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Rev. H. T. De Wolfe
Lover

The ACADIA
ATHENEUM



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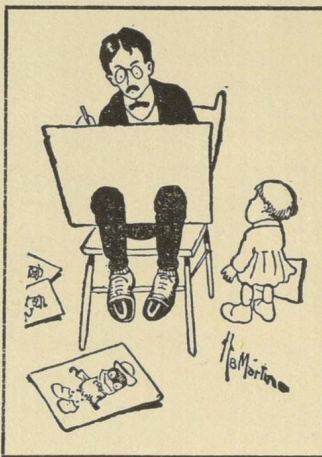
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NO. 1

The Value of College Athletics

IT is not surprising to observe that Physical education has become a regular study on the curriculum of our best American universities, and that in one at least, (Columbia) a normal school of physical education has been established. It seems reasonable that people are more and more studying their acts from the standpoint of hygiene. It is particularly proper that universities accept this view point, for students are liable to very poor hygienic conditions. The heavy brain work and consequent fatigue, the unnatural setting attitude which tends towards the collapse or embryonic posture, the unnatural uses to which the eyes are put, vitiated air—all these conditions forced on students at a period when they especially enjoy freedom, must be quite unwholesome.

Most of the students have an intuitive knowledge of what is needed after seven or eight hours of study and lectures. A few will continue to pour over books for the sake of "marks" and professors, but each of a great majority will seek some diversion to train his, (and may I say her) animal spirit. We read of the life of students in the middle ages and can thus see portrayed what our life at college would be if some of our other interests were swept away. We listen to the "yarns" of old graduates, and through the personal coloring we can still see that the student of to-day enjoys a better moral existence. Athletics is a recent development. Could it be that they have produced the change in moral tone?

Whether athletics has produced the change for the better in universities or not, it still merits the consideration of every educator. The late President Bernard, of Columbia University, in answering the question. "How was I educated?" began by raising the counter question "Was I, in fact, ever educated at all?" While he honored

and loved his teachers, he attributed most of his education, such as it was, to certain incidental moulding influences and to contact with the other fellows. Text book and school room drill are only one factor in education. Dean Briggs, of Harvard, said, that, "while the football player gets a little culture from his studies he gets his education from his football." It is the emulation in sports, the rivalry and competition, the success and the failure, the politics of choosing the team, the give and take, rough and tumble, the very struggle for existence so like life itself, that make athletics a potent factor in the education of the most spirited students.

We in America have copied with more or less success the systematic drills of Berlin and Stockholm and built gymnasia fitted up with costly apparatus. In the majority of universities no credits are given for gymnasium work, and in most of the colleges where credits are given it is only of a negative character. Where classes in pure gymnastics are optional they are small and decreasing year by year. The classes in dumb-bell work are usually dropped by the end of the Freshman year.

Professor Anderson, of Yale, says, in speaking of the lack of interest in gymnastics,— "The first and prime cause is the students' ignorance of the value of physical training. Another cause is the inaccurate statements and unqualified promises made by those interested in gymnastics. . . . For a teacher to promise a student that exercising three times a week will produce decided changes in the carriage of the body, and not make it plain that the student must at all times be careful about the carriage of the body, does positive harm to physical training. It is a grave mistake to make the development of muscles the first and important result of physical training. There is a misunderstanding on the part of the student as to the practical value and limits of gymnastics and its relation to mental training. He does not know that exercise develops the brain as well as the muscle. He does not know of the existence of the mind-brain as well as the body-brain . . . His knowledge of physiology is poor and his knowledge of applied and practical physiology is worse. To associate with gymnastics such subjects as anatomy, physiology, pedagogy or psychology neither enters his mind nor that of many college and preparatory school teachers. . . . Anything we compel a student to do he generally objects to one way or another, and when gymnastics are made compulsory and no attempt

is made to reason with the student, and no real credit given for the work, the result is obvious."

Gymnastics is now secondary to athletics. The athlete practices gymnastic exercises to obtain strength and endurance that he may excel in his chosen sport. We have interest a-plenty in athletics. The so-called athletic craze gives the opportunity for making physical training a part of the school curriculum,—educators must not lose sight of these developments. The Faculties of our colleges in the Maritime Provinces ought to know the facts, yet they assume no control of athletics except a negative one. Perhaps it is best they do not assume a positive control, for, though paragons of wisdom in other departments, they are apt to blunder greatly when they interfere in affairs in which they have received no education, and in which, also, they may be handicapped by prejudice, on account of a wrong understanding of the limits to physical training.

The taste for athletics was developed by introducing English games. More and more are being introduced, and more interest in them created. Each individual can find a game to suit his physique. Let the old man play Golf and Quoits, let our lively cavaliers accept Tennis, the hardy strong young men work off their animal spirits in Football. Base-ball, Basket-ball, Hockey and the time honored Olympic games will each suit some others. Certainly the athletic contests are very keen and some physical injury is probably done. But these are looked upon as a necessary evil. They are the ideals of the youths away down in the primary and secondary schools, who later on will supplant the best present-day players. Athletics inspire a general interest in physical training and if they did no more than this in our colleges they would be worth supporting.

But not only do athletics induce a higher standard of physique and so "prevent a return to the middle ages through physical degeneracy" but the players of the games themselves are greatly benefitted. President Elloit of Harvard has written, that "it has infused into boys and young men a greater respect for bodily excellence, and a desire to attain it; it has supplied a new and effective motive for resisting all sins that weaken and corrupt the body; it has quickened admiration for such manly qualities as courage, fortitude, and presence of mind in emergencies and under difficulties; it has cultivated in a few the habit of command and in many the habit of quick obedience and intelligent

subordination; and finally it has set before young men prizes and distinctions which are uncontaminated by any commercial value, and which no one can win who does not possess much patience, perseverance, and self-control, in addition to rare bodily endowments."

President Hyde, of Bowdoin, has outlined the correct policy for universities to follow, thus:—"The work required of the students in physical training should be as systematic and dignified in proportion to its amount as that in other departments. Enlist the enthusiasm of the student under the guidance of an interested faculty, combine the ardor of youth with the wisdom of maturity, and . . . it is perfectly possible to maintain a course of physical education that will give to every student who is not hopelessly handicapped by heredity or dissipation, a sound and healthy body to be the support of a vigorous intellect and the instrument of a resolute will."

It follows as an axiom from the above remarks on physical training that if athletics are to be maintained for the welfare of the students they must be kept free from even a taint of professionalism. We have an association which protects amateurs in the Maritime Provinces, but, of course, an institution of this character can only compel the observance of the letter of the law. A professional is an artificial creation. Athletics is simply a means of pleasurable recreation and physical culture and if one competes, who makes a business of the sport, of course he is almost sure to win, and by the law of survival of the fittest, the amateur will be extinguished. Professionalism always means the extinction of the amateur. It is an indisputable axiom that one who devotes his whole time to any branch of athletics, is bound to outstrip his fellow who devotes only his leisure to its pursuit. It would be well for the colleges of the Maritime Provinces to look into this matter, where so much that smacks of professionalism is abroad, and see whether or not they are becoming tainted with the same disease in any way. Professionalism has grown out of emulation, and, if things continue as they have been for a few years more there will be emulation enough in the Maritime Provinces to tempt clubs to play members, who are really not the proper persons to play. Nay, they may even go further and induce players to attend their college, if the club "puts up on the quiet," board and tuition. We have had no intercollegiate rules whatever to govern athletics and a university might play old graduates or any old student, who was eligible to become a member of

their athletic club. There is an unwritten law that is violated by one of the colleges at least every year and that is that only those who are attending the university shall be allowed to play on the university's team. There are always disputes and so much discordant feeling that it is a question if matches should not be played.

Last March a notable effort was made by the universities of New Brunswick, Mount Allison and Acadia to draw up rules to govern athletic contests between those three. A rule adopted was that undergraduates only are eligible for teams. This rule will do away with that species of professionalism of playing a man for seven or eight years and will not allow one to play after graduation and in any case not more than five years. This rule makes football for the student, and not the student for football. It considers the good of the individual students. A greater percentage of them can make the team. The rule also establishes a reliable and easily discovered certificate of eligibility in the college calendar. Another rule drawn up by the committee provides for a certificate from the president or secretary of the Faculty certifying the eligibility of the player under the code of rules. This not only provides a reliable and responsible source of information, but enlists the services of the Faculty—a body that heretofore has taken very little interest in the physical welfare of the students under its control.

It is wise that our colleges should have as simple rules as possible to control athletics on account of the great distances intervening, which would necessitate delegations and investigations, which not only cost money, but are bound to breed and foster discordant feelings among our universities.

The only workable rules yet proposed are two namely:— Either accept the rule we have at present which allows any old student of the college, or any student who is a member of the university athletic club, to play, or else accept an undergraduate rule i. e, a rule that will allow only undergraduates to play on teams of their own university. The former rule has proved unsatisfactory and will be an expensive policy for our clubs in future; the latter rule is just as simply enforced for there is an easily obtained record of the graduates in each university's calendar. There will not be as much expense for the clubs to bear, a larger proportion of students can make the team, and it is entirely free even from a taint of professionalism for it violates the spirit of amateurism to play a man on a team for seven or eight years.

J. Walter Jones, '04.

By The Gaspereau

Do you remember, dear, a night in June,
So long, so long ago,
When we were lovers, wandering with the moon,
Beside the Gaspereau ?

The river plashed and gurgled thro' its glooms,
Slow stealing to the sea,
A silver serpent ; in the apple-blooms
The soft air rustled free.

And o'er the river from afar the sound
Of mellow tinkling bells
From browsing cattle stirred the echo round
In gentle falls and swells.

No sound of human sorrow, nor of mirth,
Streamed on that peace abroad,
And all the night leaned low upon the earth
Like the calm face of God

And in our hearts there breathed, like life, a breath
Of most delicious pain :
It seemed a whisper ran from birth to death,
And back to birth again.

And bound in airy chains our shining hours,
Past, present and to come,
In one sweet whole, strong to defy the powers
Of change, till time be dumb.

Yes, you remember, dear. that night in June,
So long, so long ago,
When we were lovers, wandering with the moon,
Beside the Gaspereau.

Burton W. Lockhart, '78.

Notes on Manners and Their Worth

IN every civilization, ancient, mediæval and modern, the cultivation of manners has received conspicuous attention. Egypt, when at the Zenith of her glory, 4000, B. C., had her mildest manners and produced a treatise upon the subject, which is preserved in the National Library in Paris. The ancient Greek patriots repeatedly urged the importance of manners. Rome early brought her youths into contact with the posture master and orator. Chivalry, in mediæval times, sought to personify manners in the creation of the gentleman and modern society is trying to mould the same master piece of art.

The term manners, as popularly used, has many synonyms. To some of these—such as polite usage, etiquette and fashion—frivolous and fantastic meanings have been attached, which make the creation of beauty, rather than real worth, the chief aim. This idea is not without value. But the steady interest on mankind in the subject of manners must be attributed to the more substantial qualities which belongs to it.

Tennyson said—"Manners are not idle but the fruit
Of noble nature and a loyal mind."

He believed manners to be the direct result of high moral character. In the ordinary acceptation of the term, however, this ethical view is not taken. Emerson set forth the usual meaning when he gave this definition "Manners are those happy ways of doing things, each once a stroke of genius or of love—now repeated and hardened into usage."

Manners are the ornaments which make even the commonest action beautiful by the way in which they are performed. They are the outward expression of gentleness and consideration for others. Tennyson expressed one of the fundamental laws of politeness in the admonition—

"Never to blend our pleasure or our pride
With sorrow to the meanest thing that feels."

Good manners necessitate the application of the Golden Rule in all social conduct, and are neither more or less than beautiful behavior.

A disregard of courtesy may be shown in ways almost innumerable. Neglect of propriety in dress, indulgence in repulsive habits, lack of respect for the views and opinions of others, bragging of one's

own achievements, talking continually of one's own affairs, showing a want of interest in the conversation of others, inattention to those apparently trifling things by which pleasure is given or pain occasioned to others, a disregard of those conventionalities which society finds pleasing—all these are ways of violating good manners.

It is easy to depreciate these small courtesies and regard them as mere trifles ; but trifles, after all, make up the aggregate of human life. Great acts are not so often treasured up and remembered as the petty incivilities, slight neglects, microscopic rudenesses, of which people, through carelessness or lack of insight, are guilty. History is crowded with examples showing that, as in literature it is often times the indefinable charm of style which make the work immortal, so a man's bearing toward his fellows either promotes or hinders his advancement in life.

In the present age, the spirit of self reliance and self assertion is more wide spread than ever. Many of the young people are growing to cherish almost a contempt for the conventionalities of life and to despise the delicate attentions and little tendernesses of thought and manner which courtesy demands. They make the mistake of supposing that persons who are distinguished for their sweetness of disposition are effeminate and lacking in force. Many examples might be cited as proof of the contrary. Faraday, the great English physicist, was one of the gentlest of men, yet underneath his gentleness was the heat of a volcano. Although by nature excitable and fiery, "through high discipline" says Lyndall, "he converted his fire into a central glow and motive power of life instead of permitting it to waste itself in useless passion." The Duke of Wellington, when advanced in life, wrote to a friend : "I am not in the habit of deciding upon such matters hastily or in anger : and the proof of this is that *I never had a quarrel with any man in my life.*" Few men have influenced more powerfully the persons with whom they have come in contact than Bishop Fenelon. Uniform courtesy was the secret of his sway over the hearts of his fellow beings. Such men, who rule their own spirits and utilize their fire by directing it into professional channels, are those who form the motive forces of the world.

Courtesy does not demand a strict adherence to any formal rules of etiquette. Manners in each individual ought to be the natural mode of behavior improved by culture. The personnel must be allowed to

appear freed of its angularities and roughness. Without genuineness and individuality life would lose much of its interest as well as robustness of character. The truest politeness is founded upon sincerity and no amount of polish can do away with truthfulness.

But artificial rules of politeness ought by no means to be dispensed. They perform an important work. A thorough cultivation of the disposition or temper, which is a necessary foundation for true courtesy, cannot always be found. And even where all the required qualities of heart are found, there is often a lack of tact or, perhaps, aesthetic taste necessary to insure agreeable manners. Without some restraint in society, persons would become quite unbearable. Rules of etiquette set forth the popular feeling in regard to behavior and are a guide for social conduct.

The perfection of manner is beauty. "A beautiful behavior" says Emerson, "is better than a beautiful form; it gives higher pleasure than statues or pictures; it is the finest of the fine arts." A most essential element in beauty of manner is ease—that it might be natural and unaffected. Only long and continued practice in graceful behavior will give ease. Lord Chesterfield said, "prepare yourself for the world as the athlete used to do for their exercises: oil your mind and your manners to give them necessary suppleness and flexibility; strength alone will not do."

Manners are of *practical* value. It has been said that "moral qualities rule the world but at short distances the senses are despotic." A complaint may be entered here that more importance is attached to form than to substance, but the fact remains that people are often judged by their manner. Few, indeed, can look beyond angularities and eccentricities and discern the hidden qualities. This is a clue to many of the freaks of fortune which surprise us in the matter of worldly success. "Give a boy address and accomplishments," says one of the shrewdest of American essayists, "and you give him the mastery of palaces and fortune where ever he goes;" he has not the trouble of earning or owning them; they solicit him to enter and possess." Much depends upon first impressions so that among strangers the best letters of recommendation is a good manner. "All your Greek," wrote Lord Chesterfield to his son, "can never advance you from secretary to envoy or from envoy to ambassador; but your address, your air, your manner, if good, may."

There are hundreds of cases where pleasing manners have made the fortunes of men in every walk of life. Raleigh flung down his laced coat for Elizabeth to walk on and received for his reward the favour of a haughty queen. It is said that personal graces made the Duke of Marlborough both rich and great. There was nothing shining in his genius and, according to Lord Chesterfield, he was quite illiterate but his manner was irresistible. By his fascinating smile and winning tongue equally with his sharp edged sword he swayed the destinies of empires. It was civility to a couple of gentlemen, one of them a foreigner, which obtained for Mr. Winans, of Philadelphia, some years ago, his invitation to go to St. Petersburg and manufacture locomotives for the Russian Czar. These strangers had been shown with indifference through the larger establishments of Philadelphia, but on coming to Mr. Winans', a third or fourth rate factory, they were shown so kindly through all its parts, and explanations and answers to their enquiries were so cheerfully given that within a year, as the result, Mr. Winans was asked to transfer his labours to Russia. He afterwards amassed one of the largest private fortunes in Philadelphia—the outcome of courteousness to strangers.

Civility instantly creates for itself a favorable impression while the opposite quality excites as quickly a prejudice. The genial manner of Charles James Fox saved him from personal dislike when he had gambled away his last dollar and politically was the most unpopular man in England. There is no society where pleasant looks and expressions of kindness are not welcome. A frank and cordial person wins all hearts. Thus courtesy gains and keeps friends.

Individual happiness depends largely upon social and business success and the atmosphere of the Home. The family is the unit of society and the same laws of harmony must govern both. It is evident then that much of the pleasure of living is due to the exercise of courteousness.

It has been said that manners easily and rapidly mature into morals. This is especially true in the case of their practice by the young. Because manners are the manifestations of lofty impulses there must linger around them a refining moral influence. And their practice, demanding unselfishness and consideration for others can not help enobling the character. Again, since manners are beautiful behavior they must have the influence for good which beauty is said to

exert. And, lastly, if an individual feels that he has the public respect—which good manners will almost guarantee—he will likely try to merit that opinion.

It must never be imagined that civility costs nothing. The external varnish may, but not so of real courtesy. "A noble and attractive every day bearing," said Dr. Huntington, "comes of goodness, of sincerity, of refinement. And these are bred in years, not moments. The principle that rules your life is the posture master. Sir Philip Sydney was the pattern to all England of a perfect gentleman; but then he was the hero that on the field of Zutphen pushed away the cup of cold water from his own fevered and parching lips and held it out to a dying soldier at his side." Civility like this means self-sacrifice and can only reach full development after many struggles and conflicts; it is the final touch, the crowning perfection of a noble character.

If manners are of such consequence should they not be an important part of every one's education? Young people of today often think that if they have the substance—abilities and energy—it matters little about the form. No doubt, many can succeed by mere strength but manner would facilitate their success and probably make their results more brilliant.

A. M. J. '05



In Deutschland.

When one has safely landed on the other side of the Atlantic, one naturally feels that the greatest of all the difficulties, a student has to contend with, has been overcome. But that is before one has had the experience of hunting a suitable "pension." They are as numerous as thorns on a rose tree, and the difficulties in selecting one correspondingly great. The term "pension," or in direct Anglo Saxon, "boarding house" appealed to me immediately, as it seemed to obscure all the "hashed up" routine diet of the ordinary "boarding house," but what's in a name?

After climbing to the top flat of a very few places we became so physically exhausted and mentally dazed with the exertion of following the jargon of the Haus Frau that we were in doubt of our own nationality. From one place we rushed in horror from the pent up odours of last month's cooking, while from another we tried to gracefully retire from a too voluble Frau, who majestically waved a pair of black mittened hands, as she promised the earth and the fullness thereof for one hundred and forty marks per month, and the earth minus much of the fullness for one hundred and twenty. From one very promising place we were ejected because we played the piano, and the Frau could not have so much "noise"!

But finally we were settled in comfortable rooms, in which the "Deutsch" element was at least subdued if not eliminated, by the addition of our home traps and photographs. The white procelain stove loomed in a gloomy and chilly manner in one corner, and as our cleverest inventions could not improve the expressionless character, one of the girls quickly named it her mosoleum from its grave appearance. The chairs were grouped in a precise and forbidding manner about the table (one of the unwritten laws of Deutschland) and the couch, ever the seat of highest honor, was very snug against the wall. Quite a sensation was caused by one placing it "kitty corner" fashion, and on cleaning day the maid had to be closely watched "lest she forget" and run it back again.

This same maid was something of a curio, and was only rivalled by the Haus Frau in curiosity as to our mail, age, general prospects, wardrobe and the prices of all therein. Whenever we left the house we were liable to be followed out to the landing, and as we descended the eight flights of stairs, hear a voice from above query; "Fraulein D. will you be long gone?" "Which way are you going?" "Do not be late for dinner." On which occasion it was well to "nicht verstehen Deutsch," for if you were surprised into an answer it was reported to the Frau who thought and talked about it till somebody else had a letter to mail or wanted a run before dinner.

The routine of a day when not disturbed by early evening concerts or matinee performances was much as follows. We were awakened by the postman's ring and thrown into a state of agitated expectancy until the maid's shuffling footsteps died away in the hall, or she brought in our mail and breakfast tray. The latter,

containing two delicious rolls and a pot of coffee was neglected until the foreign mail was exhausted, after which came breakfast and an hour of piano technique. Then harmony or German study, and more piano till one o'clock, the monotony being broken by a recess in which to eat our "Zweiter frühstück," and a run to the post-office or some shop at one o'clock to get an appetite for dinner at half past one. From two to four is "siesta" time, when every true German rolls himself in a rug and sleeps away his cares, but we with the energy of the American race, spent that time in chasing all over the city, sight-seeing and shopping, or roaming in the beautiful "Thiergarten." At four o'clock, coffee and "zwieback" are served in the rooms. The latter is a dried up toast like cake, which becomes very loathsome when served every day for fifty-two weeks. But the "Kaffee" hour was very pleasant, for we often all met in one room and across the street was a small "Conditorei" where we wasted our substance in riotous investment in sweets, adding greatly to our repast, which was likely to end in a "Klatsch" (gossip) of a musical nature. Piano study again from half past four till seven, when supper was served. Evenings when we were not at concerts were pleasantly occupied in various ways.

The study of humanity is always an interesting feature of any large city, and one soon becomes proficient in distinguishing the various nationalities, and if at all in doubt conclusively proving it by their feet! Boots certainly contain more of character than they are credited with, and have a national appearance as positive as a Chinaman's! But despite our American shoes the Germans never seemed to accept us as foreigners, for we rarely ventured on the street but we were accosted by some corpulent Deutscher who desired to be directed to some part of the city. If perchance we knew the locality, it was as good as comic opera to see and hear our efforts at directing him thence. The anglicized German we hurled at him! The shrugs and frantic wavings of the hand!! He always went on, a wiser (as to our nationality) and in appearance, sadder man, no doubt thinking if he strictly followed directions he would land at the North Pole or wander in the shades with Pluto!

Occasionally we dropped work for a day and spent it in the Art Galleries, Museums, a trip to Potsdam or the beautiful "Grunewald" and these are the only things that can in any manner vie with the con-

certs and operas, of which there was an infinite variety and number. The popular concerts, familiarly called "Pops," were given every Tuesday and Wednesday evening by the Philharmonic Orchestra, and are undoubtedly the greatest musical educator of Germany. By paying only fifteen cents (when in a party of six, or eighteen cents when alone) one can hear the finest orchestral music in the world. There is a delightful informality about them too, for everybody sits around small tables and beer, coffee, chocolate, sandwiches, and in fact almost anything may be obtained from the waiters who hurry about between numbers. It is a fine time to meet your friends also, and as people wander about and cups rattle, it has the appearance of a big informal reception though the moment the music begins complete silence falls. It is in itself educating and beautiful to see the attentive and even devotional manner in which the Germans listen to music. We of this country are utter Barbarians in this respect, and many an American has been angrily hissed at by an indignant German, for rustling his programme or whispering. It is not strange that a man must be an artist before he can be heard in Germany, for when every tone is so intensely listened to, it must be of just the proper "shade," and have something to tell every time.

It would take much too long to tell of the many artistic performances of piano and voice, or of the marvellous concerts of the Philharmonic and Symphony orchestras, where they play Beethoven so wonderfully that you have only to close your eyes, and during the soft passages, can easily believe you are in some shaded forest glade where the trees are tremulously betraying their secrets to one another, and you are keenly sensitive to all of Nature's murmurings. Surely Nature and Beethoven are synonymous!

The Operas with their wonderful stage settings are quite beyond description. One can only marvel at the gigantic intellect of such men as Wagner, who wrote both text and musical setting, and rejoice that such things are in the world to lift us above the sordid things of life from time to time. Certainly when one has a taste of life as it is lived abroad, one has a fervent and irrepressible longing to go again.

M. J. D., Acadia Seminary, '00.

The Class of Nineteen-Four

"Ago Quod Agis"

ROSAMOND MANSFIELD ARCHIBALD, WINDSOR, N. S.

"So extraordinarily earnest and pretty"

"The Goddess" was one of the most popular girls of Nought Four and an ideal co-ed. She made good standing in all her classes and did particularly well in her work in English and Modern Languages. During her Junior year she was an associate editor of the ATHENÆUM, and in her Senior year was president of the Propylæum. She possessed lots of good healthy class spirit, and was a'way loyal to the Burnt Sienna and Cerulean Blue. The honor of being Class Secretary for Class Day fell to Miss Archibald. She is, at present, at her home in Windsor where she is engaged in private tutoring and studying the M. A. work.

GORDON HARRINGTON BAKER, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

"It was big and swelling, but you could not be sure that it was hollow."

Baker with his inimitable vocal organs, was presumably the orator of his class, for to him fell the Valedictorian's task at his Class Day exercises, and he further distinguished himself by winning the Ker Boyce Tupper medal for Oratory. He won his "A" in Football in his Junior year, but did not follow the game further. At any public meeting—Y. M. C. A., Athenæum, or even A. A. A. A.—Baker was a pre-eminently positive part—one always knew he was there.

ROY ELLIOTT BATES, AMHERST, N. S.

*"For that fine madnees still he did retain
Which rightly should possess a poet's brain."*

It is not often that the college is fortunate enough to get a student possessing so many good qualities as did the "Ba'r". From the very day he registered, with his brilliant record made at Halifax Academy behind him, he was marked as a genius, and until the day he graduated his extraordinary qualifications made him constantly in demand in every phase of college life. He graduated with the second highest standing in his class, thus winning the Governor-General's

silver medal, and took honors in Greek and Latin. He always took an active part in Athletics, playing on all of his class teams throughout his course and in his Senior year won his "A" in Hockey, was Tennis Captain and Singles Champion. In the Athenæum Society if anything clever or interesting was wanted it was always Bates who was called upon. He was a fair debater and always made his class teams. In each year that he was eligible, he was a member of the Editorial Staff of the ATHENÆUM and in his senior year was its Editor-in-Chief. In addition to his departmental work on the college paper he wrote some of the cleverest and most entertaining articles that have appeared in it for years. Bates' superior ability as a writer won for him the rare honor of being selected to speak at both the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. On the latter occasion he scored a wonderful triumph, delivering for the first time in the history of the college an Oration in blank verse, which was enthusiastically received. Besides, he was Class Historian and Class Odist. A marked artistic ability was a qualification of Bates that singled him out from the ordinary run of students. He won the Athenæum Society's prize for the best Acadia Song, and, besides contributing largely to the Song Book, was one of its publication committee. Bates is at present studying Fine Arts, English and Modern Languages in the Senior year at Harvard, where his splendid scholastic record, made at Acadia, has won for him a Price-Greenleaf scholarship.

HARRY KNIGHT BOWES, DORCHESTER, N. B.

"Tough and devilish sly"—in Foot-ball.

Coming from Mt. A. in his Junior year, Bowes proved a valuable acquisition in Athletics, particularly in one branch. For to him Foot-ball was first, last and all the time seemingly the one thing of interest. As Captain in his Senior year he lead a fairly successful team, as teams at Acadia go. He was also the catcher on the college Baseball team. In his classes Bowes was no indifferent student and as Associate Editor of the ATHENÆUM he further served the institution, though perhaps in not so earnest a manner as in the Athletic line. As competitor for the Ker Boyce Tupper medal he proved a surprise to many, who were also surprised when the judges decision was announced. Bowes intends to continue his studies in Law at a later date. Now he holds a position in the I. C. R. General Offices in Moncton.

CARROLL PHINNEY CHARLTON, MIDDLETON, N. S.

"All is not Gospel that thou doest speak."

Charlton was the "good little boy" of his class in its Freshman days, but this he got sadly over before he graduated. During his first two years here he had the reputation of being a very clever student, and he made very high marks. Subsequently he turned his attention to Athletics, and though he remained one of the best students in college he dropped much below his former averages. He was into everything, and was one of the influential men of his class, having much to do with shaping Nought Four's affairs. He played on every-one of his class teams throughout his course, won his "A" in Foot-ball, Hockey and Base-ball, was an associate editor of the college paper in his Senior year, and president of the Athenæum Society, but these last two offices he filled with less success than others he held. He spoke at the "Junior" and was Class Prophet. Charlton will, however, be best remembered among us as Captain of the last year's victorious Base-ball team, in which position his splendid record as pitcher will be something for future Acadia twirlers to strive to equal for years to come. Carroll is now at his home in Middleton, but expects to soon enter upon engineering work.

LEONARD HARRIS CRANDALL, MONCTON, N. B.

"He used to wear a long black coat all buttoned down before."

Crandall was chiefly prominent in the realm of the Y. M. C. A. work, which organization he served in his senior year in the capacity of president—a position by no means easy to fill. Always at the meetings, he took his part very willingly, which means considerable in this institution. But outside of his connection with the Y. M. C. A. Crandall was not very generally known by the student body, perhaps on account of his pastoral duties, which he attended to in conjunction with his college work. As a hard student he was always able to place his name in the first class list. At present Crandall is pastor of the Baptist church in River Glade, N. B.

JOHN HOWARD CUNNINGHAM, GUYSBORO, N. S.

"Constancy in love is a good thing."

"Howdy" entered Nought Four in his Freshmen year and quickly became a prominent and important member of his class. He played

on most of his class teams in a more or less successful manner, nor could it be said that he was always responsible for the very frequent failure of those teams, as "there were others." His "A" was won in Foot-ball in his Juuior year in one game, but in his last year he played on the team through the whole session. As president of the Athenæum Society and of his class on Class Day, Cunningham certainly filled the position of chairman in a creditable manner. As a student he was successful and in the final mentions showed up well; capturing the Zwicker prize for Chemistry and Physics, and taking Honors in "Math." He had reduced the bluffing system to a fine art, and used it with good results in his dealings with the "Profs." But when all these things are forgotten 'Howdy' will long be remembered as the most remarkable "ratter" ever in college. In fact he almost obtained monopoly of the fair ones at times, and a special word—the one we have used—had to be coined to fit his case. We believe he intends to continue his studies in the domain of Applied Science. He is now at the World's Fair, St. Louis, and has a position with Underwood and Underwood.

EDMUND ALBERN CRAWLEY, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

"Broad in the sholders, deep chested, with muscled and sinews of iron" (?)

"Mun" was a quiet, reserved fellow, who kept much to himself, and was little known in college circles. As a student in Mathematics and German his record was excellent. The various society meetings always found him in his place, and what was assigned him to do was always done well. Tennis was his favourite sport. He is at present in the West engaged in Engineering work.

CHURCHILL DEBLOIS DENTON, ROSSWAY, N. S.

"How long, O Lord, how long."

"Long" Denton was a good example of what a college training and college life can do for a man. Anyone who saw Denton as a Freshman would never have thought of him as the Hercules of his class when a Senior. He developed one of the finest physiques in college, however, won his "A" as a forward on the Foot-ball team, and won it twice over again in the Intercollegiate meet by taking first place in the Mile Run, and second in the Shot put. Denton could also throw the Hammar fairly well, and was a veritable wizard at Basket

Ball. He made a very creditable record as a student and was one of the best presidents the Athenæum ever had. "Stubby" is now second assistant head master at King's Collegiate School, Windsor, where besides training the young ideal, he indulges in Rugby with the "Kingsmen."

CONNEL EDWARD AVERY DEWITT, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

"I am a gentlemen of blood and breeding."

Avery, another charter member of his class, was best known as an athelete. He played on all his class teams throughout his course and in his Senior year on all college teams. In his Junior year he was Single Champion in tennis. On the field or in the rink "Ave." was most noticeable for his "style" and dash, his great failing, perhaps, being he thought too much of the grand-stand. He fairly revelled in turning double air springs on the Foot-ball field, or shooting goals at Basket-Ball when tied in a double bow knot, or jumping a dozen sticks or so and making circles all over the ice. As a student he was not so brilliant as in Athletics, perhaps though lack of application. He was a valued member of the Choral Club and College Orchestra. DeWitt is now taking a course in Medicine at McGill.

RODERIC BERNARD DEXTER, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

"I am very fond of the company of ladies."

"Rod" Dexter was a good, all-round fellow, full of class spirit, and, in spite of his Methodist proclivities, a loyal Acadia man. He stood well up towards the top of his classes. He played on his class Hockey and Base-ball teams, was substitute on the college Hockey team in his Junior year, and in his Senior year was elected Hockey Captain, and won his "A." His musical ability was marked, and he was a prominent member of the Choral Club and College Orchestra. Dexter is at present studying Medicine at McGill.

LOUISE McLELLAN DUNHAM, CANSO, N. S.

"Led by illusions romantic, and subtle deceptions of fancy."

Miss Dunham was another member of this class to come from Mt. A., in the Junior year, and it very soon became evident that she was to be one of "the" college girls. In a social way she was indeed very successful and was a very welcome and entertaining member of more

than one gathering. In her Junior year she was an associate editor of the ATHENÆUM, and in her Senior year was president of the Propylæum and vice-president of her class on Class Day. She was a good student—not perhaps a hard one, but she got more out of her course than others whose marks stood higher. Miss Dunham will take up the M. A. work this year.

BRENTON HALLIBURTON WELLINGTON EATON, DARTMOUTH, N. S.

“What’s in a name?”

The heaviest thing about “Brent” Eaton was his name, for it had four “tons” in it. His voice however was a close second, weighing so much that it was always down in his boots. Eaton was not a brilliant student, nor a prominent athlete, yet he did his class work well and was always found among the scrub players on the Foot-ball field, helping to hammer the Varsity into shape. He had a mind of his own and he was not afraid to express and back up his convictions. Unlike many students, he was sure to be on hand for all important society meetings. He played on his class Base-ball team. The last report from him was that he had gone West on one of the Harvest Excursions where we trust he is doing well.

EDITH REBECCA ELLIS, DELHAVEN, N. S.

“A manner so plain, grave, unaffected and sincere.”

Miss Ellis joined Nought Four in her Junior year having taken the first two years of her course with Nought Three. Intense application marked her course as a student—a course rewarded in the end with very high standing, she being third in her class. She also obtained Honors in Latin. Though not generally known outside her own class she was, however, respected by all for her ability, and well liked by those who did know her for herself. We understand she is hoping to pursue her studies further at the University of Chicago in the near future, meanwhile she is teaching in Windsor Academy.

HENRY READ EMMERSON, DORCHESTER, N. B.

*“Happy am I, from care I’m free;
Why aren’t they all contented like me?”*

“Hong” Emmerson originally belonged to Nought Three, but on account of “fowl” treatment left college, spent a year at McGill, and

then came back with Nought Four. He was one of the best liked fellows in college, despite his don't-give-a-rap manner, or perhaps because of it. He played on his class Hockey and Base-ball teams, was president of the A. A. A. A. in his Senior year, and played two seasons on the Foot-ball team, thus earning his "A." After spending the vacation at the Tech summer school, he has gone into the third year Engineering at McGill.

LINDSAY ERNEST HAINES, FREEPORT, N. S.

"This bold, bad man!"

Haines was one of those unobtrusive fellows whom nearly every one liked—certainly no one entertained any strong dislikes for him. He always made himself agreeable, and accepted willingly any duties imposed on him either by his class or by the college societies. In his studies he made a fair record, and he did likewise in Athletics. Basket-ball was his hobby and certainly his forte. His skill in that game obtained for him the college captaincy. Science was Haines' specialty here and we believe he intends studying the subject in more advanced schools. Last summer he took Horace Greeley's advice and went West, and is now studying at the Normal School, Regina, N. W. T.

MURIEL EVELYN HALEY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

*"Such a little Venus — such an enchanting,
bewitching, engrossing, captivating, little Venus."*

Miss Haley from the days when she was a "Freshette" up to the end of her course was one of the best liked girls in college. Her dashing, versatile manner, combined with her cleverness made her a favorite with every one. She took a leading part in Propylæum and in all college social affairs, made a good class record, was a leading member of the Choral club, won the William Cummings English Literature prize, and was an associate editor of the ATHENÆUM. Miss Haley is now at her home in St. John.

RALPH WILBUR HIBBERT, PORT WILLIAM, N. S.

*"I am not without suspicion that I have an undeveloped
faculty of music within me."*

Another addition to Nought Four in its Junior year was Hibbert. As manager of the Foot-ball team he was not indeed a great success,

but as business ability is not a necessary qualification in his chosen calling we may hope for better things later. He studied well, stood high in his classes, and obtained Honors in Greek and Latin. Though very positive in his opinions, and perhaps a little too fond of displaying his not over melodious voice through the Chip Hall corridors, Hibbert was well liked amongst his fellows. To prepare himself further for the ministry he has gone to Victoria University, Toronto.

JOHN WALTER STEWART JONES, POWNAL, P. E. I.

*“His cogitative faculties immensed
In cogibundity of cogitation.*

Jones was another of Nought Four's members, that came from Nought Three, which class he had joined in the Sophomore year; entering from Prince of Wales College. Jones was distinguished for his wealth of ideas on every conceivable subject from Bird Study to Track Athletics. Most of them were wild and impracticable, but it would have been indeed strange had there not been some useful suggestions among so many. And there *were* some such, notably his plan for the indoor meet and for the handicap field meet, both of which were great successes and did much for the good of the Track team. Jones won his "A" in Foot-ball as one of the best forwards we ever had in the game, and again on the Track team, of which he was Captain and for which he did such good work in its training and in the St. John meet, where he added 13 points to Acadia's victorious score. He was one of the Senior Orators, and was a member of the intercollegiate committee for devising rules governing Track and Foot-ball teams from Mt. A., U. N. B., and Acadia. He holds the Maritime record in the Hammer Throw. At present he fills the position of Principal of the McDonald Consolidated School for Prince Edward Island.

HARRY BENJAMIN KILLAM, SOMERSET, N. S.

“Although I am a pious man, I am not less a man.”

Killam was one of the musicians of his class, his love for music being a source of great joy to himself and entertainment to others. Harry was particularly in his element when in prayer-meeting by the breaking down of the Chapel organ he was afforded an opportunity of leading the singing — at which times his clear silvery tenor would mesmer-

ise all hearers. One of his ambitions was to lead a college quartette. Killam distinguished himself as an athletic and a ladies' man, particularly the latter. As a student he obtained his degree. His specialty and forte was chemistry, his love for that subject amounting almost to a passion. He filled the responsible position of Chapel monitor with every satisfaction to himself. Harry is now completing his Theological course at Colgate University.

ELSIE McNEIL, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I

"So wise, so young, they say, do never live long"

Miss McNeil at one time belonged to the class of Nought Two but was registered with Nought Four at the beginning of its Junior year. She will long be remembered as one of the cleverest girls to graduate from Acadia. Of course to make the record she did one must be an inveterate pluggger, but Miss McNeil had a remarkably strong intellect with which to support her plugging. She graduated with Honors in Latin and Greek, and by leading all of Nought Four's clever ones she won the Northard and Lowe gold medal for Highest Average. She was one of the Orators at Commencement. During her Senior year she was president of the Y. W. C. A. Miss McNeil is teaching at Bunbury, P. E. I.

FRANCIS WAYLAND PATTISON, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

*"He is a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
Exceeding wise, fair spoken and persuading;"*

Nought Four was certainly fortunate in the enrollment of Pattison, who came from Rochester Theological Seminary to take his Senior year at Acadia. He knew what he was here for and we believe he carried out his ideas in that matter. As a student the first class lists tell their story; as a speaker and debater he was forceful and convincing; as a worker in the Y. M. C. A. he did his part faithfully; and as a man in college he was universally respected and liked — and this latter we believe to be the truest test of all. Pattison delivered an excellent oration at Commencement. He is now at Rochester taking work in further preparation for his calling.

Editorial

THE time-honored custom of devoting a lengthy Editorial in the first number of a college magazine to the welcome and advice of the Freshmen is departed from in this issue, not with the desire of slighting the members of Nineteen Hundred and Eight, but because we have some remarks to make which we hope may have more value to the student body than any extended welcome to the Freshmen would possess, and which should be of interest to all students old, and new. And yet we do not withhold a welcome to those who have recently paid their dollars for the privilege of adding their autographs to the list of names, which the college register contains, not a few of which have become honored and famed. On the contrary the ATHENÆUM briefly, yet heartily, welcomes you of Nineteen Eight to old Acadia, and to all the good things "old Acadia" has meant in the past, and must mean in the future. We congratulate you that you have come here at a time, which is seemingly the flood tide of intellectual and financial prosperity for Acadia. We congratulate you further on your record breaking enrollment, on your splendid possibilities scholastic and athletic, and on your good looks! As for the advice, which the first editorial is wont to offer you, we refer you to that blissfully indefinite and wonderfully comprehensive creation, "the office," to the professors and to the Sophomores. Should you scrupulously follow the instructions, received from these three sources, you will be very good—and very lonesome!



Unquestionably the society at Acadia which is of most importance to the student body is the Athenæum Society. Yet there have been years when this organization has failed to do what it should for its members, and last year was one of them. For the Athenæum Society of the year just past failed in the very phases in which it should be the most successful—it failed, first, as a debating society, and, secondly, as a literary society. We shall endeavor to discover the causes of these failures and at the same time point out how the repetition may be avoided.

One of the objects, for which the Athenæum Society was founded, was "the improvement of the students in debate and public speaking." In commenting on the failure of the Athenæum, last year as a debating society we have assumed, and we think all will grant it, that debating, when mastered, makes one the superior of the average man-in-the-street, and gives one a training which no college man should be without. Yet last year of all the debates, brought in with the ordinary reports of the executive committee, only one seemed to us to have been carried on creditably, and that was the Freshmen-Sophomore debate. Perhaps two or three others could be classed as fair. The rest were dismal dispiriting failures. Let us see if we can discover the causes which produce such a state of affairs. In the first place it will be generally admitted that debating of itself has not, in these days sufficient attraction for the average student to induce him to follow it up with enough ardor to make a success of it. Then, too, the day of the great public political debate seems to be passing, the debates of the law courts seem to be of less importance than formerly, and the lawyers of to-day are becoming business experts rather than orators, so that there appears to be little in the professional world to attract one to debating. Moreover, to become a first class debater means strenuous and painstaking work and a careful rigorous disciplining of one-self that makes the accomplishment of debating a task, and a severe one, rather than a pleasure. Admitting as we do that debating ought to be encouraged for its own worth, yet finding that it is of itself not attractive enough to make it popular we are confronted with the question — What will awaken interest in debating? There seems to be but one answer — That only the spirit of contest and the love of victory over a rival will supply the required stimulus. There is not enough of the spirit of contest in the average "mixed" debates of the Athenæum Society to make a debate interesting, nor enough at stake to make the victory worth while. To supply the missing elements there is but one solution — inter-class debating. And in inter-class debates, as conducted in the Athenæum Society during recent years, there is besides class rivalry, another incentive, which has much to do with making the debaters do their very best and that is the customary presence of the college young ladies. No man, however brave, cares to fail before the fair ones.

"But," it is objected, "inter-class debates were tried last year, and

yet, the debating was a failure." True. But the proposition for inter-class debating was brought in so near the time for the intercollegiate debate that the project necessarily fell flat for the want of support of the leading debaters, whose attention was becoming centred on the approaching contest. Two years ago, however, inter-class debating was in vogue in the Athenæum Society, and never, since we have been in college, has the work of the debates in that inter-class league been improved upon. That the league was never completed is not that the interest in debating decreased but that the series commenced too late in the year, and this was a mistake, that should be guarded against should the experiment be made again this year. An early start of the inter-class series is most important. "But," it is further objected, "why do we need inter-class debating, if its chief value is only the improvement of the present standard of platform speaking and discussion? Isn't our debating good enough as it is? Didn't we defeat St. Francis Xavier's last year?" Yes, to be sure Acadia did win from St. Francis Xavier's, but it was in that very debate that those things in which the debaters of this college were deficient were strikingly revealed. Ease and grace of manner on the platform, fluency of speech, clear enunciation, and the qualities that go to make up a polished public speaker were the things in which Acadia's opponents were her superiors. And these are just the things, which, if not acquired, will lose debates for Acadia in contests closer than that of last winter. To acquire these qualities, in which Acadia's speakers were deficient, there must be debating, lots of debating, but of such kind as will bring the very best out of those participating, and that means inter-class debating.

If for no better reason than that it will help Acadia to win in the intercollegiate contests the Athenæum Society should this year make some strenuous efforts to improve its debating. As the present schedule for the intercollegiate debates stands, Acadia has no debate this year. That, of course, removes even the incentive of winning from a rival college. It certainly would be very easy, and perhaps rather pleasant, for the members of the Athenæum Society to sit around with their hands in their pockets and do nothing this year, but that is just what they must *not* do. For there are in college two men, of last year's team, who will in all probability "make" the team of year after next, and one of them will still be here for the team of the

year following. For the sake of these debaters, to say nothing of the many new men who will come out, the Athenæum Society should do its very best to bring debating to the highest possible level. But, there is a possibility, nay, a probability, that King's College, of Windsor, will this year enter the intercollegiate league, thus giving Acadia an opponent. In this event there is more than ever a need for speedy and serious efforts, on the part of the members of the Athenæum, to make the very best of the time that intervenes between the present and the occasion for the debate. At all costs the putting off of the preparation to the last moment, followed by a spasmodic effort to make up for lost time such as won the debate for Acadia last year should be guarded against. The repetition of such an occurrence would be most ruinous to Acadia's prestige in debating, and would more than likely lose for her the contest with Kings.

The Athenæum Society of last year failed as we have said, not only as a debating society but also as literary society. Strange though it may seem, usually the first attempt of an Athenæum member at anything of a literary nature is his best. Never does the average member improve on his first essay or his first synopsis. A man, as a rule makes his reputation as a Freshman, and afterwards is content to live *upon* such a reputation rather than *up* to it, and he rarely makes the attempt to better it. This was strikingly illustrated last year on the occasion of the reading of "The Freshman Edition of the ATHENÆUM," which was by far the most enjoyable entertainment of a literary character during the year. The articles presented at that time were with one or two exceptions not excelled by any others of the the year, not even by those read by the upper-classmen. Yet doubtless these same upper-classmen had given promise of considerable literary skill in *their* Freshman year, but, they were content to rest with the laurels won on their first appearances. It is this failure to make efforts to do better that keeps the Athenæum Standard of literary excellence so low. What each member should do is to try, try hard, to make each piece of his literary work better than the previous one. Then there should rapidly be attained the ideal state of having the work of the Senior members of the very highest order, showing marked improvement over that of every other class, and being a model for all others to pattern after. Especially should the fortnightly feature, the synopsis, and the weekly feature, the critics re-

port, be made of some value as a means for literary training. As they have been usually done during the last few years they have been worse than useless. Let there be instead of cheap wit and offensive personalities, in the synopses and critiques, something of genuine literary worth, something original, something characteristic, something that the writer has put time on, something he has put his personality into. If the Athenæum Society must be amused let it be by humor, not by foolishness. If there must be personal references let them be helpful criticisms, not out-bursts of spite.



A word as to the plans and purposes of the ATHENÆUM for the coming year. To all, who have been readers of the last four or five volumes of the college magazine, it will be apparent that a decided change for the better, a breaking away from old customs, and a getting out of time-worn ruts has characterised the ATHENÆUM of the past two years. These changes are due in a large measure, almost wholly in fact, to the efforts of two men, Mr. Pearl W. Durkee, editor-in-chief in '02-'03, and his successor in '03-'04, Mr. Roy Elliot Bates. To Mr. Durkee must be credited the initiation of the ATHENÆUM's new policy. To his defiance of tradition and old custom, to his apparently exhaustless plans for the good of the college paper, and to his ability to carry out a new project to successful competition, even in the face of difficulties, and of opposition, is due much of that which now distinguishes the ATHENÆUM as a college paper of superior merit. Mr. Durkee, too, was among the few of the ATHENÆUM's editors who have explored that unknown field, the literary ability of the undergraduates, with any degree of success, and who have sought for contributions, from the graduates, that would possess the largest possible amount of interest to the readers of the paper. Coming after the successful experimenting of Mr. Durkee, into the hands of Mr. Bates, a man of exceptional literary and aesthetic tastes, the ATHENÆUM, was naturally, improved still further. Mr. Bates continued the policy of his predecessor in encouraging work from the undergraduates, and in respect to the contributions from the alumni. He added much to the interest in, and the enjoyment of the magazine by his own characteristic verse and prose,

which have rarely been equalled, and never surpassed by the work of any other writer in the *ATHENÆUM*. It was due to Mr. Bates' rare aesthetic taste that so much was done, last year, to improve what might be roughly termed the "looks" of the college paper, which, by the way, are a very good criterion of the degree of excellence attained by any publication. To him we are also indebted for our cover design, which we are unwilling to admit is surpassed in beauty and suitableness by that of any of our exchanges. What the last two editors-in-chief have accomplished has indeed been great. Probably neither of them alone could have carried out what the two together have done. The qualities, that were lacking in the one, were possessed by the other, so that unitedly they seemed to have been able to do the work of the ideal editor. At any rate their combined efforts have placed the *ACADIA ATHENÆUM* in the very fore-front of Canadian college journalism.

It is not our purpose this year to make any marked change in the *ATHENÆUM*. Where there have been mistakes we shall try to rectify them, where the college paper has been weak we shall strive to strengthen it. In a word, our policy will be to round out and complete the ideal of the editors of the past two volumes. Not a very high aim, perhaps, but one the attainment of which is beyond the powers of any editorial staff alone and unaided. But with the prompt and generous help of Acadia's graduates and undergraduates, which we ask, and which will without doubt be given, we are not without hope that our ideal will be realized. And if it should be, the *ATHENÆUM* will have become the journalistic model for the college issuing but one publication.



Cribbed and Coined

THE *Acadia Pierian*, for May 1904, is on our table. This magazine, until recently known as the *Thistle*, contains some forty-eight pages of excellent reading matter and is published monthly by the students of Acadia Seminary; six of the seven issues being from private circulation only. The May number however is intended for public circulation.

The exterior of the magazine is attractive. The cover is of a light blue shade with the lettering enclosed in a diagram of a darker cast; the combination representing the seminary colors. An excellent cut of Acadia Seminary appears as a frontispiece, cuts of Assembly Hall and the Sem. Library are also given.

The editorials dealing with different phases of school life and work are aptly written. The leader is entitled "Making a Life" and commends itself to the careful attention of the reader. The article draws a striking contrast between making a life and the more sordid ideal of making a living, and, while commending the latter up to a certain stage, passes to the nobler conception of making a life in the full sense of the term. In this connection the writer says "It is to create for the mind, *cosmos* instead of *chaos*; to perceive that what seems to be a chaotic interlacing of forces and workings is the wonderful process whereby is woven that glorious garment of marvellous texture whereon are embroidered in forms of beauty the thought and mind of God". Speaking of education the writer says. "It should at least seek to introduce the pupil to the world of Force and Form, to the world of men, to God," and "such an education alone teaches the *self* to *live*. The ideal presented is an ennobling one".

Brief sketches of the sixteen young ladies who constituted the graduating classes of 1904 enumerating their characteristics and aspirations; descriptions of the work done in the different departments of the institution viz Collegiate, Music, Art, Elocution and Domestic Science; also an alumnae column, showing how seminary graduates are honoring their alma mater by lives of usefulness and service in almost all parts of the world, add interest and pleasure to these pages,

The local column in which so many college papers are deficient is here an interesting one. To the initiated it no doubt means much while to those of us who are beyond the immediate pale the hits are not wholly unintelligible.

The contributed articles form one of the most pleasing features of this magazine. Our space permits only a mere mentioning of them. An article entitled "Home Decoration" makes a strong plea for making the home more attractive. Another entitled "The Development of Gothic Architecture, reviews the history of this art from earlier times down to the time of its fuller development and gives an excellent description of the Gothic Architecture as revealed in building, sculpture

and painting. In conclusion the writer says "To express in visible form his worship of an Infinite Power of whose nature he forms a conception more or less clear upon whom he feels dependent, whom he desires to honor, has been the motive under stress of which the human creature has wrought in his brief space of time, as for no other purpose, and, dying, has left behind him monuments that will last as long as the solid globe". An article entitled the "Holy Grail" is of special interest to the student of Tennyson. The writer has gone back to the time of Geoffery of Monmouth and traced the history of these Arthurian legends down to the age of Sir Thomas Malory from whom Tennyson received his inspiration. The writer strongly emphasizes Tennyson's ideal of Christian philanthropy and duty as contrasted with the isolated sanctity and asceticisms so prominent with earlier chroniclers of these legends. A short story entitled "The Old Hermit" the scene of which is located in Nova Scotia and several short poems also add to the general attractiveness of this issue. The Sonnet to Evening we quote.

"Upon the crested hilltop evening stands,
And turning toward the world she soon must leave
Breathes down upon all troubled hearts which grieve
In silence, peace, which deepens as her hands
She lifts in benediction. Wondrous fair !!
Tho' clad in sober hue of pearly gray,
Despoiled of all the green and gold of day,
She wears one jewel in her long dark hair,
The star of Love that ever burns and gleams,
Her voice, a mystery of joy which creeps
O'er ocean's ridges to the shaded deeps
Of whispering forests and the murmuring streams,
Night cometh from the East, thoughtful she stands,
Now turns her face, lets fall her outstretched hands".

The initial appearance of the *Pierian* as a public magazine is auspicious. In conclusion the *ATHENÆUM* wishes it continued success;
Floreat Pierian.

The Month

THE opening month of the college year at Acadia is always full of hustle and bustle with the return of the swarm to the hive for another year of work. This year the number of students in all the institutions has met with a large increase. The College opens with a good attendance in all the classes. The Freshman class is one of the largest in the history of the University. Sixty new students have registered for Arts and Science. Fifty two of these are registered as Freshmen, while eight have entered with advanced standing. Besides these nine students of the Seminary and Academy are registered for special studies in the college courses. The increased attendance is in part due to the introduction of the Science Course, which fifteen of those enrolled as Freshmen have selected. Some of the students in the other classes will also take this course, but the number pursuing the Arts Course will be as large as usual.

This year the College Residence is well patronized, every available space being occupied, and many of the students are boarding in the town. The young ladies of the college are no longer able to secure quarters in the Seminary as heretofore, on account of the full attendance in that institution. Arrangements have been made under the approval of the faculty, whereby the college ladies have secured accommodations among the townfolk.



Two new science courses have been inaugurated with the opening of the new college year. One of these leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science. It is a strong, well-balanced course, preserving large elements of the various culture subjects of the B. A. course, but offering in conjunction with these free-hand and mechanical drawing, descriptive geometry, shop-work in wood and iron, and extended discipline in modern language, chemistry, mineralogy and geology, physics, mathematics, and all the various sciences, which underlie technical specialism. The student who takes this course will become thereby a broadly educated man, and will at the same time fit himself for entrance to the third year of the technical courses proper of such advanced institutions

as the McGill Faculty of Applied Science, or the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The new branches of study actually undertaken this year are those which belong to the Freshman and Sophomore years of the B. Sc. course, and the descriptive geometry of the Junior year. Next year the Board will provide for all the branches of the new course. The second of the new course is styled the Abbreviated Science course. It is made up chiefly of the drawing, shop-work, mathematics, and science branches of the B. Sc. course. This course also will secure for the student admission to the third year of the Technical Schools. It may be covered in two years by strong men, who have previously done work in drawing and manual training such as is provided for the students of Horton Academy. Others may need to give three years to it in order to qualify in a thorough way for the third year at McGill.



Mr. Ralph M. Jones has received an appointment for the year, as Instructor in Freshman Latin and English, and Librarian. This appointment was necessitated by the transfer of Professor E. W. Sawyer to the principalship of Horton Academy. Mr. Sawyer, who was greatly admired as a professor, will make a superb head for the Academy, and it is believed that Mr. Jones with his keen mind and fine culture, will perform his new tasks with entire satisfaction. Mr. Alexander Sutherland, while still giving instruction to the students of Horton Academy in drawing and manual training, has been appointed on the College staff in connection with the new courses as Instructor in Drawing and Shop-work in Wood and Iron. He has already proved himself a very capable instructor. Messrs. Strong and Wheelock of the Senior class have also been appointed as assistants for the year to Professor Haycock in the chemical laboratory. Next year the teaching staff will be still further enlarged.



The Chemical Laboratory, which was thoroughly reconstructed last year is being furnished with the most approved tables and appli-

ances. Within a week or two it will rank with the very best chemical laboratories in the provinces. The Board has also voted one thousand dollars for the purchase of additional apparatus for the department of Physics. This amount will be expended during the year. A considerable increase has been made recently to the furnishing of the iron-working department.

The above facts are some of the evidences that this is Acadia's growing time.



The Seminary opened for the school year 1904-1905, September 7th. When the registration was completed ninety-two pupils were in residence, a gain over last year of twenty-one. There is also to be noted an increase in the number of non-resident pupils. The total registration for the year will doubtless be considerably in excess of two hundred.

Three new teachers have been appointed. Of these Miss Iredale and Miss Pride fill the places made vacant by the resignation of Miss Churchill in Pianoforte, and Miss Sloat in Art. So large is the registration in Pianoforte and Voice, that it has become necessary to appoint early in the Fall Term, instead, as heretofore after the Christmas vacation, a teacher who should assist in both of these departments. Miss Lillian K. Morse, a teacher of experience, a graduate of the Smith College School of Music, a pupil of Blodgett and Foote in pianoforte, and of Cushman in voice, has accepted the appointment and is now at work. As last year, Mrs. Maxim has been engaged to assist Miss Lynds, teaching the class work in elocution and directing the gymnasium.

The Acadia Choral Club met in Alumni Hall, Monday evening October 17th. to organize for its second year's work. The following officers were appointed:—

President, Mr. W. W. Robson.
Vice-President Mr. A. J. Woodman.
Secretary, Miss Gertrude Henderson.
Treasurer, Mr. F. E. Wheelock.

Plans for a series of Faculty Recitals are being made. These, if realized, will include a Pianoforte Recital by Mr. Maxim, the annual Teachers' Recital, a Pianoforte and Organ Recital by Miss Iredale and Mr. Maxim. The dates will be announced later and the price of the course tickets will be made reasonably low.

The Senior Class is exceptionally large, the largest in the history of the Seminary. Two of its members will be graduated in the Sophomore Matriculation Course. According to the plan of this course, a pupil carries on her work in connection with the Senior Class of the Seminary and the Freshman Class of the University, has the advantage of Seminary residence and is enabled to enter the Sophomore Class of the College without any conditions.

We note several improvements and additions to the furnishings and equipment. The Domestic Science Class Room has been greatly improved by laying a new floor and refreshing the walls and ceiling. The main hall of the east wing has been rendered much more attractive by hanging the two friezes, reproductions of the Cantoria Friezes, the gift of the class of '04. Three new pianofortes have been purchased to meet the increased demand for practice. The number of pianofortes now available for use is twenty-eight.

Thus the Ladies' Seminary shares in the general prosperity of our institutions, and extends to its associates in educational work a cordial greeting, hoping that in every respect this will be the best year of all the years in our history.



The Academic year 1904-1905 of Horton Academy opened on September 7th. with a much larger attendance than has been for some time. The Academy Home, the residence of the school, has been taxed to its utmost capacity, and provision has had to be made for the accommodation of students by the selection of boarding places in the town.

There has been very great changes made in the teaching staff since the close of the last term. The resignation of Mr. H. L. Brittain as principal led to the appointment of Professor E. W. Sawyer in his place. Principal Sawyer is no stranger to the college life of old Acadia, having formed a very essential part of that life for the last

twenty years. We feel very glad for the interests of the Academy that the Board has been successful in securing his services. Mr. Sawyer will continue to teach the Latin and Greek of the courses. As Principal Sawyer could not make it convenient to live in the Home, it became necessary to appoint a House Master, who should have charge of the students in the building. Mr. C. J. Mersereau, B. A. of Acadia 1900 and M. A. in 1903, was appointed to this position and teaches English and French. The place held last year by Mr. T. H. Boggs, as instructor in mathematics is now occupied by Mr. J. C. Rayworth, a graduate of Acadia in the class of 1903, who enjoys an enviable reputation as an experienced and successful teacher in the schools of New Brunswick.

The management is so fortunate as to have been able to retain the services of Messrs. Sutherland, Shepherdson, Bancroft and Baird, who served the institution so well last year. It has also been found necessary to employ a man from the College to teach some of the work, which cannot well be handled by any of the regular teachers. To this post has been appointed Mr. Jos. E. Howe, of the Senior class, a man of considerable experience as a teacher.

The progress in all branches of the work so far has been fairly satisfactory. The classes are getting down to systematic work; the order and general deportment of the pupils is good; the religious life, as shown by the interest taken in our prayer meetings and Bible class, is a source of encouragement; and in the realm of sport the boys show themselves worthy successors of those who have preceded them here. It is felt that the Academy in our system of schools here is being more and more appreciated, and that we have reason to expect great advancement in the near future.



An increased amount of interest in football is found among the students of Horton Collegiate Academy this year. Already they have played two match games. The first game was played in Windsor on Friday afternoon, Sept. 30th, against a team put up by the youth of that town. The game resulted in a defeat for the Academy, the score standing 5-3 in favor of Windsor. A return game was played on the

College campus on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 8th, resulting this time in a victory for the Academy, the score being 3-0 in their favor.

Both of these games were characterized by very loose playing. The Windsor halves played a good individual game, but were weak in passing. It was in this point that the Academy excelled, and they showed the superiority of their training by the endurance they displayed in the second half of the games. The Academy forwards played a strong, heavy game on both occasions, doing plenty of dribbling, but dribbling too strongly. Several times the ball was carried across the Windsor goal line for a safety, and these with more careful dribbling might have been converted into tries.



On Saturday evening, Oct. 8th the members of the Y. W. C. A. held their annual reception in the College Library, as a formal welcome to the new members. The guests were received in the prettily decorated room by the President, Miss Messinger and the Vice-President, Miss Currie, after which the President greeted the new girls in behalf of the society with some very well-chosen remarks. Different games were indulged in during the evening, the most interesting being a test in sculpture, for which prizes were awarded to Miss Daniels, '08 and Mrs. Kierstead. After refreshments had been served and the usual toasts drank, all joined heartily in the singing of college songs, which brought this delightful evening to a close. The society hopes that this evening may be but the first of a series of such social entertainments to be enjoyed during the coming winter, and that the new members may join most heartily with older ones in making this a most successful year.



Among the events that have always been eagerly looked forward to by the students of Horton Academy is the annual reception given by the teachers and pupils of Acadia Seminary. This joyful event took place on the evening of October 14th in Alumnae Hall, which as usual was prettily and artistically decorated. The guests, of whom

there were about forty, were received by a committee of Seminary young ladies, and presented to Principal DeWolfe and Miss Putnam and the other members of the Faculty. Afterwards they were presented to the young ladies of the school, who made the evening very pleasant for the young men. During the evening, slips of paper on which were written names of noted persons and places were pinned on the backs of those present, questions being asked each one by which they might guess what was on their slip. This caused a great deal of amusement to all concerned, and when at half-past nine the National Anthem was played the guests departed expressing their pleasure in the enjoyment of so delightful but all too short an evening.



A large gathering consisting of the students of the three institutions, together with their teaching staffs, and not a few friends from the town, was present in College Hall on Friday evening, October seven, to listen to the opening lecture of the year, which was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Acadia's esteemed Professor of Psychology and Metaphysics, and ex-president. The subject was "In the Gallery, or a View of the Past." Dr. Sawyer passed in review the last sixty years, referring to books of different kinds illustrative of the life of the past in relation to the life of the present. He spoke of social life and seemed to consider it of higher order, in some respects, than that of the present. The books read in families, and with which it was bad form not to be familiar were of higher order than those now popular. Milton, Dickens, Scott, Hawthorne were read by the people, and Cowper, Burns and Byron were prohibited. Now there are so many diversions that serious reading is not so popular. In university books, also, there has been a revolution. The larger range of studies has narrowed the range of each, and new books are made to suit the needs. In science there has been extensive research and a great change on the bearing of scientific thought on religious questions. Yet through it all Dr. Sawyer believes there has been no loss to religion. The Bible still leads as the best selling book. The men of one age make the books of that age, and while these represent the thought of that time they are not permanent. The certainties of science of one age are con-

sidered nonsense by the next, and so on from generation to generation. We must accept, then, certainties that will surely be set forth Amid all the change, however, we abide, and the Divine Being changes not. The lecture was an exquisite delight to all that heard it. The delivery was perfect and the pure, sweet English, that Dr. Sawyer always uses, was something worth going to hear. The lecture was followed by some happy remarks from Dr. Trotter, during which he took occasion to welcome back to Acadia Dr. C. C. Jones and to speak of Prof. E. W. Sawyer's resignation, and the appointment of Mr. Ralph M. Jones as his successor. The remainder of the president's speech consisted of announcements respecting new courses, and the enrollment of new students.



The College Jester

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

The aim of this department, shall be to foster kindly feelings among the whole fraternity, — by teaching humbleness to the Cads, courage and forgiveness to the Freshmen, long-suffering to the Faculty, patient endurance to the Semites. Having this object in view, we shall doubtless tell not the truth. the whole truth, but anything but the truth. All students who may be deemed worthy of recognition in this department are to be congratulated.

Prof. Well, define a fool.

Student. One who turns up the joke column as soon as the paper is received.

Mary's little lamb that went to school is very much out of date For Acadia has an assorted lot in the class of '08.

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AT GAME OF "PIT" THE FIRST SUNDAY AT CHURCH.

The President *cornered* the Freshmen, while the Sems gave *Rye* faces to the Seniors which made them *Hop*.

JUNIOR — It has taken Ay-r a long time to settle down in Chip Hall.

SENIOR — Well, air is light you know.

1st Cold Shower Bath — Some of the Freshmen in Chip Hall need cooling off. They even sport their cigarettes in the corridors and rooms of upper-classmen.

2nd Cold Shower Bath — Just wait till I drop on them. I'm a *match* for any *light* offence of that kind.

Soph (to Freshman in Senior seat at chapel) — Sit up front where you belong.

Freshman — O, I'm not so green as I look.

Copp's "book for *sail*" was probably *morocco bound*.

Soph — Want to buy a crib?

F-st-r — What's that?

Soph — Oh, a necessary article of furniture.

F-st-r — Well — I — don't know — my room — seems — to be — well furnished.

"There are no vacant rooms in Chip Hall" said the Freshman with his head out of the window

X-Ray Senior (on the ground below) "Then take the sign in."

With the Sem so handy and the lady students so numerous, why not advertise the B. Sc. Course as a Bachelor's Salvation Corps?

Miss De—lf (leading Miss Sh-rmp-r) And a little *child* shall lead them.

Prof. in Chemistry — I wish you would distinguish between things funny and things unusual.

Freshette — It isn't funny to come up here for class on Saturdays without the boys, and I'm sure it is very unusual.

We presume that Margerson in presenting the "World Wide" to the boys, reserved a small section of Truro for himself.

Some of the Seminary young ladies wanted *punch* for their Academy reception, but the staff thought *toddy* was enough.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Miss R. M. Archibald \$1.00; Dr. Trotter \$2.00; D. H. Webster \$1.00; F. S. Kinley \$1.00; R. K. Strong \$1.00; J. M. Simpson \$1.00; F. A. Bower \$1.00; E. G. Bill \$1.00; Miss E. A. MacLeod \$1.00; E. B. Shaw \$1.00; G. H. Oaks \$1.00; G. B. Keirstead \$1.00; M. Shortliffe \$1.00; H. W. Rising \$1.00; L. G. Jost \$1.00; C. M. Harris \$1.00; Brice D. Knott \$1.00; R. L. Davison \$1.00; E. S. Neily \$1.00; A. B. Balcolm \$1.00; W. J. Wright \$1.00; Dr. Barss \$1.00; Base Ball Team \$4.50; I. B. Oakes \$3.00; E. LeRoy Dakin \$2.00; H. H. Ayer \$1.00; G. H. Baker \$3.00; G. V. Rand \$1.00; Davison Bros. \$1.00; Aaron Perry \$1.00; Miss Anna B. Clarke \$1.25; L. E. Haines \$1.25; W. W. Chipman \$2.10; R. A. Sanford \$5.00; A. M. Wilson \$2.00; H. K. Bowes \$1.25; Roscoe & Dunlop \$1.75; Miss M. E. Farquahson \$2.00; C. E. Lewis \$1.00; Ralph Trimble \$1.50; Extras \$6.25.

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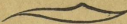
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