not certain for the sites of the huts were occasionally changed. These Indian shell heaps spread over a space nearly 200 by 150 feet; and there is nothing to show that the inhabitnats knew anything of the white man nor of his articles for trade and barter.

## W. D. Matthew.

## For the (inzettr.

## A JOLIDAY TRIP.

After many anxious thoughts of how and where I should spend my midsummer holidays, I came to the conclusion to risk the dangers of the briny deep by crossing the extensive and dangerous Bay of Fundiv. I, therefore, took passage in the good steamship Empress. In company with a number of other travellers we left the picturesque and historic shores of our noble city, amid a slight suspicion of our native fog. Nothing of any particular interest occurred 'till we reached that portion of the bay called Dighy Gut, and passed the Digby lighthouse, and were safely moored alongside the Long Wharf, about four and a half hours after startiag. I spent two rery pleasant weeks in this pretty little town, with its trees and gar'dens in full bloom; but I consider the report of the abundance of cherries a "delusion and a snare," as they were not visible this yearat least. However, I enjoyed the boating and bathing very much, and particularly one trip out in the Bay in a new fishing schooner, in company with a number of friends. We started with brilliant prospects in the fishing line. As soon as we left the wharf we were busy in managing our tackle, and having come to the spot selected by the skilled hands, we dronped our lines, and several members of the finny tribe were soon heard flopping on the deck. The fun grew fast and furious as the numbers of the fish increased, and in a short time any ressel passing might have taken us for a number of experienced (ape Amn fishermen. In the midst $0^{-}$ our fishing, dimer was amonnced, and since our fair friends had done eredit to themselves we enjoyed everything very much, from the novelty of the situation. In the meantime the wind having increased a little we sailed around inside the Basin admiring the scencry. After a while we sailed out into the bay, and the wind still freshening the little vessel began to pitch and roll somewhat, and alas a " change came orer the spirit of our dicam," and a number of the fair sex began, to
use a sea phrase, to look "white about the gills," showing a strong disposition to be confidential with the waves over the side of the vessel, so it was agreed unanimously to make for dry land as soon as possible. And it was a little amusing to see the difference between our start and our return, some of the jauntiest of us, who on our setting cut had declared that they were "never" sea-sick, on our return qualified it by saying "hardly ever." One fact remained, however, to console us that we had brought home about fifty or sixty very fine fish, and for some of us the remembrance of a very enjoyable day. The time soon passed in watching cricket matches, in pic-nics, and in various games, and I resolved to take a trip to Yarmouth the distance from which to Digby is seventy miles, and connected with it by the Western Counties Railway. Having taken the train, I was soon on my way bidding farewell to Digby, its pleasant society, and kindly hospitality.
J. M.

For tic fiazerte.

## THE STUDY OF CLASSICS.

"What is the good of Latin and Greek ?" This question is often asked by the youth who attend schools in which these studies are taught. It is easily answered. Not only does the study of Classics develop the mind of a student, but it does more than this by preparing him to enter the society of men respected on accomnt of their superior knowledge. A person who knows nothing about Latin and Greek, is placed at a great disadrantage if he take up the study of any scientific subject, by reason of the large number of names used, which are derived from these lamguages. Then, again, the student who is learning any of the European languages will find his knowledge of Latin and Greek very useful, and will be quite surprised at the amount of assistance received from it. At the present time quotations are often made in the newspapers from the Classics; if the reader cannot translate them, he has to pass over that which to others is a very interesting part of the article. The discipline given to the mind of a student taking a classical course of stady is incalculable. There is no doubt but that a young man to be prepared for his work in life-no matier what that work may be-should be familiar with at least, the rudiments of Latin and Greek. Furthermore, a great deal of History and Geography can be learned by reading the works of such writers

