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I stood on a tower in the wet,
And New Year and Old Year met,
And winds were roaring and blowing ;
And I said, "O years, that meet in tears,
Have ye aught that is worth the knowing ?

Science enough and exploring,
Wanderers coming and going,
Matter enough for deploring,
But aught that is worth the knowing ?
Seas at my feet were flowing,
Waves on the shingle pouring,
Old year roaring and blowing,
And New Year blowing and roaring.

Tennyson.



Preparedness in Debate

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has won thirteen out of seventeen debates with Yale, and eight out of thirteen with Princeton. This record, however, has been more than duplicated by a small college (Bates) of four hundred students in Maine which in the last eleven years has won all but two out of seventeen intercollegiate contests, defeating such formidable opponents as Boston University, Boston University Law School, and the Harvard College Seniors. There is a variety of reasons for such continued success but they

nearly all resolve themselves into thoroughness of preparation. It is on this phase of debating, then, that I wish to write. Though the subject is important it is trite, and I shall, therefore, spare the readers of the *Athenæum* all general platitudes on the necessity of hard work and shall mainly content myself with presenting a few concrete facts that will carry their own moral.

In intercollegiate debating in New England there has developed in the last few years a system of strategy much like the "trick plays" of football. Each side makes an effort to take the other by surprise. It often happens that one team instead of delivering a general assault all along the line will viciously attack some particular point with the hope that it will be found undefended. In a recent debate between Boston and Georgetown Universities on Government Regulation of Railroads one side took the ground that such regulation was unconstitutional, and the first speaker presented a long list of authorities to support his contention. The other side deceived by the fact that the constitutional aspect of the question was not important and had scarcely figured at all in the public discussions had failed to provide themselves with counter opinions, and the first speaker promptly betrayed his helplessness. This gave courage to the enemy and the other two in their main speeches and all three in rebuttal quoted in their support authority after authority and invited their opponents to respond. The rout was complete, but the defeated institution learned the lesson that every possible method of assault must be prepared for.

An amusing instance of the failure of such tactics as I have referred to occurred in the last Harvard-Yale debate. Yale supported the affirmative of the question : *Resolved, that further restriction of immigration is undesirable*, and based almost the whole argument on the claim that the *South* needed every available immigrant. But Harvard was ready, and met Yale's rather general statements with citations from Southern Governors, manufacturers, planters, and various organizations. A Yale speaker, ignoring more substantial evidence, quoted a newspaper to the effect that the young ladies of Charlestown, S. C. had recently given a garden party to a ship load of immigrants. This was to show the joy with which the South welcomed immigration. The next Harvard speaker made no reference to this statement, and so Yale reiterated it with much satisfaction to herself and amusement to the audience. But Harvard was merely

waiting for an effective opportunity, and the next speaker in a most casual and yet most effective way explained that the people who figured in the garden party were not immigrants under the terms of the question, but skilled laborers for some particular industry specially selected by one of the officers of the state who went abroad for the purpose. The argument was not important but Harvard's fuller knowledge reaching even to the minutest detail of the question greatly impressed the audience.

Rebuttal should be prepared as carefully as the main speeches and not left to take care of itself on the night of debate. Every argument that an opponent can advance should be listed, and great pains taken to devise a brief but definite and comprehensive answer. In this way every sentence of rebuttal becomes an armour-piercing bullet that goes straight to the mark. I have known men to spend hours in phrasing a bit of refutation that could be written on one side of a library card ; they were trying not merely to devise an answer to an expected argument against them but to put that answer in the most forcible way ; for audiences, including the judges, dearly love a "snappy" reply—one that meets fact with fact so fairly and squarely and promptly that nothing further remains to be said. In a debate two years ago between Bates College and the University of Vermont it was necessary for the former to prove that the evil of rebates in railroad rates had grown to great proportions. There was considerable evidence in favor of this contention, but unfortunately the Interstate Commerce Commission though primarily responsible for the campaign for Government regulation had in its last report declared that rebates were almost a thing of the past. There was no doubt that Vermont would quote that report. What was to be said in reply ? It took a long time to evolve a satisfactory way out of the difficulty ; nevertheless an effective answer was devised. It was not needed, however ; for two days before the debate the next annual report of the Commission appeared and in it was a paragraph of recantation on the subject of rebates. The problem now was how to *entice* Vermont to quote from the old report. So on the night of debate the second Bates speaker whose business it was to discuss rebates submitted his evidence without the slightest reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission although by quoting the last report he could have made his argument invincible. Then the hoped-for happened. With a full voice and

sarcastic manner the next Vermont man read from the 1904 report what he asked the audience to believe was the final word on the subject. The Bates man who followed him, however, produced the 1905 report and almost brought the audience to its feet with the effectiveness of a reply apparently spontaneous though carefully prepared two days before.

Something very much the same occurred several years ago in a Harvard-Princeton debate concerning the administration of the excise laws in New York City. Harvard considered it important to prove that District Attorney Jerome had certain opinions. Princeton offered some evidence in the negative which Harvard treated with considerable disrespect. When Princeton deemed that the time had come for a *coup d'etat*, one of the team read a personal letter from Mr. Jerome that completely upset Harvard's case. Of course such evidence cannot be anticipated and therefore under the rules now in vogue cannot be offered ; but then it was valid and helped Princeton win her first victory over Harvard in eight years.

It is not enough merely to prepare answers to specific arguments. "Scattering refutation" where a man replies at random to such points as he can easily dispose of is not likely to count for much. Many individual statements of an opponent can be disposed of without materially damaging his case as a whole ; and if he is a clever man he will speedily expose the futility of such border warfare. As it is very difficult but very necessary to make clear in a few minutes the weakness of the enemy's case as a whole, much thought should be given to this feature of rebuttal. Many questions permit the construction of a number of widely differing cases, just as the defense for murder may be on the ground of insanity, or self-protection, or what not. So a debating team must be prepared for every exigency ; it must plan as many cases for its opponents as the question will permit or ingenuity can devise ; and it must consider the best way of meeting each. To illustrate. In the question : *Resolved, that the United States should subsidize her merchant marine*, the negative has several alternatives. It may maintain that U. S. shipping though small is in a promising condition and needs no help ; or, admitting the affirmative contention that the marine is in a deplorable state, the negative may nevertheless oppose artificial aid as injurious, or advocate some other form of aid. There are several other possibilities and the affirmative must be prepar-

ed for all ; it must think out various ways of meeting each case. The leader of the team, who makes the final speech, should before summing up his own case show the insufficiency of his opponents' argument as a whole. It takes experience and a clear head to do that successfully. To some extent these may both be acquired if at intervals before the debate someone will make a series of speeches to the team embodying all the different lines of argument he can think of—one argument on each occasion. Then the members of the team should speak by turns in reply, giving special attention to the demolition of the cases as a whole. Such practice especially under judicious criticism is very helpful.

Thorough preparation is the only possible way of guarding against a certain class of fallacies. When Chamberlain compared England's trade in 1873 with her trade in 1903 and considered the progress of Germany and the United States during the same thirty years he found it easy to show that England was losing her supremacy. Unless one had carefully studied the matter he could not know that a comparison of the years 1874 and 1903 would have yielded very different results. Temperance people get much comfort that they are not entitled to from an examination of the number of arrests for drunkenness in prohibition Cambridge and high-license Boston. But there is only a narrow river between the two cities ; they have one street car system, and for many years the motto of Cambridge has been, "Prohibition for Cambridge and rapid transit to Boston." Thus Boston is charged with the sins of the whole metropolitan district. The debater has constantly to be on his guard against fallacies of this class. A keen mind will do much for him but a thorough knowledge of his question in all its relations will do more ; and the satisfaction that comes from such knowledge is ample compensation for all the labor it has cost.

W. E. McNeill. 00.



Does Debating Pay the Debater?

A passing notice of what are obviously the essentials in debating, and a statement regarding the relative worth of each to the debater constitutes the aims of the following remarks :—Those essentials are *preparation* and *presentation*. Of necessity, preparation must precede presentation in the actual work of debate; but, for a reason that may not be far to seek, they are here given in the reverse order.

First, then, presentation. No attempt is here made at a scientific definition of good presentation. It suffices the present purpose to take the ground that a good presentation is one that produces the effect desired at the time of debate. That effect is evidently not only the stirring of the emotions of the audience, which, indeed, may be unnecessary, but the convincing of the will and the control of the judgment of the judges. Such, indeed, is practical eloquence. Such a presentation requires a man with a mission, with a clear conception, and with a calm, yet persistent, determination to make his case clear and convincing to his hearers.

Only the last of these requirements needs further mention in this connection. As regards the presentation, inasmuch as in debate the object is to convince the hearers, surely a convincing manner is most desirable. This does not mean that gesticulation which is sometimes described by the phrase, "sawing the air." What is required is not unbridled excitement, but controlled earnestness. This does not mean the running to the other extreme of an apparently careless, indifferent, believe-as-you-please manner. It means neither more nor less than that which is stated.

Second, preparation. Whatever be the necessity of a good presentation, good preparation is even more essential in debate. Clear and convincing argument must count even though the manner of its presentation be not the most desirable. On the other hand, no amount of sound and performance can make up the lack of the necessary material. Debate is supremely a reasoning contest. Every argument—yes, every word—must be a well-aimed shot. The effect is by no means necessarily proportional to the smoke. Smoke does not harm the enemy; it rather shows the enemy upon what point to direct his shells.

The necessary steps of a good preparation for debate seem to be as follows : (a) An accurate interpretation of the resolution. (b) The acquisition of pertinent knowledge. (c) Analysis of the material at hand. (d) Synthesis of the material shown to be desirable by the analysis. Each process is essential to the accomplishment of the end.

To one having even a limited experience in debating these processes suggest work. Although the fact may be unobserved by the audience, the debater knows well that the real work of the debate is involved, not in the presentation, but in the preparation. The former is work of only a few moments, the latter involves many hours. Even the interpretation requires close, voluntary attention to the resolution, abstraction from irrelevant matter, the careful weighing of the purport of words and phrases, the study of relations and the making of a choice.

Getting material also involves close attention and alertness. Whether the knowledge be gained by reading or by conversation, the learner's mind must be alert and wholly occupied with the question in point. Disinterested reading and hearing without listening have no place in this business. The object is not to pass away time—the time will seem far too short. The object is to gather that which will be of service in defense and attack.

The most exacting part of the preparation is often involved in the analysis. This is especially true when obtainable information is scanty, when the mind is compelled, not to dissociate the members of a loose mass of material, nor to merely break up a small, compact body in which the lines of cleavage are apparent, but first of all to discover the dividing lines beneath the surface. In this, especially, protracted, concentrated attention must appear. Again, and again, and again, must the mind smite this stubborn object with the hammer of determination. No place here for day-dreams ! A problem must be solved !

In putting the materials together, in constructing a clear, logical defense of the side to be defended, or attack of the opposite side, is involved the same close, persistent attention. In addition to the activities involved in the preceding steps, there seems in this step at least a limited sphere for the exercise of the imagination. Indeed, practically the finished product must exist in the imagination long before its actual completion. But the imagination here effectual is not that kind which "gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." It must be of an argumentative type, dealing with those actual facts and undeniable relations which might escape the ordinary perception-

Not the least laborious process in the constructive step is that of condensing the material to be presented so as to involve in its presentation only the allotted time—the expressing of the maximum of thought with the minimum of words. This is the work of careful, concentrated thinking.

The final process (really another “step”) is that of committing to memory the product of the synthesis. The memory process seems to be made necessary by the fact of limited time for presentation. The man who can use the given time in presenting clear, consecutive arguments, without unnecessary repetition, does not need to make preparation. Of what *practical* use is the work of synthesis, if in the presentation that which was constructed is not presented? But the ordinary college man is convinced that the presentation of what he has prepared by careful analysis and synthesis, practically as it was prepared, is likely to be more effective than incoherent assertions and echoing repetitions produced by the “spur of the moment.” These latter use up time. Arguments count, not assertions. Hence the necessity of presenting just what is meant and of meaning just what is presented; and this necessitates the knowing of what is to be said before it is spoken. Whether what is to be presented is written, or exists only on what might be called mental manuscript, does not affect the point in hand. The final work of “clinching” the ideas in the mind is the same in both cases.

As regards the labor of this process, it seems to depend partly upon the health and vigor of the association centres and very largely upon the labor put into the analytic and synthetic processes. If the analysis has been a relatively original one, involving independent thought on the part of the student; if the synthesis has involved the relatively independent action of the debater's reason and imagination, with the knowledge gained by research used only as “food thought”; the final product will be felt to be a part of the debater's very self. This locates the labor in the analytic and synthetic processes, and makes the work of memory comparatively light. Consequently, no further reference to memory as regards the profit to the debater will appear in these remarks.

The preceding is an outline picture of hard mental work. Wherein appears the profit to the debater? Does he receive ample reward for all this toil? No letter adorns his breast, no cup offers an incentive to work.

A certain Professor (he is not at Acadia) when approached by a student for exemption from one day's exercises (the only favor asked of that Professor by that student during all the time the latter was preparing for an inter-collegiate debate in behalf of his own college) refused the favor and said : "O, you get your fun out of it." That inexperienced student has never yet discovered what the learned Doctor meant by the "fun" which is the reward of such labor as has been suggested in this article. Inasmuch as the solution of any difficult problem yields pleasurable emotion to the successful individual, he probably referred to that emotion. But such an emotion is only transitory—a thing of the moment—a scanty bit of "fun" in return for so much work. If this was meant, the student was attributed with a very meagre aspiration. If by "fun" was meant a sort of self-pride because of spending a few moments on a public platform, the implication seems equivalent to an accusation of being vain. A glorious reward, indeed, for a month's hard work ! Happily, the attitude of Acadia's Faculty towards debating is different from this.

The experience on the platform at Acadia may yield a very decided benefit, and it may produce a very spurious profit. We have no way of eliminating the undesirable elements of public speaking and developing the desirable qualities. Each speaker is left to set up his own standard of excellence, and to be a law unto himself. Of course, each gets the benefit of familiarity with the platform, and has the opportunity to partly discover himself. But, aside from this, little claim is here made for the profit of the presentation to the debater.

The knowledge acquired on the subject is, of course, a profitable return for the work of research. The subjects of debate being mostly political and social, the acquaintance with these fields gained in debating would not likely be acquired in any other way at Acadia. This in itself is worthy of the student's consideration. It is more than the equivalent of an "extra."

But in neither of these returns is found, in the writer's judgment, the real gain to the debater. The profit of debating to the debater, the only lasting reward, is the acquired habit or the increased tendency to independent, careful, accurate, logical thinking—the habit of reaching conclusions by means of argument, rather than by a leap of the imagination. Such a habit is a necessary result of such analysis and synthesis as have been noticed. When the echo of the applause or the criticism

of the audience shall have ceased; when the knowledge gained shall have vanished away; whether the decision of the judges has been won or not; this disposition of the mind to subject the contents of consciousness to careful examination will persist. When one contemplates the host of unreasoned conclusions which are apparent every day, an increased tendency to more careful thinking, even to a small degree, appears to be ample reward for the mental toil involved in the preparation for debate. The reward of doing is increased ability to do.

S.



A Day on the Survey

“**ROLL-O-O O-O-O O-OUT.**” The unwelcome cry sounded shrill and clear above the whistling of the wind thro the branches which overhung the tent. For a few moments, however, there was no stir in the heaps of blankets which indicated sleeping men. Some lay in “tramp-beds” made of boughs thrown upon the ground, others on raised bunks rudely formed of birch poles. One, more fastidious, had a collapsible cot and a sleeping bag. On a pole suspended from the ridge-pole hung an array of clothes which would have delighted the heart of any lover of the antique, while around on the ground were strewn papers, boots, mouldy valises, birch bark and all the odds and ends which could accumulate so far from civilization. On the walls and filling the atmosphere were the explanations of why nothing was visible of the sleepers,—mosquitos—some, the old inhabitants, crawling around too full for flight and others, more recent arrivals, on the alert and with blood in their eyes.

Suddenly a voice from a corner inquires “Has that idiot howled yet? and as if this were the signal there was an upheaval of blankets and the momentous task of dressing commenced. Consisting as this did of pulling on a pair of shoepacks, and ducking one’s head in the brook, it did not take very long and the cry of “Lunch-o-o-o-o” had an immediate response.

Breakfast over, the chief and transitman finished planning for the day’s work and then the gang set out, the transitman first, then the

man who had the first shift on the lunch pail, and after that the rest of the party with Jimmy bringing up the rear. The leveller drew his crony aside from the crowd and began a learned discourse on submarine ships, for he had once sailed on a steamer from Fredericton to St. John and therefore considered himself an authority on that question.

When they arrived at the place where work had been discontinued the night before, the instruments were unhooded, axes pulled down from trees where they had been put out of the way of gnawing porcupines, and after Jimmy had been warned to be careful not to hit his instrument—an axe—against the trees, everyone set to work.

The line ran over a series of saddle-back ridges rising from an immense bog-heath, consequently the woods were infested with hornets and wasps. The cruiser, who happened to be on line that day, regarded these as his personal enemy and before commencing warned "B'ys, fer heaven's sake don't call me be name fer if them wasps knew I was here they'd kill me. Call me Joseph Arbo." However, he was the first victim. To quote him—"B'ys, I started to fall the first tree and I hit it about twice when I heard a roar. I looks up and seen a nest about two feet from me, and them on the way. I flattened fer out and started another tree about fifty feet ahead and into another nest. I flattened and run half a mile till I couldn't run no further and when I stopped they biled up out of the ground at me." Sufficient it is to say that five minutes later found him seated on a hummock in the middle of the bog and no persuasion could induce him to enter the woods again.

At half past eleven the topographer's party went ahead of the line till they found water which was not too thick to be chewed. Here they "biled" or prepared lunch. When dinner was over there was "a five" for a smoke and chat. The topic was suggested by the transit-man who, stooping for an ember with which to light his pipe, succeeded only in burning his fingers. "Have a match, sir." "No, thanks, tastes better from an ember." At this the leveller broke in. "A man can light up easily enough without either match or fire." "Go ahead and do it then." The leveller rose and picked out a couple of dry tamarac sticks and a bit of dry pine. He then made a bow out of a birch limb, passing a turn of cord around the tamarac stick, which had both ends sharpened and was held between a stick at the breast

and a groove in the pine. Then with a sawing motion of the cord he started to create combustion, amid a hush of expectancy.

The result was a little powder formed in the groove which gradually turned black and gave off a slight smoke.

"You're doin' well," said one, "You're makin' a smoke all right but there don't seem to be much fire in that combination."

The sarcasm and the running fire of advice and jest which greeted his experiment only made him more determined and he took the contrivance apart to shape it better. Meanwhile, the Saint cut the sulphur end from a match and with a wink to the crowd placed it in the pine groove. When the attempt was made again, a blaze sprung up at once, which proved to the leveller at least that it could be done. However, the rest of the men are still skeptical.

The afternoon was a repetition of the morning. About half past five, the transitman yelled "Well boys, I guess we'll go home." And they set out for camp where there awaited supper and mail, and news of the cook's progress with the girl of whom the Poet said:

"Her hair was like a raven's wing
With ringlets down her back,
I think she'd take the second prize
In Petitcodiac."

After supper some had letters to write, others mending and washing to do, and a couple tried the river for trout. Suddenly an idea struck the Saint.

"Boys, did you ever see a herring-choker ride a log?"

"No," answered one of the men with a grin. "Try it. It's easy."

A few minutes sufficed to down a poplar stump and roll it into the water, then he handed his tobacco, matches, and watch, to different ones of the spectators, and rolling up his overalls set out to do or die. Grasping the balance pole in his hands he stepped stealthily upon what seemed to be the middle of the log. For a second it sank and rolled, then the onlookers observed him astride it with a puzzled expression on his face.

"Go ahead. Try again," they shouted, and he drew himself up on the bank and once more stepped out on the log. By dint of resting his pole upon the bed of the stream and fiercely hanging on, he managed to retain his position till the deepest part of the river was

reached. Then again something unusual happened. His feet kept on the log all right but the river seemed to fly up and hit him on the head. So it continued. Now on the log, now on one side, now on the other, he struggled and splashed trying to ride his unwieldy steed, but to no avail. On the bank the men, several of whom were old stream-drivers, roared and roared again with laughter and shouted encouragement, but finally he gave it up.

By this time it was about dark and after a short game of whist lights went out and soon a chorus of snores announced that a day on the line was ended.

J. '08.



Everett W. Sawyer

THE subject of this sketch has filled so large a place in the life of Acadia that as he has so recently severed his connection with the institution we wish to take this occasion to present a brief résumé of his past career, while the article which immediately follows gives us some conception of the educational undertaking with which he is now associated.

Everett W. Sawyer is in a peculiar sense a son of Acadia College. He was born at Wolfville, Feb. 13, 1860, during the last year of the early professoriate of his father, the late Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D. D. Practically the whole of his life has been spent beneath the immediate shadow of the institution either as a student or teacher. At the age of thirteen young Sawyer entered the classes of Horton Academy, matriculating into Acadia College as a member of the class of 1880. As a student he took high standing in his class-work, entering enthusiastically also into all phases of college life. It was thus that he came to possess that thorough understanding of the life and spirit of the student body for which he was distinguished during his career as a teacher. The year following his graduation was spent in teaching at Port Hawkesbury and Port Williams. The next year Mr. Sawyer entered the Junior year at Harvard University, graduating therefrom in June, 1883, as Bachelor of Arts, *summa cum lauda*. His major study at Harvard was History. During both years of his residence at Harvard he won the Townshend Scholarship including an annual income of \$250.

Mr. Sawyer's official connection with Acadia began in 1882 with his appointment as a Fellow under the old charter. In September, 1883, he became Second Master and teacher of Latin and Greek in Horton Academy. This position he filled with conspicuous success until 1904, when he was appointed to the Principalship of that school, retaining his position as teacher of Latin and Greek. He carried on these duties, ever increasing his hold upon the students, until June, 1906. In addition to his work in the Academy Mr. Sawyer was for a period of years Tutor in History and Economics in the College; a few years later he was appointed Instructor in English and Latin; in 1897 he was appointed Assistant Professor of these branches, and in 1901 was raised to the status of Associate Professor. This position he held until his appointment as Principal of the Academy. Many other services might be enumerated which he rendered during the twenty-three years of his connection with the institutions.

Always interested in civic affairs, in more recent years he came to give much attention to the problems of Temperance and Moral Reform. Thus it happened that he became the candidate of the Temperance Alliance of King's County, along with Mr. C. A. Campbell, in the Provincial election of 1906. After a memorable campaign Mr. Sawyer lacked but a few votes to secure his election. This achievement in view of a hostile majority of over a thousand votes in the previous election must be deemed a distinct moral victory whose results the future may more fully disclose.

Greatly to the regret of the friends of the University his entrance into the political arena led to the severance of his connection with our educational work. Soon after the election he became engaged in the work of Organizer for the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance. In this wide field he was very instrumental in securing the passage of more advanced legislation than was previously to be found on the Provincial Statute Books.

Meantime the wise men of the West were seeking a man to lead them in their educational work, and thus it followed that Mr. Sawyer was invited to accept the principalship of the newly-created Okanagan College, Summerland, B. C. We congratulate Mr. Sawyer on the opportunity which is afforded him of helping to lay broad and deep foundations for the educational future of the sunset province.

Okanagan College--the Acadia of the West

LAST year, in an article in the Maritime Baptist dealing with Okanagan College, I referred to it as the Acadia of the West. As good Baptist folk make their pilgrimages from the three provinces to Acadia in the spring; and as Acadia sheds afar a moral, intellectual and spiritual fragrance that is as pure and sweet as the apple blossoms about her in May, so it seemed the influence of this Western temple of learning must extend in pulsing waves of sweetness and strength, to the bounds of this province and beyond, and troops of friends would follow them backward to their source in "The Italy of Canada."

This year the verisimilitude is increased by the fact that our institution is dominated by Acadians. Four of seven teachers are Acadia graduates, one of whom is the honored principal, and two of the other three came from the Maritime Provinces. It is the request of the Editor of the ATHENÆUM that I should contribute some further information concerning it.

The primary roots of Okanagan College lie deep in the idea of the community of Summerland. When in 1901 Mr. J. M. Robinson first planned this community as a place for retired business and professional men, and North-West farmers of the business man's class he had a place in the plan for a school of higher education in which their children might be trained. In a letter received from him while in New Brunswick in 1903, he refers to this in very strong terms: but it was not till 1905 the way opened for the project to be given effect. In that year there arrived in Summerland one night, Rev. A. J. Saunders, district superintendent of Missions, a gentleman shrewd, optimistic and enthusiastic. He fell in love with the place and the people. To him Mr. Robinson said, "Summerland must have a college. The hour is come: the opportunity is here. All we need is the man to take the business in hand and float it. I cannot: my arms are full now. If you will, we will call in some of the faithful and talk it over. If Baptists don't want this magnificent opportunity there is another denomination waiting round the corner; but Baptists better have it."

That informal meeting was soon rounded up in Mr. Robinson's home. Present, Rev. A. J. Saunders, (McMaster) Rev. T. N.

Ritchie (McMaster) Mr. Jas. Ritchie, Mr. John Giles and himself. When they parted, contributions to the value of \$30,000.00 were in sight for the enterprise. Subsequently the local church met to hear provisional plans presented by Mr. Saunders; then he went to the coast to lay the matter before the Educational Board. Later he met the Educational and Home Mission Boards jointly. The thing seemed of the Lord to them and they took the infant under their care, appointing Mr. Saunders a special emissary to canvass the churches for the sustentation fund, and Rev. A. J. Campbell, another McMaster graduate, to begin teaching in the town hall in the fall of 1906, in which work he was most loyally assisted by the present chairman of the College Board, Rev. H. G. Estabrook, (Acadia '91), the newly elected pastor of the local church.

They enrolled twenty-six the first year, doing academic work. Forty-eight are now on the register, four others have spoken for enlistment and still others are coming. The work is still academic, save that vocal, instrumental and commercial departments have been added. Six bright students hope to matriculate next spring. College work proper will be taken up as the students qualify for it. McMaster will honor our matriculation certificates. Arrangements for higher examinations will have yet to be made.

So much for the origin of the college. As to its assets we have Prof. Everett W. Sawyer, a principal born for the West, strong in all the great elemental qualities of manhood; clearness, simplicity, integrity showing plainly through the warp and woof of his character and winning all hearts to him at once. Around him is a group of teachers who are doing excellent work and who are not too old to grow. In their hands, under God, and those of their successors, the future of the institution must now chiefly lie.

They teach in a handsome frame building, which is heated by hot water and wired for electric light. It has three stories, a fine concrete basement, a commodious attic, and it cost \$26,000.00. The building and its sight of twenty acres, together worth \$36,000.00, are the munificent gift of Mr. Jas. Ritchie of Summerland, one of the shrewdest, most retiring, and most generous of men. The building has a hydrant and hose on every flat, weathered oak class room chairs, and mission furniture for the dining hall in the basement. These, with three pianos, chapel organ and other items, give us furnishings worth

say \$4000.00, in addition to which we have a sustentation fund of \$38,325.00 spreading over ten years. Allowing discount for the doubtful our plant should be worth at the present time about \$75,000.00, which is gratifying for the beginning of the second year. Still, we have little time for facilitations so long as the laboratories are bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard. A ladies' building has to be erected next year and departments of horticulture and domestic science should be added in the immediate future, to say nothing of a gymnasium, larger library and other aids to ponderous thinking.

Now for our outlook. From a literal standpoint the school looks out on a splendid panorama of developing orchards, rugged mountains, trailing cloud and shimmering lake. It is estimated the neighboring orchards will, in five years, be producing a million a year. Six years ago wild cattle roamed where they grow. So is the magic of the West. The college site is six hundred feet above Okanagan Lake. A monstrous climb it appears at first, and the adjectives it calls forth are anything but anaemic. Nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of a *joyous life* to them that are exercised thereby. It means new lungs, new limbs, a new heart, less brain ash, added power.

Looking further afield one requires little imagination to see all the interior towns of the province sending their sons and their daughters to this as the nearest school of higher education. From the coast cities also they will come; some because they know the genius of a Baptist school and some to get out of the wet. They are here now. Some will come from Alberta and Saskatchewan attracted by the clean moral atmosphere and the mildness of our climate. As I write (Dec. 2) it is like a day in April as "the cock's shrill clarion" outside attests. Students from those provinces are coming already and others are enquiring from Winnipeg. The Okanagan Valley itself, will it is said, have a population of 50,000 in twenty-five years, given the right class of people that's a constituency in itself. Seventy-five per cent of the students in the average college come from within a radius of 100 miles. And this will be a wealthy constituency. Where land yields from \$300.00 to \$1000.00 an acre, fathers will be both able and willing to give their children an education. It is ours to give them the opportunity.

One thing more. Looking down the long vista of the years ahead one can see future endowment possibilities. There will probably be

more millionaires per million in this province than in any other Canada owns. Taken collectively, farmers may represent the bulk of the nation's wealth : but farmers don't found colleges in one day, for obvious reasons. Endowments must come in large sums and from the very wealthy., and the very wealthy gather their ducats, not out of the soil, but out of the ocean, out of the rivers of commerce and out of the hills, "rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun," hiding their treasures of gold, coal, copper, iron and oil below, and above, waving myriads welcomes from illimitable reaches of forest. And when it comes to these things what province is there more promising than that in which the Acadia of the West has found its cradle ?

Okanagan college staff at the present moment consists of Principal E. W. Sawyer, M. A., A. J. Campbell, M. A., Aaron Perry, M.A. C. DeBlois Denton, M. A., Miss K. C. Davison, Miss Winnifred Haines and Mrs. Aaron Perry.

A. T. Robinson.



The Acadia Athenæum

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Editorials

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR !

THIS is a good old custom, the fashion of well-wishing. In some inexplicable way with the act we feel a truer fellowship with the great world about us. Long may it be in vogue !

Then there is the New Year's resolution. Perhaps there is less to be said in its favor than for its companion, the wish. To the majority the dawn of each day must be attended by a reaffirming of the resolution of yesterday. Sometimes, however, we assume habits which require more than the usual determination of purpose to overcome, the incentive springing from some particular event is required. Thus it falls that having turned the page of the Old Year with its blots and mistakes and being confronted by the fresh and unmarred page of the New Year we find the fitting occasion for fresh resolve. To us as students the new year has a peculiar significance. We have but lately returned from the holidays to face the work of the remainder of the year. We wish to get the largest possible amount of benefit from our course. Then, perhaps we have previously neglected our regular work,

or it may be that we have refrained from active participation in some phase of college life which may mean a distinct loss. For after all the attainment of the greatest possible degree of development is the practical end of our college training. Hence, we may well raise the question, am I developing to the extent of my powers?

Although all this sounds much like moralizing, the reader must pardon the expression of one more thought. Let us aim to make the year 1908 the best year not only for ourselves but for others, and lastly endeavor to make it the best year Acadia has ever enjoyed. A recent writer has said, "We may do our best when we do more than our duty. To do more than one's duty lifts the *ought* into the *right* and to do an act because it is right gives to the doing inspiration, quickening, life." Herein lies the secret of the increased power to do. Shall we not attempt to make this more and more the ruling principle of our effort?

We wish to point the attention of our readers to the remarks of next year's football captain upon the matter of a coach and coaching. While we admit that there is great difficulty in procuring the services of a man thoroughly conversant with the strategic principles of the game, we are more firmly convinced than ever that every effort should be made toward that end. True success in football is to be reaped only as the fruit of sustained hard work. We believe thoroughly in intercollegiate football and we have confidence in our men to do their best. Let our interest take a substantial form. Let us make an additional effort to help in every possible way to advance football at Acadia in 1908.

The recent death of Lord Kelvin causes us to bring into review the achievements of one of the greatest scientists of a great scientific age. The present is indebted to him for some of the most wonderful discoveries in the realm of natural philosophy. A long life was devoted almost unreservedly to study and research. One of his earliest triumphs was the solution of important problems in electro-statics by means of an analogy derived from the conduction of heat. He came to be prominently known through his connection with such experiments in the transmission of electric currents in sub-marine cables as contributed to make the Atlantic cable a realization. Many of the

delicate and accurate instruments of our workshops and laboratories are fruits of his inventive genius. In pure science Lord Kelvin has done incomparable work. Specially may be mentioned the researches leading to the declaration of his doctrine of the dissipation or degradation of energy, his magnetic and electric discoveries including general theories of value and the method of electric images which has proved such a power in all similar investigations. We might cite many other accomplishments of this great man yet such is not the entire purpose of this paragraph. With all his great natural endowment his life was the embodiment of Buffon's definition of genius, he possessed "an immense capacity for taking pains," and as such consideration of his life and work is of much interest and profit to the student.

At sometime during the current month all of our subscribers other than students will receive an invitation from the Business Manager to enrich the Athenæum coffers to the extent of their unpaid subscriptions. We have said all of our subscribers, but on second thought we must except a few—the thoughtful few who have forestalled the necessity of our action. We know that many more would have done so had not the inevitable happened, which according to the adage is almost invariably the case. We would crave all to whom the before-mentioned communications are sent to receive them *gladly*—not as the usual "dunner" but simply as a reminder. Occasionally some of our friends forget that the ATHENÆUM must be conducted on business-like principles. We should like to be lenient to those in arrears. However, if a subscriber must fail in payment for a time he should communicate the fact to the Business Manager, a promise to pay later looks much better on our books than the significant n. g. Again, if a subscriber fails to receive his magazine or is subject to any irregularity he would confer a favor upon the management by acquainting us with the fact. Subscribers changing their place of residence should remember the difficulty experienced in keeping a correct list of addresses on our mailing list.

Printers' bills must be paid, indebtedness for postage, expressage and kindred expense has only one means of cancellation—the coin of the realm. As the management faces the opening year and formulates its future plans it has to do so with a large amount of confidence in its subscribers to promptly meet their obligations. We are reasonably

sure of our student subscribers so that our remarks must be pointed mainly toward our other readers. The extra outlay which perhaps may mean much toward the success of the year's product lies in the power of the outside subscribers to afford by a prompt payment of subscriptions. This year our subscription list is the largest in the history of the paper, an encouraging fact, but one which in no appreciable degree lessens our dependency upon our old readers. We feel assured that the call of the *account rendered* will meet a hearty and ready response.

The Second Forward Movement is completed ! The noble efforts of the friends of the University during the past few years have been crowned with success ! On January first, the goal of \$100,000 was reached. Today Acadia stands financially as never before. Greatest of all, the movement has won for her the increased interest of hundreds of former friends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The achievement thus consummated is certain to be followed by a progress unprecedented in Acadia's history.



Football

IT has been evidenced in the past years that Acadia is very much in need of an efficient coach. In 1904 money was subscribed for a coach and Mr. Laurie Hall was secured for a few days and succeeded in bringing what was considered a very weak team upon a par with Mt. Allison's team which that year came to Wolfville with a record of some seventy points to nothing, scored against the best football teams of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Part of the money was given to Mr. Hall as a purse for the service that he had rendered. The following season Mr. Parsons of Halifax was able to get up for a few days and part of the money went to pay his expenses. The remainder was spent in the purchase of a book on football as played by the New Zealanders.

Last year an appeal was made to the Alumni and although some responded nobly the sum realized was comparatively small. The money that was thus secured was spent in the purchase of a tackling

dummy, which although ordered early in the summer was delayed, consequently it did not come into our hands until the football season was over. We now have the frame up for the dummy and will make good use of it next fall.

When appealed to some objected to contributing on the grounds that they had given money in 1904 and would like to know how that had been expended. We have thought it but fair to give an explanation. Others replied that they would not subscribe money for the purpose of any apparatus, but if they were sure that the money would be spent for a coach they would contribute. We would like to hold these to their word and, if a coach can be secured, to have the assurance that they will help defray the expense.

As there are so many intercollegiate contests in each year, the undergraduate body has all that it can do to support the various teams and make both ends meet at the close of each year. As football alone occasions an annual deficit of some \$200, any funds raised for coaching must come from some source other than the undergraduate body. The other source should be those outside the College who are interested in football at Acadia. The prospects for a team for next year seem good as far as can be judged now, and with the aid of a good coach, especially one for the back field, we can look forward to a successful season.

F. L. Lewis, '09.



Notes From Colgate

WITH the graduating class in June, 1907, five Acadia men went out from the ranks of the Seminary. Four of these have secured pastorates in this country, Berrie at Millinotick, Killam at Schenectady, N. Y., Huntley at Brooklyn, N. Y., Richardson at Berlin, N. Y., while McNeil is at present holding forth at Sackville, New Brunswick.

Of the present Senior Class, four of the five Canadians, Cann, MacPherson, Seely and Warren have elected the work given during the winter term in New York City, and will begin their studies there on the first week of the New Year.

The reinforcements from Acadia this year have not balanced up the number who went out with last year's class, there being but two, Brehaut and Peacock. However, three good men from U. N. B. have come in and made the number of Canadians fourteen, just as last year. From time to time these men, who constitute the Colgate Canadian Club, meet at the home of one of the students for an enjoyable social evening. Here thoughts and songs of the Land of the Maple are indulged in, and memories of our Alma Mater are refreshed. Indeed, they can be but memories. We realize more clearly now what we used to sing at Acadia, "Those days of yore will come no more." Frequently down the corridors of Eaton Hall we hear familiar strains, but they are only echoes of a past that can never return, and are as sounding brass compared with the Chip Hall days.

Life at Colgate, however, is not without many pleasant features. The large and beautiful campus, and a well-equipped gymnasium afford free and ample scope for the display of all sorts of physical energy. With it all, cordiality and good feeling from our American friends, are plainly manifested. The class room too, is a place where many valuable lessons are being daily learned, and Colgate will be remembered by some as the place where the hardest work of their student course was done. In the very work itself there seems to be a peculiar pleasure.

The writer has been asked to say something about the work at Colgate. That task is done. He would fain talk of the activities at Acadia, all of which are eagerly watched by the children of Acadia here. He is free to confess that they are nearest his heart. But duty has been done and the pen must be laid aside.

F. A. B. '06



Exchanges.

EXCHANGES have a peculiar value for college students. General college news may be gleaned from the newspapers but exchanges give us a glimpse of the real life at colleges other than our own. We not only come in touch with the best literary talent of the college world but also may trace the solution of the various college

problems—educational, social and athletic. It is not the purpose of this column to attempt a lengthy criticism of the various college journals; the summary here given will rather serve as a guide in reviewing the exchanges.

The Toronto University Monthly is almost entirely given over to an account of the exercises at the inauguration of President Falconer and the opening of the magnificent new Physics Building.

The first publication by the "McMaster Monthly" staff for the year is the "'07 Graduation Number." The issue is very attractive in appearance. Besides the "Short and Single Annals of '07" there is a full account of the Commencement Exercises held last spring. The "write-ups" of the graduating class are interesting even to an outsider. Each name is accompanied by a quotation and a cut of the individual; the account ends with "what he intends to be," "how he spends idle moments" and "pet phrase."

The November issue contains a short article entitled "Amid the Glories of the Canadian Rockies," which gives a vivid and pleasing picture of the Rocky Mountains and reminds us that we do not have to go abroad to find the world's finest scenery.

The November number of "Allisonia" has come to hand and is more attractive than ever, reflecting much credit on the editorial staff. It contains a full-page drawing of Dr. R. C. Archibald and an address given by him before the Methodist Conference last June. A feature of the number is an interesting poem recounting incidents of the European trip of Dr. Borden's party.

The Christmas "Windsorian" comes to us in a new cover which is a distinct improvement. W. H. Coleman, Acadia '06, who is teaching in the Collegiate School this year, has been appointed editor. The number is chiefly devoted to a review of the past school year.

The "O. A. C. Review" still holds a place in the foremost rank of college journals. The November number contains several articles by men prominent in agricultural circles. The discussions are educative and of practical value to students in agriculture. A feature of the issue is a five-page joke column. The number is of especial interest to us; the names of two Acadia graduates, J. W. Jones, '04, and Elton Lewis, '06, hold first rank in the account of track athletics. At the annual field meet in October Jones broke the record for the shot-put and carried off the individual championship with a total of 33 points. Lewis

won second place with a score of 28 pts., and smashed the record for the 220. Last year Lewis broke the record for the pole-vault. These two men were sent as the O. A. C. team to the Toronto University Field Day Sports. To quote: "O. A. C. rolled up a total of 18 points from two entries, coming third among the nine colleges represented; we broke two of the four records broken and took a place in every event we competed. . . . The credit be to Lewis and Jones." Acadia! Three cheers for Lewis and Jones.

Other exchanges received are :—Harvard Monthly, Xaverian, Argosy, King's College Record, Bates Student, University Monthly.



Among the Colleges.

YALE now has an athletic reserve fund of \$123,000, of which \$18,000 were the profits for the season of 1906. The total receipts for the year were almost \$75,000. Rowing is about the only sport which fails to show a surplus, the deficit amounting to about \$8,000.

Three hundred years ago John Harvard, the founder of Harvard University, was born. A series of lectures is to be given during the year in honor of the anniversary.

The University of Colorado has received a bequest of \$250,000 from a private donor. It is stated that this is probably the largest gift ever made to a state institution.

There have been several faculty changes at the University of New Brunswick. The new professor of Natural History and Geology is Dr. Philip Cox, a graduate of U. N. B. and former principal of the Chatham High School. Wm. B. Cartwell, B. Sc., of the Case School of Applied Science, now occupies the chair of Physics and Electrical Engineering; Charles M. Carson, Ph. D., a distinguished graduate of the University of Chicago, is the new head of the Chemistry department.

The Ontario Agricultural College has installed a novel flour-testing machine which tests the quality of flour and its adaptability for bread-making.

The Cornell Soccer Football Team has received the offer of a 5,000

mile trip and \$20,000 in gate receipts if they will go to Brazil next June and play a series of three games with one of the clubs there.

The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States has passed a resolution that no college athlete will be permitted to compete under the colors of an athletic club during the college year, and in the summer he cannot compete unless his parents reside in the district in which the club in question is located.

The University of Michigan is considering the advisability of adopting an honor system in examinations.



The Month

"Ah this is the merriest month of the year
Filled with gladness, and joy and rousing good cheer."

NOW, when everyone's thoughts are turned Christmas-ward, and all sorts of delightful plans for that joyous season are in the making, it would seem as though present social affairs would be of small moment. But there has seldom been a four weeks so full of parties and the gayety, which have kept all, from Seniors to Freshmen, in a whirl of excitement. The frequency of these affairs however did not dull the appreciation of the delightful At Home given by the Propylæum Society on Friday evening, December 6th.

The guests were greeted by Miss Hilda Vaughan, President and Miss Jennie Welton, Vice-President, and by Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Gray, the Chaperones. Then each one received a dainty topic card, with which he was to determine his fate for the evening. On the cards were neat quotations for each topic; and it may be safely said that never before did we carry away more artistic mementos of a reception. The introduction of three promenade topics was a pleasing innovation, which it is to be hoped will be followed at our future affairs of this sort.

What was expected to be the most interesting debate of the Inter-class series took place on Saturday evening November 30th., when, before an unusually large audience, the Seniors and Juniors debated

the following subject, "Resolved, that the laborer should participate in the profits of the industry in which he is employed." Messrs. Ackland, Geldart and Bagnall, representing the Seniors upheld the resolution ; while Messrs McCutcheon, Foshay and Rideout, of '09, contended as respondents. The debate was ably contested by both sides, and the delivery of nearly all the speakers was excellent.

After the debate was concluded and while the judges were deliberating, Mr. Stailing, '09 read an Original paper, which being humorous and largely local in character evoked considerable merriment. Then a quartette, consisting of Messrs Denton, Hopkins, Stailing and Thomas rendered a very pleasing selection. At length, the judges, Rev. Principal DeWolfe, Dr. R. V. Jones and Rev. L. D. Morse, reported the decision in favor of the Seniors on the ground of better argumentation.

On the evening of December 3rd, the Freshettes were at home to their class-mates at the home of Mrs. A. J. Woodman. The rooms, resplendent with Acadia and 1911 banners and bunting, presented a very gay appearance. As the guests arrived they were furnished with neat souvenir cards, bearing the motto, class yells, officers, and the programme of the evening. Charades were first in the order of entertainment and the acting of the word "class-meeting" afforded much amusement, as there were many local "hits" on the boys present. Games of various kinds followed ; and refreshments, having been served, college songs brought the evening's enjoyment to an end.

A political meeting provided a rather unusual programme for the Athenæum Society on Saturday evening, December 7th. The speakers for the Conservatives were W. B. Foster, '08; George F. Keirstead, '10 ; and L. V. Margeson, '11. The Liberal cause was championed by G. V. White, '09 ; F. C. Atkinson, '10 ; and L. N. Seaman, '10. Both sides warmly defended their respective parties.

The last week before the Holidays was a strenuous one for the Seniors socially. On Tuesday evening, Dec. 10th., they had the good fortune to be welcomed at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Chute. The evening passed most pleasantly with many games, including one or two unique ones.

If recitations were well prepared by the class of 1908 for Friday, it was due to some cause supernatural. All Thursday afternoon, the twelfth, was occupied in decorating the Mathematical Room and the Library; and when the Seniors assembled in the evening for their Class Dinner, the rooms were completely transformed into realms where gayety and mirth might reign supreme.

The early part of the evening was spent most pleasantly in the Library at various games of which the most novel was the auctioning of "Horrors." Each member brought some object, to which he or she had a special aversion, enclosing with it a verse applying thereto. Then the articles were auctioned off and the verses read, which later provoked much laughter. After this all repaired to the Mathematical Room, then robbed of all its usual terrors. At each plate was a "place" card, in class colors, with an apt verse to some member of the class. After a repast, bountiful in the extreme, the following toasts were proposed:

The King

F. S. Nowlan

"God Save the King"

Canada

W. G. Kierstead

Miss Lowe

Ladies

A. P. Goudey

L. G. Jost

College

H. J. Spurr

C. R. Messinger

The President

H. S. Bagnall

Dr. Hutchinson

The Absent Members

Miss J. I. McLeod

W. B. Foster

Mr. Oliver

J. S. McGregor

K. C. Denton

To the singing of our Acadia Doxology the festive assembly broke up in the "wee small hours."

"Christmas comes but once a year

This is the time to make good cheer"

Moved in such a spirit the Propylæum girls met Friday afternoon Dec. 13th at five, in the old college chapel, which was decorated with Christmas trimmings for the occasion. The shades were drawn, and

the lights turned on revealed, in one corner, a tree with brilliant trimmings. After the usual business of the society had been transacted, Santa in his furs arrived, proceeded to the tree, and began to distribute the various gifts. These gifts, varying from silly puns to useful articles of the kitchen were accompanied by a piece of poetry containing "hits" on the different girls. The venerable old saint then passed around apples and confectionery, after which the meeting closed singing, "Its the way we have at Acadia."

The annual A. A. A. A. Banquet to the Football Team is always looked forward to by Chipman Hallers with great anticipation, as a grateful variation from the regulation unmentionable. Consequently on Friday evening, Dec. 13th, numbers of collegians, with sharpened palates, flocked to the dining-room, determined to make up for past deficiencies. Besides the football team, Dr. Hutchinson, Prof. Haycock, Prof. Gray, Principal DeWolfe and Principal Mersereau were the guests of the evening. The dinner was a success in every way, and after everyone was well content with everyone else and the world in general, all tipped back in their chairs to listen to the toasts. Messrs. McIntyre, '10; Mallory, '10; Jost, '08; and Ackland, '08; proposed the following toasts: "The King"; "The Ladies"; "The Football Team"; "The Faculty"; to which Messrs. McCutcheon, '09, Kierstead, '10, Kierstead, '08; and Dr. Hutchinson respectively responded. Speeches were then called for from Principal DeWoife, Prof. Gray and Prof. Haycock. Afterwards the A's were awarded to those who had not previously won them, as follows:

In football: Price, '11; DeBow, '11; Robinson, '11; Faulkner, '11; Morton, '11; Porter, '11; Camp, '10; Hughes, '10; Stailing, '09.

In Hockey: Hughes, '10; Lewis, '08; Archibald, '10.

In Track: Hughes, '10; Stailing, '09; Camp, '10; Young, '10; Goucher, '09; Spurr, '10.

The basket-ball season is over and to the Freshmen belong the honors of the league. The record of games is as follows:

	Played	Won	Lost
Freshmen	6	5	1
Seniors	5	3	2
Sophomores	5	3	2
Juniors	4	e	3
H. C. A.	4	0	4

At the end of the regular ten league games the result was a three cornered tie between the Seniors, Sophomores and Freshmen, each having won three games and lost one. The Freshmen and Sophomores first played off, resulting in a victory for the former, 4-2. The Freshmen then met the Seniors for the final struggle and won out with a score 8-4. Perhaps the most interesting game of the series was the first match between '10 and '11, in which '11 won, 12-10. The supporters of both teams came to the "Gym," bedecked in class colors and under huge class banners. From the beginning to the close of the game, the gymnasium resounded with yells of encouragement.

One feature that must be noted and commended was the strict refereeing and the cleaner playing. Although combination play was rare, yet there is much good material in all the teams.

The first Y. M. C. A. lecture was given Sunday afternoon, Dec, 15th, when the Rev. Robert Gale, organizer of Kings College, was the speaker. His subject was, "The College as a World Power." He first spoke concerning the friendly relations of Kings and Acadia, and then followed with an excellent discussion of the place of the college-trained man in the world's activities to-day.



The Lyceum of Horton Academy

EDITORS—A. A. Gates, J. B. Grant

THE chief feature of our Lyceum Society meeting, on Friday evening, November 22nd, '07, was a debate upon the subject, "Resolved that iron is more serviceable than gold." There was a large gathering of the members to enjoy the pointed and thoughtful discussion. Messrs. Messereau, Hayward and Young gave the decision to the affirmative.

The Athenæum Society has lately given to all Academy students the privilege of attending all debates discussed in their meetings. This should prove a great benefit to the Lyceum.

LAST YEAR'S GRADUATES.

The following are members of 1911 at Acadia : C. W. Allen, G. A. Barss, W. DeW. Barss, A. W. Brown, R. M. Brown, C. L. Colburn, F. L. Faulkner, C. L. Lingley, G. H. Lounsbury, C. G. Marsters, I. W. Moland, C. B. Price, C. W. Robinson, L. S. Roy, R. S. Stultz, C. A. Britten, W. H. Webber.

F. S. Andrews has a promising position in the Dominion Coal Co., Glace Bay.

W. E. Mellor is finding it necessary to give his brain a rest after his strenuous exertions last year. He may now be found at his home in Cornwall.

W. A. Morell, commonly known as "Billy" is now filling the important position of a bank clerk in North Sydney.

W. C. Murray may be found among the Bankers at Springhill.

W. P. Potter has given his roving disposition free course by taking a trip on the briny deep.

H. E. Swim is digesting his knowledge at his home in Doaktown.

G. H. Waterbury is at his home in St. John.

J. S. McLeod, one of H. C. A.'s greatest athletics, is taking his first year in medicine at McGill.

There was a noticeable falling off, on Saturday, December 14th, in

the number who donned their "best" and wended their way Seminary-ward. We wonder why?

Rumored—that an extra mail car, between Windsor and Wolfville, is to be called into service for F - - - k's accommodation. "Fair is she to behold that maiden of seventeen summers."

Boys sometimes enjoy being told "you're the limit," but when they hear the announcement, "You're *on* the limits,"—Gee whiz !

Interview between Mr. Christie and Clerk in Wolfville Decorating store : "How is this ?" said Christie to the storekeeper. "You ask me as much for these thermometers as you did for those you showed me last Sept."

Storekeeper : "Why of course they are the same thermometers."

Christie : "Indeed they are not. Those you showed me in the summer had almost twice as much mercury in them. These certainly ought to be cheaper."

Father to Daughter : "Say, daughter, is Young here again ?"
"No, Pa, dear, it's all the same call."

My task is done,
And if no song of merit I have sung,
Nor words of beauty on the paper flung,—
If my crude effort grates on tender ears,
And ignorance plainly in these lines appears,—
Indulgence I would humbly crave
On this foundation—what I had, I gave.



The Pierian of Acadia Seminary.

EDITOR :—Louise Thompson.

THE violin concert given by Marie Herites on Friday evening, November 29th, was a pronounced success. Madame Herites possesses a remarkable technic, and brought out of her instrument a rich full tone. Her audience expressed their approval by their insistent applause, and secured two additional numbers. Madame Herites was accompanied by Mr. Ringwald, who deserves special mention for the way in which he discharged his difficult task. In consequence of the substitution of two of the numbers, music was placed before Mr. Ringwald which he had never seen before. To read this music rapidly, and anticipate the artist's desire in passages of remarkable difficulty was no easy undertaking.

The programme was varied by a vocal solo from Miss Merson, and a piano solo from Mr. Ringwald, both of which were extremely well rendered.

The programme was given as follows :

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Concerto D. Minor, No. 4. | Vieuxtemps |
| | Introduction Adenza | |
| | Adagio Religiose. | |
| 2. | (a) Cara Mio Ben | Giordani |
| | (b) Corrymeela | Charles Willeby |
| | Miss Merson. | |
| 3. | (a) Air | Bach |
| | (b) Humresky | Dvoiak |
| 4. | Ronde Capriccioso | Saint-Saens |
| 5. | (a) Bohemian Dance | Seveik |
| | (b) Slav Melody | Korestchenko |
| 6. | Military March | Schubert-Taussig |
| | Mr. Ringwald. | |
| 7. | Preislied | Wagner-Wilhelm |
| 8. | Carmen Fantaisie | Sarasate |

The Alumnae Fair, Acadia Seminary, was a great success, and the promoters should be congratulated on the prosperous termination of their endeavor to procure funds towards a pipe organ, and the Fine

Arts Building. Graduates of the Seminary and friends from all over the provinces, from Vancouver to P. E. I., generously responded to the appeal from their Alma Mater, and sent rich gifts of fancy work of all kinds, much of it very valuable and handsome, which was eagerly bought up by Christmas buyers.

Alumnæ hall was artistically decorated with evergreens, with clusters of apples, giving a bright touch to the surroundings. Six booths, of fancy articles of exceptional value, presided over by fair maidens and handsome matrons, were the centre of attraction, but the cut flowers and plant booth and the fruits vied with them in popularity. In a side room a large and beautiful Christmas tree, promoted by the young ladies of the town, with a table of toys of all kinds, attracted numberless children, who had huge enjoyment in a foretaste of Christmas, and before the day was over all the articles were gone. Another room, with books and pictures of all kinds, was a busy scene during the two days of the fair. Needless to say that the tea room, in the big gymnasium in the basement, was the Mecca of all the visitors, sooner or later. With its open fire, its pretty cosy tea tables, and its attractive decorations of numberless flags and bunting, it presented a very inviting appearance and visitors who went once were impelled to go again, and partake of the dainty refreshments. The centre booth, with its tasteful Japanese decorations, was devoted to confectionery. The description of this first Seminary fair would not be complete without mention of the pantomime entertainment by the young ladies of the Seminary, under the direction of Miss Blanche Bishop, which attracted a large number of visitors, and was a most successful addition to the festivities. The receipts of the fair were about \$500, with a number of articles left over as the nucleus of another fair next year.

The thanks of the Alumnæ Association are due to all, graduates, former students and friends, who in any way contributed to the success of the undertaking; to Miss Jackson, upon whom fell the largest responsibility, should be awarded the palm for the success which crowned the event; but to all is due a most grateful appreciation.

The results of the work done in the Y. W. C. A. for the term just passed were very encouraging. Our society made a right beginning. Before the regular Sunday and Thursday evening prayer-meetings, those members most interested in the work became

accustomed to meet together for ten or fifteen minutes of prayer. Starting with only six, the number at these meetings was increased until it seemed that during the week of prayer almost every girl in the Seminary must have attended. The week of prayer for college Y. W. C. A.'s was duly observed, and we were so encouraged by results that we determined to continue the meetings. They kept on for two weeks and as a result Pastor Morse baptised, on Sunday evening, December 8th, fifteen of our girls. Others will be baptised later, probably at their own homes, during the vacation. The new spirit in all the girls has been manifested in their daily school life.

During the coming winter we hope for greater results.



Of Current Interest

The girls of the Seminary greatly appreciated the privilege of attending a meeting of the Athenæum Society on November 30. The debate between the Seniors and Juniors was heard with great interest, heightened, perhaps, by the fact, that a debate may be given by the girls themselves in the Pierian Society during the coming winter.

We *hope* to find an open air rink on the terrace at the rear of Acadia Seminary, when we return in January.

A number of our girls spent a very pleasant evening on December 8, at the reception given by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. of the University.

Acadia Seminary has been granted by Wellesley College Certificate Rights. This means that all completing the Senior or Sophomore Matriculation Course may enter the Freshman Class at Wellesley without examination. Acadia Seminary is the only school in the lower provinces having this right. It holds for three years.

We acknowledge the Allisonia for November, 1907.

We expect about twenty new girls to enter into residence at the opening of the Winter Term. Several of the girls are compelled to drop out of school for the present. The building will be filled, however, with at least one hundred pupils besides teachers.

These dreaded bugbears, the examinations, are just over, and before us is the joyous Christmastide. But before this issue reaches its readers the long-looked for vacation will be only a memory. To all its readers the Pierian extends best wishes for the coming year.

Lack of space prevents our giving more than the program of the teachers' recital. We have this, however, to say, that it was in many respects, for the dignity of the program, the artistic excellence of the rendition, and the personality of those participating, one of the very best of recent years. Miss Paulsen, our new teacher in violin, was heard with much appreciation. Pure crystalline tones, fine bowing, artistic interpretation assured her place as an artist. Continued applause testified to the audience's appreciation of the programme which was as follows:

PROGRAM

- | | | |
|-------|--|------------------------|
| 1. | Scherzo in C. Sharp | Chopin |
| | Miss Burmeister | |
| 2. a. | 'Still wie die Nacht' | C. Bohm |
| | 'The Songs my Mother Sang' | Grimshaw |
| | Miss Merson | |
| 3. | Sonate, E Minor (First Movement) | Sjöegren |
| | Miss Paulsen | |
| 4. | The Falcon | Tennyson |
| | Miss Goodspeed | |
| 5. | Polonaise, op. 53 | Chopin |
| | Mr. Ringwald | |
| 6. | "Flower Song" (Faust) | Gounod |
| | Miss Merson | |
| 7. | Ballade in G minor in Form of a Theme
with Variations | Grieg |
| | Miss Burmeister | |
| 8. a. | 'Scaret O'Dyin' | Annie Trumbull Slosson |
| b. | 'Hanging a Picture' | Jerome K. Jerome |
| | Miss Goodspeed | |
| 9. a. | Adagio | Ries |
| b. | Serenade | Tierne |
| | Miss Paulsen | |
| 10. | Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 14. | Liszt |
| | Mr. Ringwald | |

The new Souvenir Calendar for 1908 is a most artistic production. No friend or former student of Acadia Seminaay can afford to be without it. All the pictures are new and the cover is in white with the Seminary colors and gold decorations. Copies may be procured from the Principal for Forty Cents.



Quips and Cranks

Query—Why did Goudey borrow Warren's Bible dictionary ?

Extract from Rev. Neil Herman's Chip Hall speech :

"For men may come and men may go,
But HASH goes on forever."

W-tm-re—(swallowing a piece of bone at football banquet) "Dis bone shall rise again !"

The Faculty might find a suitable gymnasium instructor among the "Pump Handle Brigade."

The Freshmen class spurned to adopt the yell which the Sophs. stole from them, so a revision was made, resulting in the "Pump Handle Brigade Symphony." Grand !—Now, a second revision has been made as follows :

"Goslings, ducklings, chickens we,
Rounded up we're sixty-three,
Wished I'd stayed at home with ma,
Nineteen-eleven, Bah, Bah, Bah."

Prof. Gray—(in Junior English) Mr. W-ls-n, you may give the principal parts of "to heat."

W-ls-n—"Certainly, Heat, Hett, Hett."

Green—(to *Sem.* at reception) "May I have the pleasure of the tenth dance?"

R- -d—(on train, Dec. 18th) "I don't see how in the dickens the fellows manage to get with a girl coming home on the train ! I'll be— if I can !"

Heard in Soph.chemistry—"If that flame hadn't gone out it would be burning yet."

In the quiet town of Wolfville 'twas a fair December day
 When "Red Chute" threw off his moorings and to westward rode away.
 In the crowded old gymnasium, all the town were huddled tight,
 For to watch the Sophs and Freshies in a basket-ball game fight.
 When the game was scarce half finished, and the crowd was cheering wild
 Came "Red Chute" into the old gym with a girl—poor foolish child.
 With a yell old Chute we welcomed and he answered with a smile ;
 When the game was done and finished, over many a pleasant mile
 With his *friend* Chute rode to westward, jolly boy and tickled too ;
 How he hoped she liked the ball game; how he hoped that she'd be true!

Many an hour Warren waited for his room-mate to return
 But "Red Chute" was at Port Williams, and to stay how he did yearn!
 When at last on Sunday morning Warren thought his heart would break
 Came "Red Chute" back from Port Williams ; say, his tears would
 fill a lake !

Ever since returning to us Chute has lain upon his bed
 Longing once again to see her who has turned his silly head.

Miss G. V- -ghn---(to Miss G. Cr-nd-ll) "Oh, Gard, I'm so sorry you're not coming back after Christmas ! What will I ever do without you ?"

D-ffy--- "Never mind, Tad, I'm not going with her (now) you know."

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