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## The Day of the Crucifixion.

MAN will never cease to have a deep interest in the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. This central event in the drama of the world's redemption, from its vital relation to the race, wins attention at all seasons, and is the object of study and reflection even by many in whom a complete response to the glorious significance of the Cross is not found. At this season of the year when the thought of millions is directed with especial intentness to the Christ of Calvary, is there not peculiar appropriateness in considering, perhaps somewhat minutely, in the magazine of this College consecrated to the advancement of Christian learning, "The Day of the Crucifixion"?

The Evangelists are unanimously agreed that our Lord was crucified on Friday. Luke 23 : 54 says "it was the day of the Preparation and the Sabbath drew on." Luke 23 : 56 and 24 : 1 show unmistakably that the day following the Preparation was Saturday. Mark 15 : 42 and 16 : 2 make the day equally clear. Matthew in 27 : 62 and 28 : 1 gives his testimony to the fact that Christ was crucified on Friday. In John 19 : 31 and 42 and 20 : 1 it is equally clear that the Apostle places the crucifixion on Friday. Thus the testimony of the Evangelists is decided on this point. It is true that there is difference of opinion as to the day referred to in John 19 : 14, a number of able Commentors, among whom are such names as DeWette, Lücke, Meyer, etc., claiming that the Preparation of the Passover must mean Preparation *for* the Passover, that is, Preparation for eating the Passover Lamb. But on the other hand it is urged that not one example can be found to prove this use of the expression, and besides, the manifest meaning of 19 : 31 and 20 : 1 ought to have weight in determining the meaning here.

Among modern writers whose opinion is of value there is practical

unanimity that Friday was the day of the crucifixion. The only exception is the late Bishop Wescott.

The great question is the temporal relation of the crucifixion to the Passover Supper ; that is, was it on the day following or preceding the evening on which the Supper was to be observed. In other words, did the Passover Supper fall on Thursday or Friday evening ? The Synoptists make it plain that the observance of the Passover Supper occurred on the evening of Thursday preceding the day of the crucifixion. John seems to say that the date was the evening of Friday after the crucifixion.

Three questions at once present themselves :

- (1) Is there a real discrepancy between the Synoptists and John ?
- (2) Is John right and can the account of the Synoptists be made to conform to the statements of the fourth Gospel ?
- (3) Or do the Synoptists present the facts correctly and is it possible to bring John into harmony with them ?

It is difficult to believe that there can be a discrepancy so serious that somewhere there cannot be found a sufficient explanation. Peter (Mark), Matthew and John were surely too familiar with the facts of the case to make a grave error in the date of this prominent event. There are able writers, however, among whom are Weiss and Hart, who consider that there is no possible harmonization. Sanday and others seem to take the position that while in the present state of information agreement between the Synoptists and John cannot be shown, when more light is thrown upon the case, no disagreement will be seen to exist. If there is no real disagreement, is John right and the Synoptists wrong ? Is it possible to correct the latter by the former ; or by any interpretation of the language of the Synoptists other than that which so manifestly means Thursday evening for the Passover Supper, can their statements be made to conform to John's apparent reference to Friday evening ? To these questions Weiss and Plummer give an affirmative answer. Others who do not feel warranted to make an unqualified affirmation, nevertheless incline in this direction. But against this answer there are serious objections. It seems fair to say, since the very nature of the question necessitates the comparison of John and the Synoptists in this way, that greater weight should be placed upon the notes of time of the Synoptic writers than upon those of John, for they wrote long before John committed his Gospel to writ-



ing, and thus, writing much nearer the time of the occurrences, would naturally be considered better qualified to give authentic dates. Matthew, particularly, wrote in the region in which the events took place. The Synoptists certainly did not make a mistake in this matter. Nor does John attempt to correct them regarding the date of the Passover Supper, which he surely would have done in an unmistakable manner, had he seen that they were wrong. And further, if it is assumed from John that the Passover Supper was not to be eaten until Friday evening and that, consequently, according to the Synoptists and John 13 (for the closeness of similarity makes it impossible that this should have been other than the feast described by the Synoptists), Jesus ate the Passover a day before the proper Jewish date, we are confronted with the difficulty of securing the lamb. It would not seem possible to have secured the slaying of the lamb in the Temple a day before the appointed time; and certainly Jesus would not wish to disregard the strict injunction of the law concerning the place where the Paschal lamb should be slain. The attempt to reconstruct the Synoptic account by John must be abandoned as hopeless.

So that if there does not exist a glaring disagreement, the statements of John must be brought into harmony with those of the earlier writers. There is every probability that John is not really mistaken. The solution of the problem lies in the correct interpretation of John's statements in which valuable aid may be secured through the recognition of a peculiarity of his expression.

With the Synoptists, *to pascha* means the evening of Thursday, the 14th of Nisan. The festival season itself is called "the days of unleavened bread." This is particularly clear from Mark 14:1: "Now after two days was the *to pascha* and the days of unleavened bread." But in John *to pascha* refers to the entire period of the Passover feast, as may be seen by the 7th chapter, as also by John 2:13 and 23, 6:4, etc. When, however, the expression is used of a particular day of the Passover period, it would seem clear that the 15th day of Nisan is meant, which included what we would call the evening of the 14th, the time for the Passover Supper, as the Jewish day extended from sunset to sunset.

We come now to the passages in John's Gospel which bear upon this controversy. And first we have 12:1. The Passover period began with the Supper on the evening of the 14th Nisan. Six days

before the 14th would be the 8th. If John intended to put the crucifixion on Friday, the 15th, in harmony with the Synoptists, then the eighth would be Friday also and Jesus would have come into Bethany early Friday evening. But if it is taken that John makes the 14th the day of crucifixion, then the 15th is Saturday as is also the 8th. This makes Jesus travel from Jericho to Bethany on the regular Jewish Sabbath which is not for a moment to be believed. He would not be guilty of such a violation of the Law which He had always been so careful to honor; and besides so flagrant a breach would have furnished His enemies with just the evidence against Him which they would not have failed to use. Travelling was especially prohibited by the Law, and we have no other instance of such a proceeding in Jesus' life. His acts of healing on the Sabbath were of an altogether different kind. There is everything in the nature of the case to lead us to expect Jesus to so arrange His movements as to arrive at Bethany on Friday evening in time to enter upon the quiet of the Sabbath at sunset. The passage is strong confirmation that John had in mind the 15th Nisan, Friday, as the day of the crucifixion.

John 13 : 1 and 2 it is generally agreed has reference to the same Supper of which the Synoptists speak as the Passover meal. But some urge that John is describing an ordinary meal on the evening of the 13th, a day in advance of the Jews' observance of the Paschal Supper. This it is claimed the *pro* indicates. Against this, however, is brought appeal to both classical and New Testament use, to show that *pro* does not necessarily mean "one day before," but simply "before" indefinitely. If "one day before" had been intended "*promias* etc." would have been used. Hence "before the feast of the Passover," might mean a very short time before, not necessarily a day, or it might be many days. Dr. Burton urges that "feast of" may be an insertion of a Gentile hand. Andrews holds that verse 1 is a complete period by itself and not an introduction to the chapter. "Before the etc." modifies "when Jesus knew etc." This is generally admitted. Even Dr. Burton concedes that the verse is formally and grammatically a period by itself, while he contends that it is not so really. If 13 : 1 is taken as a complete period, which seems the most reasonable explanation of a very difficult passage, it removes it from the list quoted to favor the divergence of John from the other Evangelists.

Verses 27 to 29 of the 13th chapter have often been employed to



show that this Supper preceded the observance of the Passover feast. But the meaning of the passage when correctly understood seems just the opposite of this. If this is not the Paschal Supper, there is no occasion whatever for hurry. If it is the Passover itself Jesus may have been understood to tell Judas to get something extra for the Supper, or something for the joyful feast of the morrow, or some gifts for the poor. The latter idea finds special fitness in the practice of making generous gifts to the poor in connection with the observance of the Paschal meal. At any rate, it is exceedingly difficult to account for the urgency of the haste unless this is the night before a day of such sacredness as the 15th would be. This passage thus furnishes valuable confirmation of John's agreement with the Synoptists.

John 18 : 28 would be very damaging to the attempt to show the agreement of the Evangelists were it not for the *usus loquendi* of the writer of the fourth Gospel to which reference has already been made. At first thought it would seem that the Passover Supper was in the future ; but when we consider that John uses "Passover" to indicate not the Supper alone, nor merely the first day of the feast, but as well the entire period of Passover festival, it is felt to be probable that he refers to the entire day, the 15th Nisan. This is made evident by the fact that the narrative has already taken us to the 15th ; and further, if the supper of the evening were referred to by "Passover," the defilement could have been cleansed by evening so that they need not have been prevented from partaking of the evening meal. It must therefore be the exercises of the day season to which the term "Passover" in this verse refers.

The Preparation is spoken of in 19 : 14 and 31 and is claimed by some to mean the day of preparation for the Passover and they use these verses as proof that Jesus was crucified on the day previous to the beginning of the Passover. This doubtless was the original significance of the term "preparation" ; but it had come to mean the Friday of the Passover week, just as we now speak of Sunday without any thought of its original meaning but solely to designate the first day of the week. Matthew in 27 : 62 and 28 : 1, Mark in 15 : 42 and 16 : 2, and Luke in 23 : 54 and 56 and 24 : 1, all show that the second day before the first day of the week, the day before the Sabbath, our Friday, was the Preparation. The natural interpretation of John 19 : 14 and 31 and 20 : 1 is in the same direction ; and appeal can also be made to Josephus to show that the Jews who spoke Greek were

accustomed to use *paraskeue* to indicate our Friday. These verses of the 19th chapter are rather in favor of the Synoptists' view of the crucifixion than against it.

The latter portion of 19 : 31 speaks of that Sabbath as a high day. The weekly Sabbath of Passover week would be called a high day ; while if the weekly Sabbath coincided with the 2nd day of the feast, the day of the wave offering, it would be an especially high day. This was the case with the Sabbath following our Lord's crucifixion so that it would not be accurate nor fitting to speak of it as an ordinary Sabbath. The occurrence contemporaneously of the festival of the wave offering and the weekly Sabbath made the latter a high day worthy of the designation.

Vigorous use has been made in this discussion of the forms of work entailed in the attending circumstances of the crucifixion, to show that the day on which they occurred could not have been on a feast day. The arrest of Jesus, the sessions of the Sanhedrin, etc., are looked upon by some as weighty evidence that our Lord was crucified on the day previous to the evening on which was the Passover. But this is by no means conclusive. Against it are these considerations :

1st. We have no knowledge concerning the latitude in such matters which was considered allowable in Jerusalem at this time ;

2nd. The first day of the feast was simply a legal holyday ; it was never surrounded by that peculiar sanctity which pertained to the weekly Sabbath. No work was demanded, but any labor necessary for the following day, the weekly Sabbath, was permissible. It is clear, as in Luke 23 : 56, that the women prepared spices on the 1st day of the feast, the 15th Nisan. The claim that if Jesus had partaken of the Passover Supper on the evening of the 14th, it would have been illegal to leave the place until the morning, has no force ;

3rd. The 7th chapter of John shows that on the great day of the Feast of Tabernacles the Sanhedrin was in session and sought to kill Jesus. It is not unreasonable therefore to suppose that again in the fourth Gospel we should find an account of the session of the Jewish Council on a feast day, even a feast Sabbath.

4th. And again it must be borne in mind that it is the Sadduces who take the lead against Jesus, and the Romans who perform the large portion of the labor in connection with the crucifixion.

One other point that seems worthy of notice is the custom of re-



leasing a prisoner at the Feast, alluded to by Pilate, John 18: 39. "At the Passover" certainly does not mean a period earlier than the evening between the 14th and 15th of the month. Now John shows that Pilate released Barabbas on the day of Christ's crucifixion, so that the latter event must necessarily be assigned to a date not earlier than the 15th. Presumably the release would be on that day. And as no Evangelist suggests a later date for the death of our Lord, the passage may be taken as evidence in favor of the harmony of the Gospels.

The conclusion is that the Synoptists are right as is also John, whose statements when properly interpreted, are in essential harmony with those made by Matthew, Mark and Luke; and that, accordingly Jesus partook of the Passover Supper with His disciples, at the regular time, the evening of the 14th Nisan, and was crucified on the following day, Friday.

Thinking upon any question in relation to the momentous facts of life which the crucifixion of our Lord brings before us must of itself have an unique and uplifting value. A cordial and unreserved response to the Christ who came "to give his life a ransom for many," and Who said, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth will draw all men unto Myself," means the supreme blessing of life.

*A. F. Newcomb, '98.*



## The Journey to Nashville and the Convention.

IN the gray light of early morning Feb. 24th, we said "good-bye" to the boys, and boarded the train for Halifax, where we spent a pleasant day. Four p. m. saw us fairly launched upon our journey which was uneventful until we reached Moncton, where everything was in confusion, and we were compelled to wait an hour the will of Vulcan, who was amusing himself with a million dollar fire. Soon after leaving here we betook ourselves to rest.

We awoke next morning to find ourselves surrounded by a strange people, and hearing the accents of a strange language, for all spoke

"Le Francais." At 12 noon we were at Levi, and from here got a view of historic Quebec with her frowning walls. A short distance above Levi, we passed in sight of the abutments for the great bridge across the St. Lawrence now under construction.

At 7 p. m. we arrived in Montreal and put up for the night. The next morning we joined the delegates from McGill, whose good fellowship we were to enjoy throughout the trip.

Arriving in Toronto at 4.30 p. m., we started on a tour of the city. Visited many of the points of interest among which was "City Hall," the finest building of its kind in Canada. We Canadians may well be proud of Toronto, for not only is she Queen of the west, but of any city of the same size that we saw on the trip. Here we were joined by the delegates from Toronto, swelling our numbers to 190. At this point a special train of five coaches was made up. The scene at the Toronto station was a thrilling one. Colors were much in evidence and College Yells and Songs filled the air, and the train crew seemed a little in doubt as to just what they were taking on board.

Once started however the languor of the "Lotos Land" struck train and crew, and we began at once to lose time. But not so the passengers, they lost not a minute. Some few went to bed but not to sleep. That was not permitted. It would be impossible to tell the hundreds of little jokes dear to the students heart, and which have to be participated in to be enjoyed. But the heat and lack of ventilation soon reduced the majority to quiet. At 6 a. m. the voice of the porter broke our slumbers, and the day began with good natured, but vociferous accusations of boot stealing, soap stealing, etc., hurled by one at another. Having finally succeeded in making our toilet, a short service of prayer and song, was enjoyed. This hour afterwards called the "Quiet Hour" was maintained throughout the trip, and became an hour of deep spiritual work to many, and thus laid the foundation for the success of the convention.

At 8.30 arrived at Windsor, and our train was at once taken over on the car ferry and shunted to the station. A general rush was now made for breakfast. In such an affair foot-ball training shows to good advantage. The stay at Detroit was about four hours, and was spent in sight seeing.

The trip from Detroit to Nashville was quiet and uneventful. An



air brake, was the only break in a journey remarkable for the facility with which time was lost. We were four hours late on arriving at Nashville, but the splendid organization of the registration bureau enabled everyone to register and get all needed information. We were soon shown to our places of abode, where we were received with a heart welcome, and made to feel at home. Too much cannot be said of the hospitality of the people of Nashville on this occasion.

Nashville is one of the many "gateways" between the North and the South. It is situated in the heart of the great basin of the Columbia River, and is the centre of all the religious and educational interests of the South. It is preëminently a city of schools and churches. With a population of 140,000 there are 38 educational institutions, and 147 churches, or one for every 800 of population.

The city is regularly laid out, but the streets are narrow and paved with rough cobble stone. It is situated on rising ground, and overlooking all is Capitol Hill, upon which is the State Capitol the finest building in the city. In its architecture the builders borrowed largely from the Greek style, and have produced a very handsome structure. It is built of lime stone with fossil embedded. Four wide avenues approach the Capitol, which rises from terrace to terrace by broad marble steps, and the whole effect is very handsome.

Some marks yet remain of the conflict which raged about Nashville in 1862-3-4 when the City was occupied in turn by both the blue and the gray.

What strikes a Canadian is the number of negroes. The real pure Southern darkey, in all his pristine slouchiness, his aimless sort of existence, his happy-go-lucky ways are to be met with every twenty steps. And old Aunt Dinahs with red bandannas of elephantine size, and broad, good natured grins are just as plentiful.

The meetings of the Convention commenced the afternoon of our arrival. It was not until we were seated in the great Auditorium, Lyman Hall, that we realized the unique character of the gathering and the might of its potentiality,—3346 student delegates beside many others imbued with a spirit which in the past has done more to shape the destinies of the world than any other influence. The great white banner which stretched across the Hall bearing the legend, "The evangelization of the world in this generation, was the Convention's motto, as it is now the standard under which the Student Volunteer Move-

ment marches. One hundred and fifty missionaries, with several hundreds of leaders in aggressive missionary work, representing many religious bodies not only in America but in Britain and Northern Europe, occupied the platform. The galleries and floor were filled with the delegates from 700 institutions of learning in Canada and United States. Each state and province had a space reserved for it, the Canadian contingent numbering over two-hundred being seated in the very centre of the gallery.

The Union Jack and Stars and Stripes in juxtaposition behind the stage suggested the agency of the Student movement in forging closer bonds of friendship between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. The presence and address of the British Ambassador to Washington, Sir Mortimer Durand, at one of the evening sessions gave additional stress to this subtle influence.

Throughout the Convention could be seen the mighty personalities of its officers among whom John R. Mott and Robert E. Speer stand out pre-eminently, men who would be leaders in any walk of life. But most of all, one was impressed by the spirit of the whole assemblage—an earnestness and singleness of purpose in each, which gave to the whole a manifestation of power and depth of feeling only to be experienced under similar conditions—an inward enlightenment rather than an outward expression.

The programme for each of the five days consisted of morning and evening sessions in the Auditorium with afternoon conferences on different subjects in the churches of the city. While the purposes, needs and claims of the missionary cause were presented at the larger meetings, the demands of each mission land for the student's personal attention and consideration found expression at the Conferences. China had her strongest ambassador in Gayley, a famous Princeton football guard; India in Dr. Thoburn, an aged missionary still active in his beloved work; Africa in Donald Fraser with his heart bound to Darkest Africa by a love which makes one think of Livingstone and Gordon; every land had its advocate.

The last meeting of the Convention on Sunday evening will be a life-long remembrance. One incident was particularly touching and impressive. After the Secretary had read the death-roll of thirty-nine names of volunteers who had died on the mission-field during the past four years, one hundred and twenty new volunteers stood upon the platform while each told in a sentence why he or she was to leave



America as a Missionary within a year. Then a delegation of students from Japan, Korea and China read a petition to the Convention calling upon the student to seriously consider the claims of the Orient. Mr. Speer spoke to us for a last time and his effective words made a fitting closing message to the student body. Luther's hymn, *Ein Fest Burg* was sung and the Convention was over.

Early Monday morning we are compelled to leave the pleasant associations of the past week and set our faces homeward. We, northerners, have had a glimpse into the Southern heart and home and we go back with the brightest and most lasting impressions of the hospitality and chivalry of the Sunny South. At Glasgow Junction according to previous arrangement we entrusted ourselves to the mercy of a train of two small coaches and a diminutive locomotive which after herculean efforts finally succeeded in drawing us over the hills to the mouth of the celebrated Mammoth Cave. We learned here that this greatest of underground wonders was accidentally discovered by a hunter in 1809 while in pursuit of a wounded bear. At various periods quantities of its richly nitrous earth have been removed for use in the manufacture of gunpowder, notably in the War of 1812. Of its many miles of passageways over two hundred miles have been explored.

The natural arch which admits one to Mammoth Cave has a span of seventy feet, and from a ledge above a cascade leaps fifty feet to the rocks below. Leaving the entrance the rocky walls draw together forming a narrow passageway which soon opens into the Rotunda, one of the largest of the underground caverns, 70 feet high and 300 feet wide. Following a passageway to the left we pass along Broadway, past the Methodist Church, Edwin Booth's Amphitheatre into the Bridal Chamber or Gothic Chapel with its altar and finely rounded arches and domes. The guide informed us that fourteen marriages had been celebrated here but that they were not allowed at present as the cave-owners did not wish to sanction such "low-down" weddings. As we linger here we are ordered to extinguish our torches, and face toward the opening of the chamber. There to our amazement we see the perfect profile of a woman, Martha Washington's statue so-called, outlined upon a background of light. Retracing our steps a short distance and passing many freaks of nature formed from the soft lime-

stone rock we turn aside to enter the Star Chamber, one of the most beautiful of the caverns with its star-studded vault. One's imagination could almost distinguish the Dipper and the Milky Way.

Although we find a marked absence of stalactites in most parts of the cave we are struck by the wealth of crystals, the canopies of fleecy clouds, the grotesque resemblances on the walls and ceilings of many of the caverns. Here and there our torches disclose the dark mouth of a new passageway or our nearness to some yawning pit. As we proceed, the character of the cave becomes more broken and dangerous. We pass two chasms topped by immense domes, Muneria and Shelby Domes, whose beauty and grandeur as lighted by the uncertain reflection of our torches strangely impress us. A particularly difficult part of the passage is crossed by a bridge known as the Bridge of Sighs. Before the shaft had been cut as deeply as now the water flowed through a serpentine channel so narrow and with so many turns that it has received the fitting title of Fat Man's Misery. Passing through here with more or less difficulty our party descend into River Hall, pass the Dead Sea surrounded by its gloomy cliffs, but are disappointed to learn that further progress toward Echo River is impossible on account of a rise in its waters. From this point, three hundred feet below the surface, we regain the Rotunda by a very steep, winding stone stair-case known as the Corkscrew. Two minutes more of progress and a blast of cold air announces that we are leaving the realms of Pluto and next we stand again in the mountain ravine with the last rays of a setting sun to welcome us back to the incomparable beauties of a limitless dome and a wide-spread horizon.

A moonlight trip down the mountains and we are back to our train, to wake next morning in Cincinnati. After an eight hour stay here we continue our journey without particular incident until we reach Montreal. Through the kindness of the McGill boys, some of whom were old Acadia graduates, we gained a slight conception of the equipment and magnitude of the University of McGill, second to no other institution in America in one or more of its departments. And then we resume our way through French Quebec to the Provinces by the sea. Five minutes of delay and a misconnection afford us an excellent opportunity to view the many points of interest in Windsor Junction whose quiet charm is conceded by all alike. Saturday morning and——home.

*M. R. E., '08.*

*W. K. T., '09.*



## The Twilight Hour.

### I

A hush comes o'er the world at close of day,  
The sun sinks slowly in the rosy West,  
The shadows lengthen, daylight steals away,  
All nature slips into a peaceful rest.

### II

A haze floats through the air, makes all things dim,  
And all the daylight colors fade to brown :  
The birds that sung and twittered on the limb,  
Are snugly tucked within their nests of down.

### III

The flowers too that make this earth so bright  
Have hung their heads till Eos comes at dawn,  
And with her brings the cheerful, warm sunlight,  
To chase away the shadows pale and wan.

### IV

The wife all wearied with her household care  
Now calmly rests outside her cottage door,  
Her children listen to the story rare  
That twilight hour draws from mother's store.

### V

A star peeps out and signals to the moon  
Which trails across the sky her silv'ry light,  
The twilight hour is going all too soon ;  
The world is claimed by shadows of the night.

*H. E. V. '08.*

and his name is today, after all the years, a familiar sound to the school-boy and in him are the words of Reynolds verified—"The works whether of poets, painters, moralists, historians or teachers which is built upon Nature live forever."

These were men who observed but there are multitudes of people who do not so. They go through life pretty much as a donkey would pass through a garden, oblivious to all but that which ministers to physical appetite and enjoyment.

Are the teachers of our land doing all in their power to lessen this number by giving a right training to the girls and boys? If Nature Observations are to be rightly apprehended and appreciated they must be thoughtfully considered. We, like the poet must be "faithful and far-seeing." The mind must be trained to compare and classify. The smallest grasses, the most delicate flowers are alike full of wonders waiting only to be rightly revealed. "Rightly viewed," says Carlyle, "nothing is insignificant. All objects are windows through which the soul may look to Infinitude."

There are many who delight to roam at will in search of Nature's beauties yet see nothing but just color and form. They are sensibly affected but their minds are not enlightened. The *true* observer sees not only the object itself; but every flower, bird and brook has a language of its own speaking to him in laws which govern them. They tell of why and how they are produced and the ends of utility and mercy they are designed to serve. "For him the winds ay and the yellow leaves shall have a voice, and give him eloquent teaching."

Through Observation man draws near to Nature's store-house, is admitted to her secret chambers and retires laden with the priceless gift of knowledge. By Observation man has been able to discover the great truths God has written in the Heavens above and the earth beneath. By it he has penetrated the midnight skies once so dim and confused and has made it like unto a scroll that is spread out and read day by day. He has entered the recesses of the earth and described and classified the flowers which grow there and named the fishes of the mighty deep. He has solved the phenomena of tides and Old Ocean once the symbol of separation; mystery and dread has become the highway of nations and one of man's familiar things.

These have been achieved. May we not expect greater things in the future? Emerson says "By observation the world shall become an



open book and every form significant of its hidden life and truth." The life of today is more complex than that of yesterday; new problems are constantly arising, new opportunities presenting themselves requiring only the watchful eye to see them in every day life, making that life a greater contest than ever indulged in by the Greeks of old, needing not only the athletic body but the athletic mind to cope with and master its complexities.

There are two kinds of pleasure,—artificial excitement and contemplation of nature. The first blunts sensibility of soul, the second gratifies and enlarges it. The former presents the mental powers with distortions, short lived pleasure; the latter dispenses, delegates, is ennobling purifying and lasting. Addison says, "Only nature can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined." The habit of communing with nature is surer proof of moral health than any other mental trait. It evinces a delicacy of soul that recoils from guile, malignity and baseness. To study nature is to think God's thoughts after Him.

"God hath a voice that ever is heard  
In the peal of the thunder the chirp of the bird;  
It comes in the torrent all rapid and strong,  
In the streamlets' soft gush as it ripples along;  
It breathes in the zephyr just kissing the bloom  
It lives in the rush of the sweeping simoon;  
Let the hurricane whistle or warblers rejoice,  
What do they all tell thee but God hath a voice.

God hath a presence and that ye may see,  
In the fold of the flower the leaf of the tree;  
In the sun of the noonday the star of the night;  
In the storm cloud of darkness, the rainbow of light;  
In the waves of the ocean, the furrows of land,  
In the mountain of granite the atom of sand,  
Turn where ye may from the sky to the sod,  
Where can ye gaze that ye see not a God?"

It is a pure satisfying and uplifting pleasure which the observer of nature enjoys when he walks abroad amid the scenes of loveliness and reads the truths they contain. How refreshing to the jaded body and wearied mind to retire to forest or field where sweet Peace gently distills her balm as dew upon the flowers at eventide. He who once has spent a quiet day "far from the madding crowd" can never forget its pleasures. How much more finds he pleasure who makes nature his acquaintance, companion and constant friend; who sees in

Nature's laws and moods the foot prints of the Great Spirit of Truth as he has gone before saying,—He that seeketh findeth, and unto him that knocketh it shall be opened."

"There is pleasure in the pathless woods  
There is rapture on the lonely shore;  
There is society where none intrudes  
By the deep sea, and music in its roar.  
I love not man the less but nature more  
From these our interviews, in which I steal  
From all I may be, or have been before,  
To mingle with the universe, and feel,  
What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all conceal."

*K. C. D., '08*



## Comments on the New Gymnasium Rules

**L**AST fall the Faculty passed a resolution something like the following : That five points be added to the class mark in each subject taken by each and every Freshman and Sophomore, who attended the gymnasium seventy-five per cent of the time.

The reason given for this action was to obtain attendance at the gymnasium. Probably this result has been attained ; but with what further effects may be learned by the inspection of some conditions, which deserve especial attention in the light of the marks rendered at the mid-year examinations.

First, compare any two students—the rule applies equally to man or woman—who have done the same grade of class work, one of whom attended the gymnasium, the other did not. The first student received a class standing of five points, or an average standing of two and one-half points more than the second student for the same work in the same subject. Is this fair to either student ?

Second, each professor gives the student a standing, which represents, or is the professor's best effort to estimate the work of that student. After having given this standing to the best of his knowledge and ability there are added to it, as above, five points to the class standing, or two and one-half points to the average. Is this fair to professor or student ?



Third, both the absurdity and the injustice of the present situation are made clear by a few cases in point.

The absurdity is evidenced in the case of one who makes a class mark above ninety-five, which is not unattainable. Then, according to the rule, more than a perfect mark must be rendered.

The injustice appears in the case of one who makes an average between seventy-seven and one-half and eighty, and two and one-half points obtained by attending the gymnasium give the student a first-class standing.

Not only do they give first-class standing, which is one class above that really earned, but also fulfill the student's requirements for honours, and the student may be graduated with honours because of a few attendances at the gymnasium during the Freshman or Sophomore year. It cannot be said that such a case is not likely to occur. It is almost certain to occur, for the facts are, students have been deprived of honors in the past because they lacked only the fraction of a point of first-class average during their first two years here.

Examine one more case of injustice, that of the student who makes a mark of forty to forty-four in class work, a thing which occurs. The student receives a pass mark in the subject just as if it had been merited. It would be satisfactory if an affirmative answer could be given to the question as to whether the student possesses a pass knowledge of the subject. It cannot be otherwise than that a pass mark is rendered for work valued below a pass.

There is a correspondence between this case and the last one examined, in that, if a pass mark is rendered, the student saves the work of a term in that subject, even though the professor believes the student does not possess a pass knowledge of the subject. So a few attendances at gymnasium may mean, in *this* case, that four months of work, which should rightfully be performed, are avoided.

Fourth, evidently the rule as it stands is five or six times as unjustifiable as if it applied to only one subject, since it applies alike to all subjects taken, thus increasing several fold the weight of all arguments against the present scheme.

Fifth, since no proficiency whatsoever is required of those receiving this credit, mere attendance sufficing to bring the reward, it must appear that a different standard is set from that in the other departments of the college. The attendant at gymnasium has a mark five

points above the lawful mark, while at the same time the non-attendant receives only the lawful mark—as should be.

Inevitably, injustice must be done as long as this rule is applied, for either the standard will remain as at present, with results as outlined above, or it will be changed in an endeavour to meet existing circumstances. If the latter occurs it will lead, without doubt, to the professor marking down, in order that the real standing may be rendered to the student. Without a list of attendants at gymnasium in his possession all students will be marked down, or in possession of such a list, unfair discrimination will be exercised resulting in the entire invalidity of the regulation.

Therefore, to a number of students the result is that they receive (1) five points more than are due in class work or (2) five points less than are due in the same. Both alike are demoralizing to the student and to the college. The students believe that better work has been done than really has been done; or the fact is that better work has really been done than is credited.

The effect on the college itself deserves more than passing notice. That such a rule reflects upon the college would be less evident if the standing obtained here was never used elsewhere. But practically every student who pursues studies after leaving here must present the record of his work at Acadia. To one in such a position it may mean considerable to have two and one-half points more in every subject than were earned. This, as shown, may often raise to either first or second class standing from the standing below. It must reflect unfavorably upon the institution when students are thereby given a grade above that to which they are justly entitled by the work done in any subject.

In conclusion, if sufficiently competent instruction can be given in gymnastics to make such a course on a par with other courses, let it receive its own credit depending for its existence solely upon its own merits and owing no apologies whatever for the same. If such instruction cannot be given, it seems to be the essence of unfairness and injustice to give credit for incompetent instruction. The present condition of affairs cannot exist without laying undue stress and unmerited reward upon marks.

*Student.*



## Etching.

### Sweet Violets.

“When Purple Morning Breaketh.”

THE Spirit of the Night had gone, had fled, and in her haste had cast her lighter drapery of filmiest purple. The mystic mantle rested with a soft caress on mountain, wood and meadow. It gently kissed the darker sward on which a thousand tiny heads lay—sleeping. Borne by the breeze, a thousand fairy maidens danced from flower to flower, whispering fairy secrets while the sleeping faces smiled.

But lo, the East with blushes rare flamed crimson. Entranced, the fairy company paused in rapturous adoration, then burst forth in a joyous symphony, till, with the sweet, bewildering melody the violets awoke.

The Morning wind had sent his gentle messengers, the softest breezes, to whisper to the sleeping ones the message of the Morning. The violets listened to the voices low, smiled gaily at each other and tossed their saucy heads in joyful exultation. But, in the throng one dainty head drooped low in sweetest modesty and sought to hide her timid glance beneath her dark green parasol, the gift of fairy hands. She feared her gayer comrades who gambolled free in glad abandon on the green, their beaming faces lifted toward the light until their deeper purple paled to Heaven's own azure. She hung her head and wept, “My sisters' faces are so bright,” said she. “They need not be ashamed to lift them to the Sun to court his wise approval. But I, what can I do? My face is dark and sinister. I fear to raise my eyes, lest the great Sun should frown and my gay sisters smile at my humiliation. Ah! woe is me! Ah me!” And smothered sobs convulsed the dainty frame until the fairy parasol trembled and was still.

\* \* \*

Across the grass a dainty maid came tripping, gaily singing. “Sweet Violets,” she said aloud, and with her dainty feet she trod among the groups of purple things, approving but not plucking. “Angela loves the darker ones, Just one,” she said, “this morning, and she shall see one ere she goes to that far country. But, I can

see none that would please my Angela." She fell upon her knees and sought with milk-white fingers for her quest. "Ah! see this little fluttering leaf, why does it tremble so?" She plucked aside the leaf and, lo, beneath, a violet, rare to see, of richest purple. It shyly raised its drooping face to meet her own with timid pathos. "Oh! beautiful," she cried, "you are my Angela's." She cast upon the little flower her eyes, sweet human violets, as lovely as the soul within. The frightened violet, with understanding heart caught the quick look of tender sympathy, then tossed its head in sudden ecstasy and danced and beamed in its own flower-like fashion.

The sisters of the little flower remained behind, smiled on by Sun and rain, and whispered to by breezes of the Morn. They gambolled free in glad abandon on the green, then drooped away and died. The little flower, plucked by the Maid, went home to Angela, smiled on by human sunshine and by tears wrung from the human heart, till pressed close in the fingers of the dying girl its spirit fled with hers

*C. I. M. '07.*



## Mr. Carnegie's Gift to Acadia.

AS the outcome of correspondence begun some months ago, Dr. Trotter was able to announce at Chapel service on the morning of the fifth of March that he had received from Andrew Carnegie Esq., of New York, the promise of \$30,000 for a new science building

The announcement was a surprise to professors and students alike, and was received with genuine enthusiasm. The gift is not conditioned upon the raising of any new fund from other contributors. Mr. Carnegie was so favourably impressed with the generosity of the donors to the first and second forward movements, that he has made no new demand for the raising of moneys from the people. The sole condition of his gift is that the Second Forward Movement be carried to actual completion, and that the intention of the Governors to place \$100,000.00, of the receipts from that movement to the credit of the college endowment be actually carried out. As these conditions would have been fulfilled independently of Mr. Carnegie's gift, no new burden whatever is imposed upon the denomination. The board has simply to see to it.



that the collections on the Second Forward Movement are completed, that any possible shrinkage is made up, and that the declared purposes of the Governors respecting the uses of the moneys from that movement are strictly carried out, and Mr. Carnegie's cheque in full will be forth coming. It is obvious from the above that building operations will not be begun this summer. Plans, however, will begin to be considered, and it may be taken for granted that the utmost care will be taken to secure the best building in every particular that thoughtful care can plan within the sum to be expended.



## Acadia-U. N. B. Debate

"Resolved, that the political union of Canada and the United States would be more beneficial to Canada than her present relations with Great Britain."

A FAIRLY large and very appreciative audience filled the Opera House when the chair was taken by J. D. Hazen, M. P. P.

Mr. Hazen in introducing the debate reminded the audience that sentiment should be dismissed, and urged them strongly to regard the debate not on the merits of the issue debated, but on the strength of the arguments set forth by the speakers. When the U. N. B. leader actually accused Acadia's team of being annexationists, such a warning seemed by no means unnecessary.

Mr. Porter opened the debate for Acadia with a general survey of the question. The point had been reached where the remarkable growth of Canada, in order to accommodate conditions to the progress of civilization, demanded a change of policy. The present condition of Canada as a dependency of Great Britain, with no representation in the Parliament of the mother country, with no voice in its international affairs, was no longer possible. For Canada was no longer an infant. It had outgrown Great Britain's maternal policy.

Of three courses suggested—Imperial Federation, Independence or Alliance with the United States—the resolution simply stated, not that the last policy was the best or the only one, but that it would be better than the present condition. That it implied a union or rather a

reunion, of people separated only by sentiment ; a union in which Canadians should enjoy equal rights of government and equal commercial and social privileges ; a union which the identity of race, language and religions demanded ; a union with a land already the home of many Canadians, a union which would make the united nation a powerful influence for the peace of the world.

Mr. Hayward considered under three aspects the defects in the United States system. (1) Government, where, even in the presidency, base party corruption prevailed, making their whole system of national control subject to corporation wealth. (2) The legal system. Not only were the laws lax of enforcement and slow of administration, but the judges themselves were under the control of party corruption. (3) The various social evils : the divorce question, the political corruption, Sabbath desecration, and race suicide.

That such conditions exist and that such conditions would be imposed on Canada were annexation to take place, were Mr. Hayward's arguments against the union.

Mr. Balcom, regarding Canada's future, viewed it from the standpoint of population, and of industrial and commercial development. The unnatural division of population forced upon America by the separation of the two countries gave to Canada a great territory and a small population. History shows that industrial activity develops parallel to the growth of population. Remove the existing barriers, and thousands of American settlers, insuring an increase of industries, would flock into Canada. Break down trade restrictions and the C. P. R., shorter and more convenient than the U.S. transcontinental systems, would bring to her lines much of the commerce which the more southern railways now enjoy.

Mr. Orchard's arguments, as those of Mr. Hayward, were based on the results following annexation. Were this union consummated the Canadian banking system would go down to one far inferior to itself ; our infant steel and pulp industries, formerly sheltered by protection, would be paralyzed ; while the industries of the States, on the other hand, would grow at the expense of those of Canada. Why should we enter such a union, to give up to the United States our magnificent lumber and fish industries, to incur the loss of Great Britain's powerful protection when at the present time Canada was never more prosperous, and when, by preserving the existing barriers,



we could keep for Canada the wealth which would otherwise flow to the United States?

Mr. Shortliffe discussed the effects of a union on the consumer and on the market. Today in Canada, owing to the small demand goods are dearer than in the United States. With international barriers removed, the increase of population would not only bring cheaper rates to the consumer, through the increased demand, but would also greatly benefit the manufacturer. With the tariff walls removed, or, in other words, with the political union formed, the tremendous interstate commerce of the United States, and the internal commerce of Canada, already greater than her foreign trade, would find a parallel in the natural flow of commerce north and south, via natural channels; while at the same time, a great market would be opened to Canada, and future isolation rendered impossible.

Mr. Dole, closing the negative case, first called attention to the various problems, which, in the event of a union, Canada would be called upon to face, but from which she is now almost free. These are the problems of immigration, of the negroes, of labor, and of the Mormons. In the second place were such a union to be made, divisions in Canada would follow, and the French Canadians, so prosperous in present conditions, would lose many of their privileges. By a commercial treaty Canada could increase her trade with the United States, at the same time keeping for her own development the wealth of her great natural resources. In conclusion the speaker contended that if a point had been reached where a new policy was to be laid down, Canada had already joined hands with Great Britain; and that Canada, in her present status could be as great a factor for world peace as if she were a partner in a union with the United States.

Mr. Balcom, in conclusion, revealed, that whereas the resolution called for political union, under conditions satisfactory to both parties, the negative side had based their arguments entirely on the result of annexation, by which Canada would lose its laws and institutions entirely; that, although they cited many examples of Canadian prosperity, they failed entirely to connect this with the present relation with Great Britain; and that the same social evils, which existed in the United States, were to be found in a lesser degree in Canada, and with these sooner or later she must cope.

During the absence of the judges the college quartette rendered a very pleasing selection.

After about twenty minutes, the decision of the three judges, Judge Gregory, Dr. G. U. Hay, and Judge Landry, was announced to be in favor of Acadia, the score by points being, Acadia 290, U. N. B. 270.

The debate over, the Acadia team and its visiting supporters were very generously entertained to a banquet, where the best of feeling was displayed between the two colleges.

It is safe to assert that a victorious debating team was never more enthusiastically received than was the Acadia team upon its arrival in Wolfville.

*J. A. Estey, '07.*



## Editorials.

WHEN Thales was asked what was easy, he said, "To advise another." And what was difficult, "To know one's self."

A moment's reflection will serve, if not to verify, at least to make impressive, the saying of the ancient philosopher. Few things in the world are easier to all classes of people than the practice of giving advice to others and declaring what *we* would do in others' circumstances. The habit is generally linked with fault-finding and criticism, and is often most conspicuous in those whose own conduct exhibits the most glaring inconsistencies. We do not intend to moralize upon the point nor enumerate the manifold subjects which are criticised. If it is not the minister, the weather or the professor it is apt to be an acquaintance or even a fellow student, to whom motives are impugned —which in nine cases out of ten have been wrongfully estimated. We would simply suggest, *entre nous*, get all the facts and put yourself in the other one's place before criticising. Did we know all the circumstances in every case our judgments would be greatly modified. In the chaste language of Adelaide Proctor we would say :

"Judge not ; the workings of his brain  
And of his heart thou canst not see ;  
What looks to thy dim eyes a stain,  
In God's pure light may only be  
A scar, brought from some well-won field,  
Where thou would'st only faint and yield."

If the first of Thales' affirmations was correct, what shall we say of the second, in regard to self-knowledge? It is a rather curious fact that while many willingly spend years in the pursuit of what is popularly called 'knowledge' or book-learning, that knowledge which really counts for most and assists us rightly to relate all other knowledge is neither cultivated nor esteemed. Is it not of more importance to know one's self and the meaning and end of one's *life* than to acquire an encyclopedia of knowledge or possess the wisdom of a Solomon? If history informs correctly, it declares that some of the most eminent sages and scholars have been sadly deficient in the simple understanding of their own inner selves. Socrates, perhaps one of the greatest

teachers, early grasped this one idea regarding the importance of self-knowledge. Inscribed upon the Temple of Delphi were the words in Greek : *Know thyself*. This was regarded by Socrates as fundamental in his pedagogy and philosophy ; and his whole life was spent in the thankless endeavor of acquainting men with themselves, thereby heaping upon himself innumerable maledictions. But Socrates insisted that though man could never know the true nature and underlying secrets of the universe, though all certainty was impossible in the case of the physical sciences ; yet he *could* know what he himself ought to be, what is the meaning and end of life and what, the Highest Good. Such knowledge alone he considered real and useful.

There is in his philosophy a valuable germ of truth. A man must know himself in order to know what he can do, he must know himself before he assays to accomplish his life-work, he must know himself if he desires any criterion for his moral, spiritual and intellectual progress.

Student days are pre-eminently the days for acquiring this knowledge. In manifold ways there is revealed to us our weakness or our strength, our fitness or unfitness for coping with the great realities and problems of life into which we all must soon be ushered. At no period in life, then, is it more necessary to cultivate self-knowledge and to fathom the depths of the heart,—not by morbid introspection which only tends to produce melancholy and pessimism, but by calm, deliberate and regular examination of one's self, in the clear light of the highest standards and the loftiest ideals. To use the quaint lines of the saintly George Herbert :

"By all means use sometimes to be alone ;  
Salute thyself, see what thy soul doth wear ;  
Dare to look in thy chest, for 'tis thine own ;  
And tumble up and down what thou find'st there."

And perhaps in the process of tumbling up and down the things found within, there will be discovered what needs to be rejected as positively injurious, or what must be retained and cherished as containing the motives for future achievement.

Imperative as such self-discipline is, we are persuaded that the whirl of College life, the ceaseless round of duties and pleasures tend most powerfully to operate against this salutary exercise and to render almost impossible the securing of time for serious reflection, for silent study of the heart, and for patient, unsparing self-examination. It is



deep down in the cloisters of the soul that we get the true perspective of life and discover out of the confused accretions of knowledge what is truly related to the *self* and to highest self-realization.

Thus it may have happened that Thales, though living ages ago, struck a rich vein of truth in his conclusions, truth which the aspiring youth in this strenuous age might profitably consider.



The most noteworthy and interesting event of the past month was the announcement, already referred to in another column, of Mr. Carnegie's gift for the erection of a new science building.

That such a building is needed at Acadia hardly needs to be affirmed. Since the introduction of the new Science Courses two years ago a steady advance has been made in this department and increasing numbers of students have been availing themselves of the Course. This fact makes it almost imperative that larger and better equipped accommodations be provided ; and the recently secured aid will enable the authorities speedily to realize the hopes which they have cherished in regard to the Science Department. The munificence of Mr. Carnegie is greatly appreciated.

The gift, as mostly all are aware, comes as a result of the personal solicitation of Dr. Trotter, and following, as it does, so closely upon the successful issue of the Second Forward Movement markedly demonstrates his perseverance and far-sightedness.

When the President entered upon his term of office in 1897 the outlook was anything but cheering. Heavy debts encumbered the Institutions, preventing any advancement to meet the new and growing demands of the time. Keen to discern the situation and eager to relieve it, Dr. Trotter almost immediately gave himself to the Herculean task of lifting the heavy burden of debt from the Institutions and of placing them upon a solid financial basis. The history of the two Forward Movements is fresh in every mind, and now this last achievement means that more than \$300,000 will have been secured for the aggressive prosecution of the educational work at Acadia.

## The Pierian

(of Acadia Seminary.)

EDITORS :—EFFIE M. SIPPRELL, '06, IVA STEVENS. '07.

### Musical Notes

WE are glad to relate the pleasing progress of the pupils in sight reading. There are two classes. The members being Seniors and advanced students in the pianoforte course, with the exception of those accompanying in choral. Beginning with easy music by Loeschhorn and Clementi and reading up to Symphonies arranged for four hands, composed by Mozart, Haydu, Mendelssohn, etc., this work will be of increasing interest to the student. Those taking part in the sight reading course have the opportunity of leading the music in the chapel exercises.

*Vocal Recital* :—The universal verdict concerning the vocal recital held in Assembly Hall, Friday Evening March 16 was, "*the best yet.*" That is certainly high praise but not flattery.

All the numbers on the programme received well merited applause and the thorough training received by each participant was clearly evident. The programme as given below shows the variety and excellence of the work.

The elocution, Pianoforte and Violin Selections were especially enjoyed. We regret that owing to illness Mrs. Harris was not able to appear. Thanks on behalf of the Vocal Department are due Miss Lynds and Miss Boynton and Mr. Maxim for the loan of pupils and to Miss Morse for her excellent accompaniments. Miss Archer is to be congratulated on the success of the evening.

#### PART I.

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|---------------------------------------|-------|
| I.—Tripping lightly o'er the meadows. | Marzo |
| GLEE CLUB                             |       |
| II. Flight of Ages                    | Bevan |
| MISS AGNES MCKEEN                     |       |
| III. The Robins are singing again,    | Hart  |
| MISSES HELEN BECKWITH, NELLIE DEWITT  |       |



IV. Deathless Army,		Trotter
	MR. C. BALCOM	
V. La Zingara,		Donizetti
	MRS. O. D. HARRIS	
VI. Die Forelle (Schubert)		Heller
VII. Bright Star of Love,		Robaudi
	MISS NORA SHAND	
	Violin Obligato—Miss Boynton	
	PART II	
I. The Wood Nymphs,		Smart
	GLEE CLUB	
II. The Dove,		Arditi
	MISS JENNIE EATON	
III. Traumerei,		Schuman
	MISSSES BOYNTON, EVELYN STARR, HILDA VAUGHN, VIOLET STEWART	
IV. Reading		Selected
	MISS TREVA MITCHELL	
V. The Bells of St. Mary's		Rodney
	MR. F. ADAMS	
VI. Awake ! Dear Maid,		Dessauer
	MISS GRACE BURGESS.	
VII. Lullaby,		Webster
	MRS. SHEEHY, MISS NELLIE DEWITT,	
	MESSRS W. J. WRIGHT, C. BALCOM, F. ADAMS.	
	Violin Obligato—Miss Boynton.	

*Violin*:—We are glad to note this month the growth of the Violin Department. It was never before in a so healthy condition. In order to develop more enthusiasm and interest a sextette consisting of four violins, a violin and cello has been organized. There will be semi-weekly rehearsals, in preparation for the Violin Recital in College Hall, April 27, the first recital given by the department. The ideal aimed at, is high, and soon the Violin Department will be in the front rank.



### Needs.

Because we grow we need many things. First of all we need a new Pipe Organ. There has been a large growth in this department, and now that the organ at the Church is no longer available what are we to do? We could have the organ at once, had we a place to put it. But alas, no place have we. We need therefore a new building which

should be perhaps adjoined to the Seminary. This should be called the Fine Arts Building. There should be placed the organ. There should be the New Assembly Hall. There should be more commodious rooms for the Art Department. There should be everything we need, which we do not now possess. Here is the opportunity for the Alumnae. The share of work which they have assumed in the new Forward Movement will soon be discharged. Let the Alumnae arise and build. At least let the Alumnae arise and say we will give the Organ if the Board of Governors will provide the place in which to put it. If we all had the mind we could have what we need in one year!

We need also more equipment in our Domestic Science Room. With nearly one hundred pupils and teaching which is first class we ought to give the teacher a better chance. It would not cost very much to do this, and while we are wondering what we shall do about the pipe organ, let us fix up the Domestic Science Room.

Why not make of the lower corridor in the West Wing an Alumnae Corridor? So far as possible, let all the classes of the Seminary contribute each a framed picture of itself at the time of graduation. These could be hung in this corridor, which would thus receive a permanent and appropriate name. Which class will be the first to respond?



### Seminary Happenings.

*Hockey*.—There is one thing better than victory, that is defeat. This is the way we are trying to feel over the results of the game with the Wolfville team. And to think that we should have received so severe a defeat at the hands, sticks and skates of so "inexperienced" a team! We hide our diminished heads and say *one to one* and wait till next time. This is how it happened.

On Saturday afternoon, January 20th, there issued from the Seminary a crowd of fourteen enthusiastic hockeyists intent on deeds of skill and strength. It was the first practice game of the season. At the rink we met our coach who appeared thoroughly frightened. Probably he was only amused anticipating the argument, bumps and



tumbles which were to come. Every Saturday thereafter when, any kind of a team could be collected we indulged in inimitable practice. Many an afternoon was spent in the gymnasium lifting the puck until broken glass and falling plaster urged us to desist.

The day of the match came at last. But the details of the game can be better imagined than described when it is announced that the score was Wolfville 6 ; Seminary 0. We were fairly and squarely and overwhelmingly beaten. We congratulate our opponents.

Next winter we hope to do better. We intend to practice lifting the puck all summer, in barns, in fields, anywhere, everywhere and then—!!! If we have made any progress this year, and we try to believe we have, we are indebted to Mr. Bates, our Coach, who has given up every Saturday afternoon to us. For his time and his patience we are grateful. Would we could have laid a crown of worthy achievement at his feet !

*Pierian.*—The work of the *Pierian Society* for this year has surpassed that accomplished in any of the previous years. At the first meeting of the society for the year 1906 the following officers were elected :—

Pres.—Nellie C. Elderkin, '06  
Vice-Pres.—Lutie Nicholson, '07  
2nd Vice-Pres.—Nellie Illsley  
Sec'y—Florence Eaton, '07

Chairman of the Exec.—Grace G. Bowes, '06

We are pleased to note a new interest manifested in the Society this year. This has made itself felt not only in the unusually good programs but also in the particularly fine way in which they have been rendered. We believe that the Society is coming more and more into touch with the real work of the school.

*In General.*—We acknowledge the receipt of colored post cards giving views of the Mt. Allison buildings and grounds. They are attractively colored by hand. Thank you.

The Art Department reports the largest number in China Painting in its history.

Nearly *one hundred* pupils are taking French or German. What other school in the Maritime Provinces can report a larger number ?

Dean Southwick of the Emmerson College of Oratory read Richard III, in Assembly Hall, April 6.

The second recital in the series "Evenings with Master Musicians" will be given before this number reaches the subscribers.

The Seniors are beginning to think of Class Day exercises.

Look for announcements concerning Director of Music for 1906-1907 in next issue.

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### Alumnæ

Miss Grace M. Estabrook, '99 is now residing in Fruitvale, California, with her parents, whither they all moved from their Eastern home about a year and a half ago. After her graduation at Acadia, she took a course in physical culture in Toronto and with this exception her time has been spent largely in her father's home.

Miss Florence Hickson '04, since leaving Acadia has attended "*Glen Mawc*" residential school, Toronto, and is now at her home in Newcastle, N. B.

Miss Alice C. Huntington, '03, Pianoforte, is spending the year in Leipzig, Germany. Her teacher in Pianoforte is Reckendorf, in Harmony, Schreck. She will return to Wolfville in September.

Miss Bessie Nelson, '90 now resides at San Andreas, Colaveras Co., Cal.

Miss Annie Murray, '02 and Miss May Woodman, '05 expect to leave in September for a year's study abroad, the former in Voice and the latter in Pianoforte.

Miss Gertrude MacDonald, '02, is now a member of the Junior Class, Acadia.

Miss Maud King, '01, has been visiting her uncle, Mr. Noble Crandall of Wolfville.

Miss Myrtle Caldwell, '00, is now Mrs. Grassie G. Archibald, and is residing in Truro.

Mrs. Albert Smith, formerly Miss Ethel Brown, of the '02 class, is now residing in Halifax.

Miss Nina V. Shaw, a graduate in Collegiate Course, '00, in Elocution, '04, is at present teaching at her home in Avonport, N. S.

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### Personals

Miss Loulse T. Churchill, teacher in Pianoforte 1902-1904, is at present teaching in Hamilton College, Lemington, Kentucky.

Miss Cora P. Archibald, teacher in Domestic Science 1902-03 is now at her home in Truro, N. S.



Miss Lita Gilmore, Director of Pianoforte during several years prior to 1901 is residing in New York City.

Miss Mary F. Plummer, teacher of Pianoforte in 1902-03 has for two years been teaching at Mt. Allison Ladies College.

Mr. W. H. A. Moore, Director of Pianoforte 1902-1903 is a member of the Faculty in Music of Syracuse University.

Miss Blanche Sloat, Teacher of Drawing and Designing, 1902-1904, is at present Director of the Art Department in the Central State Normal School, Lockhaven, Pa.



## The Academy Department.

EDITORS :—J. W. DEBOW, F. A. TABOR, T. S. ROY

### Notes of the Month.

*Lyceum*—Owing perhaps to skating parties, carnivals and other distractions, our Lyceum meetings were very poorly attended last month. On Saturday evening March 10th we held a Mock Trial, which proved very amusing and instructive to all those present. We are to hold a Mock Parliament sometime soon, and judging from the interest which is being taken in it at present by both parties, we are sure that it will be a success.

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*Reception* : On Friday evening Feb. 23rd we held our annual reception in college hall. The evening was exceptionally fine and there was a large number present. The hall was very prettily trimmed with maroon and white bunting. At the back of the hall some cosy corners were arranged, and judging from the way they were occupied during the evening, seemed to be quite popular. From the time the first topic was called, until the strains of 'God save the King' were heard, everything seemed to go with a swing, and we trust that all those present, went away feeling that they had enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

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*Y. M. C. A.* : It gives us great pleasure to see the interest that the students are taking in Y. M. C. A. work this term. Our weekly prayer meetings have been well conducted, and have proved to be season's of great blessing to all those attending them. We trust that in the coming month, the meetings will become even more helpful and inspiring, and that all of the students may see that it is to their advantage to spend this one hour a week in the prayer meeting.

The mission study class in connection with the Y. M. C. A., which was conducted last year by Mr. Camp, has not been resumed as yet. On Monday evening Jan. 22nd, Miss Archibald, who has lately returned from



India, gave us a talk on "Missionary Life in India," which was very interesting and instructive. After the meeting pledge cards were distributed, and about thirty-five dollars were pledged by the students and teachers for the purpose of building a native school in India. We are much indebted to Miss Archibald for the pleasant and profitable evening she gave us.



### New Privileges

The Senior Class of the Academy has been given some special privileges during the present term. The change in regulations came as a result of a request from the class. The reasonableness of the proposition appealed to the principal and teachers and after careful consideration an arrangement was made by which the class was granted more freedom during the study hours while, at the same time, the demands of the class-room were properly safeguarded. Before the matter was finally decided, the members of the other classes resident in the Academy Home were consulted. When the nature of the proposed change had been clearly put before them, they very willingly gave their approval to the new order of things.

In brief the new rule is this. The members of the Senior class are premitted to absent themselves from the Home at any time they please during study hours up to ten o'clock at night. When they are in the Home, they are under regulations as before, but otherwise they govern their own time. But, while this privilege is extended to the class as a whole, individual members may be debarred from enjoying it through inattention to work, improper conduct of any kind, or abuse of the privilege. So far the change has worked well and we feel that it is in the interest of self-government and of the formation of habits of work that will be helpful in years to come.



### Athletics

#### HOCKEY

In connection with athletic matters, the hearts of the Academy students have again been made happy. This time it is by the unbroken list of victories won by our hockey team.

The season opened with very bright prospects for the team and the interest taken in the game by the members of the school was very strong and no doubt had much to do with the making of the strong combination which we were enabled to put upon the ice. Skinner, as Captain, handled the team in the most satisfactory manner proving himself a worthy captain of the best team in the Acadia league.

The first game of the series took place between the H. C. A. and Junior teams and resulted in an easy victory for the Academy team by a score of 10-0. The second game our team played was with the Sophomores and ended 6-4 in our favor.

Next came the much talked of and anxiously awaited, Academy-Freshmen game, which was to redeem the past defeats of the college teams. Things did not seem to work quite as smoothly as the college men expected however, and after the most interesting and exciting game of the league, the result stood 6-3 to Academy's credit. The winning of this game gave the league to the Academy which naturally made us very happy and, at the time we were not at all backward in showing our feelings, to the apparent disgust of some of the men who have past beyond the humble portals of the Academy.

#### BASKET BALL

Our basket-ball team has not been quite as successful as the hockey team, but, nevertheless, does not stand at the foot of the league, and we feel sure if another league could be run, off, that we would stand a good chance for first place. Our team has developed wonderfully since the beginning of the league, which was shown by the game played between it and the Seniors. We succeeded easily defeating the Freshmen by a score of 8-0, but were defeated by the Juniors and Sophomores, in two very close games, the first resulting in the Sophomores favor 5-3 and the second in favor of the Juniors 9-7. The closest and most exciting game of the league was between our team and the Seniors, when we were defeated by a score of 6-5. The game was fast and exciting throughout, which was shown by the intense interest with which it was followed by the largest number of spectators that have gathered in the gymnasium this year. The score stood 5-5 until within about a minute of the end, when a foul called upon an Academy man (which was strongly disputed by many of the spectators) was converted into a goal by the Seniors leaving the score 6-5 in the Seniors' favor.



## TRACK-WORK

Our track team under Gordon Hughes as captain, is getting down to good hard work and some of the men are showing up in very good shape. We are looking forward to good results from our team and feel that we shall not be disappointed.



## Exchanges.

THE *Theologue*, which is published by the students of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, contains a strong and thoughtful article entitled "Enigmas," written by Rev. Principal Pollok. In it he discusses the mysteries of life and of death. He finally concludes that though we are left very ignorant concerning many things, yet it is through a kind and gracious design of God. "Christ told his disciples as much as would not raise false hope and prevent disappointment. All that was made known and all that was withheld was designed to fix their minds upon the duty of following him."

This number also contains a paper entitled "The Proposed Union of Churches in Canada." The writer of it is heartily in favour of the Union of the Methodists, Congregationalists, and Presbyterians, but he evidently believes that the doctrines of the Anglicans and Baptists are such that they they could not be included in such a union. With regard to the Baptists he says: "The purer Baptists though they will even welcome preachers of other denominations to their pulpits exclude them from communion at the Lord's Table, on the ground that properly, speaking, they, being unbaptized in orthodox fashion, are not Christians at all." Although we are not well versed in Baptist doctrine it rather seems to us that the above statement is scarcely accurate. Baptists must certainly be rather inconsistent if they believe that those of other denominations, unbaptized in orthodox fashion, are not Christians, and yet welcome such to their pulpits. It would seem from the above that one of the obstacles to the union of the churches is the misconceptions which the various denominations have of their respective doctrines.

*The Nassau Lit* for January contains a number of very good contributions. "Whose Way is Hid" is an interesting and fascinating love story. The article on "The Letters of Erasmus" contains some amusing extracts from his letters, from which we quote the following. "To mention but a single attraction, the English girls are divinely pretty. Soft, pleasant, gentle and charming as the Muses. They have one custom which cannot be too much admired. When you go anywhere on a visit, the girls all kiss you. They kiss you when you go away; they kiss you again when you return. Go where you will it is all kisses; and, my dear Faustus, if you had once tasted how soft and fragrant those lips are, you would wish to spend your life here."

"Through Rocky Ledges Gorge on a Jam of Logs," in the *U. N. B. Monthly*, is a well written account of the dangerous experience of a number of men engaged in stream-driving on the Tobique River. It makes evident that heroic deeds, performed in the discharge of duty, are not confined to any one class of people. The article entitled "Ghosts" states that the two leading suppositions concerning ghosts are, that either the spirits of the dead announce their presence to the living by means of the subjective mind, or, a ghost is an "embodied thought" emanating from a person while living, which may persist after the death of the said person. The article then proceeds to criticize these theories in a practical way.

Other exchanges are: *The Manitoba College Journal*, *Argosy*, *King's College Record*, *Xaverian*, *Queen's University Journal*, *McGill Outlook*, *Brown Herald*, *McMaster University Monthly*, *Acta Victoriana*, *Yale Lit*, *Amherst Lit*, *Dalhousie Gazette*, *Harvard Monthly* and *Wolfville Acadian*.





## Among the Colleges.

Mr. Arthur Moxon is the successful candidate from Dalhousie for the Rhodes Scholarship this year. Mr. Moxon had a brilliant record while a student at Truro Academy, holding the record for the province in the Grade A Classical and Scientific Examinations.

St. Francis Xavier College won the Intercollegiate Hockey Championship. The final game of the league was played at the Metropolitan Rink, Truro, on the evening of March 9th, between Mount Allison and St. Francis Xavier. The game resulted in a score of 4 to 1 in favor St. F. X., which gave to them the valuable trophy donated by Mr. Hewson, of Amherst.

Prince Edward Island is the smallest and least populous of the provinces. Yet it will have next year four Rhodes scholars at Oxford University. Mr. McLeod, who has been chosen by McGill University is the second Island man elected this year.

The appointment is announced of Dr. J. W. Stirling to the Chair of Ophthalmology at McGill University, recently made vacant by the death of Dr. Frank Buller.

A committee of the Wycliffe University Council recently waited upon Rev. T. R. O'Meara and offered him the principalship of the College in succession to the late Rev. J. P. Sheraton, D. D.

The Senate of Knox College has decided to confer the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. R. Douglas Fraser, editor of the Presbyterian Sunday School publications; Rev. Principal Robert A. Falconer-L.L.D., of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, and Rev. Charles William Gordon, pastor of Stephen's Church, Winnipeg, who is better known as "Ralph Connor."

The Educational Board of the Baptist Convention in Northwestern Canada has applied to the Legislature for a change in the charter of Brandon College in order that such College may have full university powers—that is powers to grant the usual degrees. Brandon College may then be known as the North Western University of Canada.

Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., has been selected by the Japanese Commissioners as a model for small colleges for girls in Japan.

Columbia University has received a gift of \$150,000 from Mrs. Maria H. Williamson, of New York City. It is understood that the gift was made as a result of the abolition of football at Columbia.

Dr. Lyman Abbot, D.D., of New York, has accepted the invitation of the Senior Class at Harvard to deliver their baccalaureate sermon in Appleton Chapel, Sunday, June 17.

The Harvard athletic committee has voted to concur with Yale and Princeton in adopting the new eligibility rules debarring freshmen, first-year specials and graduate students, and cutting down the years a man may compete in athletics from four to three.

The undergraduates at Wesleyan recently held a mass meeting, and pledged \$55,000 toward building a new dormitory to replace "North College" which was burned some weeks ago.

The Newport News Alumni Association recently passed resolutions asking the State for an appropriation of \$55,000 for the University of Virginia. The University now receives \$42,000, but finds the sum inadequate.

Hall-Moody Institute, Martin, Tennessee, H. E. Waters, president, has enrolled 360 students this year. The theological department, Dr. J. B. Moody, dean, has enrolled fifty-six students. An effort is being made to raise \$30,000 for enlargement and endowment.

At Stanford University the number of women students is limited to five hundred. No women are allowed there as special students, or in partial standing. A numbered waiting list will kept this year. It is very probable that many qualified candidates must be rejected in the fall of 1906.

Thirty-two students of Nevada University have been arrested and are under trial for hazing. The warrants were obtained by the father of the Freshman who was ducked because he would not join in the college yells. The father demands satisfaction.—Ex.

Harvard has recently installed, through its department of chemistry, a somewhat rare machine to manufacture liquid air for use in experiments. The plant is made up of a four-stage compressor operated by a 20 horse-power moter, and has a capacity of about a half a gallon of liquid air an hour. The liquefier is of a new type designed by Prof. W. P. Bradley of Wesleyan, and is said to be the most satisfactory yet invented. It is hoped, besides perfecting former experiments in liquid air, to achieve new results by this somewhat uncommon source of power.

A new vacation course of study will be inaugurated at Chicago this year. A party of students, under the guidance of French professors, will travel through France, making a ten weeks' stay in Paris. In addition to lectures on the places visited, a regular course on the study of French will be pursued. Charles Wagner, author of the "Simple Life," will be among the professors in charge.



## DeAlumniis

Rev. G. E. Tufts, '66, pastor of the Baptist Church in Islesboro, Maine, has been visiting for the past few weeks in Wolfville, at the home of his brother, Dr. J. F. Tufts.

Rev. M. W. Brown, '76, is pastor of the Baptist Church in Lawrencetown, Annapolis County.

Frank Andrews, '81, has been for the past three years a teacher in Victoria College, British Columbia.

A. J. Pineo, '81, at present Vice-Principal and head of the Science Department in Victoria College, has been Professor in the said institution for fourteen years. He has wrought strenuously, and has succeeded in making his department one of the strongest in the school.

O. T. Daniels, '81, is a leading barrister in Bridgetown, Annapolis County. He was, recently, nominated as the Liberal candidate for the seat in the House of Assembly made vacant by the appointment of Attorney-General Longley to a judgeship. In the subsequent election held in Annapolis County, Mr. Daniels defeated his opponent, Rev. Joseph Gaetz, by a majority of 677 votes.

Rev. F. H. Beals, '86, recently pastor of the Baptist Church in Antigonish, who with his family has been spending the winter in Wolfville, has accepted a unanimous call to the Baptist Church in Canard, and will move there in the spring.

Rev. C. W. Corey, '87, pastor of the Baptist Church in Strathcona, Alberta, has entered upon a tour of the Baptist Churches of the Maritime Provinces in the interests of mission work in the Northwest.

R. W. Ford, '87, for the past nine years has been principal of the public schools in the town of Wolfville.

Howard G. Harris, '90, is editor of the Kentville Advertiser and the Acadian Orchardist.

Mr. John L. Masters, '91, and Mrs. Masters, formerly Miss Katie Hall, '91, have lately been visiting in Wolfville, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Masters. Mr. Masters holds an excellent position in the employ of the Dominion Steel Company, as manager of the quarries at Marble Mountain, Cape Breton. It will be remembered

that during her college course at Wolfville, Mrs. Masters was one of those who were chiefly instrumental in founding the Propylaeum Society among the college girls.

Rev. Willard J. Litch, '91, is pastor of the First Baptist Church at Vancouver, British Columbia, the largest and strongest Baptist Church in Canada west of Winnipeg. Rev. Mr. Litch, after graduating from Acadia, spent some time in high school work at Emerson, Manitoba, entered the ministry there, did pastoral work in Manitoba and the Northwest, especially at Calgary, until called to his present church about one year ago. He is President of the Baptist Convention of British Columbia, and Secretary of the Home Mission Board for the Province.

Geo. E. Chipman, '92, is practising law in Chicago, Ill., where he has a very extensive practice. He is also Professor of Contracts and Evidences in the John Marshall Law School, and in connection with his work in that institution has edited a number of law textbooks of considerable merit.

Rev. C. T. Illsley, '92, after five years of service with the Baptist Church, Normal, Illinois, has resigned to accept a call to the Baptist Church at Indianola, a town of 4000 inhabitants.

Rev. Shirley J. Chase, '93, is studying at Yale University. He holds an instructorship in Biblical literature taking the place of one of the Divinity School professors, who is absent on his sabbatical year, and is pastor of a church in Beacon Falls, Conn.

Miss Emma J. Best, '97, is teaching as principal of the public schools in Somerset, Kings County, N. S.

Rev. D. E. Hatt, '97, recently located at Carmen, Manitoba, has been ill with smallpox, but is now much better. Mrs. Hatt has also had a mild type of the epidemic. Rev. C. K. Morse, '03, of Pilot Mound, who went to care for them was also stricken with the malady, but is recovering.

Rev. H. L. Kempton, '00, a few weeks ago was called from Okatoks, Alta, from beyond the mountains, to take charge of the Baptist Church, at Fernie, a prosperous and growing mining town, at the Western foot of the Rockies.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Mersereau, '00, of the Academy are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Miss Elizabeth S. Coldwell, '00, is teaching English literature in Kawaiahao Seminary, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

William H. Longley, '01, is principal of the public schools at Mahone Bay, Lunenburg County.



Rev. E. LeRoy Dakin, '02, is pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist Church in Victoria, British Columbia, and is also business manager of "The Western Baptist" the organ of the Baptist people in British Columbia.

Percy St. Clair Elliott, '02, has been admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia.

F. H. Thomas, '03, has been spending the winter at Saranac Lake, New York.

J. E. Hamilton, '03, is attending the Normal School in Winnipeg. His address is 27 Carleton Street, Winnipeg. Will all members of the class of '03 please note this fact.

R. Leverett Chipman, '03 is taking the second year of the medical course at McGill, and is doing credit to himself and his Alma Mater.

Miss Etta G. Phillips, '03, is principal of the Superior School in Millertown, Northumberland County, N. B.

H. K. Bowes, '04, holds a good position in the Intercolonial Railway Offices at Moncton.

The many Acadia friends of Mr. Roy Elliott Bates, '04, our first Rhodes Scholar, will be glad to learn that he is enjoying the life at Merton College, Oxford, and doing excellent work in his studies there. Mr. Bates is pursuing courses in Old English, English Literature, French and Italian at Merton, and in addition doing two hour's work a day in the Ruskin Art School. His Christmas vacation of six weeks was spent in Paris studying in the best American Art School to be found there. The work done by Mr. Bates in Paris was very favorably commented upon by his instructors. Christmas dinner was eaten with Mr. J. Howard Cunningham, '04 who is in Europe in the interests of Underwood and Underwood.



## The Month.

The remaining matches of the interclass hockey league were played off during the past month. On Feb. 20th, Sophomore's vs. H. C. A. This was one of the best matches of the league; both sides were eager and played well. The end came with a score of 6 to 4 in favor of H. C. A.

On Feb. 27th, Freshmen vs. H. C. A. This game started well for the Freshmen but they were out played and lost to H. C. A. with a score of 6 to 3.

On March 8th, Sophomores vs. Freshmen. This match drew a good crowd. The game was fast and the teams well matched. The Freshmen obtained a victory of 4 to 3.

The Freshmen won from the Juniors by default. The league stands :—

	Played	Won	Lost
H. C. A.	3	3	0
Freshmen	3	2	1
Sophomores	3	1	2
Juniors	3	0	3

The games were played in the Evangeline Rink.

An interesting Basket ball match was played on March 10th, between the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick boys of the college. The game drew quite a crowd of spectators. Each side was proud of their team's work. N. S. won by a 13 to 10 score.

The third of the ATHENÆUM'S series of lectures was given in College Hall Friday evening, March 9th. The lecturer being Mr. Justice D. C. Fraser and the subject. "The relation of the student to the state." Judge Fraser ably sustained his reputation as a public speaker. His subject took possession of him and the ring of personal conviction could be felt in every sentence. It was a literary treat. The sentiments expressed struck responsive chords in many thoughtful minds. The ATHENÆUM society will make no mistake in procuring his services again.

On Friday evening, March 9th, the Propylæum girls had a rare treat in the form of a masquerade party at the home of Professor L. E. Wortman. At half past seven the guests, closely masked, began to arrive. Characters of all ages and places appeared on the scene. Side by side with the pompous Macawber could be seen Buster Brown and Mary Jane. Gentlemen of Louis XIV's time conversed amiably with French and Italian counts. Gypsies and Italian flower girls made the scene bright with their gay costumes, while a very modern air was given to it by the presence of two fully equipped foot-ball players.



After half an hour spent in guessing who represented the various characters the masks were removed and games and charades indulged in. When refreshments had been served the merry guests departed, having spent a most delightful evening.

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On Sunday, March 11th, Rev. David Hutchinson, of St. John, N. B. delivered a missionary address in the Wolfville Baptist Church under the auspices of the College Y. M. C. A. His subject was "The Grande-Ligne Mission." The address presented the claims of the Mission upon the Baptist people, giving several reasons why it should be supported. It was an eloquent appeal for a worthy object.

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The games of the interclass basket ball league have all been played. The *Seniors* have captured the league championship. The Basket Ball League was vetoed last year with a desire to give more attention to regular gymnasium work. The interest taken in this series of matches has shown the popularity of the game among the students. The matches have not only been watched by the students of the three institutions, but by members of the faculty, and the townsfolk also. Ten matches were played and good sportsmanship has characterized them all. Space will not permit reference to individual players, though there are some who deserve it. The improvement of the teams, especially the H. C. A., as the games progressed, was very noticeable. The battle for the league commenced with the Junior Freshmen game won by the Juniors: Score 9-6. The Senior Freshmen game resulted in an easy win for the former: Score 19-6. The Sophomore Academy game was won by the Sophomores: Score 5-3. This game was hard fought. It was anybody's game up to the finish as the score shows. The Senior Sophomore game was a victory for the former with a score of 15-11. In this game the Seniors scored rapidly and became over-confident. The Sophomores worked hard to the end and gave the Seniors plenty to do. The next game, the Junior Academy game, won by the Juniors was one of the best matches of the league. The gymnasium was packed with spectators, the H. C. A. boys being largely in evidence. First one side led, then the other. The Juniors scored a goal in the nick of time and won: Score 9-7. The Freshmen Academy game was a win for the H. C. A. Score 8-0. The chief feature of this game was the improved play of the

Academy. Another closely contested match was the Junior Sophomore game, resulting in a win for the Sophomores : Score 12-9.

The most exciting match of the league was the one between the Seniors and Academy. It was *the* match of the league. The feeling ran high. Throats grew hoarse with shouting and yelling. The supporters of each side went wild when their respective sides scored. There was some splendid work done in this game. In no other game did the teams seem so evenly matched. Two minutes from time the score stood 5-5. A foul was called on the Academy. Bower converted this into a goal. The end came bringing a hard-fought victory for the Seniors : Score 6-5. The next game was the Senior-Junior one. This was expected to be a close game. The Juniors were minus two of their best players through sickness and therefore badly handicapped. The Seniors won easily, the Juniors giving a poor exhibition of basket-ball : Score 25-4. This gave the Seniors the league. The last match was between Sophomores and Freshmen. This was a well-fought contest ending in favor of Sophomores : Score 7-0.

Mr. Denton of the Academy staff acted as referee and Mr. Copp, score-keeper. The league stands :

	Won	Lost
Seniors	4	0
Sophomores	3	1
Juniors	2	2
Academy	1	3
Freshman	0	4

"Honour to whom honour is due," so thought the residents of Chip Hall and students generally when they prepared a reception for our successful debating team, Messrs. Balcom, Porter and Shortliffe on Wednesday March 28th. The Wolfville band was in attendance and a large number of the student body and faculty were gathered in College Hall. After the topics, speeches were given by Dr. C. C. Jones, Dr. R. V. Jones, Mr. A. B. Balcom and President Trotter. The speeches were happy and appropriate. We were justly proud of our team and the reception was successful because the company were too jubilant for it to be otherwise.



## Through the Athenaeum's Sieve.

"O to be in Moncton!"—Miss Wilcox.

Why is "*Je ne sais*" an orphan? Because it has no *pas*.

### READ AT THE GYM.

An, Read, it grieves me sair, to know  
What awful' lack o' taste ye show  
As o'er those awful' pants ye crow  
And think 'em big.

That's just the word, my worthy cub,  
That seems to name the awful troub;  
They're big, they're swell, aye there's the rub,  
And lots o' cotton.

"Say what's easy to lift but hard to raise?" asked the philosophical Senior.

"Give it up," said his victim.

"Why a baby of course."

At which Robinson smiled knowingly.

### SOLILOQUY OF A DISGUSTED SENIOR.

O, love-sick Collins is a wight  
That sports about the town  
He has an orb that makes an eye  
That with us won't go down.

From morn till night he hangs about  
In corners dark and shady  
A-makin' goo-goo eyes to her,  
His own dear freshman lady.

And should you doubt, my gentle sir,  
That Collins is in love  
Just watch him as he 'rubbers' at  
His very sweetest dove.

"Was that a bad cigar that Gardner was smoking last night?"

"Well, I should say so," answered Colpitts. "When he went out I pulled down my window and at the selfsame instant the Sems put theirs up."

## MOANING OF A PLUCKED FRESHMAN.

I wish I had lived when Methuselah did,  
 When a man of two hundred was only a kid.  
 'Then for English I think I'd have plenty of time  
 To take all the sups and get through in my prime.

## IN CHIPMAN HALL DINING ROOM.

Denton :—"The cow that furnished this steak must have been very gentle."

Geldart (wonder-eyed) :—"I don't see how you make that out."

Denton :—"That's easy. She doesn't *cut up* at all."

"What's the Copp want to Harris that poor Peacock for?" asked the sympathetic Freshette.

"You may as well ask Howe the Woodman came out of his Bower and Peppard the whole Troop while the Weaver crawled into a Hutch," replied the nettled Sophette.

Colpitts :—"I always go with the same girl to the bitter end."

Geldart :—"Well I don't. I've sported every girl in College."

First Student : "What is the new Freshman yell?"

Second Ditto :—"You're a kitten, you're a cat,

Sittin' on the Rhine.

Acadia ! Acadia !

Hurrah for Noughty-Nine !"

Daniels :—"Say, what's Hopkins tryin' to do with his face?"

Bynon :—"Oh, I dunno. He keeps transplantin' his whiskers from one place to another, but I don't think he means any harm by it.

Why does Coleman wave Indian Clubs at the basket-ball games ?  
 Ask Pocahontas.

They were discussing large specimens of fruit.

"I say what's the longest pear you ever saw ?" asked one.

"Bancroft and Peacock !" came back the reply with lightning-like rapidity.

Fond Parent :—"Are you doing well in your classes ?"

Noughty-Nine :—"Well, I should say. The Faculty are going to *encore* my Freshman year."

## IN THE MOCK PARLIAMENT

First Grit :—"Say, what constituency does Coleman represent ?"

Second Ditto :—"I think he *hails* from Halifax."



"And why is Wagner like the moon?"

I asked a gentle maid

"Please sir, he's *luny* that's the why"

Was every word she said.

It was in class that this took place	A silence fell upon each one.
Engaged in serious debate,	When finally this question broke,
Each student now brought face to	And fell the startled air upon,
face	From off the lips of her who
With problems all so delicate	spoke,—
Began to feel the burden press	Say girls ! I dreamt that I was dead
Upon her inner consciousness.	And on my tombstone overhead,

They set this legend simple wise  
Died of too many apple pies ! ! ! ! !

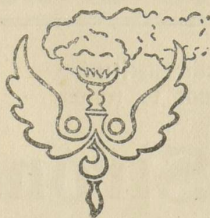
There was a foolish young Sem,

Who asked once, "A quo ad quem."

The limits she meant ;

So on pleasure bent

She found them "a quo ad quem."



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT,  
FANCY BISCUITS, OR GRO-  
CERIES of any description.

also Lamps, Crockeryware, etc.

**East End Grocery.**