

Acadia of an Employment Bureau for students to be the best solution of the question at present, as well as the most practicable. Let us have a strong committee consisting of members of the Faculty, students, and one or two live business men. Then let it be distinctly understood by business circles in the Maritime Provinces, that any who wish to secure the services of energetic, intelligent young men of good character for four or six months during the summer season, can do so with little trouble by sending an application to the Secretary of the Bureau.

Acadia's sons are independent. We ask not for alms, but for a chance to earn our way while here. Many who read these lines have passed through the mill, and can fully appreciate the difficulties of a College cause pursued amidst the hard knocks of poverty. Let such who are now engaged in so many and varied callings in these Maritime Provinces remember their Alma Mater and the struggle through which they had to pass while there, and let them when they want a man send to Acadia for him instead of employing strangers. The first of June turns adrift a hundred men who must have work. If in their native land they find no place, who can blame them if pass beyond our borders. If Acadia boys of other days, now men, offer no sympathy, who can blame them if they turn to strangers for that denied them by their own. These hundred men do not ask for "light professional" work. They are able and ready, for the most part, to fill any ordinary position. Some are skilled mechanics, some farmers, some are teachers of ability and experience. We believe it is to the advantage of the maritime business public to know that a man to suit them in almost any department may be had from Acadia at the very beginning of the busy summer season. Were this thoroughly understood it would do away with much anxiety on the part of employers, and would certainly prevent many an anxious thought from clouding the already none too easy pathway of young men who, some day, must bear the public and private burdens of this and other lands.

The object of this article is merely to bring the matter before the minds of Acadia's friends for consideration. Suggestions, criticisms, and opinions are asked for, and we would be glad to hear the views of business men upon this really important question.

LATELY, increased attention has been given to the study of elocution, vocal and instrumental music, at Acadia. Under Mr. Shaw, elocution has claimed its rank among important college studies while in the Seminary much enthusiasm has been awakened in the department of music. Much good work has been done in the class-room and good talent has been discovered and developed. In order to carry the training one step farther, to give good entertainment and aid the Seminary library, a series of four recitals has been undertaken for the present year. The first was given Friday evening, December 6th. This series should be well patronized as the talent, though local, is of high order and the ends aimed at commend themselves to all. The promoters of this arrangement deserve the thanks not only of the public but the students under their charge. For meeting the world is the best trial and refiner of school education and, in the case of music and elocution especially, the sooner the students are not afraid to face the judgment of the public the better.

LOVE for Country is akin to love for God. As the fires of patriotism burn in a man's heart, so will his public life be pure and his influence strong for right. We as Canadians have a great country. With our social and political life just beginning an era of remarkable movements, who so thoughtless as to deem a glance at the out-look for our future, useless or unprofitable?

There is one word over which, in the last two decades, this continent has gone wild—"Breadth."—Our cousins across the border emblazon "Breadth" upon their political banner, and then proceed to sanction and maintain a system of political corruption the most colossal the world has ever seen. "Down with the antiquated methods and narrow views of truth-telling Washington, and Christ-loving Jefferson, and God-fearing Webster; up with breadth of view in general and municipal affairs," cry they. What though labor is mad with deadly hatred as it writhes beneath the grinding heel of monopoly? Are not the politicians of both great national parties *broad-minded* men? Did not great Cleveland prove himself "broad" in his dealing with Canada on the Fisheries question, even if his "breadth" failed to cover the three mile limit? Surely Harrison, in his noble treatment of