculty of a college in Kingston, R. I., as instructress in English.

Steven W. Schurman, '03, is pastor of the Lunenburg Baptist Church.

Laura R. Logan, '01, has recently graduated from the Mt. Sinai Training School for Nurses, New York, and is now practicing in that city.

James E. Hamilton, '03, is in Newdale, Manitoba, with a position on the high school teaching staff.

Georgia E. Heales, '01, last Fall graduated from the Long Island College Hospital and is now at her home in Wolfville.

Philip W. Bill, '99, has left the law firm of McLean and Bill, Lunenburg, to enter upon a partnership with Hon. H. A. Lawrence, M. P., in Truro.

Charles F. Crandall, '99, editor of the St. John "Star," is in Ottawa for the present session of Parliament, as special correspondent for his journal and for the St. John "Sun."

Rev. Seldon R. McCurdy, '95, recently returned from the Burman mission field, has been called to the pastorate of the first Baptist Church, Marboro, Mass.

Owen B. Keddy, '02, in the third year of the Medical department at McGill, is playing defence on the university basket ball team. On a recent trip through the Eastern States he acted as special correspondent for the Montreal "Star."

John W. Roland, '01, was party to a very interesting contract on December 27, 1904, at Woolwich, Maine, it being the occasion of his marriage with Miss Leonore Howe, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Roland are making their home at present in Edmundston, N. B., where the former has a position on the Grand Trunk Pacific survey.

J. Edgar Higgins, '95, holds an excellent position as Horticulturist with the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station of the United States Department of Agriculture. He is the author of an interesting report, "The Banana in Hawaii," published recently by the government.

Robert L. Weatherbee, '58, of the Supreme Court bench of Nova Scotia, was last month appointed to the Chief Justiceship of that tribunal. He is the senior judge of the Court, having served it for twenty-six years.

The names of a number of Acadia men appear in the partial results of the Christmas medical examinations of McGill University. R. L. Chipman, 'c3, was second among the first year students in the honor list in physics and fifteenth in a very large class in second year organic chemistry. H. A. Farris, formerly of '05, is on the honor list in pharmacy, histology and organic chemistry, all second year subjects. R. B. Dexter, '04, is also on the honor list in organic chemistry. F. R. Shankel, '02, and C. E. A. DeWitt, '04, also show up well in the mentions.



The Month

SINCE the merriment of the Christmas vacation has passed and we have returned to our studies, an oppressive stillness seems to reign throughout the college building and its surroundings. The pressure of the coming mid-year exams, has driven everyone to his den, and hard study is the order of the day.

The weather has been all that heavy frosts, a beautiful moon and lots of snow could make it; and the monotony of study has found a break now and again in an occasional sleigh-drive or a snow-shoeing party. Among these might be mentioned the pleasant evenings spent at the homes of Professors Wortman and Haley, which were much enjoyed by those who were present.



Acadia Seminary began the work of the Winter term January 11. Twenty-one new pupils have been received giving a net gain in attendance over last term of twelve. The number of pupils now in residence is one hundred and five.

This large increase in the number of pupils, felt especially in the Departments of Pianoforte and Voice has made necessary the appointments of a teacher, who should give all her time to the pianoforte pupils. Miss E. Portia Starr, a graduate in Pianoforte of the Seminary in 1901, and during two years a pupil in Berlin of Herr Prof

Ernest Jedliczky and Teresa Carreno, has been appointed to the position. Miss Starr is an enthusiastic worker and is sure to add greatly to the efficiency of the department.



An event of far more than ordinary interest to music lovers will be Dr. Henry G. Houchett's Lecture and Recital to be given in College Hall the latter part of March. Dr. Houchett occupies a foremost place in the front rank as a musician. He has given in a single year over fifty recitals in the city of greater New York, and is constantly in demand in the musical centre of the country. Those, who heard Edward Baxter Perry last year, will without fail, welcome Dr Houchett to Wolfville, as one who can equal, and in some respects surpass the former's delightful performances.



The Seminary Souvenir Calendar met with so warm and enthusiastic a reception that the large edition was rapidly exhausted. Those who were unable to secure a copy of the Calendar may be pleased to learn that a "Souvenir" has been made which reproduces all the artistic features of the Calendar. It may be had at the stores in the town.



At the close of the second chapel service of the New Year, Dr. Kierstead, in a few well-chosen words announced the award of the "Class of 1901 Scholarship." This prize—sixty dollars in cash—is given to the Sophomore, making the highest average on the work of the Freshman year. The winner of this scholarship from 1907 is Mr. Thomas J. Kinley, whose Freshman record was an exceedingly good one. The announcement that the award had been made to Mr. Kinley was received with long-continued applause from the assembled students. The ATHENÆUM offers its heartiest congratulations to the winner of the scholarship, and expresses the hope that his record on the Freshmen work will be equaled, if not surpassed, by that on the remaining years of the course.

The first meeting of the Choral Club held after the Christmas vacation was well attended, and several new names were added to its list of members. Much enthusiasm is manifested at the rehearsals, and Professor Maxim is much encouraged at the progress being made. The choral work of the next Festival which is to be held sometime in the month of May, promises to be of very high and impressive character, if the splendid rehearsals can be taken as a guarantee. Arrangements are now on foot to secure the best soloists in vocal and instrumental music, and it is likely the well known Bostonian Sextette Club will be secured for the choral accompaniments, orchestral selections, and solos on the violin, cello, and clarinet. The outlook for an exceedingly successful Festival is bright and promising.



Horton Academy re-opened after the Christmas vacation on January 11th. The enrollment, which is now eighty-two, represents an increase of sixteen pupils over that of last term. The accommodations of the Academy have been taxed to their utmost capacity, and it has been found necessary to provide boarding-places in town for the overflow of students. Mr. Mersereau has returned to the direction of affairs in the Home. We are glad to welcome him back among us, and hope he is fully recovered from the effects of his recent illness.

During the Christmas vacation the course of study was carefully examined, and some important changes made, which have added materially to strengthen the course. The services of Miss Archibald, who was acting as a supply during the illness of Mr. Mersereau are still required to carry out the programme of work as now elaborated. As we enter upon the work of this winter's term, everything points to a very successful year of progress in all three institutions, the College, Seminary and Academy.



The Propylæum Society is very frequently the recipient of pleasant surprises. One of these came shortly after our return from the Christmas vacation, when its members were invited to an "At Home" given by Mrs. W. C. Archibald on the afternoon of January

20th. As usual on such an occasion the Propylæum was well represented, and a very enjoyable time was spent. Mrs. Archibald has always proved herself to be a charming hostess, and the young ladies heartily appreciate her kindness to them, and will long remember her "At Home" as one of the pleasantest events of the year.



A most interesting and closely contested debate between the Junior and Sophomore classes took place in the Athenæum Society on Saturday evening, January 21st. The question under discussion was, "Resolved, That the manufacture, sale, and use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage should be prohibited in Canada." The Juniors maintained the appellant side of the question, and were represented by Messrs. Porter, Havey, and Bower. The respondents were Messrs. Balcom Harris and Kinley of the Sophomore class. The subject was presented in a very able manner on both sides. In giving their decision the judges gave the advantage of presentation to the Juniors, but the Sophomores won the debate through superiority of argument.



Among the interesting events of the past month was the visit from Rev. H. H. Hall, of Winnipeg. He occupied the pulpit of the Wolfville Baptist Church on Sunday morning, January 22nd, and preached a very interesting sermon to a large audience. His theme was the goodness of God, which he presented with much force and oratorical power. On the afternoon of the same day he delivered an address before a meeting of the College Y. M. C. A. in College Hall. Mr. Hall graduated from Acadia in the class of 1886, and since that time has been engaged in pastoral work in the Northwest. For many years he was the pastor of the Baptist Church in Portage la Prairie, and is an active worker in the establishment of our denominational interests in the West.



The College Jester

“ ‘*T is true 't is pity, and pity 't is 't is true.*’ ”

If your girl said NO to you, what would your answer have to be?
NO 2.

Harry B-t-s favorite song (sung with peculiar fervor every fourth Sunday)—“Up the Street.”

New Sophette,—(Peacock reciting) Isn't he *a cute* fellow :

Old Sophette—Gracious ! in what way ?

New Sophette—Why, he's *acute* enough.

Miss ——(trying to be witty) What is *chagrin* anyway.

Miss ——(being witty) A grin on the other side of his face.

1st College Girl—What is the bane of a college girl's life ?

2nd “ “ (unhesitatingly) A gossip, of course.

1st “ “ Well, what is a gossip.

2nd “ “ Gossip is derived from the Greek *gups*, vulture,
or French *gosier* windpipe hence a vulture that tears its prey, or an
exercise of the windpipe by which every victim gets a blow.

(Town papers and telephone exchanges please copy.)

Prof.—Things grow toward the source of light. They can't grow
down all the time.

Student—How about feathers.

Student—I haven't found you at home for a long while. Has
there been any obstacle that keeps us from seeing each other that I
can remove.

Town Girl—Yes ! The front door.

How could the Juniors expect to win a debate in favor of Prohibi-
tion when they gave such a conclusive demonstration of the usefulness
of *Porter*.

The trees on the college grounds always make me think that a lot of people are going on a voyage.

Why ?

Because, there are so many trunks embarked.

Miss King—(quoting) “Absence makes the heart grow fonder.”

Miss C-gsw-ll—(in an undertone) For the other man.

Peacock is 6 feet, 8 inches, and a stocking foot tall.

How much is a stocking foot ?

Something generally around five nails.

Stew. I think I'll take music next year

Miss Sp-rr—I'm going to take it to my senior year, as I shall not have much to do then.

(Stew graduates next year.)

Barss says that St - -v-s and C-l-m-n represent the *convex* and *concave* sides of nature very well.

Prof.—What is a maiden speech.

Soph—A speech made to a maid, generally on eve of engagement.

Dr. J-n-s—Everyone needs Latin to give a classical touch to their speech. One should be able to recite Horace *by the yard*.

WANTED : A *rubber*-plant for the rink, to keep an eye out for McInt-r- coaching the Sems on Saturday afternoons.

WANTED—Any old maid with two glass eyes, and afflicted with lock-jaw to chaperone college sleighing parties this winter. Apply to Wh--l-ck.

Sem.—(Looking over shoulder of her friend writing in hymnbook at Church)

What are you writing ?

Notes on the hims (with a sly glance at the Freshmen.)

A radius alone cannot enclose anything, said the professor in Math. This radius often has, said H-tch-ns-n, as he leaned his head on his hand and thought of days gone by.

From a Chip Hall window.

Why do the Sems lights wink?

To rest the eyes, said E-t-n, with a smile, as his old number flashed the signal in remembrance of the one far away.

Marks freeze at 79 in Bible Exam.

ON BOARD THE S. S. BOSTON

Friend—You don't look very cheerful this morning.

D-fl-n—No, life for me is one hollow *waste*.

Question—Did the Sem also have a hollow *waist* when he took her into supper the night before when crackers even were 11 cts each.

Wolfville is a negative quantity, anyway.

Why?

Because, it has Minas before it.

He looks outlandish.

Yes, he came over the Midland.

After Evening Service.

"Its raining girls outside," said the Sem teacher.

"It *hails* girls," said C-l-m-n, as he took one on each arm.

MISAPPLIED QUOTATIONS

"Sage he stood

With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear

The weight of mightiest monarchies." *P-yz-nt*

"Of an excellent and unmatched wit." *Joke Editors*

"Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway." *R--d '05*

"Ornament of a meek and quiet spirit." *Tr-mbl-*

"The Satanic School." *Chaos*

"Not lost,—but left behind." *College Widows*

MISQUOTED QUOTATIONS

"We have met the Freshman and they are ours." *Sems*

"Men may come and men may go.

But I grow long for ever." *P--c--k.*

"It came upon the midnight sleep." *Nightmare.*

"Fall in love and become wrinkled." (rink led.)

"Strike while your temper is hot."

There won't be as many fibs told in the joke column next term, as have usually graced it for it promises to be half (W)right.

We extend our best wishes to the new editors of this department and assure them that they will receive merciful treatment by the students. We believe, however, that when next June comes they will be willing to repeat the phrase that comes to us, as we hand in this column for the last time : "For this relief much thanks."



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