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The Acadia Athenæum

VOL. XL.

MARCH, 1914.

No. 5

A Sea Change.

Flashing like a thousand diamonds,
Sparkling brightly lay the sea;
Laughing like a thousand satyrs,
Leaping, dancing merrily;
Playing with the happy West Wind
Ran the ripples in the sun,
As though filled with joy of living
With their dawn of youth begun.

Just a dreary waste of waters,
Swelling surge and sullen roar:
Just the serried line of breakers
Charging madly to the shore;
Just a view of tattered cloud-drift,
Driving scud and whirling spray,
And the ocean now unfettered
Holds illimitable sway.

H. B. D. '16.

Silas Tertius Rand.

The life of Silas Tertius Rand is one well worthy of profound respect and consideration. Nova Scotia has reason to be proud of such a noble and gifted son whose every effort was directed toward the betterment of his fellowmen, and who, for forty years, struggled with an almost hopeless task. Of its outcome we shall treat later; at this stage it suffices to indicate generally why this man and his work were great.

Silas Rand, the father of S. T. Rand, was a prosperous farmer, the son of an English pioneer, who settled in Nova Scotia after the expulsion of the Acadians. He was married three times and had a family of twenty-two children. His second wife was Deborah Tupper, the mother of Silas Tertius who was born on May 18th, 1810.

Living amid humble yet pleasant environment, Silas Tertius Rand early became a student, inheriting his talent for languages and poetry from his mother, who, as he describes her, was a poetess of no mean ability. While yet a small boy, his father taught him to read, but the greater part of his time was spent in work about the farm. Since the schools of those days were very poor, his early education was largely obtained through his own zealous and untiring efforts. For three winters he attended night school, which he left at the age of eleven. What a powerful influence for good the lad's Christian home must have exerted! Here was laid the first and deepest foundations of his excellent character. The very scenery which surrounded him inspired his mind with that spirit of self-sacrifice and sympathy which so characterized it in later years. By his character, environment and training, he was destined to become a preacher and missionary.

When twenty years old he mastered the fundamentals of arithmetic, after which he studied Latin for four weeks at Horton Academy. However, through lack of funds, he was obliged to resort to the family trade of brick-laying, to which he had apprenticed himself at the age of eighteen. This was in the spring of 1833. In 1834 he was ordained for the Baptist ministry by "Father" Manning, and took charge of the church at Parrsboro, where he continued the study of Latin together with Greek and Hebrew. In 1836 he went back to Horton Academy where he remained four

months. From that time on he applied himself diligently to the study of languages. The Baptist churches at Horton, Liverpool, Windsor and Charlottetown, were his respective pastorates. At Liverpool, in 1838, he married Jane McNutt. A wonderful missionary sentiment was sweeping over Nova Scotia in and about the year 1846 while he was still pastor at Charlottetown, and when Professor Chipman of Acadia, remarked that the heathen at home should be looked after, and suggested to Dr. Rand that he learn the Indian language, the latter conceived of a lofty idea — to evangelize and civilize the Indians of the Maritime Provinces.

It is hard to realize what this decision meant for the preacher. It meant surrender of all the comforts and conveniences of a pastor's life for a life without any fixed income, perilous, tedious, and discouraging in its outlook; for the scheme, at the outset, did not have many ardent supporters. Such a life meant that most of his time would be spent in wigwams and in the woods, and his associations would be mostly with Indians, all of which required a spirit of self-sacrifice, patience and constancy. Nevertheless, no obstacles could disconcert the noble purpose of this man. Rather did they spur him on, for to him a gloomy prospect always served as a stimulus, a stepping-stone to higher and better things.

At that time, in 1846, the condition of the Indians was most deplorable indeed. They had made no progress for two hundred years. Their habitations, skillfully constructed wigwams, were degrading in their influence on morals and social life generally. Drunkenness and other vices, the result of the advent of civilization, were prevalent among them. The white man looked down on the Indian. He regarded him as a being inferior to himself in intellect, customs and privileges. It was the policy of the day to keep the Indians degraded and ignorant. Indian children were not permitted to attend a school where white children were taught. Some people even doubted that they had souls, and considered them mere animals. The Roman Catholic priests of the day kept them in darkness as to the real truth of the Gospel. Frequently they attempted to burn the books circulated among the Indians by Dr. Rand. All this made evangelization the more difficult.

As an essential aid to his work among the Indians he, first of all, set himself to learn their language. In this he was greatly helped by an intelligent Frenchman, Joe Brooks, who had married and settled among the Micmacs, and who could speak fluently both

French and Micmac. During two and a half years Dr. Rand carried on his work as a pastor and studied Micmac. Through his remarkable memory and ability as a linguist, he made rapid progress. Soon he began to devote the greater part of his time to the Indians; he travelled from settlement to settlement, and from wigwam to wigwam; preached and sang of Jesus; taught them; prayed for them and shared their sorrows. When he perceived light to be breaking in upon the soul of some poor Indian, his noble heart would nearly burst with joy, and he would go forward, re-inspired for the accomplishment of good. He translated many portions of the Bible, including the whole of the New Testament, into Micmac. Throughout his entire career as a missionary he kept a diary, but at certain intervals this was almost wholly neglected, because of so many pressing duties.

For nearly forty years he thus labored among the Indians of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, during twenty of which he received a salary of £200 a year from the Un-denominational Missionary Society in Nova Scotia. But after 1864 he depended solely on voluntary gifts.

Dr. Rand's success among the Indians was not realized suddenly, nor did it come until after many years of preaching, teaching and prayer. A born orator, he always held his listeners spell-bound, and, by acquainting himself with many of the Indian customs and traditions, found access to the hearts and won the confidence of many. Through his ability and energy as a translator, they were enabled to read a large part of the Scriptures in their own language. Conversion was thus made much easier. While he labored under many disadvantages that do not exist at the present day, he has prepared and facilitated the way for future missionaries to the Micmacs.

The results of Dr. Rand's labors among the Indians are many and varied. Eighty-seven Micmac legends have been contributed to mythology by the scholarly interest of this man. They were first related to him in Micmac, after which he translated them into pleasant, forcible and interesting English. He made no attempt whatever to classify the legendary characters. All these have a rugged strength and manly purity unknown among those of the ancient Greeks. He is the discoverer also of "Glooscap," "the grandest character ever evolved from a savage mind." The value of his mythological contribution to science can hardly be estimated,

for by means of these legends we have been able to determine much concerning Indian life, thought, manners and customs.

Growing, for the most part, out of his surroundings and the incidents of his life, Dr. Rand's poetry, religious in nature and inspired, is of too high a quality to be overlooked. "The Dying Indian's Dream," although irregular in metre, suits the wildness of the wilderness, and the wigwam in which the scene of the poem is laid. It frequently has five or six words at the end of as many consecutive lines all riming. This poem merits much commendation. It was inspired by the death of an Indian, John Paul, who died with a vision in his mind and a prayer on his lips. Filled with religious fervor, this poem depicts the ideal death, while, at the same time it breathes thanksgiving for the glorious triumph of the Gospel.

He had a great passion for Latin versification, translating one hundred of our old familiar hymns into Latin verse, among which are: "Abide With Me," "A Mighty Fortress is our God," From Greenland's Icy Mountains," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "Rock of Ages." Mr. Gladstone admitted that Dr. Rand could write better verse than he. As previously stated, all of the New Testament and several books of the Old were translated by him into Micmac. Besides this he was the author of forty-four books and monographs, also of thirty-eight manuscripts, which deal mostly with the Micmacs. In this language he compiled a Dictionary of over forty thousand words, a very important philological work.

Enough has already been said to prove the greatness of the man and of his work. That he was a genius there is no doubt; that he was a friend of humanity is most evident; that he was a venerable man of God there can be no question. He died on October 4th, 1890, and his name and deeds live after him.

C. D. P. '15



The Dying Indian's Dream.

He dreamed! The dying Indian dreamed!
Flashes of Glory round him gleamed!
A bright effulgence beamed
From on high, and streamed
Far upward and around; it seemed
That his work on earth was done,
That his mortal course was run,
Life's battle fought and won;
That he stood alone,
Happy, light and free,
Listening to sweetest melody,
And softest harmony,
From the ethereal plains
In loud ecstatic strains,
Such as no mortal ear
Could hear, or be allowed to hear.
When suddenly, to his wondering eyes,
Upstarting to the skies,
A glorious Palace stood;
All formed of burnished gold,
Solid, of massive mould,
The bright Abode
Of the Creator God!
Ample, vast and high,
Like earth, and sea, and sky,
The Palace of the King of kings,
Where the flaming Seraph sings,
Waving his golden wings;
Where the ransomed sinner brings,
Honor and glory to the Eternal Son,
Casting his dazzling crown,
In lowly adoration down,
Before the blazing Throne
Of the Eternal One.
Every eye upon him turns,
Every breast with rapture burns,
And trembles the lofty Dome,
As they shout him welcome home —
"John Paul has come! John Paul has come!"

The College Professor and Practical Affairs.

The writer has been out of college long enough, probably, to qualify as "an old graduate" in the eyes of the typical undergraduate. What he may have to say, therefore, will doubtless be accorded its appropriate measure of indulgent indifference inasmuch as the words of the graduate, in general, are regarded somewhat benevolently as idle vaporings, if not downright piffle.

Notwithstanding a full realization of the above, the writer has the temerity to seek to occupy a brief space in the pages of the *ATHENÆUM*. Recalling the varying notions, as to the traditional impracticability of the college professor, which prevailed in the undergraduate world a dozen years ago, I wish to venture a defence in behalf of that species of mankind.

In the popular fancy an outstanding characteristic of the professor is a chronic absent-mindedness. This is illustrated by the familiar story of the recent return of Professor X., to his home. Upon arriving at his house, after a day in the city, he politely rang the door bell, whereupon the maid, in a highly unconventional manner, called down from an upstairs window to the imagined stranger that "Professor X. is not at home." "Thank you, I will call again," replied our hero as he turned and gravely retraced his steps to the street.

As popularly caricatured, the professor labors under the equally grievous handicap of being blankly ignorant of the practical affairs of life. Although generally conceded to be an authoritative master in his own chosen field of investigation, he is pictured as being oblivious of even the simpler details of everyday existence.

That such ideas are slowly undergoing a change, is due primarily to the fact that college professors are being drafted in increasing numbers into the practical administration of the affairs of government, business, exploration, irrigation projects, etc. In this article attention is to be directed to a few of the more important names of college teachers of economics and political science, who have been called upon by governments to serve in official capacities. Space forbids any mention of the many men, also holding government appointments

who, as specialists in geology, mathematics, sociology, geography, physics, and other departments of learning, are connected with college faculties.

Undoubtedly, the most prominent example of the college teacher in public life is Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States. From a professorship in political science he became successively President of Princeton University, Governor of New Jersey, and the Chief Executive of the United States.

Perhaps no other man in this connection has had a more varied existence than Professor J. W. Jenks, long associated with Cornell, who at present is a member of the faculty of New York University. In 1901, Mr. Jenks was appointed Special Commissioner by the United States War Department, to investigate questions of currency, labor, internal taxation, police, etc., in the Orient. He became in 1903 the Special Expert of the Government of Mexico, in an effort to remodel its currency and banking systems. Subsequently, he served as a member of the United States Commission on International Exchange, a function of which was to introduce much needed currency reforms in China. More recently Mr. Jenks has been a member of the Federal Immigration Commission of 1907-1910. Another member of the economics faculty, of New York University, whose services have been retained in a non-academic sphere, is Edwin J. Clapp. In 1912, Mr. Clapp was secured as Expert Adviser by the Port of Boston Directors to aid them in their efforts to enlarge and remodel the harbor facilities of Boston.

That the investigations and labors of Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, are being followed with interest by the general American public it is unnecessary to state. At one time as a member of President Roosevelt's Conservation Commission he was a dominant figure in a nation-wide campaign to combat intelligently the scourge of tuberculosis. Latterly his extraordinary abilities have been engaged in devising a practical solution to the world problem inherent in the continued rise in the cost of living. While acknowledging that the cost of living is affected by the tariff, trusts, extravagance, labor unions, and military and naval expenditures, Mr. Fisher maintains that a more fundamental cause exists. His proposed remedy is the revival of the ancient practice of seigniorage, modified somewhat to fit modern conditions. Present indications would seem to give considerable promise of eventual success, inasmuch as Professor Fisher already has enlisted the interest if not co-operation of President Wilson

and of certain of the leading thinkers of Europe. His investigations are bringing Mr. Fisher into an official relationship with various governments, in the attempt to solve a most practical problem.

When President Taft in 1909, sought an appointee for the chairmanship of the then newly created Tariff Board he chose Professor H. C. Emery, a brilliant young member of the Yale economics faculty. Prior to his elevation to the presidency of Yale, Dr. A. T. Hadley had served as Commissioner of Labor Statistics for the State of Connecticut for several years. In 1911, upon appointment by President Taft, Dr. Hadley became Chairman of the Securities Commission. In 1913, Dr. Hadley was elected to a seat in the Directorate of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railway System.

Professor H. W. Farnam, also of Yale, has served as Chairman of the New Haven Civil Service Board and more recently as President of the Connecticut Civil Reform Association. Another member of the Yale economics faculty who has held public office is Professor W. B. Bailey. He was State Director of the Census in Connecticut in 1910 and he has acted as an expert agent in the Division of Population in the Census Bureau.

Professor J. H. Hollander of Johns Hopkins University served as secretary of the Bimetallic Commission in 1897. In 1900 he was Chairman of the Municipal Lighting Commission of Baltimore. Mr. Hollander successively has acted as Treasurer of Porto Rico, under appointment of President McKinley, as Special Commissioner to San Domingo to investigate the public debt, as the representative of President Roosevelt, and in 1908 he became Financial Adviser, of the Dominican Republic.

The struggling young republic of China, in her present endeavors to equip herself with a modern 20th century form of government, has called on Professor Goodnow of Columbia University for aid. Mr. Goodnow has been summoned by China to serve as expert adviser in the work of constitutional reconstruction. Professor John B. Moore, also of Columbia has been installed at Washington, as the special counsellor of the State Department. In this capacity, ranking in the Department second to Secretary of State W. J. Bryan, Mr. Moore has supplied a much needed sanity and balance in the activities and policies of that most important branch of the government. Mr. Moore had earlier served as Assistant Secretary of State, in 1898, and as Agent of the United States, in 1904, before the United States-Dominican Arbitration Tribunal. The University of Michigan has

also been called upon, by China, to loan the services temporarily of one of its faculty. Professor H. C. Adams, at one time statistician, of the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission, has been selected by the Chinese government as general fiscal adviser to the young republic.

Professor C. J. Bullock of Harvard has acted, during the past two years, as expert counsellor to Governor Foss of Massachusetts on matters pertaining to taxation and transportation economics. Mr. Bullock had earlier served as a member of the Massachusetts Taxation Commission and of the Taxation Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Professor T. N. Carver, also of Harvard, has been appointed by President Wilson within the past year, as Director of a Bureau, in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, which will have control over the extension of markets for farm products. Dr. A. P. Andrew, at one time a member of the Harvard faculty, was Director of the United States Mint during 1909-1910. Between 1910 and 1912, he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Following a period of service as expert of the federal Interstate Commerce Commission, Professor F. H. Dixon of Dartmouth College, has more recently been serving as Chief Statistician of the Bureau of Railway Economics. Professor G. R. Wicker, also of Dartmouth, at one time was an expert Special Agent in the Census Bureau at Washington. During the federal election campaign of 1912, Mr. Wicker was Chairman of the State Committee of the Progressive Party of New Hampshire.

Professor J. L. Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, prepared for the government of San Domingo a scheme of monetary reform which was subsequently adopted. He was a member of the recent United States Monetary Commission. Professor Meeker of Princeton University has recently assumed charge of the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington.

That "the school teacher, in public life, has arrived on the scene of political activities," is the current assertion of certain newspapers. It is reported that of the members of the present Congress at Washington nearly 125 had to do with educational matters as a forerunner to political life. It is further declared that "perhaps no other walk in life, except that of the lawyer, has been so heavily drawn upon

to make the Sixty-third Congress." Of the number four were college presidents when elected and twenty-four were college professors.

Acadia, '02.

THEODORE H. BOGGS.

[Editors' Note: In the above article, Professor Boggs deals only with men who have at some time been connected with the Economics Department of United States Colleges. The number of Canadian professors holding public appointments is very small in comparison, especially if we limit our consideration, as does Professor Boggs, to those who have been engaged as professors of Economics. As our Colleges increase in size and importance the number will undoubtedly grow. Mention might be made here of the following men:

Professor James Mavor—University of Toronto—was commissioned in 1893, by the British Board of Trade to inquire into the labor colony system in Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France. In 1899, at the instance of the Canadian Minister of the Interior, he made investigations into the subject of immigration from Europe, and travelled extensively in Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Austria and Italy. Later he was commissioned by the Ontario Government to report on the Workmen's Compensation Acts of Europe.

Professor Stephen Leacock—McGill University—during 1907-08 made a tour of Europe, studying and discussing the question of Imperial unity, under the auspices of the Civil Rhodes Trust.

Professor Adam Shortt—Queen's University—since 1908 has been a Civil Service Commissioner at Ottawa. He was a member of the Ontario Railway Taxation Commission in 1904; and Chairman of the Board of Arbitration at the time of the Grand Trunk Railway engineers and machinists dispute in 1907.]

Two Voices.

These are days of joy and gladness,
 When the heart is beating high,
 Days of anxious preparation
 For the contest by and by;
 Here's the time for skillful training,
 As we don our brilliant mail,
 And unsheathe our swords for action,
 To await the clarion call.

From beyond the snow-capped mountains,
 From the many walks of life,
 Comes the echo of the struggle
 In the world's great plain of strife;
 Where the men of every squadron,
 Pressing on with rigid heart,
 Conquer problems of great moment,
 And rejoice as they depart.

Through the clash and smoke of battle,
Rising high o'er hill and tower,
Comes the voice of fame and glory,
Popularity and power,
Consecration to the Mammon,
Pride and pleasure, for a day,
Which, in Providential planning,
Must forever pass away.

And above the peal of cannon,
(Now's the time to keep the tryst),
Comes a still small voice from Heaven,
With a message from the Christ,
Telling of a world of sadness,
Thwarted hopes, and pain and woe,
And appealing to the aspirant
For a willingness to go.

With the double voices sounding,
Far and near, and clear indeed,
One from sources of the worldly,
One from sufferers sore in need,
One for glory, self, and honor,
One on which the Life depends,
Shall we choose the Self and Mammon,
Or achievement for our friends?

W. S. R. '15.



The Face in the Darkness.

In John McLeod's great roomy house there was only one woman, his daughter Nora, and she occupied the place in the man's heart that only a motherless daughter can fill. She was just eighteen—slender, dark-haired, with the sunniest smile and the cheeriest disposition in the world. The happiest time in the day for her commenced at six o'clock in the afternoon. Then she began to listen for her father's key in the latch, and when the welcome sound came, she ran to meet him, lovingly patting his face with her slender hands, and listening to the sound of his loved voice. This was Nora's only way of recognition, to listen and to feel, for the girl was blind. Her eyes had never seen her father's face, never looked at the beauties of nature, though she loved them both so fondly.

Sometimes looking at her lovely face, John McLeod was filled with sorrow at the thought of his child's affliction. At other times he was filled with thankfulness that in spite of her sightless eyes, her life was full of happiness. Everything that money and love could do to bring pleasure into his blind girl's life had been done, for John McLeod was wealthy.

One night when McLeod came home, he brought Nora a piece of statuary, done by one of New York's younger sculptors, a youth whom all the city was praising. Nora had been told about him and his work, so she was interested in the bit of cold marble, which she felt inch by inch, tracing all its delicate lines understandingly, her face glowing with pleasure.

The father was thinking, "If she could only see it."

Nora seemed to realize what he was thinking about, and said: "Are you wishing that I could see, father? I wish you wouldn't worry about that. You don't realize what a clear picture my fingers give to my brain. It's just seeing in a different way from you, and I think my mental images stay longer. I never forget a face I've touched."

To-night there was a hope trembling in his heart; a hope so faint that he was afraid to put it into words for fear it would vanish. A great eye specialist from Germany was visiting the city, and it had been easy for the wealthy John McLeod to arrange with him for

an examination. He didn't want to excite Nora because it might be entirely hopeless, so he merely told her that there was a friend coming to call on him that night and he wished her to meet him.

When Doctor Neil came he met Nora and talked with her as any stranger would, but all the time his sharp eyes were studying her face. At last the doctor approached Nora gently, "Would you mind very much, Miss McLeod, if I looked at your eyes?" he asked. "You see I am interested in these cases." He had hoped to make the test without Nora's knowledge, but with one quick thought she saw his purpose. Her face turned white, and she swayed a little, but her father sprang to her side, and the doctor took her hand. "There, there!" he murmured, "It will be only a moment."

But the father, with sickening dread, saw that a great light of hope was dawning on Nora's face. He closed his eyes, and a prayer came to his lips, "Oh God!" he breathed, "I can't see her disappointed again, I can't."

After a few moments the doctor said, "It's over. Can you hear good news, Miss McLeod?" The girl's face was glorified as the doctor said, "In six month's time you will see as well as I can. I am going now, you two will want to be alone; good-night."

"You must go to bed now, Nora," the father said, an hour later. "I have to go out for half an hour; when I come in, I will say good-night, if you are not asleep." Asleep! It seemed to Nora that she could never sleep again. Now she tossed restlessly on her bed, wide awake. Had she heard a fall and a startled cry, or was she dreaming?

The great house was perfectly silent now. Was it very late? Had he father come in and gone to his room, thinking her asleep? She slipped a warm robe over her shoulders, and went quietly down the stairs, into the library. She knew not whether the house was in darkness or light — she only knew that it was very, very quiet.

Inside the library, she paused, with outstretched hand, knowing that someone sat there. Was it her father, she wondered, fallen asleep? Very gently she put out her hand, running her fingers lightly over the face of the man in the chair. It was a strange face! "Father!" she screamed, springing back in fright, "father, where are you?—come quickly!" Her foot touched something upon the floor — some soft, huddled object that did not move at all as she bent over it. Again the room rang with her terrified screams. There were a few quick footsteps; the door closed softly, and someone sped

away in the darkness. The servants, rushing into the library in a panic, found only a stricken, white-faced girl piteously moaning, "Father, father!" while her hands clutched a limp form, whose lips could never answer her again.

The death of John McLeod remained a mystery. It was learned that McLeod had, in the late afternoon, refused to see a broker, named James Burt, whose business was on the verge of ruin. It was also known that Burt's feeling against McLeod was very bitter, but Burt proved he had not been in the city at that time, and the case went down in the records as an unsolved mystery. Soon after Burt moved away to another city.

Poor little Nora failed rapidly under this awful blow; nothing could rouse her from her grief. Alone, in her darkness she mourned, growing white and frail, and when the doctor came she refused to listen to him. "Why should I want to see?" she asked hopelessly. "I wanted to see my father. It will only be a new grief now, if I look out at the world and realize that he is not here."

The doctor, however, persuaded her to have the operation performed, and the happy day came at last, when the bandages were removed from Nora's eyes, and she looked out upon a new, beautiful world. For a moment her face glowed with pleasure; then a quick rush of tears came, and she buried her face in her hands. "Father would be so glad," she sobbed. "It seems wicked to be happy when he is gone."

Nora went, now, to live with a Mrs. Sittart, who was her mother's friend. As Nora met friends, she became more interested in people, and especially in a young man named Jack Moore, whose coming brought a deeper flush to her cheeks, and a new radiance to her eyes. His calls became frequent. They sang together, walked together, and rode together.

At last came the happiest day in Nora's life — the day when Jack Moore asked her to become his wife, Nora placed her hands with a loving caress upon his face and answered, "Yes,—and oh, how thankful I am that I can see you, Jack!" Suddenly she became conscious of what her slender, sensitive fingers, moving over his face, were trying to tell her. She staggered back, like one smitten with a mortal blow. "Jack!" she cried; "Oh my!—Jack!" Step by step with eyes dilated, face whitened, and hands thrust out as if to keep him from her, she moved away from him. "The face!" she moaned; "the face in the darkness. Oh, go, go quickly, the face!"

For one long anguished moment the man's eyes gazed at her, and in their depths burned pain, and love, and despair. Then with a hopeless gesture, he bowed his head, turned softly, and went out into the darkness. And as he walked, the air around him was filled with close, whispering voices that said, "There is no hope, none. The face in the darkness, the face in the darkness!"

H. B. S. '16.

Here and There.

The National Shoe Retailers' Association says compulsory "pure shoes" would cost \$10.00 a pair, which is one way of confessing much about the other kind.—*Newark News*.

Time exposure seems to have a success with the Kodak trust.—*Wall Street Journal*.

By Carnegie's latest gift it would look as if we would have peace at any price.

"Militants to see the King." Not if he sees them first.—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

A judge has declared that Wisconsin's eugenic marriage law is invalid. That's pretty rough on a law which aimed at abolishing the invalid.—*Charleston News*.

Government officials have seized 10,000,000 pesos of Mexican and revolutionary money, or about \$6.75.—*Columbia State*.

President Wilson will not go on the political stump, as he is quite busy enough on the one he is up now.—*Boston Transcript*.

Not a few New York politicians are beginning to wish that they had reformed conditions in Sing Sing prison.—*Richmond Times Despatch*.

The enthusiastic suffragette who calls Mrs. Pankhurst a "matchless woman" is apparently not posted on recent London fire statistics.—*Columbia State*.



The Month

DRAWN BY HORACE BISHOP '13

Great amusement has been caused by the non-amateur, non-professional hockey games this month. The names and line-ups, as well as the games, have been funny. The regular

Non-Amateur Hockey

rules of hockey have not been observed by the referees, but entirely original ones were used, such as putting a man in the penalty box for falling down. The following teams have played: Thunderbolts and Innocents, Horaceodes and Livianites, Hosts of Israel and Hosts of Phillistines, Ruff Nex and Kut-Throates, South Shore and Dutch Roll.

The "Antioch Daily Blizzard" has put up a cup to be competed for by non-amateur, non-professional teams. Not only the fellows but also the Co-eds have caught the hockey fever. Probably the idea of winning the "Blizzard" cup is animating them. However they have already had several practices in the rink, Lester Andrews acting as referee. During these practices, which are strictly private, they have learned how to hold the hockey stick, to stop short and start quickly, to hit the puck and to know what an "off-side" is, but not always to put their knowledge into practice.

January 23, the day fixed for the Senior sleigh drive, proved an excellent day for the occasion. About two o'clock, two four-

Senior Academy Drive

horse sleigh loads of jolly fellows were seen—or rather heard—leaving the Academy residence en route for Kentville. The drive there was enlivened by song, story and class yell. On reaching Kentville they were bombarded with snow-balls by the K. C. A. students

who had thought they were the Wolfville hockey team. The rink was next sought where one of the fellows gave a short exhibition of speed skating. Next of note was supper at the "Aberdeen." One fellow was heard to remark that he would "walk to Kentville for another feed like that." The hockey match between Kentville and Wolfville furnished entertainment for the evening. After the game some indulged in skating.

About 11.30 the boys began their homeward journey, arriving at the Academy just in time to see the lights go out. Soon all were sleigh-driving in dreamland from which, all too soon, they were recalled by the rising bell.

On Saturday evening, January 31, a large and appreciative audience listened to Miss Marjorie Lacey in her portrayal of "Everywoman."

Everywoman Miss Lacey is a brilliant elocutionist. She gripped the attention of the audience in her vivid portrayal of the characters in the play.

Everywoman was first represented as starting out, with Youth, Beauty and Modesty as her companions, in quest of Love. At the last, "tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue," and without her early associates, she was shown as having returned home. There she found waiting for her, King Love the First.

During the past month the work of these societies has occupied a more important place than usual in the life of the college. On

Wednesday evening, February 4th, Mr. McAllister of Halifax, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. for the Maritime Provinces, addressed the students on "Intercessory Prayer." His talk was very helpful.

Instead of the usual meeting on February 17th, the delegates to the Kansas City Student Volunteer Conference gave reports of the trip and of the Convention. Miss Bessie Lockhart, '17, spoke in a very pleasant and original manner of the trip to Kansas city. Mr. John Meisner, '15, gave a full and very impressive account of the meetings held.

Beginning on Wednesday evening, February 18, and continuing for ten days, evangelistic meetings, addressed by Rev. P. J. Stackhouse of Amherst, were held. Not only have all the students obtained much benefit from these meetings, but a very large number have for the first time expressed their desire to lead Christian lives.

On Tuesday evening, February 10, Professor E. Haycock lectured before the Science Society on "Geology as a Profession."

After a short talk on geology in general, he **Science Lecture** dwelt upon the opportunities for profitable employment open to geologists proper, and to mining engineers. Professor Haycock's interesting lecture was illustrated by many lantern views.

On Wednesday afternoon, February 11, the Senior and Junior Co-eds attended a very delightful "At Home" given in **At Home** their honor by Miss Andrews, at the home of Dr. Tufts.

On Thursday, February 19, the Freshman class had its annual sleigh drive. About forty precious souls and three chaperones, Dr. and Mrs. Archibald and Prof. Hannay, enjoyed **Freshman Sleigh Drive** the drive to Kentville, the supper at the "American House," the skating party at the rink, the nicklet and lastly, oyster stews and the return drive.

The Sophs. had prepared a surprise for the Freshmen in the shape of a blockade of trees and snow at Willow Hollow. But the Freshmen had a surprise for the Sophs. too, for they had sent ahead an advance guard of '17 to reconnoitre. These met and defeated the Sophs. at the Hollow and scattered the enemy in time to prevent total destruction to the real sleighing party. All present seemed to enjoy the drive in all its phases.

The senior class of the Seminary held their annual skating party on Friday evening, February 20th. A pleasant **Senior Sem. Skate** skate was had at the rink, after which the party adjourned to the Seminary dining-room, where dainty refreshments were served. A very enjoyable time was had by all.

During the last month, owing to numerous outside attractions, such as rink, hockey, etc., the Lyceum has somewhat lost its hold on the students. However, the Senior class took **Academy Lyceum** the matter in hand and put on such a program that there need be little fear of a relapse of interest in the Lyceum. This entertainment was largely

attended and all the numbers on the program were enthusiastically received. It was decided that the other classes should entertain in order.

The Acadia Orchestral Club drove to Canning on Friday evening, February 20, and gave an entertainment in the Armory Hall. The concert was a very successful one. There was a good sized audience. Besides the selections by the Orchestra, there were readings by Miss Margaret Manning, selections by the String Sextette, a clarinet solo by Mr. Norman MacIntosh, and a vocal solo by Miss Ethel Miller. After the concert supper was enjoyed at the Waverley Hotel.

Under the united auspices of the Athenæum and Science Societies, Dr. DeWolfe addressed a large audience of students and professors in College Hall on Saturday evening, February 21, **Lecture on Inter-** on "International Peace." Dr. DeWolfe spoke in **national Peace** his usual forceful and practical manner.

The speaker pointed out the fact that one of the main causes of war has been, and is, ignorance of our neighbors. To help remove this cause, he said that he hoped soon to be able to establish a cosmopolitan club among the Acadia students.

The various peace organizations, notably the Carnegie Foundation, were referred to as exerting a great influence in favor of peace.

Another great influence making for peace is the tremendous, and ever-increasing cost of maintaining the huge armies and navies of the present day. The idea that peace can best be maintained by such means, was ridiculed. The fact that war interferes with business interests also makes for peace.

Moreover, the tide of religion is against war. For human reasons the Church is directly opposed to it.

Dr. DeWolfe expressed his hope and belief that soon we shall have an international court with juries for all nations, to settle international questions.

The Propylæum society has elected the following officers for the second term; President, Miss Georgie Lent; Vice-President, Miss D. C. H. Crowell; Sec-Treasurer, Miss Mildred Schurman; Teller, Miss E. Parker.

The programme for Saturday, February 21,

was: Clause I.—Spelling Match, Seniors vs. Juniors. Clause II.—Synopsis, Miss Dorothy Burditt.

In the spelling match Miss Wigmore and Miss Ganter were captains, Miss Esther Clarke, dictator. The spellers were well chosen and the contest fast and furious. The Juniors won, Mrs. Ingraham being the winner.

Miss Burditt's synopsis was newsy and interesting as always.

The* Sophomore class held their sleigh drive on Thursday, February 26. About forty-five persons including Professor and Mrs. Perry and Professor Hannay drove to Kentville in **Sophomore Sleigh** the afternoon. The sleighing was splendid and **Drive** the weather could not have been better. On their arrival in Kentville they went to the Kentville House where supper was served. The evening passed off pleasantly at the rink, and Nicklet, and the party drove home at a late hour, all having had a very enjoyable time.

The Freshmen took advantage of the Sophomores absence from town and held an out-door gathering at some point on the main road to Kentville. They were however very much disappointed that they did not meet the Sophs who went by a different road. On the return journey, however, the Sophs believing that discretion was the better part of valor, found their way back to town by an exceedingly circuitous route. And at the time of their return the Freshmen were all snug in bed! And now the scales hang evenly balanced.

Horatius Redit.

A youth there is, a youth of Acadie;
At mid-year with a mighty oath he swore
That Horace of the Augustan age and he
Were quits forever and forevermore.

The Prof. had let him off on forty-five;
He flung the Satires at the household cat;
"Inteream," he shouted, "let her drive;
There go the Odes, *eram, eras, erat!*"

Meheicle, he did make a horrid din;
 The *manes* and the house of Pluto heard;
 Horace in wrath threw down his shadowy pen;
 Hermogenes Tigellius grinned and purred.

The stately mistress raised a warning eye
 That swept the poet's bench in angry doubt;
 "At it again?" she murmured. "No, not I,"
 Piped Horace' shade, "but please may I go out?"

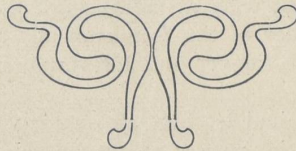
"*Extemplo veniam*, O Proserpine;
 I will be good, and do as I am bid;
 Calvus will keep my place, but give me time
 To sacrifice to Faunus one more kid."

Pale Proserpine could not resist her pet;
 He squeaked and gibbered off, but not to Rome;
 Toward that Acadian youth his face was set,
 Who lay asleep beneath the western dome.

Ah, who can paint the horrors of that night?
 The phantom bard, with many a ghastly kick,
 Forced the sad youth his *versus* to recite,
 "Miseri quibus," he groaned, "oh *Lydia dic*."

At dawn the little gray-haired ghost ran home;
 Sadder and wiser was the youth, I ween,
 As with more reverence for the bards of Rome,
 He hustled off to class at eight-fifteen.

M. K. I. '15.



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J. G. MCKAY, 1915, Editor-in-Chief.

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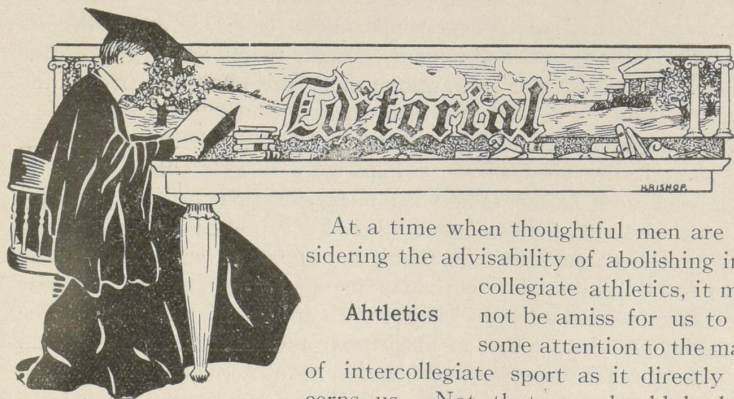
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At a time when thoughtful men are considering the advisability of abolishing inter-collegiate athletics, it might not be amiss for us to give some attention to the matter

Ahtletics

of intercollegiate sport as it directly concerns us. Not that we should harbor a thought of abolishing it! There has appeared no sound reason, as yet, for such a course in the the Maritime Colleges; and we sincerely trust that there never shall be a reason. Yet not many of us, perhaps, would care to take the ground that intercollegiate sport, as such, is all that we would care to have it, even in the Maritime Provinces. We will leave out all discussion of roughness in games, trickiness in play and "getting your man" tactics that go far toward the debasing of pure sport, and which, although present at times, are by no means outstanding characteristics of our teams. There is another aspect of college athletics that deserves the consideration of all who are interested in the game for the sake of the game.

The avowed purpose of college athletics is to develop the highest athletic qualities of men, to give them muscle and manliness, and, incidentally, victory over their opponents. But who can deny a growing tendency to lay all the emphasis on this latter consideration and to lower the ideal of the game to a matter of "win at any cost." When such is made the object there are many shortcuts to its attainment. Hence we find in our colleges some practices that, while apparently harmless enough in themselves, are indicative of a spirit that may some day detract much from the value of amateur college sport, and which for the good of all concerned, should be ruled out. Chief among these is a tendency on the part of our athletic societies to squeeze in any man who can play well, as long as no *open* infringement of college or intercollegiate rules is made. If each of our colleges had the reputation for honor that every college *should* have it would be altogether unnecessary that the names of players be submitted to the opposing college before an intercollegiate game. The fault is not in the teams, for the teams are representative of the athletic clubs, and the athletic clubs are representative of the colleges. There is a race for the man who has somewhat of a reputation as an athlete. That race is perfectly legitimate, so long as the man is prevailed upon to take up a college course, as he is then a bona fide college man with a perfect right to play on any team which he can "make," but when he is pulled in, and signed up on the college rolls for the required number of subjects, because he is "wanted," with no intention of meeting with any requirements of the college after the "want" is over, we are getting away from true college principles, into a sort of illegitimate professionalism that would hesitate to stand before the world under its own colors.

This has not reached an acute stage in our intercollegiate relations as yet, but there is a possibility that the time may come, when there may be reasons for serious question in the minds of spectators on the side lines as to whether the competing teams before them are made up of bona fide college men or not. We venture to say that not one of our colleges would wish to see this, but how is it to be prevented; where draw the line; and how? Ah, that's the rub! The matter is a difficult one to handle, for there are so many ways of circumventing intercollegiate and faculty rules. But some day this will be a question that will *demand* an answer, and that answer, perhaps, can more easily be given now. Rivalry between colleges is natural and healthy; we glory in it more or less; but there are

some things on which we should all stand together "with one mind and one accord," and one of these is the maintenance of college athletics that are clean all the way through.

Let our contemporaries rest assured that what has been said above is in no way intended as a slap at any particular college. Which college is the greatest sinner in this respect is a question which we have no inclination to treat here. Nor are our colleges the only sinners, though they are probably most to blame. What the colleges by their spirit show their willingness to do, if they dared, some of the secondary schools with less judgment carry into practice. In a recent game of hockey between two such schools, one team attempted by bluff and deliberate lie, to put on the ice three players who had no connection whatever with the school which they claimed to represent. However, this shoe which we have prepared, is not intended to pinch any particular individual. It is wonderfully elastic, and will fit almost any member of the family. Where it fits, even approximately, let it be worn; and may the wearing of it be profitable to the cause of intercollegiate sport.

Student Government, as we understand it, is government of the students by the students through a representative council. This is practically a new thing at Acadia, and like many new things has not been found quite perfect, either in theory or in practice. So far as our student council is concerned we have certainly no just cause for complaint. It is discharging its functions faithfully, honorably, and satisfactorily—at least to the greater mass of the students. But it is apparent that some are prone to forget that the Council's authority is *their* authority, and when they destroy that, they destroy their own. With some the decision of the Student Council is a thing to be abided by, just so long as it runs parallel with their particular views; when it crosses that line the Council is a thing to be ignored. Our Council is not a perfect thing, as we have said, yet it is composed of men of reason, who are capable of noting the merits of sane appeal from any of its decisions. It is from the ranks of those who are most ready to fly into the face of the Council, wherever its enactments appear to them a mis-judgment or injustice, that we are most apt to hear the cry of "faculty dominance," or the "hopelessness of student government at Acadia." It is an open question as to whether the Faculty has given the Council freedom enough to make a fair

test of its ability to govern. It might be wise if the Faculty would release its hand for a little while, and allow the Council to take a few steps by itself. Muscular development comes only through judicious exercise, and a tumble or two is not apt to injure the child very seriously. It is also an open question if the students of Acadia are *ready* to govern themselves. We may dispute the wisdom or justice of the Council's rulings at will — that is our right; but if we stand prepared to defy the Council's *authority* immediately upon a disagreement with its decisions, we are not ready for self-government.

How many of us have really thought out the question of what student government means to us? What are its advantages; or has it any? If we base our theory on the assumption that Acadia, or any other college, will be *better* governed by a body of students — of whom the greater number have not yet reached the age of maturity — than by a body of men with the experience of years behind them, thoughtful people are apt to smile a little at our expense. If we base it on the assumption that we can govern *as well* and at the same time develop in us qualities of self-restraint, and of self-assertion that will make us more useful citizens to the world which we are to serve, then it would seem that we have not overstepped our grounds of justification, and the thoughtful people may give us a nod of approval instead of the smile. The real value and advantage of student government may be of a subjective nature, but nevertheless real; and an institution which can give some good reason for its existence among us is worthy of our support. Then let us give it!



Choice Bits of Information.

(Culled from Exams.)

HISTORY.

Suzerain was the name of a man who had a large estate, and the sum paid to the overlord was the demesne.

The printing-press made the art of copying much more faster.

Wat Tyler rose a rebellion by placing 98 documents against the Catholic religion against the door of a church. Several treaties were made that people sh'd not pay a dead man's way to purgatory; against Catholic Faith; Henry VIII having so many wives, etc.,

The kings of the Plantagenet period were Henry VII and VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth.

Both Catholics and Protestants were prosicuted.

Chivalry breeds high morals.

Potical results of the Norman Conquest of England — potically England was in new hands. The economic conditions were improved by the Domes Day Book, whereby certain lands were reserved for hunting purposes.

Demesne was the power of a serf to free himself from his lord. Forfeisers were the ones that forfeited their lands by going away to another place.

Wolsey was the back-bone of Philip's kingdom.

Philip married Catherine of Spain. Both became dissatisfied with her.

Lubec is in the north of Italy. Orleans is in Mexico, if it is in reference to Joan of Arc, then there is an Orleans in France.

Lutar was the promoter of the Protestant Reformation.

ENGLISH.

Erasmus is the Spanish play from which we paternes our early dramas.

Erasmus was the title of a book written by Gower.

Erasmus was one of Dr. Johnston's characters.

"Commonwealth" means a state or a government that has a control over all the wealth in that state.

Dr. Johnston was a rough disagreeable old scab.

Dr. Johnston was a queer old duck.

Steele was much like Addison only more so.

Answer to question on Victorian Poets:—"Haven't the goods on that question."

To another on Vic. Poets,— "I learned every blessed one but this one!"

The Cavalier Poets are Suckling, Lovelace and Richard—(I forgot his last name. He lived in the country with a pet pig, goose hen and cat.)"

Question: Correct the following: 'Politics are like a stone tied around the neck of literature.'

Answer: "As I understand literature, it has no neck.

BIBLE.

The Twelve Apostles are Paul, Peter, James, John, Timothy.

Five of the Apostles wrote New Testament Books, Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Paul wrote the Acts.

Pilot was the High Priest before whom Jesus was condemned and put to death.

Jesus was educated at Damascus.

Samuel was a High Priest. He lived in a church and did the altar work.

Elijah was fed by God from a mountain with water from a rock and food was sent by a raven from heaven.

Elijah was one of the leaders of the Children of Israel during the Forty Years in the wilderness.

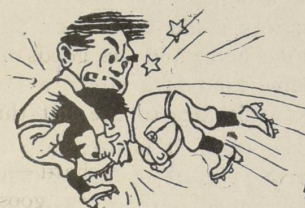
Samuel was a young man who was brought up and trained by David.

Paul had a funny kind of religion called Sanhedrin. He was on his way from Jerusalem to Damascus when all of a sudden a ball of fire out of heaven hit him and after that he said what will you have me to do?

When Paul was at Miletus he sent to Ephesus for the elders of the church. When they came they fell on his neck and kissed him to Coos.

Jesus was taken by his parents to Jerusalem when he was forty days old. On the way home they missed him. When they found him he was in the temple with the doctors hearing them and asking them questions.

Paul heard a voice saying to him, It is hard for thee to kick against the goals.



ATHLETICS

HOCKEY.

The season has come and is almost past for the Canadian national sport, and although in this line Acadia this year has not been crowned with success, she has nevertheless done about all that could be expected of her under the circumstances. At the beginning of the year the outlook for a hockey team was the poorest in the history of athletics here for years, as far as material was concerned. Another great draw-back, from a financial standpoint, was the procuring of a coach. On account of the heavy expenses of hockey in the preceding years, the student body as a whole refused to support the proposition financially, there being all kinds of complaints coming in from all sides. As Acadia's material was almost wholly inexperienced, there being only two of the ten men used last year back this year, a coach was more essential than in previous years. Acadia graduates were appealed to, but with little success, but finally the services of one of the best coaches in the provinces, namely F. J. T. MacDonald of Amherst, was procured, and work at once began. But coaches and men alone can not do much if they have not a feeling that the student body as a whole is backing them, which feeling the players did not have this year, and being new men in the game, comparatively speaking, it is wonder that they have held their end up as they have. Coach MacDonald worked unceasingly with what he thought at first was a hopeless case, with the result that a team almost up to the average was turned out, and although intercollegiate hockey, other than at Acadia, has this year taken wonderful advances, Acadia has in spite of all odds made a good showing. Both U. N. B., and Mt. A., have this year by far the fastest teams in the history of either college.

Concerning hockey for future years the students of Acadia might think over the following remarks. The first is by our coach who says,

"Acadia need never expect to turn out a winning team until she is ready to support it." The other remark was made by the captain of the Tech. team the night of their game here, and he is an old Acadia man. "We did manage to get some kind of a crowd a few years ago, but that turnout to-night was a disgrace to the college."

If Acadia ever expects a winning hockey team, it is necessary to get busy and awaken some enthusiasm in the players, to make them feel that they are on the team for some other purpose than the mere winning of an A, and make them feel that the name of the College is at stake. But the student body as a whole fails to realize this.

Hockey is one of the fastest and most exciting of intercollegiate games. At the same time it is a good manly sport, and our team although losing has never forgotten this. Besides, hockey is Canada's national game and there is no reason why it should fail to receive the support of the students at Acadia.

E. P. EVELEIGH, *Captain.*

ACADEMY HOCKEY.

Although the hockey season is getting far advanced, very little has been done in the line of games this winter. On Saturday, February 2, we met the Maritime Business College of Halifax, in the Wolfville rink; and although the regular goal-tender was unable to play, the team clearly showed its strength.

The first few minutes play hovered around the visitors' net, but the goal-tender coolly turned all likely shots aside. Parker had his shoulder hurt, causing a delay, but shortly the play was resumed. The whistle had hardly blown for the face off, when Allen got the puck, made a pretty rush, and by splendid stick-handling went through for number one. Parker got tally number two from a mix-up in front of the net. The half ended without further scoring—2—0 in favor of the Academy.

The second period was altogether in favor of the Academy boys, who simply outclassed their opponents. In fairness to the forwards, we must mention their great combination, and especially the work of Baird. D'Almaine, at point, made some nice rushes, at least one of which had results, but he was too closely marked by the visitors to be really very effective.

Merrick, in goal, was the visitors' star, and the final score, 11 — 0 is no indication of his work. Coach McDonald refereed to the satisfaction of all.

A. C. A.	LINE-UP	M. B. C.
Freeman	Goal	Merrick
D'Almaine	Point	Rudolphe
Allen	Cover-point	Crocker
Baird	Rover	Hall
Henshaw	L-Wing	Gagnon
Gibson	R-Wing	Conrad
Parker	Centre	Siffen

ACADIA 3; KENTVILLE 3.

Acadia played her first game this season at Kentville on Saturday evening, January 31. The game was evenly contested as the score shows, and was remarkably clean, the College team, although lacking the practice of their opponents, put up a good game. The score at the finish was a tie; each team making three goals. R. C. Hill, Kentville's "coach," and Fred J. T. MacDonald, Acadia's "coach," refereed satisfactorily. The teams lined up as follows:

ACADIA		KENTVILLE
Leaman	Goal	Muir
Eveleigh (Captain)	Point	Lyons
Allen	Cover	Bennett (Capt)
Stackhouse	Rover	Porter
N. Rogers	Centre	Tibbetts
Archibald	L-Wing	Spencer
McNeil	R. Wing	Christie

In the second period A. Rogers replaced Allen, and Smith replaced Stackhouse in Acadia's line up.

MT. ALLISON 6; ACADIA 2.

The first game of the Inter-collegiate series was played here between Acadia and Mt. Allison, on Friday evening, February 6th. The visitors had a much faster team than Acadia, and easily defeated them, the score being 6 to 2. The Acadians, however, put up a good clean game and did well to keep Mt. Allison's score down as they

did. They had a much lighter team than Mt. Allison, and were not able to stand the continual hard checking of their opponents. Appleton and Godfrey were the Mt. Allison stars, while Eveleigh, Rogers and Archibald starred for Acadia. W. C. Ross, of Halifax, proved a very satisfactory referee.

The first period opened at a fast pace with end to end rushes. After a fine piece of combination play, Godfrey scored for Mt. Allison, time five minutes. Archibald secured the puck and in less time than it takes to tell evened up the score. The excitement ran high and the rink resounded with the cheers of the fans. Both teams played hard, but the play was kept mostly in Acadia's territory, their defence putting up a strong game. Several minutes before the period ended Godfrey notched a second tally for Mt. Allison.

In the second period the Acadia team showed up well in combination plays but the checking of the Sackville team prevented them from becoming very dangerous round the nets. Brundage found the nets for Mt. Allison, after about five minutes of play. Shortly after Rogers got away and added another to Acadia's score. Godfrey scored again for Mt. Allison.

The last period was rather one-sided. Acadia tried several times to get past McCallum, but in vain. Godfrey and Pickard each scored for the Allisonians. During this period Appleton and Archibald, were penalized three minutes each for mixing it, and Pickard got two minutes for cross-checking. The game ended. Mt. Allison 6; Acadia 2.

The teams were as follows:

MT. ALLISON		ACADIA	
McCallum.....	Goal.....	Leaman	
Pickard (Captain).....	Point.....	Eveleigh (Captain)	
Crowe.....	C. Point.....	Smith	
Appleton.....	Rover.....	Stackhouse	
Godfrey.....	Centre.....	Rogers	
Herder.....	L - Wing.....	McNeil	
Brundage.....	R - Wing.....	Archibald	

U. N. B. 4; ACADIA 0.

On Thursday evening, February 12th, Acadia went down to defeat before U. N. B., at Fredericton, to the tune of 4 to 0. The Acadia boys put up a good defense game but were no match for the

New Brunswickers. McLean, of U. N. B., was the star of the evening, his end to end rushes being a feature of the game. Mooney and Pugh, also put up a good game. Eveleigh was the pick of the Acadia team. Stackhouse, Archibald and Allen, also showed up well. The U. N. B. defense was particularly strong, and it was impossible for Acadia to break through. Frank Brown, of Moncton, referred in a very satisfactory manner. The teams lined up as follows.

U. N. B.		ACADIA
Maimann	Goal	Leaman
Asker	Point	Eveleigh
Melanson	Cover	Allen
McLean	Rover	Stackhouse
Lockary	Centre	Rogers
Pugh	R - Wing	Archibald
Mooney	L - Wing	McNeill

Stackhouse on account of an injury was replaced by Moore, in the second series.

Mt. ALLISON 8; ACADIA 1.

The following evening, Acadia in a battered and tired condition, played Mt. Allison at Sackville. This game proved an easy win for Mt. Allison, the score being 8 to 1. The Acadians showed the effects of their game the previous evening and of their long trip.

ACADIA 2; N. S. TECH. 2.

Acadia and the N. S. Technical College played to a draw here on Tuesday evening, February 24th, each team scoring two goals. The game, although a poor exhibition of hockey, was very fast at times. The Acadia boys have improved very much since their game with Mt. Allison, and with a little more training they would put up a good argument to any team. They had the better of the play during the most of the game, but lacked the ability to score. Stackhouse showed up much better on the wing than he did as rover. Arthur Rogers as rover put up a good game, as did also the other forwards. The defense was always on the job, and saved the game several times. The Haligonians have a strong team especially in defence. Murray showed up well, but was inclined to rough it up at times. Brenton Eagles, Captain of the town team, refereed the game.

At the start of the game the puck was carried into Acadia's territory. Acadia soon got away and several end to end rushes followed. After eight minutes of play, Stackhouse scored for Acadia. After this the play was kept for the most part in the visitors' territory. Kewrin was sent to the "cooler" for tripping. Just before the period closed N. Rogers added another to Acadia's score.

The Halifax team came on the ice in the second period with the determination to even up the score. Play was carried into Acadia's territory and Duncan scored for Tech. Kewrin was sent to the boards. The play now became fast, both teams trying hard to score. Just as the period ended, Murray was penalized for tripping. The score now stood Acadia 2; Tech. 1.

The third period was the best of the game. Both teams were playing hard. A. Rogers was given a rest. The play was carried into Tech's territory and Acadia made repeated attempt to score, but could not break through the defence. Stackhouse was injured and had to leave the ice. Tech. dropped a man and the play was resumed. Allen was sent to the "cooler." Play was around Acadia's goal, but there was no score.

Murray was again given a chance to cool off in the penalty box. After a succession of end to end rushes, Tech. tied the score just before the bell rang. After a short consultation the teams decided not to play off.

The line up was as follows:

N. S. TECH.		ACADIA.
Chapman	Goal	Leaman
Kewrin	Point	Eveleigh (Capt.)
O'Sullivan	Cover	Allen.
Murray (Captain)	Rover	A. Rogers
Grey	Centre	N. Rogers
Duncan	L - Wing	Stackhouse
Callen	R - Wing	Archibald



'75-'7 — Prof. Benjamin Rand, of Harvard University, has two philosophical notes in the "Cambridge University Press." One entitled "Shaftsbury's Second Characters," appeared in January; the other, containing the "Unpublished Correspondence of Bishop Berkeley," will be completed in the Spring. Both are the result of his researches in England.—*Bulletin*.

'80 — G. J. Coulter White has retired from the ministry, and is living on his fruit ranch in Summerland, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C., ITEMS.

'81 — Frank Andrews is teaching mathematics in the High School.

'83 — Clarence W. Bradshaw is practising law in Victoria, where he is a large real estate owner.

'87 — John B. Morgan, is manager of the Great West Life Assurance Company.

'89 — Charles S. Lyons, is practising law.

'01 — Adele McLeod is teaching French in Victoria High School.

'03 — James A. Armstrong is teaching mathematics in the High School.

'08 — Jenny I. McLeod is teaching English in High School.

'90 — Henry F. Waring of Vancouver, B. C., gave an address on "The Baptist Program for the Twentieth Century," at the Regina Convention. Rev. George Kierstead, '10, addressed the same gathering on "Modern Baptists."

'90 — Rev. F. A. McNeil has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Salisbury group of churches in New Brunswick.

'94 — Allan E. Dunlop is a partner of a prominent law firm in Lethbridge, Alta.

'95 — Nathan J. Lockhart, successful barrister of Estevan, Sask., received the honor of being appointed a K. C., by the Government at New Year's.

'95 — Rev. M. A. McLean of Calgary, has accepted a call to the splendid field of Danforth Avenue Church, Toronto.

'99 — Dr. J. S. Clark has been forced by ill health, to give up his work among the Indians of the North West, and has settled in Brandon, where he is practising his profession.—*Bulletin*.

'01 — Aaron Perry is professor of English in the University of Manitoba, at Winnipeg.

'01 — Avarid L. Bishop on February 23, received an appointment to full professorship of Geography and Commerce at Yale University. Dr. Bishop since graduating from Acadia has had a splendid record, and we feel confident of his continued success in his new appointment.

'02 — Rev. E. LeRoy Dakin has closed his pastorate at Memorial Church of Christ, Chicago, and has become pastor of the Baptist Temple, Logansport, Indiana.

'03 — Vernon L. Denton is Inspector of Schools in South Vancouver, B. C.

'06 — Raymond D. Colpitts is principal of Revelstoke School, B.C.

'07 — J. Arthur Estey, of the University of Wisconsin, has recently published a book on "Revolutionary Syndicalism."—*Bulletin*.

'07 — Edith M. Spurr is enjoying a year's rest at her home in Hantsport, N. S., after serving for five years as teacher of classics, at Seller Institute, Grande Ligne, Quebec.

'08 — Mildred W. Daniels is teaching in the Fernie High School, B. C.

'09 — Fred Woodworth after spending a month at his home, Wolfville, returned to Strathcona University, Alta, where he is studying for his B.Th. Degree, and also teaching mathematics.

'10 — Reynolds C. Eaton is a teacher in the General Wolf School, South Vancouver, B. C.

'11 — Royden S. Stultz, is studying law in the office of J. W. D. Farris, '99, who is one of Vancouver's prominent lawyers.

'12 — Ralph W. Donaldson is attending Guelph Agriculture College, from which institution he expects to get a degree in 1915.

'12 — W. C. B. Card is attending Boston Conservatory of Music, and is also giving private lessons in piano, and is organist in one of the city churches.

'12 — Frederick W. Young is teaching in the Upper Squamish School, B. C.

'12 — Clair W. Kinney is employed in Nanaimo, B. C., doing survey work for the Nanaimo Coal Mining Co.

Ex. '15 — Miss Edna Giberson is teaching this year at Edson, Alberta. Miss E. M. Pattillo is taking a course in Household Science at Symmonds College, Boston.

Professor H. G. Black, who taught English at Acadia, during the first term of 1912-13, is at present in California, much improved in health.

HIS LAST CHANCE.— An old Scottish gravedigger was remonstrated with one day for making a serious overcharge for digging a grave.

"Well, ye see sir," said the old man, in explaining, making a motion with his thumb towards the grave, "him an' me had a bit of a tiff two or three years syne over a watch I selt him, and I've never been able tae get the money oot o'him yet, 'Noo' I say tae ma'sel, this is ma last chance, an' I'll better tak' it."—*Canadian Magazine*.



What do college papers, as such, lack? This is a question which has impressed us since we have taken up these duties. Are our college papers as good as they might be? We are forced to say—No.

The "Athenæum" receives student publications from representative colleges all over Canada, and in the examinations of these, we find a richness hardly surpassable in some sections, while a dearth in others.

It seems to us that our college papers are published too much to suit the taste of undergraduates alone. As a rule there is not much of interest to graduates, who help to support these papers as much, if not more, than the students themselves. A striking example of this is to be found in the general quality of the "Personal" columns. A brief sentence or two, perhaps a paragraph, concerning a marriage or death, etc., is generally all that is to be found in this department.

In our estimation this is one of the most important and interesting columns to the graduate, and it should contain more than is to be found in a daily newspaper.

The "Mt. Allison Argosy" has, perhaps, the best "Personal Column" we have yet seen; it is divided into two parts, a personal proper and "Progressive Allisonians." The latter gives considerable space to news concerning some of the more important graduates of that institution. This must surely be a pleasure for old graduates to read anything concerning their fellow classmates or contemporaries.

We would also like to see some account of the proceedings at our various Alumni meetings. Surely graduates do not lose all the vivacity of college days as soon as they receive their degrees, surely they must enjoy themselves or these meetings would not be so popu-

lar. Why then should we not publish as much of an account as appears in the dailies, for the benefit of less fortunate graduates who are unable to attend.

The SHEAF.—We find on examination of this journal that, although there are some things which could be improved, such as the Literary department, following directly after the editorial with no differentiation, and the paucity of material in the Exchange Column, yet the paper is well worth reading. We are particularly well pleased with an article entitled "Talent and Character," in which we find one opinion of the business of life, thus:—"Did you ever stop to think that the true business of life, and of a University in particular, is something greater than the development of talent? Merely to develop talent, merely to produce great "results," is of little value to the world and society. It is the quota we give to society and the world that comes in the final summing up of life's journey. The true business of our sojourn here, is the development of character. The world is not a playground; it is a school-room. Life is not a holiday; it is an education. Education is not the absorbing of so much learning; it has as its chief aim the building of character. Life in a University opens up innumerable avenues for the development of character. By coming out of solitude and mixing freely with our fellows, that is the way we build up our character. Man is a social being, and the character of a man is judged from his relations to others. Let us therefore not isolate ourselves. Let us get out among things, and troubles and difficulties, and obstacles, and may it be said of us, as was said of Chas. Kingsley in lines of dedication of his memory:—

"To the beloved memory of a Righteous Man,
Who loved God and Truth above all things,
A man of untarnished honor,
Loyal and chivalrous; gentle and strong;
Modest and humble; tender and true.
Pitiful to the weak, yearning after the erring,
Stern to all forms of wrong and oppression,
Yet most stern to himself;
Who being angry; yet sinned not,
Who lived in the presence of God here,
And passing thro' the grave and gate of death
Now liveth unto God for evermore."

A view of life from the teacher's standpoint is to be found in the Educational "Review" in an article entitled "The Investigation of School Systems," by S. T. Dutton. The following extract shows this view, which is similar to the one just quoted: The greatest thing in the world to-day is the regard of a man for his fellowman, which brings about social action in every department of human advancement. Every school-room is a social organism. The civic and moral training obtained in the co-operative work of the class-room is understood to be of vastly more value than methodology — any estimate of the value of a teacher which does not inquire into the social atmosphere of the school-room, has omitted the most important factor in the school-room.

"Argosy."—The Argosy contains some very good material this month, "The Little Old Toyshop," and "Swiss Winter Sports," are both pleasant and interesting. We also enjoyed the part of the article on "Literature and Life" and we await its conclusion with interest.

We acknowledge the following exchanges with thanks: U. N. B. Monthly, Argosy, Record, Sheaf, Theologue, Dalhousie Gazette, McMaster Monthly, Normal Gazette, Chatham H. S. Times, McGill Daily, Queens Journal.

EDITORS' NOTE.—All college exchanges will be placed on a special shelf in the library, anyone wishing to examine these may do so, subject to the rules of the library relating to magazines and periodicals.

AN ESSAY ON MAN.—A little girl wrote the following composition on men: "Men are what women marry. They drink and smoke and swear, but don't go to church. Perhaps if they wore bonnets they would. They are more logical than women, and also more zoological. Both men and women sprang from monkeys, but the woman sprung farther than the man!"—*London Opinion*.

WINNERS FOR THE MONTH.

ARTICLES:—1st, C. D. Piper, '15; 2nd, J. S. Millett, '16.

STORIES:—Miss H. B. Steeves, '16; 2nd, Miss B. A. Coes, '14.

POEMS:—H. B. DeWolfe, '16; 2nd, Mrs. K. Ingraham, '15.

MONTH:—A. H. G. Mitchell, '16; 2nd, Miss G. Blenkhorn, '15.

ATHLETICS:—H. P. Davidson, '14.



Gr-gg, '16: "Talk about cheap postal rates! Why, I've seen 200 pounds go for a 2-cent stamp."

W-od, '16: "When was that?"

Gr-gg: "When you went to the post office this morning."

M-rison, '16: (at rink): "I'm so fond of Bacon, aren't you?"

Miss Ch-te, '16: "Oh, yes, I don't think I could ever get tired of bacon, especially with eggs."

English Prof: "Were you at my lecture in Science Hall, sometime ago?"

S-unders, '16: "No sir; We had a class meeting that night."

Prof. in Education: "Miss L-ent, what are your views of social efficiency."

Miss L-nt, '14, gave them.

Prof., to Bancr-ft, '14: "What are yours?"

Bancr-ft.: "The same."

"I want to break into the Swim," said R-ph-y, '15, as he kicked at the door of No. 33, Chip. Hall.

Gammey, '15: "How do you like this refrain?"

Dobson: "The more you refrain the better I like it."

Some of the S-ms, have organized a chewing gum association. They meet for culchaw.

The very meanest sort of man, that anyone has ever seen, is the the fellow who, to save a cent, will cheat a chewing gum machine.

B-shop, '17 (at D. A. R. Station): "I want a ticket."

Agent: "Where for."

B-shop: "That's my business."

Miss Ch-se, '16: "It's good to get where no one knows much chemistry."

English Prof: "All I know is H_2O and HSO_4 ." (laugh).

W-lson, '16: "I don't know that much."

Miss Sch-rman, '16 (coming home on Soph. drive): "There George,—I told you to keep that flashlight."

Mitchell, '16 (as Sophs rush Freshmen at Willow Hollow): "Excuse me, but may I hit you with a snow-ball?"

Biology Prof: "Mendel crossed round and wrinkled seeds, obtained 7324, of which 5474 were round. Mr. Atk-ns, which were dominant?"

Gammey, '15: "I don't understand the question, sir."

Baker, Eng. (to Co-ed.): "Are you a Sophomore?"

Co-ed, No: "I'm a Sophette."

Sem. Teacher: "'Is Mr. Sch-ffner gone yet?"

Miss MacGr-gor: "Oh yes, awfully."

Ferris (Cad) at reception: "I just love the Sems."

Sem: "Count me out!"

C-x, '17: "What girl are you going to take on the drive?"

D-ck, '17: "Why, I thought the Sophs. chose girls for us."

B-ndon, '16 (translating French conversation with Miss Ch-se, '16): "Sweet creature thou art mine."

Table talk at Chip Hall.—Chipm-n, Eng.: "It looks like rain."

Duc. (reaching for glass of milk): "It generally does."

(From ATHENÆUM, April, 1911.)

Funny Phinn-y — What he asked: To Physics Prof.: Why doesn't lightning go up? How far can a hen spit? Who made electricity? Why is a bald spot?

To Dr. Ch-te: How big was the garden of Eden anyway? Was Noah's ark an airship?

S-lter, '14: If a man called you a liar, what would you do?"

Bancr-ft, '14: "Er-er — what sized man?"

Bone: "Say, sonnie, run over and tell Mr. Thompson I'll help him with Church History for an hour." "Sonnie" gets the Mr. Thompsons mixed. Twenty minutes later the Latin Professor appears, protesting that he doesn't know anything about Church History, and fears he is too old to learn!

Dr. A., in history class: "Wake up! Mr. Allen, I sent a boy home yesterday for sleeping in class!"

Query — If he gets wet Willie Rust?

Hist. Prof: "Payzant, who was Martin Luther?"

Payzant (Cad): He was a great reformer who posted his ninety-five theses on Westminster Abbey!"

Prof: "Or Evangeline rink?"

Dr. A.; Giving out the word "banana" in spelling class.— "Be careful boys, people often slip on it!"

Jacobs, '16, (to Henshaw): "If I was no bigger than you I would stay off the street."

Henshaw, '15: G'way man; one of my pant legs would make you a whole suit of clothes."

Don't mind if you're not stung this month. Every dog has his day, and yours will surely come.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Rev. C. A. Eaton, \$5.; Joseph E. Howe, \$2.60; M. F. Bancroft, \$1.35; Gordon B. Kierstead, \$1.30; Dr. H. B. Ellis, \$1.60; C. R. Bill, A. B. Dawson, H. W. Vaughan, Doris Crosby, Vera Robbins, H. H. Phinney, O. W. Parker, L. H. Mosher, I. B. Rouse, Evelyn Smith, H. E. DeWolfe, Dr. G. B. Cutten, W. J. Wright, J. F. Wright, G. O. VanAmburg, Josephine Clark, C. R. Chipman, A. G. Webster, H. R. Bishop, W. L. Archibald, Frances Black, L. H. Curry, Dr. A. Cohoon, J. Philip Bill, Wm. Moore, R. H. Sharpe, T. S. Dobson, F. L. Emerson, F. A. McNeill, Prof. E. Gordon. Bill, G. W. L. Blackadar, C. J. Bain, Miss H. M. Bates, Rev. I. A. Corbett, Edith Spurr, Miss Muriel Bishop, R. B. Blannett, F. T. Beck, Prof. J. A. Ambler, A. A. McIntyre, F. F. Chute, Dr. Spidle, J. W. Longley, Dr. A. C. Chute, Mrs. J. Marshall, Blanche Thomas, Dr. J. E. DeWitt, Prof. Balcom, Gertrude Burditt, Hon. O. T. Daniels, E. D. King, Miss Marion Marr, A. G. G. Hirtle, Roy DeF. Davis, V. H. Baker, Dr. H. T. DeWolfe, Dr. J. B. Hall, Dr. A. H. McKay, Miss I. C. Freeman, A. W. Brown, A. R. Goucher, L. McK. Johnston, C. W. Roscoe, Rev. H. W. Cann, Miss Gussie Hueston, A. K. Magner, J. E. Dunham, Miss Edna Giberson, T. Kelsey, F. H. Eaton, Ross Eaton, W. S. Jacobs, Prof. N. C. Hannay, P. S. Andrews, P. T. Andrews, Miss Etta Andrews, Rev. J. D. McLeod, Miss L. Steeves, Dr. A. McKinna, Miss Georgie Lent, Harold Haley, R. C. West, Miss Mary Jenkins, Miss Marion Griffin, Miss Elizabeth McPhea, \$1.00 each. Dr. Burns, 65c.; Miss Elsie B. Estabrooks, 60c.; A. F. Newcomb, 45c.; Miss Dorothy Burditt, 40c.; Miss Mildred Daniels, A. Y. Richardson, \$2.00; P. J. Stackhouse \$2.00; W. C. Card, John Eaton, P. F. Murray, \$1.30 each. M. B. Shaw, 50c.; Mrs. C. M. Harris, 50c.

To Acadia Students



DOUBTLESS some who are now students at Acadia will visit India or Ceylon within the next few years. If they do, we will be pleased indeed to give them letters of introduction to our agents in these countries. The introduction may prove of service to them, and they may be interested also in seeing the care that is taken in selecting the teas which are purchased for Red Rose.

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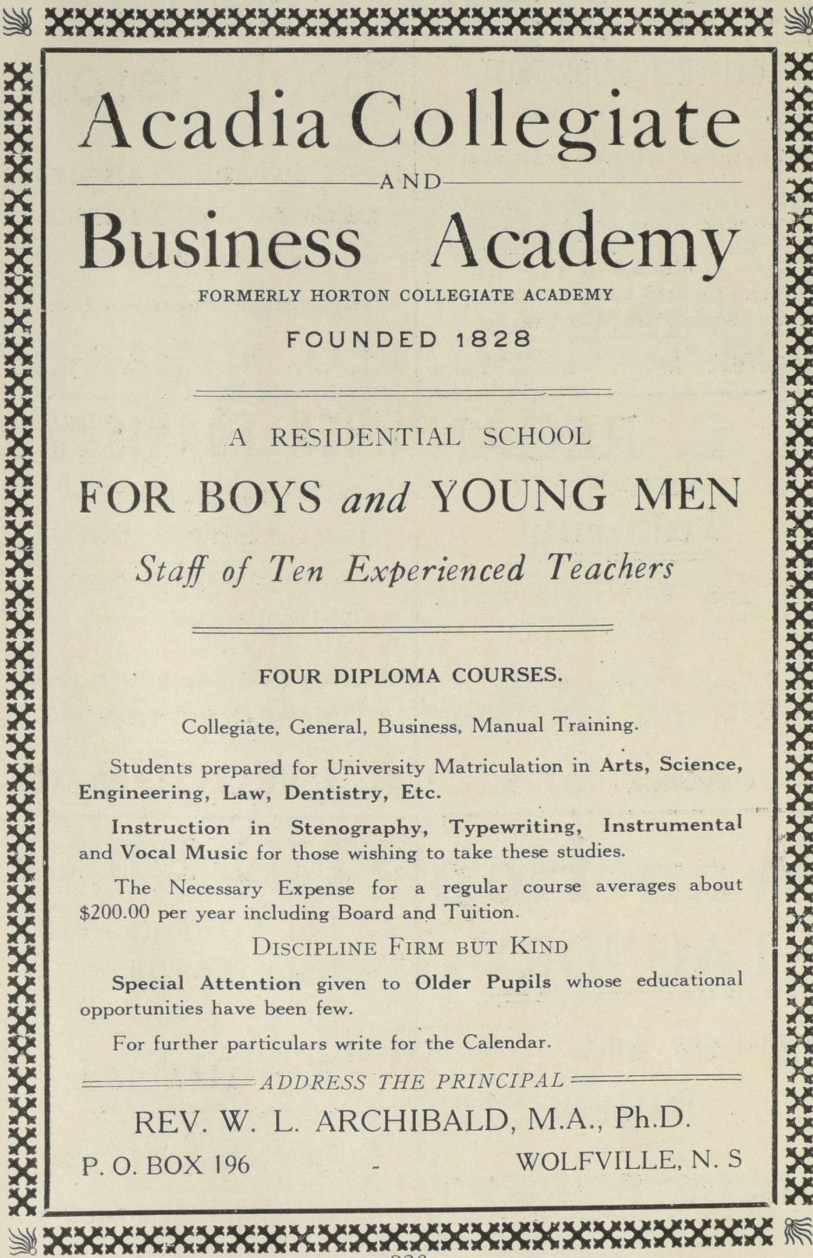
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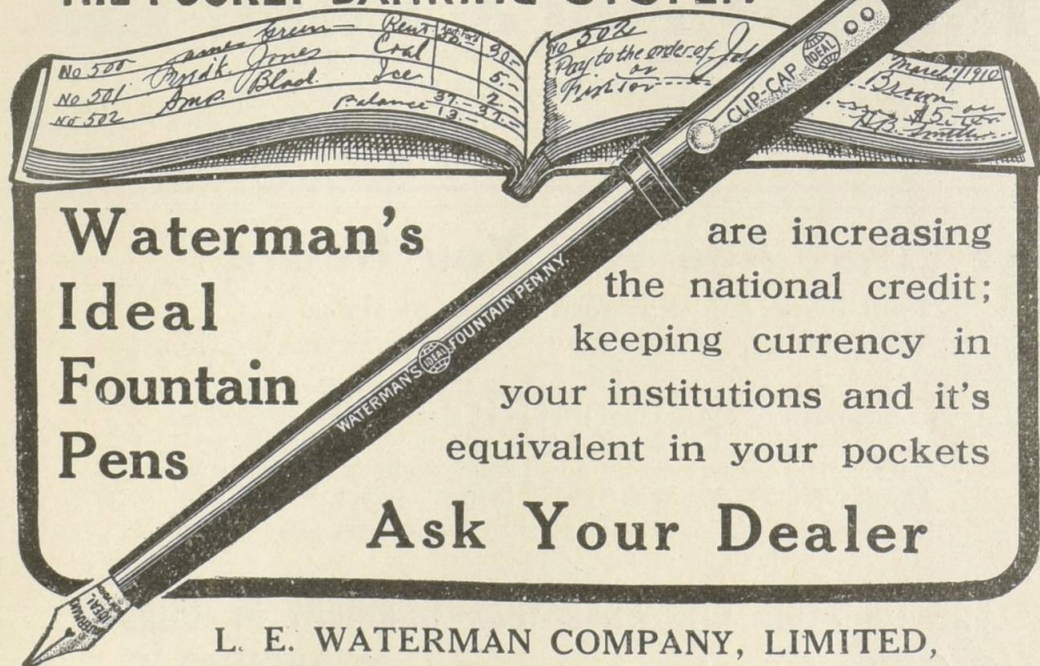
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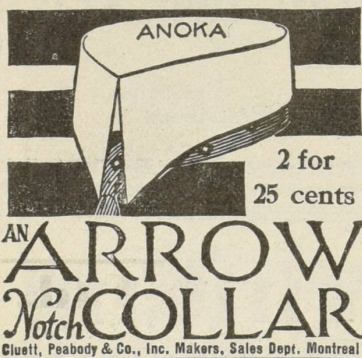
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