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No. 6

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NOVA SCOTIA

The Acadia Athenæum

VOL. XXXIX.

APRIL 1913

No. 6

At a College Window.

There's a whisper in the maples
Of the coming of a storm,
While the listless, falling snowflakes
Clothe in white each naked form.
As I gaze in admiration,
Sullen sky and spotless ground
Call me far away from lessons
And the restless life around.

There's a spirit brooding o'er me ;
And the murmur of the trees
Brings another scene before me
Which my inward being sees.
I can see those self-same branches,
Swayed by elements at strife,
Tossing, dashing, bruised and broken ;—
'Tis the synonym of life!

There's a voice insistent speaking
Through the calm of college years,
With a gentle word of warning,
And a stirring note that cheers ;
Warning—like the whispering maples—
Of a tempest yet unborn ;
Cheering—with the glad reminder
That a calm succeeds the storm.

J. G. McK.

The Place of Dead Languages at Acadia.

JOHN EDMUND BARSS, '91, *The Hotchkiss School*, Lakeville, Conn.

IT has always been the peculiar glory of Acadia to minister to the things of the spirit. Therefore, any abandonment of her position as a classical college would be a change which should be made only with the utmost caution—and not then! There is no opportunity here to argue the just claim of the classics to be considered the most valuable instrument in the production of a trained mind. It is enough to note in passing that in France and elsewhere the scientific schools are complaining of the intellectual fibre of men educated under the vocational system, and that there is abundant evidence that the classically trained student will, on the average and in the long run, outstrip one who has not been so trained, even in scientific and technical subjects. Neither should we forget that, whether we like it or not, no one can possibly know English who does not know *both* Greek and Latin. But the decision of the question seems to me to rest on different grounds, namely, on the fact that, since classical training is the surest way to secure a scientific habit of mind, we should welcome that opportunity to gain new horizons and true perspective which the classical literatures present. A man must always live with himself; and there is no more certain safeguard against finding one's own society a bore than the vigorous cultivation of the mind by the use of the classical plough.

The standards of admission to Acadia in Greek and Latin have always been ridiculously low. I hope to see the day when Acadia will take her proper, self-respecting place as a small college of the highest type, attempting only those things which she can do, but doing them superlatively well—and not masquerading, by the way, as a "university," which she is not and never has been. Let us begin by getting rid of shams. I would not see her sciences curtailed, nor the splendid culture of her modern languages diminished; but I should respect her more if she devoted herself mainly, as Amherst is doing, to the great work of giving a liberal education on a sound classical basis. A man so trained can do anything.

Why does one go to college? Surely, that he may become efficient. Is not the prime condition of efficiency the ability to "think straight"? Can anyone really do Latin and Greek without developing this ability to think straight? Is there any other subject, not even excepting the higher mathematics, that so constantly exercises this power, and in so many ways? I would not have missed a single subject that I studied in the Acadia of more than twenty years ago; but to speak of one thing only, I learned more about English words from Professor Jones' etymologies, and more about English expression from advanced work in Latin and Greek composition at Harvard than from all my English courses combined. And this was distinctly not the fault of my English teachers.

In an article the other day I found the expression "dynamic power." In a story by a clever novelist the loafers in a village square are spoken of as "hibernating in the sun." Knowledge of Greek, and nothing else, would have told the first writer that he was saying "powerful power"; knowledge of Latin, and nothing else, would have saved the other from representing men as going into winter-quarters in the dog-days.

REV. DR. D. A. STEELE, '65, *Pastor Emeritus* of Amherst Baptist Church, N. S.

I am very decided that "the languages," as the Scottish people are wont to call them, should not be shoved aside in a liberal education. Any scholar is stronger for two or three years' Latin and Greek. For men studying law or medicine these two languages are of untold benefit. The lawyer needs more than a smattering of Latin, while a large part of the medical nomenclature is derived from Greek.

It seems to me a pitiable thing for a young man entering either of these professions to secure just enough to pass the exams. of "the Boards." He must feel like a mere tyro all his life.

In regard to the theological student, I would make the standard Latin, Greek and Hebrew, say, three years in each of these. My reason is that a man should be able to go to the fountain-head, and not depend on any dribbling stream. The minister should be independent of outside writers. He should weigh the statements, as well as the words of the Bible for himself.

I am aware that there are always those who will "jump the course" for reasons, good, bad, and indifferent, but I hope the authorities will do their part to keep men's eyes on the goal. It is well to have a standard, and to endeavor to work up to it. By and by, the dissidents will bless us for our severity. I am speaking after a lifetime's experience. It has been my custom and my delight to consult the law and testimony for myself. The Holy Ghost cannot be expected to lead the indifferent or the indolent "into all the truth."

We have had several instances in our denomination of men acquiring modern languages after graduation; but a start can easily be made nowadays while in college.

In regard to the other professions, I have nothing to say, further than that a man fitting himself for any of them should seek to be scholarly. Our country needs educated gentlemen.

REV. R. OSGOOD MORSE, '91, Summerside, P. E. I.

I have been asked by the Editor-in-Chief of the *ATHENÆUM* to contribute my opinion as to the "Place of the Ancient Languages at Acadia." Looked at historically, it will be seen that the curricula of nearly all colleges, were, until recent years, fashioned upon the idea that manhood could not be developed through the teaching of useful things. It has been extremely difficult for the modern college to divest itself of this idea. Hence the main effort of the college has been to delve into the past for those things which are to develop the manhood of the student of today. The college has been very slow to grasp the idea that the development of manhood depends more upon the method of teaching than it does upon the subject taught. One man may develop more manhood through the teaching of the craft of the blacksmith than another may through the teaching of ethics. Those studies long known as the humanities must, therefore, put forward some other claim to service than that they are primarily the developers of manhood, if they are to hold their time-honored place in the college curriculum. A few years since, I heard one of the foremost citizens of Wolfville assert that nine-tenths of the stuff taught up on the hill was useless, because it had no relation to the life of the day. He was more than half right.

Now apply this principle to the ancient languages as taught in the modern college. What relation have they to the life of today? All who face the matter squarely must acknowledge that the place held by ancient languages in the life of today, and that of tomorrow, is a constantly diminishing quantity. The importance of these languages in the college curriculum is, therefore, constantly diminishing. They are becoming, more and more, interesting curios which should be left to those who have no better use for their time than to spend it in mousing among musty volumes of forgotten lore.

On the other hand, the importance of modern languages is constantly increasing. The development of Canada, of Canadian institutions, and of Canadian life have been greatly retarded, because so few of our English-speaking leaders have had a speaking acquaintance with the French language. Any young man aspiring to public position in Canada should make himself master of the French language, so that he may come into appreciation of the ideals of that part of our people who speak the French language. The growth of German influence throughout the world impresses the importance of the German language. The development of Spanish-speaking America, offering as it does great commercial and industrial opportunities, emphasises the importance of facility in the use of the Spanish language by young Canadians. And the methods of teaching all these languages must be revolutionized so that the student acquires a living mastery of a living language. It is along these lines that the linguistic problems of the modern college must be solved.

Meantime there is another modern language whose claims upon the modern college far surpass those of any language thus far named. That language is our mother tongue, the English language. It is the noblest of all the languages. It is developing today as no other language is. Its importance in the college curriculum has never yet been appreciated. It is the key to the richest mines of literature and to the widest range of life. It is of the utmost importance that the educated man of today have a first-hand and a comprehensive knowledge of this language. Acadia has never yet laid sufficient stress upon the study of English. Rigid matriculation requirements should be established touching English. No students should be graduated who does not

exhibit a comprehensive mastery of English. The writer hopes to see the day when it will be possible to matriculate into Acadia University offering no language qualification except excellence in English, and to graduate therefrom with but this one language broadly mastered.

The elimination of the traditional Latin formula for the conferring of degrees and the substitution therefor of a dignified English formula would be a much appreciated step toward this desired end.

PRES. EVERETT W. SAWYER, '80, *Okanagan College*, West Summerland, B. C.

You have asked me to give your readers a few words regarding the "Dead Languages" in an Arts course. I fear that to most of my Eastern friends my present views may appear iconoclastic. An impression has been deepening upon me which began before I left Acadia, but which the influence of Western life, unfettered by traditions, has strengthened and intensified. This feeling has crystalized into a conviction that much of our system for primary and secondary education, so called, has been a gigantic failure. The results obtained have been by no means commensurate with the expenditure of time and energy. Further, when one considers that only ten per cent. of public school children go on to high school work and only ten per cent. of the latter reach the universities, one is led to ask whether the millions of dollars that are annually spent in the maintenance and equipment of immense university plants by States and Provinces can be justified in the interest of the great mass of the people. Colleges and universities have always been technical schools at which the clergy, lawyers, doctors, and teachers have been trained for their duties. Can any sufficient reason be shown why the resources of the State, the funds of the people as a whole, should be directed into this channel in such unstinted fashion? The centralization of immense masses of people within small areas has complicated the educational problem. How shall children of the millions of poorly circumstanced homes, be so trained as to produce efficient workers and home-makers? The emphasis, it appears to me, has been on the wrong end of the educational process, and the effort has been to adapt primary and secondary methods to standards fixed by

universities rather than for the universities to attach their work in a natural and orderly manner to processes already in operation. Before matters educational are set right, it will be necessary for a very general modification of ideas and a thorough and radical readjustment of the whole educational system and the proper functioning of its contributory parts.

I am a thorough believer in an Arts institution; but it is for the few and not for the many. It is to train the seers, leaders, idealists of the coming generation and should adapt its methods to the varying conditions that must be met as the years pass by. The commercialization of our Arts institutions means the atrophy of ideal and vision; the glorification of the material and temporal, at the expense of the spiritual and eternal.

What, then, do I believe regarding the place of the "Dead Languages"?

1. Greek and Latin are not dead. The Greek of modern Athens is more like the Greek of Plato or even Homer than is the English of today like that of Chaucer.

A language, like the Latin, that has given more than one-half of the words in the English language, that throbs today in the tongues of the Romance lands, cannot truly be called "Dead."

2. I do not consider that the advantages gained by the acquisition of a power to speak and write Latin or Greek correctly, are at all commensurate with the time and energy expended in the acquisition.

I would have the instructor remember that only a very few of all his students will ever be professors of Latin and Greek, and therefore there are many things which may safely be passed by as unnecessary. Honor courses should meet the requirements of the specialist.

3. The Matriculation standard as it has obtained at Acadia I consider fair. It can be met by the average student easily in three years, and two years, or even less time, will enable the exceptionally bright boy or girl to cover the work.

4. Latin, I should exact of every full Arts student. For Science, I should make it an option, but should require two foreign languages to be offered for entrance to University work.

Two Letters From Arthur Hunt Chute, Acadia, 1910.

The following letters were private and were not written for publication. But we know that their vivid description of Eastern scenes and events will be of the deepest interest, not only to Mr. Chute's many personal friends, but to all the readers of the *Athenæum*.—THE EDITORS.

JERUSALEM, February 9th, 1913.

I AM in the City of Pilgrims, and it seems like a dream to be one of them. Jerusalem disappoints many, but all my first impressions have been delightful. We left Cairo on Friday morning, and travelled by train across the rich green fields of the Land of Goshen, then into the sands of the desert, and for the last hour of the journey the train skirted the Suez Canal. At Port Said we joined our ship and sailed for Jaffa. The trip takes about twelve hours, and at nine o'clock in the morning, Saturday, Feb. 8th, the steamer anchored off the roadstead, about a mile from shore. The sea was fortunately smooth, and the landing was made without difficulty.

The first sight on shore in the Holy Land was a dirty, squalid street, remarkable for its foul odors. Nearby I found the house of Simon the Tanner, and climbed to the roof where Peter had his vision. From there the wide view of the sea was wonderful. We drove out to the Tomb of Dorcas and also had a good look at the town. At one o'clock the train left for Jerusalem, and I found myself in a car with Syrians, Nubians, Turks and Arabs for companions. Every one in the car seemed to be in the most convivial mood.

We passed through orange groves laden with fruit and into the rich Plain of Sharon. The fertile soil was green with wheat and rice, and many were to be seen plowing with asses or camels. The long, flat fields with their abundant vegetation reminded me of the marsh lands of Grand Pre. Far away in the distance could be seen the wall of the Judean hills, rising far above the level plain. For a time the Plain of Sharon was as treeless as our dyke land, then came the olive orchards, precisely like our apple orchards in their size and the way they are laid out. Red poppies bloom among the plowed furrows, and the country is perhaps more beautiful here than in any other place on the road to Jerusalem.

After the orchards come other flat fields of apricots and wheat, and then the bare hills begin to climb, leaving vegetation behind us. The scenery becomes rugged, in this the region of Samson, and it looks bold and grand enough to produce such a giant. We journeyed up 2,600 feet from the Plain, and in the midst of the rocky, inhospitable hills found the south-west wall of the Holy City and our railroad terminus.

It was a strange sensation that came over me as I stepped out and looked around at the white country and the "city set upon a hill." From one side we looked up to Jerusalem; but from beyond, the mountains looked down again upon the city. Everything seemed "high and lifted up." In Jaffa and through the Sharon the summer sun was shining, but by the end of this journey it was past sunset, and the lofty situation had brought us into a cold winter evening. Today at noon it was warm, and again tonight the cool weather is about us. The thermometer jumps far each day.

We drove along the Valley of Hinnom and up by the Jaffa Gate and the town of David. Our hotel is outside the city, about two minutes walk from the Jaffa Gate. After dinner last night I sauntered about the dark narrow streets, and stood near the Mosque of Omar looking toward the Garden of Gethsemane and Mount of Olives. Every stone about me was sacred, and above the stars were shining with wondrous brilliance. I had a half hour of exquisite meditation, and when I woke up and turned back it seemed as though I had been listening to many voices. The same streets and the same hills where the feet of the Ineffable One have trod are about me. Today I saw thousands of pilgrims kissing the stones of the Holy Sepulchre, and crying in their overwhelming devotion to Him who died and slept within. This spot is haunted with associations which inspire unspeakable reverence and devotion.

ARTHUR HUNT CHUTE.

ON THE ÆGEAN SEA, March 9th, 1913.

It is just a week since I mailed my last letter. I have been unable to get any other post, since it is useless to send letters through the Ottoman post at this time on account of the war.

We left Beyrout March 1st and ran into rough weather on the following day. It was so stormy that we were unable to land at Rhodes. On Tuesday night we anchored off the Gulf of Smyrna, and the following morning went ashore and were driven all over the town. Late that evening we sailed again. We were all day Thursday passing through the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora. Our progress was very slow as the sea was full of submarine mines and torpedoes. All day Friday and Saturday were spent in Constantinople, and last evening we sailed again for Smyrna. We got through the Dardanelles again safely, and now we are well out of the war zone. During the past few days we have seen some stirring sights and been in some thrilling places. I do not believe that anything could surpass the beauty of these classic seas and shores. The Gulf of Smyrna is lovely, but when you get up into the Sea of Marmora and see the Sublime Porte and the Golden Horn, and then sail away again in the sunset on a mystic sea and look back at the Enchanted City on the Bosphorus, you feel as if you were on a dreamland ship above this common earth. All that I can give you in the way of description is that Constantinople has a situation of bewitching loveliness, with which no other place that I have yet seen can compare.

But in this lovely setting I saw a sad picture—the pathetic sight of a nation pouring out her blood in a dying effort for existence. Early in the morning, with the snow on the ground, and a biting frost, I beheld ragged soldiers, with starved faces, passing by to the front. Some of them were without shoes or stockings, marching in their bare feet through the snow. Many were bedouin conscripts from the sunny plains of Syria, and in the bitter cold, they who were used to eternal summer, were clad in rags. Never before have I seen a more heart-rending sight than these helpless tatterdemalion troops, who are being hounded to the front to die miserably for a lost cause. Several times I saw great auto-trucks roll past, coming in from the front loaded with wounded and dying men. Once in the street one of these emergency ambulances passed right near me, and the glimpse of the faces was like a horrible nightmare.

Constantinople has not fallen yet though, and an armistice may save it again. As we moved out of the Dardanelles this morning, we saw the Turkish ships chasing a Greek gunboat, and

away off under the shadow of the Island of Imbros, a while later, saw two Greek cruisers, three destroyers, and two gunboats waiting unseen by the Turks. Our captain said that the first Greek gunboat was a decoy to lead out the Turks, and before nightfall a naval battle will take place off the Dardanelles. Whatever happens, however, we are now well out of harm's way.

On Friday morning I witnessed the going of the Sultan to the Mosque in Constantinople. It was a brilliant spectacle. The great square in front of the palace was thronged with thousands of soldiers, most of them recruits on the way to the front. Seventeen battleships of the great Powers were in the harbor, and the naval officers of the different nations were in positions of honor within the Mosque gates. I saw the Sultan face to face, an old grey-haired man, the ruler of the most distressed people on the earth today. But he is an Oriental monarch, and he passed in a pageantry of dazzling magnificence.

ARTHUR HUNT CHUTE.

Why Has Nova Scotia's Progress Been Comparatively Slow.

This is a noteworthy fact, that in the last decade, while other Provinces were making great advances, Nova Scotia hardly showed a natural increase in population, and was left far behind her sister Provinces in the march of material progress. Various remedial schemes have been suggested and various reasons have been advanced for this unfortunate state of affairs, but the theories in practice have failed to bring results, and the reasons advanced have been largely influenced by political prejudice.

Not long since, in the Dominion Parliament, a Nova Scotian member stated in the course of his speech on immigration, that one of the reasons for Nova Scotia's lethargy is "that she is too richly endowed with natural advantages." On its face, this statement does not appear true, but on closer study, it will be found to contain much reality. Even on account of its novelty and lack of political bias it is worthy of consideration.

None will deny that Nova Scotia has received a bountiful share of Nature's gifts. In variety, and proportionate wealth of

her resources she surpasses any other Province of the Dominion. She possesses great forests, prolific fisheries, fertile farm lands and untold mineral wealth. Situated as she is upon the Atlantic seaboard, Nova Scotia is in an advantageous position for foreign trade. She possesses some of the finest harbors in the Dominion, which are open to navigation the whole year, unlike those of Quebec and Montreal which are inaccessible in winter. She has fisheries of great extent, the value of which is seldom realized. She has within her borders mineral wealth consisting of iron, coal, copper, gold, arsenic, and tungsten. She possesses great lumber areas and excellent facilities for exportation. She has fertile soil and fruitful valleys, besides being in an admirable position for manufacturing.

In brief, Nova Scotia is apparently endowed with all those advantages which should make for a progressive Province, but despite these advantages she has not realized that high stage of industrial and agricultural development which should be hers. Can it, then, be said that her superabundance of resources is detrimental to her progress?

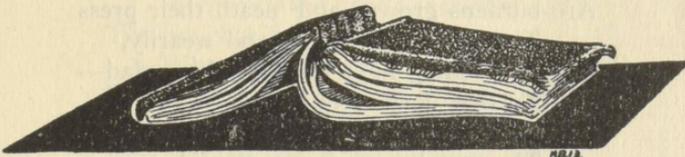
It has been proved in every-day experience that if two men are placed in different environments, one in luxury and the other in comparative poverty, the man who is placed in the more favorable surroundings fails to progress and gradually falls back, for he is contented with his lot; the other man, however, on account of the difficulties he is compelled to surmount, steadily advances. The truth has also been proved in history. No countries in Europe have had more obstacles in the way of progress than Holland and Switzerland, and yet these countries are richer proportionately than any other countries in Europe. Holland was compelled to reclaim a large portion of her territory from the sea. Switzerland had to cope with climatic disadvantages. Yet these countries have surmounted their difficulties, and on account of their victories have developed a strong and healthy national spirit. It is just this which Nova Scotia seems to lack, namely, a strong and healthy public spirit which takes a genuine interest in its government.

That a strong and progressive public spirit is an important factor in progress, has been proved in municipal affairs. There is a certain town in this Province, which, while not peculiarly favored by nature, is nevertheless making great industrial progress. What

did it was the cultivation of a progressive public spirit. It took some time naturally to get out of the rut, of everybody minding his own business, but when once a band of boosters united in a determined effort to advance Amherst's interests, the rest of the inhabitants got in line, and there is consequently a unanimous progressive spirit.

Precisely the same thing would apply to provincial affairs. If the people of Nova Scotia as a whole took a healthy interest in the government of their Province, better results could probably be obtained. Even now indications of an awakened public spirit may be observed. Gradually, Nova Scotians are realizing that the causes of their lack of progress are internal and not from without. They are realizing that although nature has done her part to make their Province great, they have failed to do their share in co-operation. By a campaign of advertisement of its great resources and by instilling new vigor into her industrial life, Nova Scotia should in the coming years occupy that important position which is rightly hers among the Provinces of this great Dominion.

N. R., '16.



The Little Things.

This poem was so marred last month by typographical errors that we have thought it advisable to reprint it.—THE EDITORS.

This life of ours—'tis often said—
 Is but an everchanging mass
 Of little things; the hours that fly—
 Each checking off its own small part
 From that eternity of time
 Which stretches far beyond our ken,
 Though fraught with pleasure or with pain—
 Are little things; so many make
 A day, so many days a year.
 And thus our lives are parcelled out
 In little things called years—and oh,
 How few! Life's noontide comes
 Ere scarce the dew is risen from
 The flowers we touched along the way,
 Without a thought that ne'er again
 Might their sweet fragrance make us glad.
 And soon, across the tedious way,
 The shadows lengthen, and those things
 Which once the youthful shoulders bore,
 Unheeding, as their weight were naught,
 Are burdens grown; and 'neath their press
 The step grows slow; and wearily,
 Through fading light,—but oft how glad—
 To that dark river by whose side
 He leaves the little things of earth
 The traveller comes at eventide.

The hopes that climb ambition's height,
 Or wander far o'er desert wastes,
 Seeking, from failure, to erect
 Some new foundation, there to build
 Again some form, some character,
 Of purer mould than that which fell;

The hopes that struggle on against
The storms of destiny that hide
From view the cherished goal—
Effacing visions of what might
Have been, or even now might be,
Had we but known, if we but knew;—
The storms that drift with sands of time
The imprints of the steps that we
May not retrace—for travelled once
The way is closed, we must press on;
The hopes which tell us that the worst
May not be well; that all the dark
And gross injustice of the world
May yet be right; or that, at least,
Some day the right may vanquish wrong,
That falsehood may give place to truth,
Faith conquer infidelity;
These hopes, all these, are little things,
But evanescent gleams of light
That flash the kindness of the heaven
Across the darkness of the night.

The joy that springs from conscious power
To grapple with the strong, or lend
A helping hand to one whose strength
Meets not the time's incessant call;
The joy that follows victory won
When adverse forces seek to quell
The struggling spirit, or in bonds
To hold some principle of right—
And, ah! 'tis joy, if but to know
That though the fight we count not won,
We have not lost, but standing firm
Have simply only held our own;
The joy of searching day by day
For some new thing, which when 'tis found
Might tell of findings oft before,
By other men, at other times;

The joy of knowing, when we fail,
 And criticism's maddening sting
 Probes deep the wound already felt,
 That some true heart will understand,
 And understanding, sympathize;
 These joys, all these, are little things,
 But passing specks that drift upon
 The current of our lives, now here,
 Now there, and in a moment gone.

And thus with all that fills our days,
 That claims our thought, inspires our zeal,—
 A momentary thrill, and then
 Our restless spirits seek again
 For some new vision, to inspire,
 Or some new thought, to entertain.
 The beauty of the hills and wood,
 The haunting murmur of the stream,
 The sweet glad songs of the wild birds,
 Which come to us with mild reproach,
 That we, who have much more than they,
 Should be so oft dissatisfied
 While they are happy and content;
 The kindly word, which means, perhaps,
 Not much, and yet reveals a wealth
 Of kindlier thought behind, and so
 Makes brighter some dull day or days;
 The pressure of a friendly hand
 That oftentimes silently imparts
 A feeling words cannot express,
 More eloquent by far than they;
 Ah! yes, these too are little things.
 As shadows on the summer sea
 Have transient gleams of light between
 That come and go, that shift and play,
 So life has bright spots interspersed
 Among the dark, and these are they.

But what, is life and all it holds
So small, so insignificant?
Are all our joys, our sorrows too,
Unworthy of the time or thought
We give? Not so; these little things,
When viewed within the narrow field
That human eyes may gaze upon,
Are not so small, but rather great.
They teach—they make us what we are;
By them each day is different,
In some small measure, from the days
That now are numbered in the past,
Some sweet, some sad to dwell upon.
They lift us from the lowly plane
Where other creatures live and die,
And make us conscious that our lives
Are more to us than theirs to them.
Each thought, each word, some influence leaves;
Ah, ah! the impress of each deed
Is deeper marked than we may know
Upon the record that we make
For other eyes to look upon.
Sometime, perhaps, when mortal life
We view in retrospect, we'll know
How small, how great these things may be,
While now we can but judge them all
As relative to what we are
Or hope to be,—some great, some small.

J. G. McK.



The Acadia Athenæum

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J. L. ILSLEY, 1913, Editor-in-Chief.

H. R. HALEY, '13. E. P. EVELEIGH, '14. C. W. THORNE, '15.

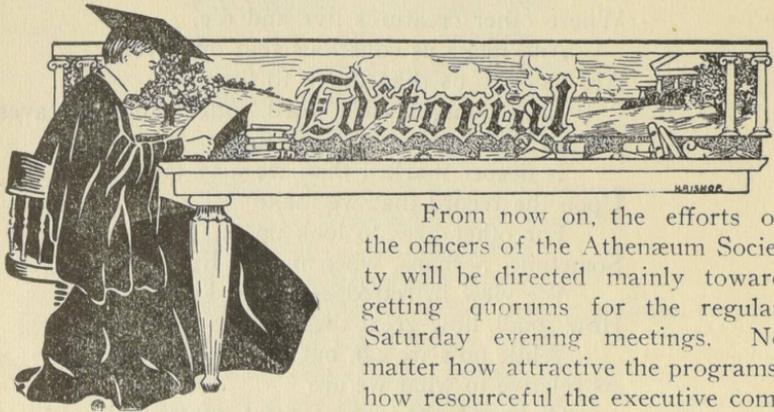
W. R. KINSMAN, '13. MARY RAYMOND, '14. MARY JENKINS, '15.

HORACE R. BISHOP, Staff Artist.

C. PRESTON ILSLEY, '14, Business Manager.

Assistants:-

G. B. PAGE, '15. H. COX, '16.



From now on, the efforts of the officers of the Athenæum Society will be directed mainly toward getting quorums for the regular Saturday evening meetings. No matter how attractive the programs, how resourceful the executive committee, or how zealous the faithful few may be, the majority of the students simply will not attend Athenæum during the spring months. What we propose is that from Easter until the end of the year there be no regular meetings of the Society. Make the Athenæum a success while it lasts, but do not let it last too long. Surely this arrangement would be more satisfactory than the present one.

**The Athenæum
Society.**

If there is one person to whom the ATHENÆUM should be especially grateful for the really excellent literary productions which

he has contributed to the magazine, that person is "J. G. McK."

Corrections. And if there is one person who has a perfect right to be thoroughly disgusted with the ATHENÆUM Magazine in turn, that person is also "J. G. McK." The disgraceful mutilation of "The Little Things" and the frequent mistakes in "To the First Snowflakes," which appeared in our last issue were enough to discourage any contributor. Whether these mistakes were due to careless proof-reading or to printers' errors does not concern us here. All that we can do is to make as much reparation as we can by reprinting "The Little Things" in this issue, and by calling your attention to the facts that the title "To the Snowflakes" should read "To the First Snowflakes"; that line five of this poem should read "To waken thoughts we cannot speak," instead of "To make thoughts we cannot speak," and that line twenty should read "Speaks of a friendship hidden there." With these corrections we would call the attention of everyone to these two poems.

Songs. There is considerable sense in the suggestion, advanced by certain students, that we should practice approximately the same songs for all our inter-collegiate contests. One or two new songs could be added each time, but not a large number as at present. A song-sheet covered with new songs makes interesting reading, but the singing of these pieces is not likely to be nearly so powerful, so encouraging to a team as the singing of some of the splendid old Acadia songs which students in years past have learned and sung. Moreover, a change of this kind would possibly result in a wider use of the Acadia Song Book, a volume which is now too much neglected.

Judges. After the inter-collegiate debate between Mount Allison and Acadia last year, the Acadia ATHENÆUM spoke editorially as follows: "This debate emphasized very strongly an important point. That is, more attention should be paid to the picking of judges. We were fortunate in this case in getting capable judges at very short notice, but the same will not always hold. . . . If the matter of how the judges render their decision . . . is so much to be emphasized,

then double more is the fact of making provision for the judges themselves at some stated time before the date set for the debate." In view of the disagreements just before the Dalhousie-Acadia and Kings-Mount Allison debates this year regarding judges, and in view of the expense which the forced meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Committee necessitated, the words just quoted can well be reiterated at the present time. Although those judges who have been selected at the last moment have heretofore invariably been satisfactory, yet the method of their selection is annoying and expensive to those concerned. Some radical departure from the present method must be instituted. Unfortunately we do not consider ourselves constructive geniuses enough to devise such a departure, but we should welcome any practical suggestions from our readers and should publish any well written, interesting letter pointing to a way out of the difficulty.

Next month we intend to issue an historical number of the *ATHENÆUM*. Students are now at work, preparing short essays on such subjects as these: "The Founding of Acadia," "The History of Athletics at Acadia," "The History of Debating at Acadia," etc. This year is the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the College, and we hope to present to *ATHENÆUM* readers a comprehensive retrospect of the splendid growth of our Alma Mater during these seventy-five years. After the May number comes the June issue, concerning which a statement will be issued next month.

Next
Month.

Winners this Month.

Articles: 1st., N. Rogers; 2nd., J. G. McKay.
 Stories: 1st., M. C. Neill; 2nd., R. A. Durkee.
 Poems: 1st., J. G. McKay; 2nd., J. G. McKay.
 Month: 1st., H. P. Davidson; 2nd., R. C. Eaton.
 Personals: 1st., R. C. Eaton; 2nd., A. K. Magner.
 Exchanges: 1st., F. Swim; 2nd., C. W. Thorne.
 Jokes: 1st., S. W. Stackhouse; 2nd., Page Pineo.



The Month

Gentle Spring!—in sunshine clad,
 Well dost thou thy power display!
 For winter maketh the light heart sad,
 And thou,—thou maketh the sad heart gay.
 —Longfellow.

THE Easter vacation has come and gone and the college year is gradually drawing to a close. The past month has been a busy one at Acadia. The usual amount of tests have been given by the different professors, and have passed off with more or less success. In athletics, hockey and basket-ball have claimed attention. With the beginning of spring our thoughts turn to baseball and track. The track team has already begun to practice in the gymnasium.

Prof. Ernest Haycock was married to Mrs. Mable Patriquin on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 27th, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. B. O. Davidson, Summer Street. Rev. Dr. Chute conducted the ceremony, which was witnessed by only the immediate relatives of the principals. Prof. and Mrs. Haycock took the evening train for Kentville, and proceeded the next day to Montreal and Ottawa. While in Ottawa Prof. Haycock attended the meetings of the committees to arrange for the International Geological Congress, to be held at Toronto in August. He also attended the Mining Institute. Among the gifts received by Prof. and Mrs. Haycock was a handsome piece of silverware, suitably engraved, from the members of the Professor's Geology class.

**Prof. Haycock's
 Wedding.**

The Y. M. C. A. and the Athenæum Society were fortunate in obtaining Rev. F. S. Porter (Acadia, '06) of the Germain Street Baptist Church, St. John, to speak before their members on Saturday and Sunday evenings, March 8th and 9th. Mr.

Porter spoke to the Athenæum Society on "The
Rev. F. S. Porter's Visit. Literary Aspects of the Bible." He referred to the Bible first as a book of literature, which contained all varieties of writings, and then dealt with its value and importance as it is used in quotation and sentiment in other books, writings and speeches. The address was excellent and was enjoyed by a fairly large audience.

Mr. Porter occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church on Sunday morning, and in the evening spoke at the regular Y. M. C. A. meeting in the church. His subject was "The Call to a Crisis." He showed that the world is facing great crises of political, religious and social natures; then he spoke on how they were to be met, and left the appeal to the college man to take his part in meeting these crises. Mr. Porter is a quiet, thoughtful and very impressive speaker. His addresses will long be remembered by those who heard them. Prof. Hannay occupied Mr. Porter's pulpit in St. John during his absence.

The recital given on Friday evening, March 14th, by the Acadia Orchestral Club, under the direction of Miss Beatrice Langley, was a pronounced success. The orchestra was assisted by Miss Ida Wilson, contralto, and Miss Annah Remick, reader, both of the Seminary staff. Both were enthusiastically received. The Acadia Male Quartette, Messrs. H. H. Phinney, A. G. Hirtle, R. R. Haley and E. Henshaw, rendered two selections which were much appreciated. There was a good audience present

**Orchestral
 Recital.**

and all the numbers were generously applauded. While the whole program was decidedly well given, the numbers of the orchestra were especially enjoyed, and Miss Langley is to be congratulated on the great success of the undertaking. The program was as follows:—

PART I.

- I. (a) War March of the Priests.....*Mendelssohn*
- (b) Waltz—The Blue Danube.....*Strauss*

ORCHESTRA.

2. The Night Has a Thousand Eyes.....*McConathy*
MALE QUARTETTE.
3. Reading—The Apples of Discord.
MISS REMICK.
4. (a) Minuet.....*Boccherini*
(b) Abenlied.....*Schumann*
(c) Moment Musical.....*Schubert*
QUINTETTE—Misses DeWolfe, E. Miller, M. Miller, Prescott,
and Mr. Card.

5. (a) Anita's Dance.....*Grieg*
(b) Lucia di Lammermoor.....*Donizetti*
ORCHESTRA.

PART II.

6. (a) Tranmerei.....*Schumann*
(b) Humoreske.....*Dvorak*
ORCHESTRA.

7. Vocal Solo—
(a) Sing, Smile, Slumber (Serenade).....*Gounod*
FLUTE OBLIGATO by W. H. G.Hirtle.
(b) The Rosary.....*Nevin*
QUINTETTE ACCOMPANIMENT—Misses E. Miller, M. Miller,
Frantz, Messrs. MacIntosh and Card.
Miss Wilson.

8. (a) Andante.....*Gluck*
(b) Rakoczy March (Hungarian Melody)
SEXTETTE—Misses DeWolfe, E. Miller, M. Miller, Sexton,
Palmer and Mr. Card.

9. Cotton Field Melodies.....*Parks*
MALE QUARTETTE.
10. (a) Battle Royal.....*Allen*
(b) At the Wedding.....*Young*
ORCHESTRA.

God Save the King.

The orchestra consisted of the following:—

1ST VIOLINS—Miss Brown, Miss Eaton, Miss E. Miller, Miss M. Miller, Miss Schafheitlin, Miss Stewart, Miss Stuart, H. Vail.

2ND VIOLINS—Miss Hayden, Miss McRae, Miss Sexton, Miss Smith, Miss Spencer, Miss Stackhouse, R. Bishop, R. C. Eaton (Sec.-Treas.), J. S. Foster, C. Hoyt.

VIOLA—Miss DeWolfe.

'CELLO—W. C. B. Card (Bus. Mgr.)

PIANO—Miss Frantz.

FLUTE—H. P. Everett.

CLARINETS—A. G. G. Hirtle, W. H. G. Hirtle, N. MacIntosh.

CORNET—G. Rackham.

DRUMS—E. F. Hunt.

TROMBONE—F. F. Chute.

We had a pleasant visit in March from Rev. J. W. A. Stewart, D. D., Dean and Acting President of Rochester Theological Seminary. Dr. Stewart arrived in town on Saturday, March 15th, and occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church at both services on Sunday. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday after-

Dr. Stewart's noons he delivered a series of lectures on homiletics
Visit before the theological students. He addressed the student body and general public on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and spoke to the students after the chapel exercises on Wednesday morning. The address on Monday evening was on "The Bible."

On Tuesday evening the subject of his address was "The Worth of a Man." On Wednesday morning Dr. Stewart spoke on "The Modern World." All the addresses were very instructive and greatly appreciated.

The fourth lecture of this Club was given by Prof. Sexton, of the N. S. Technical College, on Thursday, March 27th, in the College Hall. Prof. Sexton chose as his subject "Engineering as a Profession." He spoke of some great world-famed engineering feats of the past, tracing the history and development of the science down to the present day, which, he said, "is the age of the engineer." Continuing he referred briefly to the qualities needed in order to be

Science Club
Again.

successful in this great work; and next told what preparation should be made by students at Acadia, outside the regular course of instruction. Prof. Sexton then showed a number of lantern views of the Technical College in Halifax, which is one of the best equipped schools of this nature in America. There was a good turn-out considering the stormy weather; those who attended were well repaid.

On account of the inability to arrive at a satisfactory agreement in regard to the judges for the debate between Acadia and Dalhousie, it was necessary to call a meeting of the Maritime Inter-Collegiate Debating Committee to settle the matter. This committee is composed of a representative from each of the six colleges in the league, and the place of meeting is at Sackville. This year the committee met on March 14th in Ford's Hotel, and the Acadia delegate was R. C. Eaton. After a short session, satisfactory arrangements were made and judges chosen—G. U. Hay, St. John; P. F. Moriarty, Halifax; Dr. Sprague, Mount Allison. The committee at this meeting recommended that in case of a dispute as to judges, the two colleges concerned hold a joint conference, one delegate from each college to be sent to some intermediate point, and if this meeting fail in object, then proceed to call the Inter-Collegiate Committee. This was suggested by the fact that the trouble between Dalhousie and Acadia was practically all settled between their representatives this year.

Thursday, March 20th, was a day long to be remembered by Acadians, for on that day three victories were won by the garnet and blue. It was an Acadia-Dalhousie day, and the visiting college teams were well supported by enthusiastic rooters. The two basket-ball games are described elsewhere in this issue. We shall speak here of the most important event of the day, the debate. The evening train from Halifax brought about two hundred Dalhousie students to Wolfville.

**The
Debate.**

Assembly Hall was taxed to its utmost capacity, over nine hundred being present. Long before the speakers took their places on the platform the building rang and re-echoed with college songs and yells. These were well conducted and added to

the enjoyment of the evening. Dr. Cutten presided, with President MacKenzie at his left, the debaters on either side of them, Dalhousie at the left and Acadia at the right near their respective student bodies. After the resolution was read: "Resolved, that trade unions are more beneficial than detrimental to society," J. L. Ilsley, the leader for the affirmative, opened the case for Acadia, and stated first what the negative must show in order to establish their case. Next he said that the great object of labor organization is "to meet organization of capital." From this he went on to show the benefits that have accrued from such organization, how that wages have been raised,—not alone for union men but non-union as well—and by this means society as a whole has been bettered. Trade unions also increase the efficiency of industry by stimulating the invention and adoption of machinery and by making men more efficient. In closing he showed that trade-unionism did not make for violence as is often claimed, but that the general tendency is to better relations between labor and capital. Mr. Ilsley spoke well and drove his points home in his clear, convincing, argumentative style, as he alone knows how to do.

Mr. McQuarrie led for Dalhousie and defined what was necessary to be proved in order that the negative be defeated. He sketched the trade union history, and claimed that what they try to do should be undertaken by society as a whole, and that only thru society *in toto* can the problems of labor and capital be solved. Trade unions show a wrong attitude toward law, and tend to increase the bitter feeling between classes. He told of the evil done by the walking delegates, and described the growth of the unfriendly spirit created against non-union men. Mr. McQuarrie spoke with much warmth and feeling, his speech showing that he had his case well in hand. He made an excellent impression.

Mr. E. M. A. Bleakney was Acadia's second speaker. He showed that society is benefited by trade unions in three ways: First, by the reduction of hours of labor. Concrete examples show that this makes the laborer a better man and at the same time hurts no one, because just as much is produced in short hours as in long. Secondly, by the social and educational advantages afforded. This is especially helpful to the immigrant. Thirdly, by the splendid system of insurance. Unions insure against non-employment and offer protection at a much lower rate than other

insurance agencies. Mr. Bleakney had his speech well mastered, and his delivery was excellent. His reputation as a public speaker was well sustained. We congratulate him on his success.

Mr. Irving supported the negative by showing how the policy of the trade union is detrimental. The strike is its great weapon. Such a means to an end can never be successful, because it is wrong in principle and does incalculable injury and injustice to society. Strikes are accompanied by violence and cripple commerce. He spoke further of the sympathetic strike, and the increasing tendency of unions to strike. He rebutted the argument that Mr. Ilsley advanced, by showing that wages increased most where there are no unions. He showed that unions oppose compulsory arbitration and sanction the boycott. Mr. Irving had a strong, convincing speech and impressed the audience very favorably; his delivery was truly oratorical, and he without question was the negative's strongest man.

C. A. S. Howe was Acadia's last speaker. He made his allotted time count, by showing first that trade unions have made working and living conditions safer by forcing employers to take precautions against industrial accidents, by forcing employers to pay for industrial accidents, and by removing the menace of unsanitary conditions from factory, workshop, mine and home. Secondly, unions secure exemption from unjust dismissals and exactions. Thirdly, they protect the working classes against the exploitation of child and woman labor. Mr. Howe summed up the affirmative arguments, thus unifying the case and re-emphasizing the great benefits which result from labor organization. Howe had a well thought-out, solid and taking speech. His delivery was good, and the applause that followed spoke well for his work.

Mr. Auld continued for the negative, stating that the motive of the trade unions is a narrow and selfish one. Only the few are benefited, and they at the expense of the many. The employer is interfered with and prison labor is objected to. Then unions are monopolistic in their methods; they wish to control the whole supply of labor. They reduce men to the same low level of efficiency. Such aims can never benefit society. Trade unions are an economic evil, he said, because they restrict production; union men are lazy and dishonest, and do as little as possible for as much as possible. All this tends to increase the cost of living, and

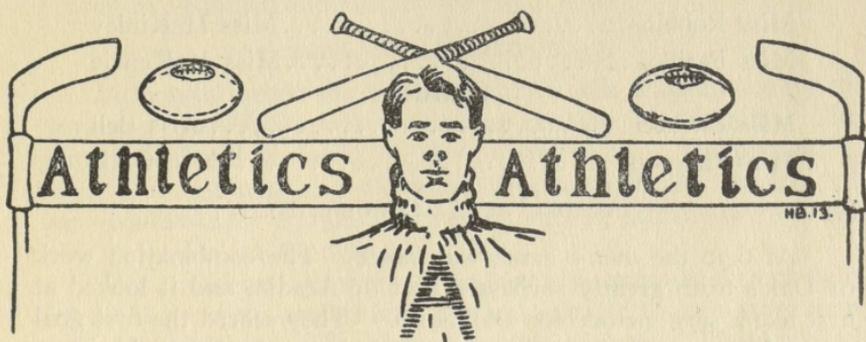
thus burden society. Auld had a well-balanced, valuable and telling speech, and made a good appearance. His fluency of language had a pleasing effect. He greatly strengthened the negative's case. At this point in the debate it was a question which side was the stronger. The negative was probably ahead in delivery, but arguments seemed to be well balanced, both cases being strong.

Mr. McQuarrie arose to make his rebuttal amid the applause of a confident body of supporters. He attacked the affirmative by stating that they had not proved their points as they went along. Wages, he said, have not increased thru trade unions, but on account of the law of supply and demand. He said that the oponents had failed to prove that the unions had been the cause of the alleged reforms, and until they proved that such reforms come only through unions, their whole case must fall. He took up a few minor points and showed how unions do not reform drunkards as was claimed, but on the other hand encourage drunkenness. Their union insurance is not a blessing but a curse. He closed his case by appealing to the judges asking if an organization working on such principles, with such results, could be beneficial to society. Mr. McQuarrie had perhaps too much fire and feeling in his rebuttal to make a good impression, but his arguments were powerfully and convincingly advanced.

The issue of the debate now rested upon Mr. Ilsley, and he was good for the emergency. He dealt with his opponents in order and showed up their weak points and fallacies in their arguments. He refuted the claim that unions are responsible for the evils of violence and strikes. As unions grow strikes decrease. Union men not only aid themselves but are of benefit to non-union men as well. With a ringing appeal in behalf of labor unions he closed for the affirmative. Mr. Ilsley's rebuttal showed thorough preparation and acquaintanceship with all phases of the question. After this rebuttal there was no longer a question in the minds of many how things stood. The judges, who were Dr. Sprague of Mt. Allison, P. F. Moriarty of Halifax, and G. U. Hay of St. John, rendered their decision without consultation or retiring. The judgment was given in favor of Acadia. All three judges gave to Acadia in argument and one in delivery. Enthusiasm and excitement knew no bounds after the decision was announced. Even the National Anthem was forgotten.

A banquet was served to the debating teams after the occasion, in the Royal Hotel. Dr. Cutten, Pres. MacKenzie and the judges were present, and after a very enjoyable repast and interesting speeches the National Anthem brought to a close a very pleasant hour.

The Dalhousie students returned to Halifax the same evening on a special train which left Wolfville shortly after twelve o'clock.



INTER-CLASS HOCKEY.

THE inter-class hockey series has ended very unsatisfactorily, resulting in a three-cornered tie between the Seniors, Juniors and Freshmen. The Seniors defeated the Freshmen 3 to 2, the Juniors defeated the Seniors 5 to 1, and the Freshmen defeated the Juniors 2 to 1. The Sophomores were debarred from inter-class hockey by a ruling of the Faculty; the Academy, by the closing of the institution on account of sickness.

BASKET-BALL.

ACADIA, 23; DALHOUSIE, 2.

Two of the largest crowds that ever attended a basket-ball match at Acadia witnessed the two games played here between Dalhousie and Acadia on March 20th. Dalhousie's large delegation of spectators almost filled one side of the gallery. The first game was between the Co-eds. of the two colleges. In this game the Acadia girls completely outclassed their rivals, the ball being kept in the vicinity of Dal.'s goal most of the time. At half time the score stood 9—0 in favor of Acadia. In the second half Dalhousie

succeeded in getting two goals from free throws, while Acadia added 14 more to their score. Miss Nowlan did most of the scoring for Acadia. The teams were as follows:—

<i>Acadia.</i>	<i>Dalhousie.</i>
Forwards.	
Miss Nowlan.....	Miss Boak
Miss Van Wart.....	Miss Hall
Centres.	
Miss Robbins.....	Miss McKinley
Miss Patillo.....	Miss McKenzie
Guards.	
Miss Zwicker.....	Miss Bell
Miss Raymond.....	Miss Gillis

ACADIA, 24; DALHOUSIE, 16.

At 6.30 the men's game was called. The combination work of Dal.'s team greatly surpassed that of Acadia, and it looked at first like a sure victory for Dalhousie. They scored the first goal from a free throw and soon after a goal was shot from the field. Then Acadia woke up and did some fast work, and the score kept close enough throughout the game to leave the result uncertain and keep the lookers-on in a state of excitement. If Dalhousie surpassed in combination Acadia played the ball quicker and were surer in shooting for goal when they had a chance. The strange gymnasium told somewhat against the visitors and the Acadia boys seemed to stand the fast pace better than their rivals. The game resulted in a victory for Acadia, the score being 24—16. The teams were as follows:—

<i>Acadia.</i>	<i>Dalhousie.</i>
Forwards.	
J. Morrison.....	Creighton
P. T. Andrews.....	Masters
Centres.	
Porter.....	Cowan
Guards.	
P. S. Andrews.....	James
D. Kitchen.....	Graham

N. S. TECH., 38; ENGINEERS, 21.

The Engineers' basket-ball team went to Halifax on Friday, March 21st, where they were defeated by the N. S. Technical College team by the score of 38—21. In the first half the Halifax boys had practically everything their own way. The second half was more closely contested. The Acadia team was composed of the following:—Forwards, J. Morrison and Ryan; centre, Freda; guards, W. Kitchen and Duclos.

ACADIA, 16; DALHOUSIE, 37.

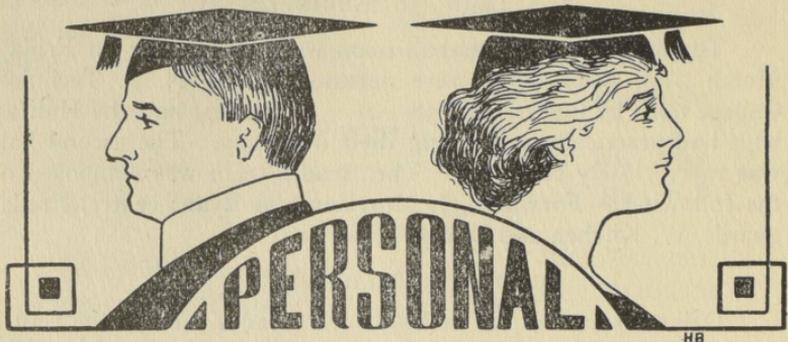
Dalhousie turned the tables on the Acadia team in the return game played at Halifax on Wednesday evening, March 26th. The game was played in the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium. The play started in at a fast pace and continued thus throughout. Acadia led for a while at first but the odds were too much, and the score ended 14—10 for Dal. in the first half.

Undaunted and determined the losing team made a great fight for the score in the second half, but were unable to gain more than 6 points against 23. The score was thus 37—16. Cowan played the star game for the yellow and black, while Percy Andrews put up the best exhibition for Acadia. The line-up was the same as in the previous game.

April.

Sunshine and music,
 Blossom and bud,
 Clouds in the ether,
 Showers and mud!
 Days growing longer,
 Hearts all in tune;
 Glorious April,
 Better than June!
 Better than June?
 Yes,—for there's more
 Of the gladness and beauty
 Of summer before!

J. G. McK.



'69—The ATHENÆUM extends sympathy to Prof. A. E. Coldwell of Wolfville in his bereavement. Mrs. Coldwell died on March 15 of heart trouble.

'79—Mr. and Mrs. Rupert G. Haley are taking a Mediterranean trip of about two months.

'81—Rev. E. D. Webber is still absent and unable to resume his pastoral duties. His is South at present. We wish for him an early recovery.

'87—Mr. Robie W. Ford, principal of the Wolfville High School, gave an instructive talk and demonstration in teaching at the recent Teachers' Institute in Wolfville.

'86—Dr. J. A. M. Hemmeon, '92, who is practicing in Seattle, Washington (304 Cobb Building), sent us an account of the death of Frank H. Knapp of this class. Mr. Knapp was one of Seattle's pioneer lawyers and a man of exceptional ability in his work. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His native home is Sackville, N. B., son of the late Dr. T. W. Knapp. He is remembered by his contemporaries in college as a boxer and football player and a well-loved student. In Seattle he was a member of the Canadian Club and the Canadian University Graduates Club. The ATHENÆUM extends sympathy to the widow and children.

'90—Rev. G. P. Raymond, of Berwick, N. S., is engaged at present in work for the N. S. Temperance Alliance. Rev. C. A. Eaton, D. D., of New York City, was recently re-elected President

of the Canadian Club of that city. On the same occasion Mr. Wylie Margeson, '96, was elected Secretary of the Club.—*Bulletin*.

'90—Rev. N. A. McNeill, of Bridgetown, has tendered his resignation to take effect June 1.—*Bulletin*.

'91—Rev. H. G. Estabrook, General Missionary for B. C., has an article in a recent number of the Canadian Baptist entitled "The Task in British Columbia."—*Acadia Bulletin*.

'93—Dr. E. S. Harding, of Montreal, was chairman of the committee of arrangements, and assisted Dr. Friedmann when the latter demonstrated his tuberculosis cure in that city.—*Bulletin*.

'96—Notice of Prof. Ernest Haycock's marriage is in the Month column. Dr. G. B. Cutten attended a banquet on the occasion of a class reunion at Yale, of late. Mr. Fred O. Foster is engaged in real estate business in Edmonton. He has done well there.

'97—Dr. H. C. Todd, of Oklahoma City, has recently written a novel called "Leona—The Story of a White Slave." It will be published by the Neale Pub. Co., New York. Dr. Todd is at work on another book entitled "The Maid of the Incas." Dr. Simeon Spidle is the G. Y. Payzant Professor of Theology and Church History at Acadia. He also teaches Philosophy, Logic and Ethics. Rev. D. E. Hatt was married at Vernon, B. C., March 9th, to Miss Eleanor Millard, of Liverpool, N. S. Mr. Hatt has a pastorate at Vernon.

'98—F. B. A. Chipman has recently moved from Glace Bay to Pictou, where he is associated with Mr. E. M. MacDonald.—*Bulletin*.

'99—Mr. Avard L. Dodge is teaching in California.

'00—Rev. W. H. Dyas, of Waltham, Mass., has accepted a call to Perkins St. Church, Somerville, Mass. George L. Dickson is an engineer in the employ of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., at Belle Island, Newfoundland. Edward H. Cameron is assistant professor of Philosophy at Yale University. Vernon L. Miller is practicing medicine at Tusket, N. S. Miss Bessie McMillan, of

the class of '02, is his wife. Robie L. Leonard is a successful agriculturist on a large farm in Paradise, N. S.

'01—Frederick R. Faulkner is consulting engineer on the Pacific Coast, B. C. Herbert H. Currie is living in Nelson, B. C.

'02—William L. Paterson is practicing medicine in Boston, Mass. R. Percy Schurman is in the Bank of Nova Scotia in Toronto, Ont. He has done remarkably well in this business. Barry Roscoe is a member of the successful law firm of Roscoe & Roscoe, Kentville, N. S.

'03—Frank H. Thomas, M.D., died at Sand Coulee, Montana, on Feb. 19. He was buried at White Sulphur Springs, Montana. The Oddfellows conducted funeral exercises and the interment exercises. Beautiful flowers from the Medical Associations to which Dr. Thomas belonged, the Miners Association, and friends in public and private life, testified to the esteem in which he was held. He was born at Somerset, N. S., on Nov. 20, 1880, and after graduating from Acadia he went to McGill, where he received his doctor's degree in 1908. Frank, as his home friends knew him, was of more than usual strength, a devotee of athletic sports. He won the silver medal as champion heavyweight boxer at McGill. The ATHENÆUM extends sympathy to the widow and young son in the hour of their affliction.

'03—Albert M. Boggs is missionary under the American Board, in India, near Secunderabad. Willard S. Tedford is missionary in India. Address, Bobbili, Vzag District, India. William A. White is pastor of the Zion Baptist Church in Truro, N. S.

'03—Leslie Eaton is very successful in dentistry work in India. Address, Mount Road, Madras, India. Minetta V. Crandall of this class is his wife. Richard L. Chipman is practicing medicine in Coulee, Montana. Miss Etta G. Philips of this class is his wife.

'04—Rosamond Archibald is visiting in Winnipeg. J. W. Jones is engaged on a commission by the Dominion Government to investigate the possibilities of the fur business in the Dominion. He has recently been in Nova Scotia. Churchill DeB. Denton is professor of Mathematics at Okanagan College, Summerland, B. C. Louise Dunham is now Mrs. Fuller, of Vancouver, B. C.

'05—The engagement is announced of Miss Mae I. Messenger, who has been teaching in Okanagan College, to Prof. Roy Palmer Baker, Vice-Principal of this college. Mr. G. H. Oakes, of Kingston, was appointed Secretary and County Organizer at a recent meeting of the Liberal-Conservatives of Kings Co. Elmer Reid is teaching in Vancouver, B. C.

'06—Mr. William T. Denham is principal of the Woodstock High School and is doing well in N. B. Ernest Robinson took an active part in the recent Teachers' Institute at Wolfville.

'07—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hyslop on the birth of a son. Mrs. Hyslop was Cecelia A. Craig of this class. Mrs. Clarence H. Harris (nee' Miss Gertrude MacDonald) has recently been very sick. Her parents were called to her home. We are pleased to hear that she is recovering. At Gasperaux, on March 12th, Cassie M. Benjamin and James L. Gertridge were married. Mrs. Gertridge will be remembered as a teacher of stenography at Acadia Seminary.

'08—John S. Bates was elected captain of the Columbia University hockey team. He later resigned.—*Acadia Bulletin*. Mr. George Hatt, ex. '08, is engaged in coal business in Liverpool, N. S.

'09—Gilbert V. White is taking a post-graduate course in engineering at Harvard, with a view to business in automobile construction. William C. Huntington is engaged to Miss Lillian Fulton, of Schenectady, N. Y. His address is 13 Wendall Ave.

'10—In Chambers' Journal of Edinburgh, Scotland, have lately appeared several articles and poems by Arthur H. Chute, who is studying in Edinburgh University.

'11—Rev. Thomas Roy has resigned the Digby pastorate, where he has been for two years. In the fall he plans to attend Rochester Theological Seminary. Miss Gertrude A. Jones is teaching Mathematics in a private school, St. John, N. B. Thomas A. Skinner is at his home in Calgary, Alberta.

'12—Clair F. Kinney is at present engaged in surveying for the firm of Ritchie, Agnew & Co., of Prince Rupert. He is soon to be in the employ of the Western Canada Power Co., of B. C.

Rev. G. H. Miller, who spent part of the winter South, has returned to resume his pastoral duties in Wolfville, much improved in health.

'13—Roy Spencer is a resident engineer for the Transcontinental R. R. at Gagetown, N. B. We are pleased to hear that Olin Prestwood, who had been attending N. S. Technical College, and who had a serious accident with chemicals, is recovering from his illness. Mr. Prestwood has been in a Springhill Hospital most of the winter but recently was able to leave for home.

Ex. '15—On March 26th O. B. Kitchen was married to Miss Myrtle Foshay at the bride's home in Berwick.



QUITE a large list of exchanges for the month of March lies upon our table, containing the usual amount of reading of interest to the college student and much that is valuable to all.

The *Acta Victoriana* appears in neat and attractive form, containing a goodly number of articles, two of which deserve special mention. The first is an essay on "The Love Lyrics of the Troubadours," in which the author traces the origin of the provincial lyric literature from the tenth century to the fourteenth. This is an article of special interest to students of literature and is well worth the reading. The second article deals with "The Scientific Character of Psychology." The writer shows the historical readjustment which has taken place in psychology in late years. He closes thus: "It may have been late before psychology won its title within the classification of the sciences, but having been kindled by the modern spirit of progress, it has justified its claim

to the title by its recognition and acceptance of hard and honest toil as the only path to success."

The opening article of the February *Xaverian* is a discussion entitled "The Baconian Controversy," written by an ardent Baconian. The article itself is extremely well written, but shows throughout a strong leaning towards Baconism, and passes by many arguments on the side of Shakespeare as not worthy of mention. A short and comprehensive sketch of the life of Abraham Lincoln in this number is also worthy of note.

Perhaps the best article that comes under our notice this month is "The Role of Scholarship in Life," in the *McMaster Monthly*. The writer shows the responsibility of the University for practical education, and discusses the question as to whether a practical University education will solve the problem of human life or not. The article shows the startling responsibility which confronts each College and University, and concludes thus: "Each University professor must have a comprehensive outlook on life, and the ability to project it over others. Each student must relate the various phases of a College course and the University must help him do so. If all these challenges are met, there should be much less of distinction between the theoretical and practical. "Academic" would no longer be a term of reproach; scholarship would be eminently respectable; and the University would be a public benefactor."

The *Varsity* in an editorial strikes a new note along educational lines. Commenting on the motion picture illustrating the historical event of the battle of the Long Sault, the editor advances the idea of the use of the motion picture to portray all the leading events of history to students, thus making it easier for them to retain this knowledge. Advancing the idea a step farther he asks why motion pictures could not be used to advantage in science and medicine to illustrate what the lecturer is endeavoring to explain.

We are pleased to note the *Brandon College Quill* among our exchanges once more. "The Aim and Value of a Liberal Education" in this number gives us a very comprehensive idea of what a liberal education signifies on this Continent. The author takes up several qualities which she deems the essential traits of an edu-

cated mind, *viz.*: 1, Open-mindedness; 2, Knowledge; 3, Self-Knowledge; 4, Imagination; 5, Judgment; 6, Taste; 7, Conscience; 8, Habit of Work; 9, Freedom; 10, Tolerance; 11, Happiness; and explains the force each has towards forming a liberal education. The article is summed up thus: "A liberal education makes a man realize conditions and recognize the rights of others. Thereupon he unselfishly sets to work to eradicate evil and to substitute better conditions and higher, nobler ideals. Finally, a liberal education emancipates individuality, sets free personal powers and widens the human outlook."

We further gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following exchanges:—*Varsity, Queen's Journal, Argosy, Normal School Gazette, Dalhousie Gazette, Brandon College Quill, McMaster University Monthly, The Xaverian, Harvard Monthly, King's College Record, McGill Daily, Bates Student, The Sheaf, Acta Victoriana* and *The University Monthly*.

Academy Notes.

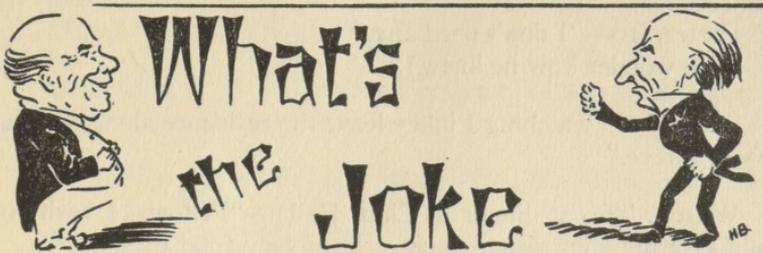
GENERAL.—As the Academy was closed from Feb. 28th till March 25th, on account of scarlet fever, the class work has been somewhat broken up this term. Our teachers gave us work to do at home so that the time was not altogether lost. Since classes have begun again, both teachers and students are working hard to make up for the lost time. We have more classes and longer lessons, and we feel sure that the regular assignment in work can be covered before the end of the year and we shall have our closing at the usual time.

LYCEUM.—On account of school being closed classes are now held on Saturdays, and the Lyceum will not be reopened this year.

Y. M. C. A.—The Y. M. C. A. is doing good work, and a large number of students are taking an active part in the meetings. We hope that this will be a banner year.

ATHLETICS.—W. P. Welton has been chosen captain of the baseball team for the coming season, and the prospects look good for a winning team. Saturday, March 29th, opened the season with a match game between the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick students, resulting in a victory for the former.

The track team looks promising, and, under the management of Captain Schaffner, the fellows are doing good work.



Miss Clarke, '16—"I had an idea but it evaporated before I could say it."

Chute, '13 (night of orchestra concert)—"I had a dandy time tonight."

Chubby, '13—"Before or after?"

Duke, '16—"I never want to see an apple pie again."

Shand, '15—"Hear, Hear!"

D'Almaine, '14 (not finding a hat-rest under his seat at show)—"There should be a hat-rest under these seats. They are seventy-five cents seats, the best in the house."

Prof. H-n-n-y (in Soph. English)—"Miss Wilson, give me another date. You are good on dates."

Duke, '16 (after pleasant walk with Sem.)—"Gee, a nice girl that!"

Neilson (Theologue)—"What is this initiative and referendum?"

Bone (Theologue)—"It's this way. If I want to go anywhere, or do anything, I take the initiative by mentioning it to my

wife. Then she decides whether I can or not. That's the referendum."

Bleakney, '15—"Shand is a wonderful electrician."

Chipman, '15—"Yes, a young lady from Windsor told me his father brought him up with a switch."

Miss Pineo, '16 (at rink, 17th March)—"Where is your Shamrock?"

Porter, '16—"I don't need any."

(We wonder how he knew).

Smith, '16 (watching Pinkey leave the residence alone)—"I've got you, Steve."

Wilson, '16 (at dinner in Chip. Hall)—"Fellows, I wish you would give me your desert today. I am very fond of Rice."

Rogers, '16—"It is Cupid who pierces hearts with his arrows."

Miss Ch-t- —"Yes, but it takes a pretty girl to draw the beau."

Rogers, '15, asked his Sunday School class—"With what remarkable weapon did Samson slay the Philistines?"

For a while there was no answer. Rogers, to revive the children's memory commenced to tap his jaw with his finger, saying: "What is this?" A little fellow replied: "The jaw bone of an ass, sir."

Godfrey, '15—"I heard the jail was afire tonight."

Dexter, '15—"Naw; it was only a cell."

Goucher, '15—"Why is a cigar like a play?"

Harlow, '15—"Because if it's bad it won't draw and if it's good you want a box."

Perry Eaton, '13—"I hear Crowell has the fever."

Hunt, '15—"Yes, but not the Scarlet Fever."

O. Square (at Woodcock Cafe)—"I told you I wanted four fresh-laid eggs on toast. Do you call these fresh laid?"

Waiter—"Yes, sir; fresh laid on the toast."

Prof. H-nn-y (in Fresh. Eng.)—"Mr. Leeman, do you pronounce your name Leeman or Lemon?"

Chubby, '13 (on a fine spring day)—"Where are you going with that net, Frankie?"

Chute, '13—"I am going after a Miller."

Miss DeWolfe, '16, and Mr. Page, '15, skating at rink, ran into Miss Pineo.

Miss DeWolfe—"Oh! Page!"

Miss Chute, '16 (day after Fr. drive)—"Girls, my ideal has been lofty these last two days."

Prof. H-nn-y (in Fr. English)—"Mr. Rackham, what is the meaning of siesta."

R-ck-h-m, '16—"See Esther? Ea-er- going to the residence."

Scott, '15—"I am going away this vacation."

Miss Elderkin, '15—"Oh my great Scott!"

Prof. P-r-y (in Biol. Lab.)—"Well, Brown, will it cut now?"

Brown, '13 (honing razor)—"I think so; I can see the edge now, I couldn't before."

Dr. Sp-dl-—"Mr. Lawson, would you say that your mind was a concrete term?"

L-rs-n—"Well, it's solid."

Dr. Ch-te—"Can you see a seat, Mr. Archibald?"

Arch-b-ld, '13—"Yes, but they are all taken."

Pinky Parker—"Dexter, can I sell you a couple of tickets?"

D-xt-r, '15—"Did Smith get ahead of you too?"

Miss Lent—"Mr. Corkum, are you going to take the attendance for Jr. class Sunday morning? You often do take it for Mr. Bancroft, don't you?"

Prof. H-nn-y—"Miss Robbins, could you leave *u* out of the words colour, parlour, etc.?"

Miss Robbins, '16—"Yes, sir."

Prof. H-nn-y—"Well, I heard a young chap say that parlour would be empty without you in it."

Leslie, '16—"Have you a girl for the debate yet?"

Stackhouse, '15—"Yes, I have asked two and they have both accepted."

Foster, '14—"Is 'Bill' Archibald taking astronomy?"

Corkum, '14—"No, he knows all about 'Mars' now."

H. Bishop, '13—"Where did you spend Easter?"

Bancroft, '14—"O, I went to Paradise after lent."

Harlow, '15—"Swim, you should be in my division for Biology Lab. The girls tease me so, I don't work any."

Leslie, '16—"Swim, is there any music in Gamey?"

Swim, '15—"There must be, I never heard any come out."

Policeman (stopping Leslie, '16, on street in St. John)—"How tall are you?"

Leslie, '16—"Just six feet five."

Policeman—"Is it raining up there?"

Doty, '15—"Stackhouse can live well anywhere."

Marshall, '15—"Why?"

Doty, '15—"He lives on eye-deals."

Prof. P-rry—"How would you define a bud?"

Miss Outhouse, '15—" 'Bud' is a young, undeveloped shoot." shoot."

Acknowledgements.

W. S. Smith (\$1.00), A. C. Chute, W. W. Wright, R. S. Ilsley, May Baker, R. W. Donaldson, Miss Norah Duncanson, Bert Cunningham, A. G. Webster, M. B. Mackay, S. D. Turner, T. H. Skinner, Harold Lantz, Nina B. Ilsley, Miss M. W. Daniels, George Kierstead, E. G. Bill (\$1.30), C. R. Higgins, Rev. I. C. Archibald (\$4.00), E. Steeves (35c).

See page 429 for Trip to Europe.

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