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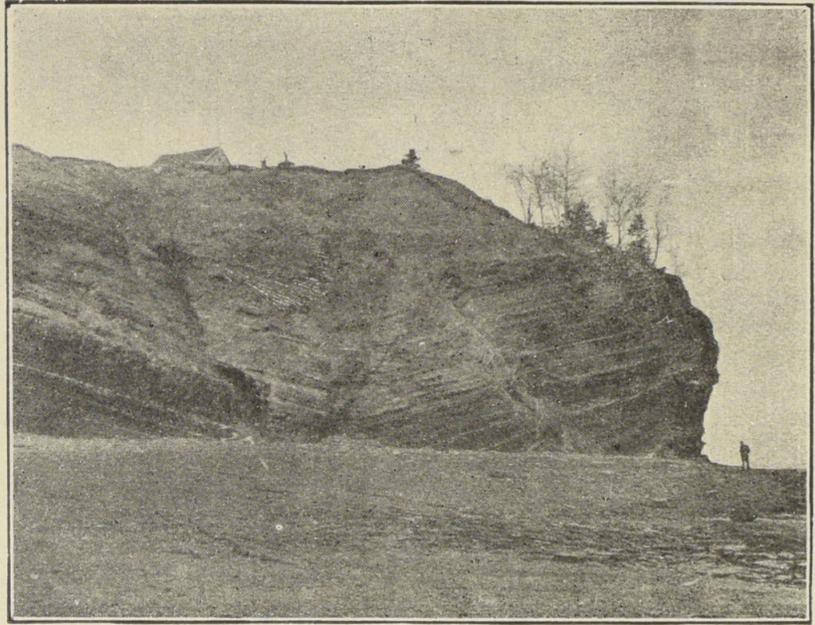
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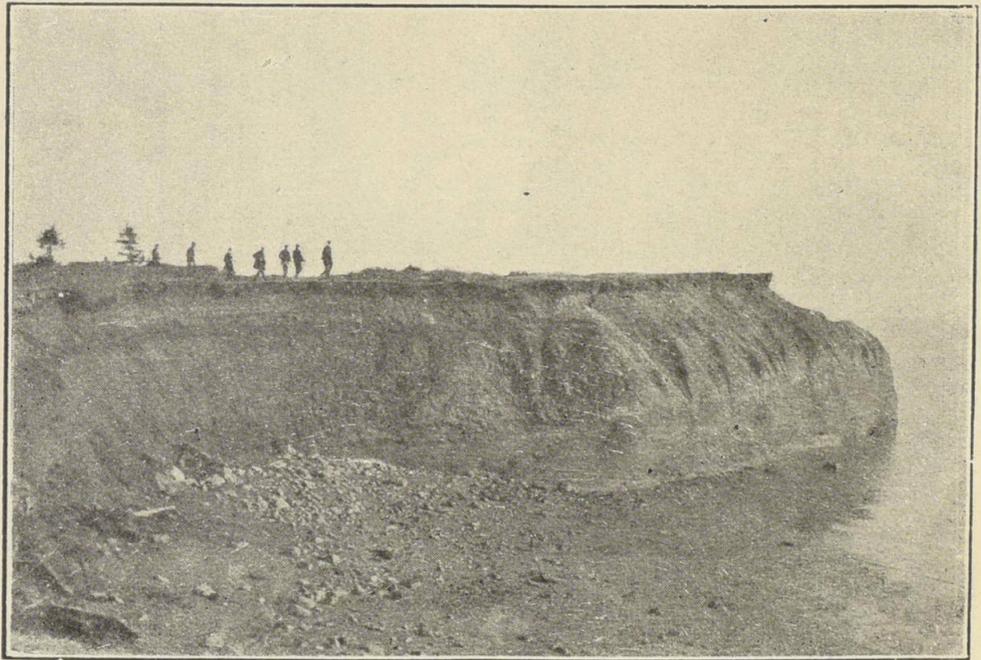
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SYNCLINE, HORTON BLUFFS



CROSS-SECTION OF BLUFF, AVONPORT

The Acadia Athenaeum

VOL. XXXIV.

MAY, 1908.

No. 7

May.

(TO YOU AT ACADIA.)

Now old Winter's reign is done—
Now the stream more bravely flows—
Earth is wanton with the sun
Where the first arbutus blows :
Feet are early on the hill
Seeking spoils within the glen,
Every Jack beside his Jill—
Oh ! 'Tis May again !

May again, and I am far
From your land of Acadie
Where the great white orchards are,
And the meadows, wide and free :
May in France ? Yea, and 'tis good
Sailing here adown the Seine
To St. Cloud within the Wood
Now 'tis May again—

But I somehow long to climb
Once again that southern hill—
Hear the ripple and the rhyme
Of the river by the mill :
When the world awakes anew,
Something—someone—calls me then,
And in dreams I come to you
When 'tis May again.

Paris, 1908.

R. E. B., '04

An Excursion to Horton Bluffs

WOLFVILLE and its vicinity affords admirable opportunities for the study of geology. Here the student may read history as unmistakable in its evidences as that from the pages of his favorite historian. And far more interesting, for does he not read the book of Nature, one of whose most wonderful chapters contains the facts upon which the science of geology is based. Norton defines geology as "the history of the earth and its inhabitants as read in the rocks of the earth's crust," and as one pursues its study the analogy which it presents as compared with the perusal of a book grows more and more striking, particularly as the sedimentary rocks are examined.

Like the other pure sciences geology is best studied first hand. Winter interferes with the regular field work of the fall, hence we had looked forward to the earliest opportunity in the spring of resuming our former weekly rambles. The time at length arrived and as we set forth on our first spring excursion we ask our readers to accompany us, in mind. Our regular class in Geology is strengthened by the addition of twelve Sophomores burning with the desire to attempt the conquest of new fields of knowledge. Early afternoon finds us on our way, our objective point being the bluffs at Horton. The day proves one of the most pleasant of the early spring so that the impulse to revel in the beauties of the bright sunshine is firm upon us during the early stages of the drive. Soon, however, we realize it is due time to clothe our minds with the spirit of keen observation, that condition so essential to scientific investigation. The road-side streamlet which hurries over its bed laden with the theft from the hillside; the pebble in its bed and the grain of sand which lies stranded on the bank, speak to the observer in no uncertain language. Each represents the larger geological movements which do so much to make or mar the face of the old world. Winter and Spring have wrought many changes about us, yet time will not permit pausing to examine these interesting things. We have "larger fish to fry," therefore we must restrict ourselves to noting some of the more outstanding geological features along our course.

Just beyond the bridge over the Gaspereau River, at Avonport, a recent caprice of "the vagrant tide" is shown. As the river flows from the bridge two courses lie before it,—one, the old channel, winds in a

long meander far to the south; the other, a new channel, is cut more directly northward, an island of some extent being enclosed between the two stream-beds. Until quite recent times this island was a peninsula but the conflict with the tide, the current of the river and the other agencies of erosion which Nature brings to bear upon the land, proved a losing fight and its isthmus was finally swept away, diverting the whole volume of the river-water from the old course. The old channel is visited semi-daily, however, by the tide which deposits its burden of silt in the quiet reach of water. Under such favorable conditions the bottom is becoming rapidly built up and the time will not be long before the whole area will be redeemed from the tide, a rich addition to the adjoining dykelands. Thus we have a good illustration of the mode of formation of sedimentary deposits.

Leaving the teams behind and making our way through thickets, over fences and down ravines we finally emerge above the celebrated Horton Bluffs. Then, having descended to the beach, we commence our examination at the point where the first strata appear from beneath the surface mantle of clay, small stones and boulders, the contribution of the glaciers which visited Nova Scotia in comparatively recent geologic time, walking along the cliff-front toward the north. We first note that the strata,—the leaves of the geologic record of the past, do not lie in their original horizontal position but tilt to the northward at an angle of about 30° with the horizon. The eye traces stratum after stratum as it disappears below the surface with no check until suddenly we are surprised to note a break in the uniformity of the arrangement. A fissure runs transversely across the strata and the conspicuous, heavy bed of red sandstone which shows high up on the cliff to the left of the joint may be seen on the right some twenty feet lower down,—a normal fault. The overhanging wall to the right of the joint has dropped down the opposing face. At numerous intervals other faults mark the face of the bluff.

Not far from here and for a distance of many yards the strata stand inclined at an angle of about 80° . These deposits, consisting of shale, have experienced a high degree of disintegration, owing to the easy entrance of water between the layers. The strata, highly carbonaceous in composition, so closely resemble coal that mining operations were at one time begun, to be soon dropped when the inferior quality of the mineral was discovered. The general formation is so

disturbed at this point that it is with difficulty that we establish the relation between these shale beds and their neighbors—the sandstones. We suspect that a *faull* is to be reckoned with and despite the contradiction to ethical teaching we believe it to be a *normal* one.

As we proceed toward the north we again meet strata tilted in the same general direction as those to the south. However, at the cape at the rear of the light-house a change occurs in the formation. Here as before, the strata on the left of the point dip to the north, but those to the right are inclined at an almost equal angle to the south while there is no break in the strata, simply a folding under of the layers, as though extreme pressure from the sides had bent the beds, as sheets of paper fold when pressure is exerted upon the opposite edges,—a *syndine*.

How may we explain the occurrence of these beds? Evidently they were deposited in a trough or shallow sea during a period of subsidence of the eastern portion of the continent. Later, when an immense thickness of deposits had been formed, elevation took place, attended by a down-folding of the strata. This folding and elevation took place very slowly and erosion kept pace with elevation, planing down the rising land to build up newer deposits in the adjacent bay. A closer examination of the layers reveals many of the details of the history of the locality where the deposits were laid down. Here is a projecting stratum standing out in bold relief from its fellows, here again is a section carved into curious figures by the action of tide and weather, due to differences in fineness and composition of the deposits. The chief constituents of granite,—feldspar and quartz, predominate. Feldspathic sandstones, however, are most subject to weathering leaving the less soluble quartz strata in evidence. The latter, consisting of coarse, irregular grains indicate rapid deposition by swift currents, after a short distance of transportation. As elevation is an essential condition to rapid erosion, we infer that the sources of the material were granite mountains of considerable elevation lying a few miles to the south. An interesting formation is displayed in the sandstones by the cross-bedding of the deposits. Beds whose upper and lower strata are horizontal are made up of layers inclined at an appreciable angle with these bounding lines. This form of structure is commonly seen in sandbars. Sand is being continually pushed over the edge of the bar and comes to rest in successive layers on the sloping surface. In some places individual strata are completely masked by cross-beds.

A deposit of finely-divided rock-particles or mud has been left by the receding tide on much of the extent of the beach. Winding over this surface are the trails of worms or some captive insect, while ripple-marks furrow its whole surface. As the shales, the hardened muds of the distant past, are examined we find marks which have a great resemblance to those we have just previously seen,—ripple-marks, trails of worms and the fossil remains of many organisms. Our attention is diverted at this moment to an enterprising Sophomore who is carefully making foot-prints in the fresh mud for the purpose, as he assures us, of creating wonder and speculation when they are discovered by some denizen of the earth eons hence. A slab bearing the foot-prints of some large animal, not a Sophomore from the inferior foot-development, next attracts the attention. On breaking open the block of stone to our left we find it containing numerous fish-scales, black but with the delicate markings intact.

Again we ask, how shall we interpret these matters of observation? A careful examination of this series of rocks would disclose many more fossils of animals and plants, some of which would bear distant resemblances to those of our own time, others would be quite unlike, while we might search in vain for some of the common representatives of the fauna and flora of today. From the observed order of the deposition of the rocks and their fossil remains the geologist and palaeontologist attempt to establish the line of descent of the life-forms upon the earth. Thus till the appearance of man upon the earth the course of the development of the species has been so ascertained. Above in that wall of shale we see the stem of a tree—the lepidodendron. Experience has taught us that this type of plant flourished about the Carboniferous Period, providing a rough determination of the age of the deposits. Then—

But we must not linger longer, the sun is well-nigh down and Chip Hall supper is now on. There is enough of interest here to detain us for days so let us be content for today with this confirmation of text book lore and hope for a later opportunity to continue our study. Soon we reach our teams and the homeward journey is enlivened from a full repertoire of songs and yells. As we near Wolfville the following medley is evolved with some mental labor and much lingual difficulty:—

Paleozoic ! Mesozoic ! Cenozoic ! sah !
 Lepi-do-dendron ! Cephe-lapoda ! Euryp-terid ! rah !
 1908 Geology, Yah ! Yah ! Yah !

Meanwhile the Sophomores had constructed a reply suitable to their status in the curriculum.

Bromides ! Chlorides ! Hydrogen !
 Acadia Chemistry, 1910 !

And with the double greeting we apprised the town of our home-coming.

'08.



Shin-Gakko

IF you will accompany me down a certain lane leading off from the main Bluff road and presently falling steeply down to that part of the Native Town of Yokohama which we call the Motomachi, you will notice on a gate post at our left hand, a large wooden tablet hung vertically on the post, with three large Chinese ideograms painted down its middle. If you are of an inquiring mind and ask that one should read the writing and give the interpretation thereof, you will be informed that the three characters are pronounced Shin-Gak-ko, and being interpreted mean God-Learning-Hall or Theological School, and that the legend on the tablet, painted large like the "For Maher-Shalal-Hash-Baz" tablet which the Man-in-the-Street saw in Jerusalem in the days of Ahaz, King of Judah, that he who runs may read, indicate that on the other side of the gate may be found the Japanese Theological Seminary of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

From the gate a neat stone walk conducts us to the main building, the Lecture Hall. Please notice, before we cross its sacred portal, the grounds in the midst of which it is set. There is no campus, properly speaking, for the land falls away in terraces or in steep inclines, to the level of the town, but behind the Hall is a tiny exercise ground, with swing and horizontal bar, and compassing the other three sides are pleasant spaces of greensward, where one can walk

to and fro under sun and moon, or under the great boughs of wild oaks and ancient pines. The grounds are laid out, and adorned, in semi-Japanese style. Here are rookeries, softened with green vines and flowering shrubs. Here are knolls all awave with feathery bamboo, out of which rise rough boles of ragged pines. Here are clumps of daphne, scenting the March winds with their spicy breath, and here are bushes of red or white camelias, welcoming the first mild days with their waxen roses. Yonder are groups of plum trees, which blossom in February, or of cherry or peach, which fill the spirit air with bloom and fragrance. See that banana plant, like a gigantic lily, waving its great five-foot leaves in the morning sun. Notice this gnarled and twisted wistaria, sprawling its crooked arms out over its trellis, and shaking out its tapering clusters of purple blossom. Japan is the Land of Bloom, the land of quaint and dainty gardens, the home of the lovers of God's Out-Doors. From the beginning of the year even unto the end of the same the months swing round in their shining circuits, each crowned with her appropriate flowers.

Oh silken sheen
 Of azure and green
 And of gold of the vales of corn !
 A beauty from God
 Thy hills has trod,
 Oh Land of the Asian Morn !

The wind that roves
 Through the bamboo groves
 Is warm from the Isles of Spice ;
 Her breath is a balm
 From lands of calm
 That know never snow nor ice.

And rich is the air
 From the meadows fair
 Where the golden *na* grows wide,
 By the purple flush
 Of the *renge's* blush,
 And the wild azalea's pride.

The lotus' face
 Yields its snowy grace
 To the summer's strong desire ;
 To the blameless bliss
 Of the snow-flake's kiss
 The chaste plum blooms aspire.

The cherry grove lifts
 Its stainless drifts
 In the dusk of the April night.
 Oh, never an hour
 But woos its flower
 In the Land of the Morning Light.

Standing under the oak boughs in front of the Hall we see, on the terrace immediately below us, the open air baptistery of the Yokohama Baptist Church, the church building itself, with its parsonage, standing on the next lower terrace. A little farther off and farther down is a fringe of native town, beyond which is the more substantial Foreign Settlement, so-called, with its cosmopolitan population. There we get a glimpse of the harbor, busy with shipping from all the coasts of the world. As you look off over the blue tiled roofs to the green bluffs on the other side of the city you can hardly realize that only fifty years ago there was nothing here but a fishing village. We have now a city of 375,000, one of the chief markets and ports of the world, and rapidly advancing in wealth and population. The "woolly West" is not the only region which can afford a boom.

But while we have been standing here chatting the nine o'clock bell has rung for chapel. The exercises of course are all in Japanese, but you will be welcome as a silent spectator, and if you have brought a good word of greeting from over seas, an interpreter and five minutes' space will be accorded you.

Here come the students, some twenty of them, in their long blue cotton or silken gowns, bound about the waist with a narrow girdle. On their feet are foot-mittens of dark blue cloth, and sandals woven from straw. Their ages vary from say 22 to 44. They have been in various walks of life. Some come directly from the academies where they have been studying. Some have been teachers in the public schools. Some have been in the army, some on the police force, or in

some branch of civil service. One comes from marching with the Salvation Army, and another has been a priest at the shrines of Buddha. In education and intelligence they are a fair average of the middle class Japanese.

Japan is a land of education. From ancient times learning has been in repute. The native classics, and the literary productions of China, have been well-springs of intellectual life for centuries. Nobles and warriors of bygone ages were also scholars and poets. Of the Samurai, the Knight of the feudal period, we are told "his days were devoted to martial pursuits and athletic exercises, his evenings were spent in the literary studies which were then mostly in vogue." We read of many Samurai who were famous for their literary attainments, and the literary history of the country has preserved for us sacred poems composed by warriors on the eve, or during the progress, of a battle." "The Emperor Genso (A. D. 486) is famous as the first to introduce from China the style of banquet known as *Kyoku-sui-no-yen*, or Banquet of the Crooked Stream. It was held in Spring, when the peaches were in bloom on the river bank. Each guest had a cup which was put into the water a little way up the stream, and allowed to float down with the current, and it was required of each guest to compose a poem before his cup reached the place where he was sitting. Failure to do so involved the penalty of drinking a cup full of wine." It is but right to mention that by a poem in Japan is meant rather what we should call a couplet. It is a flash-light picture in words like

"A far white sail
On a wide, dark sea.
Tis the orange boat
From the land of Kii,"

if I may venture to put into rhyme and metre a famous "poem" which has neither in the original.

The Japanese people have thus from of old a love for learning and letters, it is not remarkable that with the introduction of western systems of education, they have reached a high place, intellectually, among the nations of the earth.

Of moral and spiritual advantages the young men sitting in the chapel have had but a meagre share, as compared with their white brothers in the home seminaries. Brought up in heathen homes, and usually having had but two or three year's experience of the Christian

life, they come into the school with very scanty knowledge of the Christian Scriptures, and a very elementary acquaintance with Christian doctrine. Bible facts and truths that were familiar to us almost from the edge of the cradle must with them be included in the instruction of the class-room. Thus it happens that while we have a fairly ambitious curriculum, the teachers must work from the ground up, and cannot hope to attain the grade of seminaries in America. Nevertheless year by year there go out from the school men who prove themselves faithful and successful pastors and evangelists.

But we must not linger here longer. Let us turn to the library to notice the old, weather-beaten board hung over the mantle piece. It is one of the famous edict-boards, prohibiting Christianity, which until 1873, when they were finally taken down, might be found in every town and village. This one was presented to Dr. Bennett by the Head-Man of one of the mountain villages of the Province of Shinano, and now, as the relic of a past age, adorns the library wall.

You would like to see where the students live? This building on our left as we return to the gate is the dormitory and boarding-house. It is a plain wooden structure, with the usual tiled roof, and built and furnished in modified Japanese style. In the basement are the gymnasium, kitchen, etc., in which you will see little to interest you except their severe simplicity. No, I dare say that the kitchen utensils, and the methods of cooking, might prove edifying, but we have no time today to enter the broad field of Japanese domestic economy.

Part of the first floor is occupied by the dining room. A plain board table, running the length of the room, is flanked by narrow wooden benches, innocent of backs. Here the Theologues gather three times a day to discuss their rice, tea, fish, sea-weed, and pickled radishes. This may not sound very appetizing to the "Naughty-Niners" who lays on collops of fat at the luxurious tables of Chipman Hall, but it is the ordinary fare of middle-class Japanese, that is, for those who can afford from two to three cents a meal, for their food.

Near the dining-room is the reading-room, with a fair supply of Japanese newspapers and magazines, and a few English periodicals. The remainder of this floor, except a Reception Parlor, in Japanese style, for visitors, and the quarters of the steward and his family, is occupied by the students' rooms, as is likewise the floor above. Each

room is 12 feet square, and is designed to accommodate two students, if necessary. The floor, as in the ordinary Japanese house, are covered with *tatami*, or straw mats. Each *tatami* is six feet long, three feet wide, and three inches thick, and they are laid closely side by side, covering the entire floor space. Rooms in Japan are made to fit the carpet, so to speak, and are spoken of as six mat rooms, eight mat rooms, etc. A tiny bed-room may be of but two mats, a reception hall in a palace may have several hundred. These clean, yellow, elastic mats serve not only for carpet, but also for sofa, bed, chairs, table, etc. You notice that apart from some shelves of books there is no furniture in most of the rooms but a charcoal brazier, a low square study table, and a cushion beside it on the floor. The heavy wadded quilts which are spread on the mats at night are coiled up and packed away during the day. Japan is a good country in which to practice the simple life. You, fresh from your luxurious apartments in the palatial dormitories of Acadia, may be inclined to commiserate--you want to catch the 10.10 for Tokio? Well, you can just make it if you take a *jinrikisha*. *Oi! Kurumaya San! Kono o Tata wa, ne! tershiba ye iku no da. Ohayaku!* Try to get back to dinner at 6.30. I want to hear the latest news from Acadia and whether she can boast of any "larks" nowadays to equal those of the golden age of the "Seventy-Niners," before the most reverend of the "Naughty-Eighters" had dawned upon a waiting world,

In the Days of the First Acadia,
Before the College yell.

C. K. Harrington, '79.



Comments on Acadia Science Courses

ACADIA is now facing the future under most favorable circumstances. From this time forward Acadia should be not only the equal of any college in the Maritime Provinces, but should easily distance all her competitors with her prospective enlargement and superior equipment.

The courses of study at Acadia divide themselves naturally into three groups. It is a matter of common knowledge that the primary

motive in the foundation of Acadia was a theological one. For some time the work in this line proved sufficient. It was not long, however, before it was recognized that theology alone did not give ample scope for meeting the demands of growth and changing conditions, with the result that theology and arts flourished side by side for a number of years. Recently, instruction in another department of learning has been undertaken and the problem is presented of weaving into one consistent whole Theology, Arts and Science.

The course in Theology has been good and everything points to its improvement in the immediate future. Acadia is to be congratulated upon making every effort to retain for the Maritime Provinces, or at least for Canada, her theological candidates, men who have the ability to rise to the heights in their profession and to prove a credit to any college.

The course in Arts is admittedly the best in the Maritime Provinces to-day and this first place need never be yielded to any other.

We wish we could say as much for the course in Science. Our wishes in this respect must not be allowed to blind us to existing conditions.

It was President Trotter who, in collaboration with a few others, laid the foundation for the study of Science at Acadia. He should be graciously remembered for this work. It was brought about in two ways, by securing, along with the Second Forward Movement, the sum of \$30,000 to be used in the interests of Science alone,—for the Carnegie Science Building,—and also by accomplishing an affiliation in Science with McGill University. It remains for the present administration to erect upon this foundation, so ably and intelligently laid, a superstructure creditable to themselves and an honor to our Alma Mater.

How much has been done towards this end? While in other colleges in the Maritime Provinces enlargements have been made to the Science staff, in accordance with the demands of the times, not a single addition has been made to the professoriate of Acadia since the new Science courses were inaugurated.* To some readers of this article

*EDITOR'S NOTE:—The writer really only embodied a half-truth in this statement. Although no full professors have been added yet, an instructor and two assistants, in the departments of Physics and Chemistry, respectively, have been appointed to positions supplementing the teaching staff of the Science Faculty. The work of Mr. Sutherland, Instructor in Surveying, etc., proves this year to be more than ever acceptable, making a distinct element of strength in our Science course.

this statement may be startling, nevertheless, the fact remains that an already sufficiently worked Faculty of Arts has been given the responsibility of all the additional work in Science.

Almost as many men enter upon the study of medicine after leaving Acadia as enter the other professions. While men in theology have already entered theological colleges in the United States with advanced standing and while provision has been made for men in science by affiliation with McGill, nothing whatever of this nature has been accomplished for our students who enter upon the study of medicine. It is time that an effort was made in their behalf.

Since the medical course at McGill, where our medical students naturally gravitate, now demands five years, the graduate of Acadia should have an opportunity to take this course in at least four years. Work which is more than equivalent to one year of this course is of such a nature that it can be efficiently taught at Acadia. Not only is this being given now, but has been given for some time at Mount Allison and the University of New Brunswick,—Dalhousie being itself a medical school may be left out of consideration.

The man who enters McGill Medical School from High School obtains his medical degree in five years, the man who enters McGill for combined Arts and Medicine obtains degrees in both in seven years while a man taking his Arts course at Acadia and then the Medical course at McGill must spend nine years to obtain the same two degrees. Would not the effect of having this time reduced to eight years be to encourage men to take an Arts course and to take it at Acadia? In order to do this changes must be made.

In the broad field of biology no work is given at Acadia. In fact a backward step has been taken for there was a time when courses in bacteriology and microscopic botany were offered. The need of them is far more urgent now than when they were given. To enable the courses in biology to be given there is necessary a full professor in the subject, there is no other solution. Men could gain the year in medicine, by being able to take at Acadia, in their Arts course, biology, zoölogy, botany, bacteriology, embryology and organic chemistry in addition to the courses already provided in chemistry and physics, which can be readily adopted to the requirements.

To do satisfactory science work there are necessary at least five full professors, namely, one for biology and kindred branches, one for

physics to cover general, practical and mathematical lines, one for chemistry to give inorganic, organic, physical, qualitative and quantitative work, one for geology, minerology and petrology, and one for engineering. Two of this number we have. More courses must be given for Acadia to hold her own. Enlargement of staff is the only way to place Acadia in the position that every loyal son wishes her to occupy.

R. K. Strong, '05.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—“Graduates in Arts who have taken two full courses in General Chemistry, including laboratory work, two courses in Biology, including the subjects of Botany, Embryology, Elementary Physiology and dissection of one or more types of Vertebrates, may, at the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted as second year students, such courses being accepted as equivalent to the first year in Medicine.” (McGill Calendar for 1907-1908.)



Science Society Notes.

DURING the last few months in addition to the regular meetings of the Science Society there have been several other meetings of a special nature.

On the 28th of February, after the regular business of the Society had been transacted, the members adjourned to the Physics room where Professor Haley gave an admirable lecture on the discovery and developement of the X-rays, with a practical demonstration of their workings, by means of a machine set up for the purpose. Later the students improved their opportunities by “looking through” many interesting objects including “Cy” Mallory who was disappointed to find that he had not swallowed any money. The appreciation of the kindness shown by Prof. Haley was evinced by the hearty College yell given as the members dispersed.

On March 27th, we were fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Frederic H. Sexton, of Halifax, Principal of the Nova Scotia Technical College, who delivered an excellent lecture on “The Function of Chemistry in the Manufacture of Modern Conveniences” Prof. Sexton showed himself intimately acquainted with the subject of Chemistry, and with his ready delivery proved himself a lecturer of exceptional

ability. We will look forward in anticipation of other interesting times with him.

On April 10th, Prof. Haycock gave an interesting talk on "The Origin and Occurrence of Metalliferous Deposits" treating principally of the occurrence and methods of mining of the various economic metals of Canada, including gold, silver, copper and nickel. The lecture was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, and we were very pleasantly surprised when the Professor announced that he had discovered, in the room, a rich deposit of ice cream, and invited all to lose no time in beginning mining operations which as Dr. Hutchinson predicted proved to be of more interest than either its origin or occurrence. It is needless to add that all did justice to the product of the mine.

Truly the Science students should congratulate themselves on having professors who take such a lively interest in the work of the Society and to whom we can look for assistance whenever needed.

A. P. Goudey, '08



Violets

OUR hearts are stirred as we listen to the carolling of the first robin or gather the early Mayflower from some sun-kissed hillside. Gladly we hail these heralds of the coming reign of song and bloom. But the modest violet can strike deeper and more responsive cords in the writer's soul than either of these. Lowell says, "the flowering of the buttercups is always a great, and, I may truly say, religious event in my year;" so likewise when "violets star the meadows" a "religious event" in our year is ushered in. In violet time Spring attains the zenith of its loveliness. The magician Life has waved his wand over hill and dale; the miracle of the glad spring time is being repeated. Who then can lie upon violet beds on one of those truly religious days of early spring when God seems to breathe from the blossoming sod, and yet fail to trace in the delicately pencilled petals of the violet the hand of the Unseen Artist? It is then we appreciate the truth of these sentiments of Theo. Parker: "One may commune with God through the bread and wine, emblems of the body that was broken and the blood shed in the cause of truth; another may commune through the moss and the violet, the mountains, the ocean, of

the Scripture of Suns which God has writ in the sky.' Yea, verily, in sweet communion "Spirit with Spirit can meet" in the heart of the violet.

Old and young love this flower. Poets of all ages and lands have sung its praises. It possesses a rare grace of form, a wealth of color in the aggregate and a dainty perfume, but more than these it is its delicate simplicity that wins our hearts. Violets are of different colors, white, yellow, blue or purple. In most species the leaves and flower-stalks, capped by single blooms rise from a solitary root-stock. A few are leafy-stemmed. The petals are delicately pencilled with dark lines, converging to the centre of the flower. This marking is generally most prominent on the lower petal which is prolonged backwards into a spur stored with nectar. This feature is most noticeable in the Sweet White Violet, the daintiest of violets, and the first to carpet damp meadows in Spring.

We pause to inquire the purpose of these purple veins on the lower petal for there is not a line or spot on the flowers for which there is not a purpose or meaning in the economy of Nature. These purple veinings show the stupidest insect the path to the sweets in the heart of the flower. In return the insect transports the pollen to a neighboring flower, thus effecting cross-fertilization which is so important to the setting of vigorous seed. Indeed, botanists tell us that all the lavish wealth of bloom and perfume is but the sign hung out by flowers to woo insects to pollen transportation.

A careful examination of the violet will show that in addition to the colored blooms it produces flowers without colored petals, in fact without any petals, and which, while they never open, fertilize themselves, and are said to be more productive of seed than their showy sister blooms, opening earlier in the season. These flowers (called Cleistogamous from the Greek words meaning "hidden marriage") appear like buds on shorter stalks and are sometimes produced underground. Nor is the violet alone guilty of producing such degraded blooms. The Touch-me-Not that makes the brookside in late summer flash in a halo of orange bloom and the Wood Sorrel or Oxalis of the deep, cool woods, as well as many others adopt the same tactics.

Remembering that cross-fertilization is beneficial to a species, and recalling the many wonderful devices adopted by plants to secure this desirable end, we naturally seek a reason why these plants scorn the

assistance of insects in this marriage ceremony. Hear Darwin on it :—
“Cleistogamous flowers afford an abundant supply of seeds with little expenditure, and we can hardly doubt that they have had their structure modified and degraded for this special purpose.” But no plant, however economically inclined, can afford to deteriorate its species through self-fertilization ; therefore to overcome the evils of in-breeding, it is said, the violet and others adopting the “hidden marriage” system take special pains to produce showy blooms to attract insects and are so constructed as to make self-fertilization impossible.

Besides the white violet mentioned above there are several blue species which succeed the former in the order of blossoming. These bloom almost everywhere. The woods, meadows, wayside and cool, shady dells, each afford a congenial habitat to scatter their wealth of blue and purple. The lower and side petals of many blue violets are figured with a beard of fine hair. This serves as a foothold for insects while they sip the honeyed sweets. The yellow violet is occasionally met with. In old gardens and cultivated lands we find the pretty “Ladies’ Delight” or “Heart’s Ease” from which all our varied and beautiful pansies are developed.

G. C. W., '10.



Success.

“He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men, and the love of little children ; who has filled his niche, and accomplished his task, who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul ; who never lacked appreciation of Earth’s beauty, or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and gave the best he had ; whose life was an inspiration, whose memory was a benediction.”

Selected.

The Acadia Athenæum

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No. 7.

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Editorials

JUNE Number Announcement : The number will mark no distinct departure from those of late years. It is intended to be, as it will be styled, a "Commencement Number, 1908." As such we wish to make it both a complete review of the year at Acadia and a souvenir of Anniversary week. In undertaking this number we do so under the conviction that we are thus meeting the anticipations of our readers, who have expressed unmistakable appreciation upon the appearance of former special issues. We shall seek to make the number as large as our resources will permit.

The following will be the main features of the contents, aiming, as before suggested, to make the issue appear as the complete narration of the events of the different phases of Acadia life during the year. A careful and interesting chronicle of the events of closing week will be presented. The Class-day proceedings, including the History, Prophecy and Valedictory will be given in full. Then critiques of the work done in the various societies will follow, with complete lists of the officers for the coming year. The different sports will receive due attention. The accounts of the Seminary and Academy closing exercises will

occupy separate columns for their recital. Besides these features there will be contributed articles of much interest and value, of which an epic poem by a recent graduate is especially worthy of mention.

The magazine will be clothed in an attractive cover. The local significance of the present cover design, we believe, gives it the essential quality of individuality as an "Acadia cover" which past designs have lacked, and thus argues for its continued use. Half-tone reproductions of the various teams and society groups, with others of a more general character, will be interspersed throughout the issue.

The estimated cost of the number is about \$200. It is most necessary to say that to realize our plans we need a general settlement of unpaid subscriptions, for each remittance during the next few weeks helps to ensure the enlarged issue. Kindly do not delay paying your indebtedness longer, respond at once!

As heretofore regular subscribers will receive a copy without extra charge. Separate copies will be sold at the price of thirty-five cents per copy. Orders should be placed at an early date with the Business Manager as the edition is limited in number, all extra copies to be settled for at time of ordering. We shall endeavor to have the issue in the hands of our readers as early in June as possible.



Ever since the early part of the year active preparation for the erection of the new Science building has been in progress. One of the first and most difficult problems was to settle upon the site. With a view to this end the services of Mr. L. D. Cox, Acadia, '03, Landscape Architecture, Harvard, '08, were secured and as a result the selection was made of that plot of land, situated midway between Chipman Hall and the Seminary, and to the south, on the spot now occupied by the large half-uprooted willow, which will possibly suggest the exact place to many readers of the ATHENÆUM. More generally it will complete the quadrangle of which the College, Seminary and Chipman Hall mark the other three sides, standing at a distance of about sixty feet from University Avenue. Its front will thus have practically the same elevation as the Seminary. The building, when completed, should make an excellent appearance from this position.

Twelve sets of plans were presented to the Construction Committee of the Board of Governors. From this number the plans offered by

Charles H. McClare of Cambridge, Mass., were chosen. Mr. McClare, who was formerly a Nova Scotian, is an architect of much experience and competency. The final specifications are soon to be determined upon and building operations are expected to commence early in June. Thus we may expect to see our science departments installed in their new quarters for next year's work.



While our attention is being more or less centred in the working out of the plans for a new Science building, it is well to remember that Acadia's strength in the past has been grounded in the superior character of the Arts course. A little reflection will establish the certainty that her standing in the future must depend in a large measure upon this course. The complaint comes from some of our Maritime colleges that the number of Arts students in attendance is steadily decreasing, while the number pursuing the Science courses is on the increase. The reason for this is no doubt found in the fact that education along scientific lines opens up a more practical field. Science presents definite preparation for the life-work which lies ahead of the individual. Yet progress in Arts and Literature should march abreast with national and commercial development. An Arts course is designed to give breadth of outlook, a general training of all the faculties. However, to accomplish this end, to make such a course available to the greatest number, the realm of education for practical ends should be extended more largely into the more academic sphere. Thus Biology should be on our curriculum, an elective during two years of the course, as is the case in most colleges. There is reasonable certainty that a large proportion of our students would take up this subject if suitable arrangements for its study were made. The plea for the introduction of such a course, which appears in an article in the early pages of the issue, speaks for itself. We commend the whole article to the careful consideration of our readers.



Track Notes

THE annual meeting of the committee to arrange for the Inter-collegiate sports took place in St. John on April 3rd. After considerable discussion it was decided to hold the sports this year in Moncton on May 22nd, and to limit the number of colleges competing to the three already in the league. The old track rules, which left about everything to the unwritten law of precedent, were arranged in more logical order and greatly added to. An important change in the constitution reduced the number of years in which a man could compete from five to four years.

Altho it was decided to be unwise at present to hold the sports at the various colleges in rotation, it was agreed that this was the ideal system and should be adopted as soon as all the colleges had good tracks.

Since the Easter holiday there has been something doing on our campus. The track has been widened to sixteen feet and a twenty-two foot straightway built on the west side. Two new tennis courts have been added and a large covered grandstand is under construction.

We have plenty material this year for the winning team in Moncton and now it depends entirely upon training as to whether or not we shall bring the silverware back with us.

Field Day promises to be a success. The merchants of the town are offering valuable prizes and there will be good competition in all the events. We wish to take this opportunity to thank those who are contributing the prizes.

L. G. Jost, Track Captain.



Oratorical Contest

THE contest for the Ralph M. Hunt oratorical prize was held in College Hall, Friday evening, April 24th. The contestants were five in number, Messrs Magner, Foshay, Simpson and McCutcheon from the Junior Class and Geldart from the class of '08. The subjects submitted by the Faculty were varied in character and of a

nature to insure and well repay careful and diligent research. All the orations showed careful preparation and were clearly and logically presented. The favourite theme seemed to be the "Hague Conference of 1907." This was discussed by Foshay, Simpson and McCutcheon, while Magner and Geldart chose respectively "The Puritan and Cavalier in American History" and "St. Francis of Assisi."

The first speaker was Mr. Magner. He showed that American History received its character from the two most powerful types, Cavalier and Puritan. The Puritans had come not for purposes of self-aggrandizement, but for freedom of worship denied them in their own land. Intolerance had driven them from England and a little later this same spirit compelled a higher class to leave the Mother-Country. The former gave to the Republic its high standards of moral integrity while from the latter sprang an aristocracy which was to play an important part in later history. As years passed the two became blended, the noblest in the types survived and a strong foundation for a great commonwealth was laid.

Mr. Foshay then followed with a well delivered oration on the Hague Conference. He dwelt principally on its historical significance. From the earliest days the cry had been,— "war" ! Greece and Rome while they were themselves nations of war, succumbed to the power of mightier nations. The same spirit had characterized "The Chosen Nation," the Israelites and through all the ages there was a struggle of tribe with tribe or empire with empire. What a change there was then, in this day, when all nations conferred through their representatives as to how the ravages of war should be allayed and a constant peace assured. The Conference was a decided success and ushered in a new era.

The third speaker was Mr. Simpson. He also dealt with the Hague Conference but viewed it in another light. Though it was of recent origin yet the ideas of a direct and controlling power underlying it were embraced by mediaeval man. This was shown by the attitude of her citizens in the days of Greece, and in a more marked degree in the struggles of men in later history when they sought a recognition of their rights at any cost. The Conference was the beginning of a great movement. It was impossible yet to judge as to its success or failure. Its power was still in the embryo but soon it would enlarge until it had embraced the whole earth.

Mr. Geldart was the next speaker. Biography is always interesting and Mr. Geldart's sketch of the life of "St. Francis of Assisi" easily held the audience. The style of his language was very pleasing and highly ornamented. He touched on the early life of St. Francis, his conception of the true life and his desire, not to call men as disciples of himself, but of his high ideal. His life was one of hardship but in all he maintained an eagerness to fulfil his mission and a fixed determination to succeed. As his work grew he saw that the Church would claim it as her own and mar it by misinterpretation. He seemed at first to have failed but in reality he had succeeded. His conception of the Infinite had lifted him beyond all selfish ambitions and he had found his life in losing it.

The last speaker was Mr. McCutcheon and in a most forceful way he dwelt on "The Hague Conference." The Nineteenth Century would ever be prominent in history as an age of advancement and progress. In the realms of science, invention, commerce and industry there was great activity but nothing was more marked than the spirit of intercourse between nations. The attitude of nations to one another had changed. The Conference was an outcome of that change. He then logically dealt with its composition, its achievements and some of the great issues, concluding that it was a landmark in the progress of mankind toward the realization of federation of the world. His oration made a decidedly favorable impression on the audience.

The Judges, Dr. J. J. Hunt of Halifax, Dr. W. E. MacIntyre of St. John and Rev. W. E. MacMillan of Kentville, retired for a few moments and after their return Dr. MacIntyre rendered a unanimous decision in favour of Mr. Geldart. The audience heartily seconded and by prolonged applause showed their approval of the decision.

Geo. C. F. Keirstead, '10.



The Story of Polly Con

(POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR SHORT)

Down Highland Avenue one day I went to take a walk,
 And met a *physic* on the way, who stopped to have a talk.
 Right gladly did I welcome him, despite his dog-eared looks
 For well I knew he'd news to tell about the other books.

"Of course you've heard," he murmured, in *apologetic* tone,
 "About the last flirtation of that naughty *Polly Con*."
 "No, *Wilhelm*, Tell me all you know," and thus the story ran,
 That little Mistress Polly Con had captured a *Newman*.

"You do not mean," said I, "that she has left *Cy Chology*?"
 "Just so, and for your *moral* friend, the young *Phil Osophy*."
 Cy said to her, 'Miss Polly Con, you lack *perception* fine,
 If you haven't *formed the concept* that I want you to be mine.'

'*Man's wants are quite unlimited*,' the naughty sprite replied
 'You haven't any *Capital*, I cannot be your bride.'
 Cy pleaded vainly. Polly's voice had a *metallic* ring,
 'No, no,' she said, 'not *wealth* of love, but *money* is the thing.'

Next day the young *Phil Osophy* went spinning down the street,
 In a bran new automobile, and Miss Polly *shared* the seat.
 He whispered softly in her ear, 'My dear, *What is the Good*
 For us to live our lives apart? I'd win you if I could.'

'I have an *interest* in you, though I've no *bank notes at all*,
 It *Kant* be true, as you have said, that *interest tends to fall*.
 Let's go to *Rabbi Ben Ezra*, and there united be,
 You've surely no objection to *Grow old along with me*.'

It isn't known what Polly said, but you can well surmise
 That noughty-eight Acadia will have a great surprise,
 For I'll venture my diploma that Miss Polly Con said "yes,"
 And next week "*Die Journalisten*" will report it through the Press.
M. W. D



Exchanges

THE *Queen's University Journal* has been publishing in the last few issues a series of articles on Health, contributed by Prof. A. P. Knight. The addresses are especially for young people and abound in practical suggestions for the care of the body. For the

nature of the subject the articles are very readable and impressive. The purpose is to show how intimately the air we breathe, the sleep we take, and the exercises we indulge in are connected with our general health and strength of constitution. The ordinary laws of growth, as exemplified by Nature in animal and plant life, are used to illustrate the effect of the presence of tight clothing, of impure air, of improper nourishment and other thoughtless abuses of the body. Special applications are made to school life, showing the importance of proper ventilation of class rooms, and the value of games and sports.

PROVERBS

Professors find some essays still for idle hands to do.

All is not old that titters.

A little money is a dangerous thing.

The Freshman is not learned however long his ears.

Too much familiarity proclaims the Sophomore.

'Tis not the beard that makes the Junior.

'Tis but a step from the Senior to the Theologue.

—*McMaster University Monthly.*

The Toronto University Monthly for March contains a very interesting sketch of the late Lord Kelvin by one who attended his classes for some time at Glasgow University. Incidents of his class-room life bring out the lighter side of his nature. "To those brought intimately in contact with him, he was a genial and kind-hearted gentleman, always interested in any student who evinced an interest in the subject that he taught. Not that the ordinary mind could obtain any scientific knowledge from his lectures, for he had a way of drifting from the subject in hand and taking up most of the hour with a dissertation on everything under the sun—or even in it! On one occasion he spent nearly an hour that was supposed to be devoted to hydrodynamics in discussing the subject of "sports"! He delighted in bringing in amusing references to scientific subjects and terms, and, in speaking at his jubilee celebrations in 1896, made this reference,—“The term co-efficients is abused by mathematicians, they use it as one of the two factors of the result. To me the Professor and his class of students are co-efficients, fellow-workers.”

The Month

“When proud-pied April dressed in all his trim,
Hath put a spirit of youth in everything.”

Sonnet XCVIII, Shakespeare.

THE annual indoor track meet was held in the gymnasium on Saturday, March 21. The number of spectators was comparatively small, many having availed themselves of the privilege of open rink with the Sems in attendance. In almost every event the contestants showed a deplorable lack of condition due no doubt to the celebration the preceding night following the Acadia-Dalhousie debate. Only one record was broken, the shot put. In the pole vault, while the individual work was not up to the past standard, there seemed to be a higher average of good material which gives us hope for the future along this line. Taking everything into consideration the results of the meet were not unsatisfactory in as much as they show that there is no dearth of promising material waiting to be developed.

Thursday evening, March 26th, we had the pleasure of listening to the long delayed Freshman Athenæum which is anticipated with various feelings of expectation. It is the Freshman's opportunity to get back at some of those who may have made them feel green or look green; so they seize the hour to distribute soaks and lemons among the upper class men. To take it up from the beginning special mention should be made of the artistic and original cover design. Turning over we come to the advertising section in which are represented the leading physicians, and intellectual marvels of the university. Then follow the leading articles, etchings, stories, editorials notes from the Academy and Seminary and items of decidedly personal flavor. The Freshman Athenæum certainly reflects credit upon the literary talent of 1911 and may be said to compare favorably with the similar production of preceding classes.

On the evening of Saturday, March 28, the girls of the Propylæum opened their society for the entertainment of the Athenæum. The first part of the program consisted of a very interesting farce called “The Old Maids' Association.” The costumes were laughable and

typical to an extreme. The acting in some cases showed considerable dramatic ability, while the ridiculous speeches and local hits called forth much merriment from the audience. The remainder of the evening was spent in pleasant social intercourse during which the young ladies received many compliments on their excellent entertainment.

Under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoon, March 29, Rev. H. R. Grant spoke in College Hall on the temperance question. Mr. Grant dealt with his subject from a legislative standpoint. His interesting, forceful arguments for prohibition appealed strongly to all present. Music was furnished by a student choir assisted by an orchestra, a very pleasing innovation which we hope will be kept up.

On April 2 Acadia had an opportunity to show what kind of a basket ball team she could put on the floor. No game had been played with an outside team for two years; consequently there was considerable speculation when the boys lined up against a picked Halifax combination; but Acadia put up a snappy game and although the issue in the first half may have been doubtful the second was Acadia's at every turn, ending with the score 13-7 in favor of Acadia. A return game in Halifax was played on Good Friday but Acadia did not make good, the score at the finish standing 31-21 with Halifax in the lead.

On Saturday evening, April 11, Rev. W. C. Kierstead, Ph.D., of Woodstock, N. B., lectured before the Athenæum Society on "The Nature of True Education." Dr. Kierstead spoke of the importance of care and thought in the formation of habits and the necessity of action following our thoughts. His excellent address was rich in helpful philosophy and was much appreciated by all.

On April 14th the Freshman girls entertained the Propylæum Society with an excellent program. The numbers were as follows:

A play, "Selections from Blue-Beard" Freshman Girls

Synopsis Miss Gertrude Jones

The play was dramatized by the girls and proved both laughable and enjoyable.

It here behooves us to mention in passing the improvements which under the supervision of Leslie G. Jost, '08, are being put upon the campus. The need of these improvements has been felt for some time, and it is with much satisfaction that we see the work being pushed rapidly forward. The track is being put in shape from its foundation and when finished, widened and levelled as it will be, it will compare favorably with any quarter-mile track east of Montreal.

A new and permanent Grand Stand is also about to be a reality, which will displace the old movable fixtures which we have known so long.



The Lyceum of Horton Academy

Editors :—W. L. Kingdon, J. B. Grant

WE are pleased to say that although the revival meetings held during the past month did not have as far reaching effect among the boys as was desired, nevertheless the school derived much benefit from them. Five of our number were led to accept and publicly confess Christ.

Mr. Cummings took a special interest in the Academy. During his stay he held several informal meetings in the Y. M. C. A. room. These meetings were always well attended and proved helpful and interesting. Besides this he had private interviews with many of the boys.

Advice to Davis—Always remember to see that the curtains are drawn. If love is blind the neighbors are not.

Steeves in Bible Class—"Are the sins of omission those which we forget to commit?"

The Boates Oratorical Contest

Probably, of all the year, the evening most important to five of our young men was that of Friday, May 1st, when the Boates Oratorical Contest took place in Collège Hall. This is the second contest of

the kind that has been held at the Academy, and it is hoped that Mr. Boates will continue to award such a prize.

Last year only two boys entered the contest, but this year there were five contestants, three of whom were Seniors and two Middlers. All the speeches gave evidence of careful study, the material being widely gathered and well planned. Two, however, were especially good.

Principal Mersereau occupied the chair, and he called first on Mr. C. S. Young, of Meductick, N. B., to address the audience on the subject, "Canada's Offer to her Young Men."

Messrs. G. R. Lewis, of Pereaue, N. S., and A. A. Gates, of Brockton, N. S., also spoke on the same subject, but from different view-points. These three addresses were rather good in material and composition, but the delivery was not quite up to the mark.

Mr. John Dow, of St. George, N. S., spoke on "The Present Unrest in India; its Cause and Outlook." His delivery and style showed careful preparation, and his composition was very good. He described vividly what the secession of India from Great Britain would mean to both countries.

The other address was that of Mr. J. B. Grant, of St. Stephen, N. B., who spoke on the subject, "The Awakening of China." He drew attention to the fact that Western Nations were at least being roused by the forward movement of the Chinese. He mentioned the Chino-Japanese War of 1895 as being the commencement of this movement. Then the regenerating impulses were divided under three heads, the Political, the Social and the Commercial, and the principal reforms in each were spoken of. In closing he pictured the future result.

His composition, style and delivery were all first class, and it was no surprise to the audience that he won the medal.

The judges of the contest were Dr. G. Johnson, Dominion statistician, Dr. A. C. Chute of Acadia, and Rev. E. B. Moore, pastor of the Wolfville Methodist Church.

The benefits of such a contest are beginning to be felt in the Academy. The necessary study and research in gathering material greatly increases the knowledge of those who take part, and aids in preparing them for their college course. The experience of the contest will certainly yield abiding results to the men. All the friends of the contestants will be glad to know of the good showing made, and that the men are getting here more than mere book knowledge.

The Pierian of Acadia Seminary.

EDITOR: —Beatrice Shand, '08.

THE Easter vacation is over, and once more the girls have gathered in the Seminary to spend the last weeks of the school year. These few remaining weeks will be very busy ones for the Sems. The May Festival, graduation recitals, and last, but by no means least, the examinations, will take up the time and the attention of the girls until the very last day, June 2nd.

At the regular meeting of the Pierian Society on March 28, 1908, the pupils in pianoforte and voice presented the following programme:
Concerto C minor Largo, Rondo Beethoven

Miss Edith Woodman

Second piano, J. C. Ringwald

a. Papillon }		Grieg
b. Erotic }		
	Miss Hazel Chute	
Fear Not Ye, O Israel		D. Buck
	Miss H. Hamilton	
Pondo Capriccioso		F. Mendelssohn
	Miss Charlotte Layton	
Berceuse		Schytte
	Miss Helen Corey	
a. Ecstasy }		H. Beach
b. A Barque at Midnight }		
	Miss Marjorie Barnaby	
Etude op. 10 No. 11		Chopin
	Miss Evelyn Bishop	
Valse de concert		C. Cysberg
	Miss Ida B. L. Rand	
Mother O' Mine		F. Torus
	Mr. R. L. Stailing	
Ballade G Minor		Chopin
	Miss Charlotte Lawrence	

On the evening of April fourth, the Seminary gave its annual reception to the College. Those who had never seen the Seminary in

reception attire would scarcely have recognized the chapel, class and dining-rooms. The Juniors, on whom the entire responsibility of decorating rested, did their work systematically and well. The evening passed very pleasantly and even the Freshman who asked to borrow fifty cents to pay for his ice-cream, looked as if he thought it were worth it !

TO THE LOGIC CLASS

Wasn't it pleasant, sisters all
 Who belonged to the class beyond recall,
 When the chapel services were through,
 And we had marched out, two by two,
 And we were sitting there, me and you,
 There in the Logic Class ?

We studied the rules of the syllogism
 (The same as I studied my catechism),
 We learned the meaning of a proposition
 'Twas a statement made under any condition.
 Example—"A little girl went a fishin' "
 But—not in the Logic Class !

Then we came to Logic Inductive
 That was the kind so purely instructive.
 We learned the study of natural laws,
 We took examples and searched for the cause,
 And we proved our statements without any (?) flaws,
 There in the Logic Class.

All honor to Mr. DeWolfe is due,
 Else *how* could we have proved those statements true?
 This world is changed for you and me
 A very different place it will be
 Things in another light, we'll see
 Since our work in the Logic Class.

And oh ! my sisters here to-night,
 The Logic books are out of sight

But this is to tell you that *some sweet day*
 We'll express our thoughts in a logical way
 And having remembered the things to say,
 We'll think of the Logic Class.

C. Bogart, '09.

The advanced pupils in elocution gave a recital in College Hall, April 10, 1908. The readers were assisted by Miss Hilda Vaughan and Miss Evelyn Starr, violin, and Miss Almeda McElhiney, voice.

The program was as follows:

Boat Race—Girls vs. Boys	Oliver Wendell Holmes
	Jean McClatchy
High-tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire	Jean Ingelow
	Agnes McKeen
Concerto No. 7, 1st Movement	de Beriot
	Hilda Vaughan
The Mustard Plaster	Howard Fielding
	Eleanor Wood
Angels Guard Thee, "Jocelyn"	Godard
	Almeda McElhiney
	Violin Obligato Miss Paulsen
Among the Alps	Dickens-Collins
	Sadie Dobson
Duo Concertant	de Beriot
	Evelyn Starr, Miss Poulsen
Rebecca's Journey	Kate Douglas Wiggins
	Goldie Sweet
Flower Play, adapted from the German by Miss Burmeister (Miss Burmeister at the piano)	
Queen of the Flowers	Eleanor Wood

Twelve flowers were represented by girls who were attired in costumes which copied to the minutest detail the chosen flower.

Great credit is due to Miss Goodspeed and Miss Burmeister who both worked so untiringly to make the recital the great success it was.

The Acadia Jester,

“Laugh at your friends, and if your friends are sore,
So much the better, you may laugh the more.”—Pope.



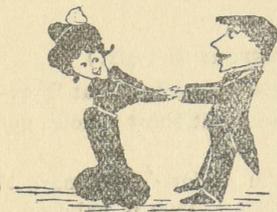
On account of his brilliant work on the Freshmen Athenæum Mr. John W. Debow, '11 has been recommended for the position of Joke Editor on the Maritime Baptist.

Wanted immediately—An antidote for the tin whistle malady.

Bates & Simms.

P. S.:—Denton with his counter-irritant, the peccatissimo, need not apply.

Freshman—(to classmate in library) “Who is the assistant here, Mr. Denton or Prof. Gray?”



Ah ! R-d-o-t is a fickle man
He keeps us all so busy,
In keeping track of all his girls
Our brains grow rather dizzy.

Brother Macleod—“Yes, boys, when I marry she must be a good cook.

M-r-t-n—“Oh ! I don't know, seems to me that a *Baker* would do.”

When Steeves came here his song was :—“What is life without a wife.”

Now it is :—“What is home without a baby.”

Who stole dat freezer ?



H. Simpson Bagnall created quite a sensation by announcing as his text for his first sermon in his new field—"Lo (we), I am with you alway."

At a recent meeting of the Faculty it has been decided that to substitute Grape Nuts for 'sawdust' on the Chip Hall breakfast fare would be too radical a change to make without a meeting of the Board of Governors.

HEARD AT THE SEM.

At the Dinner Table—"Say, Florence, what is your favorite fruit?"
Miss Jo - n - on—"Oh ! I like the *orange* best of all."



IN ENGLISH (BEFORE A TEST.)

Prof. Gray—"Please remember that 'brevity is the soul of wit' and that short articles get a better mark."

Camp—"Ahem, I'm in for a good mark."

Thomas—"Holy Cats ! That is hahd on a fellah."

It is rumored that Simpson was seen talking with one of the college girls a few days ago. We are sorry to hear it, but the truth must be told no matter whose character it ruins.



Camp—"Green, what's a buttress?"

Green—"Well, now, I should say don't you—you know—that is—it ought to be a female *butter*."

Prof. Gray—"Mr. Read I wish you'd pronounce C-l-e-r-k the way it is written."

Read—"But, sir, I have always pronounced it *Clark*."

"Yes," said Miss Petunia Pickles (alias Miss Ch - - - t - e) "here we are still growing on the same *stock* from whence we came."

R - y—"That flower play at the Sem was all right, wasn't it?"

F. Br - - n—"Well—er, it seemed rather deficient for me. I didn't see a *Marguerite* there."



Acknowledgments

1908 :—E. G. Bill, \$1.00; Miss M. McElmon, \$1.00; Miss I. J. Eaton, \$1.00; Rev. A. F. Newcomb, \$1.00; Allen A. McIntyre, \$1.00; G. H. Stenderson, \$1.00; R. H. Hibbert, \$1.00; S. G. Weaver, \$1.00; Mr. Corey, \$1.00; E. O. T. Piers, \$1.00; H. K. Bowes, \$1.00; F. C. Churchill, \$3.50; Austin Bill, \$5.00; R. H. Young, \$1.00; W. A. Keith, \$1.00; P. R. Hayden, \$1.00; Mrs. A. Longley, \$1.00; Miss E. Whidden, \$1.00; Miss C. Craig, \$1.00; Miss J. Crowe, \$1.00; H. S. Thomas, \$1.00; F. Camp, \$1.00; F. E. Mallory, \$1.00; R. D. Miller, \$1.00; G. G. Hughes, \$1.00; Rev. H. P. Whidden, \$1.00; H. B. Havey, \$1.00; Mr. Harlow, \$1.00; Mr. Sharpe, \$1.00; R. Black, \$1.00; Mr. Prisk, \$1.00; G. Lewis, \$1.00; Mr. Anderson, \$1.00; W. Crowell, \$1.00; Mr. Steeves, \$1.00; Rev. E. S. Mason, \$1.00; S. Simms, \$1.00; Miss D. Shand, \$1.00; Miss E. M. Sipprell, \$1.00; Miss Annie Eaton, \$1.00; Miss D. Manning, \$1.00; Miss Flo Walker, \$1.00; Miss M. D. Porter, \$1.00; Miss M. Herkins, \$1.00; Miss K. Pineo, \$1.00; Miss M. Hunt, \$1.00; M. C. Foster, \$1.00; Geo. Keirstead, \$1.00; Dr. Thomas Trotter, \$1.00; Miss Alice Harrington, \$1.00; R. R. Duffy, \$1.00; Miss E. M. Kempton, \$2.00; J. F. Herbin, \$1.75; Dr. A. J. McKenna, \$1.75; Miss M. B. Harris, \$2.50; C. H. Borden, \$3.50; Acadia Athenæum Soc., \$5.00; Mitchell's Boot & Shoe Store, \$3.50; A. J. Woodman, \$1.00; J. H. Barss, \$2.50; J. D. Chambers, \$2.50; Acadia Villa Hotel, \$2.50; Wm. Regan, \$2.50; H. Leopold, \$1.75; James Peters, \$1.00; H. I. Ayer, \$1.00; Miss J. Welton, \$1.00; G. H. Magner, \$1.00; L. B. Boggs, \$1.00; C. D. Locke, \$1.00; C. G. Marsters, \$1.00

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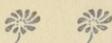
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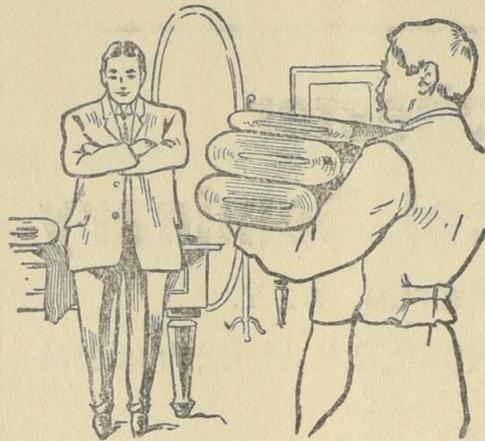
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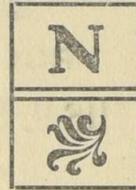
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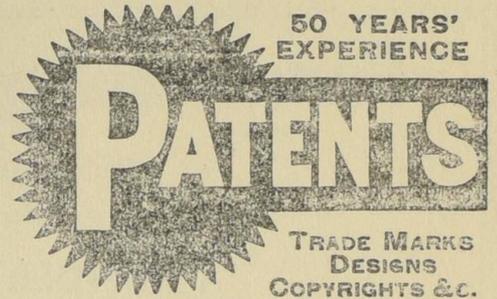
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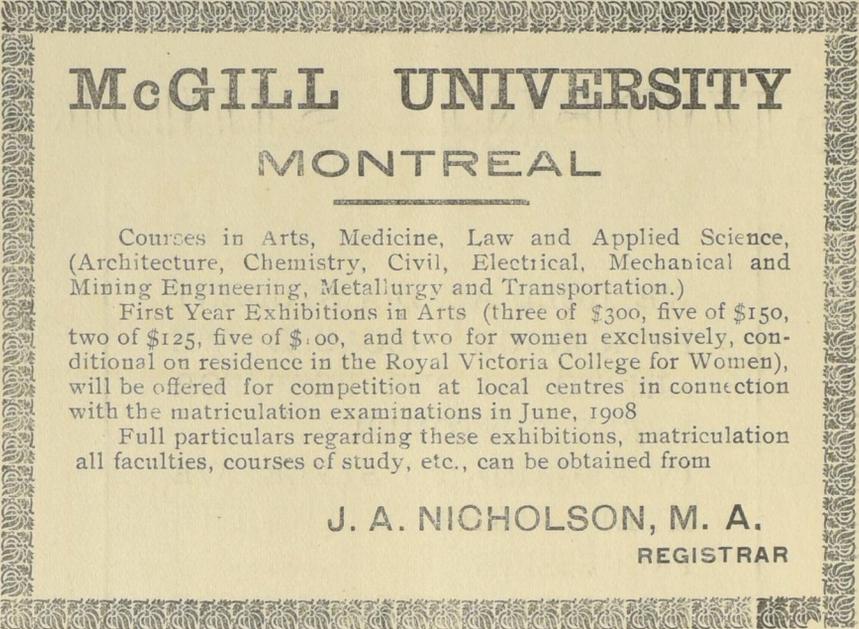
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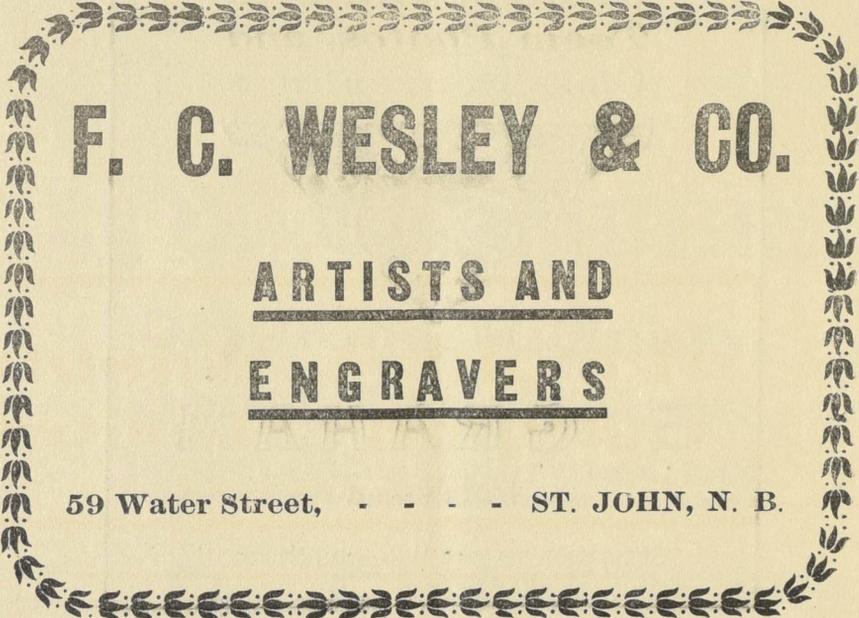
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