

Susie Baxter

ACADIA ATHENÆUM



February,
1914

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CONTENTS.

The Squall.....	199
Faculty of Acadia Seminary.....	200
Fall Term at Acadia Seminary.....	208
My Impressions.....	210
William Bliss Carman.....	212
Low Tide on Grand Pre.....	217
A Modern Saint.....	218
Library Work.....	223
Kansas City Convention.....	227
The Month.....	231
Here and There.....	234
Editorial.....	235
Personals.....	238
Obituary.....	239
Exchanges.....	240
Humorettes.....	243

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Opp. POST OFFICE

The Acadia Athenæum

VOL. XL.

FEBRUARY, 1914.

No. 4

The Squall.

'Tis early; and the morning sun
Glints from the shimmering sea,
The gull skims o'er the placid wave
And screams in sportive glee.

The sky is clear, no clouds in sight,
The distant headlands rear
Their misty bulwarks, tinged with blue,
Like castles in the air.

'Tis noon; the sun, though bright before,
Peers through a thick'ning haze
The great capes fade in deep'ning gloom,
The screaming seagull flees.

The leaden storm cloud comes apace,
The leaden seas grow rough,
A line of white-caps leads the van,
The gale begins to puff.

The troubled waters seethe and rave,
The thunder-bolts flash forth,
The sharp hails lash the billow-crests,
The squall sweeps from the north.

'Tis evening now; the setting sun
Reddens a silent sea;
The wearied sea-birds go to rest;
' The whole scene fades from me.

A. W. R. '15.

Faculty of Acadia Seminary.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.



REV. H. T. DEWOLFE

PRINCIPAL H. T. DEWOLFE, B.A., D. D., received his early training in the Public Schools of St. Stephen, N. B., graduating from the High School in 1885. Entering Acadia College the fall of the same year, he was graduated in 1889. He spent the year 1889-90 with the Robbinston and Perry Churches in Maine. In 1893 he was graduated from the Newton Theological Institution, and remained as the Instructor in New Testament studies for two years, a part of which time he spent in Berlin, Germany, in further preparation for his work. From 1895-1901 Dr. DeWolfe served as Pastor in Foxboro, Mass., spending one summer as lecturer in New Testament Studies in Chicago University. In 1901 he came to Wolfville as Principal of Acadia Seminary. Coincident with this work he taught many college subjects until in 1911 he was appointed Professor of New Testament Language and Literature in Acadia University, which position he holds in addition to the Principalship of Acadia Seminary. Dr. DeWolfe received his degree, Doctor of Divinity, from his Alma Mater in the year 1909.

MRS. JOHN O. RUST is a native of New York and was educated at the Livingstone Park Seminary, New York city where she was graduated. Later she taught at the Bethel Female College in Kentucky. Eight years ago, after the death of here husband, Rev J. O. Rust, D.D., she took charge of Boscobel Ladies College, Nashville, Tenn. which under her efficient management became one of the best schools in the state. Retiring for a well earned rest she was, at the end of a year, prevailed upon to accept the position of Lady Principal in Acadia Seminary. Here she manifests the same qualities



MRS. J. O. RUST

which made her work so successful in the South. It is the desire of the Governing Board as well as the Teachers and Students that her term of service with us may be as long as it is gracious and efficient.

MISS ADELLA G. JACKSON, Science and Mathematics, was educated in the public schools of Nova Scotia. She is a graduate of the Normal School, Truro. Afterward she completed the course for the Degree of B.A., at Acadia University, from which later she received in course the degree of M.A. She also took post graduate work in Chicago University. Miss Jackson has taught in the public schools of the province, in the State Normal School in New Hampshire and for several years past has been the interested and interesting teacher of Science and Mathematics in the Seminary. Miss Jackson has also interested herself largely in the Alumnae Association and it is largely due to her that the sum of \$2000. awaits profitable expenditure in connection with the new Fine Arts Building.

MRS. DONALD GRANT was graduated from Acadia in 1885, received her M.A. in 1892 from Acadia and from McMaster in 1894. From 1889 to 1893 she taught at Acadia Seminary, which position she resigned to accept the Principalship of Moulton Ladies' College, Toronto. In 1896 she was married to Rev. Donald Grant. Since then Mrs. Grant has resided in Montreal, in Quebec, in Stratford Ontario, where Mr. Grant held successful pastorates, and in Santa Barbara, California. Since the autumn of 1906 Mrs. Grant has been the thorough and painstaking teacher of Latin and History in the Seminary. Her success in these departments is well known. For some years Mrs. Grant has been interested in the work of the Alumnae Association, holding an important position on the Executive Committee.

Mlle. EUGENIE GASCARD, a native of Switzerland, studied in Berne and Geneva and is a graduate of the University of Berne. Later she continued her studies in France at Paris, in Germany at Frankfurt and in England and Italy. Mlle. Gascard came to Acadia in the fall of 1911 and has proved herself to be a teacher of Modern Languages of rare attainments and ability. An enthusiastic lover of her work and master in it, her pupils are similarly infected, and live and move and have their being in French or German, or both.

ROSAMUND M. ARCHIBALD prepared for College at the Windsor Academy, N. S. Later she received her Bachelor's Degree and her Master's Degree both at Acadia and at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. She was elected to membership in the Philosophical Society of Smith College. She was the Instructor in English at Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Illinois. Since then Miss Archibald has taught privately, achieving a notable reputation as a special tutor. In the fall of the present school year she accepted the position of Teacher of English Language and Literature at Acadia Seminary. A pupil who will not "catch English" after being exposed to it in Miss Archibald's Class Room, is immune indeed.

DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS.



CARROL C. MCKEE

MR. CARROLL C. MCKEE, Director of the Acadia Seminary Conservatory of Music, was graduated in Pianoforte, etc., from the Detroit Conservatory under the well known Teacher, Mr. Francis L. York. Later he pursued his studies at the Indianapolis Conservatory. This training has been supplemented by one year's study with Alberto Jonas in Berlin and by four months' study in the summer of 1912 with C. Renaud and Wager Swayne in Paris.

Mr. McKee has taught at the Detroit Conservatory 1905-7, at the Indianapolis Conservatory 1907-11, during which time he had charge of the Central Normal School of Music. From 1911-13 he was Director of Pianoforte at the Toledo Musical College, holding at the same time, a position as Teacher of Pianoforte at the Detroit Conservatory. His experience as a Musician includes not only teaching but directing and playing on extended concert tours throughout the States. His success as a Teacher, an Administrator and as an exceptionally brilliant Performer has already been demonstrated at Acadia.

MISS ETHOLA W. FROST is a graduate of the Belfast Me., Grammar and High Schools. Deciding to make music her profession she entered The New England Conservatory, where after a three years'

course in Pianoforte with Mr. F. F. Lincoln and the completion of her theoretical studies in music with the Conservatory Teachers, she was graduated.

Miss Frost came to Acadia in 1911. She has won for herself an assured position as a strong teacher, all of whose pupils evince thoroughness of preparation for advanced work. Miss Frost is also an artistic and musical performer.

MISS THERESA FRANTZ, Mus. B., is a Teacher both of Pianoforte and Voice. Her Musical Training was received at Syracuse University from which school she received the degree of Bachelor of Music. She was also awarded a Fellowship in Voice, entitling her to one year's post graduate work. Before coming to Acadia in 1911, Miss Frantz taught privately in Pianoforte and Voice and also in Hyde Hill, Cooperstown N. Y. She has had several years' experience as a Church and Concert Soloist in Syracuse and Central New York. Miss Frantz plays brilliantly and is an accompanist of rare ability, both in solo and orchestral work.

MR. DAVID MANEELY, Pianoforte, Pipe Organ and Theory, received his musical education in England and Scotland. For years he studied with Rees' a' Becket Evans, both in pianoforte and organ, equipping himself thoroughly as a Church Musician, repeatedly taking his master's place in Church. Later he studied with Ernest H. Smith, F.R.C.O., organist of Saint Bede's Church, Liverpool, followed by a prolonged course with Dr. Karn, M. B. (Cantab), Principal of the London College of Music. Mr. Maneely was a member of the Greenock Choral Union of 300 voices admittance to which is by examination. Previous to his coming to Nova Scotia he was Organist and Director of the Choir at Kelton Parish Church in South Scotland. Mr. Maneely has been the efficient teacher of Pianoforte in the preparatory grades and of all the theoretical work in music since September. His work is highly appreciated.



MRS. CORA P. RICHMOND

MRS. CORA PIERCE RICHMOND is the Director of the Vocal Department. She was first a pupil of the late L. P. Thatcher, soloist at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York. Much of her success is due to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hubbard with whom she has studied for fifteen years. For work in special branches she was granted by the N. E. Conservatory a certificate as supervisor of Music in Public Schools. Mrs. Richmond has made a specialty of conducting choruses, and is well known throughout Massachusetts as a Church and Concert Soloist. For the last few years she has

conducted a Vocal Studio at Middleboro, Mass. She came to Acadia in September last and has already demonstrated by the hold she has upon her pupils as well as by the excellent results achieved, the force of her personalty and the excellence of her method.

MISS LALIA W. GILBERT is a graduate of the Lynn Classical High School and of the New England Conservatory of Music. Later she studied Pianoforte with Mme Grover and Voice with Cushman, Vannini, and Madame Lucas of Boston. Miss Gilbert has had a large and successful experience as a private teacher, and at the Perkins Institute for the Blind, Boston. When the growth of the Department of Pianoforte and Voice made enlargement imperative Miss Gilbert was the choice of the Committee, and by the thoroughness of her work, has justified the selection. Miss Gilbert will probably study abroad during the summer.

MISS BEATRICE LANGLEY, teacher of Violin, 'Cello, was born at Heytesburg, England. Miss Langley received her musical training at the Royal Hochschule for Music, Berlin, where she was a pupil of Fraulein Wietrowetz and later was accepted as a solo-pupil by Dr. Joachim, being granted an Abgangsprüfung Certificate in 1906. She has held various appointments as Performer and Teacher both in England and Germany and has taught in Bristol, England. Recommended especially for the position, by Dr. Perrin of the McGill Conservatory Miss



MISS BEATRICE LANGLEY

Langley came to Acadia Seminary in 1912. Here she has met with phenomenal success. This is due to her fine artistic ability, her indefatigable work, and her genial personality. An overcrowded department, a large orchestra, successful concerts all testify to her success.

MISS ANNA HAMILTON REMICK is a native of Kittery, Maine, and a graduate of the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass. For Post Graduate Work she was granted in 1907 the Professional and Teacher's Diploma. Later she took special courses in the Edith Coburn Noyes Studio, and Private work with Miss Noyes, President of the School. For three years Miss Remick had her own studio, teaching expression, physical culture, and coaching for theatricals. She has filled many engagements as a Dramatic and Comedy Reader. She came to Acadia Seminary in 1910. She was made the Head of the Department of Oratory in 1912. In all her work Miss Remick secures fine results, her graduates showing the mark of thoroughness, mastery of detail, culture of the imagination and vocal discipline. Her success with the college dramatics is well known.



MISS ANNA H. REMICK



MISS ISABELLE ANDREW

MISS ISABELLE ANDREW. Miss Andrew received her early training in Toronto. This was followed by study in the United States, France and Italy. Her Teachers in Art have been especially J. W. L. Forster and J. W. Beatty. She has taught in DeMill Ladies College and in the Halifax Ladies' College. She has been the Director of the Art Department of Acadia Seminary since 1910. Under Miss Andrew the ideals and work of the department have been well maintained.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ARTS.



MISS JULIA A. MCINTYRE

MISS JULIA ALBERTA MCINTYRE was educated in the Public Schools of New Brunswick and was graduated from Acadia Seminary in the Household Science Course in 1906. Later Miss McIntyre was graduated from the "Lillian Massey School," Department of Household Science of Toronto University. She demonstrated to the Women's Institutes of Ontario for the Ontario Government during the summers of 1907 and 1908. Miss McIntyre taught two years in the Riverside Consolidated School and then came to Acadia in 1909. Her work in the Department of Household Science has been characterized by the growth of the department in every direction. The graduates of the department have well filled important positions and the thoroughness and breadth of the course are generally recognized.

MISS M. MAY CHUTE, born at North Platte, Nebraska, later removed to Nova Scotia, where she received her high school education. She was graduated from Acadia Seminary, receiving the Diploma in the Normal Course in Household Science in 1910. Thereafter she was graduated from the "Lillian Massey School," Department of Household Science, Toronto University in 1911. Miss Chute came to Acadia Seminary in 1912. She has refused several flattering offers from other schools. To her, working in most congenial and happy relations with Miss McIntyre, has no small part of the success of the Department of Household Science at Acadia been due.

MISS ELIZABETH EDNA MACPHEE is a native of Prince Edward Island where she received the two years course at Prince of Wales College and Normal School, Charlottetown. She taught two years at the Georgetown High School. Entering the Maritime Business College she completed the course as an Honor Graduate in 1910. Thereafter

Miss MacPhee taught stenography and typewriting, etc., at the Maritime Business College, New Glasgow, N. S. Miss MacPhee became Director of the course in stenography and typewriting at Acadia in 1912. The department has grown so rapidly that since the opening of the present term January 7, '14, Miss McPhee has required the services of an assistant, Miss Ethel Mitchell, of Wolfville who is a graduate of the department in 1912. This rapid growth speaks for itself.



MISS ELIZABETH E. MCPHEE

MISS VIOLA BEATRICE WEAVER after studying at the Seminary completed the Collegiate and Business Courses, winning in connection with the former course the Governor General's Medal for highest standing in English Essay Work, 1909. For several years Miss Weaver has been the Librarian of the Seminary, and has had entire charge of the Book and Music Room. Her genial willingness to help has made for her a large place in the school. Miss Weaver has also assisted in the Preparatory Studies of the Collegiate Course.



MR. L. W. ARCHIBALD

MR. LYMAN W. ARCHIBALD, Director of Physical Training, was born at Truro, July 3, 1868. He became a graduate of the Y. M. C. A. Training School at Springfield Mass., after which he engaged in Y. M. C. A. work at Hamilton Ontario, Warren, Pa.; Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Yarmouth, N. S. Mr. Archibald came in 1912 as Director of Physical Training for Acadia College, Seminary and Academy.

MISS CHARLOTTE A. SANFORD, Registered Nurse at Acadia Seminary, was born at Bimlipatam, Madras Presidency, India. Her early life was spent partly in India and partly in Nova Scotia.

She received her education at Acadia Seminary and then entered the Malden Hospital. After a course in general nursing she was graduated in 1900 and returned to India. Upon her return to this country in 1907, Miss Sanford took a post-graduate course in the Woman's Hospital, New York and then a four month's additional course in Boston. Miss Sanford plans to return to India, but in the meantime we are glad to have such a sympathetic and competent nurse in the Seminary.

The Fall Term at Acadia Seminary.

The Fall Term of Acadia Seminary opened September 4, 1913. Soon it was apparent that in the matter of attendance this was to be a record year. Within a month the number of resident pupils had so increased that five were located in suitable houses in town, bringing the number of pupils properly called resident up to 113. The number of non-resident pupils also showed a large increase, so that the total registration for the term exceeds 285.

The pressure of pupils made itself felt especially in the Department of Music. Here it became necessary to appoint two new teachers. These were Mr. David Maneely and Miss Lalia Gilbert. Besides these teachers Mrs. Rust, our Lady Principal, Mr. McKee, the efficient new Director of Music, Mrs. Richmond, of the Vocal Department, and Miss Rosamund Archibald of the Department of English were welcomed to the Teaching Staff of the Seminary. Some account of all these recent additions will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Early in the term Principal DeWolfe arranged for a series of three concerts to be given under the auspices of the Seminary, in which some of the best artists available were to appear. The sale of tickets was satisfactory, but the engagements elsewhere proved from a financial standpoint a failure. So, after two concerts the series was abandoned. But the music loving public will always look back to the delightful, Pollak Concert and the Friedheim Recital, as the two most remarkable musical events ever enjoyed in Wolfville.

The orchestra which achieved such success last year was again, before the end of the term, ready for a public appearance. The program, reference to which has already been made in these columns, was a fine artistic program and well rendered. The assistance rendered

to Miss Langley and the Orchestra by the Seminary Glee Club under Mrs. Richmond and the College Glee Club under Mr. McKee was a notable addition to an evening crowded with good things. Later the orchestra repeated the concert in Kentville, when they were assisted by Miss Langley, Mrs. Holmes and Miss Remick.

Turning from Musical Events we note the renewed interest in Basket Ball. The Pierian Society of the Seminary offers a cup to be competed for by the Basket Ball Teams of the Ladies of the College and of the Seminary, that team to hold it for the year which shall win two games out of three played. The first game was played shortly before Christmas and resulted in a notable victory for the Seminary. Seeing that the College Girls Team had recently tied with Mount Allison, this victory has a double significance. But there is many a slip betwixt the cup and a permanent home in the Seminary.

The work of the Y. W. C. A., is this year better organized than for several years. The Fair carried on under the Y. W. C. A. auspices, realized a satisfactory sum which will be used for sending delegates to Muskoka. The general meetings of the Society have been well attended and the interest good. The work of the term culminated in an especially impressive service which was held the last Sunday evening before Christmas.

The work of the Pierian Society has been efficiently conducted by the President, Miss Saidee Graham and her supporters in Committee. Some of the programs rendered have been especially good. More and more the pupils of the various department are acquiring ease and confidence in consequence of the Saturday morning recitals in which many of the girls take part every other week. Then came the examinations. In spite of the large amount of extra work which was carried on the result of the examination proved that honest, faithful work and work of a high grade had been accomplished. Vacation. And so the year 1913 passed and, lo, we are already launched into the new.

The Second Term began January 7. Some of the old girls were unable to return, but there were many girls to take their places. The total registration of new pupils resident and non-resident will exceed forty. The Seminary is again filled and some pupils are boarding in the town.

A change of importance is indicated. The Conservatory of Music of Acadia Seminary appears. In confirmation see Musical America, and an appreciative article in a recent number. And the Conservatory of Music of Acadia Seminary it will be. During the week ending January 24, were held three sleighing parties, when the Seniors, the Juniors, the Specials all went "a sleighing". Following this the Senior party on Friday evening and "Open Rink" on Saturday and the dissipation ends. Not that work was intermitted. When can it be at Acadia! But it was not so much looked up to and longed for as usual.

It is proposed that there be a May Festival beginning early in May to last two days. Watch for further announcements. It is proposed that the College Glee Club go on tour under the direction of Mr. McKee. Watch for the return of the conquering heroes. It is also proposed that this article, already too long, close. It is a vote.

My Impressions.

To a person coming into this Northern land from a far Southern home, which differs so greatly from it in topography, climate and natural products, the impressions are many and varied. Let me mention three only, and the first is its *beauty*. A condition that adds greatly to this feature is the presence always of water. This makes a great impression on one who has always lived inland. I suppose there is scarcely a place in the Province where it is possible to be out of sight of a beautiful body of water. From any and every view point this country is beautiful. Let me mention one point, the Ridge, about a mile out of Wolfville, where you obtain two such vastly different views—one charming, the other magnificent, and both beautiful beyond description. Looking in one direction from the Ridge, you see in the valley below the quiet little village of Gaspereau. This little town with its roofs and white church spire rising out of the green, a varied foliage, with the always present stately spruces that stand like sentinels, has as a background the hills covered with the orchards' countless rows of trees, and over all an atmosphere of peace and quiet that is most restful—a veritable sanitarium for weary nerves. This is the *charming* view, for it truly

charms you. It is like a beautiful miniature, and you must look the second and the third time to convince yourself you are not looking at a beautiful picture rather than a real bit of landscape. You turn, and on the other side of this same Ridge you catch the *magnificent* view, that broad expanse of water, Minas Basin, with rugged old Blomidon standing out in bold relief. The coloring here is striking—first, the pale green of the water, then the pronounced green of the foliage in the apple orchards, row after row of trees as far as the eye can see, and again the darker green of the stately pines outlined against the bluest blue sky, you ever saw. Now touch up these views with the tinge of romance that follows the realization of being in the Evangeline country—that country often pictured in your mind from Longfellow's description:

"In the Acadia land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas,
Distant, secluded, still, the little village
Lay in the fruitful valley. Vast meadows stretch to the eastward,
Dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labour incessant;
North and South there were fields of flax, and orchards and cornfields,
Spreading afar and unfenced o'er the plain; and away to the northward
Blomidon rose, and the forests old, and aloft on the mountains
Sea fogs pitched their tents, and mists from the mighty Atlantic,
Looked on the happy valley, but ne'er from their station's descended."

That this is a country of *traditions* is my second impression. One must have a feeling of reverence for the customs and sayings that have been recognized for years and handed down from one generation to another. Age beautifies and venerates. This is an old country. Nova Scotia is interwoven in all the early history of this great land. It has had years in which to develop the traditionary spirit.

The fact that tradition bespeaks age, adds among its many qualities that peculiarly attractive one—quaintness. One sees and feels that here. This is in marked contrast to a younger country where the newness has barely worn off, and where there has not been the time to create and foster these wonderfully fascinating traditions.

The third impression was experienced when the Acadia Educational Institutions were seen, occupying a site both commanding and beautiful. Age stamps so indelibly, that one feels, before he knows, that these institutions bear the dignity of age, and immediately begets feelings of reverence and admiration. The plan of government is unique, having the secondary schools for both girls and boys—the

Seminary and Academy correlated with the college — all under one management. As you study the country and conditions this impression grows and you begin to dream of the great possibilities for these schools. Never was there a more beautiful opportunity. Situated as they are in the centre of this rich Province; rich by virtue of its location; rich in historic interest and rich in natural resources, the vision should broaden, and as a result these Institutions should expand and intensify until Acadia as the school of Nova Scotia will take high rank with the leading colleges of Canada.

C. R.

William Bliss Carman.

Bliss Carman's frank heart continues to greet the open sky and cheer humanity; "praise be for it", as the Irish say.

If you should meet him on Broadway, New York, you would find him the most approachable of men, if you have directness of approach; you would see a man of great length, firmly footed on the earth, with head reaching to the stars, perhaps notice a certain mysticism about him, and, from behind his thick-lensed spectacles, see his eyes weighing you from afar, and from afar, hear a low even voice of hardly more than one tone addressing you, such a voice as harmonizes with the simplicity of his verse, which is like that of a bird's song or of the music of running water.

In the early days, Richard Hovey was probably looked upon by conventional New York as a Frenchman. Carman was doubtless regarded as an Englishman, most probably a parson, for he usually wore tweeds, and a Norfolk jacket, which is the traditional costume of the English tourist. The parson suspicion might easily be traced to a broad-rimmed, low-crowned, black felt hat. A rumor came from Boston in those days that Carman's costume was acutely observed at the Pop Concerts in that city; although the appreciation of Carman as a rising star in the poetical firmament was unreserved.

Carman has always been a man of few spoken words. This fact, together with his modesty, finds illustration in his method of offering poems to an editor for publication. He usually states in a sentence or two what some contributors spend from fifteen minutes to an hour in saying; for example, "I'm not sure whether these verses are magazin-

able. I'll leave them for you to read." On the other hand, despite this seeming aloofness, those that are best acquainted with Carman know that he is a man of rare genialty and subtle humor. We have his own account of his first evening spent with James Whitcomb Riley. Nor was it easy to bring together two poets of such differing character. They talked for an hour of many matters. Carman was full of enthusiasm for the vitality and charm of Riley, who, whenever he wished to emphasize a point in his talk, would kick Carman's foot under the table and ask with a smile, "Are you following me?"

Carman was a Maritime Province boy. He was born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, on the sixteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. The spirit of the United Empire Loyalists is in his heart. He is the eldest son of the late William Carman, barrister, and Sophia Mary (Bliss) Carman. One of his father's family was an original grantee of Parrtown (St. John, N. B.), while his mother was the great-granddaughter of David Bliss, the Tory lawyer of Concord, Massachusetts. He received his education at the Collegiate School and the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton. From the latter place he was graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and also won the Alumni Gold Medal. (In eighteen hundred and eighty-four he received the M.A. degree, and in nineteen hundred and six the LL.D. from his Alma Mater). He also took special courses at the Harvard and Edinburgh Universities. He successively studied law, practised engineering, and taught school. As office-editor of the *New York Independent* from eighteen hundred and ninety to ninety-two, and through his connexion with the *Cosmopolitan* and *Atlantic Monthly* Magazines and the *Chicago Chap Book*, Carman became known.

The publication of "Low Tide on Grand Pre", in eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and of "Songs from Vagabondia" (written in collaboration with the late Richard Hovey) a year later, won him instant recognition as a poet of unusual talent. The next year he published his third book of verses, "Behind the Arras: a Book of the Unseen." Besides these and many other poems which have appeared in the various magazines, he is the author of more than a score of works, some of which are: "At Michaelmas," "Ode on the Coronation of King Edward," "Pipes of Pan," "Kinship of Nature," "Friendship of Art," "The Poetry of Life," and "The Making of Personality."

Dr. Carman has chosen the most of his subjects from nature. Many other subjects are abstract and philosophical. His poems are

practical only so far as he endeavors to direct man's attention to the lessons of nature. He makes use of a wide range of metres. Although his poems are rather vague, his imagination is most fertile and plausible.

Carman does not rank as a representative American poet, but he has a wide reputation as a Canadian poet. He is Canada's greatest lyricist and most original versifier. He is an endowed soul, and a literary genius. Dr. Carman, deeply and richly imaginative, loving nature much, matching seemingly unspeakable thought to fitting expression, in truth, a poet to his finger-tips, caps his lyrical outbursts with a fine technique, and thus redeems any touch of vagueness which might otherwise suffer at the hands of the critics. There is a delicacy, a finesse, in his tributes to nature, and a sweep and freedom in his more heroic verse. Take for instance, "At the Granite Gate," with its suggestion of Stevenson's "scented Frühlingsgarten of orchards and deep woods":

"Into the twilight dim,
 Blue moth and dragon fly,
 Adventuring alone,
 Shall be more brave than I.
 There innocence shall bloom,
 And a white cherry tree,
 With birch and yellow plume,
 To strew the road for me.
 The wilding orioles then
 Shall make the golden air
 Heavy with joy again,
 And the dark heart shall dare
 Resume the old desire—
 The exigence of spring,
 To be the orange fire,
 That tips the gray world's wing,
 And the lone wood-bird — Hark!
 The whip-poor-will, night-long,
 Threshing the summer dark,
 With his dim flail of song,
 Shall be the lyric lift,
 When all my senses creep,
 To bear me through the rift
 In the blue range of sleep."

In the war-song of "Gamelbar", Carman comes out of the twilight and swings into a triumphant cry:

"Bowman, shout for Gamelbar;
 Winds, unthrottle the wolves of war!
 Heave a breath,
 And dare a death,
 For the doom of Gamelbar!
 Wealth for Gamel,
 Wine for Gamel,
 Crimson wine for Gamelbar!"

Perhaps the deep, rich, and controlled piety of Dr. Carman, rather than his poetry, has attracted the attention of the world, a piety which has been characterized "as the most consummate and most comprehensive thing about him". This exemplary piety is seen in the poem which begins:

"One day as I sat and suffered
 A long discourse upon sin,
 At the door of my heart I listened,
 And heard this speech within:

The word that lifts the purple shaft,
 Of crocus and of hyacinth,
 Is more to me than platitudes,
 Rethundering from grain and plinth."

This is similar to Wordsworth's:

"One impulse from a vernal wood
 May teach us more of man,
 Of moral evil and of good,
 Than all the sages can."

Wordsworth's proposition has been adjudicated by many good men and true in both philosophy and poetry as not only undemonstrable, but unthinkable, and Carman's indifference to that verdict only establishes the superiority of a piety, which, instead of wrestling with the unthinkable, proceeds calmly to build upon it. His genius appears where he knew when to remove his hand from the lyre.

Herein is shown that the minor poet is abreast of the times. He lives as a man of his age. He sees clearly that, in order to correct all epicureanism, man must leave the club and boudoir and take to the openfields. He has a sustaining faith that an amiable exhaustion, instead of receiving its death-blow from the cosmic fist, will get a new spiritual warrant from the buttercups and daisies. In order to love our brothers as ourselves, we must go and live with the

beasts of the field. The skunk cabbage and crabgrass, esoterically understood, are not only more articulate, but less tedious than "Tables of Stone". Our traditional prejudices have to be obliterated before we can understand what the "word" is that "lifts the purple shaft of crocus and of hyacinth". Carman does not tell us. The word is inarticulate, but his distinctly poetic gift speaks for it.

Dr. Carman has converted his love for the lowly types of nature into a philosophy. One critic has said that he "takes man back to his pristine state, to his origin, for it was the prehistoric and untheologic anthropoid who made running water his counsellor, and laid himself down with the star-eyed children of the grass". Yet with all his apparent philosophical speculations, Dr. Carman comes back into present-day society, analyses its needs and requirements, and offers a broad social, economic, and moral principle for its redemption. "There is that moss-grown notion of the ages", Dr. Carman seems to say with the air of his guitar, "that Nature is under a law of necessity, and man is not." He believes that ease, simplicity, and economy must in every age ultimately win preëminence for any cult, because the progressive world is a little too tired of standing for puritanical right, and, so far as its piety is concerned, is looking for a soft place to lie down.

Among the many tributes paid to Bliss Carman, we mention A. J. Stringer's tribute "The Sweetest Lyrist of all America"; Professor Horning's, "The Swinburne of Canadian poetry"; Dr. O'Hogan's "Generally regarded as one of the strongest of our Canadian poets"; and the late George Murray's, "A brilliant Canadian genius, and as a poet and prose-writer, a son of whom the Dominion is justly proud".

W. S. R. '15.

Low Tide on Grand Pre.

The sun goes down, and over all
These barren reaches by the tide
Such unelusive glories fall,
I almost dream they yet will bide
Until the coming of the tide.

And yet I know that not for us,
By any ecstasy of dream,
He lingers to keep luminous
A little while the grievous stream,
Which frets, uncomforted of dream—

A grievous stream, that to and fro
Athrough the fields of Acadie
Goes wondering, as if to know
Why one beloved face should be
So long from home and Acadie.

Was it a year, or lives ago,
We took the grasses in our hands,
And caught the summer flying low
Over the waving meadow lands,
And held it there between our hands?

The while the river at our feet —
A drowsy inland meadow stream —
At set of sun the after-heat
Made running gold, and in the gleam
We freed our birch upon the stream.

* * * * *

The night has fallen, and the tide . . .
Now and again comes drifting home,
Across these aching barrens wide,
A sigh like driven wind or foam:
In grief the flood is bursting home.

BLISS CARMAN.

A Modern Saint.

John Hurd's mother thought her son was a genius, and his father said he was a fool. Other people vacillated between the opinions of both parents. When John was graduated, without honors, from the Arts Course of his University, his father hoped he had sense enough to make a lawyer, while his mother determined that he should study medicine. To the arguments and persuasions of the worthy couple John listened with patient and bored politeness, and then quietly announced his intention to become a minister.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurd sat facing each other in amazement. After naming his chosen profession their only son had departed to bed, with the air of one glad to escape from the discussion of an uninteresting subject.

"William," faltered the mother, "I'm afraid you have been right all along. John is a fool."

"Myra," replied the elder Hurd solemnly, "I watched John sitting on the back fence at sunset to-night, and I began to think I might be wrong about him after all. His head was lifted, and he looked just like that fellow in the picture over the parlor mantel-piece,— the one tied to the tree with the arrows sticking in him. There's something more in that boy than you or I can make out. Perhaps he's a saint."

"Well, William Hurd," exclaimed that gentleman's wife, "it's easy to see where John's queerness came from."

"I suppose, John, you will want to go to divinity school," said Hurd, senior, at the breakfast table next morning.

John had drawn the sugar bowl towards him and was studying the figures of two Japanese ladies perilously balanced on the edge of a lily pond. He withdrew his gaze reluctantly.

"Er — what for?" he demanded.

"To study divinity, of course. Didn't you say last night that you intended to be a minister?"

"Well — er — I believe I did. What's that got to do with divinity school?"

"Why, good heavens, boy, what chance will you have as a minister without a divinity course? All the churches worth anything want trained men. I know some of the other kind,—starving in one

horse villages on five hundred a year. I did hope last night when you said you'd settled on something that a little sense was beginning to show through,"—here a distant whistle warned Mr. Hurd that he would be late at his office, and he stormed out of the room, while his son returned to his contemplation of the Japanese ladies on the sugar bowl.

At half-past nine the next Thursday evening, Mr. William Hurd, coming home from the monthly conference of the church, found his wife alone in the living room. He started to speak, then blew his nose hard, and taking a book from the table began to blow imaginary dust from its edges. Mrs. Hurd was no eighteenth century heroine, but she had her feelings, and now they were distinctly hurt.

"I must say, father, I hope you'll find the dust you're looking for. I went over every book in this room this morning."

"Tut, tut, Myra, don't be so touchy. Who said anything about dust? I was thinking of John."

"What has John done now?"

"Asked the church to let him have that old mission hall in the Bog,—wants to open it for preaching and Sunday School. And, Myra, he got what he asked for. More than that,—he's a licensed preacher of the Spring Street Church."

"William Hurd!"

"I don't wonder you're surprised, Myra. John didn't ask for a license, but Dr. Conrad said that if the mission was re-opened it should be under the watch-care of the church. If I tried meetings in the Bog I'd want them under the watch-care of the police. The doctor asked John if he would accept a preacher's license from the church, and John said he would if they'd let him run the mission in his own way and wouldn't interfere with his plans."

"But, William, I don't understand. After these terrible people in the Bog rotten-egged Mr. Dent, I thought it was decided that the church should not try mission work there again. Why should they change their minds in one evening, and for our John?"

"Well, Myra, the people who listened to our John to-night would have changed their minds in any way he wanted. Great Scott, what a lawyer that fellow would make! He didn't talk long, but when he had finished most of the women were crying, and every man felt that the Bog must be reclaimed. When the license question came up Deacon Hodge said the young brother should tell something of his Christian experience, but by that time John had that stupid

look back on his face and wouldn't say a word. Then Dr. Benton said that the young man's zeal for the wretched people in the Bog argued a Christian experience that went beyond his depth, and he moved that the license be granted. Every one voted for it, even old Deacon Hodge."

"Why father, to hear you talk one would think you were pleased. It looks to me as if John was crazy. He never was a bit religious except for a week after he joined the church, when he was twelve years old. Why does he want to do mission work in the Bog?"

"Myra, we'd better let John alone. You always said he'd make his mark, and I begin to think he will, but it won't be your way or mine. Let him be a minister, and let him go his own way about it. A fellow who can carry a crowd like he did to-night won't stay at the foot of the ladder. Here's something you'll like to know,—he walked home with Mary Conrad. She sat beside me while John was speaking, and her big eyes never left his face. I don't wonder at that, for he looked more than ever like the chap with the arrows in him. I tell you, Myra, I believe the boy is a saint."

"Fiddlesticks!" said Myra, but at that moment her son entered, and the conversation was dropped. The young saint greeted his parents laconically, drew a wicked looking novel from his pocket, and sat down on the small of his back to enjoy it.

The next week John moved to the Bog, securing room and board in a house of doubtful reputation. He bought a typewriter, and declined his father's offer to continue his monthly allowance. To that gentleman's amazed query as to how he expected to live he muttered something about newspaper correspondence. He kept his latchkey, however, and sometimes surprised his parents by coming downstairs sleepily to breakfast. On these occasions it gave Mrs. Hurd a melancholy pleasure to see that whether genius, fool, or saint, her son was able to appreciate good doughnuts and coffee. Every evening he spent at the mission, but Sunday mornings he attended Spring Street Church, and after service walked home with Mary Conrad.

Meanwhile, strange reports of the doings at the mission hall in the Bog reached the church fathers. Dr. Conrad came in perturbation to William Hurd, and one evening the two went together to the mission.

"We got there about seven," reported Mr. Hurd afterwards to his wife. "We heard singing as soon as we turned off Lee Street. I told

Dr. Conrad I guessed meeting was in but he said that was no hymn tune. I never know the difference until I hear the words. John was sitting behind the desk reading a newspaper and didn't see us come in. A girl with paint on her face was playing the organ and singing, "Take me out for a Trolley Ride." The chairs weren't in rows but were scattered around the room. Books and magazines were lying about on small tables. Some of the people were reading, and in one corner a few fellows were playing crokinole. There was no rough house, however. I've heard more noise at our church socials. By-and-by John got up and told the girl at the organ to play "The Son of God Goes Forth to War." He started singing, the people joined in, and it sounded good. John gets his singing gift from you, Myra. They said the Lord's prayer together and then John preached. It wasn't like any sermon I ever heard, but Dr. Conrad said it set him thinking, and anywhere among that rough crowd you could have heard a pin drop. Somehow I felt that for fifty years I'd been in a wonder palace and hadn't known it. Getting along in the world always seemed worth while to me, but I never felt before what a snap it was just to live. I see now why John never cared about pushing himself ahead. Andrew Carnegie couldn't make him any richer than he feels he is now.

"You'll soon be as crazy as John, father," sighed Mrs. Hurd.

Soon after this John substituted a lecture illustrated by moving pictures for the Friday night service in the mission hall, and the Spring Street Church cancelled his preacher's license. He was allowed to keep the hall. As Dr. Conrad said, the Bog had been a better place since John Hurd began work there, the whole town was quieter at night, and while the church could not indorse his methods it would put no obstacle in his way. From that time, however, Mary Conrad walked no more with him.

John looked a little more like St. Sebastian, he came less often to his father's house, but concerning himself and his feelings he was as dumb as he always had been. In the mornings he sat in his dingy room pounding his typewriter; in the afternoons he went in and out among the people of the Bog; and every evening found him at the mission. The hall was usually crowded, but a word from John always quelled disorder. Strangers who came to look on said he hypnotized the people. Perhaps he did.

Then came the street railway strike, and depleted John's congregation. The people of the Bog loved him, but they loved a row

even better, and the up town streets now afforded many opportunities for this innocent diversion. The rarest of these came one Thursday evening, when a mob held up a car on Spring Street, opposite the church. The monthly conference meeting was just out, and the faithful were issuing from the sacred portals. Most of them hurried inside again to escape the shower of bricks and broken bottles. A few stood their grounds, and among these were Dr. Conrad and William Hurd. Some ill-favoured men had dragged the conductor and motorman from the car, and were beating them soundly. The mob drove off the policeman who attempted to interfere. Dr. Conrad stepped forward and tried to protest, but his voice was lost in the uproar. Then some one came up the street, walking rapidly. There was nothing remarkable about that, for several policeman had walked up that street during the last fifteen minutes, and not one of them had walked slowly. The coming of this man, however, was different. It was John Hurd. The missiles ceased flying, and everybody made way for him as he passed swiftly to where a few pillars from his congregation still stood over the motorman and conductor.

"Jim! Domine! Quit that, Joe!"

The ruffians slunk back, and Dr. Benton, with the minister and William Hurd, came from the church steps to assist the wounded carmen. John stood beside them, holding back the crowd, which threatened to become riotous again. Then a great brick struck John Hurd on the temple and he dropped at his father's feet.

Upon a white-draped couch in Mr. Hurd's parlor lay a long, still figure. Above it hung the St. Sebastian. Dr. Conrad, with his arm about his weeping daughter, stood looking down upon the quiet face.

"We could not understand him," he said. "John was not to be measured by our narrow standards, and so we pierced him with many arrows."

"John never did anything like anybody else," sobbed William Hurd. "I never could make him out, and I often told him he was a fool. God forgive me, for he was a saint."

"He was better than a saint, my friend," said the minister, softly, "he was a man."

M. K. I., '15.

Library Work.

In looking over old files of periodicals in a vain search for ideas upon this subject, I find myself much in the same boat as was a certain canny-to-the-backbone Scotchman. The boat was an ocean liner, and Sandy, with his pipe very much in evidence, was seen wandering about the cabin in search of a match. His search, like mine for a really bright idea, proving fruitless, he was heard to remark regretfully, "Weel, weel, I'll hae to use ane o' me ain!"

Librarians are frequently asked what in the world they can find to do with their time, or are perhaps congratulated on their connection with a certain library, on the ground that theirs is a position that "must leave so much leisure for private study and work of a literary sort." Or, they are confronted by the type of person who thinks she would like to "go into" library work, because she imagines that in the library she may become familiar with such books as please her fancy, and ignore those which do not appeal, and who loves to picture herself as exchanging books for the patrons of a library at odd intervals, but spending the greater part of her time reading the new novels. Those who ask such questions, offer such congratulations, or have such aspirations, are very much astonished when told that the work of even a small library, affords enough labor to more than occupy the time of its librarian. So it has seemed perhaps worth while to give some general explanation of what constitutes library work, thus answering the question so frequently asked, "What does it mean to be a librarian?"

There is no part of library work which occupies more time, yet the importance of which is more generally underestimated, than that of cataloguing. Generally, a library catalogue is assumed to be a thing that is somehow made at a single stroke. The question is asked, "How often do you make a catalogue?" or, "When will your catalogue be completed?" We answer, "We are always making a catalogue and it will never be finished, for a catalogue is not something that is made at once, to last until time for a new and revised edition, but it is something that grows by slow addition just as the library grows by the addition of books to its shelves." Where the number of books is fixed once and for all, nothing is easier than to make a perfect catalogue; it is very different

when your library is continually growing. By the time your printed catalogue is published, several hundred books have come in which are not included in your catalogue, so that it is already somewhat antiquated. This inconvenience has been found so great, that printed catalogues have been almost entirely done away with, and in their place has come the card catalogue. For every book which a library adds to its shelves, from two to twenty or more cards are written, each card giving more or less information regarding the book. These cards are arranged in their proper alphabetical order in little drawers, in such a way that anyone by opening the drawer and tilting the cards therein, can easily find either the author, title, or subject for which he is seeking. A cataloguer needs a large fund of sympathy with other minds, quick appreciation of how the average person of intelligence will approach a subject. There must be some skill with the pen, ability to write clearly, but perhaps above all a painstaking accuracy in the tiniest details.

A department of library work closely related to the cataloguing is the keeping of the accession record, that is, the chronological list of the books in the library. Each book is registered in the accession book in the order of its receipt, with the following entries: Date of accession, accession number, classnumber, author's name, title of book, place of publication and publisher, date of publication, paging, binding, source, and cost. Thus the accession record shows the entire history of every book.

Classification is another important part of library work. To classify books is so to mark them that when they are arranged on the shelves in the numerical or alphabetical order of the marks and symbols you put on them, they will fall into groups, books of the same subject standing together, and groups on allied subjects near each other. To skilfully classify books presents many difficulties, and it has been aptly said "To learn to classify is in itself an education." Ability to classify requires a good knowledge of books, skill in discovering quickly what are the main points in any volume, and a logical or at least an orderly mind.

The reference work of a library is probably the most interesting. Here one will meet with students of every age from nine to ninety, inquiring anxiously for books or articles on: Co-education, Municipal Government, Mary, Queen of Scots, Home Sanitation, Should the United States President be Cartooned? and the Feast of the Tabernacles. Some know exactly what they want, others are sur-

prised and pained that the library is so limited in its resources. To a good worker in a reference department books must seem to have individualities, and to be distinct from one another like so many human beings. To the person who can feel almost instinctively what information a book, and especially an encyclopedia or other work of reference can give, who takes in and retains information of all kinds, and never forgets the exact place in which a certain fact was found — to such a person general reference work especially appeals.

In many public libraries the work with children offers great opportunity. This work brings one in contact with the schools, and requires a wide knowledge of text-books as well as of juvenile literature. Children rarely know the author of a book frequently not even the title, but they often know by hearsay the people of a book. When for instance a boy asks for "that book where a fellow was shipwrecked and lived all by himself till he met a nigger," the librarian knows of course that it is *Robinson Crusoe* that he wants.

Book surgery and book hygiene, that is, the mending and care of books, form a department of library work now recognized to be of great importance. In this department any manual dexterity is a great asset. There must be a knowledge of book making, of leather, cloth, paper, and all the things pertaining to the physical makeup of a book, also sufficient knowledge of the binder's craft to be able to tell whether a book is properly rebound or not.

It can be readily seen that the special point of advantage which library work offers, lies in the many kinds of employment it includes, and the many kinds of talent and skill to which it appeals. This is one of the reason why, of all occupations now open to women, work in a library is perhaps the most attractive.

The question is often asked, "What preparation does this profession demand?" A librarian will be called upon to deal with books both scholarly and popular, and will have to work with the best educated people of the community as well as with those who have little book knowledge; a good general education is therefore essential. In large libraries and very often in small ones, a much higher standard is insisted upon. Cataloguing, classification, and other library processes are highly technical, and a knowledge of them is not gained by experience except at a great loss of time and money. People are taught these things in library schools. One year's training in a first class library school in addition to a college education, is the general requirement in the library world of today. So far the profession is

not over crowded. If any girl is earnestly seeking a profession in which she may do more than just earn her salary, in which she may broaden her mental life by constant association with the best in literature, and at the same time do something for her fellow men, she will find such work in the library.

J. H. '08.

ODE.

O World — Thee, ardently we pray
 To give us wealth in store.
 O Life — Put off the final day
 When we shall be no more.
 O Time — To wealth and length of days
 Add work and strong endeavor;
 That, though our bodies pass their ways,
 Our names live on forever.

—A. G. W., '15

WINNERS FOR THE MONTH.

POEMS:— 1st, A. W. Rogers, '15; 2nd, J. S. Millett, '16.

STORIES:— 1st, Mrs. Ingraham, '15; 2nd, W. S. Ryder, '15.

ARTICLES:— 1st, W. S. Ryder, '15; 2nd, Miss Lalia Chase, '16.

MONTH:— A. H. G. Mitchell, '16.

JOKES:— 1st, Miss Lilian Chase, '16; 2nd, A. W. Rogers, '15.

Be sure and give us your *name* not *initials* only when you contribute to the ATHENÆUM!

Kansas City Convention.

The Seventh Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement to North America met in Kansas city, Missouri, from December 31st to January 4th. This was the largest student convention ever held in America.

The Maritime Provinces of Canada sent twelve delegates. We met the special train at Toronto, where the Eastern Canadian delegation started together. The train pulled out of Toronto about nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, December 29th, taking nearly two hundred and fifty students. We made very few stops, but when there was a halt for a few minutes, the inhabitants knew that college students were there. McGill, McMaster and Toronto were slightly the noisest, but the rest came pretty well up to them. At one of the stations, one or two of the party actually forgot to get on, but they telegraphed that they were following us.

In the afternoon, we came to the Sarnia tunnel; the train stopped for some time, as changes had to be made before crossing to the American side. The officials evidently trusted a train load of student volunteers, and did not bother searching our luggage for smuggled goods. The train at last rumbled through the tunnel, and when we came to the light, we were in the United States, and found that we were an hour ahead of the time there, so that we had to set our watches back.

One of the amusing features of the trip was the straightening out of localities and names. We learned much about the Upper Canadian colleges, and we trust that we told them something of Acadia. We learned that we were travelling near Lake "Hu'-ron, not Hurón;" and it was really pitiful to see some of those students halt when they asked the Halifax students if they were from — "Dal-housie!" how do you pronounce it?" Some of us from the Maritime Provinces had an opportunity of explaining that Nova Scotia really is south of New Brunswick; we scarcely expected to have to do that for a teacher in a Toronto school!

Through the day, we saw going back and forth a man who, we found out, was Dr. McKenzie, a missionary from China. At last, we got him to sit with us, and to tell us about his work and his people in China. His account of the Boxer uprising was vivid,

especially when we saw the scars of wounds which he suffered there. He thinks there is no place in the world like China, and would rather sit with the Chinese, at the Convention, than with the Canadians.

As evening came on, we became quiet, while we all prayed for the success of the Convention which we had travelled so far to attend and which was so near. We were all strengthened and uplifted by the words of the leader, Dr. Trotter, who is now Professor in McMaster University, Toronto.

We arrived in Kansas City about nine o'clock on Wednesday morning. There, according to request, we took off all colors and armbands which marked us as separate colleges, and wore only our Maple-leaf pins, which we kept in sight all through the Convention. From the station we went directly to the Registration building, where we presented our credentials and found out where we were to be entertained. Boy Scouts directed the delegates to the different houses,—bright little chaps who were delighted to carry heavy suitcases and to pilot us around. The Acadia and Mt. Allison men were entertained at the home of Mr. Morse, a former Acadia professor, while all three Maritime girls were with Mrs. Snow, a graduate of Acadia Seminary. They were so glad to see us and so loyal to Acadia that we from this college were delighted to find such friends.

The meetings were held in Convention Hall, a building capable of holding eighteen thousand people. It was built three years ago, for Bryan's nomination, and the whole structure was erected in three months, employing nearly two thousand men. The Kansas City people are very proud of it, and use it whenever there is to be a large gathering,—sometimes for exhibitions, sometimes for horse shows, again for a theatre, and now for our Convention. For this, the platform was in the middle of the building and the rest was curtained off for the exhibit, rest rooms, writing rooms, post-office and others. In the front was a map of the world, showing countries to which student volunteers had sailed—nearly six thousand since the first, some thirty years ago. All around the walls were the flags of foreign nations, in honor of the students, who represented nearly all countries of the world.

Each delegation had a certain place: Canada was in the place of honor, directly in front of the platform, on the main floor, and those who came farthest were nearest the platform, so that the Maritime Provinces had the front seats. We were supposed to have come farther than any other delegates, as there were none from British

Columbia. John R. Mott, President of the Convention and world-famed leader, was the masterly presiding officer throughout, save on Friday night, when he occupied the whole evening recounting the marvels of his recent visitation of the educational centres of the Christian world. When he finished, one of the delegates was heard to say, "I would never have believed it if Dr. Mott had had not told us."

In opening the Convention, Dr. Mott said in part, "We have come here to face in its wholeness the task that confronts the forces of Christ as they look out on the non-christian world, and to accentuate the oneness of the task. We are here, also, to realize the spiritual solidarity of the students of North America in relation to this world task. We are here, moreover, to emphasize and demonstrate the reality, the vitality and the conquering power of our religion, and finally, to sound out the call to the present generation of students of North America to face in a spirit of consecration to Christ the absolutely unprecedented world situation."

Dr. Robert E. Speer, the associate with Dr. Mott in the Volunteer Student Movement in America, was one of the leaders, and made several powerful addresses especially on the Watchword, "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation," and our relation to it. Among the other speakers were Dr. Sherwood Eddy, an associate with Dr. Mott in the trip around the world in the interest of missions, who brought the needs of India very vividly before us. Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, and Dr. J. A. MacDonald, editor of the *Toronto Globe*. Of the missionaries proper who took part, the dominating personality was Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer, the great modern missionary to the Mohammedan world, who came all the way from Egypt expressly to present the needs of the Moslem world to the Convention. His first hand information, his sacrificial spirit, his enthusiastic faith, his burning heart, made his addresses utterances which shall not soon be forgotten. Dr. Horton, of London, spoke on the power of prayer. "There was nothing more characteristic of the Convention than the daily, almost hourly, emphasis placed upon intercession as the supreme human force in the promotion of Christ's kingdom. Again and again as the needs of the world were set forth, as the victories of the Cross were recounted, and as the claims of Christ were pressed upon us, John R. Mott would say "Let us rise in silent prayer," and that great assembly would be hushed in profound silence as their hearts went up to God.

The morning meetings began at 9.15 and closed at 11.15, after

which there was usually a meeting of the Volunteers, who numbered about fifteen hundred. We went out to the city for lunch. On New Year's Day the Canadians had a banquet. There were about two hundred in attendance. Enclosed within the walls of a spacious banquet hall we felt safe in giving the Canadian yell. After we were seated, again and again the walls re-echoed with the sound as some college or university gave its yell. At first there did not seem to be much chance for Acadia on this part of the program, but with the help of our old graduates who were present we had a force strong enough to give the "old yell."

The afternoon meetings were held in the city churches, where addresses were given on different countries by returned missionaries. One afternoon was given for denominational conferences. The Canadian Baptist Conference was small, but we had a very instructive and helpful meeting. There were only about thirty present, seven of whom were interested in Acadia. These were:— Dr. Trotter, of McMaster, the Morse Brothers, teachers in Kansas city, and Mr. and Mrs. Duval, missionaries in Africa.

The meetings continued until Sunday night and each seemed more uplifting and helpful than the last. The thought dwelt upon in the Sunday night meeting was the need for prayer, in our lives, and in our colleges. All the meetings were really spiritual, with no artificial devices for stirring up enthusiasm. The emphasis was, of course, put on the need of men and women in the foreign field; but the need at home, in Christian work and in the various professions, was not overlooked. No student there could possibly fail to be impressed with the great problem confronting the world and with the need of the best students of our colleges to give themselves to work for God in the foreign field.

The great Convention came to a close on Sunday evening, and at twelve o'clock that night our train left Kansas city. The next day was spent partly on the train and partly in sight-seeing in Chicago, visiting Hull House and the University of Chicago. On Tuesday morning the Eastern Canadian delegation parted at Toronto; the students scattered to their different colleges, feeling that we had indeed been upon "the mount of inspiration," as the meeting was so often characterized in the addresses.

JOHN MEISNER, '15

BESSIE LOCKHART, '16.



The Month

DRAWN BY HORACE BISHOP '73

January has passed and with it the dreaded mid-year examinations. The second term's work is now in full swing. All are looking forward to the hockey games and the various social functions that have had to give place to study during the past few weeks. We trust that this will be a very pleasant as well as profitable term at Acadia.

We very much regret that in last month's issue of the ATHENÆUM there was no mention made of the banquet given to the football team by Mr. C. R. Bill, at the Royal Hotel, on Wednesday evening, December 17. The boys all had a very enjoyable time. This is but one of many times that Mr. Bill has shown in an appreciable way his interest in and appreciation of the Acadia Football Team.

Football Banquet

On Friday afternoon, January 9, Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, Alta., addressed the students and professors in College Hall.

Dr. Clark, who is an old-countryman by birth and education, now holds a Liberal seat in the Dominion House of Commons. He has the distinction, we believe, of being the only free-

trader there.

Dr. Clark's Address

In a short but highly interesting address, he briefly traced the history of the Liberal party in Great Britain. Then, referring to Canada, he touched upon the leading questions of the day. He dwelt particularly on reciprocity, and free trade in general.

Dr. Cutten intimated, in introducing the speaker, that before the close of the year we may have the pleasure of listening to a Conservative speaker. The discussion of political questions before the student

body is an innovation at Acadia. The object is to give the students an intelligent acquaintance with the problems that confront our Federal government. Such lectures as that by Dr. Clark will greatly help toward the attainment of this object.

Dr. Cutten lectured before the Science Society on Tuesday evening, January 13, on the subject, "Science and Immortality." The address was very interesting. At these lectures, which are free for all, the lady students undoubtedly are conspicuous by their absence. They would find them pleasant and profitable.

**Science
Society**

On Friday evening, January 16, the annual recital by the Faculty of Acadia Seminary was held. There was a good attendance. The concert was very much enjoyed by all present.

**Faculty
Recital**

The program by the following artists is given below:

MR. CARROLL C. MCKEE (Director of Conservatory of Music), Piano; MRS. CORA PIERCE RICHMOND, Voice; MISS BEATRICE LANGLEY, Violin; MISS THERSA FRANTZ, Piano; MISS ANNA HAMILTON REMICK, Reader.

PROGRAMME.

- Sonata for Piano and Violin, G. Major.....Greig
MISS THERESA FRANTZ, MISS BEATRICE LANGLEY.
- Jeanne D'Arc — Act III.....Percy MacKaye
MISS ANNAH HAMILTON REMICK
- (a) Yesterday and To-day.....Spross
(b) A Birthday.....Woodman
MRS. CORA PIERCE RICHMOND
- (a.) CapriceMax Vogrich.
(b.) Nocturne Op. 15, No. 2.....Chopin
(c.) Concert Polonaise...Hahn
MR. CARROLL C. MCKEE
- (a.) MinuetBeethoven-Burmester
(b.) Dance from Henry VIII.....Edward German
MISS BEATRICE LANGLEY
- Vissi D'Arte, from Tosca.....Puccini
MRS. CORA PIERCE RICHMOND
- Polonaise A Major No. 2.....Liszt
MR. CARROLL C. MCKEE
- God Save The King.

The annual banquet of the senior class was held at the Royal Hotel on Tuesday evening January 13. There were over fifty present including Dr. and Mrs. Cutten, Dr. and Mrs. Spidle, and Dr. and Mrs. Colt. After spending a social hour in the parlors, the party adjourned to the dining room which was very prettily decorated in blue and garnet. A sumptuous repast had been prepared by 'mine host' and all did full justice to it. The toast list was as follows:

THE KING — C. M. Haverstock, "National Athem."

THE LADIES — A. A. Hovey, C. Easton.

THE FACULTY — A. C. Bruce, Dr. Spidle, Dr. Coit.

ALMA MATER — Alex. Gibson, Dr. Cutten.

A most enjoyable evening was brought to a close by the giving of the class yell and the singing of the Acadia Doxology.

The freshettes entertained the girls of the Propylæum society on Saturday afternoon, January 17. They gave the following program:

Propylæum Society Clause I, A Tale of woe; Clause II, A Tale of mistakes; Clause III, A Tale of the world; Clause IV, A Tale of delight.

Clause I, was a tragic song of many woes charmingly rendered by Miss Duncanson. Clause II, was a farce with the following cast of characters:

MISS MATHER,, the principal.....	Flora Best
AGNES DAVIS.....	Dorothy Alward
KITTY BAKER.....	Edith Parker
CAROL BENSON.....	Elizabeth Starratt
ANNA EDWARDS.....	Dora Lewis
HELEN MCCAIN, who refuses to be initiated,.....	Ruth Woodworth

Miss Best brought the house down by her clever imitation of an old maid. Miss Woodworth aptly played the part of a homesick freshette. Clause III, was a synopsis of current events by Miss Fox. Clause IV, was indeed delightful, for then ice-cream and cake were served.

Miss DeWolfe, '16, read the critic's report. Her keen flashes of wit and her quiet humor were very amusing.

On Friday evening, January 23, the Junior class of the Seminary, gave a skating party to the Senior class and their gentlemen friends.

**Skating
Party**

After a pleasant skate at the rink, the party adjourned to the Seminary, where a dainty lunch awaited them. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Here and There.

Do Mexican children have to learn the names of all the Presidents?
—*Columbia State*.

The man who cornered the calf market has been sent to jail for two years. Here's one prodigal who won't want veal when he returns
—*San Francisco Call*.

As we understand it, every Mexican rebel is endowed with certain inalienable rights, among them being life, liberty, and the pursuit of Huerta.—*Columbia State*.

That waiting game with Huerta is bound to win in the end. He can't live forever.—*Seattle Post Intelligencer*.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has issued an edict against horizontals, plumes, aigrets, pompons or other hat trimmings that might tickle or scratch a man's face. He says: "Wear 'em straight." He has no objection to a plume so long as it does not interfere with the trolley wires or exceed the building limit of 260 feet.

In London, stockbrokers are actually wishing each other a prosperous New Year—just the same as everybody else. Although Mexico is an uncertain quantity, Brazil "in the hole" financially, and Canadian stock fluctuating, things are looking up in England, President Wilson's tariff policy promises well, and indications in general point in the direction of the realization of the New Year wish.

Isn't it about time for the organization of two or three South American chapters of the Ananias Club?—*Boston Transcript*.

The proposed government ownership of telephone lines will bring about lower rates, it is said. Probably so; talk has always been cheap among the national politicians,—*Nashville Southern Lumbermen*.

Governments in Mexico are of two kinds, *de facts* and *defuncts*.—*Chicago News*.

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

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

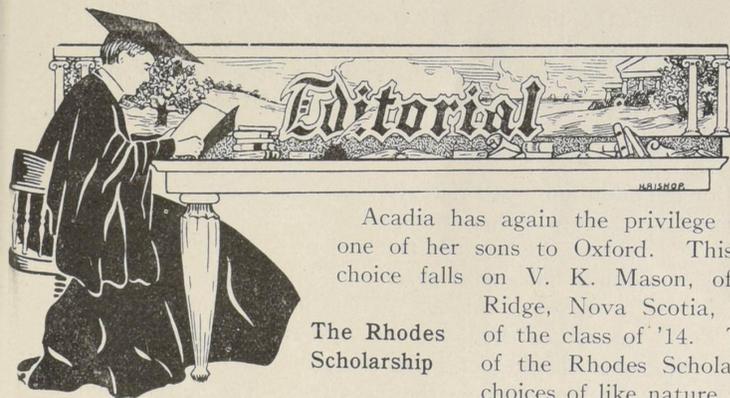
E. P. EVELEIGH, '14. W. S. RYDER, '15. MISS P. PINEO, '16.

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

J. A. GREEN, '15, Business Manager

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

Assistants: A. H. G. MITCHEL, '16; R. HARLOW, '17.



The Rhodes Scholarship

Acadia has again the privilege of sending one of her sons to Oxford. This time the choice falls on V. K. Mason, of Falkland Ridge, Nova Scotia, a member of the class of '14. The choice of the Rhodes Scholar, like all choices of like nature, is difficult to make for the satisfaction of all. The requirements are such that few men measure up to them fully. The securing of this scholarship, therefore, means much more than the simple winning of an opportunity for three years work in an English college. Mr. Mason's splendid record as a student and his irreproachable character, mark him as most eligible for the honor of representing Acadia at Oxford.

The address recently given to the students by Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, was something new at Acadia, as it has not been the custom in previous years to open up the college for a discussion of party politics from its platform. Dr. Clark is a staunch Liberal, and went upon the

Lecturers

platform with the assurance that he was at liberty to say so, and to give a reason for the faith that was in him. That the occasion was his to make the most of, was probably suggested to his mind by the statement of the president that another speaker of the same calibre from the opposite side of politics would follow him sometime in the near future. What he said, or how much of it we accept as fact, does not in any way concern us here. We would voice our approval of the attitude of the college. We come here for a liberal education — not necessarily a “Liberal” one — which surely includes a working knowledge of politics. Human nature forbids that a man — especially a politician — should discuss a political question with equal emphasis from opposite viewpoints. Therefore, let us have men who are free to speak as conscience and diplomacy directs them, as often as men of the proper calibre come our way. This might apply also beyond the realm of politics. There may be other prominent men passing by us at times who might be induced to stop over long enough to give an address from the college platform on some live topic of the day.

The bill for the adoption of a Literary A. has been duly considered by the ATHENÆUM Society during three sessions of the house, and

Literary

A.

passed by a unanimous vote. There had been some misapprehension on the part of some in regard to this A. Would it not be an intrusion upon the rights of the Athletic and Debate A's which can be won only in intercollegiate contests? With confidence we would answer this question in the negative. The letter itself will be worn only as a fob or pin, and will be so constructed as to avoid any possibility of confusion with either of the above mentioned A's. It will be awarded to undergraduates making twenty-one units in contribution to the ATHENÆUM paper — eleven of which must be made in the Literary or Month departments — and to the person who becomes Editor-in-Chief, whether he has made the required number of units or not. This A. is not won in intercollegiate competition it is true, yet the winning of it will mean more real work and time than the average athlete requires to secure the Athletic A., and besides this the exercise of a spirit that is not fed by applause from the grandstand, or the prospect of free trips to other colleges when the teams go out to do battle. It will mean hours of work with brain and pen, with none to applaud, and, perhaps, many to criticize.

The A. itself will not be of the nature of a monetary reward, but rather a souvenir that no Acadian need be ashamed to wear when college days are over.

Apparently the college bell has made a New Year resolution, or, having fully recovered during its long, silent rest, it has decided

The Bell to take up its duties again, and gladden the hearts of students and faculty every morning with the assurance that they have still five minutes before classes begin, and consequently time enough to finish breakfast, gather up books, and make any other necessary preparation for the work of the day. The bell showed signs of mental disorder — either on the part of itself or others — one night early in 1913 when it wakened the town about one o'clock, a. m., with its customary call to classes. This may have been but a nightmare, but in the morning its rhythmic swing was the only response to the efforts of a well-meaning janitor — the bell was dumb. And it remained silent through all the stir and excitement of the spring closing exercises, and through all the long summer, until one day, upon the announcement of a 27—0 score for the Acadia football team, it found its voice. We have heard of persons who had been invalids for years becoming suddenly endued with extraordinary strength on finding themselves in a burning house; and there are psychological reasons for the phenomenon. There may also be psychological reasons for the bell's sudden recovery of its power of speech. At any rate we trust it may not suffer a relapse. It began its regular duties in the old fashioned way with the New Year, and all are glad to hear it, although its call in the morning may seem a little premature to some of the late risers. It is only a bell, yet "the old white college on the hill" is not just the same without it.

It is proposed to establish a postal library for Canada — a brand new thing, untried by any other nation — by which the exchange of books will be as easy and inexpensive as the exchange of ordinary mail. The plan is to place the library under the Post Office Department, making each Post Office a branch. The total number of books would be equal to the population and the distribution will be according to the number of persons receiving mail at any particular office. Thus an office serving 200 people would have a library of 200 volumes. The initial cost of installation would be about \$15,000,000. The scheme looks good and should receive the thoughtful consideration of a wide awake government.



'59 — B. H. Eaton has been appointed stipendiary magistrate for the town of Dartmouth.— Bulletin.

'73 — Dr. G. O. Gates and Dr. George B. Cutten went to St. John on January 11th, for the opening of the new Sunday School-room in connection with the Germain Street Baptist Church.

'79 — Granville B. Healey, who is a prominent lawyer in Sioux city, Iowa, as a candidate for the civic government at the last election, headed the polls.

'82 — F. Howard Schofield has retired as principal of a high school in Winnipeg, and is living in that city.

'82 — Rumor says that Frederick L. Shaffner, who represents the constituency of Souris in the House of Commons at Ottawa, is slated for a senatorship. He is now residing at Boisevan, Manitoba.

'89 — Dr. H. T. DeWolfe delivered an address on "Peace" before the Canadian Club at St. Stephen, N. B., January 30th.

'90 — Rev. N. A. McNeil, recently of Bridgetown, is supplying the Baptist pulpit at Granville Ferry.

'91.— Rev. R. Osgood Morse, after three years labor, resigned the pastorate of the Summerside and Bedeque Baptist churches, in order that these churches may each have a separate pastor.

'91 — Rev. J. H. McDonald has been appointed editor of the "Maritime Baptist," and has tendered his resignation as pastor of McPhail Memorial church, Ottawa.

'91.— Rev. H. Y. Corey, missionary on furlough from India, who has been spending the last few months in Wolfville, left for a six weeks stay in New Brunswick.

'95 — Dr. A. C. Jost, of Guysboro, read a paper before the Nova Scotia Historical Society in Halifax on December, on "The History of Guysboro County."—Bulletin.

'98 — Mrs. W. DeB. Farris, nee Avelyn F. Kierstead of Vancouver, B. C., is a member of the Senate of the New University of British Columbia.

'99 — J. Philip Bill, has been appointed legal advisor of the department of justice at Ottawa. Mr. Bill has had a brilliant record since graduating from Acadia, and his appointment to this new position will give plenty of scope for an active and well trained legal mind.

'00 — On the fifteenth anniversary of the marriage of Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Huntley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on December 28th, about fifty friends visited them at the parsonage and before leaving, presented them with a handsome gift.

'07 — Gordon H. Gower is Inspector of Schools in British Columbia with headquarters at Victoria. His inspectorate includes the northern part of Vancouver Island, Prince Rupert District and Queen Charlotte Islands.

OBITUARY.

'62 — The death of Dr. J. N. Fitch took place at Lakeville, N. S., December 8, 1913.

'71 — John B. Mills, well known in political circles in N. S., died at Boston last month.

'79 — Charles D. Rand who, for many years, has been a very successful real estate and stock broker in Vancouver, B. C., died recently.

Nelson B. Smith, a member of the Board of Governors of Acadia College and President of the Maritime Baptist Convention, died at his home in Halifax, January 27th.



One looking over the various exchanges, we are struck with the boundless sarcasm of the exchange editor of our esteemed contemporary, "The University Monthly." We shall endeavor to keep in mind the opening words of his editorial, "Reprehension to be effective should be just."

The first criticism in the editorial is directed against the exchange editor of the "Argosy." We cannot but admit that there is certainly good reason for much of this, although it is perhaps carried too far, due doubtless to righteous indignation on the part of the editors.

We distinctly recall the editorial in question, and thought at the time that our friend of Mount Allison was almost exceeding the bounds of his office in his criticism.

From an impartial point of view, it seemed as though the "Argosy" editor did not really give the article in question a very careful consideration or else he entirely misconstrued its purport.

In the October issue of the "Argosy," the exchange editor almost annihilated our hopes of publishing a paper worthy of Acadia in his criticism of the "Oxford of Today," from the pen of one of our Rhodes Scholars, a man who has captured several prizes since beginning his course at Oxford and who has *not* proved himself a disgrace to the college from which he was graduated.

For his almost brutal attack on this, we saw no justification, much less his attack on the article in the "University Monthly," in which he almost exceeded the bounds of courtesy.

Yet at the same time, the "Monthly" editor is at fault in his cutting reply, illustrated by the closing sentence of his editorial in which he says: "We welcome intelligent criticism, but from the silly twaddle of the present critic, Good Lord, deliver us."

As members of sister colleges, we should refrain from just such "silly twaddle." It does neither paper any good, and sometimes

causes a great deal of evil. Let us attempt to help one another, not to hinder. Let us apply the "Golden Rule," if we may, in all our dealings with one another.

We have Songs and Yells galore,
 In support of U. N. B.
 "Alma Mater," we adore
 And we shout it lustily.

We have Clubs for this and that
 In the games and study line,
 We can talk Y. M. C. A.
 And our football notes are "fine,"

We can work before a "sup"
 With a courage unforeseen,
 But we fail to "ante-up,"
 For the College Magazine!

The above poem from the "University Monthly" attracts our attention, in that it abounds in a truth which the majority of college students do not fully realize.

The "Monthly" will pardon us if we suggest the word Acadia instead of U. N. B., to all Acadia graduates and undergraduates who read the poem.

THE ARGOSY.—We cannot pass by without a brief mention of the merits of the Christmas number of the Mount Allison "Argosy." It is distinctly a Christmas number, bound with a Christmas cover and containing much Christmas material, best of which, we think, is a fascinating story, entitled, "Through the Mists of Bygone Years." This shows a vivid imagination, an idea of the picturesque and beautiful, and a thorough knowledge regarding the proper way of writing a story. It is, in our estimation, one of the best stories we have reviewed this year.

ST. DUNSTAN'S RED AND WHITE.—A new exchange has come to us from St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, the first article of which is well worth reading. The subject, "The Relations of Canada to the Mother Country," is, at the present moment, a very live one in Canada.

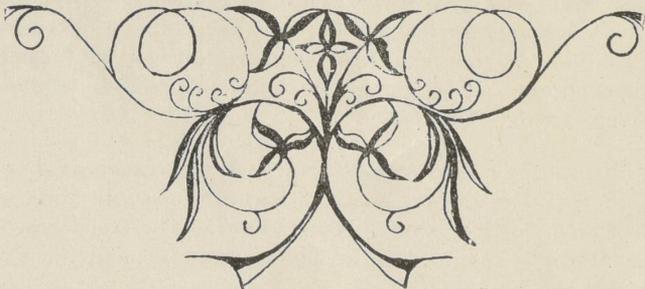
The writer gives us, at the outset, a clear idea of his method of discussing the subject, thus: "It should be our aim to apprehend

the ideal relations with the Mother Country, and then to endeavor by every legitimate means to establish them. In order to acquire a clear idea of the subject, let us examine briefly our relations in the past and present; secondly, from this, show in part, why our present relations should be maintained; and finally refute the system of those who oppose our present methods of government."

After pointing out several events and conditions in the past, the writer takes up the relations of Canada to the Mother Country at the present time under the following headings: Lawmaking, law-enforcing, justice, commerce and defence; following this he discusses the three classes of people who desire changes in our present methods of government, viz., those who desire annexation with the United States, those who desire the independence of Canada, and lastly, those who desire Imperial federation.

The writer closes with a brilliant peroration in which he says: "In the knowledge of this, and with the welfare of Canada in view, they build for the future best, who build for the present best."

We beg to acknowledge the following exchanges.—Argosy, University Monthly, Green and White, Red and White, Dalhousie Gazette, Queen's Journal, McGill Daily, The Gleam, Okanagan Lyceum, McMaster University Monthly, The Mitre, The Sheaf, The Xaverian, Record, The Challenge, St. Andrew's, College Review, Brandon College Quill, The Antioch Daily, Blizzard.





After Midyears:

“Turn failure into courage,
Don't let your courage fade;
And if you get a lemon,
Just make the lemon-aid.”

“He failed in Latin, flunked in Chem,
Then we heard him softly hiss,
'I'd like to find the man who said
That ignorance is bliss.' ”

“When all my thinks in vain are thunk,
When all my winks in vain are wunk,
What saves me from an awful flunk?
My pony.”

Fr-sh-n: “Do you serve lobsters here?”

W-t-er: “Yes, sir, we serve anybody; sit right down.”

E-st-n, '14: “Do you know any German?”

Ph-n-y, '14: “Do I? I studied German so hard one night that
I had German measles the next day.”

Feind-l, '16: “Who is your favorite author?”

W-l-on, '16: “My dad.”

Feind-l: “What did he ever write?”

W-l-on: “Cheques.”

Eng. Prof.: “What is the feminine of stag?”

Miss Alw-rd, '17: “I don't know.”

Eng. Prof.: “If a party of men be called a stag party, what would
one of girls be called?”

Miss Alw-rd: “A stagnation party.”

W- -d, '16: upon being introduced at reception: "Good-evening."

Sem.: "Good-night."

Prof, to Gol-th as he came in late: "You're absent."

Gal-th: "Absent in spirit but present in the body."

Gam-y, '15: "Did I get through in Math?"

Prof.: "On the condition that you leave Mathematics alone in the future."

Gr--n, '15, re Kansas City delegation: "You had better send Paris and me—Paris—Green."

Ev-l-gh, '14: "Do you like tame animals?"

Miss G-n-r, '15: "Are you hunting for a compliment?"

Sem., to shy Freshman who had sat silent during first half of topic: "Now let's talk about something else."

J-ns-n, '17: "What do you think is the hardest thing to acquire in skating?"

C-ll-ns, '17: "A partner."

"Wanted: A man to manage the sale of a new patent medicine. The advertiser guarantees that it will be profitable to the undertaker."
—Exchange.

In Physics' class: "Doctors sometimes put an electric light bulb in the mouth, so as—"

W-lt-n, '17 (interrupting): "If the bulb broke, would the patient have a mouth full of currents?"

Co-ed, to Miss Th-rpe, '16, after Biology exam.: "What did you do on that paper?"

Miss Th-rpe: "Oh, Bum!"

Rob-ns, '15: Round Table,

D-k-n, '14: "I have an uncle in Berwick."

Meis-r, '15: "I have one in Malden."

H-v-y, '14: "I have one in Doaktown."

Rob-ns, '15: "I have one in Honolulu."

And-ews, '14: "Oh, boys, I have one in heaven."

Gr-v-s, '14: "Too bad you'll never see him."

H-v-y, '14, to D-k-n, '14, after week's vacation: "Are there many cherries at Bear River?"

D-k-n: "Only one."

B-ne, Theolog., pointing to H-we's head: "There'll be no parting there."

Congratulations to the Freshmen, because they have the Best girl of the college in their class.

"What did the Sophs. tell the hunter?"

"Shur-man, Chase De-Wolfe and Chute him."

R-ffy, '15: "That Martin Luther was a poor cook."

Soph.: "Why?"

R-ffy: "Because he burned the Papal Bull."

Prof.: "We read that John was baptizing at Aenon, near to Salem. Mr. W-lt-n, where is Aenon?"

W-lt-n, '17: "Near to Salem."

Prof.: "I hope that you will have a very pleasant vacation and come back a wiser man."

Fr-sh-n: "The same to you, sir."

Prof.: "A fool can easily ask more questions than a wise man can answer."

Student: "No wonder that so many of us flunk in exams."—
Exchange.

Econ. Prof.: "How many make a million?"

E-st-n, '14: "Not many."

"He put his arm around her waist,
And placed upon her lips a kiss,
'I've sipped, he said, 'from many a cup,
But never from a mug like this.'"

Porter: "Shall I brush you off, sir?"

Traveler: "No, I prefer to get off in the usual manner."—
Exchange.

W-ls-n, '16 (at St. John telephone) : "Hello, B-ss-e, would you like to see some of the sights of St. John?"

Miss R-ce: "Yes."

W-ls-n: "We'll, I'll be right over."

M-r-h-l, '15: "I notice that you don't go to the Sem these days?"

He-h-w, '15: "Since the Layte-Blonde Movement, my interest there has waned."

L-m-n, '15: "Let's turn the subject."

H-rl-w, '15: "Why turn the subject? Shall we talk backwards?"

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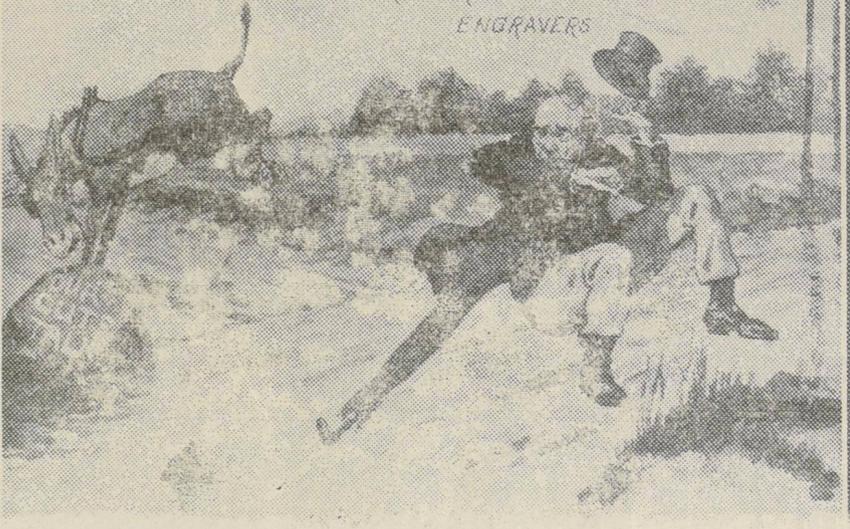
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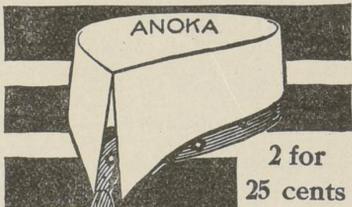
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