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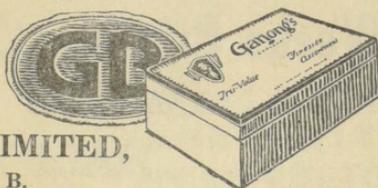
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# The Acadia Athenæum

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No. 1.

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## AWARDS FOR THE MONTH

Poems:—1st, F. W. Doyle, '23; 2nd, E. R. Rafuse, '25.

Articles:—1st, P. L. Judge, '23; 2nd, J. A. Kinsman, '23.

Stories:—1st, B. N. Goodwin, '23; 2nd, C. M. Kinsman, '25.

Science:—1st, G. W. Gardiner, '23; 2nd, no award.

Humor:—R. A. Prosser, '23 (one award, two units).

Month:—1st, A. E. Warren, '23; 2nd, E. E. Bridges, '24.

Athletics:—1st, L. M. Rhodenizer, '24; 2nd, no award.

Personals:—1st, Margaret P. Sylvester, '23; 2nd, Adline Mac-  
Kinnon, '24.

Exchanges:—No awards.

Jokes:—Helen C. Crockett, '23 (one award, one unit).

Cartoon:—C. O. T. Wiedén (one award, two units).

Seniors:—18 units.

Juniors:—4 units.

Sophomores:—2 units.

Pennant to Seniors.

## A U T U M N

WITH prancing team and burnished board,  
The ploughman turns the clover sward.  
The rustling corn sways in the breeze.  
The ripened grain in golden sheaves  
Stands stooked in rows. The wind relieves  
The burdened boughs of apple trees.

The hillsides and the pastures blaze  
With goldenrod. The purple haze  
With dreamy hush haunts hills and vales.  
The blending tints of autumn gown  
The forest slopes. The leaves drop down,  
Or whirl aloft in sudden gales.

E. R. R., '25.

## ONCE IS ENOUGH

NEARLY every human being, at one time or another, has faced death with sudden and awful closeness, and yet lived to narrate the experience to others. Even the most unadventurous and prudent of men do not enjoy absolute freedom from danger; and in the very commonplaces of an uneventful life, at least once in a period of years, they have had what they chose to call "a narrow escape".

Being a traveller, and for the greater part of my life a wanderer in far countries, and thus, willingly or unwillingly, courting danger, I have had quite my share of "close calls", by fire and flood, by poison and famine, in battle and the hunt, on land and on sea. But it now remains for me to describe the most novel and most awful of all my experiences.

There were four of us in training to do the gigantic peaks about Bernese. We had done Mount Blanc several times, making the trip in a single day, which is a rare test of physical endurance; and had gone from there to Mountainvert, which stands, surrounded by cathedral-like peaks, about eight thousand feet above the sea level. There was an *hospice* on the summit, where we proposed to take shelter until such time as the weather was suitable for the record-breaking climb, for we had the honors of the "Pinnacle Club"—a large and influential body of scientific Swiss mountaineers—in view.

Altho it was only June, we had no more than reached the *hospice* of Mountainvert than we were caught in a gigantic snow storm and were obliged to remain there for five days. Time passes very quickly among such magnificence of nature, even tho one be confined in a house above the clouds; but the delay was regrettable on account of the physical relapse which we suffered. When there came a cessation, however small, in the raging storm, we would leap up the mountain-side and bowl great rocks down the steep declivities upon the "Mer de Glace" below us—a sea of ice some ten miles long, seeming almost to stand on end. Then, worn out by the sport, we would return and at the next favorable moment, spurt down the incline upon the great glacier itself, leap the crevasses,

and speed halfway across and back again before the blinding snow and clouds could impede and make dangerous our retreat. In this way we managed to keep ourselves in fairly good condition.

Living in daily contact with perils and dangers, one begins to regard death as something for people who live among safer surroundings. There seems to be a special Providence which walks beside and guards the man who is in constant danger of his life.

It was not much later than daybreak of that June day, that I arose to inspect the barometer, and the weather prospects for our record-breaking climb, and then went out for a stroll. The glacier below resembled a vast down-rushing sea of water at maddening speed, with seething white waves, mountains high, and suddenly by some awful force of nature, changed to ice—a magic and supernatural transformation. But, once upon these wave-crests of blue-white ice, here and there were to be seen the awful depths between, limitless abysses, blue, grim and bottomless, into which a man might as safely step as into the crater of Vesuvius. At first sight these crevasses inspire one with a strange awe—a sense of man's littleness and desolation; but after leaping across these fissures for many days in succession, the abhorrent grins in the ice-clefts lose their fascination and dread, and therein lies the danger.

The sun had risen gloriously between the peaks far above the head of the ice-gorge, and the pageant was magnificent beyond words. The clouds were circling round about me, some sailing far down the valley below me, some ascending by swift upper currents, and dashing like white monsters against the flanks of the naked cliffs that towered about me. Momentarily the thunder of the cracking gorges sounded thru the vast space between the imposing pinnacles, and with a roar the parted mountains of ice rumbled down the illimitable space within.

I had spurted half way out upon the wave crests of this frozen lake when I felt beneath me one of those awful convulsions of nature which I had heard hourly at a vast distance but had never been very near. Amid the most deafen-

ing thunders, the very ice boulder upon which I clung for safety, split, and I was plunged headlong down a smooth, glossy incline, to the wedge-shaped bottom of the fissure! I have no way of knowing the distance of this awful fall, for, from the moment I lost my foothold until the instant I reached the bottom of the crevasse, I was unconscious.

There I lay for some moments on my back at the bottom of this long, narrow tomb, staring up at that far-away streak of heaven above me. It was like a thread of gold—a streak of red lightening the blue night that enveloped me.

I aroused myself sufficiently to realize that I was face to face with certain and uncomprising destiny. I braced myself upon my hands and knees, yet too benumbed by the stunning blow of the fall to feel the intense cold or the sting of my many flesh wounds. Then slowly I awoke to the truth. Death was at my side, here, there, and all about me! It was only the question of moments. To make outcries or struggles was absolutely useless, and I might as well become resigned and put my mind in a proper frame to render up my earthly servanthip and to meet my God. I must confess that this first conviction filled me with unspeakable fear; but when my leaping heart regained its poise, a peaceful and fortifying courage came over me. I was ready.

Now came a strange experience, scarcely credible and certainly unexplicable. There were moments of complete oblivion, followed by moments of the intensest mental activity. In these last, as they recurred, I saw the past with the panoramic sweep of a supernatural being. I resolved to make what memoranda I could; and, perhaps, at the expiration of some lengthy period, the tidings of my fate would reach the outside world. With great difficulty I got my note book, and by breathing on my fingers as I went along, managed to make this record:—

“I write these lines at the bottom of a crevasse, at least four hundred feet from the surface. I was crossing the *Mer de Glace* alone, a little after day-break today, June 21, 1929, when, by some sudden cataclysm, the ice parted like an earthquake rent, and I slid down to the bottom of this fissure, where I now write without any hope of rescue. I have already been here over an hour. I see certain death before me, but I am

resigned; and if any of my family are still living when this record reaches the world, tell them I die bravely and with firm faith in God. This book contains my address and those of my wife and father. Farewell, dear ones, forever !”

I must confess that as I penned these awful words, I never expected to read them again under the light of heaven, and, indeed, scarcely had any hope that anyone else would read them either. With painful effort I placed the record in my inside pocket and then stared blankly at the solid blue walls about me, awaiting the end. I was slowly freezing to death !

Again and again periods of complete oblivion came and went, leaving my senses abnormally sharpened and my memory almost supernatural. I recalled the most trifling incidents of my childhood, incidents which must have dated from my infancy. I saw vividly, as they sped by me like a vast army, the faces of the many friends I had known; familiar sounds and songs came back to me; my experiences in France and Flanders were re-enacted; the years I spent at Acadia, and thoughts of him who had been my best friend there, surged upon me,—all were recalled with marvellous distinctness. I have drunk strange drinks, eaten strange foods, and been under the influence of many different drugs; but there is no intoxicant to be compared to the delicious and wonderful sensation of freezing to death. The past becomes the present, and the present the future. It seemed as if I could solve with ease every perplexing problem of life and death. I was looking back upon the world from the other side of the River of Death, and I was supremely content.

It was in the midst of one of these recurring moments of unconsciousness that I was aroused by a clap of thunder that seemed to pierce my very brain with its ear-splitting noise. Coming out of this maddening stillness it was all the more terrible. I opened my eyes to find that precious thread of blue sky above me closed. It was darker, yet, strange to say, I saw plainly. I looked around me. The millions of tons of ice that had surrounded me were gone, and in their place I saw the four walls of my room.

Instead of having actually undergone the experiences of which I write, I had dreamed them; and instead of having

lost my life in a deep crevasse, I was lying in my little bed  
in my room in the *hospice* of Mountainvert.

B. N. G., '23.

---

## KIPLING AS A POET AND STORY TELLER

“Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain  
shall meet,  
Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great judg-  
ment Seat;  
But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor  
Birth,  
When two strong men stand face to face, though they come  
from the ends of the earth!”

During the last three decades, a host of new writers has arisen whose work has left more or less of an impression upon the modern world. It is too early to form a correct estimate of the value of this work. It is impossible to sift out the good from the bad, to discriminate, between what is destined to survive, and what is merely transitory. History, by repetition, teaches us that true genius cannot die, that, from out the many, the few will endure; and that one who is known to many—has made a name for himself that will most surely outlast the age in which he lives.

Such a one is Rudyard Kipling, severely criticized as he has been, and will continue to be, since, as a rising young journalist, he began to write those poems and stories which afterward were given the attention which the first attempts of genius finally gain. Since that time, during the last twenty-five years, he has been slowly and steadily forging ahead, winning for himself a sure and firm place, both in the annals of English literature and in the esteem of the English-speaking peoples, until at the present time it may be truly said that he has entrenched himself in the hearts of the Anglo-Saxon world more widely and more solidly than any other writer since Dickens.

Even a cursory survey of the works of Kipling, both poetry and prose, impresses the reader with the superior

quality of his style, and with the unique forcefulness of his diction. He is able to describe realistically, and at the same time picturesquely, scenes which are at best prosaic, if not sordid, to the average individual. An ardent lover of India and its people, Kipling has drawn largely upon his knowledge of this part of the Orient for the themes of countless poems and short stories. And in this phase of his work he is very successful.

During the early part of his career, volumes of poems and of stories followed each other rapidly. In the stories we find a careless style, a total disregard of technique, yet a nameless something that grips the reader, and leaves a lasting impression upon his mind. Other less gifted writers, more clumsy wielders of the pen, work in vain for this charm, even while they observe carefully every law of technique.

It is not so much by reason of the nature of the plot, although this is handled superbly, but by the setting and atmosphere he creates, apparently with such ease, that Kipling has achieved this popularity. Mr. Kipling has the natural instinct of a story teller. He grew up in a land where this instinct is inbred, where many of the oldest tales of the world, which have since migrated to every civilized country, were slowly gathering perfection as they were handed down by word of mouth thru countless generations. Hence his native gift of story telling may have been assimilated in early boyhood. His first stories are nearly all stories of India, and it is, perhaps, by reason of this that they attained their popularity, for the Orient has always a peculiar fascination for the people of the West. Kipling, by this very use of atmosphere and setting, enhances the mystic quality of our interest, and the wondering and curious attitude which we maintain toward these aliens. As Mr. Kipling himself puts it—

“Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet—”

His stories show that he believes this most firmly, and his genius is one of the most emphatic ways English litera-

ture has yet encountered of conveying his idea, which others have shared, but have been unable to express.

In his more mature years Kipling wrote stories in which he paid more attention to technique, and used more care in construction and characterization. It was in later times that he wrote "The Jungle Book", that famous childhood classic that will be remembered long after other earlier works have perished. Throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire these books are known and loved by children. This fact alone would make them famous. Yet some critics affirm that these animal stories, apparently written for children, are in reality fables, "the life of modern India told in allegory," with, moreover, unmistakable analogy between the animal personages, and the chief actors in a later book, "Kim", which is considered, next to the "Jungle Book", as the author's highest attainment in the realm of fiction.

"Kim", the story of an Anglo-Indian waif, is not destined to attain the same degree of popularity as some of his other stories; yet for the student of Anglo-Indian conditions it would be of far greater interest, for it is generally believed that Kipling has chosen in this way to symbolize the great gulf fixed between East and West.

In both stories and poems Kipling owes much to his power of suggestion. His descriptions are like sketches drawn with a few, bold lines, fearless, never erring. Other writers have this same gift, to a certain extent. Perhaps the secret of Kipling's success is his choice of words. Here he never fails. He appreciates, to a nicety, ultimate shades of meaning, and rugged and forceful as it may be, applies the right word. Thus, by words rather than lines, lines in place of pages, he drives home his lessons. For, in spite of the fact that Kipling's stories are entertaining, they have their moral.

It is in the world of poetry, however, that Kipling chooses to exercise his faculty for driving home truths. His poems have largely the same subject matter as his prose—with additions. First and foremost, we find India,—India as the scene of the great silent conflict between "the East and the West". Then there is war. Perhaps no poet has ever sung the glories of war with more whole-hearted enthusiasm—the soldier's life, in particular the life of the British Tommy, is

sung loudly. From this it is an easy step to patriotism—songs of love of country, of which “The Recessional”, written during the South African war, is perhaps more widely known than any other single poem of Kipling’s. “Barrack Room Ballads”, songs of army life in India and England, are well known. There is a lightness about this early verse that does not compare favorably with that of a later period. But even in these first attempts there is a terseness, an almost brutal choice of words, that is, after all, the most forceful mode of conveying the appeal of tragedy or of pathos.

In “The Five Nations”, dedicated to “the five nations”, Great Britain and her colonies, Kipling further dwells upon the subject of patriotism. To us, as Canadians, the poem “Our Lady of the Snows” is of more interest perhaps than the others in this volume. One stanza of this is almost prophetic—

“Carry the word to my sisters—

To the Queens of the East and the South.

I have proven faith in the Heritage

By more than the word of mouth.

They that are wise may follow

Ere the world’s war-trumpet blows,

But I—I am first in the battle’,

Said our Lady of the Snows”.

And the events of the last few years testify that Canada has “proven faith”.

There are other poems which do not need to be separately proclaimed—poems like “The Truce of the Bear”, “The Old Men”—poems that are bound to be read and remembered as long as England has a literature.

The more we read and ponder over his work the more deeply we are convinced of the lasting greatness of this English poet. Kipling has an unmatched genius for taking life as a whole, sordid and grossly material as it is, and weaving it into pictures of haunting beauty and mystery. Yet, however much we may appreciate his ability to create atmosphere at will, his wonderful skill in the choice of words, or any other phase of his art, we must see that back of all this there

is working a mighty force, the force of patent personality, working for the uplift and emancipation of the human race—the dynamic force of a mind that, right or wrong, has an unshaken confidence in its own philosophy of life. Therein lies the secret of his greatness.

J. A. K., '23.

## DISILLUSION

Where golden sea sands glow with sunset's living stains  
 Dim scattered cloudlets drift in crimson glory.  
 On wave worn rock a fancied figure, weary, feigns  
 A smile at Life's new-told, unchanging story.

On weary wings a single sea-fowl landward flies;  
 'Round fisher boats the voices cease; wan masts still weave  
 Fantastic fabrics in the sky; the figure sighs  
 And bows as who at human heart hurts deeply grieve.

The gleaming seas slow dark to gloomy, ghostly gray;  
 The sky grows cold, the picture follows after.  
 'Neath rising winds the sombre sea waves sway  
 And roll and break with hollow, mocking laughter.

F. W. D., '23.

## CANADA'S RAILWAY PROBLEM

ONE of the most important questions before the Canadian public at the time of the last Federal election, and a question which still confronts the people of this country, although perhaps not to such a marked extent, is that of the Canadian National Railways.

The question of the Government taking over the railways in operation in 1900 came up in Parliament about that time. There was grave danger of the railways coming into the hands of a very powerful syndicate from the United States. This syndicate had control of most of the railways of that country, and in addition had a controlling interest in the largest banking institutions, in the Standard Oil Company, and in the great coal fields. Less than \$50,000,000 put on the Stock Market at that time would have been sufficient to obtain a controlling interest in the Canadian Pacific Railway. Particularly on account of this danger, the Government was urged to take over the railways in operation at the time. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, as owned and controlled then acted in opposition to our own country, to our own ports, to our canals, to our river routes, acted in opposition to Canadian interests in every way. If the Government had had control of the railways they would have been the complement of our ports, of our canals, and of our river routes. They would have been national railways helping to build up the country. But the Canadian Government did not follow the policy advocated at that time, that is, the policy of purchasing a controlling interest in the Canadian Pacific. Rather than do this they extended the railways already under construction, and loaned money to private corporations that were to build railways to meet the needs and requirements of the people of Western Canada. Thus they chose the more expensive alternative, which, in the course of a few years, led to the taking over by the Government of the system now known as the Canadian National.

Perhaps one important cause of the difficulties in our railway situation was the result of corporate control. The

corporations which were ruined in extending the railways in the West, were carrying on the work not with their own funds but with funds loaned by the Government. Politics played far too important a part in the building and development of our Canadian Railways. An incident of the indiscretion shown came up in Parliament during the early part of the present century. For the building of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway the Canadian Government had promised to pay the Company the sum of \$3200 per mile and this railway ran practically parallel with the Michigan Central. Had these corporations been operating with their own funds it is needless to surmise that such sums would not have been paid out to build miles and miles of railway from which there were no visible sources of revenue.

The political history of Great Britain, the United States, and Canada clearly shows that of all the causes of political corruption in these countries, private ownership of railways seems to be one of the greatest and one of the most dangerous.

It would almost seem that the Government, although practically compelled to take over the system of railways now operating under the name of the Canadian National, was justified in its action. Government service is certainly much more convenient and satisfactory than the service rendered by private corporations. An example may be seen in this Province—the railway running along the South Shore. A great improvement has been made in the train service, in the road bed, and in every way the Government has made improvements which perhaps would never have been granted by a private corporation. Indeed, in almost any part of the Dominion, where the Government has taken over the railways, the same holds true. The Government has improved the service which the public have had for so long to endure.

But the fact remains that in spite of all this, the national railways of Canada are operating at a distinct loss, whereas the Canadian Pacific is paying dividends to its shareholders. In order to make up this deficit in the Canadian National Railway System, two solutions present themselves. The first of these is to appoint a board of directors at the head of the

national system. These men should be experts in their particular line of business, those who have learned through the experiences of the past, those who can apply the experiences of the past to meet the requirements of the present and future, and those who can make a reasonable estimate as to the needs of the future. These men should be appointed regardless of politics and paid a sufficient salary. This plan has been suggested several times in the past and is the one advocated by Lord Shaughnessy, a few years ago the President of the Canadian Pacific System. Political influence has played far too important a part in the problem, perhaps complicating to no small degree the facility of its solution. During the last few years the policy of the company has been shaped to meet the needs and requirements of the people of the Canadian West and Ontario, while the people of the Maritime Provinces have not had the same advantage. When politics has ceased to play so important a part in the history of our national railways, our railway problem will be solved to no mean degree.

The second solution of the railway problem that presents itself is closely associated with the Immigration problem. One means of placing the Canadian National Railways on a paying basis, is to fill the Canadian West with immigrants. James Hill, the great pioneer railway magnate of the United States, once said, in connection with his railway projects in the western section of that country, that every settler along his lines meant \$1000 for his company. However, care must be exercised in admitting immigrants into the country. For instance, we should not follow the example of the United States where large numbers of immigrants were pouring into that country. We should let this be a lesson and, in the years to come, Canada will not have to face the problem which is ever present with the people of the United States—a problem which is a result of allowing all those who seek admission into the country to enter and in time become citizens but never become assimilated in the true sense of the term. Some authorities claim that nearly seventy-five per cent of the population of New York is either foreign born or of foreign extraction. One great effect of an unrestricted immi-

gration policy is a lowering of wages, a lower standard of living among these classes. Taussig, in an article originally published in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, said: "Most of these (unskilled laborers) are Immigrants and the rest mostly the children of immigrants and the immigration population sets the wages standard of the entire group. It is their large numbers and the constant recruiting of their numbers that cause wages to be as low as they are." But neither should we totally restrict immigration. Standards must be set and the Immigration policy governed by these standards. It will thus be seen that our Immigration policy is a most delicate one, one that can be properly handled only after careful study. And since the railway problem is so closely associated with it, the utmost care must be exercised in order to bring about a permanent solution.

At any rate, the solving of the railway problem seems to lie in the appointment of an official, regardless of politics, to have full control of the system, with competent assistants, with adequate salaries for all concerned, and with the means and facilities of carrying on the work. Sir Henry Thornton, the new President and General Manager of the Canadian National System, has had a great deal of experience in railway work and has associated with him on the Board of Directors such men as John H. Sinclair, Richard P. Gough, James Stewart, Tom Moore, Graham A. Bell and others—all men of wide experience. With a Board of Directors such as the above the national railways should, in a very short time, be placed on a paying basis. The acting Minister of Railways, a few days ago, made a statement to the effect that Sir Henry W. Thornton, the new President, and his colleagues on the Board, would be given a free hand in their administration of the government railways. The new directorate has the power to locate the headquarters of the system, at a place where, in their judgment, the greatest success of the whole enterprise will be assured. Then with this board of directors, experienced in railway work, during the next few years when immigrants begin to come to this country in larger numbers, our railway problem will, to a very great extent, be solved, and our railway system will be what it is not at the present time—a source of revenue. P. L. J. '23.

## THE PINE HILL CONFERENCE

“TAXI! Taxi!” This surely sounded strange to the ears of the Acadia delegates who found themselves at Halifax station on their way to Pine Hill to attend the annual conference of the Maritime branch of the Student Christian Movement of Canada. We had no need, however, for a taxi, as there were two or three lovely big cars waiting for us into which we and our suit cases were piled—thus we arrived at Pine Hill on the first day of June. From U. N. B., Mt. A., and Dalhousie the delegates had been arriving all day until the total registration was close to one hundred, exceeding by far in point of members any similar conference ever held in the Maritime Provinces. But, as we shall see, in far more than actual numbers present was the Conference a distinct success.

It did not take us very long to become acquainted, first, because we were asked to wear our names pinned on, for a couple of days, and secondly, because of the spirit of good fellowship which was evident at the very beginning of the Conference, and to which we owe, to a greater degree than many of us thot at the time, the success of the gathering.

Perhaps a brief outline of our daily schedule would give you a better idea than anything else of what was accomplished at the Conference:

- 8.00 a.m.—Breakfast.
- 8.45- 9.00 a.m.—Intercession service.
- 9.15-10.15 a.m.—Bible Study.
- 10.15-11.15 a.m.—World Problems.
- 11.15-11.40 a.m.—Intermission.
- 11.40-12.30 a.m.—Morning address.
- 12.30 p.m.—Dinner.
- 2.00- 3.00 p.m.—Discussion meetings.
- 3.00- 6.00 p.m.—Recreation.
- 7.00- 8.00 p.m.—Twilight service.
- 8.30- 9.30 p.m.—Evening addresses.
- 9.30-10.00 p.m.—Group meetings.

There were four different courses of Bible Study arranged, which met after the Intercession Service. First, "Jesus in the Records" led by Prof. Bronson of Dal. A second group, led by Miss Lowe of Winnipeg, Associate Secretary of the Canadian S. C. M., studied "The Christian Adventure", by Herbert Gray. Prof Shaw of Pine Hill led a group on the problems a student is sure to meet with in religion. Prof. Line of Mt. A. conducted a course in the Study of St. John's gospel. These courses though on different topics, all showed us that the teachings of the Bible apply just as well to our modern complex life as to that of ancient times.

The study of World Problems was arranged in two groups. (1) Problems relating to India which was conducted by Miss Kilpatrick, a missionary home on furlough.

(2) Problems relating to Japan was the topic for the first day led by Miss Robertson, a returned missionary. For the next two meetings the topic was "Educational and Social Progress in China". Miss Siu, a Chinese girl who has been studying in the States for five years, and is now prepared to begin work in her home country, conducted these meetings. The last three meetings were under the direction of Miss Wrong, who recently returned from Central Europe where she spent the last year as Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation. She gave us a graphic account of the pitiable conditions prevailing among European Students and of their despairing attempts to get an education. We sincerely hope that World Problems will have a place on the program for next year's conference. This study served to impress upon us the universality of the Student Christian Movement.

Shortly after dinner an opportunity was given for all the students to gather together and talk over the successes and failures of the preceding year, and to make plans for the coming college year. We also discussed the pros and cons of the National Conference to be held at Toronto from Dec. 28 to Jan. 2.

The afternoon from three to six was spent in recreation, and many took advantage of the row-boats kindly placed at

our disposal to go boating on the North West Arm, a spot famed for all aquatic sports. Some of the more courageous ones even indulged in a 'dip'. Then nearly every afternoon there was a base-ball game on the campus into which even the girls entered with enthusiasm. One afternoon motor-boats were hired and we went across the Arm to Purcell's Cove for a hike.

If anyone happened to enter the Residence during supper hour they would have thought that some kind of a game was in progress judging from the sounds coming from the dining-room—there were songs and yells galore. All the members of the same college sat together and we sang college songs and gave yells, each group trying to outdo the others.

In such a short sketch as this it is impossible to do full justice to the many fine addresses which were given both in the morning and evening. They were enjoyed by all and to many they were the best part of the Conference.

Beside the lectures given by our leaders, some of the outside speakers were Prof. Kierstead of U. N. B., Miss Nutt of the Nova Scotia Art School, Dean Llwyd of Halifax, Dr. McKay of McGill University, Dr. Nicholson, and Dr. Schofield.

It was with deep regret that we said good-bye to old Pine Hill and our friends. Everyone of us will look back upon it as a week well spent, for we left with a feeling of having accomplished something worth while—something the effect of which should be apparent in our future life and which should take concrete form when each returns again to college life.

H. L. M. '23.

## VINCIT QUI PATITUR

Why is it in the happy hours of youth,  
We with anticipation toil and plan,  
While life is joyous song with laughter rife?  
The bubbling springs of passion pleasure-fraught  
Are brought within control. The thought, the art  
Are guided by an inner hand unseen.  
There is within the life of each and all,  
A mystic something, fighting upward, on.  
'Tis that diviner part we call the soul,  
That, yearning for a more unfettered realm  
Looks forward to a larger, newer life,  
And says unto the baser part of us,  
"Arise, awake, and gird thee for the fray.  
This life is thine, is thine to make or mar.  
Though rough the road, the victory lies beyond.  
Then, in the knowledge of a work well done,  
You'll find reward full worthy of the pain."

C. M. S. '24.

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**THE DEMON LEGEND**

**D**URING the summer, while on a camping trip, I succeeded in securing several legends from our old guide, who, in common with many of us, was not averse to conversation when it could be substituted for honest hard work. The following is one which struck me most forcibly:

In the tribe of Aidaca, many years ago, there dwelt a young man who was afflicted by a grievous pain which departed not from him day or night. The youth knew not that the Evil Spirit had sent this thing unto him, so he went not to the medicine man to have the demon killed, while it was yet young. After many days of suffering, however, he crept painfully to the wigwam of the great wizard and prayed unto him to relieve him of his affliction. The medicine man was wise, and full of wisdom, and many other things, so he

slapped the youth heavily on the shoulder and said unto him, "I perceive that thou hast a tough body, which will overcome the demon within thee, if he does not first overcome thee. So go and eat no flesh, and partake not freely of anything." When the young man heard these words he was overcome with joy and sought his fellows and said unto them, "I will soon be well again and able to wrestle with you as of old." He bravely followed this sage advice and ate no meat, which caused him to become wondrous thin, so that his comrades feared to touch him lest he break in many pieces. But as he waned in strength the demon waxed and flourished, so he went back once more to his fleshpots.

From that time onward he crept painfully about from place to place, seeking one who would remove the demon from his vitals. In his wanderings he came one day to the wigwam of the medicine man of a neighboring tribe, and this wizard sought the abode of the demon and found it concealed in the young man's throat. Then said he unto the youth, "go thou, seek the great magician who lives by the sea, and open wide thy mouth before him so that he may ravage the nest and slay the demon." At these words the young man became again exceedingly joyful and spake unto his comrades, saying "yet a little while and I shall be well again, for is not the great magician going to ravage the nest and take the life of the demon?"

Then went he to the wigwam of the great magician, who caused him to open wide his mouth, and who then inserted various instruments with which to torture the demon. After he had removed large portions of the young man's throat, he cast him out saying unto him, "Wend thy way homeward and send onto me all thy wealth, for I have killed thy demon and thou shalt recover if thou dost not die." Then went the young man home and joyfully sent unto the magician all that he possessed.

Patiently he sat and waited for the tearing of his vitals to cease, but it did not, so he consulted his friend the second medicine man and inquired of him if the demon should not cease to tear at his vitals if it were properly dead as the great magician had said. At this bit of news the medicine

man was overcome with sorrow, for he knew that the demon had escaped the knives in some way and was yet alive.

When he told this unto the young man the poor fellow became very sad, and was about to depart, when the medicine man spake unto him again saying, "I will give unto thee certain white powders which will cause thy demon to die." Then became the youth cheerful yet once more; and he did as he was bidden. But the demon could not be driven out with white powders, so after saying certain incantations over him, the wizard bade him return home and continue in his painful existence.

Now, there lived some distance away, yet a third medicine man, who was very wise in the ways of Spirits, and with him was a lesser wizard who was also very wise. To these mighty men did the sufferer turn in his extremity, and he entered their wigwam and besought them to heal him. Whereupon they seized him, stripped him of his garments, and while he was in such a helpless condition, they prodded, tickled, and gouged him in a vain endeavor to drive out the hateful demon. They were not successful, however, but they had discovered many strange things about the body of this poor unfortunate youth, for they turned to him with glowing eyes and said unto him, "Thou art most fortunate, young man, for we have found out that if thou wert not as well as thou art thou wouldst probably be worse; also thou art doing as well as could be expected, for thou hast many curious things wrong with thy body, but if thou shouldst star to recover thou wouldst probably get better." At these words the young man became joyful yet once again and he crept painfully homeward, his mind occupied fully with these happy thoughts. This state, however, did not continue long, for he was roused from his musing by the same old demon tearing at his vitals in the same old way; and his face became long once more.

Then the young man sought yet a fourth medicine man, even wiser than the others. He also seized him, stripped him of his raiment, assaulted his unprotected ribs with a pair of large ham-like fists, and pounded the soles of his feet with a big hammer; in fact he did all in his power to render the body

of the unfortunate youth no fit place for the habitation of a demon. The demon, however, did not come forth, so the wise man sought other means of making him depart. He looked upon the bruised body of the naked young man and he said unto him, "Thou hast a goodly body which only needeth some slight reinforcement in order that thou mayest become well. Go thou to the great magician who belongs to the tribe of Ameri Kans and who will enclose thy body in a case so that the demon will depart in disgust."

Then went the young man away very joyful, for would he not soon be rid of his tormentor? But while journeying to the country of the Ameri Kans, he encountered the medicine man whom he had first sought, and when he told him that he was going to have the great magician of the Ameri Kans place certain pieces of steel and iron about his body, the wizard laughed him to scorn, and told him that such a thing was foolish and absurd and that the only way to drive the demon out would be to—

At this point in the legend the old man suddenly stopped and started for the camp. He had just heard the welcome voice of the cook crying, "Come 'n get it or I'll throw it out," which, being interpreted into polite English, means, "Let's eat." We ate, but we never heard the end of the tale, so I doubt if the poor fellow ever got rid of his demon.

R. A. P., '23.

## HIAWATHA'S RETURN

*(With apologies to H. W. L.)*

Should you ask me why I travel  
Northward, northward, ever northward,  
To Acadia on the hilltop,  
To the little town of Wolfville,

I should answer, I should tell you,  
'Tis the time of home-returning  
Of the braves who thence departed  
In the early moon of sowing.  
They return from East and Westward,  
They return from South and Northward,  
And I journey there to meet them,  
Meet the braves come home from hunting,  
Meet the great Acadian Fathers,  
Join the tribe of old Acadia.

Should you then inquire and ask me,  
Why the braves depart to sojourn,  
To the East and North and Westward,  
To the great far-stretching Southward,  
What the object of this hunting,

I should answer, I should tell you,  
We are sent by Big Chief Cutten,  
Wielder of a mighty pickaxe,  
Sachem of the pen and ink-horn.  
We are sent by him to gather  
Wampum from the tribes surrounding,  
Wampum for our needs in winter,  
Long green wampum for Chief Cohoon,—  
"Pope" the hunting warriors call him,—  
That he may have greater pleasure,  
So that he might find it easier  
To pay all the wise professors,  
Those who train us for the hunting.

When our journey it is ended,  
And our wampum safely locked up  
In the office of the sachem,

Keeper of the sacred wampum,  
Forth we go to meet Chief DeWitt,  
Giver of the number nine pill,—  
Mighty is the number nine pill,  
Mighty medicine-man is DeWitt.

Next the task of making new braves,  
Worthy of the old traditions,  
Tribal rules and regulations,  
Made by warriors grave in council,  
Enforced by the watchful Sophomore.  
Frightful are the stories told them,  
Of Bible four and Toddy the Wolf,  
The latter mingling with his fierceness  
The cunning of the fox when hunting  
Chickens for the family feasting.

Thus I end my simple story,  
Truthful is the tale I tell you,  
Each deed accurately recounting  
Tribal legends, rites, and customs,  
Why the braves each year leave Wolfville  
With full heads and empty pockets,  
Searching for the green-backed wampum,  
Friend of man and cause of conflicts,  
Cause of red hearts aching, bleeding,  
Cause of vanity and distrust,—  
Cause of much good education.

A. D. F., .25.

A decorative rectangular border with ornate, scroll-like corners. Inside the border, the word "SCIENCE" is written in a large, serif, all-caps font, with wide letter spacing. The border has a dark, textured appearance, possibly representing a metal frame or a decorative print.

# SCIENCE

## THE EDISON STORAGE BATTERY

SIXTY years have passed since Planté discovered that an electric current would cause a chemical change to take place on two plates immersed in an electrolyte, and that the chemical process could be reversed and an electric current could be generated, if the two plates were connected externally by a conductor. Until recent years, no attempt has been made to change the form of the storage battery as originated by Planté, with the result that the common accumulator of the present day still makes use of treated lead plates and sulphuric acid as its chemical constituents.

However, it has been the experience of all its users that the lead storage battery has some serious defects. In order to understand their nature, let us first examine the ordinary, portable, lead storage battery. It consists, generally, of three or more cells enclosed in a wooden box. Each cell is a vulcanite container in which are arranged an alternating series of positive and negative lead plates or grids. Each plate is composed of a lead frame more or less resembling a honeycomb in its construction. Each cell of this comb is filled with a paste of lead oxide. The plates are surrounded by a solution of sulphuric acid of changing specific gravity.

The following are the most serious objections to this form of battery. First, the lead plates are necessarily very heavy, and, as a result, the battery has excessive weight. Second, the electrolyte (sulphuric acid) is intensely corrosive, and necessitates a fragile container such as glass or vulcanite. Third, the lead structures are physically weak, and the pockets of lead oxide are weaker still. Fourth, if the bat-

tery is idle, secondary chemical reactions set up, producing sulphates which speedily coat the plates and render the battery useless. Fifth, charging current exceeding a certain, rather low value causes the plates to buckle, which in turn loosens the lead oxide from the pockets, thus permanently decreasing the capacity of the cell, besides tending to produce short circuits. Sixth, even in idleness, the battery must be frequently charged, since a charged or partially discharged cell disintegrates rapidly.

It was in an attempt to eliminate as many as possible of these faults, that Mr. Edison invented his alkaline battery. Briefly stated, the Edison storage cell makes use of steel grids holding nickel hydrate and nickel flake, for the positive plates; and similar grids holding perforated box-like cases containing iron oxide, for the negative plates. The plates are immersed in a solution of caustic potash containing a small percentage of lithium hydrate, and the whole is enclosed in a steel container. All steel parts are protected by a specially durable nickel plate.

The cells are made in several different sizes, which differ only in the amount of active material they contain and in the plate area. Let us examine a cell of the type A-4. Its outside measurements in inches are  $2\frac{9}{16} \times 5\frac{1}{8} \times 12\frac{3}{8}$ . Its weight in pounds is 13.3. Its normal discharge rate in amperes is 30; and its rated ampere hour output is 150.

All the steel parts used in assembling the active elements, as well as the can itself and the connecting bolts, nuts, and washers, are heavily nickel-plated. After the nickel plate has been applied, the parts are brought to a red heat in an atmosphere of hydrogen, which so incorporates the nickel in the steel, that no amount of bending will cause the plating to peel.

Both the positive and negative plates consist of a steel frame about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by 9 inches. A cross brace divides the positive plate into two square sections, each of which holds in place fifteen tubes, four inches long and one quarter inch in diameter. Each tube is made of perforated steel tape, spirally wound, and lapped and locked at the edges. The perforations permit the electrolyte to reach the active material. The

ends of the tubes are flattened so that they may be clamped to the steel grid.

The filling of the tubes for the positive plate is a very interesting process. Machinery has been invented which automatically feeds alternate quantities of nickel hydrate and nickel flake into the tubes, tamping it between each operation. The final result is a tube containing about 300 layers of nickel hydrate, each  $1/100$  inches thick, and each separated by a nickel flake  $1/300$  inches thick. The conducting, or contact with the tube walls, of the nickel flake is determined by testing the cross-section of a tube with a stylus and microscope. The stylus is connected through a current source and a galvanometer to the wall of the tube to be tested. Then, by means of the microscope, the stylus is brought in contact with each individual plate. A deflection of the galvanometer needle indicates contact between the flake and the wall of the tube. The filling is so carefully done that contact is insured in 97% of the layers. Each tube contains 300 nickel units; each plate, 9000; and each cell, 36,000.

Two cross braces divide the negative plate into three sections, each of which holds eight, flat, perforated containers about three ins. long, one-half inch wide, and one-eighth inch thick. These cases, when clamped into position on the frame, contain iron oxide mixed with a small percentage of mercuric oxide to make it conductive.

The plates as described above, are very light and strong, and are capable of withstanding considerable ill-treatment. Each cell contains five negative and four positive plates, arranged alternately and separated from each other by hard rubber rods. Rubber strips insulate the plates from the sides, edges, and bottom of the steel container. In the upper, left-hand corner of the positive plates are lugs through which passes a bolt having a central vertical member. The plates are properly spaced by means of suitable washers; and the whole is brought into positive electric contact by means of a locking nut on one end of the bolt. The negative plates are connected in a like manner, but with the lugs in the right-hand corner. When the plates are placed in the metal container, the two vertical members protrude above the

top of the can, forming the positive and negative poles. When the whole is in place, the top is welded on. There are four openings in this top. One is a valve which permits the escape of gas while charging, but prevents spraying and spilling of the electrolyte. Another is an opening through which distilled water may be added to displace that lost in charging. The remaining two are outlets for the positive and negative poles. These are insulated from the cover by means of hard, rubber washers and bushing, packed with soft rubber to prevent leakage of electrolyte. The tips of the poles are tapered and threaded to receive terminal lugs and nuts.

The cells are assembled into batteries of two or more units, according to the required voltage. They are held together in strong wooden frames, and the terminals are linked up by heavy, nickel-plated, copper conductors having a sleeve at each end which is held in place on the tapered terminal by the nut already mentioned.

We have now the complete battery. Let us compare it with the lead accumulator. First, an Edison cell weighs about half as much as a lead cell of equal capacity, and a battery of the type described above occupies a little less space than a lead battery of the same energy capacity. The normal working voltage of the Edison cell is 1.2 volts, whereas that of the lead cell is 1.96 volts. This means that it requires thirteen Edison cells to give the same voltage as eight lead cells. But, nevertheless, these thirteen cells occupy less space and weigh about half as much as the eight lead cells.

Second, the electrolyte is a twenty per cent solution of caustic potash held in a nickel-plated steel container which has been welded into one piece. This electrolyte requires renewal only once in two hundred and fifty charges.

Third, the steel plates are physically strong, and the active elements cannot be dislodged. The grids will withstand any force tending to buckle them.

Fourth, no injurious chemical action goes on when the cell is idle. The cell may be left in a charged or partially charged condition for an indefinite period; it will deliver its current as regularly and as reliably as a tap delivers water.

Fifth, the battery may be charged any rate provided its temperature does not rise above 105 degrees Fahrenheit.

Sixth, no harm is done by having the battery in a discharged condition for an indefinite length of time. A normal charge immediately restores it to its original condition.

By comparing these six points with the chief defects of the lead battery as stated in one of the opening paragraphs, it becomes evident that Mr. Edison has succeeded, in no small part, in the task which he set himself. This result has been accomplished only by hard work. Mr. Edison and his experimental staff labored for more than eight years to produce this cell. Over two thousand cells of every variety that invention and imagination could design were constructed and tested. That the resulting cell was not accepted without a thorough test will be evident from the following.

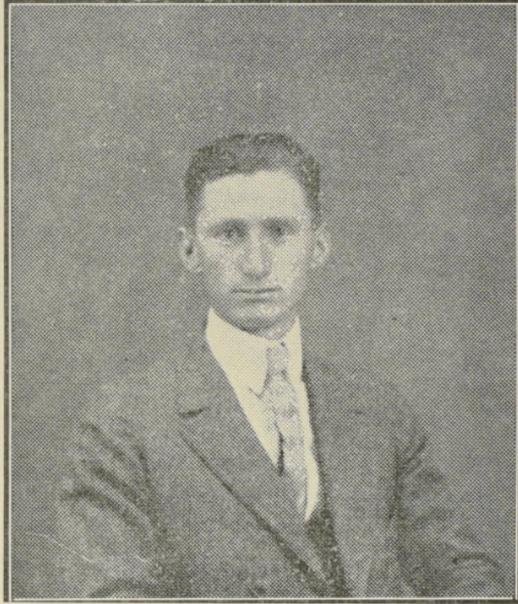
As a shock test, a cell was lifted and dropped one-half inch on solid wood, 1,776,000 times. Its voltage and capacity were the same before and after the test. Another cell was allowed to stand six months in an uncharged condition. Its average discharge voltage and its capacity were the same after, as before, the test. This test would ruin a lead cell. Another cell was short-circuited and allowed to discharge to exhaustion nine consecutive times. On discharging at normal rate, the capacity and average discharge voltage were found to be unimpaired. A test such as this would buckle the plates of a lead cell beyond repair.

When new, the lead cell is more efficient than the Edison cell. But its efficiency decreases at an ever-increasing rate, whereas that of the Edison cell actually increases with use. The capacity of a lead cell is an unknown quantity after its first few months of service, whereas that of the Edison cell is guaranteed to remain at least 90% of the rated capacity for three years.

The initial cost of the Edison cell is greater than that of the lead cell. But the satisfaction which its dependability inspires in its owners, more than repays the first expenditure. It is, without doubt, a battery built to withstand the hard knocks of daily use and misuse, and to continue to do so through a long period of service.

G. W. G., '23.

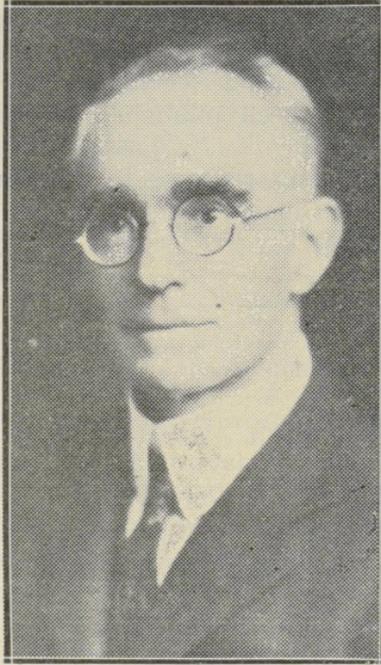
## FACULTY WRITE-UPS



GEORGE MOOR RAMSEY.

Acadia is fortunate this year in securing Mr. George M. Ramsey as Professor of Romance languages. Prof. Ramsey was born in New Hampshire, received his early education there, and entered Harvard University, where he specialized in Romance languages. He secured his B. A. degree in 1921, having distinguished himself by his zeal and ability in his chosen field.

That his work here will be pleasant and profitable to the students is already manifest. It is with great pleasure that we extend to Prof. Ramsey a hearty welcome to the faculty of Acadia.



REV. W. N. HUTCHINS, B. D., M. A., Ph.D.

Dr. Hutchins, who succeeds Dr. Chute as Professor of Old Testament Languages and Literature, comes to us from Middleton, N. S.

Graduating from Acadia in '91, with honors in History, he entered Rochester and in '94 received the degree of B. D. The same year he received his M. A. from Acadia. He then returned to Nova Scotia, and became pastor of the Canning Baptist Church. Some time later he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Truro, and after a successful ministry there, resigned in order to continue his studies at the University of Chicago, where he received his Ph. D. in 1914. During his last year at Chicago he was made a Fellow of the Department of Religious Education. From Chicago Dr. Hutchins returned once more to Nova Scotia and became pastor of the Middleton Baptist Church.

During the past year, Dr. Hutchins has become prominent as a writer. His pleasing and instructive articles appear often in many of the religious educational magazines, and a book, "Graded Social Service in the Sunday School", written by him, has been published by the University of Chicago Press.

We extend a hearty welcome to Dr. Hutchins and hope that he may come to mean as much to the student body of Acadia as has his worthy predecessor.

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NORMAN MCLEOD ROGERS, B. LITT., B. C. L.

Mr. Rogers, our new Professor of History, is an old Acadia man, being a graduate of the class of '19.

While at Acadia, Mr. Rogers distinguished himself as an all-round man, taking a prominent part in athletics and debating, and at the same time keeping his scholastic attainments at a high level. In Feb. 1915 he enlisted in the C. M. R. and went overseas, but returned to Canada in the latter part of 1916 to take his commission in the Highland Brigade. A year later his health broke down and he was invalided out of the army.

Shortly afterwards the faculty of Acadia showed its appreciation of his all-round qualities and his service to his country by appointing him Rhodes Scholar.

In the fall of '19 Prof. Rogers began his three-year course of study at Oxford University, where he made excellent use of his opportunities. His first year there he received a B. A. distinction in Modern History. In the succeeding two years Mr. Rogers received a diploma in Economic and Political Science, A. B. Litt., and a B. C. L. degree.

Thus Prof. Rogers comes to us with a brilliant record behind him, and Acadia may well congratulate herself on having secured his services.

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## Editorial



WHEN one observes the enthusiasm, the unbounded hopes, and happy confidence of the students which mark the opening of the college year here at Acadia, one can not but feel that, much as we look forward to Commencement, and the reward of work well done, this is in many ways the very best time of the whole year. And when one observes not only the ambition and enthusiasm, but also the possibilities of all the students, new and old, one is inclined to think too, that this can not but be a record year in Acadia's history.

Last year was not a winning year for Acadia, but we have determined that this year shall be. Every one has reached that determination, we know, but has every one stopped to consider exactly what he or she is going to do to make this our winning year? Every single student is backing the football team, and the basketball team, and all the rest, but it is not enough to be there at heart—we must work for them, too. Just what the part of each student will be is

a matter for the individual to determine, but until every one feels this sense of personal responsibility for the teams that represent our college—not only feels it, but acts upon it, we shall not go very far on the road to success.

And when we have started on the winning road, we shall find that it is not alone ambition and enthusiasm that are going to carry us to the desired goal, but that in the long run it is just work, and more work, that will count.

Those who make the college teams probably realize this fully, but there is a much larger number of students in college who do not seem to do so. Of course every one doesn't have a chance to do all the work, but every one does have a chance to encourage and support their representatives in class or college activities. And this is what we want to see this year—every member of the student body doing his or her part for class or college by putting their utmost into the work of competition, and by their presence at all our games and debates.

Just here we would like to suggest that a little more effort, and a little higher standard in all our inter-class competitions would be greatly to the advantage of the teams that are going to represent us in intercollegiate competitions. The harder we make it for the other class to win, so much the better is the work of our own class; and the harder we make it for the other person to win his place on the class team, or to receive first award in *Athenaeum* competition, the better will be the individual work put forward.

It stands to reason that unless the inter-class games and inter-class debates have a standard high enough to call forth every bit of effort of which each competitor is capable, then we shall not have realized our possibilities, and ours will be the loss in the long run.

The *Athenaeum*, as usual is carried on by a new staff beginning with this issue. Not all the members of the staff are new to the work, but all are new to their present positions. The *Acadia Athenaeum* has always held a very high place among the college publications of Canada, and we are deeply conscious of our responsibility to maintain our present honored position. Did the entire burden rest upon the staff, we might indeed have reason for many misgivings,

but we fully realize that the *Athenaeum* is the work of the whole student body, and that there is in college an abundance of literary talent of the very highest order. But—we want you to realize this too, and here also to feel a sense of individual responsibility for the quality of the *Athenaeum*. *Don't* leave it to “some one who can do it better”—experience has shown us that that person is never forthcoming.

The material submitted to the *Athenaeum* this month was very promising—at least in the literary department—but there was not nearly enough.

Do not allow the general departments to be slighted. They are an important part of our magazine; and units won in these will add as much to the total of your class as units won in the literary department.

The members of the present staff of the *Athenaeum* would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of last year's staff, and especially the retiring literary editor, Mr. L. P. Steeves, for all they have done to make our work easier, and to permit us to start the year without the handicap of inexperience.

Mr. Fred E. Cox, '92, of Middleton, on behalf of the Annapolis Valley Real Estate Agency, offers a \$25.00 prize for the best original poem, entitled, “My Annapolis Valley Home”, the competition to be open to all readers of the *Athenaeum*.

The poems must be of four to six stanzas; be adapted to some popular air; be in the hands of the editor of the *Athenaeum*, typewritten, not later than Jan. 10, 1923, and become the property of the Annapolis Valley Real Estate Agency.

To help popularize the Annapolis Valley is the object of the competition, and the judges are to award 50 points with this object in view, and 50 points for literary merit.

## SEMINARY NOTES

THE attendance at the Seminary though not quite equal to that of last year is gratifyingly large. One hundred and ten students are registered as residents and the list of non-resident pupils will approximate two hundred. The classes in the Department of Household Science are the largest in the history of the Seminary.

Many of the staff of the Seminary are with us for the first time. Mr. Carl D. Farnsworth, the director of the Conservatory is a graduate of New England Conservatory with additional pedagogical study and extended experience both as teacher and as director of choirs and choruses. He is creating a large place for himself and in his hands with his assistants excellent work is being done. The courses are being strengthened and the standard of attainment raised.

We welcome to our staff some of our own graduates. Miss Alice Gross is associate teacher in Household Science. Miss Evelyn Cogswill, who is a graduate of the Leland Powers School of the Spoken Word, is teacher of expression. Miss Miriam Bancroft is assistant in pianoforte. Miss Helen Starr is acting teacher of modern languages until the return of Miss Eugenie Gascard, who is on leave of absence in Europe. Other teachers are also winning a warm welcome. Miss Natalie Gifford, vocal teacher; Miss Pearl Griffiths, expression and physical culture; Miss Ruth L. White, violin and Miss Wood, first assistant in pianoforte.

The usual initial fun and frolic to drive away dull care and banish homesickness from the spirits of the new students characterized the first weeks of the term. The reception by the old girls to the new girls, the reversal of the compliment, the annual corn boil of the Seniors, and class and corridor parties, etc., are among the events of the term. They were all very enjoyable.

On Friday, October 27, the Faculty of the Seminary were "at home" in Alumnae Hall. A moderate number of friends from the town took advantage of this evening to become acquainted with the new members of the staff, and all enjoyed a most delightful evening.

The officers of the Pierian Society, which meets every two weeks, are for the present term as follows:—

Olivia Lamont, President.

Vice-President.

Olga Clarke, Secretary.

In addition the usual committees were appointed.

The officers for the Y. W. C. A. have been elected as follows:—

Grace Carpenter, President.

Minnie Alward, Vice-President.

Elizabeth Morton, Secretary.

Laura Mapplebeck, Treasurer.

An aggressive campaign has been planned and it is expected that much good work will be accomplished. Already we have listened to addresses from Rev. H. Y. Corey, one of our missionaries, from Principal DeWolfe, while Pastor MacDonald and Rev. Geo. Miller have rendered valuable assistance in lectures and addresses. Bible Study Groups meet every afternoon and are proving interesting and helpful.

Canadian Book Week was duly observed in the English Class Room. Lists of Canadian Magazines subscribed for by the University were noted; names of Canadian Authors were recorded by each student of literature.

We shall be glad to receive notes touching the work of our former graduates and students. Next month we plan to give considerable space to such a record. Help us to make it interesting and complete.

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### ACADEMY NOTES

ON Monday, September 8th, the Academy opened for the term's work by a meeting of the faculty and students in Rhodes Hall at 11 o'clock, at which meeting the following speakers made short addresses to the students; Dr. J. H.

MacDonald, Capt. A. H. Chute, Rev. A. J. Prosser, Rev. E. S. Mason and Dr. W. H. Thompson.

Of last year's teachers we have Mr. H. S. Thurston, Mr. J. L. Baker and Miss S. MacGregor. The new members of the faculty are Mr. H. V. Corkum, Mr. R. E. Marshall and Mr. H. M. Bannerman.

The following officers were elected for the term:

School President—H. Spinney.

School Vice-President—M. McLean.

School Secretary—H. Starrat.

President Athletic Assoc.—R. D. Johnson.

Vice-President Athletic Assoc.—F. Kee.

Sec'y. Athletic Assoc.—W. Shatford.

Pres. Y.M.C.A.—H. Hill.

Vice-Pres. Y.M.C.A.—H. Chipman.

Pres. Lyceum—G. Bryden.

Sect. Lyceum—H. Hartland.

Judge, School Court—R. D. Johnson.

Pros. Attorney—H. Chambers.

Clerk of the Court—M. McLean.

Constable—R. Estey.

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#### Y. M. C. A.

Mr. H. Hill, our new President, has brought to us many outside speakers, among them Dr. A. T. Kempton, Dr. H. T. DeWolfe, Rev. Mr. Miller and Mr. Z. Freeman. All have been heard with a great deal of pleasure and spiritual uplift.

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#### FOOTBALL.

As in years past the athletic life of the school for the first few months is being centred in football, with some little track work. This year the Academy, judging by material, promises to place a good team on the field to uphold the honor of the school.

On Saturday, September 23rd, Mr. H. V. Corkum and Mr. R. D. Johnson represented the Academy at the Nova Scotia High School Rugby Convention held at the Y.M.C.A., Halifax, where matters pertaining to this year's football league were dealt with. A cup is offered by the "Halifax Herald" for a Junior and Senior League, and the Academy entered a team in both leagues.

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#### KING'S COLLEGIATE 11,—ACADEMY JRS. 0.

At Windsor, Saturday, September 30th, King's Collegiate School defeated the Junior Academy team, 11—0, this being the opening game in the Junior League. King's Collegiate were superior except in the tackling, in which the Academy made a fine showing.

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#### KING'S COLLEGIATE 11,—ACADEMY 3.

At Wo'ville, Saturday, October 7th, the Academy Jr. team again met defeat, by eight points. The Juniors made a far better showing than in the previous game at Windsor. By losing both games the Junior League is closed as far as the Academy team is concerned.

It was a new venture on the part of the Academy to place two teams on the field. However, we are satisfied with the showing the Junior team made this year and believe it will be a winner next year.

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#### FRESHMEN 8,—ACADEMY 5.

The usual keen interest displayed in past years was manifested by the crowd who witnessed this game on the campus, Thursday, October 5th.

With ideal weather both teams made the game interesting to follow. In the early part of the first half the Academy secured a "try", which was converted, giving them a good start of 5—0; but before the whistle sounded for a

"breather", the Cads, thru an error, allowed a "try" by the Freshmen, and two points were added by their convert, leaving the score 5—5. In the second half the playing was more ragged, but both teams being at fault, the interest of the game did not diminish. With ten minutes to go the Freshmen secured a "try", thru a fumble, but failed to convert. When the whistle sounded for time up, it found the Academy on the Freshmen 5-yard line, and the score 8—5.

Mr. R. D. H. Wigmore with the whistle rendered satisfactory decisions.

Academy Line Up:—

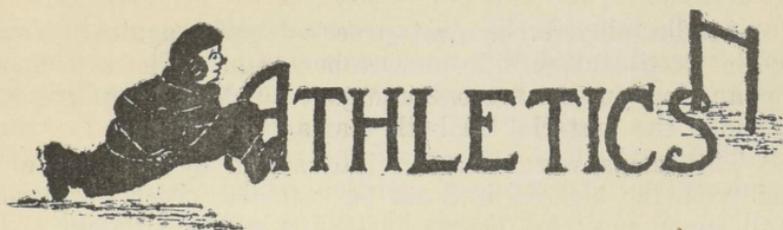
Full Back—Porter.

Halves—McKenzie, Copeland, Lombard, Peters.

Quarters—Himmelman, McCollum, Johnson.

Forwards—Culliton, Ferguson, Kee, Jenkins, Blakenay,  
Theall, Calder.

The Academy Senior team expect to play either Pictou Academy or St. F. X. Academy, for the Halifax Herald Senior Cup, in the near future. Last year the Academy brot home the cup by defeating Pictou Academy at Truro, 6—0.



DESPITE last year's almost winless record, or perhaps because of it, Acadia's athletes have returned with even more determination to win out this season. But this has always been true of the men who represent the college on its teams. It is upon the student body as a whole that a great deal depends. The financial end of the matter is, of course, important, but it cannot be compared with the importance of giving whole-hearted support to the teams.

Practising day after day with nothing but many bruises, much stiffness and more criticism, does not create enthusiasm. There must be some one on the side lines to help along not only in football, but in hockey, basketball and track as well. It is not sufficient to wait until after the game to do the cheering. It is necessary to go down to the practices, to the game itself and then the victory, if such it be, will be the result not only of the team's work but of the team work within the college itself.

### FOOTBALL.

With the opening of the college the football situation became the sole and all-absorbing topic of interest and conversation. Although the scrim, which suffered the heaviest loss, is still the weak spot, it is gradually being welded into an efficient machine which with the old quarters and a smooth working half line, should make a winning organization. The team has been indebted to Mr. Scriven and to Dr. DeWolfe for their services on the campus.

## N. S. T. C. 5—ACADIA 11.

Acadia played her first practice game against Nova Scotia Tech at Wolfville on October 14th. The afternoon was an ideal one for football and gave a splendid opportunity to judge the material on both teams.

The teams were whistled into action by Dr. DeWolfe and from the kick-off it could be seen that Tech possessed the heavier and more aggressive forward line, although they were weak in the back field. Within a few minutes of the opening of play, the Acadia half-line secured the ball and after a run featured by good passing Murray scored. Davidson converted. There were many good rushes during the remainder of the period but neither side could cross the line.

In the second period Acadia made some changes in her line-up in order to try out new material. Once more play centered in Tech territory and Clarke made a try which Davidson failed to convert. Shortly afterwards "Skip" Reid made a try after bucking through Tech's forward line. It was not converted. A few minutes before the close of the game the Tech scrum made a dribble to within a few feet of the Acadia goal posts. A kick was missed and Tech scored and converted.

## KING'S 0—ACADIA 6.

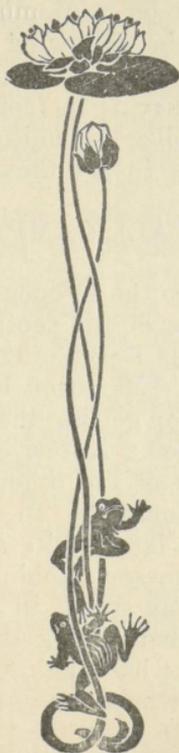
The second game of the season was played against King's at Windsor. Acadia won the toss and kicked off, favored by a slight breeze. The ball was carried down to the King's touchline within a few minutes, forcing their full-back to touch for safety. During the first period the play moved up and down the field, neither side able to score. King's scrim, though somewhat lighter, was superior but their backfield was weaker than Acadia's.

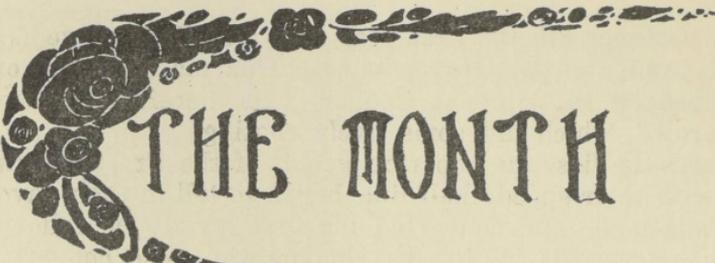
In the last half the Acadia forwards worked to more advantage, following the ball more persistently and showing more spirit. Morrison made a try to be followed a little later by Clarke. Neither try was converted and the game ended 6—0 in favor of Acadia.

## FIRST YEAR STUDENTS 8—ACADEMY 5.

On October 8th the first year men and Cads played the annual game for the Gravensteins. This match is the one prescribed by the Student Council and therefore drew a large crowd, which did some lively rooting.

From the first the superior weight of the Freshie scrim, along with their speedy half-line, began to tell in their favor. The Cads made and converted the first try, to be followed shortly afterwards by the Freshman, who also converted. There was no further scoring until the college men made the last try of the game shortly after play began in the second period.



A decorative floral border with a large rose on the left and a horizontal line of smaller flowers and leaves extending to the right.

# THE MONTH

“SINCE Time is not a person we cannot overtake him when he is gone, but let us honor him with mirth and cheerfulness of heart while he is passing.”—*Goethe*.

The casual observer on September 26th, would scarcely have realized that on the following day the whole college campus would be alive with the hustle and bustle of college life. Students were gathering in from all points, and taking up their abode in the college dormitories, and then proceeding to the college offices to lay their plans for the year's activities.

## FALL CAMP.

The week previous to the re-opening of college was occupied by several members of the football team with a camping holiday at Evangeline Beach. The purpose of the camp was to have a period of relaxation before classwork began, and also to make plans for getting the team in working order as soon as college opened. A few days later the numbers were increased by many of the other students, who availed themselves of the opportunity to feast off the Acadia Y. M. C. A., which was holding its annual camp under the direction of Messrs. Prosser, Robinson and Wigmore. A very pleasant holiday was spent, in spite of the fact that freezing weather prevailed during the whole period of the camp. The new students had their first opportunity to get acquainted with the older ones, and also to get a little knowledge of what it means to have the “Acadia Spirit”. The camp was not as well patronized this year, as formerly, but

perhaps the disagreeable weather conditions were one of the hindering causes. The days were devoted to games and hikes, while the evenings were enjoyed around bonfires and cornboils. On Sunday night, Dr. MacDonald addressed the boys on the subject of "Neighborliness". The regular concert was held on Monday night in the dance hall, at which several of the Wolfville talent took part. The camp broke up on Tuesday, Sept. 26th.

### COLLEGE OPENING.

Registration day came on Sept. 27th. By the number of students who thronged the hallways of the administration building on that day, one would judge that Acadia had received her full share, for this year. The grave old Seniors, the jolly Juniors, the gay young Sophomores, and the rollicking Engineers were all present, and last but not least were the so-called verdant Freshmen. The registration returns show that the present Freshman class (with the enrollment in the vicinity of 108), is the largest in the history of Acadia.

The first chapel service was held in the Memorial Gymnasium at 4 p.m. After the faculty procession Dr. Spidle opened the service. The absence of our former president was very noticeable. During the meeting, Dr. Spidle announced that a successor to Dr. Cutten had been found in the person of Dr. F. W. Patterson, of Winnipeg, and that he would assume the duties of president at the beginning of the second term. In the meantime, the administration of the college would be in the hands of a committee of the faculty. The meeting dismissed, the college yell and the various class yells were given, except that of the Freshmen, who stood by wonderingly.

College work opened in earnest on Thursday morning, with classwork as scheduled on the time-table.

### SENIOR PARTY.

True to their reputation for leading off in social affairs, the class of '23, on the first evening after college opening,

held a re-union in the form of a theatre party. The movies, as usual, were intensely interesting, and all they failed to furnish in the suspense element, was fully provided by the uncertainties of the town lighting system. When the hero and heroine of the gripping drama had at length been restored to one another, and the villain subdued, the party betook themselves to Cecie's where refreshments completed a very happy evening. Dr. Rhodenizer chaperoned the party.

### JUNIOR PARTY.

The Juniors, greatly coveting the honor of having the first class party of the year, met and organized one for the same evening as the Senior party. They, however, had the original idea of going for a little stroll by the longest way round, and, reaching the theatre first, were greatly elated by the satisfaction thereby afforded.

When the movies came to a close they regretfully parted from the Seniors in the gallery and hastened down to Hughie's, where abundant refreshments were served. Miss White and Prof. Ramsey chaperoned for the evening.

### GRAVENSTEIN RECEPTION.

The time-honored Gravenstein Reception was held in the gymnasium on Friday night, Sept. 29th. After a few short addresses by the president of the Y. M. C. A., the chairman of the Student Council, and the captain of the football team, the programme of the evening was announced. While preparations were being made for the events, three barrels of gravensteins were opened, and the contents distributed among those present. The participation in this year's programme was limited to the Sophomores, Freshmen and first and second year Engineers. The Seniors, Juniors and faculty members present composed what might be called the audience. An attractive programme of stunts, such as midget boring, greased pole, pillow fight, three-cornered fight, barrel boring, biscuit races and other contests, occupied the evening. The awards seem to have been pretty evenly dis-

tributed, the advantage being with the Freshmen. At last came the time for songs. Prof. Rogers played the piano, and with all gathered around him, a real live time was spent in singing Acadia songs. Then came the yells, and each class from the class of '19 up was represented. The Sophs first gave their yell and then after an unsuccessful attempt to produce the Freshmen yell, the Freshmen themselves were extended the privilege of giving it. Then everybody adjourned to the rear of the Sem. The opposing sides lined up. The Sophs adopted the phalanx formation, while the Freshmen arranged themselves in the shape of a wedge. Messrs. Anthony and Wigmore acted as official starters and referees. The opposing sides closed in on each other on three successive times. As the weight of material seemed to rest on the side of the Sophomores, they were awarded the decision. Then followed the usual bouncing stunt, and Freshmen speeches, in front of the Sem and Tully. After each new student had had his opportunity to explain his general conduct, the meeting broke up with a college yell. The presence of several graduates and ex-students was appreciated, and lent dignity to the occasion.

#### SENIOR BOYS' BANQUET.

The class of '23 were unfortunate this year in losing at least two of their members, who are now attending Dalhousie. It was deemed suitable to have a little "send-off" for them, so a "midnight feed" was arranged with the proprietor of the Acadia Villa Hotel, by way of a parting salute. The dinner was held on Saturday, Sept. 30th. Chicken occupied the large part of the programme, while an occasional joke, a few very short speeches and toasts formed a valuable addition.

#### FRESHMAN STUNT DAY.

The annual programme of "Stunt Day" was observed on Friday afternoon, Oct. 6th. The faculty proclaimed a general half holiday, and books were soon forgotten. At 2.30 p.m. the Freshies, under the able leadership of the Sophs, were paraded, blindfolded, through some of the

streets of Wolfville toward the football field. Green ribbons, green paint, and rainbow complexions were much in evidence. The sudden advent of a rain storm interrupted the proceedings, so that after the roll call by the Sophomore president, the student body repaired to the gymnasium floor, where the programme was carried out. Thirteen very interesting events took place, each showing just a little more originality than the one preceding. The spirit of the affair was good, and afforded amusement both to new and old students. After the full programme had been disposed of, the Freshies were pronounced full members of the Acadia Student Body, with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto.

#### “PEP” MEETING.

On Monday night, Oct. 10th, the first mass-meeting of the students was held in the Memorial Gymnasium. Mr. Anthony, '23, chairman of the Student Council, presided. A cheer leader for the year was elected, and Mr. C. M. Spidell '24 was the one on whom the choice fell. After a number of short speeches by various students, song sheets were passed around. Then the piano was struck up, and the voice of the student body was made manifest by their participation in good old Acadia songs. Several injections of “pep” were made in the new students, (and, by the way, into quite a number of the old ones) by voluminous repetitions of the Acadia yell. We miss our old college hall for gatherings of this sort, but we feel that the Acadia spirit will move the student body to congregate during the year at several gatherings similar to this one.

#### GEOLOGY TRIPS.

Under the direction of Prof. Rau the Geology I class has been taking a series of field trips in the vicinity of Wolfville, we admit that this form of out-door classwork is much superior to the indoor hardwood bench kind of study, and the only regret is that we cannot have more of our classes like this. The first trip was made around the east end of Wolfville, to

the vicinity of the Reservoir and Evans' gorge. The second trip was taken by motor truck to White Rock; while the third, was held in the Gaspereau Valley. Plans are made for other trips; one to the Lookoff, and the other to Horton Bluffs. The great advantage of these excursions is that we are able to live up to Louis Agassiz' motto, "Study Nature, not books."

### THE SOPHOMORES.

The first Sophomore party of the year was held on Friday night, Oct. 13th, at the home of Margaret Mitchell. The evening was spent with games and songs. Solos were rendered by Miss Carol Chipman and Mr. Harry Mollins. Miss Benice Rand gave a piano solo and Miss K. McLean and Mr. A. D. Flowers entertained with readings. Delicious refreshments brought the evening to an altogether too speedy close.

True to their reputation of last year the Sophomores have begun their Sunday night sings. On Oct. 8th they were invited to the home of Grace Beardsley and on Oct. 1st, Mr. K. Nowlan entertained the class of '25 at a Sing in his home.

### FRESHMAN PARTY.

The Freshmen held their first social event in the gymnasium on Saturday evening, Oct. 14th. An elaborate programme of games and stunts drawn up with the assistance of Mr. C. B. Russel, furnished the evening's entertainment. The final item was the disposal of the quantities of refreshments, which fortunately the Sophs did not manage to seize. Prof. and Mrs. Perry were chaperons while Miss White, and Mr. and Mrs. Russel were the guests of the class. The Freshman yell was given with much fervor after which this first happy gathering broke up. By some apparent misunderstanding the Freshettes had to go home alone. We understood that they made it alright for when the Freshmen returned, they found their rooms in rather a dilapidated condition, but what matter, they had a good time.

## Y. M. C. A. AND S. C. A.

These two organizations are cooperating in regard to the Wednesday night meetings, which are being held regularly in the clubroom of Willett Hall. This year it is planned to adopt a three week rotation. The first Wednesday meeting will be of a devotional nature; on the second there will be an address on some topic of general interest by some member of the faculty, or outside speaker; and the third night the meeting will be a general discussion. With these carefully laid plans, there should be a very pleasant and profitable series of meetings. It's up to all the students, to get behind these Wednesday night meetings, and make them go.

On Wednesday Oct. 11th, the first meeting was held. There was a large attendance, Dr. Hutchins delivered an excellent address on "The Meaning of the Christian Life." The second meeting on Oct. 18th, was well attended. Dr. MacDonald's talk on the "Situation in the Near East", was deeply appreciated.

## ATHENÆUM SOCIETY.

The regular business meeting was held on Saturday Oct. 7th. The main items of business were the election of officers, and the appointing of an executive committee. The arrangements were made for drawing up a schedule of inter-class debates for the ensuing year. The Senior-Junior debate will be held on Nov. 11th, and the Sophomore-Freshman debate on Nov. 18th. Two others will be held before the Christmas holidays, and the remaining two after the mid-year examinations.

## DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Dramatic Society was held on October 8th, in Tully Tavern Club-room. A dozen new members were voted on and accepted; after which Dr. Rhodenizer gave a very interesting talk on "The Development of Scenic Art in Drama."

## SCIENCE CLUB.

First meeting was held on Tuesday night, Oct. 10th. It was decided to hold regular meetings fortnightly until Christmas. It is hoped that there will be a series of very interesting talks and discussions such as were held last year.

## THE CHORAL CLUB.

The first meeting of the Choral Club was held at the Seminary on Tuesday, Oct. 10th, with the president, Dr. V. B. Rhodenizer in the chair.

## THEOLOGICAL CLUB NOTES.

We had our first meeting on the Friday following Registration Day—Sept. 29th. It was pleasing to see so many new men added to our ranks, about fifteen having joined the Club so far, and altho we miss the faces of those who were with us last year and have gone on to other fields of labour, we know it is the way of life; the new ones fill up the gap. It was our pleasure to welcome some of the "old fellows" who had been out of College for a year or so.

There was no regular speaker the first evening, but we made our plans for the year, and elected officers as follows:

President—A. A. MacLeod.

Vice-President—N. T. Morton.

Secty.-Treasurer—H. Hill.

Chairman Devtl. Comm.—E. Currie.

Reporter to Athenaeum—H. V. Corkum.

Our first meeting was indeed inspiring and we believe prophetic of a successful year for the Club.

On Friday evening, October 6th, we met again in the "upper room" of Science Hall. There were many of our members present, and the meeting was interesting. Mr. H. Spinney gave us an inspiring address.

Again on the evening of Friday, Oct. 13th, we gathered in the Senior Academy Class Room for our Club meeting.

The vice-president, Mr. Morton, was in the chair, and conducted the service ably.

Mr. E. Curry brought to us a message full of thought. It was speaking he said, because he was not successful in getting a speaker for the evening. We trust all Mr. Currie's "failures" will bring such good results.

Our meetings are interesting and helpful and we feel that there are more students in the University, looking forward to the Christian ministry, who would enjoy these meetings. To all such we extend a cordial invitation, and assure a hearty welcome.

### SOCIETY AND CLASS OFFICERS.

#### ACADIA COUNCIL.

Pres.—

Sec'y.—

#### STUDENT COUNCIL.

Pres.—F. V. Anthony '23.

Vice-Pres.—K. Bowlby '23.

Sec'y.—Hugh Davison.

#### Y. M. C. A.

Pres.—R. A. Prosser '23.

Vice-Pres.—H. M. Bannerman '24.

Treas.—J. H. Morrison, Eng. '23.

Sec'y.—H. Moffatt '25.

#### S. C. A.

Pres.—Marjorie Fitzpatrick '23.

Vice-Pres.—Muriel Cutten '24.

Treas.—Jean Walker '24.

Sec'y.—Helen Lawson '25.

#### A. A. A. A.

Pres.—F. W. Doyle '23.

Vice-Pres.—A. R. Clarke '24.

Sec'y.—T. H. Roy '25.  
Treas.—S. S. Chipman '24.

A. G. A. A. A.

Pres.—Helen Crockett '23.  
Vice-Pres.—Jean MacLaughlin '25.  
Sec'y.-Treas.—Helen Archibald '24.

ATHENÆUM SOCIETY.

Pres.—P. L. Judge '23.  
Vice-Pres.—M. L. MacLean '24.  
Treas.—E. R. Rafuse '25.  
Sec'y.—A. Neil '26.

PROPLYÆUM SOCIETY.

Pres.—Helena Miller '23.  
Vice-Pres.—Muriel Cutten '24.  
Sec'y.-Treas.—Evelyn Bentley '25.  
Teller—Annie Doherty '26.

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Pres.—G. DeW. Mullin '23.  
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Sec'y.—S. S. Chipman '24.

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Vice-Pres.—Norris Morton '24.  
Sec'y.-Treas.—Henry Hill, A. C. A.

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Treas.—C. O. T. Wieden.

## JUNIOR CLASS.

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Vice-Pres.—Dean Lusby.  
Sec'y.—Mary Brown.  
Treas.—D. H. Collins.

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Vice-Pres.—Claire Cutten.  
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## FRESHMEN.

Pres.—Fred S. Crossman.  
Vice-Pres.—Marjorie Mason.  
Sec'y.—Jean Creighton.  
Treas.—Max Munro.

## ENGINEERS.

Pres.—G. G. Read.  
Vice-Pres.—John Welsford.  
Sec'y.—L. A. Coit.  
Treas.—G. H. Morrison.



## SENIORS OF 1922.

C. H. Atkinson and Gertrude Edwards (ex '24) were married at Truro on Sept. 5. He was ordained at Truro, on Sept. 4 and is now studying at Newton Theological Seminary.

Laura Bagnall is teaching at Trenton, N. S.

Myron Brinton was ordained at Bay View, P. E. I., on Oct. 9 and is preaching at Cavendish. We extend sympathy to him in the death of his sister.

Mabel Brown is teaching in Middleton, N. S.

Marion Brown is attending Simmons College.

D. D. Cameron is studying English at Harvard.

Winnie Chute is training in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Reta Cochrane is teaching in Montreal.

Evelyn Colpitts is studying physics at Yale.

Albert Corey is taking his M. A. at Acadia.

Margarita Cutten is studying psychiatry at Smith.

A. K. Eaton is attending the Normal College in Victoria, B. C.

W. H. Elgee is attending Newton Theological Seminary.

Margaret Ford is teaching Latin in a girl's school in New York.

Hazel Freeman is at her home in Bridgetown.

Douglas Fritz is studying law in the University of Toronto.

Carey Ganong is attending the University of Toronto.

Irene Haley is at her home in St. Stephen.

Blanche Harris is teaching in Glace Bay.

Josephine Harris is at her home in Canning.

Claude Hicks is teaching in the West.

John Lank is attending Newton Theological Seminary.

Mort. Marshall is teaching in the Provincial Normal College, Truro.

Ralph Marshall is taking his M. A. at Acadia.

Merle Mason is preaching at Pindar, N. B.

Isabel Murray is at her home in Springhill.

Margaret McCurdy is at her home in New Glasgow, N. S.

Clarke McLeod is continuing his studies at McGill.

Isabel McPhail is teaching at Fort Fairfield, Me.

Mabel Nichols is teaching Grade V in Kentville.

Zella Parlee is teaching in East St. John.

Beatrice Phillips is teaching Grade IX in Campbellton.

E. C. Prime was ordained at Parrsboro, July 11, and is now attending Newton Theological Seminary.

A. R. Prince is teaching in the Truro Agricultural College.

Frances Schurman is teaching in Montreal.

Leon P. Steeves is Science Master in the Quebec High School.

At Moncton on June 7, Gordon Vincent and Jean Bishop were married. Vincent was ordained on July 28, and is now pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, North Sydney.

Ella Warren is teaching in Rockland, Mass.

T. M. Webb is pastor of a congregation at Walton, Hants Co.

Mary Wyman is teaching in Carleton, N. S.

J. L. Bowlby is studying Chemistry at Yale.

Max Brown is teaching in Houlton, Me.

T. K. Cleveland is studying Chemistry at Yale.

H. G. Goucher is taking his Bachelor of Commerce at McGill.

C. A. Lewis is teaching at Perth, N. B.

J. A. Rogers is instructor of Physics at King's College, Windsor, N. S.

Lindsay Thurber is in Windsor, Ont.

H. S. Thurston and Frieda Ruth Hatherley were married at River Hebert, on June 26. Thurston is taking his M. A. at Acadia and is housemaster at the Academy.

L. J. Weeks is studying at Yale.

H. H. Wetmore is on the staff of Pictou Academy.

W. J. Miller is teaching at Truax, Sask.

J. A. Pyne was ordained at the Central Association, Windsor, on June 20, and has a congregation at Aylesford.

Theol. '22.—F. K. Neary is attending Newton Theological Seminary.

G. N. Mott was ordained at Falmouth early in the summer.

'93—We regret to record the death of Dr. R. D. Bentley

at Truro, July 24.

'98—Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Freeman and family have returned to India to resume work among the Telegus.

'98—Rev. W. C. Rose has been appointed president of the Maritime Convention.

'00—Dr. S. S. Poole has been appointed secretary of the Maritime Convention.

'00—Rev. J. Austin Huntley has received from Colgate University, the honorary degree of D. D.

'16 and '22—We extend sympathy to Hetty and Winnie Chute in the death of their mother which took place at Waterville, on Sept. 7.

'19—Helen Starr is taking the place of Mlle Gascard at the Sem. Mlle Gascard is spending her vacation in Europe.

'20—At Bridgetown, Sept. 6, Mary Evangeline Longley and Rev. William Seeley Mercer of Fogo, Nfld., were married.

'21—At Wolfville, on July 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Bishop a son, Burton DeWolfe.

'21—Ada Boyer is attending Simmons.

'21—F. B. Cole is teaching in Montreal.

'21—Wylie Collins is studying medicine at Harvard.

'21—Geneva Corbett is teaching at Milton, N. S.

'21—Erma Fash is teaching at Medicine Hat.

'21—Jean Foote is teaching in Korea.

'21—Marian Grant is teaching in Branksome Hall, Toronto.

'21 & '20—At Halifax, June 17, to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Holmes, a son, William Wallace.

'21—Elsie F. Layton is teaching in Sydney Mines.

'21—R. S. Longley is studying at Yale.

'21—T. A. Meister was married on July 6 to Miss Silver. He has charge of a congregation at Great Village.

'21—Harold MacCready is principal of the Parrsboro High School.

'21—Myrtle Morse is at her home in Bridgetown.

'21—Edna Peck is teaching French and Latin in the Bear River High School.

'21—Grace A. Porter has been appointed vice-principal of the Windsor High School.

'21—Lorimer Simpson has taken a business position in Boston.

'21—Ralph Wetmore has been awarded a fellowship in Biology at Harvard.

'21—Harold Wilson is teaching in Sydney.

Ex. '22—Marjorie Leslie is studying at Yale.

Ex. '22—Frances DeWolfe is spending the winter in New Haven, with her sister, Mrs. Raleigh Bishop.

'22 and Eng. '21—We extend sympathy to Isabel and Wilfred MacPhail on the death of their father, which occurred recently.

Ex. '22—Dave Rogers has returned from a trip to Russia, Sweden, Germany and other European countries.

Ex. '23—Hermina Benesch is attending the Leland Powers School of Expression in Boston.

Ex. '23—At Wolfville, on Sept. 19, Thomas L. Brindley and Elma St. Clair Smiley were married.

Ex. '23—Lewis Black is at his home in Amherst.

Ex. '23—E. L. Curry has returned to Acadia and joined the Class of '24.

Ex. '23—Mary Crandall graduates from Dalhousie this year.

Ex. '23—E. W. Dobson is at his home in Moncton, N. B. N. S.

Ex. '23—H. Marjorie Manning is teaching in the Victoria School, St. John.

Ex. '23—W. B. MacKenzie is teaching at Malagash, N.S.

Ex. '23—Marion L. MacDonald is teaching at Cardston, Alberta.

Ex. '23—Marjorie Marshall has recovered from her recent illness, and is at her home in Springfield, N. S.

Ex. '23—W. M. Phinney is attending Dalhuosie.

Ex. '23—W. H. Peters is attending Dalhousie.

Ex. '23—May W. Proctor is attending Dalhousie.

Ex. '23—Winston E. Proctor is studying law at Dalhousie

Ex. '23—H. L. Parsons is at his home in Middleton.

Ex. '23—Pauline Steeves is at her home in Hillsboro, N. B.

Ex. '23—R. P. Thompson is at his home in Liverpool.

Eng. Ex. '23—Hugh Marne is at his home in Digby.

A. L. S. '22 and '24—We extend sympathy to Kathlyn and Mansell MacLean on the death of their father.

Ex. '24—Harrison Goodwin is attending Dalhousie.

Ex. '24—Marjorie Neily is training in the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.

Ex. '24—Berton Robinson is teaching at Pleasant River, Yarmouth Co.

Ex.—24.—Cassie Smallman is training in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Ex. '24.—Jennie Tamplin is teaching at Pereau.

Ex. '25—Margaret Allan is attending the Nova Scotia School of Art.

Ex. '25—Marion Fowler is attending Mount Allison University.

Ex. '25—Harry McCulloch is at his home in Truro, N.S.

Ex. '25—Tom McKay is at his home in New Glasgow, N. S.

## A. L. S. '22

Myra Alcorn is teaching violin at Bathurst.

Miriam Bancroft is teaching piano in the A. L. S.

Pauline Colbath is taking her Arts in the University.

Laura Duncanson is taking her Arts in the University.

Freda Fraser is attending Dalhousie.

Alice Gordon is teaching near Oxford.

Jean Glendenning is attending Normal School in Fredericton.

Margaret Harris is at her home in Kentville.

Adelaide Haley is at her home in St. Stephen.

Eleanor Longley is at her home in Paradise, N. S.

Mary Lusby is teaching violin in Truro.

Claire Lockhart is teaching Grade VII in Windsor.

Alice MacLeod is teaching expression in Amherst.

Margaret Masters is at her home in Berwick.

Eleanor Mitchell is teaching music in North Sydney.

Kathlyn MacLean is attending Acadia University.

Minnie MacLean is at her home in Hopewell, N. S.

Helen Munroe is taking a course in Domestic Science at Macdonald.

Jean Murray is taking Domestic Science at Acadia Seminary.

Ruth Radford is at her home in Germantown, Penn.

Myrtle Ryan is teaching elocution in Truro.

Helena Seaman is at her home in Sydney.

Gertrude Vail has returned to the Seminary for a course in Domestic Science.

Inga Vogler is taking her Arts at Acadia.

Alice VanWart is teaching elocution in St. John.

Eileen Wilson is teaching piano in Fredericton.

Ardis Whitman is teaching in Margaretville.

Ex. '23—Elizabeth Belfield is at her home in Germantown, Penn.

Helen MacClure is attending Columbia.

Ella and Roberta Radford are at their home in Germantown.

Verne Thompson is playing in an orchestra in Detroit.

Audrey Vaughan is attending Acadia University.

#### ENGINEERS OF 1922.

Ralph Conrad is at his home in Sussex, N. B.

George Christie is at Nova Scotia Tech.

Blair Crowdis is at Nova Scotia Tech.

D. P. Dent is attending McGill.

Earl Hunt is at Nova Scotia Tech.

Mark Lowe is at Nova Scotia Tech.

Neil Morrison is at Nova Scotia tech.

Bruce Reid is at his home in Truro.

Bert Schurman is at Nova Scotia Tech.

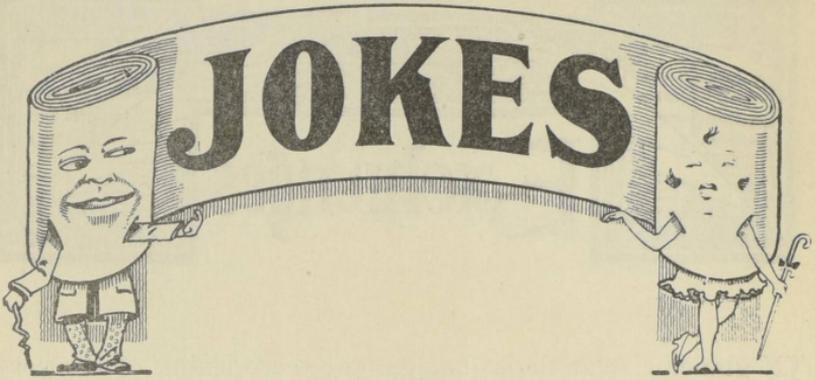
Vernon Schurman is at his home in Bedeque, P. E. I.



IN glancing over the exchanges for the opening of the year, we are pleased to acknowledge The Integral, The University Monthly, The McGill News, The Dalhousie Gazette, The McGill Daily, and the Gateway. We extend our most hearty congratulations to these publications and trust,

“The best days they have seen,  
Will be worse than the worst to come”.

Owing to a misunderstanding, there are no criticisms or comments in this department this month, but we trust that in the future our Exchange department will be well represented.



Pr-s-er '23—"The race does not always go to the swift."

P-rs-n '23—"Why no, I observed that the *hare* gets into the soup as often as the turtle."

Sophette (in dining room)—Does Camp eat here all the time ?

Senior—No, only meal times.

1st Co-ed—I didn't know Howatt's name was Wilfred.

2nd Co-ed—You didn't think his mother named him "Biff" did you ?

Pugs '24—Why were you afraid of the lightning Dean ?

Dean '24—Well, if you had electric curlers on, you would have covered up your head too.

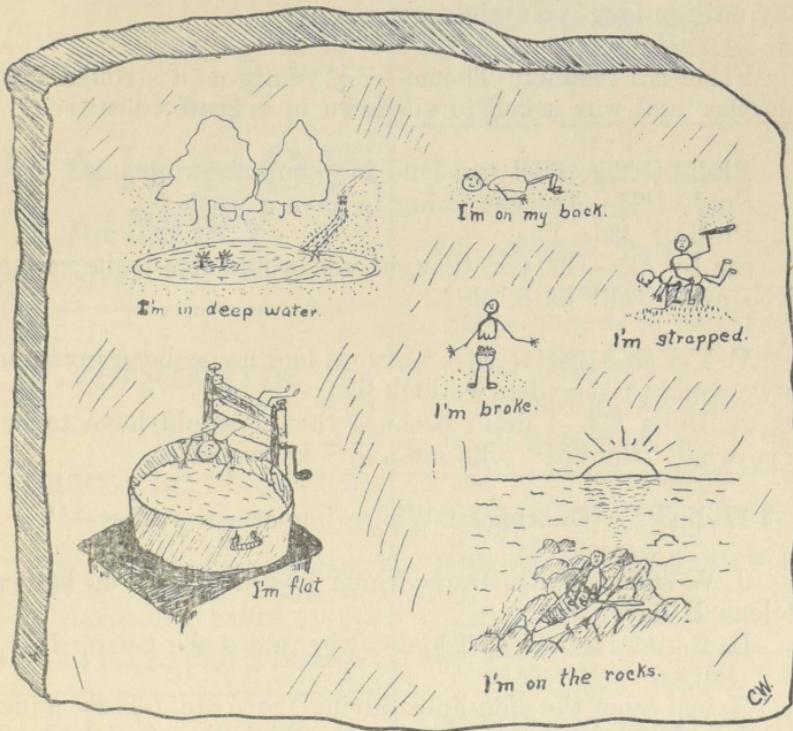
M. Fl-w-g '24—Throw up that window, will you ?

H. Arch-d '24—What do you think I am, a Jonah ?

Corkum '25 (teaching Cads Middle English)—"I have never seen a more stupider class in all my life".

1st Co-ed—Isn't Judge going in for athletics pretty strong now ?

2nd Co-ed—Well, he *is* getting to be quite a Barbarous Walker, I've noticed.



*How our ancestors must have written home  
for money when the sign language was  
in vogue.*

W-d-n '23—I suppose Judique will be getting your Athletic A soon.

E. S-n-f-rd '23—No siree, I worked hard for that A.

W-d-n '23—It seems to me he is working pretty hard too.

Howatt '24—Say Jack, why do you call me “Gillette” ?

Crockett, Eng. '23—Why, aren't you always saying “ja let me have this and ja let me have that” ?

L. M-r-s '24 to Pugs on way to reception room—"Don't stay out too long, you might get sleepy".

From a Freshman Theme—"A young man strolled into the office and was asked to sit down in a gruff voice".

Ph-ll-ps '26—Will you lend me your marking ink ?

Sm-l-y '25—Are you going to have a wash ?

Ph-ll-ps '26—Yes.

Sm-l-y '25—Oh you thought you would like to be recognized after your bath, eh ?

V. V-a-gh-n '23—I wish mirrors had never been invented so we couldn't see what we look like.

B. Inn-s '23—I don't because then I would have to believe what "the kid" tells me and I know better.

W-d-n '23 (Quoting) "Where innocence is bliss—"

J. W-lk-er '24—Oh Dora, I hear you have been up before Helena Miller.

D. B-k-er '24—I don't know, when does she get up ?

Heard from the side lines during the Acadia-Tech. game—"Hey, Kitchen, you don't need to think that just because you are *Ham*, that you are *Swift*".

M-lt-n '24—"Do you believe that money talks" ?

E-t-y '24—"Sure, haven't you noticed how quiet it is around here ?"

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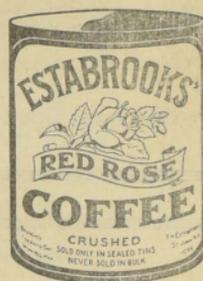
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