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Messenger and Visitor

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1890.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BIBLE STUDY.

The system of study known as the International Series of Lessons, has been in use nearly seventeen years. Beyond all doubt this method has been of great advantage to Bible students. The increased attention given to Sunday school work and the improvement in the quality of teaching, the amount of biblical knowledge gained by the scholars, and the intelligent appreciation of Christian thought and literature must, after all necessary deductions have been made, be allowed to have been great. For the majority of schools the help provided are an excellent stimulus and aid. But recent discussions emphasize what some have long felt to be sources of weakness in the system. One of these is the printing of the Lesson Text in Lesson Helps. This has led, it is said, to displacement of the Bible itself. The scholar has his lesson on the sheet with his notes and thinks that is enough. So his Bible is left at home. Indeed who knows that he has a Bible? Thus the knowledge gained from reading, studying, and examining proof texts in the Bible itself is lost. Another defect is said to arise from the excellence of the helps furnished. It is thought enough to learn what the "notes" say instead of what the Bible says. The system also, it is urged, gives only a "fragmentary knowledge of the Bible." The lessons seldom take the Bible text continuously. Large portions are omitted, and these omitted portions are not studied. So the scholars study the Bible only in "spots."

An objection is also made that the system gives no opportunity for graduating the study to the ability of the scholars. All study the same course. There is no progress as the years and experience of the scholars increase. We state these objections in order that our teachers may be on their guard against the evils complained of. Many of these objections can be greatly lessened, if not entirely removed, by patient and persistent effort. The habit of referring to Scriptures other than the lesson text will make the use of the Bible itself necessary; thorough study of the lesson on the part of the teacher without the lesson helps, will supply him with questions which only the Bible itself can answer, and hence the lesson helps will be kept subordinate to the Word itself. The objection as to the fragmentary knowledge of the Bible obtained by this system is not so easily removed. But in large schools the advanced classes can have courses of study marked out separately from the International series. This is already done in some schools. We learn that something of this nature is being carried out in the classes engaged in Bible study on Sundays at Acadia. One class is receiving instruction in Old Testament History; another is taking a course of lessons covering the life of Christ; another is being taught the history of the establishment of the apostolic churches and the early spread of Christianity. These courses will be followed by others, so as to give the students connected views of the Bible and its wonderful richness of wisdom and knowledge.

The recent criticism of the International series does not seem to warrant a rejection of it, but suggests dangers, which the earnest Sunday-school workers may well consider. The increased attention given to Bible study is an altogether hopeful sign, and the discussion of methods of work in this department is evidence of an interest that is sure to grow.

HOSPITALITY.

"Be not forgetful to entertain strangers," says the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews. "Distributing to the necessity of saints given to hospitality." (Romans 12:13.) "Use hospitality one to another without grudging." (1 Peter 4:9.) "A bishop must be... given to hospitality." (1 Tim. 3:2.) These scriptures show that the duty of showing hospitality was enjoined upon the early Christians. And there is evidence that they obeyed this law. One writer says: "The primitive Christians considered one principal part of their duty to consist in showing hospitality to strangers. They were in fact so ready in discharging this duty that the very heathen admired them for it. They were hospitable to all strangers, but especially to those who were of the household of faith." It may be doubted whether there is as much hospitality now as formerly. With the changed conditions of living, perhaps there is not so much necessity for it as in those early days when hotels were not so numerous as now, and when Christians were persecuted on every hand. But

the law or duty of hospitality is still binding. We cannot say it was meant only for primitive Christians. The spirit shown in entertaining strangers is in harmony with that of the Christian religion which emphasizes love to man. It also shows that religion does not all consist in words.

It has a tendency to keep poor and rich together. As life becomes more complex there is danger of Christians being wholly given to the usage of society that govern worldly people. They are likely to have their "sets." Within each set there is some mingling and some entertaining of one another; but the idea of regulating this entertainment on any principle, distinctively Christian, is too apt to be overlooked. Thus the ambition to shine as social leaders rather than as Christian leaders is fostered. That kind of society does not cultivate in its members the spirit of hospitality in general. It is exclusive and restrictive in its nature. Thus the Christian homes where refinement and comfort are at their highest, do not let their light shine for Christ. Into many of the best furnished homes no one is admitted who does not live in a home of equal style. This selfishness reigns. The home is not held for Christ, is not opened to His disciples, is not made to reflect His love and light. Thus Christian people are kept apart, Christian conversation is not secured, and worldly amusements rule Christian society. Gradually the entertaining of a minister, or of Christ's disciples engaged in His service, becomes irksome. Money will be given but hospitality refused. It is becoming quite common for our associations to receive no invitation for their annual meetings. These associations last only a brief period, the number of delegates is small. Numbers of churches have elegant homes in abundance, but the disposition to entertain is wanting. Something is wrong. It is not apparently that the number to be entertained is so large, for our Convention fares better as to invitations than some of our associations. If these Christian homes were in the whirl of fashionable society what an amount of labor and expense would be undertaken to arrange for a few parties and "a ball." Surely Christians should do as much by means of their homes for Christ as the children of darkness do with their homes for Satan.

Or are there other considerations that account for the necessity our associations have to beg invitations from year to year? Can it be that our churches are growing so worldly that they are less anxious than formerly to have the religious impulse that an association ought to bring to the community? Or, can it be that our annual gatherings do not bring any special religious blessings, and so are not sought for by the churches? Or, is it the result of all these causes? At all events the New Testament makes hospitality a duty of the pastor, and also of the brethren and sisters who have the means of entertaining. Christians have no more right to be selfish with their homes than with their money.

MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS OF ACADIA COLLEGE.

The Governors met in Wolfville last week. They were in session two days, and business of great importance was transacted. A report was presented showing that the students' gymnasium had been completed. The total cost was \$1,500. The building is said to be very commodious and well suited for its purpose. The matter of furnishing the building was left with the College Faculty. Mr. H. Y. Corey, who has had considerable experience in gymnasium practice in this city, has been engaged as director of the gymnasium for the present year. The Board directed that attendance on the course for physical training should be required of all students in the College and the Academy. A fee of two dollars a year will be charged each student to meet the expenses. The fee for the present is made so low on account of the fact that the students have been contributing very generously for the construction of the building.

Mr. R. R. Haley was nominated by the Senate and appointed by the Governors as Professor of Physics. This is the chair that is to be supported by the Alumni of the College. In the appointment of Mr. Haley, undoubtedly a wise selection has been made, as he has proved himself a successful teacher in Horton Academy and in the responsible positions which he has held in the United States. Mr. Haley will not enter on his duties till the opening of the next College year. He will spend the intervening time in special study in some University.

It will be remembered that the necessity of furnishing enlarged and improved accommodations for the Ladies' Seminary was considered by the Board and the Convention last August. In consequence of that discussion, a committee to select some suitable site for the enlarged Seminary was appointed. That committee reported that, after a thorough examination of the question, it was their judgment that it would be best for the Board to purchase the property adjoining the College grounds on the east, Mr. Borden, the owner, being willing to sell the same. After a patient consideration of this report, the Board unanimously adopted it, and the Borden property has

been purchased. This adds four acres and three-tenths to the ground previously held by the Governors, and, because of the very favorable situation of the new lot, opens up possibilities for the future that will be found to be increasingly valuable as the years go by.

It will take time to mature plans for buildings. A competent committee has been appointed to take this business in hand and report to the Board in January. It was thought that \$25,000 would be needed to make the changes proposed. A large and strong committee was appointed to undertake the raising of this sum. They will probably have some announcements to make at an early day. The Board have entered on this work depending on the sympathies and intelligence of our people. The fullest encouragement should be given them. The proper education of our young women is as important as the education of our young men. We rejoice that the day has come when we may expect that broader plans will soon be put into operation, and a much larger number of young women will gather at Wolfville to pursue the varied and improved courses of study that will be provided for them.

Ontario Letter.

On the southern line of the Grand Trunk Railway, in the heart of one of the finest agricultural districts of Western Ontario, stands the town of Woodstock, with its 10,000 inhabitants. This town is the Mecca of Ontario Baptists. Here toiled and died such consecrated men as Fyfe, Yule, and Torrance. Here lived and labored our brethren Crawford, Wells, Wolverson, and others, upon whose shoulders weighed heavy burdens in the critical days of our educational history. Here now are Woodstock College, the academic department of McMaster University, and a flourishing church of 500 members. In this town the Baptists of Ontario and Quebec held their annual Convention from October 16 to 21.

Thursday was spent in organizing and doing general business. D. E. Thompson, of Toronto, the retiring president, spoke very briefly, emphasizing mainly two thoughts. First, the duty of full and careful discussion of questions bearing on general policy. Second, the exercise of care in the appointment of boards.

The officers for the coming year are: President—D. Bentley, Esq., Montreal; 1st Vice-president—Rev. Dr. Thomas, Toronto; 2nd Vice-president—Rev. E. W. Dobson, B. A., Woodstock; Sec.-treas.—Rev. James Grant, Toronto.

Rev. John Dempsey, of Ingersoll, presented the report of the Superannuated Fund. From the treasury of this society there have been supported this year 9 aged ministers, 14 widows, and 5 children under fifteen, at a cost of \$2,337.

The Standard Publishing Co. reported. From the Canadian Baptist there has been a profit of \$669.16. Invested capital paid for interest \$709.16. The sales from the Book Room amounted to \$14,770.

In the evening the Church Edifice Society reported assets from loans, cash and accrued interest, \$8,083.43. Rev. A. Grant, late superintendent of missions, now the Winnipeg pastor, urged the claims of Manitoba upon this society. Next to the need of men is that of chapels. By the aid of a map he showed the scattered condition of the churches in that land, and asked for \$5,000 from the territory represented by Convention.

Friday morning opened with a lively discussion. According to notice given a year previous, a motion was introduced by Rev. W. J. Waddell, of Hillsburgh, seconded by Rev. G. B. Davis, of Windsor, to the effect that the secretary of Foreign Missions, the superintendent of Home Missions, and the editor of the Baptist should be elected in open Convention, and not by the Board. The motion was stoutly defended and was stoutly opposed. The vote was adverse and the motion was lost.

Rev. J. P. McEwen, superintendent of missions, read the report of the Home Mission Board. There are about 120 churches under the Board, 80 of which are pastorless. Yet the year's work has been most gratifying where pastors have labored. The adoption of the report was moved by Rev. Prof. Trotter and seconded by Hon. John Dryden.

The Treasurer's report showed receipts \$17,518.23; expenditure, \$15,957.85. After paying all outstanding bills there remained a cash balance of \$514.28.

The afternoon was given to a discussion on Home Mission topics.

"The place of Evangelism in H. M. work" was spoken upon by Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, of Brantford. He claimed that evangelism should be the very head and front of H. M. work. Rev. E. Harris, B. A., Toronto, followed. He believed that every pastor should be an evangelist, and that one service each day should be set apart for declaring the simple gospel to the unsaved. He urged the special training of evangelists in the theological schools.

"The men required for H. M. work" were described by Rev. T. S. Johnson, Brantford. They must be positively men of clean records, good deportment, called of God, animated by the Spirit,

having strong convictions. Negatively, they must not be novices, unfit for regular pulpits, or ministerial tramps.

Friday evening found the church filled. At 7.15 the Alumni Society of Woodstock College took possession of the building and of the audience, for the purpose of unveiling an oil portrait of the late Dr. Fyfe, founder of the College and father of Baptist education in Ontario. Rev. S. S. Bates, B. A., Toronto, took the chair, J. S. McMaster, Esq., presented the painting, Principal Huston accepted the gift on behalf of the College, and Rev. John McLaurin read an oration on Dr. Fyfe, his life and labors.

At 8 p. m., the Convention retook the floor, and the evening was spent listening to Rev. J. P. McEwen, Dr. Fulton and Dr. Thomas.

SATURDAY

was educational day. Hon. John Dryden read the governors' report. Kindly reference was made to the deceased Rev. Prof. McGregor and Dr. Castle; and to the removal of Dr. MacVicar. Hopeful words were spoken of the election of Dr. Goodspeed, Prof. Trotter, and Prof. Farmer to chairs in Toronto Baptist College; and of the opening of the Arts College.

Students are enrolled: Toronto Baptist College, 32; Woodstock, 150; Moulton Ladies College, 144; Arts department, 13. What was perhaps the most stirring debate of the Convention, took place on an amendment to the adoption of this report, which suggested that in future the Board of Governors consult the denomination before taking such radical steps as the opening of the Arts College and the removal of the Ladies' College from Woodstock to Toronto. The report, however, was sustained.

In the evening a platform meeting was held, addressed by Principal Huston, Dr. Newman, Dr. Saunders and Dr. Rand.

SUNDAY

at 11 a. m., Rev. W. H. Cline, M. A., preached the Home Mission sermon from Rom. 1:14. He developed and applied the thought of our indebtedness to the destitute fields of our own land.

At 3 p. m., Dr. Goodspeed spoke for the Educational Society. Text, Eph. 4:13. Theme, Christian perfection and how to attain it—by education of body, mind and spirit.

At 7 p. m., Rev. H. Ware, of Chatham, delivered the Foreign Mission sermon. His texts were chosen from Matt. 28:18-20, and Heb. 10:13. He spoke on the power of Christ as the essential element of mission work, and the patience of Christ in waiting until His people overtake the work committed to them.

MONDAY

The morning session was practically lost time, owing to the absence of pastors and delegates who had gone home for Sunday. By noon most of these had returned. In the afternoon, Rev. J. McLaurin read the Foreign Mission report.

The contributions were \$20,042. The expenditure \$19,907.85, the balance \$1,134.98, including that of last year. There are 17 missionaries, male and female, three evangelists, seven Bible women, and 34 teachers. These have travelled 350 days, visited 300 towns and villages, and baptized 395 converts. They have the oversight of 18 churches, 2,393 members and a Seminary with 75 students.

At the evening session, Rev. James Grant urged the opening of a field in some other land. Rev. John McLaurin and Mrs. Archibald, in effective addresses, declared that we have not begun to undertake the work in Telugu land and cannot afford men or money for other regions.

The question of the Carey centennial of 1892 was discussed, and the Convention voted to raise \$5,000 for a Carey memorial, the nature of which should be decided upon at some future time.

TUESDAY

morning was occupied with general business, and at noon the Convention closed.

On Wednesday, Oct. 23rd, the

WOMEN'S CONVENTION assembled in Brantford. The first day was given to Foreign Missions. The report showed that \$7,471 had been raised, \$4,319.40 spent, and a balance left of \$2,952. A special fund for Grande Ligne had amounted to \$84.

Thursday was devoted to Home Missions. We have 173 circles. Of these 75 have increased their donations and 55 have decreased. The treasurer showed receipts, \$3,695; expenditure, \$3,683.40, and a balance of \$11.60.

So ended the Conventions of this year, and now we are settling down to a steady pull for another twelve months.

P. K. D.

For W. B. N. U.

Wittenberg, per Mrs. M. W. Fraser, F. M.	3 00
Cavendish, per Margaret McNeil, F. M.	10 00
Tusket, per M. A. Jeffrey, F. M.	3 75
Chance Harbor, per David Thompson, F. M.	4 00
River Herbert, per Mrs. Rockwell, F. M.	7 50
River Herbert Sabbath school, per Mrs. Rockwell, F. M.	1 38
West Jeddore, per Mrs. J. E. Mitchell, F. M.	2 40
Dividend from "Missionary Link," per M. A. Newman, F. M.	28 32
Port Greenville, per Mrs. F. Newcomb, F. M.	4 00
Knotsford, per E. E. Clarke, F. M.	3 75
Charlottetown, per E. E. Clarke, H. M., 75 cts., F. M., \$6.50	7 25

Travel Notes.

HOURS OF PARLIAMENT.

Whether politically inclined or not, one cannot fail to be interested in the great Gothic pile which stands on the bank of the Thames, flanked by beautiful towers, surmounted by graceful pinnacles and known as the parliament buildings. In the contemplation of this structure mere party considerations sink out of sight. Here are concentrated interests, here have occurred events which give the place a national significance. England owes her stability and freedom to the activity of no one political division, but rather to the fact that she has been able to maintain a proper equilibrium between them all. From Cavalier and Roundhead, from Whig and Tory, from Liberal and Conservative, have sprung measures which have aided in the gradual formation of that glory of England, her constitution. So here is the scene of radical and conservative triumphs, each shown to be necessary for the general welfare of the country, and each acting as a wholesome check upon the other. Of all nations on earth England has reason to be proud of her parliament, because from the first it has had an element of self-existence within it and it has persisted in being independent of, and frequently, when the liberties of the people demanded, in direct opposition to the King.

In order to fully take in the splendid proportions of the House of Parliament, one must see it both from Victoria street and from Westminster Bridge. A very good view can also be obtained from one of the small passenger steamers which ply between Chelsea and London Bridge. The most prominent feature of the buildings is the clock tower, which is over 125 feet high, and contains the great clock. Some idea of the size of this timepiece may be had from the fact that it requires five hours to wind it.

As we approach nearer to the building we can better view the work on the outside, the carvings, the pinnacles, the statues, the graceful windows, all of which justify its title to a place among the finest Gothic structures in the world. Visitors are admitted on Saturdays to see the chief apartments, including House of Lords, Commons, throne room, Queen's robing room, and Prince of Wales' room. The House of Lords is fitted up in the most magnificent manner. The seats are upholstered in mooroo, and the workmanship is of the finest. One very conspicuous feature of this apartment is the throne on which the Queen sits to open or prorogue parliament. The framework is of gold, encrusted with gems. But by far the most interesting room to me was the chamber of the House of Commons. Here was the meeting place of that celebrated body which virtually controls the affairs of the British empire. Here are adopted measures relating to the interests of over 200,000,000 people. Here in the discussion of these measures had been delivered some of the finest speeches in the annals of oratory. Here Bright's eloquent voice was raised against the war with Russia. Here Gladstone spoke his invective against the opium traffic, and many other noted speeches. One sentence of that speech against the opium trade comes to me and I cannot forbear to repeat it. In his reply to Lord Macaulay, who was describing the triumphs of the English flag in China during the opium war, Gladstone said: "Under the auspices of the noble lord that flag is now hoisted to protect an infamous, contraband traffic; and if it is never hoisted except as it is now hoisted on the coast of China, we should recoil from the sight with horror and should never again feel our hearts thrill, as they now thrill with emotion when it floats proudly and magnificently on the breeze." As I looked around this chamber where the noblest sentiments, the honest, earnest convictions, the best wisdom of England's greatest statesmen have been fearlessly expressed, I felt proud that Canadians might claim a fellow-countryman's interest in this heritage of free thought and speech.

I recalled with a smile my visit to this room five years previously, during a vacation of my junior year at Acadia college. Before I left home I had looked forward to visiting the parliament buildings as of the first importance. My interest had been awakened when a small boy by my father, who used to tell me about Gladstone and Beaconsfield in such a way as to excite my deepest enthusiasm. When I arrived in London, it was just after the dynamite explosions, and I found to my chagrin that no visitors were allowed even to go through the buildings unless they had a pass from a member of the house. I could not boast of an acquaintance with a member of parliament, but I was not wholly in despair. At one of Spurgeon's services, Sir Wm. McArthur made a speech to young men. I happened to be present, and the idea occurred to me that I might write to the hon. gentleman and ask him for a pass. I did so, stating that I had heard his very interesting speech to young men, and felt myself sufficiently acquainted to ask him for a pass to visit the parliament buildings; I said further that I was "a native of Nova Scotia, and had a strong desire to see the great men of the mother country before I returned home." In closing, I said, if he "could make it con-

venient to grant my request, I would ever retain a grateful sense of his kindness." I committed this document to her Majesty's mail and awaited results.

A few days later I received, to my joy, a pass from Sir William giving me the privilege of not only seeing the House, but of hearing a debate. Accordingly, one afternoon about four o'clock, I presented myself at the visitor's entrance of the Parliament House. My pass was examined by a burly policeman and I was allowed to enter. At this time, on account of the dynamite outrages, the buildings were surrounded by policemen, and there was quite a number inside. Along with some other visitors I was conducted to the recorder's desk and there I had to answer questions, such as my name, business, last address, present address, etc., which would give a clue to me in case I happened to be connected with the dynamiters. Then we were ushered into the visitor's gallery. How well I remember the sensation that came over me as I realized that I was in the British House of Commons! Yes, it was no dream, but reality, and there was Parnell, leader of the Irish party, making a speech. His speech lasted two hours and was not particularly interesting. He made several disparaging remarks on the Liberal party, whose influence he said tended to uphold the system of juries in Ireland. This was the time when Parnell hoped to gain more from the Conservatives. In the course of his remarks, a visitor, an American, becoming tired, drew out a book and began to read. He was noticed and ordered to stop by the usher, a rather pompous individual, dressed in black and carrying a rod. Then the American began to take notes, but being again rebuked by the usher, subsided. At last Parnell sat down and Sir William Harcourt rose to reply. He indignantly denied the insinuations of Parnell, and in a rather egotistic way frequently made use of the word *se*, referring of course to the Liberal party. A rather handsome young man sat on the opposite benches, nervously twirling his moustache, and when the speaker finished, this young man, who happened to be Lord Randolph Churchill, rose to his feet and looking hard at Sir William, said: "I believe it is a prerogative of royalty to use the term *se*; now I would like to know in what sense the hon. gentleman uses that word. I have known for some time that the hon. gentleman was eccentric, very eccentric, but I never thought that his eccentricity would lead him so far as to aspire to royalty." This remark was followed by laughing and cheers, which Sir William affected not to notice. Lord Salisbury, who by the way is one of the most polite men in England, rose and in a masterly way as befitted the leader of a great party, sought to smooth over the difficulty and restore good feeling. I noticed that the members all kept on their hats while sitting, but removed them when they spoke. I remained until nearly 12 o'clock, and then returned to my room well pleased with my adventure.

Berlin, Oct. 7. C. H. DAY.

Lunenburg Co., N. S.

The purpose of our visit to this county at this time was to meet our brethren in the district meeting appointed to be held in the Foster Settlement, an important branch of the New Germany church. In passing through Annapolis, we were sorry to hear of the dangerous illness of the Rev. S. H. Cain. For some weeks he has been laid aside with a fever that makes the hopes of his recovery very doubtful. This is a heavy affliction to our dear Bro. and the churches of which he is the useful pastor. Many prayers are being offered that his life may be spared. So far as the presence of the ministers was relied upon, the district meeting was a failure, because of a severe rain storm, and the long distance the brethren of the county would have had to travel to fill this appointment. As it was, an interesting missionary meeting was held on Monday evening, the 20th inst., in which the pastor was assisted by the writer. It is not the weariness to the flesh now, as in former days, for us of the northern counties to visit our brethren of the south shores of Nova Scotia.

At Middleton we take a comfortable seat in the cars of the N.S. Central R.R., and instead of travelling on a road so rough that for miles together we were obliged to walk our horse, as was the case when we first travelled this route, some 46 years ago, we now glide along on a well appointed railroad, and in two hours accomplish the distance of a former hard day's drive.

In the New Germany church we were pleased to find our young brother, G. P. Raymond, in the pastorate, doing good work for the Master, and being appreciated by the people more and more as he goes on with his labors. An enjoyable Sabbath was spent with this dear brother and his people. The Sunday school at the Central Station is a model, inasmuch as here are found the old with the young assembled for the study of the Scriptures. This habit ensures large and appreciative audiences for the preaching of the gospel, though many of the members live long distances from the church. In the evening we attended, with the pastor, a Sabbath-school concert at the Foster Settlement, some eight miles distant from the Centre. This was a very inter-

esting affair, and a strength and usefulness in the young of the we see our coming professional men of our own here in our common schools and Baptist Lord's appointed for choice material for country pastors may noble work to which All our churches are now supplied with voted pastors. We less than four years dained and settled the care of some of very large, and at demand additional of material progress this as in few other provinces. Its agriculture and fairly well rivers and forests are a profitable lumber facilities for fishing, ing, are not exceeded and when we here tants capable and handling these various energy and skill, the future for Lunenburg.

Not among the progress do we note quite well supplied. For many years there recently work has been town of Lunenburg, an intelligent and workers. Their tuition and leadership S. Brown, and though of the Christian work here, and the bers, they are m record. Mahone B. tant from the old beautiful for situ village, well supplied Baptists with a firm and neat parsonage the leadership of R. is now enjoying a solidly diligent holding evil. At Bridgewater brother, Rev. C. V. from the schools, vity before him for of the schoolmen, a work in the church service and is being by the people. The highly esteemed for service in this coun home in this thriving able to shepherd cent. By this the circulation of Visitors by adding a large list.

Student labor among these Maritime provinces fact. At the close at Acadia and its tr my and Seminary Board sent out a n to preach the gospel the period of their mer we had quite a terial students thou institutions are now and as the influence marked in them, many the years to come number of those who the same work?

The recent arrangement of Governors of Acadia for a professor thus giving the pre and Prof. Keirsteadt structure in theolo students, commend prayers and our fin

When the late student of Acadia College logical class comp and the benefits der in grateful rememb while I was attend one of our most este ceeful ministers, a ciation held this aut for the theological received." May w experiences from m standing in coming sirable results of the now going on at Acadia.

Oct. 20.

Theology

Eight years ago, our Book Room began 104 Granville street capital, small stock very small store; a large field, and loyal Baptist Book and Traded out on a grand scale. Brethren who bell to be needful, work required capital, and spent many we and caring for it in brethren have been have seen its growth as they note the pro So firmly had th hold upon the heart business poured in the provinces. Pa scribed of their

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