

N. M. Tuffs

Down

ACADIA AT HENNEVUM



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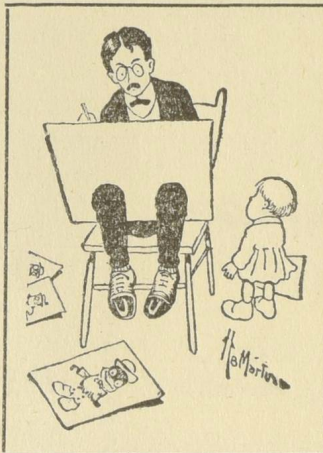
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No. 6

Spring

I heard the weeping winds from the South
Sigh o'er the land and say :
"Wake up ye trees and buds so tight,
Bring all your beauties forth into sight.
Sweet Spring must have bowers
Made from your leaves and perfumed flowers."

I heard them whisper to the brown grass
Covered o'er from the sun by the snow,
And chilled by the cold biting frost :
"Call back the beautiful color you lost.
Deck all the lawns with your emerald hue,
Spring is soon coming." And onward they flew.

Slowly the snow-banks melted away,
Lower and lower they sank each day.
Till but scattered patches remained to tell
How the earth as a bird had burst from its shell.
Then Spring's soft gentle murmurings lulled me to sleep.

I. M. '08.

Teaching in an American High School

FROM year to year girls about to graduate from Maritime colleges and anxious to teach ask "How can I get a position in the United States, and what is the work like in a High School?"

So when the Editor of the *ATHENÆUM* asked me to contribute to his magazine this year, it occurred to me that by trying to answer these questions I might be of more assistance than if the subject of my article should be "Freedom of the Will," or "The Struggle between Labor and Capital," or anything else that I used to know thoroughly!

It must be borne in mind that what is said is based on a somewhat narrow experience and observation in a beautiful New England city. Yet there may be enough of general truth to prove of some slight value.

In the first place, how can a graduate of Acadia or any other Maritime college obtain a position in the United States? Unless one has a number of influential friends engaged in work in secondary schools it is absolute necessary to join a Teachers' Agency, and even then it is advisable. If one hopes to teach in September, join in the March or April proceeding.

We will assume that the candidate is willing or anxious to teach in New England and so joins agencies in Boston. Probably three are none too many to join, and care should be taken in the selection. Often a small agency will do more for a candidate without experience than one of the larger and more famous firms. They are all anxious to secure candidates and will cheerfully send all information on application. The average fee for two years' membership is two dollars, but for some it is three. They ask a five per cent commission on the first year's salary when they secure one a position.

Some girls have secured positions without going to Boston, but this is unusual and is generally only accomplished when there are friends at court. Accordingly, if a candidate can go sometime in June (authorities differ as to the best date) and patiently bombard the agencies till they capitulate, the chances of success are greater. The Young Women's Christian Association furnishes board and lodging at reasonable rates, and the rooms are clean and comfortable. It is wise

to plan to stay at least three weeks. Before going care should be taken that the agencies have their interest aroused and that they understand it is imperative that a position be secured. Each one should think that the candidate is depending on that particular agency alone.

Meetings will be arranged between Principals or Superintendents and candidates, and journeys varying in length from ten to one hundred miles may have to be made if vacancies are to be filled, and the School Board insists on seeing the applicant. Finally let us hope, some one of these Principals finds that the qualifications are all he requires, he recommends the election to the School Board, and that wonderful letter is received by the would-be teacher, which says that the trustees of Lonelyville High School have graciously consented to allow her to teach French, Latin, History, Rhetoric and Geometry to their budding youth for the magnificent remuneration of \$45.00 a year.

In this connection we may speak of the best subjects for a graduate of any Maritime college to offer as her specialities. It is, of course, hard to lay down a fixed rule, but in general it seems that girls who want to teach any of the following subjects, namely, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, English and History, have the best chance. It is hard to compete with the graduates of American colleges in some other subjects, where they have the benefit of numerous and alarmingly intricate courses. What the American man wants is some one who has done a great deal in some one line, and he doesn't inquire too closely about the accuracy of the knowledge. If he did no one would ever be elected. A Master's Degree commands a good deal of respect, particularly if taken in residence.

Now for the second question, as to the general character of the work. Many schools open the second Tuesday of September, and close about the twenty-fifth day of June, with ten days' at Christmas and two weeks' vacation in April. Most of us take too many books and pictures on our first flight, and burden ourselves with the care of them. Almost any New England town has a fairly good Public Library, and apart from the books one really needs and a *few* one really loves they are better left at home.

High School work seems to be preferable to boarding-school as one is completely free after school hours. There is no wearing dor-

mitory work. The less one sees of one's pupils after school the better for all concerned.

A teacher must expect to teach six classes a day, often eight in her first school, particularly a small one where there are only three or four teachers. But if there is only one session and she is free after one o'clock, it is a great help. However, by the time she has corrected eighty papers, prepared the work for the next day, and had a taste of fresh air, she will be ready to go to sleep. It is a good thing to take a nap every afternoon anyway. The less one does out of school the first year the better, and by this I mean club or society work, Sunday School work or any active religious work. There are principals who absolutely frown on their teachers doing Sunday-School teaching, and the reason is obvious.

The form one's recreation takes depends of course on the individual girl. Some enjoy getting up at five in the morning to watch some unfortunate bird catch the early worm, but it has never appealed to me.

About the social life I hesitate to speak, for towns differ so widely. Here a High School teacher's social position is excellent, but that is largely owing to the fact that this is a college town, and the intellectual element prevails. In a manufacturing town a few miles away, absolutely no notice is taken of the teachers. They are dependent on each other for amusement, which is a bore, of course, because as a principal once said, "When thirty women get together and play tag, it is apt to be tiresome." The general rule is that the smaller the place the better social position one has, and that as towns increase in size the teacher is less and less a factor in social life. Grade teachers have a much duller time than High School teachers. Friends are made slowly in New England, but they are true when they are once made. My chum and I were not invited anywhere the first half year we were here, and we often laugh now to think how we used to hunt for houses through the windows of which we could see an open fire and the family around it, because it reminded us of home.

Homesickness is the hardest thing to meet, but if one fights against it, it can be endured for the whole school year and the reward comes in June when one starts for home. That is the happiest day in the whole year, when all the trials vanish and the car-wheels seem to click "Going home, going home."

A teacher should plan to stay two years in her first school, for the sake of her professional reputation, unless the circumstances are exceptional. Generally speaking, salaries are raised every year and work made more agreeable.

The same elements and many others that bring success in any undertaking are essential in teaching. But just one word to you who are hoping to teach. Unless you love it and are willing literally and figuratively to lay down your life, don't teach, for it will kill you sooner or later — generally sooner. Take in scrubbing instead.

Evelyn F. Kierstead, '98.



Per Ardua Surgo.

A few days since the writer fell upon a book. It was a tattered volume; tattered and worn, but its pages were alive with the ringing records of a college class during four long years in the halls of learning. From its contents one might glean, with little imagination, that it had seen stormy times: there in concrete language were the outlines of surging, tempestuous and noted class meetings—noted for breaches of order and hostile shocks of opinion. The fly leaves were long since gone having been torn into shreds for ballots, when weighty matters were committed to the fortune of secret vote. The script was not always the most legible or uniform for many hands had dabbled its pages to leave their characters more or less revealed in their writing. On the early leaves of this literary digest were the crude beginnings of the class of '05; the early days of its chequered history. Here and there was a blot, a blurr, or what not, the first attempts at keeping minutes.

A few pages turned, our attention was called to something of poetic appearance; two stanzas, class "Yells." By the way, one of these is consigned to sweet oblivion; while the other has been attempted two or three times since a memorable class exhibition in its Junior year. Closely following the introduction of the "Yells" were two pithy latin phrases: "*Palma non sine pulvere*" and "*Per Ardua Surgo*." They were two of the suggested class mottos. We learn

that after a sharp discussion and a hasty vote the latter stood the "choice" of the class, and was destined ever after to be associated with the green and white. For ought we know from that eventful meeting when the phrase was wrenched from the classic volume, it has not been disturbed, perhaps almost forgotten. Just then it loomed in the minds of some ardent, and hopeful freshmen. Perhaps a dim forboding of its truth may have lingered in a few minds; but most have long since forgotten whether to treat our life's star in such a cool manner is just or unjust the reader, not I, may determine.

What prompted such a motto, or rather bit of prophesy, is quite beyond my knowing. Probably the one who dared bring forth such an ultimatum had carefully reviewed the past, and was game enough to peep into the future, guessing where he could not see. Sufficient is it to say, however, that the fleeting months between, go far to pronounce him a prophet indeed, for "*Per Ardua Surgo*" has stood and probably ever will stand unchallenged.

Upon some slight reflection, we thought it at least pardonable to set down a few thoughts that cluster about this "remembrancer"; our most ready excuse being that it remains yet unexhausted and may be untouched—untouched, but sparkling bright with gems of cutting truth.

To arrive at its meaning—as most of us still continue to think in English, more or less murdered—we must translate (without a key) "Through difficulties I rise." That is it; a kind of paradox yet beneath this husk there is a world of meaning; far more meaning I presume than it had on those balmy, dreamy, autumn days, when first it appeared. Yes the validity of the motto could almost be entrusted to the uncertain quantity of a class election. Perchance, the first challenge comes from afar in the form of a question, "Have we risen?" There may be considerable room for discussion on this point, yet with all fairness we must say we have; whatever our shortcomings they must be charged to the student himself. Whatever can well be done has been done to fill these years with power and life. A few steps have been made; a few victories won. This being granted we hasten to examine the motto itself.

The heart of this biting precept contains many of the highest and noblest virtues. Patience, courage and many others set in it as jewels in a goblet of gold. Patience is one of its first demands

without which student progress would tumble into a series of disappointments. The student circle represents a variety of characters, dispositions and passions. Uniformity is in no respect the Genius of a student body. Each is marked by certain peculiarities which distinguish him from every other. No two are exactly alike ; they do not meet difficulties in the same way, but each must plan and plot for himself ; sometimes to win, often to fail, but always to gain strength when bravely done. All through college experience we do well to remember that clouds are necessary to the perfect ear of wheat, that it is often darkest just before dawn, and that there is no gain in crossing a bridge before coming to it, or piling up mountains of discouragement on the undiscovered path. No gain, all loss. Nor must we fight with what falls to us. The tree tender at first forces itself up in the teeth of gravity to ever become more exposed to the raging blast. But this only makes it send its root deeper into the earth. Similarly with the student, trials and difficulties may be used to plant him deeper in the world's realities.

Another jewel in the motto is charity, very needful in student life. Not benevolence nor good nature alone makes us rest contented when we spurn malice but have no promptings to help others. True charity is active, the queen of emotions residing in the heart, the source of all kindred virtues. It teaches us to esteem the noble and to view honest failure with pity. It would slight nor dispise no one. It is the fountain head of all true college spirit. It teaches us to realize that the good and noble in college life is all on the side of clemency and mercy. A great student may do a wrong but a humbler one may even become the greater by a simple act of forgiveness.

The hard things of student life convince that great deeds are for the few. But after all is it not the little things that go to make the honorable life ? "Those little nameless unremembered acts of kindness and of love." It is for us to sieze the diamond opportunities that glisten in the flying hours. The great deed doer may be very small when it comes to the humbler acts of life. Afar off he may be gigantic in grandeur, but closer viewed may disclose loathing meanness.

Ardua or difficulties crowd the path of every day, yet here and there we find a student in the foremost ranks who is above fear, and selfish interest. Here and there is one who stands four square to every wind that blows, and who daily sends the roots of his life deeper

into the soul of things, who gets such a firm grip upon the true end of life that no power can make him quit. Here and there we find a classmate that no bribe can seduce nor terror overcome; faithful and true to himself in being true to others, humble without being mean, just but not harsh, simple but manly, and over whose daily record we may sincerely write—He was a *man*.

Acadia's influence is on the side of the right. "Virtue pays" rings through the corridors, and is written over her portals that he who runs may read. However, things are not always agreeable; cross tracks make it plain that things are for the many rather than for the individual. The selfish life is a mere Utopia here. The rubs of college life wear off the corners proud, be they never so jagged. But has one no interest at all? If so life is a dream, a mere bubble. Why have no interest? Can we live a life detached and alone? The busy bee teaches us other lessons than this. The social tendency is part of humanity. Admit it, and what follows? Then honor and justice are my interest. Nor need we stop at class fellowship however sweet, the social tendency broadens to include college, town, and the world. Yes even to the earth at present laden with icy snow feet deep we owe gratitude for from her we get food and clothing. Yes we depend on the general welfare. Acknowledge this debt of gratitude and add to virtue piety, and all that we behold is full of blessings, but tender cords to draw us to the great Governor of the Universe and our times.

While Acadia asks little in return for what she gives, time and expense mean money to the student. No sooner does the new aspirant enroll among the college files than his pocket book begins to wane as the fog on Blomidon under gleams of the morning sun. What with board bills, college dues, society demands, all keep the almighty dollar quite an essential. Students as a rule are not from wealthy circles; most are more or less dependent on meagre homes, together with summer earnings. Not a few are entirely limited to the latter, and skillful manœvering is required to eke out enough to meet the demands of the following year. This work-vacation serves to make the twelve months one continuous activity. While it makes life rather strenuous it also throws one upon his own resources and affords opportunities for practical training. A transfer from books to people. Nor is it entirely bereft of enjoyment for the true student is a man of action as well as of thought.

Limitations are a source of growth. It is by contest we live and advance. The duties of the day are varied, and many. Books, thought, life, fill the students' hours to overflowing and make large demands upon his nervous energy. With the fleeting months and the every increasing insight into things, great landscapes of varied knowledge with an ever receding horizon of unexplored regions appear to view. Landscapes laden with golden opportunities. Things become linked together to give a universal meaning. Such is college life. It removes some of the mist around Whither, Whence and Why, and reveals a purpose true. How true, yet it leaves a mystery about life and what would life be without mystery. The bible would not be much better than an almanac if finite minds could explain it. We can know but the past now. In this dilemma we are led to ask, wherein the profit? Wherein the enjoyment? And the answer comes back with a bang against our foolish queries. Be true to light, time will reveal. It is but the prodigal coming home.

The great problem always demanding attention is the proper distribution of one's time. First claims are to the course of study, so called, but this is by no means all. There is the college library so continually neglected. Hours is the library rightly spent mean power. Four years at Acadia should afford ample time to become fairly well acquainted with this department. But alas! how few, know the divisions not to say anything of the individual books. Would it not be better to put a little more time here, if it did entail less over dry text books? Not to all will a like opportunity again appear when they have left their *Alma Mater*.

If we pass to athletic circles, who will be so indiscreet as to challenge our motto. Quick thought, agility, strength, endurance, are essential here. These qualities are largely acquired through patient work, but not without many failures and disappointments. There are moral demands here as in other departments; self-sacrifice, courage, determination that go to make patriotism real. Highest attainment here is by the rugged way rather than by the level paths of ease. A battle between right and wrong. A hearty cheer to the men who sacrifice, time and strength to beloved Acadia, who dare and do for the garnet and the blue, who lose self in the interest of the many.

Were the minds of the wise and the foolish laid open to view there would probably be little difference. Each would have varieties,

extravagances, and reveries. What is the difference? Briefly this: the wise student culls his thoughts. He uses discretion, one of the first qualities of the true mind; without it learning would dip into pedantry. Wit would give place to impertinence, and virtue to weakness. This power is to be fought for amid many defeats. *Per Ardua* every time. If we should win it is by never ending courage and honest endeavor. Some place on the heights may be gained even if the footholds must be cut in the solid granite of difficulty.

Cast an eye backward and note the steps leading to what has been attained. Cast an eye forward and you see many yet to gain. On the hilltop a few stand announcing, though unbelieved, the wonders of the eternal present and beckoning the crowded valley to seek the vantage ground. To gain means self-denial and laborious toil; constant battle against the camps of ignorance. Life without this struggle, however irksome it may seem, would be tame and uninviting. Busy to-day finds little achieved. To-morrow may yield more with half the striving. Strive on brave heart nor note the ragged baffled way. When did we get what is known? Unconsciously we climb. We magnify our troubles and paint the very sky to suit. Our lot is always worst. Rip Van Winkle thought his little acre the most pestilent bit of land in the neighborhood. Why? Because he did not mind his own business. Where are we? Oh yes, musing on that famous motto "*Per Ardua Surgo*" the beacon light of the class of '05. Soon, alas too soon, we scatter to the four winds of heaven. That thought gives more pain than pleasure; still a little niche in the world's activities await each one. The great and real test begins; the examination not being for one or three hours, but for life, and the question is, Shall we sink or swim. Surprises will come, must come. Life is but a tent in the night, still our watchword should be, "Onward, Upward." The little birdling does not learn to skim the heavens in an hour. It flutters; it falls with a beating heart but ever and anon its wings are growing stronger. So our attempts more or less broken should teach us humility and leave us stronger and more able to endure.

What shall we say then? Is not our motto pregnant with deepest meaning? Our ramblings serve to remove a little dust, and leave a few points to view. In conclusion it would seem that the student is happy, who controls himself, and spends his college days in becoming

wiser and better that his life may tend to throw a little light on the lives of others ; who when cheerful is not indiscreetly gay ; whose ambition is not to make a false show of greatness but to seek in every way to be known for goodness and wisdom. Happy the student who is humbled with the glimpse of the goodness of the Invisible and who sees Divinity in all he meets. Then, and only then, will things be seen in their true relation. Then, and only then, will he see the true use of the trials and difficulties that bristle the college path.

C. O. H., '05.



Joseph Howe

A LARGE number of reviews have already appeared in the leading journals of Canada of my recent "Life of Joseph Howe." All of these have been appreciative and most of them pleasant and complimentary, and I have no fault to find, and can have no word to utter but that of personal satisfaction.

One feature, however, and that I conceive to be an important one, has been lacking in nearly all these reviews. They have dwelt upon Mr. Howe's strong points and upon his weak points as a public man ; they have criticized his conduct in respect of confederation and sometimes measured his achievements in the political field with those of other statemen ; but in doing this they have failed to recognize what I conceive to be the basis upon which Mr. Howe's exceptional claim to the favorable notice of posterity rests, and this is the point upon which I should like to utter a word.

I do not claim that Mr. Howe was the most successful politician in Canada. He never achieved such a position as that attained by Sir John Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Charles Tupper, or perhaps some others less conspicuous whom I could name. If the greatness of a man is to be measured simply by his success from a worldly point of view in the walks of life in which he trod in his life time, then we shall have to revise entirely our definition of greatness. Mr. Howe, in my judgment, will, as the years roll by, be unquestionably regarded as the greatest man British North America produced in the earlier stages of our national history ; and it will not be because he at-

tained the greatest position in the political world or will have placed to his credit the largest share of achievement in political action.

Mr. Howe's claim to immortality rests not upon his achievement of responsible government, although that was itself a splendid struggle, nor upon his oratory which was unique and unsurpassed among the public men of the world, nor upon his striking personality and upon the subtle charm of his presence — all these are to be weighed and put to his credit but they alone would not carry his name beyond the compass of a century.

The point of differentiation between Howe and other statesmen is due to the fact that while they engaged in the practical humdrum work of carrying on the government — not by any means an unimportant task — he was studying as a prophet great principles and great questions and embodying these in concrete form. He has left behind him a body of political literature not only far and away beyond that of any Canadian politician but that of any statesman in the Empire whose works and labors were contemporaneous with him.

In achieving responsible government, he found it necessary not alone to educate the people of Nova Scotia up to his view, which was a comparatively easy matter, but to educate British statesmen to a recognition of the wisdom and propriety of granting the fullest measure of self-government to all important colonial possessions. To achieve this he addressed four letters to Lord John Russell, in 1839-40, which embodied the great principles upon which alone happiness and contentment can be secured to the outlying portions of the Empire. These letters are brilliant in style and pregnant with great thought and the result of them was not only to secure what Nova Scotia was seeking but to lay the foundation for the splendid system of Colonial Government which has worked out such marvellous results in all outlying portions of the Empire. This is the kind of work that posterity will take note of when the mere system of clever opportunism, by which a man held a party together and carried on a government, will fade quickly from men's memory.

Mr. Howe saw clearly that great problems would arise in respect of the relations which the rapidly growing colonial possessions would ultimately bear to the Motherland, and, after profoundly studying the question, he embodied his views in great speeches, in a series of letters

to Earl Grey, and, later, in a pamphlet form, of unrivalled force and power, published in London in 1866.

During the past ten or fifteen years this question of Imperialism has been before the people of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa, etc., and great conferences have been held at London attended by the premiers of all the self governing colonies ; British Premiers and Colonial Secretaries have made grave utterances on the topic and Colonial Institutes have held series of lectures and discussions and issued numerous publications upon the subject ; yet all these modern utterances combined will not weigh for a moment with the pregnant and splendid thoughts which Howe gave to the world forty or fifty years ago. If these had been duly weighed and acted upon then the question of Imperial Federation would have presented a very different aspect to the world from that which it bears to-day.

Mr. Howe's literature on the future British Empire has in it all the germs of immortality. It is nearly the first and almost the last word on this far-reaching and tremendous problem. What Canadian statesman has left behind him such a volume of great thoughts on great questions ? Who can put to his credit a Southampton speech or a Detroit speech ? These are the achievements of Mr. Howe which differentiate his title to immortality from that of others more eminent and more successful in the world's view.

If my view is correct a moral can be drawn which it would behoove aspiring young men to consider.

In this world law is inexorable ; we reap what we sow. If the aim is to achieve the highest degree of success among our fellow men to-day we get our reward in that success. If our idea be to profoundly study great questions and to unlock by our genius the highest truths that lie hidden from ordinary ken, then the probabilities are that we shall achieve but little immediate success among our fellow men but lay the foundations for the undying regard of future generations.

Which shall it be ? It is the tendency of to-day to sneer at the judgment of posterity and laugh at the man who would propose to devote his life to objects which would be sure to win its regard. Each one has a right to his own opinion and every man has a right to choose his own ideal ; but, without reserve, I declare that the highest ideal of life is to live regardless of the temporary judgments of our

fellow men and to be more concerned in the favorable judgment of posterity.

It was once upon a time declared to be hard for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven, and I add to this the statement that it is equally hard for a successful man to be great.

J. W. Longley, '71.



Sunday Thoughts

I love to stand by the Road of Life
And muse on the thoughts their faces show
As I watch the travellers come and go,
And ponder the riddles none can know.
But to travel the road in active strife —
That cleaves the soul as a cutting knife —
Is a journey full of woe.

I DON'T know just why I jot down my thoughts in this way on Sunday afternoons. It may be because I have not time through the week, or because the sermon in the morning makes me reflective. Sunday afternoon stands out from the rest of the week like the hills that divide the landscape, where we look backward and forward. There is a peace all around due largely to the associations of the day and also to the fact that one is not oppressed with the work one should do. That is what makes life so wretched for many of us. Duty is a magnificent thing in the abstract, it is an inspiring subject on which to write an essay, but it is most depressing in its application to every day life. When you sit down Sunday afternoon and ponder, the week ahead looks much pleasanter than the past one. The things that looked big ahead look small in perspective, and much that you thought was clever then looks mean now. You are sorry that you passed off that twenty cent piece for a quarter, or sold that text book for more than its cost price. You get morose when it occurs to you that you said more than was becoming, the other day, and made such a dense joke that nobody saw the point. You grieve when you think of the

wasted time and the opportunities that will never come again. Yes, reflection on one's self is depressing, and you do what is far more interesting — you reflect on others.

When you meet a stranger and he voluntarily tells you what position he fills in the world you can know it is too large for him, he rattles inside of it.

When the minister preaches all the time about sin he is telling the people something that they already know too much about, but if he should preach about goodness it would be altogether new to them.

The most independent appearing people in this whole world are Canadian officials. By this designation I mean the employees of Corporations. I told a conductor once that I wanted to take a certain train from the next station. He advised me to be careful as he said the train belonged to the Company. An old man sat opposite me, little accustomed to travelling. Presently he arose in great consternation and told the conductor that he had checked his lunch. The conductor said that if he had checked himself the Company would have been responsible for him and further insinuated that he had taken an excellent way to work up an appetite.

The railway stations in this country are swayed by two officials each an autocrat in his own sphere. There is the station agent who deems himself a far more important personage than other people do. You ask him if the train is on time and he looks at you in a contemptible way as though you were an idiot. He scorns to answer for a few minutes, all of which time you are asking more questions of this worthy with his back turned to you while he is addressing the usual loafers, in the office. After cross-examining him for a while longer you learn that the train is fifteen minutes late, and then sit down and wait an hour and a quarter. Then you cautiously approach the office only to find that the agent has left for his dinner and autocrat number two is in charge. This official sweeps the floor and performs other menial tasks when no one is looking. When you ask him to check your baggage he looks offended at first and afterwards dignified, but he finally hands you the two checks just as the train pulls in, and if you have no time to get abroad it is not his fault. In this cases dignity seems to be in the indirect ratio to the wage. Does it not make you feel confident to see the amusing look a bank clerk gives you when you attempt to count the bills, he has pushed out, without your fingers

greased ? But when you have counted them six or seven times and found five dollars short you notice that he is attending to other matters.

American officials are ideal public servants, they make you feel at ease. If you lose your way in an American city just walk into any establishment and if a clerk is not too busy he will go with you a whole block and give directions, and a Jew will even follow you a whole street so that if you have changed your mind about that mark down, he is there to take your order.

It is all very well to say that there is no interaction of mind and body, but if you just stop a moment and think you will remember that a fleshy person is generally good-natured and a thin person sober. That other things being equal a small man has not half the chance in life a large man has. After a man gets to be forty his age is not half so liable to be estimated by his years as by his failure to adapt himself to his surroundings. A third of the people go to church to show their Sunday hats, and another third go to see what supports them.

I wonder how many people believe that the sum total of one's life is expressed in an impulse and the units by reason. They will tell you that there is a man who is a little hasty in this or that but his true nature is very different. That he is a courageous man although he is startled if he meets one suddenly, that he is naturally kind hearted although if a horse bites him he forgets himself and makes his punishment a little too pronounced. An impulse never deceives, it expresses our true nature. If reason has time to act it may smooth matters over and deceive others. Suppose that a man has acted more or less cowardly all his life, whenever a sudden crisis has come he has as often lacked the courage that the situation demanded, the courageous impulse has been defeated by the cowardly one until the latter has become habitually predominant, Suppose he is standing by the river when suddenly he sees that the rushing water is carrying a man to his death. He has an impulse to save him but it is smothered in the larger impulse of fear. Suppose again he is standing by the river and there are others with him. They see a boat capsized and the strong current is bearing a struggling victim towards them. The man has his impulses as before but he has time to reason. He knows that he is a strong swimmer, the best in the group, what will the people think of him if he does not try ? There is only a second now, yes he must plunge in, and he does. Was the man a hero or not ? If you wish to

know people's true nature watch their actions directed by impulse and not those directed by reason.

Nothing makes a person feel so dejected as to think of the mistakes he has made, for they never can be remedied. In looking back over the past four years I have come to the conclusion that I should like to take this college course all over again. It takes three or four years for a person of my metal calibre to understand what a college course is for, and what benefits may be derived from it. It is not likely that I shall start with the Freshman next year, but I give out this advice to anyone who has been patient enough to follow this article thus far, even a man who is about to be hanged urges everyone not to follow his example but to begin right.

In the first place if I were to start the course again I would be a plugger. I would not do it for the sake of trying to lead the class in marks but for the disinterested sake of learning, for that is the only way a person will obtain any workable knowledge. When a Freshman asks a Senior how much studying he does, the Senior says he doesn't work more than an hour a day. He seems to feel it is a disgrace to do much text book work and advises the Freshman never to be a plugger but to see college life on all its sides, and he generally takes his advice and gets through as easily as possible. Of course there are some exceptions but one has only to look at the large number taking certain electives to see if the majority are bent on good honest work. If we shirk work here we will shirk it elsewhere. There is so much splendid collateral reading in the Library on every subject, and yet one will only see three or four of an afternoon reading there. We feel there is a disgrace in being termed a plugger when there really is none unless it is in the slang of the word. On the other hand there is much commendation in attaining the end for which we have really come to college, to acquire power through the medium of knowledge.

I was just thinking of the different classes of fellows in college. You can divide them in different ways. First there are the ones that lead and the rest that are lead, and the leaders are always capable of leading for the most of cases they have had training before we knew their ways. Some are splendid men that are leading many up, and others are fascinating men that are leading many down. The ones that are lead belong to two classes, those who willingly follow (sometimes they feel flattered) and those who follow because they cannot be leaders.

Then, there are the sports and the non-sports. The latter are of a negative character, less pronounced than the former. The sports represent the college at home and abroad. At home they are generally the leaders in Athletics and Society, and abroad they represent the college to the public. They are usually detected by college colors arranged in the most conspicuous way. They always sing college songs give the various yells and swear like pirates, and of course the public forms a splendid opinion of Acadia students, and why should they not? But perhaps, after all, they judge the college by what the quieter students have accomplished in after life.



The Debate with King's

WHAT proved to be a very interesting and lively debate occurred in Windsor on the evening of March 31st., when Acadia met King's in the last contest of the Intercollegiate League for this year.

Through the courtesy of Manager Gifkins of the D. A. R., a free special train was furnished for the occasion which left Wolfville about 6.30 p. m., having on board almost the entire student body with many others from Academy and town and places along the line.

The debate was held in the Windsor opera house which was taxed to its utmost capacity in order to accommodate the large number anxious to hear the debate. The Acadia students were allotted a section of the house for themselves, and before the debate began they made the rafters ring with rousing songs and choruses.

Mayor Armstrong of Windsor presided and announced the subject of debate which was, "Resolved, That the United States is justified in enforcing the Monroe Doctrine."

King's University supported the resolution and their first speaker, Mr. G. E. Tobin, outlined the Monroe Doctrine and stated its two phases: that of U. S. non-interference in European affairs, and the non-allowance of European colonization in this hemisphere. He indicated the cause of the policy's promulgation in 1823 as being the un-

settled condition of Europe and the menacing attitude of the Holy Alliance. He cited some of the important applications of the Monroe Doctrine and concluded by asserting that its enforcement is in harmony with the principles of altruism and good government.

Mr. Balcom, leader of the Acadia team, in a very convincing speech showed the Doctrine to be essentially one of isolation, that it was a *definite* policy prior to and since 1823, and that Monroe's message was the outcome of particular conditions in Europe at that time. Its only justification at that time was its necessity as a means of protection and self-defence. The policy marks the line of division between American and European interests and is still regarded by the U. S. as the traditional policy of isolation — which is not now her *true* policy. Mr. Balcom showed an intimate acquaintance with the subject in all its varied and complicated phases.

The second speaker for King's, Mr. E. B. Spurr, said the U. S. had a right to determine the foreign policy of this hemisphere on account of her prominent position and power. He said the Monroe Doctrine preserves peace and protects the commerce of the U. S.

Continuing for the respondents, Mr. Chittick showed that the conditions prevailing now are unlike those of 1823. He clearly showed that the U. S. is now adopting a trade policy directly opposed to the letter and spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, which policy is certainly justifiable, — the other, therefore, cannot be justifiable. Since the U. S. is now a world power her duty is to play her part in international affairs which the Monroe Doctrine forbids. Further, the Monroe Doctrine is a constant menace to the peace of the world.

Mr. Warner, the leader for King's, made an excellent speech, arguing mainly from the view-point of altruism and claiming that the U. S. is morally bound to assume guardianship over the weaker republics to her south.

Mr. Margeson, the last speaker for Acadia, showed that the Monroe policy was largely responsible for keeping South America in its unhappy condition, that the U. S. has little interest in South America and is not justified in a policy of "hands off" towards Europe unless she assumes full sovereignty over the Southern Republics, and this, the U. S. refuses to do.

Mr. Balcom, in closing the debate for Acadia, cleverly dissected

the arguments of the opponents and re-emphasized his main contention.

Mr. Warner neatly summarized the arguments which King's had advanced, but was unable to puncture the ones which had been produced on the opposite side.

The judges for the occasion were, A. Mackay, Supervisor of Schools for Halifax, H. M. Bradford, Principal of St. Andrews School, Annapolis, and A. E. Dunlop, Barrister, of Kentville. All three gentlemen made very happy remarks previous to the giving of the decision. Then Mr. Mackay announced that, both in delivery and argument, Acadia had won the debate.

President Hanna, of King's, and Dr. Keirstead of Acadia, spoke briefly, and the evening's proceedings came to a close with the singing of the National Anthem mingled with the music of the Acadia band.

We trust that this friendly contest may be but the means of establishing more intimate and cordial relations between Acadia and King's.



Editorial

NOW cometh the blithsome days of Spring, bringing with them a deepening shade of green on the hillside, the gladsome note of the birds, and all the joys that make life worth living. These are the days when the Senior makes ready to graduate, and the other classmen prepare — to see him do it. Tennyson tells us that

“In the Spring a young man’s fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.” while the thought that seems uppermost in the mind of the funny man of the comic journals is, that this is the season when the moving fever attacks the city house-wife. From our point of view, at this present moment, whatever else the Spring-time brings, it carries to each college man the spirit of the election season, and a longing for the strife with the ballot.

College elections, especially to upper classmen, are important occasions. It is truly surprising how their results affect the welfare of our purely student organizations. The necessity of electing strong and efficient men to the responsible positions in college life is of prime importance. Put a weak personality at the head of the Athletic Association, or the Athenæum Society, and it means disorderly meetings, lack of interest, small attendance, and a careless running of the finances. Put a man with a commanding manner at the head of these societies, a man who enforces the rules of order with strictness and impartiality, who lets no detail of business escape him, and who is constantly alive to the welfare of his organization, and the opposite conditions prevail. Owing to custom of many years’ standing, almost without exception the positions of trust and responsibility in college are held by Seniors, so that whether the year’s record spells failure or success rests largely with them. To the members of the Junior classes, then, as each successive Spring rolls ’round, falls the duty of choosing those who for the next year will have the interests of the student body in their keeping. It is, therefore, the duty of each Junior to see that he lends his influence to elect the men that are calculated to best fill the commanding positions of university life. Too many instances can be pointed out in Acadia’s history where the

success of her societies and teams has been crippled because men unsuited to their positions were placed at their heads. Such considerations as personal popularity, or personal grudges, should be laid aside at the time of these Spring elections and one should not support a candidate for office unless convinced that the man he supports possesses the qualifications that the office to be filled demands. Simply because a man does not think or act as one does on all, or certain matters, is no reason for refusing him one's support for an office, when it is known that he possesses every requirement that such an office demands in a higher degree than any other person available. We are not advocating by any means that each position should be filled by a unanimous vote. That were impossible owing to diversity in human nature, and is even inadvisable. But since there must be a difference of opinion, let it be an honest difference, backed up by honest convictions, not by any petty reasons of spite or personal interest. And let there be an entire absence of under-handed work, of secret wire-pulling, and of what is popularly known as "dirty work."

Nor should this carefulness in the selection of office-holders be confined to the Junior class at this time of the Spring elections. The positions filled by the lower classmen though of minor importance are not without their use, and those who fill the offices of the lower classes with ability will be the ones called upon later to occupy those of the fourth year. No matter how insignificant an office may be, it pays to fill it with the best man available, for a poorly filled position is not only a disgrace to its occupant, but to those who placed him there, and to the college of which he is a student. No office is so unimportant as to be bestowed simply because it would be a "soak" to the man appointed, or because a man would like to have it, or even because a great number of a person's friends would be gratified to see him in a certain position. The watchword of the spring elections should be, not the office for the man, but *the man for the office*.

At this point, because of our personal interest in the welfare of the ATHENÆUM, we may be pardoned for a digression from the discussion of college offices in general to those particularly connected with the college paper. A position on the editorial staff of this magazine should not be regarded as something anyone can make. The selections of the editors of the college magazine should be made just as carefully as those of the baseball or foot-ball captains. A man is chosen for

base-ball captain, or for any other captaincy, because he is a good player, a leader of others, because he has taken an interest in the game, and has worked hard to make it a success. That is to say he has shown himself the man for the position. So, then, a man who has displayed interest in the college paper, who has been willing and anxious to contribute to its pages, who has shown a marked literary ability, and who is possessed of a journalistic instinct, should be the man elected to a place on the ATHENÆUM staff. Therefore, in this Spring's elections in order that the standard of the ATHENÆUM may be kept up and improved, we hope to see each member of the new staff from the editor of "The Jester" to the editor-in-chief chosen because he is the man for the position. If this principle of electing the editors of the ATHENÆUM is adopted and made general a position on its staff will mean something, and there will be the same competition to make it as there is to make the foot-ball team.

In the elections of this Spring there is present a new element of discord, caused by this year's division of the students into Arts and Science men. Any antagonism between the students of the old course and those of the new would be most unfortunate, and very disastrous in its results on the success of the college teams and societies. Already there have been whisperings that indicate a separation of the student body along the new lines of division. Now merely because a candidate for office is an Arts man is absolutely no reason why a Science man should oppose him, and *vice versa*. Acadia is too small a university, and will be for many years to come, to be able to withstand the evil effects of needless Arts and Science rivalry. Upon the men of Nineteen Hundred and Eight, and upon next year's Freshmen much will depend as to whether this line of cleavage is to be intensified or not. If the lower classmen of the next few years stand shoulder to shoulder to support the right men for "college honors" regardless of what degree they are studying for, a precedent will have been established that will do much in maintaining college harmony and unity.

Cribbed and Coined

IN the March number of *The Queen's University Journal* we have an article on "Higher Education in the Canadian West," which gives a clear survey of the present educational conditions of that country, and intelligently discusses the problem of Higher Education, so vitally connected with the true development of this portion of our Dominion. The writer's purpose in this article is to sketch in outline the present state of western education and its possible future.

The first educational institutions in this *new* country have been founded subsequent to 1870. In Winnipeg there are, at present, four colleges Manitoba, Wesley, St. John's and St. Boniface, founded by four different religious bodies. These four art schools were in 1877 consolidated, to form the University of Manitoba, which university has henceforth controlled the examinations and conferred all degrees, it being the only degree-conferring body west of the lakes. Apart from these functions its existence as a university is little more than a nominal one.

In speaking of the work of the pioneers of education in this great West—a work fraught with great difficulties, that seemed almost insurmountable—the writer adds, "The men who were sent out to undertake this work brought with them to their land of promise something of that robust faith in its future which their fathers had shown in their conquest of the Ontario wilderness. In dark days they kept alive the torch of learning and strove to inspire the settlers with high ideals. The struggle was not an easy one nor the sacrifices few. Out of poverty and weakness, strength grew. To these men the West owes a great debt of gratitude. All honor to them."

Since 1877, schools of medicine, law and pharmacy have been added; the first of which is showing evidences of a quite vigorous life. The course of studies pursued in these colleges is as yet confined to classics, mathematics, moderns and philosophy. Owing to the disadvantages resulting from a small endowment and a limited equipment, no instruction so far has been attempted, bearing on the industrial and more practical side of education; hence the study of political science or history is not yet begun. The writer points out these patent

defects and urges an immediate amendment, claiming that the difficulties in the way may be overcome.

After a brief reference to the government of this university, the writer states that to-day the students of the different colleges are earnestly requesting a university in reality, giving post graduate courses in the different sciences. Such an ideal does not seem impossible considering that the university possesses an endowment of 150,000 acres of land which is constantly increasing in value, also the Lord Strathcona has donated \$20,000 in its behalf. But ready cash is not the only need; there are other essentials viz. a strong commanding personality as president; a teaching body assisting the president in directing the inner life of the institution, and a student constituency of its own. These he claims, the university of Manitoba is defective in.

At Brandon, one hundred and fifty miles west of Winnipeg, a Baptist college is located; a Methodist school has been organized at Edmonton. These are affiliated with Manitoba university, in order that their students may receive degrees. There is also a small college at Vancouver, in affiliation with McGill. These colleges are as yet, doing work of a preliminary nature.

While there is a vigorous public demand for elementary education, as evinced by the number and efficiency of the public schools, the population is not yet so vitally concerned about this higher education. Then, to cope successfully with this problem, public opinion will first have to be aroused and strengthened in its favor, and secondly a few strong personalities are needed to direct educational affairs. These demands once supplied, the problem is solved.

In conclusion the writer makes a strong appeal to Alumni of Eastern colleges and to Queen's graduates in particular to give themselves to this great work; to enlist now when their help is so urgently needed, not stopping to think of the reward for their labor.



Life as Viewed by Two College Graduates.

"The first talked of 'Life' in a half-sensible view, about responsibility, talents given to us to be improved, ability to succeed, imparted

by a kindly providence — in fact he endowed the Professional Staff. Life to him meant academics applied to the procuring of daily bread. He never, so far as I can remember mentioned wine, women or song. The world was Toronto and suburbs. He did not believe that circumstances had anything to do with fate. He claimed that he could mould circumstances to suit himself. Temptations were nil ; instincts, things to be led at heel. He was very proper man. The college at large thought him a great success — and so he was. He has since proved it. He is in a intercollegiate institute, teaching a specialty, and successful. His ideas are changed. The world is now narrowed down to a much smaller girth than Toronto and the suburbs. It is all embraced in six rooms, with a little garden thrown in, a wife and two children. Such is Life."

The second was a dreamer, in his way, who analyzed Life as he analyzed his books, labelled things and stored them away. Life with him was altruistic, in a wide sense, and the rules of philosophy were all-powerful. He, too, believed that circumstances were incidental, or could be created to suit. His view was very wide and very deep. To him the world was as big as the earth, and he owned it all. There was nothing quite impossible, if one only worked. He did not recognize love, frailty, passion or weakness as part of the machinery of life. The universe was a thing quite understandable, measured by rule and law. He was going to be a literary man, a writer of great books. *I don't know where he is."*

—*The Varsity.*



Freedom.

How many know the joy of being free ?
The careless beggar on the city street ;
The millionaire who slaves, and calls it sweet,
For money ; which of these knows liberty,
As for the last, who has such power as he ?
And yet his joy in life is incomplete ;
The first has not a care, except to eat ;
One chained by want, the other by ennui.

The single horseman on the endless plain ;
Where can you truer independence find ?
The sailor in his boat alone at sea ;
Whose soul can more of liberty contain ?
The man who finds true freedom in his mind ;
Who truly is less fettered than these three ?

—*The Red and Blue.*



"Let a man fasten himself to some great idea, some large truth, some noble cause, even in the affairs in this world, and it will send him forward with energy, with steadfastness, with confidence. This is what Emerson meant when he said, 'Hitch your wagon to a star.' These are the potent, the commanding, the enduring, the inspiring men, — in our own history, men like Washington and Lincoln. They may fall, they may be defeated, they may periole, but onward moves he cause, and their souls go marching on with it, for they are part of it, they have believed in it." — Van Dyke.

—*The Student.*



In the Literary Department of the *University of Ottawa Review* for February is found a short criticism of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," which the admirers of this philosophic poem will no doubt read with interest. The writer after offering his own interpretation of this poem, contrasts it with the teachings of Paul, Shakespeare and Tennyson, showing the superiority of the last mentioned philosophers, over that of the Persian poet. We refrain from attempting any criticisms of this article as each reader of above poem, has his own theory as to its meaning and consequently his own criticism to offer about it. We commend the perusal of this discussion to the enquiring reader.

In this number is found also a brief biographical sketch of Hon. Jos. P. Whitney, the Liberal-Conservative Leader and recently elected Premier of Ontario. Mr. Whitney's career has been quite an eventful one, and now that his sphere of influence is enlarged, even greater things are anticipated. An excellent cut of Mr. Whitney appears as a frontispiece in this issue.

Other Exchanges are :—*Xaverian*, *Niagara Index*, *MacMaster Monthly*, *The University Monthly*, *Kings College Record*, *Dalhousie Gazette*, *The Argosy*, *Nova Scotia Normal*, *Yale Lit.*, *Harvard Monthly*, *Nassau Lit.*, *Manitoba College Journal*, *University of Toronto Monthly*, *Brandon College Monthly*, *Trinity University Review*, *Presbyterian College Journal*, *Acta Victoriana*, *Varsity*, *Educational Review*, *Prince of Wales College Observer*.



Among the Colleges

NOW that the intercollegiate debates are over for the year it will not be amiss perhaps to make a few comments on the work. And, everything considered, it appears that the formation of this league is a matter for sincere congratulation both on the part of the colleges interested and on the part of those connected with education in general and its advancement. The only adverse thing we can say — and it should rather be called a misfortune — is that this league should have not been formed years ago. For it is a perfectly rational form of intercollegiate contest — the most rational, we should say, considering the true ideals and purposes of our educational institutions. The first debate was held in Halifax on March 7th, between U. N. B. and Dalhousie. U. N. B. maintained the negative side of the question, "Resolved, That the trade unions are beneficial to Canada and the United States," and succeeded in gaining the decision on the scores of both argument and delivery. On the following Tuesday, March 14th., in Antigonish, Mt. Allison and St. Francis Xavier's debated the question "Resolved, That a system of mutual tariff preferences within the Empire would be in the interests of the Empire." Mt. Allison as respondent was awarded the debate on account of superior argument, the decision for delivery, however, being given to her opponent. An extended notice of our own debate with King's on March 31st., in Windsor is given elsewhere in this issue.

Comparing notes with last year, the least observing can easily see an improvement in many respects, which, of course, is as it should be.

Not only did we have one more debate —for by the entrance of King's into the league we were able to hold three instead of two as last year, thus obviating the necessity of one college staying out — but also as regards the debates themselves, a noticeable and consistent progress is evident. This last we can say from experience in respect to our own debate and from good authority concerning the others. By this we mean improvement in delivery, independence of manuscript, consistent marshalling of arguments and such. Another feature which added much to the interest and value of these debates was the peculiar timeliness and liveness of the questions in each case.

There appears what might be called a coincidence in the fact that in every case victory fell to the visiting team and that, too, defending the negative side. Concerning the method of awarding the decision a change was this year made in the league constitution, whereby the contestants may choose three judges instead of one as formerly, if it so please them. In each of the first two debates one judge alone was employed while in the third the other system was adopted. From certain veiled complaints and signs of dissatisfaction in connection with former awards and from the universal satisfaction and agreement with the latter, the three judge plan would seem to have worked better this year, though in fairness it should be said that the thing cannot be settled by any such hasty considerations as these. It is a matter of some considerable importance, however, and every means should be taken to reach a satisfactory agreement on this point.

It is interesting to note that Dartmouth and Williams are to debate a question something like our own, "Resolved, That the Monroe Doctrine as interpreted by President Roosevelt in his annual message, should be adopted as a national policy."

Hereafter a student to receive the A. B. degree at Cornell University must have had four years of actual residence there.

Columbia has again won the intercollegiate basketball championship. The deciding game won against Yale by a score of 24 to 21 was of a most ferocious and sensational order, fouls being called continually. Kinney of Yale was knocked senseless.

President Harper has made a radical change in the plans of the University of Chicago according to the announcement of the dean of the junior colleges. Like Oxford, Chicago is to be divided into small colleges but all to be under one head and one scheme of direction. About twelve or fifteen new buildings will be erected for the purpose and between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 will be necessary; says Dean Vincent; "The University of Chicago is to be a combination of the American style of University and the Oxford system." Definite plans have been drawn up and work will soon be commenced.

Strength tests at Yale show that the men who cut down their diet to about one third of their ordinary consumption, according to Dr. Anderson of the Yale Gymnasium, have increased in strength from 35 to 100 per cent in every case.

A new world's record for 50 yard hurdles has been established by Marc Catlin of the University of Chicago. The time was 6 4.5 seconds.

Cambridge University graduates voted on March 3 and 4 on the question of the abolition of compulsory Greek. The result showed that the proposal was rejected by 1559 votes to 1052.

W. E. Shutt, the Cornell Rhodes Scholar man, won the three mile run in 15 minutes 4 1.5 seconds at the University field sports, Oxford on March 6th.

Botany students of the University of Chicago will tour Ireland and Scotland this summer as members in an advanced class in research now being formed by Professor Henry C. Combs.

Norman Dole, '05, of Leland Stanford, has been notified that his pole vault of 12ft. 1.32 in. has been recognized as the world's record.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science at Columbia will not be required to offer any ancient language for entrance or to pursue the study of any such language in college.

Pennsylvania has a new feature in its gymnasium. By a clever arrangements of ropes and pulleys, the floor can be absolutely cleared of all apparatus in two minutes. By the suspension of two nets from the ceiling a basket-ball game, a baseball practice and gymnasium work can go on at the same time.

The members of the Chicago University team who are to debate with Northwestern University have a training table and regular hours.

Harvard's enrollment shows a decrease of 205 students from last year's; Princeton a decrease of 24. Cornell's enrollment, on the other hand exceeds by 206 students all previous enrollments.

A bill recently passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature makes hazing a crime, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500 or an imprisonment of not more than six months or both.

"Bothsides" is a new intercollegiate debating magazine issued at Cambridge, Mass. On its staff are members of the debating teams of over thirty American colleges, its aim being to represent the entire debating interests of the continent. The February number gives an interesting account of the triangular scheme which is being tried this year by Columbia, Cornell and Pennsylvania. According to this scheme each university debates with each of the others, all three debates being held upon the same night and upon the same question, each university putting in the field an affirmative and a negative team. The home team in each case maintains the affirmative. As each college must support both sides the subject chosen will probably be an excellent choice and the wording will also be fair and clear. Each institution will also be able to prepare by putting in two teams against one another in practice.

De Alumnis.

Miss Estelle Cooke, '94, of Wolfville has been appointed to the position of teacher of Elocution and Music at the Normal School Truro.

Wiley M. Manning, '01, has successfully passed the final examinations for admittance to the bar.

Garfield White, '01, was recently connected with a happy event, it being the occasion of his marriage to Miss Bessie Trites, of Moncton a former student of Acadia Seminary. Andrew Cobb, formerly of '01, also recently joined the fast increasing ranks of benedicts, when he was married to Miss Myrtle Seely, of St. John, another former student of the Seminary.

We are growing accustomed to hear of the successes of Acadia graduates at Yale and this year is no exception to the rule. E. Gordon Bill, '02, in the Senior class, has done remarkably fine work this year. His average of 95 per cent for five courses ranks as one of the highest, if not the highest, ever made at the University. Mr. Bill is specializing in Mathematics and he has made several discoveries in that science. At a recent meeting of the Faculty Mathematical Club he read a paper on "Graphical Solutions of Algebraic Equations," explaining the discoveries by which such equations can be solved by means of fixed and moveable curves.

R. D. G. Richardson, '98, and J. A. Bancroft, '03, respective leaders of the Yale Senior classes of '03 and '04 are still keeping up their records, Bancroft in Geology and Richardson in Mathematics. They have both made the "Phi Beta Kappa" and "Sigma Psi" fraternities for exceptional scholarship abilities. Richardson is an instructor in Freshman Mathematics. The averages of Mr. Bill, Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Richardson in their Senior year are the highest made at Yale during the last fifty years. E. H. Cameron, '00, in Philosophy and A. L. Bishop, '01, in Economics have also distinguished themselves. Cameron and Bishop made "Phi Beta Kappa"

in their Senior year and Cameron this year "Sigma Psi" for original research in the psychological laboratory. Bishop is now a full instructor in Sophomore Commercial Geography, a new course which is being given this year for the first time at Yale. Boggs, '02, in Economics last term, made a high average giving him the "Philosophical Orations" honor.



The Month

THE past four weeks have been anything but monotonous in our little college community. Despite the fact that the skating-rink — a former centre of attraction on certain evenings — lay in ruins, we were by no means destitute of ways and means to work off accumulated energy, for the recreations were numerous and varied. Indoors, the gymnasium, parties and social gatherings furnished diversion; while out of doors Nature liberally supplied her quota of material for our benefit. Ideal weather and plenty of snow furnished the best conditions for pleasant pastimes such as coasting, snow-shoeing and driving-parties. These latter were exceedingly popular and exhilarating. A degree of excitement also attended them at times; and some of our number might tell us of a real interesting circumstance that occurred on a certain drive when different members of the party rode home "in the wee sma' hours" on bobsleds with rudely constructed seats.



An event of special importance to the student body was the selection of three men to represent Acadia in the debate with Kings University. A trial debate on the Monroe Doctrine was held in College Hall on Wednesday evening, March 8, in the presence of the students from College, Seminary and Academy, together with representatives from their respective Faculties. A very creditable debate was conducted reflecting much painstaking effort on the part of the several contestants. At the close of the debate a vote was taken to determine the college team. The balloting resulted in the election of Balcom '07, (leader), Chittick '05 and J. W. Margeson '08.

It always affords us pleasure at Acadia to welcome home old graduates from afar and to hear what they have to tell us concerning life's experiences.

It was our privilege, during the first week in March, to have in our midst a distinguished alumnus who, since leaving his *Alma Mater*, has attained an eminent place in the realm of scholarship and Christian service. We refer to Rev. Austen K. DeBlois, D. D., of Chicago, who was in Wolfville for a brief time visiting his mother. On Sunday morning, March 5, he preached a strong sermon in the church from Matt. XXVI : 13. He spoke also in College Hall in the afternoon to a large gathering of students from the three institutions. Very clearly and earnestly he impressed upon all the great necessity of cultivating practical scholarship and of developing power in *action*. The successful man of to-day must have Christian character, courage and conviction, coupled with the ability to organize forces and thus bring to pass through others the things which individual effort could not accomplish. His address was listened to with wrapt attention. Dr. DeBlois is a son of the late Rev. S. W. DeBlois, who for twenty eight years, from 1855 to 1884, was pastor of the Wolfville Baptist Church. The son graduated from Acadia in 1886 and afterwards took an advanced course at Brown University where, when still a very young man, he took the degree of Ph.D. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry at St. Martins, N. B., and subsequently became principal of the Seminary there. Later he was appointed president of the Shurtleff College, Illinois ; then was called to the pastorate of the Elgin church, Ill., from which he was called to his present position as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Chicago, where Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., of Tremont Temple was formerly pastor. In this position Dr. DeBlois wields a wide influence. His graduating class of '86 was composed of fifteen members, all living. Nine of these became ministers. They are : Revs. F. H. Beales, J. W. Brown, C. H. Day, A. K. DeBlois, H. H. Hall, W. V. Higgins, W. B. Hutchinson, M. B. Shaw and H. B. Smith.

Dr. DeBlois left for his home in Chicago on March 6, accompanied by his mother.



Wolfville ought to be congratulated on being the centre of so

much musical talent and on having the opportunity of cultivating a taste for the fine expression of thought. But we regret that there were not more present in College Hall, Friday evening, March 3rd, when Mr. Maxim's pupils gave there annual pianoforte recital. The most uncultivated ear could immediately detect the improvement of the pupils in the manner in which they interpreted the famous masters and made their instrument speak sympathy and joy to an attentive audience. There is no doubt that these last two years under the superintendence of our popular instructor have raised the musical standard and reached a brilliancy never before attained at the Seminary.

The following programme furnishes evidence of the excellency of selection.

Andante and Scherzettino, op. 59,	Chaminade
MISS MINNIE McELMON, MISS EUNICE HAINES	
Rondo brillant, op. 62,	Weber
MISS HELEN FOWLER	
Salut d'Amour, op. 12,	Elgar
A la Humoresque, op. 69,	Schuett
MISS MAY WOODMAN	
Nocturne, op. 32, No. 1,	Chopin
MISS GRETRUDE HENDERSON	
Mazurka, op. 33, No. 1,	Chopin
Prelude (The Raindrop) op. 28, No. 15, }	
MRS. H. V. DAVIES	
Vienna Carnival Scene, op. 26, First movement,	Schumann
MISS MABEL POTTER	
Canzone Amorosa, from op. 25,	Nevin
Deuxieme Valse — Impromptu,	Lack
MISS EUNICE HAINES	
On the Mountains, op. 19, No. 1,	Grieg
MISS LAURA RAINFORTH	
Capriccio brillant, op. 22,	Mendelssohn
MISS LAVINIA LEWIS	

Orchestral parts on the Second Pianoforte by Mr. Maxim

Though each number deserves special mention of their very characteristic rendering, space does not permit us that privilege ; however we cannot silently pass over what may be called the masterpiece of the programme without a few words of praise ; this was the

selection played by Miss Lewis accompanied by Mr. Maxim in the orchestral parts. Mendelssohn's characteristic run of melody and rigid symmetry of phrasing were brought before us with a wonderful technical skill rarely shown in an undergraduate.



A very interesting debate took place on Friday afternoon, March 3rd, in the Propylæum Society between the Seniors and Sophomores. The subject, "Resolved that Joan of Arc was divinely inspired," was ably defended by Misses Brown, Crandall and Bartlett of the Sophomore class. However the respondents Misses Johnson, Messenger and C. Stearns proved themselves the better debaters and gave the winners' honor to the Seniors. Both sides showed great skill and careful study of their subject and it is probably the best debate the society has had for some time.



Miss Susie Little, National Secretary of the Young Woman's Christian Association of Canada, recently spent a few days at Acadia. Her visit was very helpful to both College and Seminary girls. On Wednesday evening, March eighth, she addressed a combined meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. After giving a brief sketch of the origin and growth of the Young Woman's Christian Association, she spoke very earnestly and impressively concerning the evangelization of the world in this generation.

Thursday afternoon she gave the college girls a general outline of the progress and efficiency of the work done by our associations in the cities, closing her instructive discourse by asserting the value and power of the trivial things in life.

Miss Little addressed the College and Seminary girls in the Alumnæ Hall Sunday morning at nine o'clock. As this was the regular hour for Bible study, she taught a lesson on the Gospel of John. In a lucid, comprehensive manner the teachings of this Book were enunciated and the importance of daily systematic Bible study was emphasized. Sunday evening at six o'clock Miss Little led the regular parlor meeting in the

Seminary, choosing as her subject Matt. 16:24 : — "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me."

The College girls were so fortunate as to have Miss Little again address them on Monday afternoon. The subject of the lecture was the Gospel of Matthew which was taken up in a similar manner to that of the gospel of John.

During her visit Miss Little met both the College and Seminary Y. W. C. A. cabinets and had frequent personal interviews with the Presidents and members of the Associations. Much good has already resulted from her visit and it is hoped that "the best is yet to be."



On Saturday evening, March 18th, a recital was given in Assembly Hall by the vocal pupils of the Seminary assisted by violin, piano-forte and elocution students. The following programme of tasteful selections was artistically rendered :—

- 1.—"Now the Twilight Softly Stealing," Mercadante
GLEE CLUB.
- 2.—Love's Madrigal, Kenneth Rae
MISS MCLEAN.
- 3.—Gavotte, Popper
MISS HILDA VAUGHN.
- 4.—Tell Her I Love Her So, De Faye
MR. JACK HEALES.
- 5.—Say Yes, Guy d'Hardelot
MISS HELENA HAMILTON.
- 6.—Old Mistis, J. T. Moore
MISS TREVA MITCHELL.
- 7.—Come to Me, Denza
MRS. O. D. HARRIS.
- 8.—The Gipsies, Schumann
GLEE CLUB.
- Solos by Misses Eunice Haines, Helen Beckwith, Mabel Edna Johnson.
- 9.—Bobolink, Bischoff
MISS GRACE BURGESS.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 10.—The Courier of Moscow, | Rodney |
| MR. FRANK ADAMS. | |
| 11.—Rose Softly Blooming, | Spohr |
| MISS GERTRUDE HEALES. | |
| 12.—Cascade du Chaudron, op. 139, No. 4 | Bendel |
| MISS MAY WOODMAN. | |
| 13.—L'Ete, | Chaminade |
| MISS FRANCES BURDITT. | |
| 14.—A Slumber Song, | Loehr |
| Miss Frances Burditt, Miss Mabel Edna Johnson, | |
| Mr. Jack Heales, Mr. Frank Adams. | |
| Miss Ursula Archer | Director. |
| Miss Lillian Morse, | Accompanist. |
| Miss May Woodman, | Pianist. |
| Miss Hilda Vaughn, | Violinist. |
| Miss Treva Mitchell, | Reader. |
| GLEE CLUB. | |
| Lena Anderson, | Constance Higgins, |
| Helen Beckwith, | Mabel Edna Johnson, |
| Frances Burditt, | Agnes McKeen, |
| Carrie Crowe, | Blanche Newman, |
| Louise Cunningham | Helena Purdy, |
| Fannie Dickson, | Mary Richards, |
| Emily Emmerson, | Sadie Sproule, |
| Anna Gould, | Alice Spurr, |
| Helena Hamilton, | Mary Shipley, |
| Eunice Haines. | |

The Glee Club consisting of nineteen female voices gave evident proof of diligent work and practice in harmonizing and concordng. A violin solo is certainly a treat in our musical circles and that of Miss Vaughn being looked forward to with joyous anticipation was certainly delightful in its realization. The solos sung by Mrs. Harris, Misses McLean, Hamilton, Burgess, Heales, Burditt, Messrs. Heales and Adams showed the bright and sad sentiment of music as developed under the efficient and careful training of Miss Archer. Although not up to the standard of professional vocalists these students show power and sweetness from which much may be expected. Miss Mitchell with her attractive voice and manner performed one of the hardest tasks of

the elocutionist—the recitation of a horse race. Miss Woodman who has so often delighted Wolfville audiences played with exceptional vivacity and gracefulness of touch. The last number of the programme, “A Slumber Song” by Loehr, sung by four voices brought to a close, with its sweet melody, the evening’s entertainment.



The question had been repeatedly asked : “Is the reception a lost social art ?” for since the eventful days of the blockade— an episode long since passed into history — no social event had come to alleviate the rigorousness of life. Deep conscientious yearnings filled many a noble heart. Not until recently did a favorable omen appear. And with an audible sigh of relief the more courageous learned that the spell had been broken, while even the more timid felt ecstatic pulsations at the advent of the new era.

To the Propylæum Society we are indebted for the solution of the problem. Under the auspices of that society a most pleasing social function was held in College Hall on Saturday, March 25th. Invitations had been issued to the members and Faculties of the several Institutions, and to friends in the immediate town. A cordial welcome from the President, Miss MacKinley and other representatives of the Society, greeted the guests at the entrance to the Hall. The presentation of a neat little topic card made each responsible for his own enjoyment, and if he failed to realize the supreme joy, — the ideal of the occasion, — he had only himself to censure.

The room was very attractive and inviting. The nicely arranged settees, the cosy retreats and the superabundance of richly-embellished cushions assured the highest degree of comfort. Tasteful decorations, emblematic of the blue and garnet, were draped on all sides, and the presence of the grand old banners that have long braved the battle and the breeze lent a peculiar charm and dignity to the joyous hour.

A very special feature of the evening’s entertainment was the Orchestra, composed largely of talent native to the Institutions, together with artists from the town. From the aerial heights of Chipman Hall the sweet symphonies had often been wafted on the evening zephyrs over the landscape ; but this was the occasion of the initiation of the full orchestra to the more restricted sphere of social functions.

Under the inspiring melodies the most bashful regained his speech and found ample subject matter for conversation. So admirably did the Orchestra acquit itself on its first official appearance that it will doubtless be in constant requisition. It promises to fill a large place in the life of the Institutions.

The entire programme seemed to be heartily enjoyed by all the participants, if we may divine anything from the pleasant lines that gave expression to the several countenances, and the coy glances that spoke joy from the many quiet retreats. Old memories were revived and new joys created, and who can set the limitations of the influence of those gladsome moments !

The Propylæum Society is worthy of much commendation for the splendid preparations made, and of congratulation for the eminent success attained under its administration.



A delightful diversion from the ordinary routine of the Propylæum took place on Friday afternoon, March 17th., when Mrs. C. C. Jones kindly opened her home for the use of the society. The meeting began with the President, Miss MacKinlay in the chair. Many were pleasantly, and a great many unpleasantly, surprised by the promptness of the secretary in fulfilling the new rules of the constitution, especially in regard to the reading of overdue taxes.

After other preliminary business the society discussed the following programme :

Clause I. : Play, *The Kleptomaniac*.

Actresses :—Miss Cogswell, '05, Miss Heales, '06, Miss Masters, '07, Miss Candall, '07, Miss MacDonald, '07, Miss Elliott, '08, Miss MacLeod, '08.

Clause II. : (a) Original Paper, Miss Archibald, '04.

(b) Synopsis, Miss DeWolfe, '06.

The meeting being then adjourned, all partook of the dainties and sweets so dear to the heart of every college girl. We have no way of expressing our gratitude for Mrs. Jones' kindness except by a few paltry words which we feel assured she will accept.

The Seniors are indeed to be envied for their popularity among the townsfolk since we hear of them again entertained on Friday evening, March 17th., by Mrs. W. C. Archibald, who has so often added much social enjoyment and pleasure to college life. Games which possessed good intellectual as well as amusing value formed the entertainment for the evening. After dainty refreshments had been served all joined in making the spacious parlors ring with good old college songs and yells.



On Saturday evening, March 11th., Dr. and Mrs. Chute were "at home" to the Senior class. It is unnecessary to remark that a pleasant evening was enjoyed by all, for the Students have learned by this time that Dr. and Mrs. Chute are ideal entertainers and have been very considerate in relieving the monotony of hard work to which the students are liable.



Dr. Hanchett's Recital on Friday evening, March 31, proved to be a delightful musical program to those privileged to hear him. The opening selection, Râchmanioff's well known Prelude, rendered in a broad and massive style, was followed by the lighter Prophetic Birds of Shumann and the dainty cradle song of Grieg. Prudent's Jack O' Lantern needed no words to describe its meaning. Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata, though not the most interesting of his Sonatas but appreciated because of the many fanciful stories invented about the name, was rendered with great clearness of intrepertation. From these dreamy depths we were suddenly awakened by the stirring tones of Liszt waltz followed in majestic style by Wagner's Taunhâuser March. That this well know march never loses its charm was shown by the applause which its masterly interpretation merited. Liszt's Forest Murmurs, opening dreamily and leading up to its forceful climax proved Dr. Hanchett's wonderful executive ability, which was further shown by Liszt's Second Rhapsody. The program was enjoyed by all, but particularly by the musical students for whose benefit it was given.

The College Jester

*"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as others see us."*

Dr. Sawyer :—We designate the present Freshman class, *green fruit*, what will they be in four years ?

Dav-es, (with bitter remembrance) :—*Plucked Fruit*.

Student :—I have been working at this night and day.

She :—You must be a cross between a bee and a lightning bug.

A KISS IN BOSTON

The anatomical juxtaposition of the two orbicularious muscles in a state of contraction.

Cad, (at Prop. reception)—That music carries me away.

Sem :—Why did they not play it sooner !

Prof. Wortman :—Mr. Ris-ng parse the verb *craindrai*

Ris-ng :—Future of *craindre*, craignant, *crandall*.

Senior :—Bradshaw seems to be round the library a great deal of late.

Freshman :—Oh yes, he has a new baby brother and is looking for a suitable name.

EXERCISES IN MANUAL TRAINING.

1st.—Making an *opportunity*.

2nd.—Turning a *conversation*. Precaution :—Don't let the conversation fall.

We hear that Miss W-ckw-re has laid aside her Hat(t) and is wearing something *warmer*.

Copp :—Say W-lb-r, where have you been ?

W-lb-r :—Oh, there was a family party at Canning and of course I went.

Heard on the drive :—Oh ! how hungry I am.

Friend (handing the whip) :—Here have a *cracker*.

Prof. Jones (in English) :—Give the derivation of *patria*.

Irish :—*Pat Ria*.

So many people with hands in their pockets make us think of the old maxim. "Never go on a journey without something in your pocket."

1st. Student.—That was a great act of the snow the other night at the rink.

2nd. Ditto.—Yes ! They say it brought down the house.

Freshman :—Why do the men have to train so much for athletic sports.

Howe :—How can a *soft* man run *hard*.

Old Woman :—I don't see why they need a chambermaid at the sem.

Gabe :—Why.

Old Woman :—Because the fellows are all the time *sweeping* the building with their glasses.

Heard at the rink: "Why don't the band play God Save the King; maybe the skaters would stand up."

THE MIRACLE

There was a young man at Chip Hall,

Who got word to go make a call,

On a nice little Sem

At a certain time, when

He was sick and confined to his bed.

Now this young man's name was *Neily*

And you may not believe, but really,

He went to see *Laura*

And lo when he saw her,

His afflictions immediately fled.

FOUND.

In Dav-s-n's pocket a pair of patent leather shoes, with medium high heels. The owner may have same by applying to the *printer's devil*.

OVERHEARD.

H-v-y :—(being assisted up the gallery steps.) Oh that sixteen mile tramp !

H-rr-s :—(losing his voice in the midst of his sermon) Oh that sixteen mile tramp !

Miss BR-WN :—(applying cold cream to her face) Oh that sixteen mile tramp !

Miss McD-N-LD :—(being driven to church) Oh that sixteen mile tramp !

MR. DEWOLF :—Miss BL-ck, you are a disturber of the peace, a mere infant.

MISS BL-CK :—If I am the infant, you must be the *infantry* as you are a defender of the peace.

Fitch (addressing Athenæums.) Say, this fellow's dead. How'll I address his paper ?

H-v-y (absently) Oh put the old address on, and mark it "Please Forward."

SOLILOQUY *A LA* H-V-Y AND H-RR-S.

Life would be an easy matter,
 If we didn't have a girl.
 If we didn't have to throw
 Double tickets at the show,
 When our funds were running low,
 Life would then be, oh so sunny and so sweet.
 Oh the parties we'd escape,
 Oh the averages we'd make,
 Oh the joy in life we'd take,
 If we didn't have a girl, girl, girl ;
 Life would be a thing worth living, if we didn't have a girl.

Dr. Chute:—Can you quote Scripture to show that a man should not have two wives.

Knott (thoughtfully) No man can serve two masters !

Steeves :—(to his boarding-house mistress) Will you please serve my supper at five ! I am going out to tea.

Freshman (whispering) :—Well Dr. Jones will be deriving a formula for the brain next.

Dr. Jones (smiling) That is easy in your case. The ratio is $M:T$ (empty.)

Happy :—Say H-rry what are you denying yourself during Lent?

H-rry .—Calling at the Sem.

Happy :—Oh that's esay, she's in town.

Dr. Chute :—Who was the tenth king of Israel ?

Miss M———(aside) Gee who was he.

Dr. Chute :—Yes that's right Jehu.

It must be a bad joke that would provoke such a good natured thing as a laugh.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Miss A. P. DeWolfe \$1.00; Miss L. E. Brown \$1.00; Miss G. L. MacDonald \$1.00; L. E. Shaw .45; C. G. Colpitts .45; W. Andrew White \$1.00; Mr. W. L. Barss \$1.00; Mr. B. Havey \$1.00; I. S. Boates \$2.50; C. L. Vaughan \$1.00; J. A. Burgess \$1.00; C. D. Schurman \$1.00; H. C. Creed \$1.00; Garfield White \$1.00; F. H. Gates \$1.00; Miss Alberta MacKinlay \$1.00; Miss Bessie King \$1.00; Rev. S. B. Kempton \$1.00; J. B. Hall, Ph.D. \$1.00; Rev. S. S. Pool \$1.00; Edwin Simpson \$1.90; Rev. A. F. Newcomb \$1.00; H. S. Ross \$1.00; Miss M. E. Farquarson \$1.00; Miss Flo. M. Harris \$1.00; J. M. Shaw \$1.00; H. M. Watson \$2.50; Clifford Jones \$1.00; John Roland \$1.00; H. B. Ellis, M. D., .80; J. D. Chambers \$3.50; O. B. Read \$1.00; J. E. Howe \$1.00; Miss Etta J. Yuill, \$1.00; Rev. Dr. Sawyer \$1.00; E. S. Eaton \$1.00; G. V. Rand, Esq. \$3.50; N. M. Sinclair \$1.75; Thos. E. Corning \$1.00; C. H. McIntyre \$1.00; C. R. Higgins \$1.00; Prof. Haley \$1.00; Richard H. Philips \$1.00; Mr. Hutchinson \$1.75; Mr. Mitchell .75; E. L. Franklin \$3.00; G. E. Elliott \$90; G. H. Parker \$6.00; Miss M. B. Harris .25; C. R. Bill \$1.30; Rev. A. A. Shaw \$1.00.

To the Senior Students of Acadia College:

GENTLEMEN:—In a few short weeks you will graduate. For that memorable occasion you will need a nice, new suit, right in the top notch of style. That's the kind we are making. We have just received a very heavy stock of handsome spring clothes. With our excellent material and good workmanship we can produce a suit second to none in Nova Scotia. Try us for your graduation suit.

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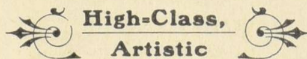
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