

Miss M. B. Caldwell

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December,
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Opp. POST OFFICE

The Acadia Athenæum

VOL. XL.

DECEMBER, 1913.

No. 2



Christmas

There's something stirring in the heart
That breaks the bands of selfishness,
And wakens a desire to press
More earnest toward the better part.
And, gentle as a loving hand
Falls cool upon the fevered brow,
The time its soothing influence brings,
Inspiring saner feelings now.

To seek, to love our own, not less,
But other's good the more, we learn
When with the dying year we turn
To loftier thoughts of worthiness.
To bury deep the false, the base,
To cherish that which will abide—
Oh, lesson from the gentle Life
That touches ours at Christmastide!



Theodore Harding Rand.

"Had I two loaves of bread—ay, ay!
One would I sell and hyacinths buy
To feed my soul." "Or let me die!"

In this stanza we have a suggestion of the spirit of Dr. Rand's whole life. It was characterized by deep love of the beautiful, especially the beautiful in nature. The reply of the farmer, who was questioned as to the manner of man Dr. Rand was, is significant; "He is one of those odd men who go about the country finding what he calls beauty in every stone and stump along the roadside." This appreciation is embodied in his poems, which are also characterized by justice of thought, musical expression, warmth of feeling, and imaginative power. For those who read them he has a cheering message, full of faith and hope and love.

Theodore Harding Rand was born and spent the early years of his life in the eastern part of the Cornwallis Valley. He was descended from Puritan ancestors who had emigrated from New England to take possession of the land vacated by the deportation of the Acadian French in 1755. There came, therefore, to him by birth the strong elements of character for which his forefathers were distinguished. The natural beauties of the country surrounding the place of his birth made a strong impression on the mind of the boy. He was also deeply influenced by the Christian atmosphere which pervaded his home, his father, deacon Thomas Rand, being a man of rare piety.

When little more than a youth he made his way to Boston. Here he was brought into contact with influences which tended to shatter his early ideals, and, for a time, he was swayed by the teachings of Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and Ralph Waldo Emerson. He forsook the faith of his fathers, and embarked with a multitude of young men on the strong current of false liberalism. His ambition was quickened. He wished in some way to attain to distinction; and, as a means to this end, determined, if possible, to obtain an education. Quite naturally his thoughts turned to the college in the vicinity of Grand Pre, with the sight of which he had been familiar since childhood. He returned home, and, in the autumn of 1854,

entered as a student at Horton Academy, where his natural talents and varied experiences soon made him a leader. The year following his entrance a revival of religion fell upon the Institutions, and T. H. Rand, with a number of others, became convicted of sin, and sought and found salvation.

His course through the schools at Wolville was brilliant, not that he attained distinction for his grasp on details, but because he read extensively both in prose and in poetry, acquired knowledge of men and public affairs, and exerted a strong influence on the other students. During this time, while he did not write many verses, he manifested characteristics essential to a poet. His imagination was highly developed; his love of literature was strong and deep; his knowledge of the classics and judgment as to their respective merits were superior to those of his class-mates.

After graduating he was employed for a year in teaching in Horton Academy. At the close of the year he was invited by the government of Nova Scotia to take the chair of Classics in the Provincial Normal School. At this period the school question was demanding the consideration of the prominent men of the province. An effort was being made to establish a fine, non-sectarian common school system, supported by taxation. Dr. Tupper, who was an advocate of the measure, selected Mr. Rand to aid him in framing the school bill, and to superintend the system of schools to be organized under it. Before these two men opposition, which had for some time prevented the passage of the school law, faded away, and success crowned their efforts. The summer and autumn of 1870 were spent in Great Britain and in Ireland, where he had excellent opportunities of studying the school system. On his return, at the request of the Premier of New Brunswick, he assisted in the preparation of a bill for a free non-sectarian system of education for that Province. After this bill became an Act he was tendered the position of Chief Superintendent to carry it into effect, which he did with great success.

In 1885 he resigned his superintendency of education in New Brunswick, and accepted the chair of History of Education in Acadia College. His influence was at once felt, both by professors and students. At the end of two year's service he was induced to take the chair of Didactics in Toronto Baptist College. The following year he accepted the principalship of Woodstock College. In 1887 he returned to his former position in Toronto, which he held for a year, when he was appointed to the chair of Ethics and Educa-

tion in a prospective new department, and was granted a year's leave of absence for purposes of rest and study abroad. After eleven months he was summoned in the early summer of 1889 to resume the chairmanship of the Arts Faculty, the work of which was to open in the autumn. Two years later, when the Theological and Arts Faculties were united, he was made Chancellor of the University, and Principal of the United Faculty, which positions he held until failing health forced him to withdraw in 1895.

The enforced rest from active life gave him an opportunity to develop the gift for poetic thought and expression. As a student he had written occasional verses, and from time to time in later years had published short poems in newspapers and magazines. Now, however, when relieved of the exacting duties of the Chancellorship, and made Professor Emeritus and Lecturer in Education and in English Literature, he was able to indulge this side of his nature. The summer of 1895, and each succeeding summer, found him among the glories of Minas Basin, revelling in the natural loveliness about him. Some glimpses of this are embodied in the book of poems entitled "At Minas Basin", which was published in 1897. A second and enlarged edition was issued in the following year. His last work shows greater thought and care. Those who have had the privilege of reading his "Song Waves", which he left ready for publication, are inclined to regard it as his best. Apart from his lectures the chief outcome of his literary studies has been "A Treasury of Canadian Verse" which was published just a week before his death, and which tended to establish his reputation as a genius and a poet.

Meantime he had not lost interest in other matters. He was deeply concerned in everything pertaining to McMaster. Through his instrumentality the Fyfe Missionary Society, of which he was President during the last two years of his life, became a power in the University. He retained his interest in the Educational movements in the various provinces until the end of life. His influence in this sphere was very great. Every department of educational work in Canada felt his master touch and received impetus from his efforts.

Throughout his entire public life he had the inspiration and help of Mrs. Rand, on whose ministries he largely depended for all he accomplished. Her love and appreciation of the beautiful were akin to his; her refined tastes and eminent Christian character qualified her to be the help-mate of her noble husband. During the last years of his life, when it was known that the summons to enter

into his reward might be heard at any moment, her ministry was haunted by a ceaseless dread. His later poems revealed the consciousness of coming death, yet caught and reflected the light of the fuller life.

"As rising waves, rich jewelled by the sun,
In movement link the brilliants each to each,
And flash their glories in one crest of light,
So closes life's full day, its guerdon won,
To those whose trustful souls are joined to Him—
The world's great Light—whose hand the splendours limn
At once of breaking day and day that's done."

These lines, taken from his sonnet entitled "Revelation", show forth his faith and hope, and his ideas of the relation of the present and future life. At Fredericton, on May 29th, 1910, this life merged into the fuller, higher, glorified life.

"And, lo, at stem and prow there stands
Close-veiled an angel winged:—the sands
Beneath the shallop's keel make music;
Folded am I by the pierced Hands!"

Dr. Rand was a man of sterling qualities, of the highest ideals. One who had known him intimately writes: "Were I to single out the most impressive characteristic of Dr. Rand's life, as I knew him, I should fix upon his instinctive passion for influencing other lives. His ideals, his convictions, his judgments, his feelings, all the varied information with which his mind was stored, were in continual effluence, and that not for the mere sake of expression as an end, but with the distinct purpose of creating conviction, correcting ideals, awakening thoughts, and stimulating purpose in the minds of others. His interest in life about him, especially the expanding life of the young, was intense and unwearying, and to have a hand in helping it up towards the best was his constant delight."

Dr. Rand was pre-eminently a poet of nature. His eye was trained to perceive beauty even in the simplest forms of plant and animal life, as illustrated in his delightful lyric, "The Dragonfly".

"Winged wonder of motion
In splendour of sheen,
Stay, stay a brief moment,
Thy hither and thither

Quick-beating wings,
Thy flashes of flight;
And tell me thy heart,
Is it sad, is it light,
Is it pulsing with fears
Which scorch it and wither,
Or joys that up-well
In a girdle of green?"

To him nature was not cold and unresponsive but sympathetic, a reflection of the Great Mind which had formed it, and which his knowledge of "that life which was with the Father and was manifested unto us" enabled him to interpret better.

"I dreamed the Lord of Life was dead,
A tremulous awe fell on the earth,
Virtue had gone from out all things,
The sun and rain were nothing worth.

Color had fled the air and sky,
A stoney stillness held the earth,
Virtue had gone from out all things;
Man's ebbing life was nothing worth.

And as I wept within my dream,
And knew my pulse of being slowed,
I sudden was aware of change;
A flush on pallid nature shewed!

And waked from sleep by beating heart,
I heard the first red robin sing,
And knew that once again had come
Fresh from the life of God the spring."

He considered beauty a noble thing worthy to be exalted for its own sake.

"The grace of strength the shaggy hills attest,
And cresting billows in their power serene;
Beauty was suckled at no weakling's breast,
She sits the maned lion like a queen."

Believing as he did that God was the originator of all beauty, he so interwove its various forms, especially the physical and spiritual, that it is difficult to make distinction between them.

Dr. Rand used considerable variety in meter, in many cases adapting it skilfully to the subject-matter. There are, unfortunately, here and there irregularities which detract from the music of the verse. His sonnets are Petrarchan in form. Practically all deal with some phase of nature, as: "A Red Sunrise", "The Cumulus Cloud", "Sea Fog", "The Rose". However, there are a few which are deeply religious in their character, such as, "The Veiled Presence", "The House of God".

His poetry is not popular,—perhaps for the reason that it is often difficult to get the author's viewpoint and understand what he would say. It is poetry for thinking men, for those who are patient enough to study out the hidden meaning. The imaginative element, which is strong in many of the poems, tends to make them more attractive. At times the picture is concrete, as in the following stanza from "Fairy Glen".

"Through cleft rocks green with spray-wet moss,
Deep in the sweet wood's golden glooms,
The amber waters pulsing go,
With foam like creamy lily blooms."

More often, however, the picture is suggestive, as in the last stanza of this same poem.

"God's arbor, this enchanted Glen!
The air is sentient with his name;
Put off thy shoes from off thy feet,
The trees are bursting into flame!"

The most prominent element of his poems is the Christian tone that rings clear in almost every one of them. They are saturated with thoughts of God, and Christ, and immortality. His message, which he bears out in his own life, is embodied in the last stanza of the poem "To W."

"Shall you and I look down for light?
Nay, upward let us fix our sight,
Downward's the awful gulf of night."

F. R. '14.

A Scene from the Past.

A few summers ago I was camping with several chums near Baie Verte on the Northumberland Strait. Our camping site was a small wooded point, whence we would see the long low bulk of Cape Tormentine stretching far out to the left; the farm lands of Cumberland on the right; and sometimes on calm, clear days we caught a glimpse of the higher points of Prince Edward Island, floating, as it were, on a sea of glass. Near, on the left, was another point, crowned by the ruins of an old fort which in former times had guarded the harbor of Port Elgin.

We sometimes visited this fort, walked along its fallen ramparts or traversed the moat, now half-filled with the debris of many years. The pitiless attacks of the sea had washed away one corner of the fort, and here, near the edge of the bluff, we came upon a few old grave-stones. Their epitaphs, half erased by the ravages of time, were almost unreadable, but we managed to make out the names of a Lieutenant and two privates on three of the stones; the others it was impossible to read.

After our return to camp we gave the matter little thought until one of our number who had been chatting with an old farmer informed us that the fort was known as Fort Moncton, and our little promontory was called Indian Point. He said nothing more, but to my mind it seemed as if there must be some connection between the two names and the graves by the fort. I knew not what it was, but determined to question the farmer more closely at the first opportunity. Little did I imagine how my problem was to be solved.

That night before turning in, I broached the matter to my friends, but, as usual, they were disinterested, so I dropped it and was soon asleep. My eyelids had barely closed when they opened again in a new world. But was it new? It was early morning, and I seemed to be out on the Baie, not far from our point, but it was not the same as before,—a dense spruce forest covered it now and extended beyond to the horizon. Gone were the farm lands, and the only sign of life was to my right, a wisp of smoke rising from the trees of distant Fort Moncton.

I heard the bugle sound the reveille faintly, but distinctly, across the water. Then there appeared a patch of color against the verdure

of the trees. It increased in size and I counted half-a-dozen red-coats following one who from his carriage I took to be an officer. Armed only with axes, the foraging party was proceeding along the shore toward the point opposite, bent, no doubt, on securing the day's firewood.

As they drew nearer a movement of among the trees on the left side of the point attracted my attention. Close scrutiny revealed a half-naked savage to my startled gaze, but in an instant he was gone. My first impulse was to warn the approaching foragers, but, powerless to speak or move, I had to see what few men can bear to see,—the slaying of his fellow-men. On came the soldiers, joking and laughing among themselves, happy with the joy of living. They rounded the point, and the ambushed Indians, armed with knives and tomahawks swooped down silently as hawks upon their prey.

The startled red coats, half-daunted, almost fled, but their young officer, realizing that without firearms they could not hope to warn their friends in the fort, rallied them in a vain attempt to ward off the onslaught. Then was the worth of British soldiers tested. Back to back they stood with only their hand axes against the tomahawks and knives of the Indians. Many a savage had fallen before the English axes, and each man had slain several before the Micmacs, dismayed at the unlooked for resistance, held off for a moment. But a French priest, hitherto concealed, urged them on once more. This time the odds were too great, the thirsty tomahawks drank deep of British blood as the last man fell. In a trice their scalps were taken, and the marauders had disappeared as silently and as swiftly as they had come, leaving naught but the heap of slain to tell the tale. Above me the morning sun still shone through the mists, the birds still sang, but the robin's merry "cheerup" seemed to strike a discordant note in view of the event just past.

"Then all the landscape faded from my sight, and all the world a solemn stillness held," as I fell again into slumber. In the morning I recalled with horror the events of the night. My problem had indeed been solved. Hence was the name "Indian Point," and hence the graves near old Fort Moncton. Neighbors verified my story to my incredulous comrades, so we all realized that in this way "History" had chosen to reveal a page of the past.

A. W. R.

Conservation of the Tantramar Marshes

The tide flows in and out, and leaves
Its richness on the meadow lands,
The furrowed surface-soil upheaves,
And sprinkles life among the sands."

— A. W. H. Eaton in "The Meadow Lands".

Never has the modern economic principle of conservation of natural resources been better exemplified than on the Tantramar Marshes. These rich, salt-water meadows stretch about the town of Sackville, Westmorland County, New Brunswick, and make the natural advantages of that part of the country for agricultural purposes very great, and farming is therefore carried on with the greatest success.

The Tantramar Marshes have a most interesting history, which explains the phenomenal agricultural possibilities, particularly for hay, of that section of the province. More than once have European and American tourists, and even Canadians from other parts of the Dominion, been amazed at the peculiar history and tremendous wealth of these Marshes, and an explanation of their gradual evolution from their original, muddy and unclaimed state to their present cultivated, verdant and productive condition has called forth repeated expressions of surprise and wonder.

Without referring to any theories of the general geological formation, we have to consider a restricted and more practical or economic phase of the Marshes. Originally, the muddy and salt waters of the Bay of Fundy flowed far and wide over the marshes. During the process of this diurnal rise and ebb of tides, the land was naturally of little use to man. The first steps towards conservation for farming purposes, by attempting to check the disastrous inrush of the tides and the subsequent removal of the waters already lying on the flats, were doubtless taken at least two hundred years ago by the French Acadians. Since their time the work of reclamation and conservation has been going on continually, until, in our own day, practically every acre of the Tantramar Marshes has been brought into efficient service.

How has this been accomplished? For the purpose of confining to comparatively narrow limits the regular flux and force of the

waters of the Fundy, either large natural creeks have been preserved and improved, or artificial ones have been constructed, these being about twenty feet in width and fifteen in depth. On either bank of the creeks strong mud dykes have been built. In many instances *great* dykes have been erected at the very mouth of these creeks very near the Bay, while in other cases the tides have been allowed to flow through them. Now at intervals through the section of marsh to be reclaimed and preserved small ditches have been dug, about two feet in width and three in depth, parallel to one another, and slooping gradually to the same particular creek at right angles. By means of such ditches, the water has been drained from the flats and conveyed to the creek, which, in turn carried it to the Bay.

To prevent the intrush of the tides from the creek to the ditches, and consequently over the marsh, flood-gates have been constructed at the various junctions. These flood-gates, which are usually made of wood, have been arranged on the sluice plan, and while providing for the exit of the water from the ditches to the great creek also prevented its return.

A few days, weeks or even months after the above named work has been completed, the marsh is seen to consist of several feet of hard compressed clay, and a few inches of brown sticky, surface mud.

There is usually no great change in the general appearance of the reclaimed marsh for the first twelve or eighteen months. Beginning with the second year, however, without any cultivation or seeding, it yields a light and scattered crop of meadow grass, which increases in quantity and value each succeeding year. The persevering attention and cultivation on the part of the farmers for so many decades have so improved the natural conditions of the great marshes as a whole as to make them worth from \$100.00 to \$200.00 an acre, according to the care received, and also to warrant the production of some of the best hay and grain in the Dominion of Canada. Hay, however, is the stable, unfailing, and most profitable crop to the farmer, three tons to the acre being a common annual yield.

It should be stated in conclusion, that the marshes need no manure nor other fertilizer save that applied by nature in the deposit of rich alluvium, which is left when the perturbed tides are allowed to overflow the land. It is further said that four inches of this muddy sediment, supplied in layers of perhaps one-tenth of an inch at any one tide, will insure abundant crops for a whole century.

W. S. R. '15.

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WOLFVILLE, N. S., DECEMBER, 1913.

No. 2.

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

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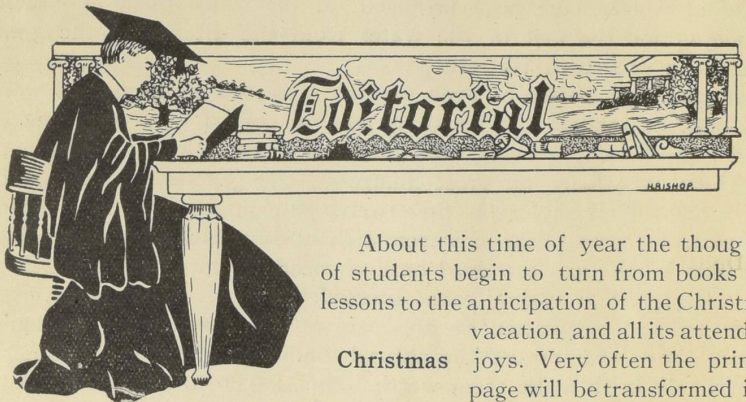
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About this time of year the thoughts of students begin to turn from books and lessons to the anticipation of the Christmas vacation and all its attendant Christmas joys. Very often the printed page will be transformed into

an unreadable blot to eyes that are looking upon it and yet seeing far beyond it; there will be faces turned at times toward the professors, apparently eagerly attentive, but with thoughts as far away from "Math." or "Pol. Econ." as are sometimes the thoughts of the attentive listener in the pew from the matter of the text under discussion in the pulpit. Events of the future, especially of the near future, are bound to intrude themselves at times.

And now we are looking forward to the Christmas vacation, and better still—to Christmas itself. That is one of the old things that come to us year after year with a new lure; it is surrounded with sacred memories and hallowed associations—a previous store to which we hope to add at each renewing Christmastide. This

year, as every year, there will be an absence of some of the old things that have been held dear, there will be vacant places, too, in the old circles, and perhaps many evidences that the year is not departing from us empty-handed. But again, there will be the new things, and so many of the old that have not changed and are always pleasant to anticipate. These are the things that come to mind oftenest nowadays. And then, there is so much to be said when one gets home! College is a wonderful place, especially to first-year men—and girls,—and it is only fair that the folks at home should know it. Some will go home to work; some will make the mistake that a football man occasionally makes when going out on a trip, i. e. take along some books with the intention of studying. The big majority, however, will forget the books, avoid the work, and make the most of a good time that will be at best only too short.

To every Acadia student, and to students of every sister institution the ATHENÆUM wishes a most enjoyable vacation and a very Happy Christmas time.

The recent debate between the Sophomores and Freshmen serves as an illustration of a danger that sometimes confronts debaters, and is at the same time a warning to Acadia debating teams to be more careful to get a correct understanding of the terms of a resolution. In this case both teams believed faithfully in their own interpretation of the resolution, but the judges could accept only one; and the Freshman lost, although they had clearly outclassed their opponents in arrangement of argument and in oratory. The real merits of a question cannot be best tried when each side rests its case upon the acceptance by the judges of its own interpretation of the subject. When there is any suggestion of ambiguity in the wording of a resolution, or any possibility of misunderstanding as to its interpretation, it is good policy on the part of the team to whom the question is submitted to ask their opponents for definitions. The element of chance should be eliminated, as far as possible, from the realm of debate, and the merits of the case, and of the opposing teams, tried out from a fair starting point. This is the second time in two years that a debate has been spoiled by such a misunderstanding as before mentioned. We would not wish it to occur on an intercollegiate platform.

There are some things not found in the college curriculum which should nevertheless form a part, or appear as a result of the college course. Among these is the development of good manners and a sense of fairness. There are some to whom business

A Hint and pleasure are of such paramount importance that they must be talked and laughed over even during the singing of hymns and the offering of prayer. Such are being generously treated if placed in the same class with women who persist in wearing big hats in public gatherings. Each is a clear case of individual liberty trespassing upon public right. What particularly concerns us here, however, is the unfair manner in which entertainers are sometimes treated at receptions or recitals. We read occasionally of a reading, or a solo, being "much appreciated". It is well that such appreciation should find expression in words. It would be better still, on most occasions, if deeds were allowed to express that appreciation; if, when a young lady goes to the platform, the audience would be considerate enough to pay a reasonable amount of attention. Failure in this respect is by no means peculiar to Acadian audiences; but ability to give respectful attention on such occasions might be made a distinguishing feature; and it is certainly a desirable one.

During the football seasons of '12 and '13, the Acadia teams have met with phenomenal success—not a single defeat, and only three scores against them in the whole series. And the men have

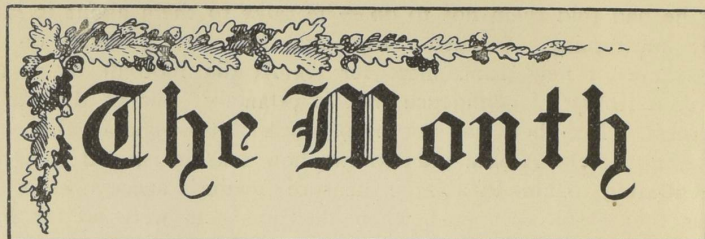
been duly honored—lauded in the newspapers, pulled
The about in waggons drawn by enthusiastic students,
Men Behind treated to free seats at recital and play, banquetted
by students and citizens. And the common verdict is that they deserved it. They had the weight and strength in the forward line, cleverness and speed in the halves and quarters, and a sure thing in the full back. In football dialect these elements spell "Success". But in that dialect the word begins with a capital letter, and in this case that letter is not to be found in Wolfville, but in a law office in Bridgetown, in the person of Charles R. Chipman, the coach whose hand has been upon the doings of the Acadia teams for the last two years. Without him they would never have accomplished what they did. He has the sort of personality that needs no pushing; it feels its own way to the hearts of football men, and it lodges there to stay. He is the kind of man who never "loses his head"; he never says an unnecessary word; he can stand on the

side line during a game and smile when his men are doing the very thing he had told them not to do—he talks to them about it later. Quiet, unassuming, optimistic, thorough, his very presence on the field creates a new atmosphere for an Acadia football team, and inspires a feeling of confidence that is certainly one of the factors of success. No, there has not been much of this said in the newspapers, but every Acadia man knows how true it is, and is agreed in attributing to him in a large measure Acadia's success, especially during the season just past when the prospects were so far from being bright.

Beside him stands another figure, deserving of special mention, that of John McKinnon. Nobody outside of the college knows how much he has done for the team, not only during the past season, but in the previous one, when he was captain of the second team. This year he will appear in the the football picture in plain clothes, the captain of a winning team on which he might have had a place—for we have few better players—had not his unselfish nature prompted him to sacrifice personal interests for what he considered the best interests of the team. He had done more work this year that could reasonably be expected, even of a captain who was a playing member of his team. His ability as a leader is only equalled by his modesty, and both qualities will be long remembered by Acadia men who are acquainted with his work this year.

We feel that an apology is due to readers of the *Athenaeum* ANTHENÆUM for the lateness of the November issue.

That issue is usually late, but this one has far exceeded previous records. An unfortunate chain of circumstances has made its earlier appearance impossible. We trust that our endeavor to be prompt will meet with better success in the future.



"This is the month, and this the happy morn
Wherein the Son of Heaven's Eternal King
Of wedded maid and virgin mother born,
Our great redemption from above did bring;
For so the holy sages once did sing
That he our deadly forfeit should release,
And with His Father work us a perpetual peace."

—Milton.

Another month has quickly passed, and Christmas rapidly approaches. The fine and invigorating autumn weather, the football victories, the landing of the King-Richardson Cup, and three holidays, together with various other activities, have given to Acadia students an exciting, pleasurable, and truly collegiate month.

**Gilmore
Concert
Series**

The second of the Gilmore Concert Series was presented in College Hall on Thursday evening, November 6th, when Mr. Arthur Friedheim, the world-famed pupil of Liszt, offered a Piano Recital to a large and appreciative audience. Mr. Friedheim's reputation as a pianist was well sustained by the character of his artistic performances. He was ably assisted by Mrs. Cora P. Richmond, soprano, and Miss Beatrice Langley, violinist, both of Acadia Seminary faculty.

**Sophomore-
Freshman
Debate**

The second of the series of Inter-class debates was held Saturday evening, November 8th, when the Sophomores debated the Freshmen. The subject of the evening was: "Resolved, that Canada should prohibit the immigration of Chinese, Japanese, and Hindus." The Freshmen, who

upheld the affirmative, were ably represented by Messrs. Gregg (leader), Vail and McNeill; the Sophomores, by Messrs. Rogers, Jacobs and R. S. Gregg. The affirmative advocated absolute prohibition, while the negative preferred careful restriction. The judges, Drs. Spidle and DeWolfe and Rev. C. H. Martell, announced that the Freshmen had excelled the Sophomores in the arrangement of their material and in delivery, but owing to a misunderstanding of the question at issue the victory went to the Sophomores.

The regular bi-monthly missionary meeting of the Association was observed in the Baptist Church on Sunday evening, November 9th. The Rev. Dr. E. P. Fuller, of Allston, Mass., who was fortunately supplying the church for two weeks, preached **Y.M.C.A.** a most appropriate sermon.

An experiment is being tried this term in connection with the Bible study groups of the different college classes. In view of the prescribed curricular courses in Bible, and also of the Men's Bible class in the Church every Sunday afternoon, taught by Dr. DeWolfe, it was thought inadvisable to re-organize study groups, as in previous years. Thus far the change has worked out admirably, for many students, as expected, have attended the class in the church.

Sunday morning, November 23rd, a union meeting of the Y. M. and Y.W.C.A.'s was addressed by Mr. E. B. Whitcomb, travelling secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement. Mr. Whitcomb especially expressed the advisability of our sending a delegation to the Convention to be held in Kansas City, from December 31st, to January 4th.

The weekly prayer and social services of the past month have been very helpful. The different leaders were:

November 5th, Mr. G. D. Hudson (Theology); 12th, Dr. H. T. DeWolfe; 19th, Mr. C. Easton, '14; 26th, Mr. A. A. Hovey, '14.

Saturday evening, November 15th, after the football victory in Sackville, a reception was arranged, under the auspices of the A.A.A.A., in honor of the Acadia Fifteen. The **Reception** attendance was fairly large. A vocal solo, by Miss B. H. Laws, and a piano solo, by Miss Jennie Prescott, both of Acadia Seminary, were much enjoyed.

The Science Club has offered two splendid lectures to the student body during the month. On Tuesday evening, November 4th, Dr. S. Spidle lectured on "The Practical Value of Philosophy"; and on Tuesday evening, November 18th, Dr. J. A. Ambler lectured on "Chemistry and its Relation to the Industries." Both of these lectures were heartily appreciated.

The Fair held at Acadia Seminary Saturday, November 22nd, for the benefit of the Y.W.C.A., proved to be most pleasant and profitable. The Seminary chapel was taken for the Fair ground and looked very bright and attractive with the gaily decorated **Acadia Seminary Fair** booths. Occupying the most prominent place were the tables filled with dainty fancy work of all kinds. Recognizing the "fad" of the day, Silhouette Portraits were made in one booth; at another candies of all kind were sold, and near by tempting frappe was served.

The Fish Pond was the centre of interest until all the fish were caught. The Puzzle Booth caught every passerby and next to it was the Banner Booth where the Banners went like the proverbial "hot cakes." Before the Tent of the Witch they stood in line to know the mysteries of their lives. It was possible to find out one's exact weight for five cents regardless of size. The Side Show, which was very amusing and attracted large numbers of people, had to divide honors with its neighbor, the Japanese Tea Room, one of the most charming spots. Here pseudo Japanese maidens served dainty refreshments with truly Japanese surroundings. The young ladies were delighted to see, and appreciated very much the patronage of the many town friends of the Seminary and the students of the different schools. The net profits of the Fair were about one hundred and twenty dollars.

The annual "At Home" of the Propylæum Society was held in College Hall on Friday evening, November 28th. The Hall and adjoining class room were gaily decorated in banners for the occasion. The guests were received by the **Propylæum Reception** president, Miss Blanche Coes, the vice-president, Miss Rae Wilson, and the chaperones, Mrs. R. P. Clarkson, and Mrs. H. G. Perry. A large number were present and all enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

**Lieutenant
Bryant's
Lecture.** Lieutenant C. Bryant, R. N., gave an illustrated lecture on the "Evolution of the British Navy" in College Hall, on Saturday evening, November 29th, under the auspices of the Athenæum Society. Owing to an accident to the lighting plant of the town the lecturer was compelled to stop in the middle of his most interesting and instructive address.

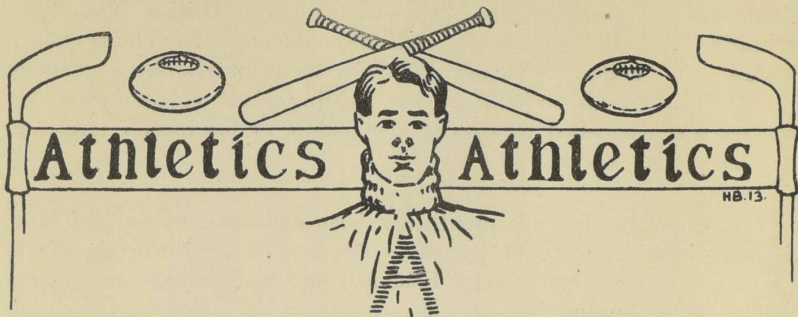
Our school life for this month has been enlivened by the brilliant victories in foot-ball won by the college. To celebrate them we have had several holidays, and while these have made the time pass pleasantly, they have not been helpful to our studies. The monthly examinations are now over and we are looking forward to the first term finals.

Improvements are being made for the benefit of the students. The Edward W. Young Manual Training Hall, which has been replaced by the new Rhodes Hall, is being moved to the rear of the academy where it will form an additional wing. It will take the place of the apartments now occupied by the matron and her staff, and provide a dining room and hospital as well, thus leaving the entire academy residence for the accommodation of students.

The Lyceum Society meets in the chapel room in the college building. A schedule of debates has been adopted providing for two debates for each class. The first one of the series, Seniors versus Middlers, was held on Monday, November 17th, the question being: Resolved, that military training should be compulsory in secondary schools. The judges decided in favor of the Seniors, who supported the affirmative.

Academic Discourse on Thermometers.

The thermometers are used to tell the temperature of the atmosphere, also the longitude and latitude and the difference of time between two places. There are two thermometers, Centigrade and Fahrenheit. The centigrade is 100° long and the F. is 212° long. Zero on the C. begins at 0° and the freezing point on the F. is 32° above zero. In Arithmetic it is used to tell the longitude and latitude, also the difference of time between two places.



The Exhibition Track Meet.

Four colleges: Acadia, Mount Allison, Dalhousie and King's; sent representatives to the Intercollegiate track meet at the Halifax Exhibition this summer. The 100 yards, 220 yards, and half mile were run on September 3rd, the quarter, the mile and the mile relay taking place on the day following. The scene of the contests was the half-mile race track at the Exhibition, which though hard on the inside was somewhat cut up in the middle by the horses.

Seven men were entered in the hundred yards dash, Harlow and Andrews, Acadia; Smith and Godfrey, Mount Allison; Moore and Allison, Dalhousie; and Jeffrey, King's. Harlow, Smith and Moore got away from the mark foremost, the Acadia men breaking the tape in the fast time of 10 1-5 seconds. Smith and Moore finished second and third, though Andrews pressed the later hard for third place.

Next came the 220 yards dash with Harlow, Acadia; Smith Godfrey, and Clay, Mount Allison; Moore and Allison, Dalhousie; and Campbell, King's, in the running. Harlow drew the outside and his rival Smith got the pole. Smith won out with Harlow a good second, in spite of the softness of the middle track, while Godfrey close behind him, secured third place. The time 23 seconds, though fast, might have been bettered if Harlow and Smith had started on more even terms.

The half-mile which followed was run in 2.04 1/2, some 11 seconds faster than last year. Rogers, Acadia; Loring and Clay, Mount Allison; Richmond, Dalhousie; and the Turnbull brothers, King's;

lined up for the start. Clay let Richmond break the wind for him as he set a hot pace, and in the finish the Mount Allison man's superior sprinting ability enabled him to win. He ran a heady race and deserved the victory. The pace was a killer. Rogers, who finished third quite a distance behind, and Loring were all in, while the Turnbulls dropped out.

The quarter was called first on the next day. Harlow and Rogers Acadia; Sears, Smith and Godfrey, Mount Allison; and Campbell, King's; started. At the crack of the pistol Smith took the lead and increased it with Sears, Campbell and Harlow bunched some distance behind. The Mt. Allison man slackened his pace about 100 yards from the finish, and Harlow who had let out all his speed passed him not far from the tape and won in 52 3-5 seconds. Smith took second and Campbell scored the only point for King's by taking third from Sears, who was in poor condition.

Seven runners went the mile. Horne, Acadia; Clay, Dickenson and Fawcett, Mt. Allison; Richmond, Dalhousie; and the Turnbull, King's. Dickenson, the favourite, took the lead and held it till Horne passed him at the quarter. The Acadia man set the pace till the three-quarter mark was reached, when Richmond started his sprint to the tape and won out in 4.49 1-5, with Clay a close second, and Fawcett third.

The teams competed in the mile relay which followed, each man running a quarter and in the order named: Rogers, Horne, Phinney, Harlow, Acadia; Loring, Godfrey, Sears, Smith, Mt. Allison; and Moore, Allison, Lyons, Richmond, Dalhousie. In the first quarter Rogers and Loring broke even, but in the second Godfrey opened up a lead on the other two which Phinney cut down considerably in the third. In the last quarter Smith, with a very fast start, increased Sears' lead and won in 3.45. Harlow, who was behind Richmond in the start, took second from him for Acadia.

The meet ended with Mt. Allison in the lead, having 26 points to her credit. Acadia had 17, Dalhousie 10, and King's 1. This makes Mt. Allison's second win and another victory will give her the magnificent cup for good. This must not be. With our splendid reputation in track it is not right to let the Garnet and Gold get away with this piece of silverware. Our team this summer was smaller than Mt. Allison's, and our men were not so well trained. Now, let us get down to work in the coming summer. If we do, we may add this cup to the others which already repose in the Chip Hall dining room.

Acadia v. U. N. B. 8-5.

This gridiron battle was fought out on the Acadia campus, Thursday afternoon, November 6. The day was fine, with a strong west wind blowing across the field. The teams were about evenly matched, as the score shows, and Acadia scored on her rival only with the greatest effort. U. N. B. had a small, but supremely confident band of rooters. A large crowd from Wolfville and the vicinity turned out to witness the game.

Acadia had a shade the better of the territory, her scrim and her quarters being superior to those of U. N. B., though the latter's forwards were excellent dribblers, but the Acadia halves, though faster than their opponents, did not settle down to football until the last half, when they succeeded in scoring twice. The U. N. B. halves were steady, quick to take every advantage, and it was due to them that their team put up such a splendid fight. For the visitors, Captain Melrose, Balcom and Murphy showed up the best, though VanWart, the fullback, exhibited fine punting and tackling ability. For Acadia Atkins and Knowles of the front line followed up well and Leeman in his spectacular runs proved an enigma to his opponents. On the whole the game was fine and clean from a spectator's viewpoint, but it was very loose football.

When Referee Lou Buckley blew his whistle at 3.10 the teams lined up as follows:

ACADIA.		U. N. B.
Higgins.....	Fullback.....	VanWart
Harlow.....	Halves.....	Murphy
Welton.....	".....	McGibbon
Leeman.....	".....	Maiman
Andrews.....	".....	Balcom
Gregg.....	Quarters.....	Melrose
Archibald.....	".....	Bender
Kitchen.....	".....	McFadgen
Atkins.....	Forwards.....	McLeod
Knowles.....	".....	Jewett
Page.....	".....	Brewer
McKay.....	".....	Laughlin
Duclos.....	".....	McLean
Ryan.....	".....	Kuhring
VanAmburg.....	".....	Murray

Acadia's kick-off was blocked and play ranged between the 25 yard lines, with long punts and dribbles by both sides. On a fumble U. N. B. got the ball to Acadia's 10-yard line, but Higgins saved. Then Leeman got away to centre field, only to have U. N. B. dribble back. Her halves made repeated attempts to score and finally after fifteen minutes of play Melrose got the ball on a fumble near centre field, and after a nice run passed to Balcom, who scored. Maiman easily converted, making the score 5-0. During the next few minutes U. N. B. tried hard to score again, but Acadia gradually forced the ball inside U. N. B.'s 25-yard line. Free kicks were awarded both sides, and though Acadia tried hard to get across her opponent's line, her halves' fumbling prevented it, so the half ended with the ball on the U. N. B.'s 40-yard line.

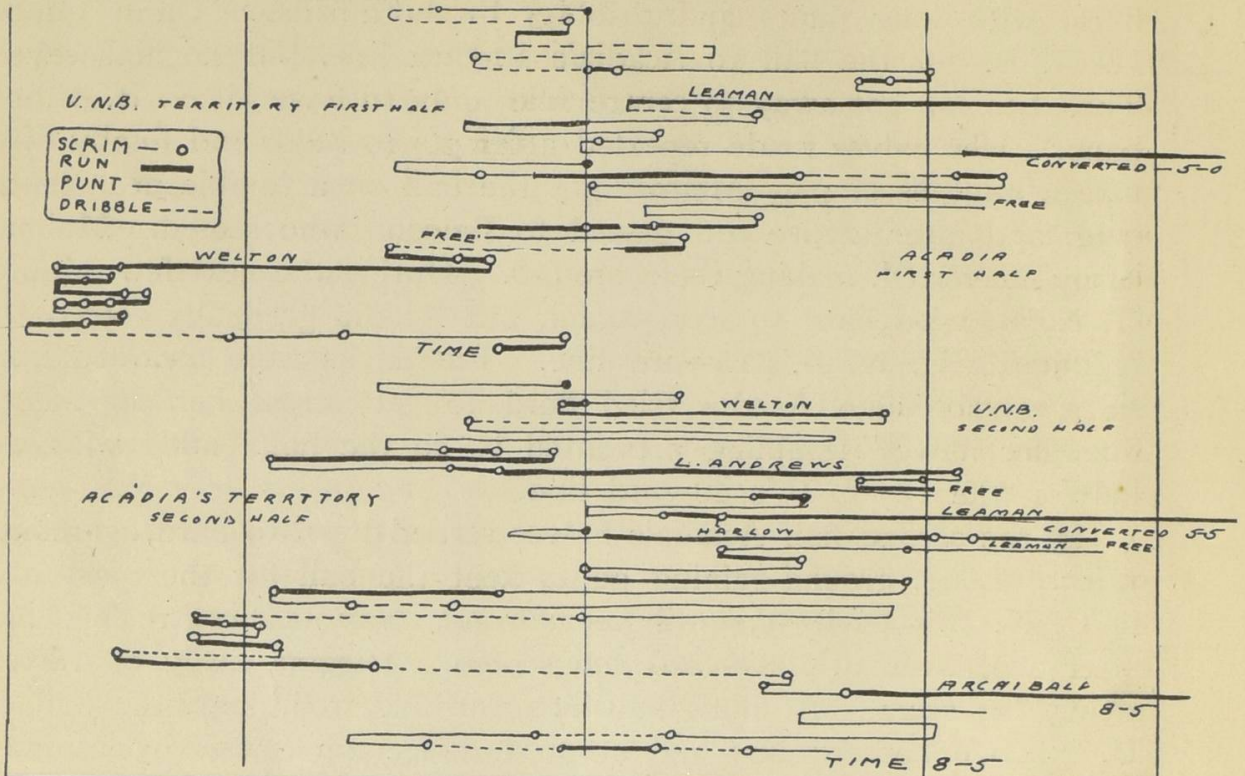
In the second half Acadia's halves settled down to hard, aggressive work. Long, ground-gaining punts kept the ball for the most part in U. N. B.'s territory, until Leeman got away near centre field and after a sensational sixty-yard run scored. Higgins easily converted, tying the score. Acadia's half-line, working well, kept the ball on U. N. B.'s 25-yard line and stopped dangerous rushes by Maiman and Murphy. U. N. B. got away on a dribble and Andrews saved what looked like a sure score by falling on the ball. The ball was quickly rushed to within U. N. B.'s 5-yard line, when Gregg passed to Archibald, who got across for a try. Higgins failed to convert an easy chance. For the remainder of the game play hovered around U. N. B.'s 25-yard line and when the whistle blew Acadia had won, 8-5. Lou Buckley refereed a satisfactory and impartial game.

Acadia-Mount Allison. 10-0.

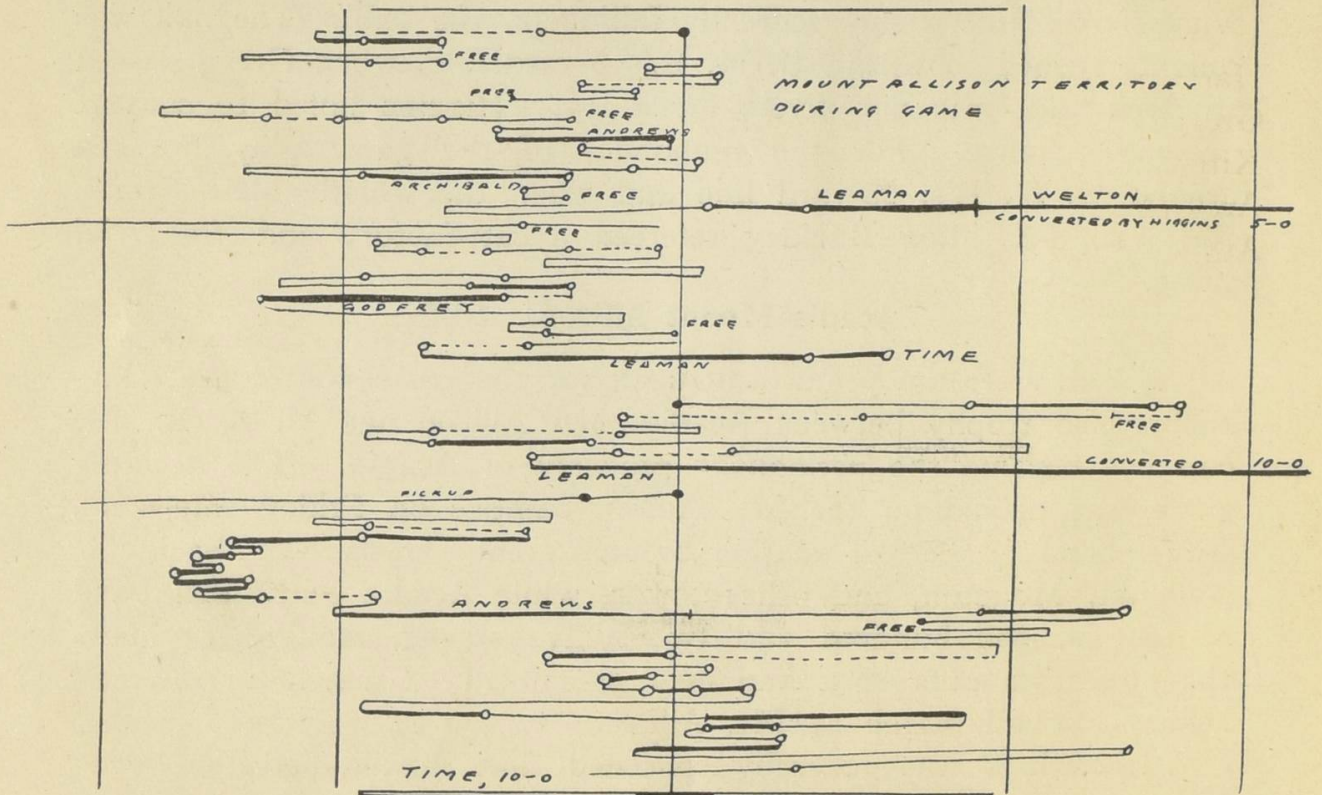
At last, after ten years of struggle for the possession of the King-Richardson trophy between Acadia, Mt. Allison and U. N. B., the cup has become the permanent property of Acadia. The deciding game was played on the Mt. Allison campus on Friday afternoon, November 14. Perfect weather brought great crowds from Sackville, Amherst, Moncton, and other towns, while Acadia sent up a band of rooters, one hundred and twenty-five strong, making probably the largest number that had ever assembled to watch an intercollegiate football match at Mt. Allison.

Although it was generally conceded that Acadia had the better team, it was expected that the indomitable fighting spirit of her rival would even things up. Play had hardly begun before Acadia

WOLFVILLE ACADIA — U.N.B. NOV. 6 1913



BACKVILLE ACADIA — MOUNT A. NOV. 14, 1913.



showed herself superior. Her heavy scrim only permitted the Mt. Allison forwards to get the ball twice during the whole game. Her quarters were more aggressive and her halves far speedier than their opponents. The half line in particular showed a great improvement since the U. N. B. game, being steadier and more efficient both in tackling and passing. Welton and Leeman starred for Acadia, both being great ground-gainers, and the former especially excelling in his long punts, while Higgins at fullback played one of the best games of his career.

Mount Allison had considerably the better of the territory, but this was largely due to the free kicks, twelve in number, which were awarded her. Captain Godfrey, at flying-half, was easily the best player on his team, his punts and speed proving him to be equal to the Acadia stars. Under his leadership Mt. Allison fought hard to score, but were not able to cross their opponent's line.

At 3.30 the teams lined up as follows:

ACADIA.		MT. ALLISON.
Higgins.....	Fullback.....	Herder
Andrews	Halves.....	Sears
Leeman.....	"	Heartz
Welton.....	"	Appleby
Harlow.....	"	Godfrey
Gregg.....	Quarters.....	Malcolm
Kitchen.....	"	Mersereau
Archibald.....	"	Appleton
Atkins.....	Forwards.....	Poole
Knowles.....	"	McDonald
Page.....	"	Freestone
McKay.....	"	Durant
Duclos.....	"	Pickup
VanAmburg.....	"	Bartlett
Ryan.....	"	Palmer

Mt. Allison had the kick-off, and with the assistance of free kicks, kept the ball hovering for some time about Acadia's 25-yard line. Mt. Allison halves were trying hard to score, but successive runs by Archibald and Andrews brought the play within their opponents 40-yard mark. Then, after the ball had been in play about fifteen minutes, Welton received the ball from Leaman, dashed across the field and fell over the line for the first try. Higgins converted from

a difficult angle. After the kick-off Mt. Allison, with a rush, forced the ball to the Acadia 15-yard line and soon after lost a chance to score when Higgins had to kick in touch behind the goal. After the drop-out play remained in the vicinity of the Acadia 40-yard line until Leaman got away on his first run and was only stopped on Mt. Allison's 25-yard line. The half closed soon after, with the score 5-0 in Acadia's favor.

The second half started with Acadia hustling the ball into Mt. Allison territory. She got within striking distance, when free kicks forced her back to her own 25-yard line. Here Sears got away, only to be nailed by Harlow before he could cross the line. Leaman then got the ball near Acadia's 40-yard line, sped down the field, side-stepped the full-back and scored the second try, placing the ball between the posts. Higgins easily converted. Soon after the kick-off the ball was kicked between the Acadia posts, but it turned out to be a punt, and did not count. After the drop-out Mt. Allison held the play within five yards of Acadia's line for some time, but they were unable to break down her superior defence. Then Andrews got the ball and in one of his speedy runs carried it past centre field, where soon after Welton got away again, and was only stopped within inches of the line. A pass to Harlow who was following up, would have undoubtedly resulted in a score. Play returned to centre field, only to be rushed back by Leaman, Gregg and Andrews, the latter again nearly scoring. Mt. Allison forced the ball back to centre field, where the half ended. Acadia had won a decisive victory, 10-0. "Doc" Rankin, the referee, did his work in a most satisfactory manner.

Bulmer Relay Race.

The eight mile relay race for the Bulmer Cup took place on Saturday, November 22. Six teams took part, each man running a mile. As many expected, the Academy team won out, and their victory was directly due to their persistence in regular, systematic practice. The college teams did wonderfully well, considering their evident lack of condition, and their was an exciting contest for second place between the Sophomores, Freshmen and Engineers, the former coming out on top. A large number of students and townspeople turned out to witness the race. The runners, in order of their classes and running, were:

1914 — Andrews, Corkum, McKinnon, Lawson, Foster, Eveleigh, Higgins, Bagnall.

1915.— McKay, Godfrey, Harlow, Leaman, Kinley, Rogers, Dawson, Ryder.

Engineers — Richardson, Chipman, Layte, Rouse, Duclos, Archibald, Page, Fitch.

1916 — Morrison, Saunders, Rackham, Feener Millett, Lewis, Millett, Horne.

1917 — Stockhouse Bishop, Stackhouse, VanWart, Foster, Cox, Elderkin, Fletcher.

A. C. A.— Manning, Frost, Scott, Murray, Titus, Steeves, Day, Cook.

The Academy runners took the lead from the start, and increased it steadily throughout the whole distance. For the first five miles the Engineers held second place and the Freshmen third, but in the sixth mile Lewis, '16, won their lead and finished his mile in second place, with the Freshmen close behind. In the last mile Fletcher, '17, lost one shoe and had to drop back to fourth place, so the teams finished in the following order:—1st, A. C. A.; 2nd, 1916; 3rd, Engineers; 4th, 1917; 5th, 1915 6th, 1914. Cook, of A. C. A., did his mile in the fast time of 4.58, the total time of his team being 43 minutes, 37 seconds, 28 seconds faster than last year's time. It seems to be a pity that the college teams do not take more interest in this contest, for regular practice would enable them to make a much stronger bid for this splendid trophy. Let us all get down to work next fall and give the Academy boys a run for their money.

Freshmen, 16; A. C. A., 0.

As usual the Freshmen-Academy game lived up to its reputation and proved to be an interesting struggle. The event took place on the college campus Tuesday, November 25. The Freshmen were represented by Shaffner, Mills, McLeod, Baker, McKeen, Johnson and Richardson, forwards; Gregg, Layte and Fletcher, quarters; Harlow, Moore, Welton and McCurdy, halves; and Stackhouse, fullback. The A. C. A. team was as follows: Cooke, Steeves, Freeman, Holmes, Sharp, Manning, and Walker, forwards; Kitchen, Frost and Wood, quarters; Grady, Day, Hayden and Gibson, halves; and Rust, fullback.

The Academy had the better of the territory throughout the first half, but failed to score, the half ending in a draw. The second half the Freshmen were much more aggressive, and in a short time McCurdy made their first score, taking advantage of a fumbled ball, but the try was not converted. Shortly after this Welton scored, and then McCurdy scored again, both tries being converted. The game ended with the score 13-0 in favor of the Freshmen. The contest was marked by sharp tackling and good half work for both sides, the Freshmen halves being faster.

Dr. DeWolfe refereed in his usual satisfactory manner.



THE KING-RICHARDSON FOOTBALL TROPHY.

(See opposite page.)

The King-Richardson Football Trophy.

In competition during eleven seasons and won by: U. N. B., '03; Mt. Allison, '04, '05, '10; Acadia, '08, '09, '11, '12, '13. Not awarded in '07 and '08—three-cornered tie. Won for the fifth time—Acadia's to keep, 1913.

Scores During the Entire Series.

1903 — U. N. B. 6, Mt. A. 0; U. N. B. 0, Acadia 0; Acadia 3, Mt. A. 3.

1904 — U. N. B. 0, Mt. A. 19; U. N. B. 3, Acadia, 0; Acadia 0, Mt. A. 0.

1905 — U. N. B. 0, Mt. A. 6; U. N. B. 0, Acadia 1; Acadia 6, M. A 8.

1906 — U. N. B. 0, Mt. A. 9; U. N. B. 1, Acadia 0; Acadia 8, Mt. A. 0.

1907 — U. N. B. 3, Mt. A. 0; U. N. B. 3, Acadia 6; Acadia 0, Mt. A. 8.

1908 — U. N. B. 3, Mt. A. 3; U. N. B. 3, Acadia 9; Acadia 3, Mt. A. 0.

1909 — U. N. B. 0, Mt. A. 3; U. N. B. Acadia 8; Acadia, 5, Mt. A. 0.

1910 — U. N. B. 0, Mt. A. 36; U. N. B. 0, Acadia 11; Acadia 0, Mt. A. 3.

1911 — U. N. B. 0, Mt. A. 12; U. N. B. 0, Acadia 5; Acadia 4, Mt. A. 3.

1912 — U. N. B. 0, Mt. A. 1; U. N. B. 3, Acadia 13; Acadia 20, Mt. A. 0.

1913 — U. N. B. 8, Mt. A. 3; U. N. B. 5, Acadia 8; Acadia 10, Mt. A. 0.

A Review of the Season.

BY COACH CHIPMAN.

The football season, for the year 1913, has come to an end at Acadia. Once more the King-Richardson trophy finds a resting-place there. This will be its last long rest, for it is destined to rest in peace at Acadia, its natural home for all time. For ten long years it has knocked about from pillar to post, sometimes going well up into the Province of New Brunswick, and on one occasion spending a whole year at the University of New Brunswick. Three times it went to Mount Allison, and for two years it was a wanderer without a home. For the last six years, however, it has shown a decided tendency to stay at Acadia, only leaving there once during that time that it might go up to lighten the hearts of the football enthusiasts at Mount Allison for one year and thus encourage them to try again. It then said good-bye to them forever, though they little thought when they said a sad farewell to it in the fall of 1911 that it was to be the last parting.

Besides winning the permanent ownership of the King-Richardson trophy this year, the Acadia team also won a handsome silver loving-cup given for the permanent winning of the King-Richardson trophy by their admirers in the town of Windsor.

When the College opened, which was as usual much later than the sister Colleges, rumors were already afloat of the powers of the teams from which her team was to wrest the Cup. Things looked decidedly black for Acadia. Of the last year's fifteen who took part in the principal games only five were in evidence, and most of the new material had yet to learn their letters in the game. The boys had not been back long however when Atkins and Kitchen, two more of the last year's team, put in their appearance on the campus. The teams then set themselves to hard practice, working hard every day but with varying success. They were out to win, but could they do it? Sometimes it looked impossible, sometimes it looked as though they might. As time passed the team began to work more together, the new men improved wonderfully, and the old men began to show form that they had never shown before. The second team also worked hard, and up to the very end of the season it was hard to choose between some men who were on the second team and the men playing in the corresponding positions on the first team. Acadia,

in thanking her first few for what they have done this year, must not forget these men of the second team.

The College had been open about two weeks when it was decided that it would be well to try the team out. Accordingly a game was arranged with the Wanderers of Halifax, to be played on Thanksgiving Day on the grounds of the enemy. The team left Wolfville that morning at 6.15 a m., and arrived at 10 o'clock in Halifax where they went to see the Herald and Mail ten mile race in the forenoon, and in the afternoon assembled at the Wanderers' grounds and prepared to do battle. It was hardly expected that they would win the game, but after a very hard trying struggle they came off the field victors by one point, the score being 6-5 in their favor. The ball was wet and slippery which made passing very difficult, and much ground was lost by each team on this account. For a long time the score stood 5-3 in favor of the Wanderers, and although many desperate efforts were made on the part of Acadia to cross the line again, it seemed almost to the last that it was not to be. The time was almost up when one of Acadia's halves, taking advantage of the fact that an opposing half had put the ball within his reach, grabbed it and placed it behind his opponent's line, making the score 6-5 and winning the game for his team.

The followers of the Acadia team were delighted, not so much by the mere fact that they had won a victory over the Wanderers, as by the gamey way in which they snatched victory from the very teeth of defeat. It showed to Acadia that she had the team which, with the proper training, could win the more important games against U. N. B. and Mount Allison, and thus win the permanent ownership of the much coveted trophy, as well as the loving cup so kindly contributed by her Windsor friends.

On their return to Wolfville no time was lost in strengthening the weak points of the team, the men working together with a determination that spelled victory.

After about a week more practice two games were arranged to be played with Kings College, who had the best team which they have had for some years. The first game was played at Windsor on the twenty-fourth day of October on a very wet field. The ball was slippery and often covered with a thick coat of mud which made it exceedingly hard to handle. Both teams fought hard for victory, and once or twice during the game it looked as if the Kings team might score. But this was prevented by hard tackling on the part of the Acadia players, and the game ended with a score of 9-0.

The second game was played at Wolfville on the first day of November, on a dry field and under ideal conditions, except for a strong wind blowing across the field. The game started at a brisk pace and for a short time Kings forced the play into Acadia's territory. It was not long, however, before Kings was awarded a free kick which was nicely blocked and the ball carried to within about five yards of their opponent's goal line by the Acadia team. From this time to the end of the first half Acadia had things pretty well her own way.

At the beginning of the second half Kings started with a rush which carried the ball within a short distance of Acadia's goal line but at no time in the game was their line in any real danger. The game ended with a score of Acadia 2⁺, Kings 0.

There was now but time for two more practices before the game which Acadia feared most—the one with the University of New Brunswick. Many newspaper reports of the powers of this team had reached Acadia, some of which were half believed. They had already beaten Mount Allison, and their chances of winning against Acadia looked good, but there were some things they forget to consider until after the match, which took place at Wolfville the 6th day of November.

Acadia kicked off and followed with a rush, but U. N. B. soon got the better of the play and carried the ball well into Acadia territory, the Acadia team seeming to be unable to stop U. N. B.'s dribble. After about fifteen minutes of play U. N. B. made a try which was converted. This seemed to put new life into the Acadia team and they pressed the U. N. B. team hard on to their line many times before the end of the half but were unable to score.

The second half began with a rush on the part of the Acadia team, but they found an irresistible force against them which carried them back to their ten yard line. Then the tables were turned and Acadia carried the ball up the field and across U. N. B.'s line, making a try which was converted. Both teams now put every bit of energy which they possessed into the game and the ball was carried up and down the field. U. N. B. now showed signs of weakening and once more Acadia crossed her line for a try. Some sharp play followed, but neither team was able to score again, so the game ended with a score of 8-5 in favor of Acadia.

There now remained but one game to be played, it being with Acadia's old rival, Mount Allison. The game was to be played in Sackville and the team looked forward to a hard one, as the fighting

qualities of Mount Allison on her own ground were well known to all. The team left Wolfville on the thirteenth day of November and went as far as Amherst, where they were treated royally. In the afternoon they were given an automobile drive (by Acadia's friends in Amherst) around busy Amherst, and to old Fort Cumberland at Westmorland. On their return they were shown through the works of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, which was very interesting. The evening was spent at the theatre. A few more days such as this would take the remainder of the hair completely off poor Captain MacKinnon's head.

The special train carrying the students from the old College at Wolfville to see the game next day, was delayed by a wreck, so the team had to leave Amherst before the arrival of the special in order to get to the game on time. The train, however, arrived in time for the students from Acadia to witness the whole game, which was called at 3.30 p m.

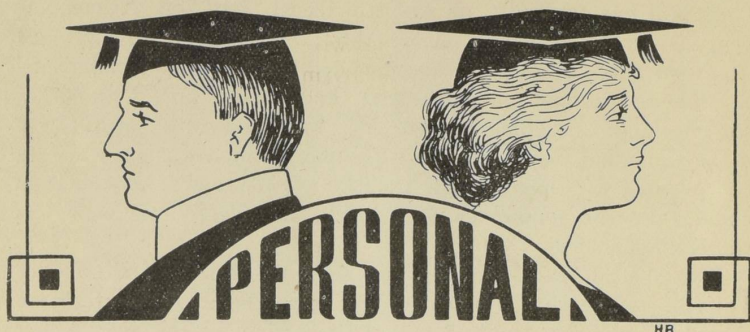
Mount Allison had the kick off and rushed the play well down to Acadia's end of the field where the play remained for some time. Then Acadia made some short gains but lost them again. The teams had been playing about fifteen minutes when Acadia got down to real work, and soon after this they Carried the ball up the field and across the line for the only try of the first half. This try was converted.

At the beginning of the second half both teams played hard and the play went from one end of the field to the other a number of times before any score was made. Then Acadia scored the only try of this half and it was converted. Mount Allison played hard right up to the finish, and toward the latter part of the game held Acadia on her own line for about five minutes. This was the only time that Acadia was in any real danger of being scored on during the game although the game was keenly contested from start to finish. It ended with a score of Acadia 10, Mount Allison 0.

That evening the team, and the students from Wolfville who had come in on the special train, were entertained at a reception given at the Mount Allison Ladies' College. After the reception was over all boarded the special train for Wolfville where they arrived next morning at 6.45, a tired but still happy company.

Thus the football season for 1913 ended, no player being hurt and Acadia victors in all games. The team deserves a great deal of credit, having won in the face of great difficulties.

CHAS. R. CHIPMAN.



Dr. L. R. Wortman, who for a number of years was Professor of German and French at Acadia, recently removed with his family to Edmonton, Alta.

'86 — In the programme of the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Boston North Baptist Association, held with the Broadway Baptist Church, Cambridge, Chas. H. Day, the retiring Moderator, gave an address on the subject "The Church and the Keys," and Rev. Austin K. de Blois, '86, preached the annual sermon. Rev. A. T. Kempton, '91, gave the address of welcome.—Bulletin.

'96 — Rev. George B. Cutten published an article in the September-October number of the Journal of Inebriety on "Study of the Defects of Memory of Inebriates."—Bulletin.

'01 — Rev. A. S. Lewis, who for about a year has been pastor of the Baptist Church at Vancouver, took up his new duties at Windsor, N. S., on December 1st.

'08 — Malcolm R. Elliott, M.D., has opened an office and is practicing medicine at Wolfville.

'10 — Rev. Gordon C. Warren, who has closed his pastorate at New Boston, N. H., preached his opening sermon at Bridgetown, N. S., on November 16.

'10 — Among the Acadia students at Newton, whom we neglected to mention in last issue, Arthur H. Chute, '10, Rev. Thomas S. Roy, '11, A. K. Herman, '12. Mr. Roy is also carrying on the work as pastor of the Beth Eden Church, Worcester, in addition to his studies.

'12 — John B. Grant, after spending a year at his father's hospital at Hang Chow, China, has entered upon medical studies at the University of Michigan.

'12 — Some of Acadia's former football players are making good on other fields. "Mike" Fredea, one of our last year's star scrim performers, has played several games with Queens University. H. T. Reid, '12, our present Rhodes scholar, made fullback on the Oxford Team for their opening game.

Ex. '13 — A. DeW. Foster, M.P., for Kings Co., recently delivered an address before the Alumni Society of Mechanics Institute, New York. The address was much appreciated.

Ex. '14 — Eric Reinhardt and Jos. Dexter, '15, are attending N. S., Technical College, continuing their engineering studies.

'15 — Clarence W. Thorne is studying medicine at Dalhousie this year. Lee Blackadar is engaged in teaching Mechanic Science in the High Schools at Middleton, Bridgetown, and Annapolis, N. S., E. B. Shand is finishing his course in Applied Science at McGill.

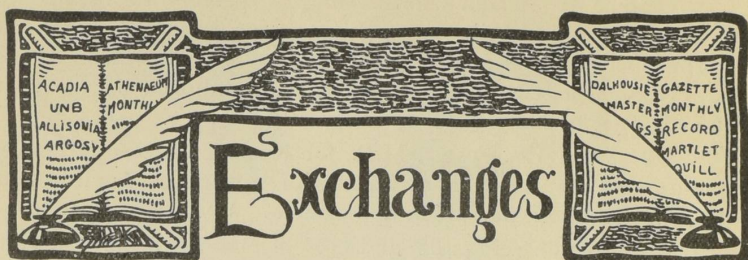
Miss Evelyn Starr, who, since graduating from Acadia Seminary in 1908, has been pursuing her studies with the best masters of the violin in Germany and Russia, recently made her first professional appearance, as violin soloist, with the celebrated "Bluthner Orchestra" in a concert held in Dresden under Royal patronage.

THE STRIVER.

I saw him pressed by haggard forms of Pain,
Bereavement, Sickness, Failure, Poverty;
With bony fingers to the sordid plain
They held him, yearning toward a goal too high,

Yet striving on; till, to his ravished view
The Mount of Pure Desire arose in light;
Then from the clutches of the ghostly crew
He shook him free, and bounded up the height.

E. K. '15



The position of the editor of this department is well shown in the following statement taken from the Exchange department of the "Argosy:"

"The criticisms of this department will be made in all fairness and with the sole purpose of — if it be not presumptuous to say it — seeking to help. We invite criticisms of our own publications: We will remember that people who live in glass-houses should think twice before throwing a stone at a neighbor's house. But is it not a well known fact that the looker-on, or as in this case, the receiver, can often see faults or weaknesses to which the writer and maybe his friends are positively blind. We shall remember again then, that while we criticize, we ourselves may be open to criticism. However, we hope to be able to take as well as we give."

The McMaster University Monthly contains an apt editorial which in part runs as follows:—

"We hope and believe that the time will come when the fees of our various societies will be recognized as part of the necessary expenses of education, will be advertised in the calendar, and collected by the registrar with the regular fees, as is the custom in many American colleges. Until that time comes, however, we bespeak for the fee-collector courtesy and prompt payment."

We heartily concur with the editor in this scheme, as it would undoubtedly both increase the membership, thus benefitting the societies, and would serve as a means of starting the new men in the way they should go with respect to college life.

The University "Monthly" contains an article on "College Verse", from which we quote the following:

"Our college magazines take themselves too seriously. They do

not reflect the fun, the gaiety, the laughter, which everywhere about them is going on." The writer goes on to say that our poetry is too sedate, that it should reflect for the most part the brighter side of college life, and to illustrate his point he gives numerous pleasant extracts from American college papers. Now, according to our point of view, we cannot wholly agree with him. We think that a college publication should endeavor to attain to as high a standard as possible in literary lines, not to become a burlesque. However, we do agree with the writer in that a certain space should be given over to the "lighter vein".

There is also a strong editorial in this number on "Enthusiasm". We are glad to see that our sister institution is at last awakening to a sense of the importance of college spirit to the success of the "Alma Mater". We take pleasure in wishing her all the success that can come from a unified student body which is actuated by a true college spirit.

We are also glad to note that interest in Intercollegiate basket-ball is being revived at U.N.B. This is a good sport and one worthy of Intercollegiate competition, and now that hockey has been revived why should we not take one more step in advance and include basket-ball as an Intercollegiate contest.

The October number of the Mount Allison "Argosy" presents a very attractive cover with some ninety pages of interesting reading. The "Battle of Spion Kop," as related by an eye witness, shows us that British courage never wanes. There are also some pithy remarks on "Popularity", from which we extract the following:

"If you would be popular, do not try to be. Do not continually thrust yourself before other men's eyes. See and respect the good points in all other men. It is better to be right than popular, but unpopularity is far from a sure sign of being right. Let the best interests of your friends, your class and your university take possession of your life."

"The Sheaf", published by the undergraduates of the University of Saskatchewan, has come to our table. Although small it is indeed a good publication, very attractive in appearance and filled with readable material. We would suggest that the editors add a table of contents and an Exchange column.

Those who are interested in slang will no doubt be amused by the following extract from "McMaster's Monthly" entitled, "Favorite Slang Expressions".

"The judge's—Go hang. The dentist's—You have a nerve. The dyspeptic's—That's rich. The minister's—Good Lord. The lover's—I like your cheek. The sportsman's—Oh! shoot it. The drummer's—Beat it. The single-taxer's—By George. The doctor's—Dead easy. The detective's—After you, my dear Alphonse. The dyer's—Fade away. The printer's—The devil. The spendthrift's—Dear me.

We acknowledge the following exchanges—McMaster's Monthly, The Sheaf, Argosy, King's Record, University Monthly, The Xaverian, Queen's Journal, Normal College Gazette.

Evangeline Rink

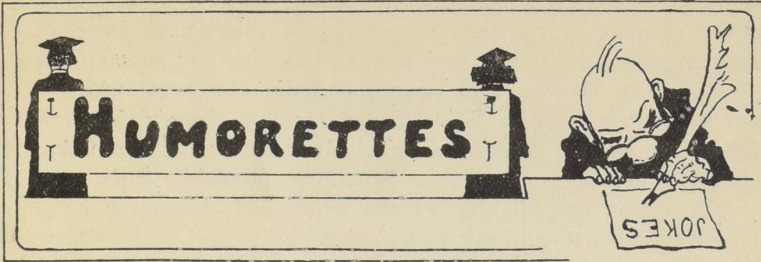
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Easton, '14 (at Mass Meeting) — "Let us now try No. 4. 'Put your arms around me Honey.' This is an old and familar one".

Miss Eaton, '14 (to MacKinnon explaining football to Co-ed's) — "Well, how should you tackle a man, anyway?"

Atkins — "I like the Junior Class."

Miss Danielson, '16 — "Why, you're a Sophomore!"

Gammy — "Well, well, it beats the Dutch how news travels."

Eng. Prof. (morning after play) — "Miss Steeves, have you read the selections assigned for the last three days?"

Miss S. — "All but the last one."

Eng. Prof. — "And you, Mr. Parker?"

Pinky — "All but the last one."

Miss Baxter, '15 — "We miss P. F. Murray in class-meetings, don't we?"

Miss Pick, '15 (sadly) — "Yes, we miss everybody who does not come back".

Miss Lewis, '17 — "The Treasurer says that a minister ought to have a singing wife."

Miss Crosby, '16 — "Is that why you are taking vocal at the Sem.?"

Eveleigh, '14 — "What effect has the moon on the tide?"

Miss Ganter, '15 — "I don't know, but it has a great effect on the untied."

Leeman (after reading the account of the Mount Allison-Acadia game, which failed to mention his name) — "That's the punkest write-up I ever saw.

Modern Doctors on Rhetoric: "In view of the prevalency of the modern usage of bombastic and lengthy expressions, which are

incomprehensible to the average person, we would especially impress upon the student at the very beginning of this course in rhetoric the extreme desirability of omitting all obsolete and slang phrases and using short, concise, and precise periodic sentences, which will, in a very peculiar, accurate and efficient manner, convey the thought of the writer to the readers, particularly bringing into prominence Anglo-Saxon terms, monosyllables wherever possible, which greatly add force, vigor, and dignity to the expression, inasmuch as they emphasize the idea to a nicety with native phrasology, and, in furthering this same principle, we strongly urge the omission of foreign words, which are not understood by one-tenth of the reading world, and of the Subjunctive Mood, as far as possible, because of its inherent weakness and uncontrollableness by the beginner, at least, all of which precautions shall insure a magnificent and thoroughly workable foundation for future study and research."

Bancroft, '14 — "That fortune teller at the Sem. Fair certainly knew her business."

DeWolfe, '14 — "Why?"

Bancroft — "I was a perfect stranger to her, and yet she told me exactly how I feel towards certain persons."

Templin (to Lewis in gym. suit, who had just run the mile) — "What are you doing? Training for the Relay Race?"

Lewis, '16 — "No, I'm giving my clothes a rest."

Miss Reid, '14 — "Why, he was the most wonderful man! He could speak ten different languages at one time."

VanAmburg (at St. Regis after game) — "What, son, not smoking?" Why, you are losing half your dinner."

Harlow, '15 — "Yes, I know but if I smoke, I should loose the whole of it."

Blakney, '15 — "What's going on tonight?"

Webster, '15 — "Several things. Doty, for instance, is going on getting crazier."

Doty, '15 — "Impossible."

McLeod, '17 — (knocking at cellar door under steps in Chip Hall,) — "Hello there, Phipps, are you in?"

Bishop, '17 — "That's not his room."

McL., '17 — "Well, they told me his was the first door on the left."

Kinley, '15 (translating Horace) — "O what embracing and what joys there were!"

Prof. — "That will do, Mr. Kinley."

Swim, '15 — "Joe got stung."

Godfrey, '15 — "What Joe?"

Swim — "Banjo."

Physics' Prof. — "What is velocity?"

Foster, '17 — "That is what a fellow lets go of a wasp with."

Gammy — "May I see you home?"

Miss Starratt, '17 — "Certainly! You remain right here and watch me go."

Scott, '15 (in Psych) — "How would you explain the phenomenon of one's room being upside down?"

Prof. — "I should call that pretty serious."

Scott — "It often happens with me."

If Smallman were Davidson, and met Goliath, would he Corkum?

Eng. Prof. (assigning lesson to Seniors and Juniors) — "Question twenty-three, read Locksley Hall. Also read Locksley Hall Sixty Years After."

Barber — "Your hair is getting very thin, sir. Let me sell you—"

Howe, '15 — "I put something on it every morning."

Barber — "May I know what it is, sir?"

Howe — "My hat."

Sem. (at reception) — "I wish you would introduce *the* Mr. Harlow. He's so cute."

Knowles (discussing electricity) — "I wish I had some in my head for that test this morning."

Van Amburg — "Ivory is a poor conductor, hey, Charles?"

THE SOPHOMORE ULYSSES.

(Parody.)

It little matters that an idle Soph,
In these still halls, upon this classic hill,
Matched with a gay Freshette, I mete and dole
Unequal answers to a savage Prof.
Who marks me zero and who knows not me.

I cannot rest from cutting up; I will drink
Life to the lees; all times I have enjoyed
Greatly; have suffered greatly, both in scrapes
With others, and alone; in class, and when
Scudding down street the noisy Sophomores
Vext the dim town; I am become a name.

Come, old boys,

'Tis not too late to try a newer prank,
Push off, and standing well in order, make
A sounding racket; for my purpose holds
To sneak beyond the Sem., and vex the souls
Of all the powers that be; although I die,
It may be that the Profs will call us down;
It may be we shall run against a snag
Or meet the Principal — and this we fear!

We are not now that strength which but last year
Moved old Chip Hall; that which we are, we are;
One precious lot of troublesome young fools
Made weak by plucks and sups yet strong in will
To yell, to lark, to crib, and not to work.

E. K. '15.

WINNERS FOR THE MONTH.

ARTICLES:— 1st, Miss F. Reid; 2nd, W. S. Ryder.

STORIES:— 1st, W. S. Ryder; 2nd, Miss D. Burditt.

POEMS:— 1st, W. S. Ryder; 2nd, E. Kinley.

MONTH:— 1st, W. S. Ryder; no second.

ATHLETICS:— 1st, A. W. Rogers; no second.

EXCHANGES:— 1st, A. W. Rogers; 2nd R. Godfrey.

PERSONALS:— 1st, A. W. Rogers; no second.

JOKES:— 1st, A. W. Rogers; 2nd Miss Lilian Chase.

The prize offered for best cover design for the ATHENÆUM was awarded to Mr. J. S. Foster.

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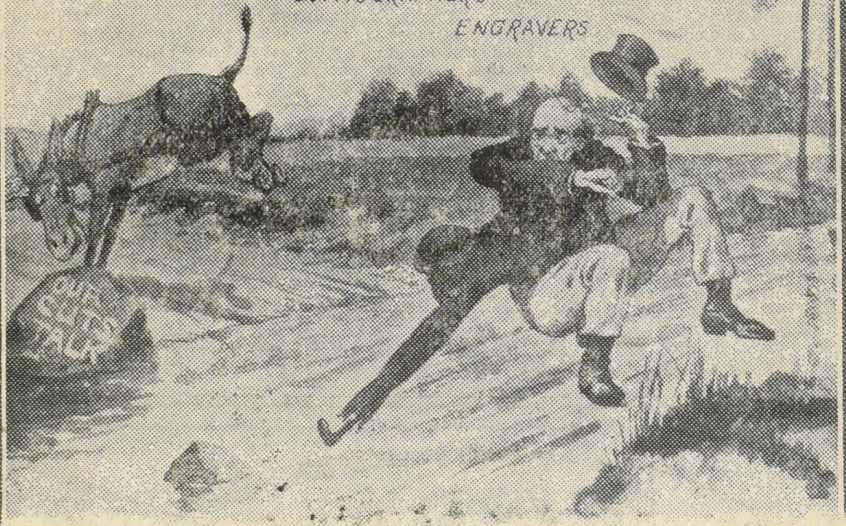
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