

whose members contributed to the common weal by exercising their eloquence upon the warm but worthy theme of temperance. A new day brought gentle winds and calmer waters and leaving D'Or and "Sec' nechter" behind the brave boat breasted the billows of Chignecto Bay. The only call on this coast was at the "Joggins," a spot of sufficient interest in itself to have warranted the whole expense of the undertaking. The bluff here presents one of the best exposures of stratified rock structure in the world and abounds in interesting fossils. In the coal mine, six hundred feet below the surface, may be seen two remarkable faults; one an up-thrust of six inches, the other a falling or down-thrust of three feet. In this mine the old system of support, which combined sections of artificial wall alternately with natural pillars of the coal, has been superceded, by what is known as "long wall work," by which all the coal is removed and a continuous wall supports the roof. This new system has attracted considerable attention here on account of attempts having been made to introduce it into nearly every other coal mine in the province without success. Next comes a view of the famous ship railway; a mighty work, every department of which is full of interest to the scientist. Thence a few miles across the bay to Sackville where the rovers take by surprise the Mt. Allison "boys" and receive a genuine college welcome. Cordial greetings from the president and a number of the professors follow; then a general good time is indulged in, of which no small part, even to the Mount Allison fellows themselves if appearances determine anything, is the visit to the new conservatory with its finely furnished studio and, the privilege, so rare to such as we, of enjoying the magnificent view which the summit of the ladies' seminary affords.

The journeyings of another day were in a homeward direction and Saturday evening found the members of our merry company again established in their respective lodgings knowing more of nature, more of their own country, and more of one another than they did a week before, and cherishing kindest remembrances of the courteous Captain Dixon and his obliging crew. Of incidents by the way it may be remarked;—that puns were as atrocious as numerous; that the fondness of a certain fellow for his couch, excited some comment; that the mistaking of a portly junior with glasses for a professor was an interesting occurrence; and that among the valuables brought home was a massive specimen of Still-bite not destined for the museum.

No small measure of the success of the expedition must be attributed to the hearty interest taken in the affair by Professor Coldwell. Though text books were thrown aside the Professor succeeded, in keeping before the students the fact that they were not simply on a holiday excursion; yet, he interested all in the great object lessons, which character the scenes of each day were made to assume before them. And without a consciousness of study there was a grasping of new truths and a fixing in mind of many a point that had been but lightly impressed by the exercise with the text book.

## OUR LECTURE COURSE.

### CAN CANADIANS KEEP CANADA?

The Athenæum Society has been most fortunate during the College year, which has just closed, in securing a class of lecturers whose names are too familiar to need further introduction. Graduates of Acadia, who have been for a number of years without the shadow of her walls, and have struggled successfully with life's battles, are always welcome to our platform. We know that the loyalty to their Alma Mater, which dominates their breasts, cannot fail to inspire younger minds with lofty ideals. But glad as we are to hear from our older graduates, it is with special pleasure that we refer to the younger men, who are fully alive to the importance of educational advancement for our College and our country. Though there was no precedent, we are glad that one has been made, and hope hereafter when a young graduate in line with the movements of the day has something to say, that the undergraduates, as in the present case, will extend him a cordial invitation. Time changes, and the thought movement is considerably different on the Hill from what it was twenty-five, fifteen, yes, ten years ago. On the evening of May 22nd Mr. C. A. Eaton, B. A., '90, addressed us upon a subject which is of intense interest to every lover of his country, "Can Canadians Keep Canada?" Mr. Eaton's outspoken patriotism when he was amongst us, his experience in various parts of the Dominion, and particularly so in the Province of Quebec, his recent contact with the American people as he studied at Newton, made him one who spoke "whereof he knew." The lecturer began with the significant statement that the world is in need of a new nation to do a peculiar work. Nations had risen in the past for that purpose. Was not Canada destined for this same grand purpose? A nation is needed strong in physical, mental and moral parts, imbued with a spirit of the highest patriotism. Can Canada become that nation? The magnificent and unbounded resources of Canada were referred to in glowing terms. Canada will in a few decades outstrip the mother country in population and resources. Will the greater then be subject to the less? Three courses are open to Canada—Imperial Federation, Annexation and Independence; or, as it may be expressed, will the British Empire have Canada, will the United States have Canada, or will Canadians have Canada? Imperial Federation is impracticable. A great empire would certainly be formed but it would be too unwieldy to govern properly. The trade relations between the old world and the new could never be harmonized. Annexation is fondly hugged by some people as the destiny of Canada, who consider commerce—dollars and cents—the only motive for which a nation exists. But sentiment and loyalty will speak on this question. Annex-