

Dr. Kierstead
Down

ACADIA ATHLETICUM



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The Acadia Athenæum is published monthly throughout the college year by the students of Acadia University.

The Aim of the Athenæum is to preserve the best literary work of Acadia undergraduates and alumni, to serve as a medium of communication between alumni and undergraduates, and to serve as a record of the life of the college.

Terms: One dollar per year, in advance. Extra copies to subscribers, ten cents; to others, fifteen cents.

All business communications should be addressed to the Business Manager.

Concerning all other matters address the Editor.

Subscribers changing their addresses will kindly notify the Business Manager, that they may receive their paper promptly.

Subscriptions are acknowledged in the Athenæum as soon as possible after receipt.

The Athenæum is on sale at Rockwell's Book Store, Wolfville.

Editorial and Business Office, 23 Chipman Hall.

The Acadia Athenæum is entered at the Post Office, Wolfville, N. S., as second-class mail matter.

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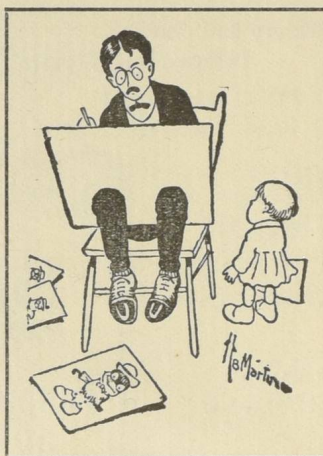
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The Acadia Athenæum

VOL. XXXI.

DECEMBER, 1904

NO. 2

The Sphinx's Riddle

A parchment, written first in Arabic
By Abou Kel, the Sage of old Seville,
Ere Ferdinand arose and drove the Moor
Southward, till fair Granada was his own,
And Spain was all one realm, and he its king—
This parchment, found within a palace wall,
Clothed with the dust of seven centuries,
And superscribed with many a mystic sign,
At last fell to the hands of one who turned
Into his native tongue the Eastern words,
That all who would might read and think thereon.
That which was written on the scroll, in part
Is here set forth, but much hath been destroyed :

* * * *

When Creon ruled in Seven-Gated Thebes,
A cruel monster ravaged all that land,
Descending from its lair on Phycium's Mount
Or from Cithaeron's frowning fastnesses.
It was a creature passing strange of form—
A winged lion with a woman's face—
Which spoke aloud in weirdly human voice :
The Thebans called their enemy the sphinx.
And, ever in some dark and lonely spot,
To every ill-starred one who passed that way

A riddle it propounded, and the fate
Of him who could not answer it was death.
Though many passed upon the seven roads
That led unto the Seven Golden Gates
Of Thebe, set into her wondrous walls
Whose stones danced to their places at the sound
Of sweetest chords from young Amphion's lyre,
Yet none could read the riddle of the Sphinx,
And none escaped who left it still unread.
But men of Thebes who tell the ancient tale
Relate how once there came a stranger by
Who solved the riddle—whereupon the Sphinx
Plunged headlong from the steep Acropolis,
And nevermore was seen in all that land—
Wherefore the people in their gratitude
Crowned Oedipus, the stranger, as their King.
Another legend of more ancient days
Would make the story of the Theban Sphinx
A Greek corruption of an older tale
Told by tradition of that world-old Sphinx
Which lies half-buried on the banks of the Nile,
And scorns the scars of all the centuries.

Ere Cheops built his mighty pyramid
Or any Pharoah ruled in Egypt's land—
When all the world was young, and men appeared
For the first time upon this virgin Earth,
And learned the use of tools that carve and hew—
Then was the Sphinx cut from the solid rock,
A symbol of the mystery of God,
And worshipped by the dwellers in that land
As Harmakhu, god of the Setting Sun.
Huge, human-headed, lion-bodied thing,

At rest, it gazed upon the lazy Nile
As if in thought, and in its thought, contempt,
And in its eyes a dull and stony stare,
And on its lips a cold and cruel smile.
Ere long, among the dwellers by the Nile,
A whisper started, strange and wonderful—
The Sphinx had spoken! Many came to hear,
And some heard nothing, and returned again,
And others, listening, thought they heard a sound,
But one, when he returned, praying, amazed,
Said that the Sphinx had spoken, riddling, thus :

“Breath in a house of dust—
Whither, and Whence, and Why?
Life—Death—flies the Breath,
Bird in a boundless sky.
Read the Sphinx’s Riddle, Man,
Man so soon to die !”

And as the story spread through all the land,
And into other lands beyond the Sea,
And far beyond the deserts of the East,
And many came and stood before the Sphinx,
And many heard the riddle that it put,
But none could answer what the riddle was.

That graven monster by the pyramids
Is but a symbol of Philosophy,
Which asks of man these very words of fate—
The Sphinx’s Riddle—Whither, Whence and Why,
And since the Wheel of Ages first began
It’s turning, started by the Master Hand,
These who are called the wisest of mankind
Have pondered o’er that riddle—but in vain ;

For all the cycles of Philosophy
Follow the wheel and end where they began :
Like wanderers in the Cretan Labyrinth
They wind through many a secret passage-way,
Only to lose themselves within the maze,
Circling on their own steps, for that they lack
The little golden thread, which, following,
Perchance their wanderings might lead to light.
Since men began to think upon their fate,
Full many a man has made his little guess,
And though he missed the clue, has won—a Name,
And other men have followed from afar,
Chasing the Name whose guess seemed nearest Truth ;
Worshipping Storm-clouds, mighty Thunderbolts,
Or counting as the Whither and the Whence
Water, or Air, or finest Atmosphere
Warm Breath, cold Earth or fiery Elements,
Or making gods of Discord and of Love,
The warring causes of the Universe.
To some man has no End nor Origin,
No reason for existence and no God :
The Universe a game, and men the pawns,
So others say, and there be some who hold
God is a Potter and all men his clay :
One asks, and will the Potter spare at last
The perfect vessels pleasing to His eye,
The pots he marred in making, hurl away ?
Many there be, who, when the fatal words
Come for an answer, say : "I do not know,"
And others boldly shout, "I do not care !"
And some there be who answer with a laugh :
"Come, let us eat and drink and dance To-day,

For when To-morrow cometh we must die.
Think not upon the Whither and the Whence,
And thou shalt find an answer to the Why.
Here is the Present, which is all we know—
Crowded with pleasures—the mere joy of Life,
The flesh of Beauty and the lust of Love,
The pride of Power, and the gleam of Gold.
Oh let us grasp and taste them ere they fade,
And hail sweet Pleasure as our sovereign good.”
But others, sighing, answer, “Nay, not so,
For Pleasure is a vain and empty thing
Which fadeth soon, to leave an aching heart.
Wherefore be brave, and cherish in thy soul
Visions of life beyond this prison-house
Which holds the unwilling spirit for a time ;
Soon comes sweet Death which ope’s the prison-door—
Permission to return unto the Light,
And to the purer air where once we dwelt
With Him who sent us here—we know not why.”

So many thousands, since the world began
Into the Sibyl Cave of Destiny
Have called, and there has come no answer back
Save their own echo. When all these have failed,
How shall I read the meaning of my life
To give account of Yesterday, or how,
The Tangle of To-morrow to unite?
Is life a forward and a backward look,
And then—a step into the Deep Unknown?
A quest for shadows while the Light remains,
And with the Dark to go where shadows go?
Has life no more than this to offer one?
No great and plain Solution to it all?

Why need I make an answer? Ah, that I
Might only let those questions pass me by!
But no, the fatal riddle of the Sphinx
Rings in my ears and haunts me night and day.
I am a slave to every mystery,
I am not free until I understand.
As one who, dreaming, finds himself alone,
Standing upon the vast mid-ocean's wave,
Nor land, nor log, nor any sail in sight,
And knows his puny steps toward any land
Would be as nought on those long leagues of Sea
That touch the empty sky on every side—
So, many a time find myself alone
Upon the strange and all-mysterious sea
Of this existence—wondering whence I came
And whither I shall go, in fear the while
Lest the waves whereon I stand should suck me down.
And then I think this too is but a dream,
And I shall wake at last and know the Truth.
I seek in Happiness the Why of life,
To find my quest is all in vain, for what
Is Happiness but that beyond our reach?
I look to Nature for man's destiny,
And there I learn that like the little flower
He fade and perishes, his season o'er,
Or passes like a drifting summer-cloud
Which leaves no mark upon the heaven's blue.
And yet again this answer comes to me:
As when beneath a woodland waterfall
Bubbles are formed, to float upon the pool,
Some sparkling in the sunshine down, and some
Drifting within the shadow of a bank—

So men are bubbles from God's waterfall ;
We dance our little distance in the sun,
Or hurry through the shadows—then, behold
We are no more, but still the stream flows on,
And other bubbles come—and follow us.

* * * *

The parchment ended, and I raised my eyes—
I stood before the Sphinx on Ghizeh's plain,
And suddenly a voice within myself
Said : "Thou canst solve the Riddle, wherefore, speak !"
And I, obedient to its prompting, spoke :
"Grim monster, I defy thee to thy face,
And thus thy dreaded Riddle I will read—
Wast thy not graven by the hands of men ?
But I was fashioned by the hand of God.
Yet a few years, and thou the mighty Sphinx
Shalt join the dust of those that carved thee forth—
Be blown about the desert on the wind,
And form a part of Earth, which other men
Will plough with iron, sow, and tread upon :
But I return to Him from whence I came—
My life, to do His will a season here,
Then I shall live through ages unto which
Thy lifetime is as but a single day.
For He who came and took the form of Man
And solved thy Riddle—he has promised this
To all who with the heart and soul believe."
But like an echo from those lips of stone
In mocking tones a question seemed to come :
"And dost thou in thy very heart believe ?"
I strove within myself to answer "Yea."
The word refused to come—those grim stone eyes

My soul's most cherished secret, pierced and read :
I bowed my head before them to the sand,
And answered, whispering, "I do not know."
"Then thou hast failed !" they answered, and I fled.
When far away, I turned me and beheld
That Face upreared against the setting sun.
Methought a sound came floating down the wind,
A sound as of a hollow, scornful laugh,
And I bethought me of the mystic words :
 "Breath in a house of Dust—
 Whither, and Whence and Why ?
 Life—Death—flies the Breath
 Bird in a boundless sky.
 Read the Sphinx's Riddle, Man,
 Man so soon to die."

I turned away forever from the Sphinx,
But still I seemed to hear that hollow laugh
Borne from across the desert on the wind,
And still I thought upon those mystic words,
And still the Sphinx's Riddle was unread.

Roy Elliott Bates '04.

Editor's Note.—Although "The Sphinx's Riddle" was delivered as an Oration at Commencement, and shortly after appeared in *The Messenger and Visitor* there has been a general demand for its publication in the *Athenæum*. The poem, after having been subjected to the criticism of Professor Briggs of Harvard, has been thoroughly revised by the author and is here presented in what he wishes to be its permanent form.



The Undergraduate Rule in Football

THERE are two ideas or ideals to be found today concerning athletics. The first regards athletics as a sport, a means of exercise and pleasant recreation : the rivalry serving as a stimulation towards this end. The second places athletics more in the line of a business, and makes the exercise and pleasure but a means, the object being success in winning games. With the first ideal before us, the season concerned with any particular sport is a success if the body is upbuilt and the mind is better prepared for work. Of course, a sauce is added to the pudding if games have been won and the championship has been secured. When our aim is included in the second class, the season is successful only when the championship has been "landed." It matters not if the body is better or worse, little difference there is if the man as a whole is profited or not, there is only one element of success in the second ideal, that is the winning of games.

These two classes may be typified by the English and the United States people. As far as rowing is concerned, the English sportsmen are still able to win from their opponents,—those in athletic business in the United States. We all recognize that the primary object of athletics was that of exercise, the championship aim is a pathological development. Please do not misunderstand me : of course a man must play to win : play as hard as he can and as long as he can, play until he drops if need be, for only thus does he show that he is gaining one of the essential results of football. This is one of the ethical rewards more valuable than the physical. These results, however, not the winning are what we should recognize as the aim. The rivalry, the stimulation of competition, is a means, for no one could get this and other valuable ethical elements out of football if there were no possibility of winning the championship.

"Hindsight" helps one out so much in this matter. One can look back ten years and realize how little it matters whether the game was won or lost, but how much it matters now whether the real aim of athletics was achieved. If he can say, "Yes, my body is stronger, my digestion is better, my mind is more active, my ideas regarding fairness are cleared, and my character is more exalted because I played that game," then the game was a success even if the score stood 50-0 against him. Now, if I am right, if I have the proper idea co

cerning the aim of athletics, there are some reasons which I would like to advance why there should be an undergraduate rule for all athletics in the Maritime Provinces. Persons who disagree with me concerning this major premise cannot follow anything further which I have to say and we can never argue it out because we can never get any basis for a starting point.

The first and principal reason why I believe in an undergraduate rule for football (and all other athletics) is that it seems to me it would more than anything else, foster the spirit of fair play. Football is a gentleman's game and a gentleman prides himself on fair play. There is no more noble sound which reaches the ears of a subject of the King than "British Fair Play." Football both in rule and spirit provides for this. Fifteen men against fifteen men ; alternately playing on each others field ; one side has the choice of goals and the other side the kick-off, etc. etc. ; referee and touch judges to see that fair play is not violated. Fair play is the watchword. How well I remember in one game when the change was being made from nine men in the "scrum" and three half-backs to eight forwards and four half-backs, one team unwittingly had nine men forward and four half backs, making in all sixteen men against fifteen men. The mistake was not discovered until after the game was finished. It was a mistake pure and simple, but one heard everywhere the most uncharitable criticism because it was thought that the spirit of fair play had been violated. This is what makes football the college game, the grand game which it is, — it is premeated with the spirit of fair play.

Now, a rule which confines the players to undergraduates is certainly in harmony with this, especialiy as the length of the undergraduate course is the same in all the colleges. It gives each college the privilege of getting all it can out of any man for four years, after which he ceases to be a college man proper. On the other hand train a man for four years, then continue to play him when other colleges may or may not have men whom they can use in the same way, and every year you find some one of the colleges at a disadvantage. By playing your graduate three or for years after he has graduated, you are playing sixteen men against fifteen as surely as if they counted sixteen individuals. You may be playing a man with all the advantages of hardened manhood against boys. Is that fair play ?

A few years ago, on this side of the line, the colleges were wak-

ing up to the unfairness of using persons not collegians, on college football teams. One college in particular was paying \$5000 for the services of a coach for nine weeks. After every game the members of the faculty would disqualify a number of men, because they saw that these men had only registered for the sake of playing football. In one game which I saw there were three men playing who were in business, active business and might be seen attending to it any day they were not playing football. There was a great fuss. These men were disqualified as soon as the game was over, and everywhere the unfairness of the trick was recognized. It took me back very vividly to my days of football at Acadia, when year after year some men in business in a neighboring city registered at their college and appeared on a football team against us. We looked for them, we expected them, we found them every year. We knew they had no right there, they knew that we knew it. It rankled in our breasts; their names were ever associated in our minds with unfairness, and placed alongside those of the traitorous sons of Acadia who played against their Alma Mater when they had made a new alliance with a neighboring university.

The suggestion for the undergraduate rule comes with a good grace from Acadia from two reasons. First, not only has she suffered grievously on account of a lack of an undergraduate limit, but she has herself, without even the pretense of registration, on two or three occasions been a notorious offender. Considering this she does not propose the rule in the spirit of self righteousness. Second, the suggestion coming at this time is most likely to entail considerable loss, and thus should be more forceful. Under this rule the use of Academy students on the team must be discontinued. This will be a distinct handicap, for the Academy in times past has furnished some excellent players. In the '92 team there were "Jim" Bulmer, one of the best quarters who ever played in the Provinces, and in the forward line, "Sawed-off" Elliott, another valuable acquisition. On other teams were good players, the names of whom memory refuses to divulge. Yes, but why should we cut these out? Are they not undergraduates? Ah, the rule works the wrong way, doesn't it? We need these Academy players, don't we? Why can't we play them under this rule? Of course they are undergraduates! Now stop! We are not talking legal technicalities but Fair Play. Some other institutions with which we play have no preparatory schools in connection but may

have post-graduates; have they not as much right to infringe on one end of the rule as we have on the other? Oh yes, this is a good rule and it must work both ways.

Suppose that Dave Poor was as gigantic physically as he is deficient mentally. He could never hope to enter college, but we will suppose that there was a special low grade in the Academy in which he could enter. His physique being of such a character, he might bear the two teams on his shoulders as Atlas bore his burdens, and rush with the ball to the opponents goal; or else, with the strength of a Hercules, hurl his opponents right and left so that no effective opposition could be made to him. Now from the nature of the case, Dave would always be an undergraduate, and for fifty years he might bear the team on to victory by his great strength but in no sense would he, could he, ever be a collegian. As he could never be on a college team it would be manifestly unfair to play him. Yes, we must reckon on the loss of Academy players. But there is a further loss on which we must count. There never was a time in the history of Acadia when there was such a possibility, or rather probability, of resident graduates as at the present. With forward movement in all directions, and new courses being offered which might well entice the graduates to further study, Acadia may soon have a graduate school and in this school would undoubtedly be some football players. This being so, with the probable loss which this rule would entail to Acadia, the suggestion comes doubly forceful since it is not simply a case of "sour grapes."

There is another reason why this rule should be made — a reason closely related to the violation of fair play. It is this, without such a rule professionalism is encouraged. In the Provinces the danger is not appreciated because of lack of experience along this line, but when you have had experience it will be difficult to stamp it out. Better eradicate it before it begins. (A bull is a little more forceful sometimes.) Clean athletics is dependent on the lack of professionalism. If a man is a good player — an invaluable player — in his senior year, a consideration might entice him back for graduate work and there the trouble has begun, and of it there is no end. Not only this but an equal consideration might entice another player to another college to play on the team, and so on, ad infinitum. This takes us back to our first paragraph, — the object of athletics. If success in winning

games is the object, neither fair play, nor professionalism, nor anything else should be allowed to interfere, but if the object is physical, mental and moral improvement, then we should allow nothing to interfere with this aim. My opinion is this, if the spirit of fair play is instilled into the thirty men who play football more has been gained than any victory imaginable as far as winning games is concerned.

Let me divulge some ancient history which has never before been made public, but which illustrates the desire for fair play. When I was captain for the Acadia football team it became necessary to protest a touch judge who was the regular official for an opposing team. The official referred to robbed us of more ground every time the ball went in touch than we could gain for several minutes afterwards. I went to the opposing captain in fear and trembling, expecting a row, but being determined to stand up for our rights. After my protest I was surprised to hear from my opponent the following, "Thank you, Cutten, for protesting him. We wanted to get rid of him but he came out and took the position unasked. WE DON'T WANT THE GAME THE WAY HE TRIES TO GIVE IT TO US." That is what I call fair, square and honest. I could take defeat better from a man of that kind, although we did not have to that year. Next day in an account of the game the papers stated that there was much unpleasantness caused by my action, and although the other captain objected very much to my protest he finally had to give in and sacrifice a very fair official, etc. etc. No reply was made by either side, and I state the case now to show what to me appeared then, and still appears to be a notable example of fair play.

In closing I might just state what you probably well know, that the rules on this side of the line debar a man from representing an institution in any branch of athletics for more than four years, i. e., whether he plays for one institution or many, his college athletic career is limited to four years. Further, if a man goes from one institution to another, he must be in residence one year before he can represent the second institution in athletics.

George B. Cutten, '96.

The Northfield Student Conference of 1904

AS the traveler starts out for a town or city, that he never before has seen, there naturally comes to his mind certain visions of the place to which he is journeying. He has probably heard of the place before, and now he has the picture nicely painted in his imagination, showing how the streets are laid off, how the houses will appear, and the landscape in general. When he arrives at his destination however, he probably finds that his imaginary town has vanished, and that now he is gazing upon the real picture.

It was in a strain of thinking somewhat similiar to that above described, that the writer found himself as he squeezed into a smoking-car, among several smoking boys going towards the same destination as himself on a very hot afternoon in July.

In the first place the name Northfield, may be misleading to a good many, as there are really four Northfields instead of only one, in the single township. The place includes a district which lies on both sides of the Connecticut river for about nine miles, bounded on the east and west by the hills. This valley is divided up into Northfield Proper which is the business portion of the Town, Northfield Farms, (the south end), West Northfield (on the west bank of the river) and East Northfield (the north end), the latter of which we are most concerned with at present. It is at East Northfield that the Student Conference and other conferences are held from year to year. It is here that the Northfield Seminary buildings are, here that we find that centre of educational and religious activity, which has had so much to do in the past with influencing both directly and indirectly the growth of Christianity on this continent and in distant lands.

Northfield, like many New England towns has a history running back to Indian and Colonial days. Some of the first attempts to form a settlement there were made as far back as 1673, but owing to the hostility of the Indian tribes, no permanent settlements were made till nearly half a century later, and even then, on account of its situation on the western frontier of New England, it was subject to frequent incursions from these wild men of the woods. At frequent intervals along the road as one passes on his way from the railway station to the East Northfield buildings, may be seen on granite slabs and boulders,

inscriptions to the effect that some person or persons had been killed and scalped by the Indians.

East Northfield however, is almost new. Most of the buildings are comparatively recent, and are due either directly or indirectly to the movement inaugurated by the faithful efforts of Mr. Moody. The name of this man has come to be sacred to the mind and heart of almost every person who comes under the influence of Northfield. As one stands at some vantage point, whether it be some material one such as one of the lofty towers of the Auditorium, or whether it be that of the sacred stillness of a sunset prayer-meeting on "Round Top" near Moody's grave, some faint conception of the influential and far-reaching efforts of this broad-minded man cannot fail to arise in one's mind. It was he who founded the schools at East Northfield and Mount Hermon, from whose portals thousands have gone out during the last twenty-five years, better fitted to face the world. It was he who founded the Northfield Conference where hundreds of our best men from the colleges and preparatory schools all over the eastern part of the continent and elsewhere have come to blend their ideas and to strengthen themselves materially for the world's battles. Who can estimate the significance of such a gathering as this, where from year to year men from a great many parts of the world come to give each other the value of their experience, and to carry away with them the useful lessons they have gained from others, to almost every conceivable corner of the globe?

But I must not wander too far from the main purpose of this article, namely, to describe some of the things that occurred during the hours for recreation. All, or nearly all, the lectures, out-door meetings, and platform addresses were confined to the morning and evening, so that every afternoon was given over to recreation of some sort or other. The Connecticut River which is both wide and deep, afforded excellent opportunities for boating and bathing. Then there were ample tennis-courts and base-ball fields. It was the writer's privilege to witness several good tennis contests, to which some of the tournaments on our own campus would hardly compare. Then there was base-ball. This is preeminently *the* game in which all Americans between the ages of five and sixty, love to participate. Every afternoon throughout the week, crowds would begin to gather on the hillside in front of Marquand Hall, where the gentle slope formed a natural grandstand from which one could view with ease the game on the field.

Some of these games were well worth watching, especially those in which the representatives from such colleges as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Pennsylvania figured. I must say, though, that even our own little Acadia College might have been able to give a very good account of itself along-side some of these giants, not in base-ball particularly, but in such other contests as jumping, pole-vaulting and running, and it would not be boasting too much to say that the record of these last named contests, might have been eclipsed by some of the men in our own institution.

There is one other thing in the line of recreation which is worthy of mention, and that is the occurrence of the evening of July the Fourth. This is the day of all days to most Americans—a day in which little boys and big boys, young boys and old boys, fat boys and lean boys take a part, and attempt to make all kinds of noises from bursting paper-bags to bombshells. At Northfield, something of course is done each year in the way of making a noise and some amusement. On this particular evening both Americans and Canadians had a share in the proceedings.

Long before seven o'clock had arrived, the people from the town and adjacent communities began to assemble in the spacious Auditorium, eagerly awaiting what was to come. Outside, in front of their respective tents and buildings, the delegations had begun to form up in groups both large and small, each delegation showing by uniforms, ribbons, or flags, the College it represented. The Canadian delegation including students from McGill, Mt. Allison, U. N. B. and Acadia, was given the privilege of being among the first to enter the building. Although our numbers were small compared with some of the other delegations, yet we presented no mean appearance as we all marched in single file, each bearing a branch of maple. The procession was headed by a group of four carrying a life-size British lion with a Canadian flag in his paw. The shouts and cheers of the two thousand people then assembled were almost deafening, as the delegation marched in to the tune of "Soldiers of the King." No sooner were we seated, when from all sides of the building at once it seemed, the students began to pour in, marching and singing until they all at last got "stowed away" safely under the galleries. There were some groups that were more noticeable perhaps, than others. Among these might be mentioned the Yale delegation numbering about one hundred and thirty, the Mt.

cheer, or song, as the case may be, is brought to a successful finish in Hermon boys numbering considerably more, and the Japanese and Chinese delegations. The reader, I am sure, will pardon me if I don't attempt to repeat all the different yells that were given there that night; for there was every kind of yell that man could invent, varying in sound from the scream of a hyena to the creak of a grasshopper. There were yells in English, yells in Indian, yells in Hindu, Chinese yells, Japanese yells, and yells that no man dead or living could classify.

After the pandemonium had lasted for some minutes, Mr. Mott, chairman of the convention, came forward, and as soon as he could obtain a hearing, proposed that all sing the American Anthem "My Country 'tis of Thee." Then the British National Anthem "God save the King," was proposed, and this was sung with equal vigor and good spirit.

It had been arranged that all delegations of one man and upwards should be privileged to give a cheer for their College. Then, depend upon it, a few more yells were heard. If an unsuspecting farmer from the country who possibly had not heard of College yells before, should have happened along just at that time, he would have at once concluded that the end of the world was at hand.

When a song from Canada was called for, our delegation sang "The Maple Leaf," and just as we were singing the closing verse—

"God save our King, and Heaven bless

The Maple Leaf forever,"

there was suddenly a large Union Jack unfurled at the ceiling, and out came tumbling hundreds of little Union Jacks upon the heads of the people below. All these things go to show how friendly was the feeling towards Canada and our Sovereign.

The variety in songs and cheers did not fail to keep the interest intense throughout the evening. Many pages might be written if the details of that evening's entertainment were gone into with any minuteness, but the patience of the reader must be considered. A word might appropriately be put in here, however, in regard to the uniformity of yelling and singing. The faint intermittent squeaks that come from our own student gallery might be transformed into a real noise, with a very small amount of care. There is a little secret to successful cheering and it is this: Every group has its leader who places himself where he can be seen, and by leading off and keeping the proper time, the

an orderly fashion. But, to pass on. The Auditorium proceedings ended, the crowd passed out to watch the bonfire—a lofty structure erected for the occasion, and now burning briskly. Around this the boys ran and ran, like butterflies around a lamp-chimney. When they were tired of this the yelling began—and such yells!

The Conference was not without one sad feature. How often, as we are ushered along by the tide of events or as we become intoxicated by the lightness and gaiety of things around us, are we reminded of that old saying that “in the midst of life there is death.” The victims of the awful Messenger this time were two young men, members of the Yale delegation. Little did we or even they think that their voices which mingled with ours on the night of the fourth, would be forever hushed the very next day. On the morning of July fifth these two young men had gone bathing outside the regular hours during which guards were kept, and while doing so both were drowned in the Connecticut. This unfortunate occurrence cast a gloom over the whole Conference, and tended to change the spirit of all the meetings during the remainder of the session. A memorial service was held in the Auditorium that evening—the very place where the hearts of everybody had been so cheerful less than twenty-four hours before. The addresses of that evening went home to the hearts of all present, with an impressiveness that will not soon wear away.

It would seem only fitting to make some brief mention of the religious life at Northfield, in these closing remarks. From the first day to the last one could not fail to notice an atmosphere of feeling different from that in any other gathering. The men had come there to open their hearts to other men and to discuss ways and means by which they might go back and enrich the life in their own Colleges. True, the life there did not reach the limit of perfection, yet certainly no man could remain in the atmosphere of that Conference for ten days, and go away without carrying with him the impression that a man can live the right kind of life and at the same time fill his cup of true pleasure to the brim. It will be a great day to the College man or to any other man indeed, when he discovers that, in proportion as he eliminates from his language and actions those things which are debasing, and which he now looks upon as “smart” or becoming, he shall increase his own circle of true friends, and improve that little portion of the world where he may happen to be placed.

F. A. B. '06.

Obituary

WITHIN the last few weeks, death has again visited our Alumni and one of its members, Miss Mabel S. Coldwell, has passed from a life bright with promise, "to where beyond these voices there is peace."

Miss Coldwell who is a daughter of Professor and Mrs. A. E. Coldwell of Wolfville, and a graduate of the class of 1903, had just returned from St. Louis, where she had been visiting her brother and two sisters who reside there, when she was taken ill with typhoid fever, from which on Tuesday, October eighteenth, she passed away after a brief illness of ten days.

While in college, Mabel was a favorite with all, for, entering as she did into every department of college life, her happy, genial disposition won friends for her everywhere, while those of us who became most intimately acquainted with her learned something of her true nobility and kindness of heart. She indeed proved herself worthy of the name of Him whom she loved and served.

Her death came as a great shock to us all, and it seems hard yet for us to realize, that one so lately among us in youth and health, has gone.

Our tenderest sympathy is extended to the sorrowing family, in their sudden bereavement.



A second time, ere a month has passed, has the black pall of death settled down over our college life. We refer to the death of one of Acadia's most promising young graduates, Ernest C. Harper of Allegheny, Pa., a member of the class of '99.

In July last he was stricken down with typhoid fever, which he successfully combated. Later complications arose and he was taken to St. John's Hospital, Allegheny, where he died on the 23rd. of October.

Ernest C. Harper took his preparatory work at Horton Collegiate Academy, matriculating and entering Acadia College in 1895. While at Acadia Mr. Harper took an active part in college life, was popular

among his fellows, was a clever and energetic student and graduated high in his class taking honors in Mathematics. After leaving Acadia he entered upon a course of Civil Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology taking the degree of B. Sc. in two years. Since 1901 he has been employed at his profession with several firms in the United States, steadily advancing in knowledge and proficiency and bidding fair to do honor to his Alma Mater. In September 1903 he married Miss Edna C. Cook, also a graduate of the class of '99, who with an infant son mourns her loss. The ATHENÆUM and all associated with it unite in extending to Mrs. Harper their deepest sympathy in this sore affliction.

Foot-ball

THE first college game of the season was a practise match with Kings, at Windsor. The Kingsmen played a straight college team, and, as might be expected were weak. The score stood 15-0 in Acadia's favor.



Two matches were played with the Kings-Windsor team; one just before the U. N. B. trip, and the other just before we played Mt. Allison. The first game took place on the college campus. The rival team was a heavy one and was able to score in the first half through loose playing on the part of Acadia. In the second half the ball was kept on the visitors' line, but Acadia failed to score, and the game ended 3-0 against us. The second game, which was played in Windsor, was Acadia's as far as territory was concerned, but the home team played too hard a defensive game to permit us to get across their line. A penalty kick in the last half was awarded Acadia, and Howe made good. Acadia thus won out 3-0. Kings has good material for foot-ball, and next year with increased attendance they will be able to put a straight college team in the field that will give a good account of itself. Our thanks are due the Kingsmen for the practise they have given us, and for courtesies extended to us while in Windsor.

In the Academy the athletic spirit has been much in evidence, and the boys have been able to organize this year one of the best foot-ball teams that has been in the Academy for a number of years. Much enthusiasm has been displayed by the captain and the members of his team in arranging games with outside teams. This month two very interesting games were played on the campus, the first of which was with the first team of the town of Kentville, and the other with the Freshmen of the College.

The game with Kentville was played on the afternoon of October 26th. The ball was kicked off by the Academy, and at the very first of the game through a bad punt made by the fullback of the Academy team Kentville was enabled to make a try, but failed to kick a goal. After the kick-off at centre-field by steady scrim work the Academy forced Kentville back to their goal-line, and made a try, but were unsuccessful in securing a goal. The first half then closed with even honors, the score standing 3-3. During the second half the game was more open, and rushes were made on both sides, the ball swerving backwards and forward. Towards the last of the half, by a succession of blocks and dribbles, the Academy brought the ball within a yard of Kentville's goal-line where it was immediately scrimmed and dribbled across the line and a try was made, which was afterwards converted into a goal. The game then continued for a few minutes, when the time was called, the score standing 8-3 in favor of the Academy. The referee was Mr. H. E. Bigelow '03 of Mount Allison, who refereed the game to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

The game between the Academy and Freshmen was played on Tuesday afternoon, November 1st. The play was sharp and was characterized by more genuine foot-ball than this game usually represents. As usual the contest grew loud and sharp among the spectators, each vying with his neighbor in shouting for '08. The score was 6-0 in favor of the Academy. Mr. J. E. Howe refereed the game to the complete satisfaction of both teams.



On Wednesday, October 26, our team left Wolfville en-route for Fredericton to play the annual game with the University of New Brunswick. About half a dozen others accompanied the players for

the ostensible purpose of rooting but incidentally to have a good time as well. What might otherwise have been a very tedious journey was made endurable, one might almost say pleasant, by the use of various little means of amusement distributed among groups of four. Nothing of a disturbing nature occurred on the whole trip—even the “Prince Rupert” seemed to be in a good humor and humbled no one.

Thursday morning was made very pleasant by a drive, taking in the principal streets of Fredericton and ending at the University buildings. Here we were very cordially welcomed by Chancellor Harrison and other members of the faculty, as well as by the entire undergraduate body assembled, with whom we exchanged various little courtesies in the shape of college yells. The best of good feelings, which have always peculiarly marked our relations with U. N. B., were everywhere in evidence; this was further born out during the game in the afternoon. In the evening a very enjoyable social in the Baptist church also contributed much to the general pleasantness of the day with U. N. B.. The weather in the afternoon proved quite favorable for the game—not warm but not inconveniently cold. The teams lined up as follows:

<i>U. N. B.</i>		<i>Acadia</i>
Hayward	Fullback	Neily
Squires	Halves	Howe (Capt)
Nalder		Wilbur
Wood		Estep
Dunphy		Bower
Everett	Quarters	Christie
McBeath		Peppard
Thorne	Forwards	Bates
Maxon		Steeves
Belyea		Wheelock
Jonah		Reid
Clarke		Webster
Dyart		Flick
Gregory		Read
Barker (Capt)		Archibald

Before the line up the prevailing feeling on both sides seemed to be that the result was very much in doubt, that it was anybody's

game; and indeed the play justified this opinion, for a more stubbornly contested affair is seldom seen. U. N. B. gained about twenty yards on the kick off and for a while the play fluctuated back and forth about centre field. However, after a time, by a series of long and judiciously placed punts, the ball was worked down to Acadia's ten yard line, near which it was fought over for the remainder of the half. Here scrim after scrim took place and time after time did some U. N. B. players buck the line in search of an opening; but Acadia played such a defence game as only she can play when hard pressed and it seemed as though the half were to end without score. It was not to be; however, for just at the last minute, Barker by a strong plunge placed the ball barely but fairly over the line. Dunphy failed to convert a very difficult try and so the half ended: U. N. B., 3, Acadia, 0.

The second half was more evenly contested in respect to territory and in general was marked perhaps by more open play than the preceding period. Up and down the field the play shifted, no decided advantage being with either side. The only long run of the game was made when Estey carried the ball about fifty yards before being downed. But such gains were as often offset by the excellent kicking of the U. N. B. half line. Indeed it was just this superior punting ability that gave her the best of the game, for otherwise the teams were very evenly matched. Shortly before time was called Flick was obliged to leave the field as the result of an injury and Acadia finished the half with seven men in the scrimmage. No further score was made and the game ended in U. N. B.'s favor—Score 3-0. Mr. Dick Tibbetts of Fredericton was a very satisfactory referee.

On the following day a game was played with a team from the Neptune Club of St. John. The Acadia team lined up as on the preceding day with the exception that Dewitt replaced Bower in the half line. The St. John team was not only superior in weight but it included some old foot-ballists of repute—men who had played the game for years, so the result of the game was not astonishing at all. Acadia easily held them in the scrimmage but just as in the U. N. B. game, her ability to punt effectively, proved to be the cause of her undoing, so also in this game, and that in an even more marked degree.

The Neptunes made a try in the first half and failed to convert. Their score in the second half was from a penalty goal and a try, this

latter made after a twenty-five yard run entirely unopposed by Acadia, who saw an offside play and waited for the whistle, which did not blow. By good passing in the half line Acadia was able to score in this half, DeWitt carrying the ball over the line. The try was not converted and the score stood at the end of the game : Neptunes, 9 ; Acadia, 3. The best of feeling prevailed throughout the contest, no ungentlemanly playing being indulged in on either side. Mr. Cocq of St. John made such a referee as one could wish to see in every game.

In the evening the Main Street Baptist Church very kindly invited the team and supporters to a social which proved very enjoyable to those who attended. Others, in other parts of the city and in divers manners made themselves merry as only a crowd on such a trip can.

Came Saturday morning and all that remained was the return to Wolfville—as uneventful an affair as the going journey. The warm reception at the station and the delightful banquet at Chipman Hall in the evening, given by these who stayed at home, were indeed very gracious attentions ; they were particularly gratifying marks of loyalty to the team and made a very pleasing end to an otherwise not very successful trip.

We think we should notice here the very excellent manner in which the finances and arrangements connected with the trip were conducted by the Business Manager of the foot-ball team, Mr. A. A. MacIntyre.



One of the few match games of foot-ball to be played on the College Campus by Acadia was that with the Y. M. C. A. team of Halifax. The visitors arrived on the morning train from Halifax, and were given a hearty welcome by a large number of Acadia boys as representatives of the Athletic Association. At two o'clock the teams lined out as follows:—

<i>Acadia</i>		<i>Y. M. C. A.</i>
Neily	Fullback	McLellan
Howe	Halves	Bentley
Wilbur		Baillie
Estey		Boak
Lewis		Hunter

Peppard	Quarterbacks	Brown
Christie		Buckley
McKinnon	Forwards	Lyons
Davison		Hopkins
Wheelock		Smith
Reid		Allan
Putnam		Crease
Chittick		Hubert Hilchie
Webster		Rankine
Archibald		Hugh Hilchie

The game was for the most part a forward game, and contained no exciting plays. During the first half the playing was very loose, and neither side had any decided advantage, when half time was called. In the second half Acadia's forward line proved much stronger in the scrimmage, and gained much ground; but these gains were just as promptly lost by the poor passing of Acadia's halves and quarters. A good run was made in this half by Bailie of the Y. M. C. A. team. The ball had been heeled out by the Acadia forwards, and was being passed by the quarter to Howe when it was intercepted by Baillie, who ran up the field a distance of about fifty yards, and punted the ball over Neily's head. Estey saved the score by falling on the ball. In this same half also Acadia dribbled the ball over the Y. M. C. A.'s goal line but several men fell on the ball and a five yard scrimmage was given. The game ended with a score of 0-0.



The concluding match of the season was played on the campus on Wednesday, November 16th., between Mt. Allison and Acadia. The Sackville players, accompanied by about fifteen rooters, arrived on the morning express, and were welcomed by the entire student body. Later the Mt. A. players were taken for a drive about the town and surrounding country. In the evening a reception in honor of the visitors was given by the A. A. A. A. in College Hall. The game was played in a drizzling rain, but the attendance was large. The bleachers were filled to overflowing with ladies, and were fairly ablaze with red and blue streamers, flags and megaphones. The college fellows were

massed between the bleachers and the Manual Training building, where they sang and rooted continuously. Indeed the cheering was never better nor more effective. The game was by far the finest and most exciting seen on the campus this Fall. Mt. Allison went on the field expecting to win, and judging from Acadia's record in the earlier games it certainly looked like an easy victory for our opponents. But during the week immediately preceeding the game a complete revolution in the spirit and play of the Acadia team had been effected by the coaching of Laurie Hall, '98, and Acadia went in to win the game, feeling that everybody in college expected a victory. That the game was a draw was a source of great disappointment to both teams. To Acadia because we completely outplayed our opponents, and to Mt. Allison because they had such a splendid team and had confidently expected to win. Mt. Allison attempted to play an open back-field game, while Acadia adopted a forward dribbling style of play. Mt. A.'s scrim heeled out to the halves and quarters, while the home team's forwards screwed the opposing scrim and got away with the ball at their feet. Acadia's halves played on a line with the ball and, as it was passed back to the Mt. A. line, they went with it and tackled their men where they stood. Mt. A. tried to pass while Acadia's halves and quarters held the ball and bucked for their distance. In kicking Mt. A.'s halves were our superiors and when they adopted the punting game they were able to hold Acadia back. The Mt. Allison team played in a striking new uniform with sweaters of garnet, having old-gold collars and borders, and a shield of the same color bearing the letters Mt. A. in garnet.

At 2.45 the teams lined up as below :

<i>Mt. Allison</i>		<i>Acadia.</i>
Jakeman	Fullback	Neily
Black	Halves	Howe (Capt.)
Schaeffer		Wilbur
Wright		Estey
Beales		Lewis
DeLong	Quarters	Christie
Lewellyn		Kierstead
Steeves	Forwards	Bates
Dixon		Wheelock
McQuaid		Reid

McFadzen
Oulton
Doe
Moteyer (Capt.)
Hallett

Webster
Flick
Howlett
Archibald
Chittick

Gerald Farrell, Captain of the Wanderers, made a ideal referee. R. P. Bell acted as touch-judge for Mt. Allison, while A. A. McIntyre held the flag for Acadia.

Acadia kicked off and the ball was returned into touch at our 50 yard line. Acadia gained a little on the throw-in. Then some loose play followed and Mt. A. kicked along the ground to Neily. The ball was returned and carried back by DeLong. Neily partially blocked the progress of the Mt. A. quarter and Howe pulled him down on our 25 yard line. Acadia now tightened up and played the Sackville players off their feet for the rest of the half. By a series of mass dribbles the ball was carried to within 10 feet of the opposing line. Here after a couple of scrims Mt. A. heeled and punted, thus relieving their danger. Acadia still continued to press them, however, and the remainder of the half saw play constantly in Mt. A. territory, well down on their line. Half time was called with honors decidedly in Acadia's favor.

Mt. Allison's kick-off was fumbled and the ball was scrimmed on our 25 yard line. The opposing forwards heeled to their halves and the Mt. A. back field came on with a fierce rush, throwing us on the defensive and pressing closely to our line. Once, indeed, the ball was scrimmed with Acadia's third scrim line over the white mark, but by a straight carry of the ball at the forward's feet the danger was quickly averted, and play carried to the open. From a scrim on our 25 yard line Lewellyn punted over and Mt. A. by swiftly following up came near scoring, but Neily was on hand and made the ball safe. After the drop-out our line was never in danger. The ball was returned by Mt. A. and scrimmed 30 yards out. A free kick for Acadia was quickly followed up and Black dropped the ball. From the scrim Mt. Allison heeled out and their halves carried the ball to our 25 yard line. Again Mt. A. heeled but as DeLong attempted to pick the ball up Christie kicked it through his hands and Acadia was off on the most sensational play of the game—a 75 yard dribble. Past the bleachers streamed the Red and Blue team with Howe at the head of the pro-

cession. Through Mt. A's. half line the ball was dribbled and on past Jakeman and a clear field was ahead of our team. Howe in attempting to pick the ball up to carry it across for the touch-down unfortunately over-stepped and the chance to score was lost. Wilbur and Black fell on the ball, and it was held for a scrim. With a short dribble Acadia got closer to Mt. A's line and heeled. Christie bucked through for 5 yards but was held a few feet short of a score. Mt. A. now adopted a kicking game and the play moved to the centre. The Mt. A. players followed the punts of their halves so swiftly that in many cases it was impossible for our backs to return safely, and the ball was scrimmed. As often as it was, Acadia's forwards dribbled back down the field, only to lose it when well into Mt. A. territory, and again the opposing half line would kick and run. This style of play was continued throughout the last minutes of the half, play being between the 25 yard lines so that neither goal line was in danger. The whistle blew with the ball at centre immediately in front of the bleachers. Score, 0-0. In this half honors were even, Mt. A. having the best of it in the beginning, and Acadia during the remainder of time.

The game was hard and fast, but was marked by good feeling and gentlemanly playing. For Mt. Allison DeLong was by far the best man, and seemed to be the life of the team. Black on the half line was fast, but he was played so hard by Howe that his speed availed him little. His kicking however was perfect. Jakeman, at full, was a strong punter but a trifle unsafe in securing the ball. For Acadia, Neily played splendidly and his timely punts and tackles relieved us of danger many a time. Howe, Wilbur, Estey and Lewis distinguished themselves by their aggressive tackling and bucking. Estey kicked with excellent judgment. The forward lines were about evenly matched in weight and were about equally successful in securing the ball in the scrim. Mt. A. often played a "four-four" scrimmage, and heeled clean and swiftly. Acadia played nothing but the "three" scrimmage and constantly screwed their opponents and dribbled. Every man on the Acadia team played to his limit and there was no let-up until the final whistle blew. The spectators were enthusiastic in saying that the performance of the Acadia team was satisfactory in every way.

Editorial.

NOW that the padded trousers and cleated boots have been put away, and the foot-ball season of 1904 has passed into history, a brief survey of its results and lessons may not be amiss. The record of the team has been surely far from satisfactory, but, despite the fact that hardly a victory has been won by Acadia this year, the undergraduate body seems to be pleased with the team, rather than otherwise. Undoubtedly this is due to the wonderful brace of the first fifteen took at the very close of the season, and to the creditable way in which it sustained the honor of Acadia in the game with Mt. Allison. The showing made in that game was, however, but a proof of what a few of the sanguine ones had stated all the Fall, namely, that Acadia had material for a good foot-ball team, if only the genius could be found that could properly utilise and direct it. What happened at the end of the season might just as well have happened in the earlier part of it, and instead of having a season barren of victories we might now be rejoicing over one of our most successful foot-ball years, and all this could have been accomplished by—a coach.

The lesson is obvious, and there is small doubt that Acadia has learned it. Already the undergraduates have shown that they will do their part towards having proper coaching for next year, for enough has been subscribed by the foot-ball team alone to ensure the solution of the financial phase of the problem. But there is something more important than money involved in this question and that is the *man*. To successfully train Acadia's team the coach must be, first of all, an Acadia man, imbued with the true Acadia spirit. Secondly, he must thoroughly understand foot-ball and have some reputation as a player. And thirdly, he must be possessed of such a personality that the players will be so devoted to him that he can carry out his ideas concerning the team without the slightest opposition. Such a man will undoubtedly be hard to obtain, and it is in the finding of the right person, that our graduates can help their *Alma Mater*. For they are the ones who know the qualifications of our old foot-ball men, and to them must our next year's captain look for suggestions and advise in this matter. It is rather more than probable that no one man can remain with the team for the entire season, but that different ones will be necessary. This means that some of our graduates will be called

upon to sacrifice both their time and business. Seeing, however, what a proper coach can do for the team, as exemplified by this year's results, we feel confident that next year, when the appeal is made to our graduate foot-ball men, they will respond with willingness.

A singular feature of the foot-ball season just past is that it has seen the lowest ebb and the highest flood of "Acadia spirit" on record. Here, too, is a lesson, and it is to be hoped that the students have learned that the wisest thing and the best thing is to keep Acadia's spirit at flood-tide always. Of late there has been a feeling abroad among our graduates that, while Acadia has been making progress in many directions, the true college spirit has been on the decline. In a great degree this impression is correct, and the fact is to be deeply deplored. True college spirit is essential to the success of any university in any line, scholastic, literary or athletic. The student body that believes thoroughly in its college Faculty, its college paper, and its college teams will always be satisfied with the performances of their respective duties. Especially do we need true Acadia spirit for the success of our athletic teams. The spirit that used to be here *always*, and which is now present *at times*, is that which inspires belief in the ultimate victory of Acadia, no matter how great the odds may be against her. Just in proportion to the confidence placed in our teams by the undergraduates will be the confidence of the teams in themselves. And unless a team has confidence it can never hope for victory. Carlyle has said "a man who will *do* faithfully, needs to believe firmly." And a team will never believe in itself unless it feels that the college it it represents believes in it. This has been strikingly shown by the performance of our foot-ball team this year. At the critical moment the team got the support it should have had throughout the season, and the "nerve" with which it then played is proof enough of what Acadia spirit can do. A game is never lost or won until the last whistle blows, and this our teams and their supporters should always remember. True Acadia spirit will win for us every contest where victory is at all possible, and if defeat should be ours, the same spirit will produce such a satisfaction in the performance of our athletes, that the results can be accepted in a sportsmanlike manner.



We consider ourselves very fortunate to have secured for this "Foot-ball Number" of the ATHENÆUM the very interesting and readable article on "The Undergraduate Rule in Foot-ball" by George B. Cutten. Dr. Cutten has probably earned more foot-ball fame for himself than any other man that has gone out from Acadia. While here he played on the team—the great team—that defeated Dalhousie, and he was foot-ball Captain in his Senior year, '96. Going from Acadia to Yale, he made the first eleven there as centre and played for two seasons. After his graduation from Yale he resided in New Haven for some years, during which he often assisted in coaching the Yale squad. His interest in the game as played at Acadia has never flagged, and he has always kept himself in touch with foot-ball matters in the Maritime Provinces. It is evident, then, that Dr. Cutten is extremely well qualified to treat with authority the subject he has written on. We present his article as a defense of Acadia's stand taken when the rules governing foot-ball between U. N. B., Mount Allison and Acadia were drawn up, at which time Mt. Allison held out against U. N. B. and Acadia for graduate players *in residence*. It is but just to state, however, that Mt. Allison has since consented to the strictly undergraduate rule, and that this year the colleges mentioned have played against one another purely undergraduate teams.



Cribbed and Coined.

66 **T**HERE is in North America a large throng of critical yet appreciative youth gathered into our higher schools of learning and any institution whose magazine has no exchange editor or department is deliberately closing its doors to an influence which is as broadening as it is helpful, and removes one of the most potent influences in correcting the faults and strengthening the already strong features of its publication, besides shutting out from its students the rich fund of poetry, story and humor to be garnered from contemporary college journals."

—*MacMaster University Monthly.*

The October issue of the *Argosy* is before us. This year it is larger in form, and has assumed a new garb, thus giving it a more attractive appearance than heretofore. The design of the front cover with the motto "Flores Perennes Carpinus" arranged in triangular form is quite pleasing.

Mt. Allison, through the generosity of Hon. A. R. McClellan, has instituted a school of Science, offering courses in engineering, extending over two years, and admitting the candidate on completion of these courses into the third year Science at McGill. A comprehensive description of these proposed courses is to be found in this number.

The editor's greeting to the new men has the right ring. It urges them to higher motives and the formation of noble ideals, stating that life should have a definite yet unselfish purpose. The cultivation not only of the intellectual, but also of the physical, social and moral natures should be the aim of education. In conclusion the writer says, "Welcome, young men! May you lay at Mount Allison the foundation of a noble career, honorable to yourselves and your instructors, and abundantly useful to the world of thought and action, to this growing Great Britain of the west."

An article entitled "Close to Nature" written in a fascinating manner somewhat after the style of Ike Marvel, makes a strong plea for a closer communion with nature in order to clearly see and admire her otherwise hidden beauty. Picturing a holiday excursion the writer proceeds, "What more ideal experience can there be than with two or three chums to paddle for days along some river far from the haunts of men, far beyond the tin cans and newspapers of tourist, to paddle slowly and idly amid grand old forests or level meadows, seeing the upland tinged with red and gold, hearing the partridge whiz off on heavy wing; to paddle on and on till night comes on, to watch the bank till some green knoll appears close by a running stream; there to pitch a tent, lure a few beauties from the neighboring brook for the evening meal and partake of common things with a zest that only outdoor life can give." And again after having partaken of supper "To listen to the great silent sounds of the universe, to watch the twinkling stars in that wonderful blue vault, to think of what is beyond space and what the end of it may be—is it a reality or form of the mind—this life what does it all mean—thus to dream and dream till the fire

has died down—and listen to the breezes sigh through the pine tops a requiem of the races who have lived and died in their shadows.”

Excellent examples of poetry give a desirable balance to the contents of this issue. From “Mount Allison All Over” we quote the following stanza expressive of the ideals of that institution :

“To service of the fair ideal,
The day’s loud call, the public weal,
We consecrate Mount Allison ;
To high aims, delicate, and true
Who readeth yet, what she may do
For church and state, Mount Allison.”

Another selection entitled “Sovereign moments” is choice.

“Life has two sovereign moments
One when we settle down
To some life-worthy purpose,
One when he grasp the crown.”

We notice the entire absence of fiction in this issue of the Argosy ; this is doubtless due to the abundance of other material demanding publication. To our minds nothing can be more attractive or popular in a college magazine than a short story graphically written.



From the exchange columns of *Queen’s University Journal* we clip the following :

“The college men are very slow,
They seem to take their ease :
For when at last they graduate,
They do it by degrees.’

“If reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man, what exercise fosters breadth? No quality is rarer, none more desirable. Breadth can be had not for the asking but for the seeking. Store the mind first with wisdom and teach it habits of steady and persistent work. Inflamm the heart with a love of truth that will not be denied. Then walk in company with great thoughts, noble hopes, lofty purposes, in life or in books, and breadth will grow up in the mind and soul.”

"Go ask papa," the maiden said,
The young man knew papa was dead ;
He knew the life papa had led,
He understood when the maiden said,
"Go ask papa."



After a year's suspension due to financial embarrassments the publication of *King's College Record* has been resumed. We gladly re-welcome it to our table wishing the present editorial staff all success in their venture. From our knowledge of the past history of the *Record* and from the quality of this November issue we see no reasons why it should not claim and receive the active support of both undergraduates and Alumni.

In this number is found a brief biography of Dr. Hannah, the talented and efficient young President of Kings whose recent inauguration to the Presidency has been so auspicious. From this article we learn that Pres. Hannah not only excels as a teacher ; he has also an enviable reputation as an artist, an historian, a theologian and a public lecturer. He has also travelled widely, visiting many centres of learning, the results of which are being manifested in his administration of Kings, which seemed once more to have renewed her youth, the present Freshman Class being the largest one in her history.

From the pen of "The Commoner" we get an allegorical description, of the decline of Kings prior to the advent of the new President, his reception, and the almost immediate regeneration of that institution. With such an impulse permeating the life of Kings, the writer feels constrained to add a word of caution. He says "There is then a danger that the old ideals and traditions, which have stood the test of time, and which ought to form our most cherished heritage, will be lost sight of if crowded to the wall by a host of untried and unconsidered novelties. Old paths may be slow but they are sure and safe."

A rather amusing story entitled "Our Goat," pleasantly written, will be read with interest by lovers of light fiction. A poem entitled "Hiawatha's Hazing"—a parody of the original Hiawatha—recalls to mind similar incidents so prevalent in Chip. Hall traditions. From "A

Dialogue Between Fancy and Facts" we quote the last stanza showing the true purpose of the poem.

"Then meddling fools too either part,
As Fact or Fancy had beguiled them ;
But Wisdom pressed them both to his heart
And reconciled them."

Without a single exception the contents of this issue of the *Record* are in keeping with the ideal so adequately expressed by the motto, "*Manhood, Learning, Gentleness.*"

Other exchanges received are :

Trinity University Review, Niagara Index, Dalhousie Gazette, The Xavierian, Harvard Monthly, MacMaster University Monthly, Acta Victoriana, Gleaner, Argosy, U. N. B. Monthly, The Mercerian, Ottawa College Review, Educational Review, P. W. C. Observer, Manitoba College Journal.



Among the Colleges

THIS is decidedly the college man's year among the Maritime Province colleges. Attracted by new courses and other improvements, inspired it may be, by the appeals of representatives of the colleges; or seized perhaps with the twentieth century thirst for better equipment in life—whatever reasons or inducements, certain it is that the young men of our provinces have in large numbers enrolled themselves in the various colleges, with the result that they can, with ourselves, show most encouraging additions to their attendance.



To no institution does this mean more than to our near neighbor, King's College. The appointment of President Hannah was a particularly fortunate stroke on the part of the Governors. He appears to be the very man for the place and it is largely owing to his energy and progressiveness that the prospects are so bright. Last year the attendance was only 10 ; this year it has increased to 35. Already plans are

under discussion for increasing the accommodations of the residence and a new science building is another proposed addition, as the great majority of the students are taking the scientific and engineering courses. The college has been affiliated with McGill, so that, as with us, students with a degree or on the completion of a special two years' science course may enter the third year at McGill. Two new professors of engineering have been secured and it might also be mentioned that an additional divinity chair, "The Alexandra Professorship of Divinity," has been established.

As to student matters purely, they are on the ascendency. We are glad to learn that the "Record" which was not published during the last year will again be a member of our exchange table. It is possible this year that Kings will enter the Intercollegiate Debating League in which case it will fall to our lot to oppose her; so that for the good of debating both there and here, it is to be hoped that the possibility will materialize.

In connection with athletics, a Rugby football team has been organized as we have already found out at Acadia.

We might further add a word concerning the convocation held on October 13th, at which the degree of D. C. L. was conferred on Bishop Jones, of Newfoundland and "in absentia" on His Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is Patron of the College.



The spirit of growth is also manifesting itself at Mt. Allison, for we learn with pleasure, that that institution begins the college year with a record. About 50 new students have enrolled of whom between 15 and 20 are taking the science course in the McClellan School of Science. Ninety students are in the residence.

The Jubilee Celebration of the Ladies' College was held Oct. 4th and 5th. It was, we hear, a very successful affair, a large number of former students being in attendance.



During the summer vacation there took place an event which was of great interest to college men everywhere. We refer to the Inter-

national Track Meet between the Americans represented by contestants from Harvard and Yale and England represented by men chosen from Oxford and Cambridge. It was held at the Queens Club grounds, West Kensington in the afternoon of July 23. The meet was won by the Americans who captured 6 events as against the Englishmen's 3, first places only counting in the score. The summary appended demonstrates the fact that while the American athlete is superior in contests requiring a quick nervous strain, the Englishman is easily the leader in those which severely test the endurance. This is the third contest in track sports between the four universities -- the English won the first, the Americans the second contested in America in 1901

SUMMARY

AMERICANS 6 POINTS

100 yards dash, Shick, Harvard	9 4-5 sec.
High Jump, Vietor, Yale	6 ft $\frac{1}{8}$ in.
Quarter mile, Dives, Harvard	49 4-5 sec.
Hammer Throw, Shevlin, Yale	152 ft 8 in.
120 yard high hurdles, Clapp, Yale	15 4-5 sec.
Broad Jump, Sheffield, Yale	21 ft 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

ENGLISH 3 POINTS

One mile-run, Gregerson, Cambridge	4 m. 21 1-5 sec.
Half mile run, Holding, Cambridge	1 m. 56 1-5 sec.
Two mile run, Godley, Oxford	9 m. 50 sec.



The close of the foot-ball season of 1904 sees the King-Richardson cup, offered for competition between U. N. B., Mt. Allison and Acadia, in the possession of the Mt. Allison team. And right well do the wearers of the Gold and Garnet deserve the trophy, for they have had this year what is claimed to be the finest team Mt. Allison ever turned out. Their record has indeed been enviable for they have scored 75 points against their opponents 0. In three of their games they were able to roll up large scores, as follows : — Against Moncton 25 points, against U. N. B. 19 points, and against the Wanderers 14 points. The King-Richardson cup was won by defeating U. N. B. and

drawing Acadia. U. N. B. got second place in the intercollegiate league by defeating Acadia. Acadia comes last having won no victories. Dalhousie while not having as good a team as last year was able to bear off the Halifax league trophy for the fifth consecutive year. St. Joseph's by defeating U. N. B. and giving Mt. A. very hard games has clearly demonstrated that foot-ball at Memramcook is "coming." St. Francis Xavier's by tieing Dalhousie 0-0 has a right to feel proud of its team, which, at the time of writing has not been scored on. The result of King's games with Acadia are given elsewhere. They, together with the fact that King's was able to hold Mt. A. 5-0, show that the old college at Windsor is undergoing revival in athletic as well as academic departments.



De Alumnis

Horace Perry, '03, is Principal of the Charlotte Street School, Fredericton, N. B.

Fred G. Goodspeed, '02, is on a survey of the Georgian Bay Canal.

Earnest S. M. Eaton, '03., is teaching Book-keeping and Commercial Law in the Union Commercial College, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Miss E. Avora MacLeod, '03. occupies the position of Praeceptress and Instructress in English in the Sodus Academy, Sodus, N. Y.

H. A. Purdy, '96, has recently been admitted to the most prominent law firm in Cumberland County, the name of which now is Rogers, Jenks and Purdy.

W. M. Manning, '01, is studying law in Amherst with the above mentioned firm, Rogers, Jenks and Purdy.

The engagement has recently been announced of N. J. Lockhart.

'95, to Miss Mabel Saunders of Wolfville. The former is now practising law with success in Sydney, C. B.

John W. Roland, '01, after having received his B. S. degree in the Civil Engineering Faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has recently been appointed to a position on the Grand Trunk Pacific Survey on the Edmunston division.

W. A. White, '03, under appointment of the Baptist Home Mission Board fills the duties of travelling missionary to the African Baptist Church of the Maritime Provinces.

Warren M. Steele, '02, who last June received the degree of M. A. from Yale University, is now a member of the faculty of Firman College, Greenville, South Carolina, as head of the department of Philosophy and Social Sciences.

The following Acadia men graduated from Newton Theological Seminary last June : Simeon Spidle, '97 ; A. F. Newcomb, '98 ; and W. K. Dyas '00.

J. E. MacVicar, formerly of '05 holds an important position on the staff of the Cumberland County Academy at Amherst.

Four old Acadia men were graduated from the Medical department of McGill University this year. They are : Laurie L. Harrison, '00 ; Vernon L. Miller, '00 ; Chesley A. Richardson '00, and George Wright, H. C. A.

Leonard L. Slipp, '02, has quite recently gone to San Francisco where he has secured a position as one of the leading journals of that city.

R. L. Chipman, '03, and P. W. Durkee '03 are continuing their studies at McGill University, the former in the Medical department, the latter in that of Applied Science.

Selden W. Cummings, '85, who last July entered upon the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Amherst, is spoken very highly of in that town for the manner in which he fills his post.

John S. McFadden, '02 ; A. M. Boggs, '03, G. H. Barker, '04 and F. W. Pattison, '03 are further preparing themselves for their chosen profession at Rochester Theological Seminary.

William Holloway, '91 is one of the younger Canadian men-of-letters resident in New York. Some of his recent short stories—notably "The Problem of the Irridescent Maze", and "A Woman Hater's Strategem," the Canadian version of which appeared in the October *Canadian Magazine*—have attracted considerable attention.

Acadia is this year represented at Yale by eight of her graduates. Those in the graduate school are : R. G. D. Richardson, '98 ; E. H. Cameron, '00 ; A. L. Bishop, '01 ; J. A. Bancroft, '03. In the undergraduate department are three other Acadia men. E. Gordon Bill, '02, is in the senior year specializing in mathematics while Theodore H. Boggs, '02, and Arthur H. Taylor, '03, also in the senior year, are taking economics and history. and W. M. Patterson, '02, has entered the Yale Medical School, after having received his M. A. degree in the Academic department last June.

Aaron Perry, '02, has a position as Principal of the High School at Kamloops, B. C. The Provincial Board of Education has granted him an Academic certificate without examination.



The Month

DURING the past month the all-absorbing sport on the campus has been that of foot-ball. Enthusiastic practices have occupied the afternoon recreation hours to the exclusion of everything else. The College team under the direction of Captain Howe has worked faithfully to secure a standard of proficiency, that

would be creditable to the athletic spirit of Acadia. The A. A. A. A. has been successful in securing the services of Laurie Hall, a graduate of Acadia in the class of 1898, to train and coach the team in the mysteries of driving the pig-skin. A marked feature of the practices, as conducted by Captain Howe, has been the large number of new men from the Freshman and Sophomore classes that have been introduced to the game of foot-ball and have entered into training. As a result of this there is a grand prospect in sight for the foot-ball work of the next year.



A very pleasing function of the month was the party given by Mrs. W. C. Archibald at her home for the entertainment of the Class of '08. Very many games were provided for the large number of guests, and after a delightful lunch had been served, the entire company joined heartily in the singing of college songs, which brought this very pleasant evening to a close.



The annual reception of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., of Acadia College, which took place on the evening of November 4th. was a complete success. The guests were received at the entrance of the tastefully decorated hall by the presidents of the respective societies, Mr. D. J. McPherson and Miss Maie Messenger. The students of the College, Seminary and Academy turned out in full force, and there was besides a goodly representation of townsfolk. The reception in accordance with the usual custom assumed the form of a "Merry-go-round," which is by no means a misnomer, for everybody was in the best of spirits as they promenaded around the pleasant hall and museum. The delightful evening passed all too rapidly, and was brought to a close by the playing of the National Anthem.



An address by Mr. Gilkie of Havard University took the place of the regular weekly prayer-meeting in College Hall on the evening of

November 15th. Mr. Gilkie is an enthusiastic Y. M. C. A. worker, and his interesting and appropriate address was listened to by a large and appreciative audience of students.



On Sunday afternoon, November 6th., an able and interesting address was delivered in the Assembly Hall of the College building under the auspices of the College Y. M. C. A. A goodly audience had assembled, and the speaker on this occasion was Rev. Dr. Faulkner, principal of the Pine Hill Theological Seminary at Halifax. His subject was "The Function of the Church in the National Life of Canada." This lecture is the first of a series, which the Y. M. C. A. propose to arrange for during the College year. The meeting was presided over by the President of the Society, Mr. D. J. McPherson '05. Dr. Faulkner's address was a vigorous presentation of the permanent value of moral forces as embodied and represented by organized Christianity. Our national continuence depends upon the recognition of this, and the Church may assist the nation in its moral development. In the first place the Church can supply cohesion to the national life by fusing together the diverse religious and moral ideas coming to us with a large immigration from the Old World. Secondly, the Church should supply illumination for the national life by throwing upon the various national issues that occur the light of divine truth. There are many new problems upon which we need light, as political corruption, unrestrained speculation in money matters and numerous others. We seem strangers insensible to the dangers of these things, and the Church must here pronounce. Again, the Church will have a prophetic function towards the nation. She has to proclaim not only to her members but to the nation, that the Canadian people are accountable to God. Fourthly and lastly, the most important function of the Church is that of intercession, that the Spirit of the Living God may dwell in our midst, and the affairs of our nation may be directed by His almighty hand. At the close of the lecture Mr. McPherson gave utterances to some fitting words in appreciation of the lecture, and the meeting closed with the benediction pronounced by Dr. Faulkner.



A very enjoyable evening was spent by a large number of Wolfville people, who assembled in College Hall on the night of November 11th and listened to a musical entertainment given by the Arlington Male Quarett, of Harverhill, Mass., who were here under the auspices of the Athenæum Society. The Quarett was composed of Messrs. Goudreault, Osgood, Link and Crowell. They were accompanied by Mr. Hallowell Graham, who added much to the merriment of the evening with his humorous selections. The programme was as follows :

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Comrades in Arms..... | Adams |
| | QUARETTE | |
| 2 | A Courtin' Call..... | Cooke |
| | MR. GRAHAM | |
| 3 | (a) Absence..... | Little |
| | (b) My Dearest Heart..... | Sullivan |
| | MR. GOUDREULT | |
| 4 | Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup..... | Harrison |
| | QUARETTE | |
| 5 | Execution of Sydney Carton..... | Dickens |
| | From 'A Tale of Two Cities' | |
| | MR. GRAHAM | |
| 6 | I Love you | Sobeski |
| | MR. OSGOOD | |
| 7 | Evenings Twilight | Hatton |
| | QUARETTE | |
| 8 | Vignettes from Life..... | Arr. by Graham |
| 9 | The Bandlers..... | Leslie Stewart |
| | MR. LINK | |
| 10 | The Night is Still,..... | Clark |
| | QUARTETTE | |
| | GOD SAVE THE KING | |



The most interesting meeting of the month in the Athenæum Society was held on the evening of Nov. 5th, when the Freshman-Sophomore debate took place. The ladies of the Propylæum Society enjoyed the rare privilege of being present on this occasion. The question under discussion was "Resolved, that the Senate of Canada should be elective." The affirmative side of the question was taken by the Freshman, and ably maintained by Messrs. Margeson, Short-

liffe and Elliott. The opposite view of the subject was presented by Messrs. Balcom, Harris and Kinley for the Sophomores. The decision of such contests held in the Athenæum Society is made by three judges, who on this occasion was Messrs. Chittick, McIntyre and Bancroft. The question was closely contested ; but after a lengthy deliberation, the judges proclaimed the debate to be won by the Freshman. While the Society was awaiting the decision of the judges it was entertained by solos from some of its members, and by the singing of college songs. Another very interesting feature of the evening was the critics report, which was written by Mr. J. M. Simpson. '05.



After the well fought foot-ball game on the afternoon of Nov. 16th, the ruffled feeling of the visiting team were soothed in some measure by a reception given in their honor by the A. A. A. A. The guests were received by Prof. Haley and Mr. F. E. Wheelock, President of Athletic Association. It was the first topic reception of the year, and the numerous topics, which savoured largely of the football field were very appropriate, and afforded large scope for discussion. The hall was tastefully decorated, and "bright the lights shone on fair women and brave men." When the young men had had sufficient time to fill out their topic cards, the piano sounded, and soon every one was deep in the discussion of the subject uppermost in the mind of all. After the last topic had been prolonged as long as possible the piano sounded the "Good Night" tune, and all went home.



The College Jester

"Wit's last edition is now i' th' press"

Definition of a monocle by Miss McL - - d' :—A monocle is a parasite that crawls along the ground.

Complaints of the Freshettes in chorus. "When I go into class I get rattled; the professors rattle me ; the sight of the boys rattle me ; the recitations rattle me ; everything rattles me."

We begin to wonder if they would not make good toys.

Dr. Sawyer (in Ped.) What are Montaigne's errors?

B—rs— : Montaigne is very heartless because he does not take much interest in, or pay attention to small folks.

He (fishing for a sofa pillow) "Do you do fancy work?

Sem.—"No ! I do not fancy work."

Cad.—"Don't show my letters.

Sem.—Don't be afraid. I'm just as ashamed of them as you are.

Miss P—tn—m—"You are late in getting back, Miss M—sk— - l. I shall have to warn you - - -"

Miss M—sk— - l— (interrupting) "I am late because of being war(re)ned to much lately."

McCr - - (To Sem at end of Reception.) "May I see you home?"

Sem—"Oh, certainly, it's quite moonlight."

Pastor M—rs— (quoting Emmerson) Young man, hitch your wagon to a star.

Denham—(looking towards opposite gallery) It would seem as if I had hitched mine to a constellation.

Medically inclined student :—It's unhealthy to sleep in feathers.

Junior—Why, just look at our *chicken*, how strong he is.

What's the difference between the Pastor's Boy Trap R—U—M, and the student's Boy Trap—S—E—M?

A thirst for the former tends to shorten life, while a thirst for the latter tends to make life double.

The Junior *Prohibition* promises to be very touching to the hearts of the Sems and college students.

Dr. J—n s.—What is the derivation of *Quinzy*?

Est—y—(with husky voice) Long walks in the evening air.

Dr. J—n s—You speak in a *merry* manner, Mr. Est—y.

THE DAY AFTER THE CONCERT.

Prof. H-yc-ck—(trying to get up an electric current) “The battery won't spark, I wonder what's the matter?”

Freshette—(who went alone the night before) “I presume the supply of copper is low.”

Denham's voice has been inspected by Miss Arch-r. Would it not be well to have the foghorn inspected by the government.

Stenderson :(finishing his essay on Chaucer) “Chaucer may have been a pretty good poet but he was a mighty poor speller !”

Copp says : There is no good substitute for wisdom, but silence is the best that has been discovered.

Eat-n *adores* the Halifax telephone system as an invitation delivery medium.

Two front seats in the gallery south,
Sold to a *Junior* slow
One young man in the gallery east
And she on the floor below.
Two front seats unoccupied.
A dollar gone; and C-lm-n sighed.

The Freshman are advised not to waste time in pressing their suits at the Sem. when the down-town tailors will do them in less than an hour.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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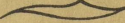
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