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April, 1914.

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Opp. POST OFFICE

The Acadia Athenæum

VOL. XL.

APRIL, 1914.

No. 6

The Coming of Spring.

The cold, the frost, the wind is o'er,
The days are bright and mild,
Stern winter with its iron hand
Has done its work, and from the land
Has gone, Spring's here, dear child.

You ask, "How know we when the Spring
Has heralded its birth?"
The birds come back, the winds blow soft,
And on their wings, they often waft
The springy scent of earth.

The Mayflowers push their tiny heads
Above the quickened soil,
As if to tell us that, though chilled,
The life in them could not be killed;
They're here to cheer, through toil.

Brooks, rushing down the mountain-side,
Buds opening on the tree,
The farmers busy in the field,
The pussies, which the willows yield,
And all the sights we see

Encourage us to hasten now,
Wake from our winter's nap,
Look round us, see what God hath made,
From flower fair to grassy blade,
And e'en the running sap.

The sunsets lead our thoughts to God,
Who wishes us to drive
From out our souls, all thoughts of care,
And give the Spring dominion there;
'Tis good to be alive.

B. A. C. '14.



ACADEMY RESIDENCE.

Edson Graham Photo

Faculty of Acadia Collegiate Academy.

Rev. William Laird Archibald, M.A., Ph.D., Principal.

ENGLISH AND HISTORY.



W. L. ARCHIBALD, PH.D.

Dr. Archibald is a native of Prince Edward Island. He completed his High School training in Clements-port and afterwards spent some years in the teaching profession in the public schools of Nova Scotia. In 1889 he entered Acadia College, and was graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1892. The same year he entered the University of Chicago where he studied in the Department of Semitic Languages and Biblical Literature in the Graduate school, and received the degree of M.A. The degree of B.D. was received from Rochester Theological Seminary on the completion of the regular Theological Course in 1896. In 1900 he received the Ph.D. degree on completion of the required work in Semitic Languages and Biblical Literature.

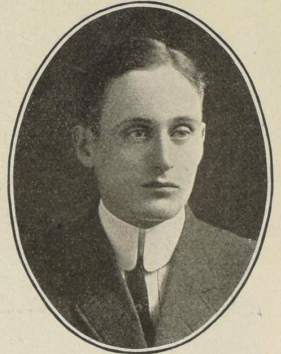
Principal Archibald became a Baptist clergyman and held two very successful pastorates in Nova Scotia, viz.—Milton, 1896—1900, and Lawrencetown 1900—1904. In 1904 he became Field Secretary of Acadia University, in which position he rendered efficient service in advertising the work of the University and affiliated schools, as well as in securing large subscriptions to the Endowment Funds of the

Institution. On the resignation of Principal E. W. Robinson in 1910, Dr. Archibald was appointed to his present position as Principal of Acadia Collegiate and Business Academy.

John Stuart Foster, B.Sc.

MATHEMATICS.

Mr. Foster was born at Clarence, N. S. in 1890. He entered Acadia in 1907 and took the work of the B.Sc. course for two years. From 1909—1912 he taught Mathematics and Science at Mount Allison Academy and continued with University work. During 1910—1912 he was Laboratory Assistant in Physics at Mount Allison University. In 1911 he received the degree of B.Sc. from Acadia. Since 1912 he has taught Mathematics in Acadia Collegiate Academy.



J. S. FOSTER.

Everett Clayton Leslie.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.



E. C. LESLIE.

Mr. Leslie was born at River Hebert, Cumberland Co., in 1893. He received his preliminary education at River Hebert High School from which he was graduated in 1910. 1910—11 he taught at Port Howe, Cumberland Co., and during 1911—12 was Principal of the Wallace High School. He came to Acadia in 1912 and was for one year a member of the class of 1916, taking the B.A. course. In 1913 he was appointed to the staff of Acadia Collegiate Academy as teacher of French and preliminary English.

George Byron Waldrop, M.A.

LATIN AND GREEK.



G. B. WALDROP.

George Byron Waldrop was born at Owentown, Kentucky. He was graduated from Georgetown College in 1906. After having been engaged in teaching high school work for one year, he went to Tulane University, New Orleans, where he held a fellowship in Classics and from which he received the degree of M.A. in 1909. He then taught Classics at Grand Island College, Nebraska. He studied next at Harvard University, from which he received, in 1913, the degree of M.A. The same year he came to Acadia as Instructor in Greek in the College, and teacher of Latin and Greek in the Academy.

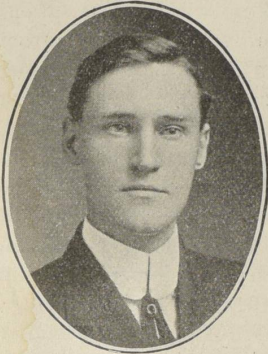
James Ross MacLean.

BUSINESS.

Mr. J. R. MacLean was born at Hopewell, N. S. in 1894. He was educated at the Hopewell Public School and the New Glasgow High School, and in May, 1911, was graduated from the Commercial Department of the Maritime Business College at Halifax. In the fall of 1911, he joined the teaching staff of the Maritime Business College. This position he resigned in 1912 in order to take up his present position as teacher of the Business Classes in Acadia Business Academy.



J. R. MACLEAN.

Carlton Easton.**BANKING.**

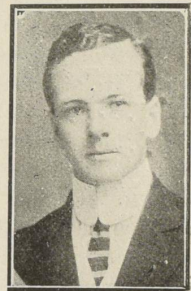
C. EASTON.

Carlton Easton was born in Broekton, Mass., November 30, 1889. He was educated in the schools of that city and graduated from the Brockton High School with the class of 1908. The course at the High School included two years study in commercial branches. In the fall of 1910 he came to Acadia and entered the class of 1914, taking up the banking end of the Business Department of Horton Collegiate Academy, now Acadia Business College. The work of this department consists in maintaining a banking system similiar to that used by the banks of Canada in order

that the pupils may have practise in actual banking before going out into the business world and taking positions of responsibility.

Walter Cyril Lawson.**MANUAL TRAINING.**

Mr. Lawson was born at Norton, Kings Co., N. B. He graduated from the St. Stephen High School in 1907, and three years later completed the Manual Training course at the Provincial Normal School, Fredericton, N. B. In 1910 he came to Acadia as Manual Training Instructor, and later joined the class of 1914 with which he expects to be graduated in May. For the past four years Mr. Lawson has had charge of the classes in woodwork for College, Academy and Wolfville Public School students. During 1912—1914 he has conducted the Acadia Academy Cadet Corps.



W. C. LAWSON

Lyman Walker Archibald.

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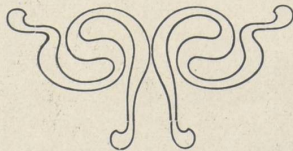
W. L. ARCHIBALD.

Mr. Archibald is a native of Truro, N. S. He was graduated from the Y. M. C. A. Training College at Springfield, Mass., in 1893. He was for nineteen years engaged in Y. M. C. A. work as General Secretary, Boy's Work Secretary, and Physical Director at St. Stephen, N. B., Hamilton, Ont., Warren, Pa., Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Yarmouth, N. S. He was also, for two years, County Secretary for Annapolis, with head quarters at Bridgetown.

Mr. Archibald came to Acadia in 1912, and has since that time had charge of the Gymnasium work and other forms of physical training in connection with College, Seminary, and Academy.

STAFF OF ACADEMY RESIDENCE.

J. G. MCKAY,	<i>House Master.</i>
J. S. FOSTER,	
W. C. LAWSON,	
E. C. LESLIE,	<i>Monitors.</i>
S. J. DICK,	





ACADEMY GROUP.

Edson Graham Photo

Acadia Collegiate Academy.

On the fine morning of June 23, 1828, an assembly was held at the Baptist Church in Wolfville, to consider the proposition of higher education. This assembly, The Baptist Educational Society, was attended by a large number of Baptists from various places in the Maritime Provinces.

The chief speakers were Mr. Nutting, Mr. A. E. Crawley, Mr. Theodore Harding, Mr. Handley Chipman and Mr. Manning. Under the stress of great emotion, "Father" Manning told what tortures he had endured all his life from deficiency in education, and how men suffer who are compelled to go into the world with little education.

Most of the schools at that time were taught by old pensioned soldiers who had been selected as teachers but who had very little knowledge. For a long time the people had seen the need of a school that young men of all creeds could attend. The only Academy at that time was at Windsor, and here it was necessary for students to sign the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England before they were graduated, which made it very disagreeable for young men of other creeds. Accordingly this proposition of starting a Baptist Academy was given much attention and support. A subscription was immediately started to raise money to buy the property and construct a suitable building which would be the second oldest Academy in America. That part of Horton now called Wolfville was selected as the site of the proposed Academy, both on account of the natural beauty of the situation and its central position. The first building was an old, low, one-story dwelling house, situated exactly where the main street now runs, and nearly in front of the present college building.

Mr. Asahel Chapin of Amherst College, Mass., first opened the school, as principal, in March, 1829, and conducted it successfully for a year, when he returned to the United States, his native country. He was succeeded in 1830, by Rev. John Pryor, a graduate of King's College, who had just completed his course at the Newton Theological

Institution. Mr. Pryor threw the whole force of his natural Christian ardour into this undertaking, and the school filled rapidly with pupils.

While the Academy was thus successfully accomplishing the work for which it had been called into existence, the subject of College education was receiving much attention. A High School could not meet the needs of the young men who were studying at Horton and who were now eagerly asking for a more extended course of instruction.

In 1831, an Academy Hall was built, and a house of William Johnson, Esq., was rented for a boarding house. Later, another larger building was constructed, planned by a Boston architect in the form of a graceful Greek Temple, and containing space for a large Academy Hall and smaller class-rooms. Wings were later added to this building, thus forming the College building which was burned in 1877.

Mr. Blanchard succeeded Mr. Pryor in 1839, and he was followed consecutively by Mr. C. D. Randall, Mr. J. Hartt and Rev. T. A. Higgins. During this time there was a marked advance both in the standard of education and in the number of pupils.

The Educational Society controlled Horton Academy till 1865; then this society dissolved and handed over its trusts to the Nova Scotia members of the Board of Governors. In 1877 the control of the Academy was vested in the whole board, so that the College and Academy came under one management. About this time a society was formed among the boys for entertainment and debates. This society known as the Lyceum is still the Saturday evening entertainment.

In 1873, the Grand Pre Ladies' Seminary was connected with the Academy, and the educational work was carried on in connection with the classes of Horton Academy till 1879, when the Acadia Ladies' Seminary was organized as an independent school. In 1875 a building was erected known as Chipman Hall, which accommodated both Academy and College students for some time.

In 1874, Prof. J. F. Tufts was appointed principal, and under him the Academy made many advances. Previous to this there were no special courses and it was similiar to an ungraded school. Prof. Tufts divided the work into four divisions, Classical, Literary (chiefly for teachers), Business, and General. The school now grew rapidly and many young men were prepared for college. The student body numbered about seventy at this time. Under the supervision of Prof. Tufts the present Academy residence was erected.

Prof. Tufts was followed by Mr. I. B. Oakes, M. A., in 1889. Mr. Oakes was a graduate of Acadia and on account of large experience in New Brunswick schools was admirably fitted for the work. Mr. Oakes conducted the school successfully, maintaining all its previous high standards. During this period the Edward W. Young Hall was built, donated by Mr. E. Young, of Falmouth N. S., in memory of his son Edward W. Young who was a student of the Academy.

In 1900, Mr. H. L. Brittain succeeded Mr. Oakes, and under him a separate Y. M. C. A. was organized in the Academy. Previous to this the College and Academy had but one association.

Mr. Brittain was followed by Mr. E. W. Sawyer, M. A., now of Okanagan College, Summerland, B. C. He was succeeded by Mr. C. J. Mersereau, M. A., in 1906. Under Mr. Mersereau the Seniors were given special privileges in the Academy residence,—which they still retain upon condition of good behavior.

Mr. E. W. Robinson, B. A., took charge of the Academy in 1908. He thoroughly understood boys and their needs, and had a very successful period of service. In 1910 he became inspector of Schools for Kings and Hants County, N. S., this necessitating his retirement from the Academy. He was succeeded by Rev. W. L. Archibald, M. A., Ph. D., who for six years had been Field Secretary of Acadia University, and who possessed an intimate knowledge of the constituency upon which the Academy depended for support. Under his leadership the Academy is now progressing and the number of students is increasing every year; the total enrollment at present, including the manual training students from the town, is 185.

In 1912, The Rhodes Manual Training Hall was built, and this up-to-date brick building is used by the Academy for Manual Training. To meet the needs of the increased number of students, the Edward W. Young Hall is being remodeled and annexed to the Academy Residence. This will provide space for about fourteen more students.

In 1912 the name of the Academy was changed from Horton Academy to Acadia Collegiate and Business Academy, by which name it is known at present.

All through its history Acadia Academy has held a high place in Athletics. Formerly the College and Academy were associated in one Athletic society, but in September, 1909, the Academy organized a separate association. On May 25, 1909, the first provincial inter-scholastic field and track meet was held, including Acadia, Halifax,

Truro, and Pictou Academies, Kings Collegiate School of Windsor and Acadia Villa. At this meet Acadia Academy far excelled her opponents and won the Cragg Cup. In 1912, Mr. J. T. Bulmer of Winnipeg presented a cup for competition among the College classes and the Academy in an 8-mile relay race. This cup has been won both in 1912 and in 1913 by the Academy. This year the Academy has made a splendid showing in Athletics, defeating Kings Collegiate Academy in football with a score 14-0, and the Halifax Business College in hockey 11-0, besides winning the inter-class hockey league.

The standard of scholarship has been raised in the last few years, till today this institution stands in the front rank of residential schools for boys in Canada, both in point of equipment and the character of the work accomplished. The graduates of the Academy are prepared for admission to Canadian Universities, Technical Colleges and other Professional Schools. The Business Department is becoming increasingly popular, and the attendance is taxing the capacity of the classrooms. Graduates holding the Business Diploma are filling many important positions of trust in the commercial world today.

As a Residential School, Acadia Academy offers many advantages to young men, that are not found in the ordinary high schools. The Monitor system guarantees supervision during the study periods as well as during the hours of recitation.

The moral and religious surroundings at Acadia Collegiate Academy have been of a high type throughout its history. Usually a majority of the students are boys of sincere religious purpose. The Y. M. C. A., which holds its meetings weekly, exercises a great influence for good. Throughout a long and honorable record of eighty-six years, Acadia Academy has ever stood for the highest and best values in the education of boys and young men.

HAROLD H. TITUS,
A. C. A. '14.



The Lockhart Brothers.

Readers, I wish to introduce the Rev. Dr. Burton Wellesley Lockhart, D. D., of Manchester, N. H. He is a little under the average stature, but I assure you whatever he lacks in physical dimensions is more than compensated by mental acumen. A husky collegian from Chipman Hall was one day walking along the Main Street of Wolfville, and assayed to pass our friend, B. W. L.

"Come sonny, get out of the way," said the husky one,— "or I'll have to pick you up and put you in my pocket."

Quick as a flash came the repartee;—

"If you do, you'll have more brains in your pocket than you'll ever have in your head."

I also wish to introduce the Rev. Arthur John Lockhart, poet and prose writer. He is an elder brother of Dr. Lockhart. Several years ago he was an apprentice on the Wolfville "Acadian." But there,— I'm beginning this story backwards.

Charles Dickens makes his David Copperfield begin the story of life with the fact of birth, and this seems like a sensible thing to do in the present instance, for the Lockhart brothers have this much in common with all men,— they began life by being born. This experience came to Arthur John, May 5, 1850. In that year Tennyson was made poet-laureate.

On January 24, 1855, Burton Wellesley was born. That year Robert Browning published *Abt Vogler* in his second volume of *Men and Women*. Thus while two of England's leading poets were in the period of full maturity, two of Canada's eminent literary men were in their infancy.

The father of the Lockharts was Captain Nathan Albert Lockhart. There was an admixture of Scotch and Irish blood in his veins. Hence the elements of the Irish and Scotch character were blended in the characters of his boys. Their mother was Elizabeth Ann Bezanson, daughter of John Bezanson, Chester, N. S. She was of Huguenot descent. Her progenitors emigrated from the old French town of Bezanson on account of the persecution which broke out

after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. These earnest, independent folk turned their back upon the place of their nativity, "choosing exile and poverty with freedom of faith and conscience, rather than titles and landed estates without." Elizabeth Ann Bezanson partook of the earnest, independent nature of her forbears, and this nature she transmitted to her children. Arthur John and Burton Wellesley Lockhart, therefore, owe a great deal to heredity, for in conformity with this law there were blended in their natures the determination of the Scot and the fighting optimism of the Irish, with the imagination, independence and moral earnestness of the French Huguenot.

Heredity, however, determines only the innate qualities of our spiritual selves. It indicates our natural inclinations and aptitudes, but alone it cannot determine our future. Natural tendencies and aptitudes are hindered or assisted in their development by the influences of environment, and while it may be true that innate qualities are imperishable, yet in an unfavorable environment they may persist only in the embryonic or undeveloped condition. The good stars, however, met in the horoscope of the Lockhart brothers, so that heredity and environment conspired together to call into fullest expression the innate qualities of their being.

The Lockhart brothers spent their childhood and early youth in Lockhartville, N. S. This little village, at the extreme eastern limit of Kings County, is situate in the heart of a district that abounds with scenic beauties, romantic elements and legendary interests. Peziquid, of French and English history, lies due north. The Acadian scenes of Longfellow's *Evangeline*, Grand Pre and the dykelands lay to the westward. Cape Blomidon, about whose base the tides of Fundy ebb and flow, raises its mist-wreathed summit in the north-west. Beyond the Cape the Cumberland shore stands blue upon the horizon. Along these rugged coasts are the deserted retreats of the pirate Captain Kidd, and the haunts forsaken by Glooscap, God of the Micmacs. In the immediate foreground of this panorama, the beautiful Avon makes its way to the sea along the base of the plaster hills of Hants. This was the environment into which the Lockhart brothers were born. It was impossible for them to react toward it indifferently, for here some subtle charm seems to be in the atmosphere to inspire the imagination and to influence the development of sensitive spirits. "It was a liberal education," says Arthur John Lockhart, "to be born on one of the upper slopes of those long rolling hills, with their woods and brooks, and that panorama fair as Acadia,

with all its sylvan treasures, can show; with Horton Bluff and Grand Pre,

"A lusty plain abundant of vitæ,
And many another delitable sight."

Not less interesting in its details, and quite as far-reaching in its influence upon their development, was the home life of the Lockhart brothers. Numerically at least the family of Captain Lockhart was perfect. Five boys and two girls were Hebrew measure filled to the brim. All grew to maturity, save one and that one in infancy went away with the Silent Messenger. No more breaks were made in the family circle for many years. Then one day the news came that Nathan was drowned at sea.

"With bark fleet wing'd and free;
He comes not, nor deserts thee more,
O solitary sea."

When this sad accident happened Burton Wellesley Lockhart was studying at Acadia.

Captain Lockhart was a master mariner, and hence much of his time was spent away from home. While he sailed his good ship under the Dipper and the Southern Cross into all ports of the world, his wife and children remained behind in Lockhartville. But the business cares of the Captain never caused him to forget the little group that watched and waited eagerly for his return. His trunk never failed to contain gifts for them all, and mementoes of foreign countries. These, together with the wonderful stories he was wont to tell of strange seas, strange lands and strange peoples, were things upon which the imagination could seize and feed. In a poem entitled "On My Father's Birthday," A. J. Lockhart refers to these home-comings of his father as seasons of intense delight, when he would bring

"Corals and Sea fans, and the shelly-forms,
All pearly hued, from Neptune's palace hall."

The Lockharts went to the private school in Lockhartville. Their teacher was William Redden. The little square, pitched-roof, wooden schoolhouse was built on a corner of the teacher's domain adjacent to the Lockhart property. Here the children of those who could afford to pay were instructed in the three R's. It was here that Pastor Felix (this is the pseudonym over which A. J. Lockhart has published much of his literary work) received all the formal training that he ever had. The school-house, its occupants, and the conditions that prevailed before our elaborate public free school system was established in Nova Scotia, have been spoken of in a paper by Pastor Felix entitled "The Old Schoolhouse."

Now the fact that the Lockhart brothers in their youth were not permitted to enjoy many of the educational facilities that today are the birth-right of every Canadian child may appear to some as an unfavorable feature of their environment. We must remember, however, that facilities are not an unmixed good. Generally speaking, man is a lazy animal, but he gets hungry and curious in spite of himself. He wants to eat and he wants to know. To get food or knowledge, however, involves hard work and this is distasteful. Man welcomes, therefore, any facilities that will enable him to satisfy his wants with the minimum expenditure of physical and mental energy, and this is prejudicial to the development of personality. Facilities tend toward weakness, but difficulties met and overcome tend toward strength. Before our present elaborate free-school system was introduced, youths were thrown back upon their own initiative. They were compelled to think for themselves: and the exercise of that mental effort was an aid for the complete assertion of individual personality. The absence of modern educational facilities was, therefore, not a disadvantage but an advantage in the youthful environment of the Lockhart brothers.

The school days at Lockhartville were not long in passing. Then Burton Wellesley Lockhart taught school for some time. Later he came to Acadia and after four years study was graduated with honors in A. D. 1878. He then went to Lockeport, N. S., where for one year and three months he ministered as pastor to the Baptist congregation. When this was ended he went to the Newton Theological Seminary and completed a course there. His next pastorate was at Sheffield, Connecticut. Here he met Miss Frances M. Upson, preceptress of the Classical Institute, whom he afterward married. In 1888, following some change in his theological views he transferred his denominational relationship to the Congregationalists, and became pastor of the church at Chicopee, a suburban town of Springfield, Mass. At Chicopee he enjoyed much favor and popularity. Mr. H. M. Mosman, the brass founder who cast the dome of the Capitol at Washington, made a medallion portrait of Rev. B. W. Lockhart and affixed it to the wall of the church edifice, when pastor Lockhart severed his connection with the congregation of Chicopee. Dr. Lockhart went next to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he serves at the present time with the Franklyn Street Congregational Church. This is the oldest and strongest church of that order in New England. Here the Doctor has remained for over twenty years, until now his life has

become so interwoven, not only with the Church but with the city, that he is fain to say,

"Think not of any severing of our loves."

Dr. Lockhart writes little poetry but he infuses the poetic element into his preaching, which is never florid, but elegant often in diction, and suffused with poetic feeling. "He has that rare faculty," says Dr. Trask of Springfield, "which rhetoricians call vision,—the power of seeing abstract things as though they were alive. . . . If his eyes are open so that he preaches by sight, his inner vision is open also, and he speaks by insight. He is a poet, . . . and all his illustrations, and much of his diction has a rich poetic charm. . . . His gentleness of spirit, united with rare intellectual powers, captivates his audience. He has humanity, as the phrenologists would say, in a large degree and his people feel it. He has a keen searching mind and his people know it, so that he is both beloved and admired. . . . Literature is his pastime, preaching his passion. He loves philosophy but Truth he adores. . . . A finely shaped head, features clear and well cut, eyes large and dark and suffused with a mellow and attractive light, are the elements of Dr. Lockhart's physical appearance which are the most impressive and commanding."

But let us now come back to Arthur John. We noted before that his study in Redden's School at Lockhartville was all the formal scholastic training he ever had. But Pastor Felix, as A. J. Lockhart is familiarly called, was a devotee to books and to Nature. The yellow daffodil had a charm for him even as it had for Herrick and Wordsworth. He plucked the daisy and dandelion with a sense of delight even as Burns. The stars and the flowers spoke to him from his cradle, and with his earliest consciousness there came to him what Sir Philip Sidney calls,

"The Plannet like Musick of Poetria."

Pastor Felix was a semi-invalid in his youth, and lame in his left foot. Yet he was able to go about, but if at times he was confined to the house, he was perfectly content if only he had books. His love for literature was fed by Burns and Goldsmith, and later by Gray, Thompson, Tennyson. These works were soon supplemented by "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Rasselas," and some of the dramas of Shakespeare. Pastor Felix speaks of Dr. E. L. Brown as a literary and poetical mentor of his youth.

Pastor Felix came to Wolfville when he was about seventeen years old. He worked as an apprentice in the printing office of Major

Theakston, who, with his brother William, published the Wolfville "Acadian." Of his life here he says, "There were few nooks and corners about Wolfville, Grant Pre and Gaspereau that were not to me haunted and familiar ground. The College Hill was one of the places beloved, and I became as near a pupil as I could be, borrowing books out of the College library; and in those days of the presidency of Dr. Sawyer, acquainting myself with such promising collegians as Longley, Chesley, Newcombe and others."

Pastor Felix went from Wolfville to Cambridge, Mass., where he worked for a year as a journeyman compositor in a book printing establishment. While in Cambridge he made the acquaintance of Longfellow, Lowell, Hudson, Keeler and Aldrich. A memorable evening spent in the society of Longfellow in the latter's study will ever be a pleasant recollection for Pastor Felix.

The year 1871 marks the beginning of a new period in the career of Pastor Felix. For some time he had been persuaded that his life work lay in the gospel-ministry. Accordingly he abandoned the printer's trade and removed from Cambridge to St. Andrews, N. B. Here he was made assistant to the Rev. C. B. Pitbledo. In A. D. 1872, he entered the Methodist Episcopal Conference of Eastern Maine, within the bounds of which he has labored ever since.

On the twelfth day of May, 1872, Pastor Felix was married to Miss Adelaide Proctor, daughter of James Proctor of St. Andrews. She has been a help-meet indeed, for over forty years. This union has been blessed with four sons, all grown to manhood,—and three daughters, happily married.

The first congregation served by Pastor Felix was at Pembroke. From thence he went to Lubec, nearly thirteen years were spent in border towns along the Penobscot River, and three years at Orrington. Six years he has been at Winterport, Maine, in which place is his present residence.

Pastor Felix is a preacher, poet and prose-writer. His poetic talent began to show itself in his early school days at Lockhartville. This early work is distinctly Byronic in type. The poems written after his departure from the scenes of childhood reveal an intense love of Nature, and love for the poet's native land. Here we find such poems as "Acadia," "An Alien's Message," "Chebucto," and "Gaspereau Valley."

The "Gaspereau Valley" reveals complete familiarity with and appreciation of the scenic beauties of the Gaspereau. There is more

than this, however, in the poem. The spirit of one whose heart yearns for the familiar haunts of the homeland seems to pervade it. Light-hall says that Pastor Felix in his "Gaspereau Valley" sings as a bird of exile warbling towards home. This poem with several others appeared in the "Masque of Minstrels" collection which was published in book form in 1887. A second volume appeared in 1895, which contained much of what the poet regards his best work, "Herrick," "The Midnight Train," "The Isle of Song," etc. A number of poems by B. W. Lockhart also appeared in this collection.

"The Papers of Pastor Felix" upon which the reputation of the author as a writer of excellent prose rests, were published in book form A. D. 1903. When these papers first appeared in the columns of the "Independent," "The Home Journal," "The Dominion Illustrated," and other periodicals, they became immediately popular. The easy, unaffected, colloquial style of the author captivates his audience. His quick wit and irrepressible humor are irresistible. His sketches of nature and character are vivid and animated.

The latest volume of poems written by Pastor Felix is the "Birds of the Cross and Other Poems," published in 1909. The poems of this collection cover a wide range of subjects that have historical, patriotic, religious and humanitarian interest. They reveal the love of the poet for truth and learning, for nature and his native country, for God and fellow men. These poems, together with the work previously done by Pastor Felix, have inspired the following criticism by Dr. Thomas O'Hagan. "The Reverend Arthur John Lockhart is known as the Canadian Goldsmith. He writes poetry with all the felicity and charm peculiar to the author of "The Deserted Village" . . . His poetry has a simplicity, beauty, and repose all its own. It reflects a soul full of faith, and hope, and love, . . . There is no surge or passion in his work, but the spirit of the true poet hallows all. He is a Millet in his love and idealization of simple rustic scenes, glorifying the common things of life, and giving them a new and higher meaning in the vernacular of the soul."

C. A. S. H. '15.

SELECTIONS.

(From Poems of A. J. Lockhart.)

Acadie! sweet thy name to me
 As music breathing from afar,
 And trembling o'er some moonlit sea,
 'Twixt fire-tipt wave and silver star!
 Of other lands the sound I hear—
 Names with a meaning half divine
 But none can ever fill my ear
 With such a melting throb as thine.

—*Acadie.*

When the lily-white sails fade forever away,
 And the lifting prow is seen,
 Swan-like no longer at dawn of day,
 Regal as Ocean's Queen;—
 Then the minstrel will sing and the poet will say,
 With that Child of the Winds in her motion free,
 That half of the grace has passed away,
 And its glory from the sea.

—*The Passing of the Ships.*

O Mayflower land, my Country!
 To Thee my love belongs:
 Thou hast the fondest of my thoughts,
 The sweetest of my songs!
 No hills like thine, no valleys
 Of such serene repose;
 No brooks with such a luring wile,
 No woods whose walks can so beguile,
 As where thy Mayflower blows.

—*An Alien's Message.*

The Call.

There are voices — I hear them calling,
Across from the wooded hills,
From the sunny plains, and the farmlands,
And the sound all my being thrills.
And oft in the heart of the city,
'Mid the rush of the hurrying feet,
I hear the same voices — I know them
Apart from the din of the street.
Sometimes they are low and pleading,
But anon they are louder — and then
Inviting, exhorting, entreating:
'Tis the call of the World for Men!

There's a voice — scarcely more than a whisper;
Yet the message is stirring and clear,
It pierces the noise and the discord
To fall on the listening ear.
It is speaking of worlds undiscovered,
Of science and natural law,
Of problems unanswered by genius,
Of wonders that man never saw.
It speaks to the soul of ambition,
While Fame and Prosperity blend
In a vision appealing, entrancing:
'Tis the call for the brilliant Men!

There's a voice like a bugle sounding
The stern, harsh note of war,
Calling to work, and to conflict,
The men from the near and far.
It is speaking of heavy burdens
That are pressing hard on the few,
While the thousands go by unheeding,
While the work of the world's to do.

It is calling our sons to battle
With the sword, the voice, and the pen,
'Gainst the mustering hosts of evil:
'Tis the call for the stalwart Men!

There's a voice — it is never silent;
Its vibrating echoes ring
Through the huts of the lowly peasant,
And the palaces of the king.
From the sea, and the farm, and the city,
From the prairie out to the coast,
It is calling, and calling, and calling,
For the men who are needed *most*.
So much that is base and selfish!
So much that is hollow and vain!
There's a place for all who will answer:
'Tis the call for the *manly* Men.

The year's at the spring
The day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hillside's dew-pearled;
The lark's on the wing;
The snail's on the thorn:
God's in his heaven —
All's right with the world!

—Browning

The Last Chord.

It was late in the afternoon. I was on my way West, to take up the position of organist in the recently built Baptist Temple, at Victoria, British Columbia. The first part of my journey was finished; the long train, with its numerous colonist cars, was now speeding across the plains through fields of golden wheat. Wearied at length by the monotonous succession of grain fields, I determined to take a walk forward through the carriages filled with immigrants from the Old Country, in hope of finding something to help pass away the time. As I walked along, jolted to one side or another by the swaying cars, a swing more sudden than usual disturbed my balance and sent me flying into a seat. Its only occupant, an old man, looked up with a smile, and assured me that there was no need for the apology which sprang to my lips. At his kind invitation I took the seat beside him; we introduced ourselves, and then followed a most interesting conversation. His was a disposition which seemed to invite confidences, so that it was not long before I was telling him all about myself, my profession, and my recent appointment in Victoria.

"I, too, was an organist," he said; "I, too, had hopes and ambitions. Fifty years ago, I, too, was on my way to fill my first big position; but it was to be my last." A sad, reminiscent look passed over his countenance. So, scenting a story, I kept my silence.

"I'll tell you about it," he continued. "I have related the tale to few, but I feel that you are one who will appreciate it fully."

"Thank you, sir," I rejoined, "I'd be delighted to hear it." Then I lapsed into silent expectation.

"It was the summer of 1860; I had graduated from one of the best musical conservatories in England that spring; my instructors were the finest in the country and I felt that I had a gift for the art; so, filled with the highest hopes, I accepted the post of organist at Cheltenham Abbey, on the Isle of Wight. Once there, I soon settled into the usual routine, with which all organists are acquainted, though it was new to me then; and before long, with more time at my disposal, I began to take an intense interest in my surroundings.

The Abbey itself appeared very old; indeed, as I learned from the white-haired sexton, it was one of the few monasteries left standing

after the reign of Henry the Eighth. The chapel was the same as in the days of old, except that a new and beautiful organ had recently been installed. On becoming more intimate with the grizzled caretaker, I heard many interesting things concerning the country round about, as well as several legends of the Abbey itself.

"One of these stories in particular seemed to exercise a peculiar influence over me. It was a strange and weird tale indeed, whose purport was that there existed a certain musical chord, which, if found, and played on the Abbey organ, would immediately summon forth the Devil to spirit the player away to eternal suffering and torment. Outwardly, I scoffed at the very idea of such a thing, professing to disbelieve the old man's assertion that one of the former organists had mysteriously disappeared. I tried to convince myself that the thing was impossible, but later events served to change my opinion. A few days after relating this story the sexton told me he had found some old pieces of music while tearing down the old organ. They had been hidden a long time, he thought, so I was eager to look them over, and perhaps, try them on the organ.

Together we ascended to the organ-loft, where I opened up the keyboard. It was late on a holiday afternoon, so that we were sure to be undisturbed. The music, for the most part, turned out to be old copies of familiar tunes, battered, and torn with age, but there were a few of a different sort. These were strange old airs, preserved, no doubt, by the monks of long ago, and lost some way in the crannies of the old organ. As I played them over, the queer old strains caused an unusual feeling of mystery to sweep over me, which was increased when I reached the last sheet. This was written out on a piece of parchment, so yellowed, and wrinkled with age, that it was only with great difficulty I could make out the Latin inscription thereon.—

"*Hic est hymnus diaboli,*" it ran, "*is, qui hoc psallat, numquam, iterum psallet,*" which, being translated reads: "This is the Devils Hymn; he who plays this, will never play again." At once there sprang to my mind the remembrance of the legend related to me recently by the sexton. When I told him of what I had found, his face assumed a serious aspect.

"As you vally yer life, young sir," he said, "don't play that thing, there's devilment in it, I know."

"His warning, though it sobered me, only strengthened my determination to play the music. I placed the sheet on the stand, and began. As soon as the first wonderful chord peeled forth I knew the

work was that of a master. Strange, weird, unearthly were the sounds that swelled from the organ pipes. Like a soul in torment the almost human wails rose, and fell. The wild music swept onward; I seemed impelled to go on, and on; I could not stop. The old sexton crouched by me, shivering with a nameless dread. The sounds ever grew in intensity; my ears were throbbing; the very building seemed to shake to its foundations, vibrating in sympathy; there came a last great crashing chord; then, as the echoes died away — silence. But no. From the wall at my right, from within the solid stone, arose a faint echo, as it were, of the final chord. I heard a sudden click; the solid stone moved back, leaving a dark, forbidding opening before our startled gaze.

"The aged caretaker shrank back, terrified. I, too, drew away, with the influence of that unearthly music still upon me. But for a moment only; then reason asserted itself.

"It's nothing but a secret passage, sexton," I cried. "Stay you here until I return with some candles, and we'll explore it." I soon secured the tapers, and remounted the stairs to the organ-loft, but the old man was not in sight. Neither was there a sign of the opening which I had seen. Frantically I called — no answer save the echoes of my voice reverberating through the empty building. In vain did I seek the door — not the slightest crack was visible. The music — it was my last resource, the door might open for it once more. Never had I played so — a human life was at stake. The keys were absolutely subject to my will. Again the weird strains peeled forth, the building shook once more, and to that last wild chord, the answering echo came. Then as before, the door swung silently inward. I quickly lighted a candle, and entered the opening.

"The old man lay prostrate within, overcome, no doubt, by the evil atmosphere of the place. I was bending over him when a click drew my attention to the door. It was closing. I sprang madly forward, thrust my left arm through the narrowing slit, and tried to pull the stone back. It was in vain, the ponderous door moved on, my arm was caught, it cracked — I must have fainted from the shock, for I came to with my body hanging from my arm, still fast imprisoned by the door and almost numbed with pain. A narrow crack admitted a faint gleam of light and pure air to the cell within. I shouted, yelled, and whistled for aid, but for a time none came. The pain in my imprisoned arm was excruciating, my senses were reeling again. Suddenly hurried foot-steps ascended the stairs to the organ-loft, there

followed the impact of bodies on the door, which slowly creaked inward. I fell headlong, and all went blank once more.

"I awoke in a clear white bed; friendly faces were bending over me; my arm was in splints. My first question was of the old sexton's welfare. Alas, the shock had been too great, he had passed to his last reward. Those who had found me, had also discovered the secret of that room. From various scraps of paper, they gathered that it had been the treasure vault of the old monastery. The door was opened by a clever arrangement of tuning forks, whose vibrations, responding only to the final chord of the Devil's Hymn, actuated the mechanism by sympathetic vibrations. As the true nature of the hymn was known only to the Abbot, it served as a warning to meddlers. Pressure on a certain flagstone within, closed the door, to entrap thieves. But the treasure had all been removed when the monastery was closed.

"As for the legend, it had been based on fact but constant telling, as is usual, had changed it much. The mechanism of the old treasure room was dismantled, and the chamber fitted up as a study-room for the organist; no more would it claim its victims. Mine had indeed been a narrow escape from a horrible death. But when my arm healed, its ligaments failed to respond, my fingers were stiff, in very truth, I would "never play again," as the inscription on the parchment predicted."

As he finished his story the old man extended his left hand which hitherto he had kept concealed. It was sadly withered indeed, and, feeling that any comment on my part would but serve to increase his evident sorrow, I turned the subject to other things. Thus we talked on until the broad fields about us were lost in the thickening night; then I slipped away into my own car to think, and later to dream of the doors that would open in response to my own touch on the organ keys.

A. W. R. '15.





The Month

DRAWN BY HORACE BISHOP, '13

On Tuesday evening, March 3, the Engineers gave a theatre party, attending "The Travelling Salesman" at the Opera House.

About forty were present, including Prof. and Mrs. Clarkson and Prof. and Mrs. Sutherland. At the close of the play the party adjourned to the dining-room of the Royal Hotel where a sumptuous banquet was served. Short speeches were given by Mr. J. Chipman, President of the class, Prof. Clarkson and Prof. Sutherland. A very enjoyable evening is reported by all.

The Junior Class held their banquet at Kentville, on Wednesday evening, March 4. The party, consisting of about thirty-six persons chaperoned by Prof. and Mrs. Cavicchia, Mrs. Ingraham and Prof. Hannay, left Wolfville at 7 p. m. Although the sleighing was not as good as it might have been, still all thoroughly enjoyed the drive. On their arrival in Kentville they went to the American House, where the time was passed pleasantly with various amusements. At 9.30 they sat down to a splendid banquet to which all soon did ample justice. At eleven o'clock the party left for home, arriving in Wolfville about mid-night. All agreed that they had had a "jolly good time."

The vocal recital in College Hall, on the evening of March 8, by Mrs. Alice Moncreiff, the famous New York contralto, was much enjoyed by the large audience. The program provided a rich treat for music lovers. Not for some time have we heard an artist, who did such fine work on a sustained high level of excellence. Possessing a beautiful contralto voice, under perfect control, with fine technic, Mrs. Moncreiff has, as well, the interpretative ability which enables her

**Vocal
Recital**

to "sing." No small part of her success was due to Miss Frantz, the accomplished accompanist, who was at one with the artist in all her work.

Mrs. Moncrieff was assisted by Mr. Carrol C. McKee, pianist, and Miss Beatrice Langley, violinist, whose selections won deserved encores.

On Wednesday evening, March 11, Dr. James W. Robertson, Canada's foremost educationist along agricultural lines, lectured on "Industrial Training and Technical Education in Canada." Dr. Robertson was both pleasing and masterly in his presentation of this increasingly important subject.

The reception given by the Academy to the Seminary and the College, on Friday evening, March 16, was declared by many to be the best one of the year. College Hall was splendidly decorated with banners. A very large number were in attendance. A vocal duet by Miss DeWitt and Miss Gross of the Seminary added much to the pleasure of the evening.

On Monday evening, March 16, the Acadia Athletic Association held a concert in the Wolfville Opera House. The house was well filled with townspeople and students. The program was good. In addition to five reels of pictures, there was an excellent dancing exhibition by Mr. Tucker, a very enjoyable mandolin duet by Messrs. Smith and Carter, and an equally enjoyable violin solo by Mr. Eldon Henshaw. Not a small part of the success of the concert was due to the music by an orchestra got together for the occasion. It consisted of the following:—E. Henshaw, violin; G. Rackham, cornet; N. MacIntosh, clarinet; H. Davidson, piano; R. Harlow, drum.

The Association feels very grateful to the large number of people of the town who helped them by their presence on this occasion. Especially does it feel grateful to Mr. Black for the free use of the Opera House.

Dr. A. S. MacKenzie, President of Dalhousie University, on

Tuesday evening, March 17, spoke under the auspices of the Science Society, on "Radio Activity." The audience was large. The experiments that were performed, and Dr. MacKenzie's clear explanations, were fascinatingly interesting.

By means of Geissler, Brookes, and Maltese Cross tubes, the lecturer brought out the fact, that electricity consists of particles of matter. These particles, called electrons, possess tremendous energy, and move with one-tenth the velocity of light. Each has only one seventeen-hundredth of the weight of a hydrogen atom, but it carries a negative charge of equal amount. Moreover, there is only one kind of electricity — negative electricity. Contrary to past belief, the cathode, and not the anode, is active. Since these electrons are always the same, no matter from what substance they come, all substances must be made up of electrons.

Dr. MacKenzie then went on to show that, though electrons cannot penetrate solid substances, where the electrons stop, there starts out a new kind of rays, called X-rays, that can penetrate even one-sixth of an inch of lead. These X-rays are considered to be non-rhythmic pulsations of the ether.

A few years ago, it was found that uranium compounds spontaneously give off X-rays. This led to the discovery, in 1898, by Madame Curie and her husband, of a substance possessing immensely greater radio-activity than any substance known up to that time; namely, radium. They also discovered that radium gives off three kinds of rays, alpha, beta, and gamma or X-rays, and thus breaks down into other elements. Radium itself is but one stage in the series of changes; lead is probably the stable end product.

The members of the Science Society, and a large number of visitors, had the pleasure of hearing a lecture on Thursday evening, March 19, by one of Acadia's successful graduates, Mr. McIntyre, '10, on "The Forest Products Laboratories of the Dominion Government." Mr. McIntyre, who is the superintendent of these laboratories, delivered a lecture full of interest to all.

The Forestry Products Laboratories have been lately organized under the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Government. The work is done at McGill University, at the expense of the government. The purpose of these laboratories is, in general, to increase the com-

mercial value of Canadian woods. The work is divided into departments.

In the department of Timber Tests, each wood is put through from ten to fifteen thousand tests, in order to furnish manufacturers, engineers, etc., with reliable data concerning it. Thus it is hoped to render valuable some woods that are now useless.

The Timber Physics Department considers such problems as the length of the fibre, air-spaces, checking of wood, etc.

The preservation of railroad ties and wood paving blocks, and a profitable use for the waste liquor from pulp-making, are some of the problems that are treated in other departments.

In these laboratories, only college graduates are employed. Several Acadia men are already there. There is a great opening for chemical engineers in this work. We are pleased to know that one of our most popular students, Mr. John G. MacKinnon, '14, has accepted a position in these laboratories.

The Seminary Pupils' Recital on Friday evening, March 20, was splendidly successful. Every number of the program was excellently **Pupils'** rendered. The recital reflected much credit on both **Recital** pupils and teachers. The program was as follows:

1. PIANO — The Flatterer.....*Chaminade*
SIDNEY SHAW
2. VOICE — At Dawning.....*Cadman*
EDITH GROSS
3. PIANO — Theme — Variations.....*Paderewski*
DOROTHY CAMP
4. VIOLIN —(a) Madrigal.....*Simonetti*
(b) Gavotte.....*Rameau*
MINNIE MILLER
5. PIANO — Valse Ab.....*Chopin*
MARGUERITE WOODWORTH
6. READING — The Forty Nine Cent Store.....A Character sketch
MISS REID
7. DUET — The Still Lagoon.....*Logi*
EUNICE CURREY, MARGARET READE
8. VOICE — Mirage.....*Lixa Lehmann*
HELENA LAWS
9. READING — Thekla.....*Mason*
EDNA MARSHALL
10. VIOLIN — Mediation from Thais.....*Massenet*
HELEN DEWOLFE

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|-----|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 11. | PIANO — Polonaise Herique..... | <i>Pieczouka</i> |
| | PEARL DODGE | |
| 12. | VOICE — The Last Song..... | <i>Tosti</i> |
| | EVELYN SPIDELL | |
| 13. | VOICE — (a) Allah..... | <i>Chadwick</i> |
| | (b) Shadows..... | <i>Bond</i> |
| | ETHEL MILLER | |
| 14. | PIANO (a) Scherzo..... | <i>Mendelssohn</i> |
| | (b) Berceuse..... | <i>Chopin</i> |
| | MRS. CLARKE. | |

GOD SAVE THE KING.

On Saturday afternoon, March 21, the Junior girls entertained the other members of the Propylaeum Society. The following program was given:—Clause I, Way Down South; Clause II, North, South, East, West; Clause III, Most Any-
Junior where; Clause IV, Down the Red Lane.
Propylaeum

Clause I was the "Slabtown Missionary Convention." All the 1915 girls took part, making great hits as coloured ladies. The costumes were wonderful! Everyone enjoyed it, the performers as well as the audience. Clause II was the synopsis written in rhyme by Miss Hazel Clarke. Clause III was a trio, "Doan yo Cry Ma Honey," sung by Misses D. Crowell, W. Outhouse and G. Blenkhorn. Clause IV was chocolate ice cream with chocolates, and served by the chocolate ladies.

Miss Blanche Coes read the critics report, and to the personal hits given by the Juniors added some more of her own. The meeting closed with a hearty cheer for the Juniors.

The Annual Freshman Athenaeum was given on Saturday evening, March 21. The paper was original and witty and was enjoyed by everybody present. Messrs. Fletcher, McNeil and
Freshman Gregg were the readers. The Freshman and Sophomore
Athenaeum sleigh drives were described with more or less accuracy.

Most of the Sophs, and even a few of the upper class men were mentioned in the jokes. After Mr. McNeil had finished his account of the Sophomore sleigh drive he was presented with a beautiful bouquet of celery by Mr. Donald Forsyth, on behalf of the Sophomore class. Twice during Mr. Gregg's reading he was interrupted by the ringing of alarm clocks which were wound up, as the critic, Mr. Norman Rogers, said, by Freshmen who knew how dry

the Athenaeum was going to be and wanted to rouse the audience before it was time to go home.

Mr. John Bradford, who made such a signal success of the experiment in Community Work tried by the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of America at Amherst, N. S., and now Community Secretary for Montreal, gave an interesting series of lectures in College Hall beginning Monday evening, March 23. On Monday evening the subject was: (a) The Home and Family Life, (b) The City; Tuesday, (a) The Public Care of Children, (b) The Boy Problem; Wednesday, Wider Use of Schools (illustrated); Friday, Play-grounds and Public Recreation (illustrated); Saturday, The Social Evil; Monday, The Modern Church; Tuesday, The Y. M. C. A. in Education.

Mr. Kenneth A. Wilson, of the Sophomore class, has left college to enter his father's law business in St. John. On the evening of March 25, the eve of his departure, his classmates had a social evening in his honor in Room 2 of the college building. Games were indulged in for a couple of hours, then "Woodrow's Delight" (ice cream) and "What's the matter with Ken?" closed a very delightful affair. Mr. Wilson's departure is felt to be a distinct loss to the Sophomore class and to the student body in general, and is regretted by all who knew him. As he leaves our midst he is followed by the best wishes of his many friends for success in his future work.

College Hall was filled with a large and interested audience on Thursday evening, March 26, to hear the debate between Acadia and St. Francis Xavier. The result was a complete victory for St. F. X. This is the second time in the ten years of the debating series that Acadia has met defeat, and St. F. X. is to be congratulated. The subject for debate was:

"Resolved, that for the cities of Canada private ownership and operation of lighting and transportation systems is preferable to municipal ownership and operation of these systems."

St. Francis Xavier supported the resolution and Acadia opposed it. The teams were:—St. Francis Xavier, A. L. McDonald (leader),

C. S. Henderson and W. H. Chisholm; Acadia, A. A. Hovey (leader), M. B. McKay and W. S. Ryder. All the men had their speeches well in hand and delivered them in an able manner.

Shortly after eight o'clock the judges, Professor Murray McNeil and Professor C. L. Moore of Dalhousie, and Dr. Palmer, President of Mount Allison Academy, took their places. Then the opposing teams took their places on the platform amid the cheers of their supporters. Dr. Cutten presided and called on Mr. McDonald to open the debate for the affirmative.

Mr. McDonald argued that municipal ownership was a failure, not only in England and on the continent, but also in Canada and the United States. He reviewed at length the record of municipal ownership in cities on both sides of the Atlantic, and pointed out the long list of failures in each country. He then took up the question of adaptability, and clearly showed that civic conditions in Canada were utterly unsuitable for the introduction of municipal fownership to control lighting and transportation systems. Mr. McDonald in his concluding argument said that all benefits claimed for municipal ownership could be obtained under private ownership, with proper regulation. The St. Francis Xavier leader was an earnest, impressive speaker, and very logical.

Mr. Hovey, in opening for the negative, said that the affirmative must show that private ownership is not only as good as, but better than municipal ownership. The problem is to give the public light and transportation at a minimum cost. He contended that the industries lighting and transportation were by nature monopolies, and were exploited for profit when left under private ownership and control. He took up the subject of monopoly gains, and showed that they could only be eliminated by eliminating private control. The remedies which municipal ownership would afford were stated, and their adoption advocated. Mr. Hovey had a good presentation and his arguments were well developed.

Mr. Henderson was the second speaker for the affirmative. He argued that private ownership was preferable because of its continuity of policy. Under private control lighting and transportation systems were fostered and developed on a fixed policy. The municipal ownership of these systems would destroy this continuity of policy and for this important essential it should be rejected. He then stated that experience had shown that private ownership and management was superior to public ownership. There was a stimulus for

better management in private companies due to the desire for personal gain. Again there was so much graft and corruption rife in civic circles to-day, that honest and efficient municipal control was rendered impracticable. Mr. Henderson was the most fluent speaker of the evening.

Mr. McKay was Acadia's second speaker. He dealt largely with the controlling of private enterprizes in lighting and transportation. He argued that this was an important consideration. He pointed out how municipal ownership would give this desired control. A public utilities commission cannot sufficiently control private ownership, and if allowed to go uncontrolled disastrous results would follow. From the viewpoint of control, municipal ownership was the better system. Mr. McKay presented his case with great clearness, and showed a fine knowledge of the subject.

Mr. Chisholm was the next speaker. He argued that reports from municipal ownership cities were misleading, because they omit important and heavy charges against utility, chief of which is depreciation. Consequently these reports were of very little value in the discussion of the resolution. He said, that in all the municipal ownership cities in Canada, the cost of depreciation is greater than the profits. The cities thus cannot reduce their taxes. He said that private companies turn more money into the city treasury than the city can save in lower rates. Mr. Chisholm had a vigorous presentation, and handled his subject in a very capable manner.

Mr. Ryder was Acadia's third speaker. He gave instances where municipal ownership has been successful. Where it failed, he said, it was due to the corrupting influence of certain corporations. He claimed that municipal ownership is practical, expedient, and sound. Under public ownership lighting and transportation rates are lowered. He cited instances in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. He also said that municipal ownership would improve the service. Municipal co-operation does away with political corruption. Mr. Ryder's presentation was excellent and his arguments concise and to the point.

The two leaders made ten minute rebuttals. Mr. McDonald's rebuttal was especially strong. Mr. Hovey's was also good. After a short delay the judges handed in their decisions. Two judges awarded St. Francis Xavier the debate on argument and presentation. The third judge gave Acadia the presentation.

After the debate the St. Francis Xavier team was entertained by the Acadia team at the Royal Hotel.

The Acadia Athenæum.

VOL. XL.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., April, 1914.

No. 6

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

H. P. DAVIDSON, '14. C. L. ANDREWS, '14. F. L. SWIM, '15.

E. P. EVELEIGH, '14. W. S. RYDER, '15. MISS P. PINEO, '16.

M. C. FOSTER, '14, Staff Artist.

J. A. GREEN, '15, Business Manager

I. C. DOTY, '15, Associate Business Manager, Circulation Department

Assistants: J. FIENDAL, '16; R. HARLOW, '17.



The committee entrusted with the making of plans and arrangements for the annual entertainment held in connection with the closing exercises of the college in May have shown their foresight and business enterprise

Miss Starr's Concert

in securing the services of Miss Evelyn Starr, a young musician whose name is becoming well known on the other side of the Atlantic, and for whom we anticipate an equal success in the homeland. Her concert at Acadia this spring will be her first public appearance in America.

Miss Starr is a native of Wolfville, and was graduated from Acadia Seminary in 1908. Her accomplishments with the violin at that time gave promise of a brilliant future, part of which she is already realizing. Since graduation, Miss Starr has been studying under the best masters of violin in Germany and Russia, and has had most gratifying success as a soloist with the celebrated Bluthner Symphony Orchestra of Berlin. If we may be allowed to judge

from the many expressions of appreciation appearing from time to time in the Continental papers from places where Miss Starr has played, as well as from the warm words of recommendation from the masters under whom she has studied; if we may deduce anything from the fact that from musical, critical Germany, we hear no word of adverse criticism, but always hearty and enthusiastic appreciation, we feel justified in predicting for the audience on May 23rd a rare musical treat.

A question which has come up lately for the consideration of the Athenæum and the Science Societies, was that of the better adjustment of work of these societies by amalgamation, or **Science and Athenæum** otherwise. However, this — like the much-mooted church union — seems, as yet, a dream of the future.

Apparently the fullness of time has not come. But some steps have been taken in the right direction, and some satisfactory arrangement may yet be arrived at under which these societies may see their way clear to cast in their lot together for mutual benefit.

It is thought by many of the students who are interested that the combined membership and work of these two would be none too great for one society, and, in as much as they seem to be overlapping, better work could be done under one head. On the other hand the Science men believe that there is work for two societies, but that the present *modus operandi* is wrong. They propose that the Athenæum hand over its debating and its lecture course to a new society to be known as the Acadia Science and Debating Society, and retain for itself its literary functions only. They are firm in the belief that, under proper management a literary society could be made a success here; that, under the present arrangement the President of the Athenæum has too much to attend, too many irons in the fire; that the proposed scheme would give him less to do, and better work would be done, while the debating could be better conducted in cooperation with the Science Society. The Athenæum shakes its head a little sadly. It is cognizant of the fact that there is much truth in the statement that its work is not all that it ought to be, and again, the Athenæum realizes that, while this vision of an enthusiastic literary society may be a very vivid thing in the minds of men who have not yet attempted one small bit of literary work, its rosey tints have long since faded from the

minds of the men who *have* tried, and have been forced to the conclusion — unwillingly, too — that literary enthusiasm is not nearly so contagious as many other kinds of a meaner type.

It is well to remember too, that the only real literary work which the Athenæum Society undertakes — aside from an occasional paper or synopsis for Saturday evening programs — is the publication of this magazine. The worry which this department causes the President — if the President is sane — is nil, as it is under separate management, and merely hands in its report to the society at the end of the year, together with its surplus cash, if it be fortunate enough to possess such a luxury. This leaves as the real functions of the Athenæum Society, apart from regular entertainments, debating — which comprises a whole series of interclass debates, and the annual intercollegiate debate — and a lecture course consisting of a number of lectures by prominent men during the year. This latter has been neglected during the last two years since the Science Society has become active along this line of work. And right here we would say, that this society deserves praise for its activity in securing speakers, and for the highly excellent quality of the lectures given. As we understand it, the sole aim of the Science Society is to provide lectures of this sort. As these are of exactly the same type as held under the auspices of the Athenæum and which — if the Lecture Committee is alive — are a part of its program, the necessity for two societies is not entirely obvious.

In view of these facts, and with the history of several decades of very successful work behind it, the reason for the hesitation of the Athenæum Society over the acceptance of the proposed scheme must be apparent even to the casual observer. While the cession of any of its territory seems hardly warranted by the circumstances, the Athenæum is prepared to consider any scheme that is not too one-sided, and the adoption of which will be of some real benefit. If the Science men seek for fuller expression along literary lines, the columns of this magazine are by no means so overcrowded that we could not find room for another department devoted to the interests of Science, provided, of course, that if such a department were created it would be efficiently maintained.

Another of Acadia's dreams is apparently on its way to realization, namely, a suitable residence for the college girls. Plans have been

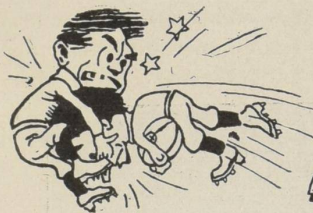
The New Residence drawn by C. H. McClare, of Cambridge, architect of the Carnegie Science Hall, and Rhodes Manual Training Hall, and the contract will probably be let by May 1st, for a new building which will accommodate fifty young ladies. This building will be constructed of local brick, with slate roof, two stories high, with roof gables which will make it practically three stories. At the north end the basement, owing to the slope of the hill, will be high, providing for a large room which will be used for Y. W. C. A. and Propyleum purposes. There will be a large living-room on the first floor, and a study-room on the second and the third floor. Of the bedrooms twelve will be single and the remainder double. The building is to be completed by October 1st. The estimated cost is about \$25,000. All this, it is needless to say, looks good to the college girls who have been forced to seek shelter in various parts of the town, owing to the inadequate accommodations of the old residence. This too, with the beautiful new library building which will also be ready for use when college opens in the fall, is going to be a splendid addition to the group of substantial buildings that are taking their places one by one in the vicinity of the old white college.

BUSINESS NOTICE

As our financial year closes June 1st we should greatly appreciate prompt payment of all subscriptions before that date and we would advise that only such paid-up subscribers will receive the special June Number.

WINNERS FOR THE MONTH.

ARTICLES:—1st, C. A. S. Howe, '15; 2nd, Mrs. K. Ingraham, '15.
 STORIES:—1st, A. W. Rogers, '15; 2nd, J. S. Millet, '16.
 POEMS:—1st, B. A. Coes, '14; 2nd, J. C. Lewis, '17.
 MONTH:—1st, A. H. G. Mitchel, '16; 2nd, Miss G. Blenkhorn, '15.
 ATHLETICS:—1st, H. P. Davidson, '14.
 EXCHANGES:—1st, A. W. Rogers, '15; 2nd, J. S. Millet, '16.
 JOKES:—1st, A. W. Rogers, '15; 2nd, Miss Lilian Chase, '16.



ATHLETICS

HOCKEY.

The final game of the Inter-Collegiate series was played here on March 6th, between Acadia and Kings. It was by far the best Inter-Collegiate game seen here this winter. The teams were evenly matched, and it was anybody's game. Both teams played hard and fast from start to finish, and it was only in overtime play that Kings scored the winning goal. W. C. Ross, of Halifax, refereed.

It was nearly nine o'clock when the teams lined up for play. After about three minutes of fast playing, the game was delayed on account of Norman Rogers receiving a bad cut on the head. He was not able to return to the ice, so that his place was taken by Peck. For some time the play was kept pretty well around Acadia's goal but the splendid work of our defense prevented Kings from scoring. Sexton was sent to the "cooler." The home team now carried the puck into Kings' territory and made repeated attempts to score, but in vain. Sexton came back on the ice and Dupuy was sentenced to a few minutes in the penalty box. Play continued around King's goal and at last Peck scored the first tally for Acadia amid the cheers of the Acadia supporters. Kings tried to even things up, but the period ended with the score 1-0 in Acadia's favor.

In the second period the visitors started in with a rush and carried the puck into Acadia's territory. However, it was soon carried to Kings' goal and end to end rushes followed. Dupuy was sent to the penalty box where he was followed soon after by Allen. This was Kings' chance and Harley tied the score. The remainder of the period witnessed some fast hockey. Both teams tried hard to score, but at the end of the period the standing was 1-1.

The teams returned to the ice amid the cheers of the spectators. Acadia rushed the puck into the visitors territory and after four minutes play Stackhouse added another to the score. Kings settled

down to work and carried the play into Acadia's territory. Soon the score was tied again. With only a few more minutes to play the excitement became intense. Both teams were playing their



Edson Graham Photo

TROPHIES HELD BY THE ACADEMY

hardest, and both goals in turn were in danger. No more scoring was done and the game ended a tie.

After a short rest, play was resumed for ten minutes. Acadia carried the puck to Kings goal but could not get past the defense.

Dupuy got away and carried the puck the length of the ice, scoring the winning goal for Kings. Acadia tried hard to even the tally in the few remaining minutes but were unable to do so.

The teams were as follows:

KINGS.		ACADIA.
Jeffries.....	Goal.....	Leaman
Teed.....	Point.....	Eveleigh (Capt.)
Dupuy (Capt.).....	Cover Point.....	Allen
Sexton.....	Rover.....	A. Rogers
Harley.....	Centre.....	*N. Rogers
Murray.....	Left Wing.....	Archibald
Wilcox.....	Right Wing.....	Stackhouse

†Replaced by Peck.

CO-ED'S. HOCKEY.

The playing of hockey by the college girls is a new thing at Acadia. Much interest has been taken in it by everyone connected with the college, and when it was announced that there was to be a public game on March 5th, all made a special effort to be present. The sides of the rink were lined with the eager spectators. The playing, although not equal to that of the opposite sex, was nevertheless very good. The girls surprised the spectators by their clever work. The teams were the "Wholly Rollers" and the "Wholly Sliders." The former team won by the score of 3-1.

On the following Thursday evening, March 12, the college girls played a game with the town girls. The supporters of both teams were present in large numbers to cheer on their friends. The Wolfville girls scored two goals in the first period. The Co-Eds. then settled down to work with the result that their opponents did not score again during the remainder of the game, while they succeeded in scoring once, making the final score 2-1 in favor of the town girls.

The teams were as follows:

COLLEGE.		TOWN.
Charlotte Layton.....	Goal.....	Violet Sleep
Elizabeth Starratt.....	Point.....	Grace Shaw
Margaret Palmer.....	Cover Point.....	Miss Baisley
Dorothy Burditt.....	Rover.....	Minnie Godfrey
Rae Wilson.....	Centre.....	M. Coldwell
Lillian Chase.....	Left Wing.....	Marie Wilson
Grace Blenkhorn.....	Right Wing.....	Ethel Mitchell
D. C. H. Crowell.....	Spare.....	

INTER-CLASS HOCKEY.

During the past month the games of the inter-class league have been played. Some of the games were very interesting and some good hockey was put up. There were four teams this winter:—Senior-Freshmen, Junior-Sophs., Engineers and Academy. The Academy came out ahead with the Junior-Sophs. second.

BASKET BALL.

The Acadia girls defeated the Dalhousie girls at Halifax, on Saturday, March 14, by the score of 13-9. The play was close and interesting, both sides putting up good ball. The Acadia girls proved to be better shots than their opponents. The Dalhousie combination was good but their shooting was off color. The most of their score was made on fouls. The line up was as follows:

ACADIA.		DALHOUSIE.	
Miss E. Smallman.....	Forward.....	Miss Hall	
Miss D. Burditt.....	“.....	Miss McGregor	
Miss V. Robbins.....	Centre.....	Miss Freeman	
Miss M. Palmer.....	“.....	Miss Creighton	
Miss M. Raymond.....	Guard.....	Miss Gilbert	
Miss L. Allen.....	“.....	Miss Grant	

ACADIA CO-EDS., 17; SEMINARY, 7.

On Thursday evening, March 19, the College and Seminary girls played basket ball in the college gymnasium. The result was a win for the college girls, the score being 17-7. In the first half the college girls had everything their own way and scored 14 points to their opponents nil. The ball was completely controlled by the college team and the Seminary forwards hardly got their hands on it at all. In the second half the Sems. settled down to work in earnest and scored 7 points, while the college girls secured only 3. This makes the teams tied for the cup donated by Dr. Cutten and

Dr. DeWolfe. The deciding game will be looked forward to with great interest. The teams were as follows:

COLLEGE.		SEMINARY.
D. Burditt.....	Forward.....	F. Black
E. Smallman	"	A. Hallett
M. Palmer.....	Centre	K. Manning
V. Robbins.....	"	*T. Freeman
M. Raymond.....	Guard	E. Neilly
L. Allen.....	"	E. Gross

*On account of an injury was replaced by Miss Lewis.

ACADIA, 14; DALHOUSIE, 61.

The Acadia basket ball team journeyed to Halifax on Friday, March 20, where they met a crushing defeat at the hands of Dalhousie. The score was 61-14. The combination of the Tigers was very clever and the shooting of Creighan, Marsters and James was deadly. Kitchen and Ryan were the best players for Acadia. Kitchen got four of the goals for Acadia and was always a dangerous man around the basket. Ryan was particularly good at centre. He marked his man very closely and held Marsters to only one basket in the first half. The line-up was as follows:

DALHOUSIE.		ACADIA.
Creighan.....	Forward	Kitchen
James.....	"	Rouse
Marsters.....	Centre	Ryan
Graham.....	Guard	Mason
Cowan.....	"	Archibald

ACADIA, 12; DALHOUSIE, 24.

A return game was played in the college gymnasium on Thursday evening, March 26. Although the play was more even than in the previous game still Dalhousie proved too much for the home team. Every member of the Dalhousie team was much larger than our men and this gave them a great advantage. Still the Acadia team put up a good defense game and did well to keep the score down as they did. The score at the end of the first half was 9-2, Marsters scoring four baskets for Dalhousie. The second half was closer and

more exciting. Dalhousie scored 15 points while Acadia scored 10, thus making the final score 24-12. Mr. L. W. Archibald acted as referee. The teams were:

DALHOUSIE.		ACADIA.
Creighan.....	Forward.....	Kitchen
James.....	“.....	Archibald
Marsters.....	Centre.....	Mason
Graham.....	Guard.....	Ryan
Cowan.....	“.....	Rouse

TECH., 38; ACADIA ENGINEERS, 17.

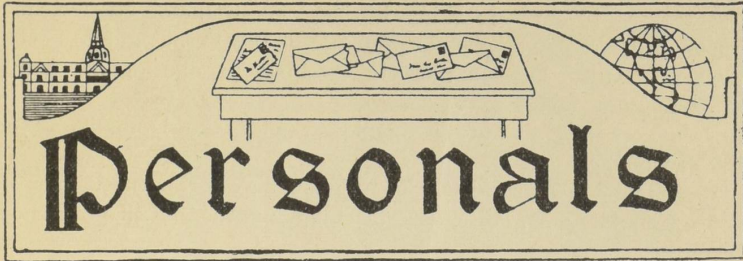
Acadia Engineers were defeated by Nova Scotia Tech., at Halifax, March 27th, in a very fast game of basket ball. The game was clean throughout. Marshall starred for Acadia, getting 13 out of the 17 points for Acadia, while James starred for Tech., securing 24 of their 30 points. The first period started off at a fast pace, ending with the score 17-6 in Tech's favor. The second period was still faster, but nevertheless clean and ended with the final score, Tech. 38, Acadia 17. The game was well handled by Wm. Rodd.

The teams lined up as follows:

ACADIA.		TECH.
Ryan.....	Defense.....	Chapman
Kitchen.....	“.....	Creighton
Marshall.....	Centre.....	Freeman
Archibald.....	Forward.....	James
Smith.....	“.....	Mahon

ACADIA CO-EDS., 31; DALHOUSIE CO-EDS., 5.

The return game of basketball between Dalhousie girls and Acadia girls was played in the college gymnasium, here March 28th. It was a good game, both teams playing hard from start to finish, but was rather one sided. The Dalhousie girls were unable to score from the field, their five points being obtained from fouls. The first period ended 15-3 in Acadia's favor, and the final score 31-5. Miss Smallman's scoring was the great feature for the Acadia team, although they all played well.



'73 — Dr. G. O. Gates has declined a call to become pastor of the Wolfville Baptist Church.

'91 — H. G. Estabrook has resigned as Superintendent of Missions for British Columbia, intending to recuperate by spending two years on his fruit farm at Summerland, B. C.— Bulletin.

'92 — Rev. Avery A. Shaw has received a call to Emmanuel Church, Brooklyn, one of the most influential and wealthy churches of Greater New York.

Some of Acadia's graduates who are being employed in British Columbia:

'90 — Charles F. Woodworth is a prominent lawyer in Vancouver.

'91 — Willard J. Litch is pastor of a Baptist Church in South Vancouver.

'92 — Isaac Crombie is teaching in one of the public schools in Vancouver.

'97 — Daniel E. Hatt is pastor of the Baptist Church in Vernon.

'03 — James E. Hamilton is a teacher in one of the public schools in Victoria.

'04 — John H. Cunningham is Superintendent of Works at Extension Coal Mine near Nanaimo.

'05 — Maie Irene Messenger is teaching in one of the public schools in the Okanagan Valley.

'05 — Clara M. Sterns and Edith B. Sterns are teaching in Vancouver.

'06 — Nora M. Bentley is teaching in the Britannica High Schools in Vancouver.

'08 — Clarence R. Messenger is principal of the Lord Roberts school in Vancouver.

'08 — Harold I. Spurr '08, George K. Haverstock '09, and Willard S. McIntyre '10, are teaching in New Westminster High School.

'09 — Edward G. Daniels is principal of the Fernie Public School.

'09 — Dorothy D. Manning is teaching in one of the public schools in Vancouver.

'10 — Vernon E. Chute is employed with the Dominion Trust Co., Vancouver.

'10 — James Archibald Green is teaching in South Vancouver.

'11 — Handley B. Fitch is teaching in the Kitsilano School, Vancouver.

'12 — Evelyn Johnson is teaching in one of the public schools in Vancouver.

'12 — Jean H. McGregor is teaching at Ganges Harbor.

'12 — Ralph H. Young is doing journalistic work for the Vancouver World.

'07 — In the issue of March 13, of the Vancouver Daily Province, appeared the announcement of the engagement of Miss Alice Morean, of Fort William, to Mr. Gordon H. Gower, M. A., Inspector of Schools for British Columbia.

'08 — John S. Bates has been appointed Chemical Engineer in charge of the pulp and paper division of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada. He published an article on "Chemical Utilization of Southern Pine Waste" in a recent number of the Pulp and Paper Magazine.— Bulletin.

'09 — Gilbert V. White is in the second year of the Harvard Graduates School of Business Administration where he is specializing in Industrial Organization.— Bulletin.

'10 — A. Gordon MacIntyre recently paid us a short visit, and delivered a lecture on the work of Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, of which he is Superintendent.

'13 — Harold R. Haley has accepted a position in the Forest Products Laboratories, of Canada, Montreal.

'13 — P. T. Andrews has accepted a position in the offices of the North Atlantic Fish Co., Halifax.



An unusual number of exchanges has appeared upon our editorial table this month. They come from all parts of Canada, east and west, and even as their cover designs vary from the excellent to the contrary, so do their contents, though not necessarily in proportion.

It is our duty to pass upon the merits of these papers as such, and as we mentioned in our last issue, we have found them sadly lacking as regards provision for the graduates, upon whom the papers depend largely for support.

To follow the advice of those who claim that "reforms should begin at home" we frankly say that another department usually neglected is that of "Exchanges." Now we do not desire to pose as critics, nor do we seek to pass judgment upon others because we feel ourselves to be perfect. Far from it. We realize that our department in common with many others, has been neglected; not wilfully, but because we do not know how best to take advantage of the splendid opportunities afforded us in this branch of editorial work. It seems to us, although we often lose sight of it, that the Exchange Department should give its readers some idea of the life, the aspirations, the ideals of other colleges, as expressed in their publications. We freely admit that in many cases we have failed to do this and so are open to adverse criticism ourselves.

Possibly, some of our critics will be forced to laugh at what may be "vain" repetition, for it has been our aim to make the Exchange column a little better, and also to make other editors realize the opportunity before them, hence the almost monthly reference to the importance of this work.

The Sheaf (University of Saskatchewan)—This paper, as usual, reflects the breezy, optimistic atmosphere of the west. The March number contains several interesting articles, stories and poems.

The bit of verse entitled "The Cribb" is very expressive. No doubt some of its "lines" are familiar to all of us. A perusal of the logical exposition on "Freshmen" will be beneficial to those of that class who infest our halls. The writer waxes poetical toward the last, hence the following parody:

"To think, or not to think: that is the question;
Whether 'tis nobler in the class to suffer
The alleged humor of outraged professors,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by hard toiling end them? To crave, to sweat
Some more; before by sleep we try to end
The heartache and the thousand natural shocks
Freshmen are heir to, 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished."

The Record (Kings College).—Although this monthly sometimes contains a few articles of interest, yet on the whole its aspect seems not to be that of a distinctively college paper. It is too reserved. Its articles appear to be too academic, ultra-literary, if we may be permitted to coin the phrase. Can it be that this reflects the life of the college? We hope not. We venture to suggest that it's tone would be improved by a bright verse or two, some jokes, and articles of interest to the average undergraduate. "Interest" is the ideal toward which we should aim.

The Argosy (Mount Allison University).—In this number is concluded the article on "Literature and Life," written by our former Professor of English, Harold G. Black. It is exceedingly interesting and displays a wide knowledge of letters and their application to life. A story entitled "Something Strange," takes us once more into the realms of reincarnation. It is refreshing to come across a new plan of story-writing, so well done and interesting withal. "A Day and a Night in a Lumber Camp" is also well worth the reading.

The Argosy editors are deploring the fact that their various societies are poorly supported by the student body, and as a remedy, suggest the "universal fee" adopted by so many other colleges. We heartily sympathize with our friends and say a hearty "Amen" to their proposal, which, if carried out here, would lessen the debts under which some of our societies are groaning.

The University Monthly (University of New Brunswick).—The U. N. B. publication contains several interesting bits of reading. "A Trivial Tale" points out a moral to married couples; it is good

reading, but we should think it's principle would be applicable to few in the usual student body. This of the following verse, however, shows that boys have an element in common everywhere. Can it be called shyness?

Girls.

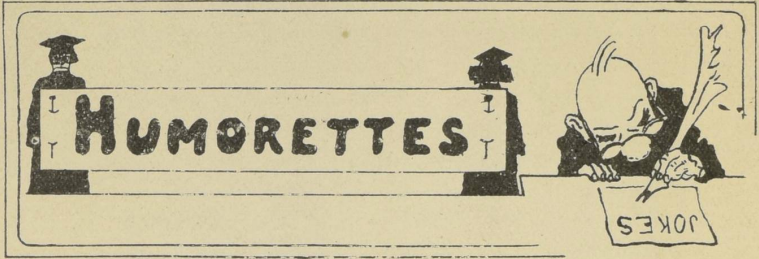
A lot of the fellows — I grieve to say —
 Are occupied mostly with girls.
 They walk with them up and down the street,
 They take them to Billy's and get them a treat,
 And down at the pictures they find them a seat,
 For there's plenty of girls.
 I'm immune from the fun — I'm glad to say —
 Of wanting to be with girls.
 But here is a thing that I can't understand,
 Why a fellow will always skate the last band,
 But skate it with nobody holding his hand,
 When there's plenty of girls.

We are glad to see that the staff of this paper is working on the principles laid down in the article on "College Verse," published in an earlier issue.

McMaster Monthly (McMaster University).—The monthly, as ever, is up to its usual high standard. The column entitled "Our Graduates" is the best of its kind we have seen in any college paper. It is edited by an old graduate who is in close touch with other graduates, and so is able to make the sections interesting and readable for all. Perhaps this method is worth adopting, at all events, it merits consideration.

The Xaverian (St. Francis University).—This periodical contains a well written story entitled "A Trial in The North." It gives a picturesque, yet realistic description of a prospector's life in the north, and is well worth reading. The articles relative to college life are written in a hearty, jolly manner which gives a fine impression of the good fellowship among the students.

We beg to acknowledge the following exchanges:—"McGill Daily," "Queens Journal," "The Sheaf," "The Gleam," "University Monthly," "The Argosy," "Xaverian," "Dalhousie, Gazette," "Kings College Record," "Okanagan Lyceum," "Normal Gazette," "McMaster University, Monthly" "The Theologue," "Mechanics Institute," "Quarterly," "The Mitre," "The Olympian."



Rosc-e: "Look boys, here is a piece of rubber in my sausage this morning."

Chipm-n: "That only goes to show the motor-car is replacing the horse everywhere."

Cad. (to Sem.): "Why do you wear another woman's hair?"

Sem. (to Cad): "Why do you wear another calf's skin?"

P-per, '15: "Have you ever noticed how many fools there are on earth?"

DeWolfe, '14: "Yes, and there's always one more than you think."

Miss P-rker, '17: "They aren't going to have Leslie any longer at the Academy."

Miss B-st, '17: "Why?"

Miss P-rker: "Oh! he's long enough now."

Miss Star-tt: "Say, Dorothy, who is your favorite writer?"

Miss Alw-rd: "Oh, don't you know? Milton of course."

Eng. Prof. (after Soph. test): "I suppose now you're saturated with English."

Ble-kn-y, '16: "We got soaked in exam. anyway."

Pug, '14: "Are you taking music now?"

Miss G-nt-r, '15: "No, I'm going to take it next year, I'll have more time then."

Prof. in Eng.: "Miss Sch-rm-n, what modern English novelist are you most conversant with?"

Miss Sch-rm-n, '16: "George Eliot."

R. M. Mill-t, '16: "What is soap, Duc?"

Duc. Eng.: "I don't know, Murray!"

Miss DeWolfe, '16: "I'm going to have a Post Office box all to myself next year."

Now everybody knows that this is Pudgy's last year.

Miss D-nielsen, '16: (as W-lson is leaving): "Good-bye, Ken, come and see me this summer when you're visiting in Bear River."

Miss Wils-n, '15: "Will you please close the window, Mr. De-Wolfe?"

DeWolfe, '14: "Oh dear!"

P-ge, Eng.: "Where we come from, we feed peanuts to hogs to fatten them."

Ry-n, Eng.: "That so? Here, have some!"

Andr-ws, '14 (singing (?)): "I count them over every one apart."

Cork-um, '14: "I wish you'd count them to yourself."

G-dfrey, '15: "Say, Mr. Peters! its down to zero in my room."

Mr. P.: "Down to zero is it? That's nothing."

Prof. (in Biology Lab.): "Now Miss Burd-tt, you must be more careful; you appear to have forgotten all about the Bubbles."

C-rter, '16: "I hear they're going to tax musical instruments."

Feind-ll, '16: "I guess the Hall's taxed to the limit with them now."

C-lkin, '17: "I want to take the next train to Kentville."

Agent: "Sorry Sir, but we can't spare it."

Elli-tt, '16: "Say I hear Skook Cox has taken to smoking."

C-lhoun, '16: "Yes, he likes nothing but Red Cloud."

Mck-nnon, '14: "Say, Dr. Mackenzie forgot one form of radio activity."

D-clos, Eng.: "What was it?"

McK. '14: "Smithy's tie."

It is stated as a fact that when Doug. K-tchen went to a fortune-teller a year ago, he was told he would be crossed in love.

Bagn-ll, '14: (meeting B-croft, dolled up and humming),

"What's the tune, old man?"

Bancr-ft, '14: "Marching to Georgie."

I put one arm around her neck,

The color left her cheek,

And on the collar of my coat,

It stayed about a week.

R. M. Mil-et, '16: "If you want to see some poor writing, look at Miss DeWolfe's notebook."

Cart-r, '16: "Why that's shorthand, you chump!"

Stanley Mill-t, '16: "I wonder what my marks are in the eating class?"

Calho-n, '16: "Don't worry, old boy, you have a first all right."

Hov-y, '14: "Say, Meisner, we have some fine girls in college."

Meisn-r, '15: "How about the Sem?"

Hov-y: "Oh! that's different you know!"

Saund-rs, '16: "Well this certainly is a beautiful day, if I do say it myself!"

Latin Prof.: "Were I good: isn't that a condition contrary to fact?"

Fair Student: "Indeed, no!"

The following notice was placed on the Academy Bulletin Board:

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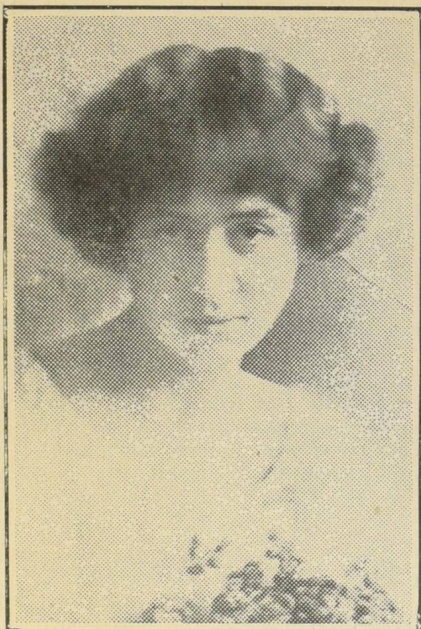
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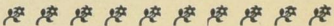
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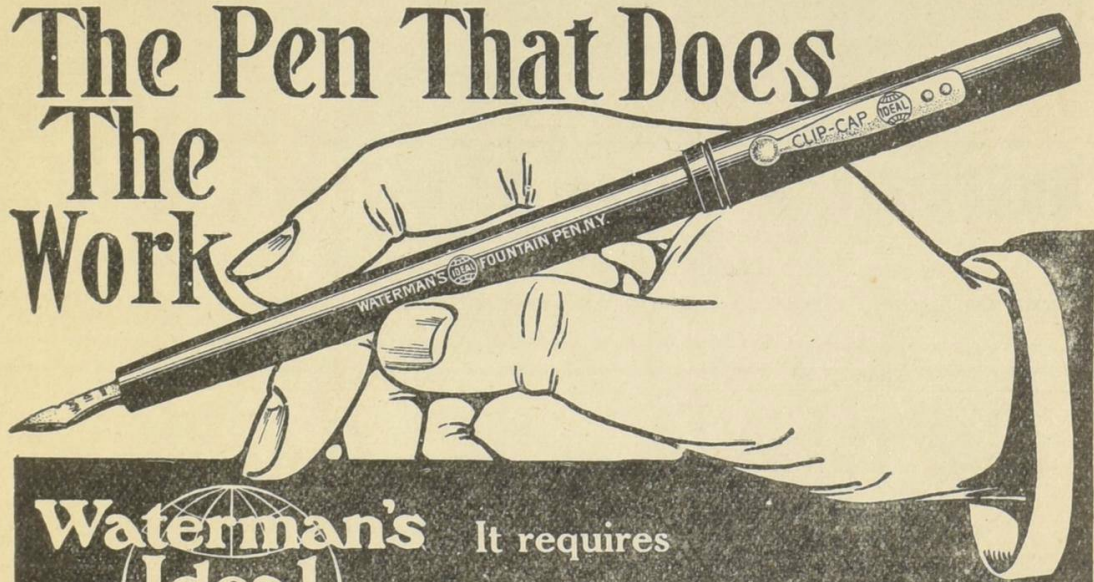
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