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THE
Acadia Athenæum.

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The Sanctum.

AS our patrons have no doubt observed, the ATHENÆUM has this year been very mild in its financial demands. Our Secretary-Treasurer's last and only request, through these columns, in several cases received a prompt response. There are others of our friends, however, who have apparently forgotten that money is necessary even for our existence. We trust that they need only be reminded that we are subject to obligations like to those of other men, when they will render us the assistance necessary to fulfil those obligations.

THE subject of elocution is not new to our columns. But we think that it is about time that present and intending students were becoming awake to the fact that Acadia possesses superior advantages in this department. The study of expression has been made altogether too much a side issue

by the majority of our students; yet the difference is most marked between the present deportment of speakers on the platform and the varied, not to say grotesque performances frequent some years ago.

The regular course of lessons for the year having been completed, the Seniors from the different grades have been formed into a class for the especial study of oratory. Meeting semi-weekly in Assembly Hall, recitations are given by the pupils, the class criticizing freely; and the teacher, of course. This practical work is a thorough test, and nails effectively the theories and principles of the term's work. The large hall, also, is much better for the purpose of accustoming the reader to public speaking than an ordinary lecture room. That this is gratuitous to pupils, and not prescribed, is sufficient evidence of Mr. Shaw's interest in his work and its results.

AGARICUS (PLEUROTUS) COLDWELLI? (New Species) is the euphonious name with which the *Educational Review* heads a description of the odd fungus which has sprouted from a whalebone in the museum. We do not here intend to enter into a detailed description of its features: for that let the reader consult the learned pages of the *Review*. But we may incidentally remark that mushroom growths are rather novel at Acadia, which may account for the phenomenal interest this has excited. It has been classified by Prof. Peck, State Botanist of New York, and the name "Coldwelli" provisionally attached by the *Review* in honor of our Natural Science Professor.

THE Juniors are busily engaged making preparations necessary for the successful carrying out of the time honored Junior Expedition. It looked not many months since, as if this excellent plan of gathering scientific knowledge fresh from the fields of nature was doomed to become a thing of the past, only to be pleasantly remembered by Juniors who had the privilege of being so called previous to '90.

That the governing body had some reasons for suspending the expedition need not be denied. As a practical method of studying geology we think they did not object; but on the ground of arrangements rested their case. Like all established customs it became an old story and thinking that it had come to stay the students grew careless. Besides it was a convenient way of getting examinations through a few weeks earlier. These and other minor causes of friction arose from year to year until it seemed to some at least that the real object of the expedition had been lost in side issues. It is with pleasure that we note the interest manifested by the present Junior class in the matter. They fully realize the importance of the expedition, and are determined to make it a success. With this resolution the faculty placed no hindrance in their way, and gave encouragement to what should be a pleasant and instructive trip. The class of '91 through a combination of circumstances over which they had no control were debarred the privilege of adding to the fund of Acadian geological knowledge, and much do they regret it; but our disappointment is in some measure relieved when we see our successors making such excellent and sanguine efforts to promote this progressive method of teaching science. No step backward has been taken, though a halt was called. When the proper hour arrives for the expedition the Juniors, as of yore, expect to stand upon the deck of their staunch craft, equipped in habiliments of the most approved pattern and merrily to steam away over the waters of Minus.

BECAUSE Acadia's motto is "*In Pulvere Vincas*," does it follow that her calendar must partake of the primitive character of her battle-field? These important pamphlets have thus far borne the appearance of having had their birth in the dim recesses of a country printing-office, and he would be a master of the theory of probabilities who could determine the general make up of one from the appearance of its predecessors. This should not be. Surely no greater opportunity could be afforded for error and bad typography than the present plan of intrusting its preparation to each of the professors in turn, with the choice of a printer left to natural selection or the seductive attraction of a supposed economy. The result is a cheap looking catalogue, and a tendency to

form an equally low estimate of the value of the college on the part of the uninitiated. This work should be delegated to some one who has taste, and time for the necessary pains; and the mechanical work should be executed by men whose knowledge of artistic printing is not confined to setting type for auction-bidders or lecture-tickets.

But all the needed reforms are not in the line of the "aesthetic ideal." There is in some cases inaccuracy and vagueness about the schedule of studies that may lead the prospective Freshman to misunderstand the requirements, and purchase useless or unnecessary books. Also, is it not right that the classification of students should be more exact? The publication of a pass list would seem to be in order. Lastly, it would be in many cases useful to have the examination papers of each year included in the calendar. A series of these in any one subject gives a good idea of what the teacher considers the essential points of his subject; and would enable the student to study along the line indicated, with more benefit than would follow indiscriminate cramming. And if the faculty will recall their student-days, they may perhaps remember that it was a real boon to know the general character of the questions on a new topic.

NATURE has certainly done much for Acadia. The situation is a desirable one. As one stands on College Hill a rich and varied landscape meets the eye. Undulating fields thickly dotted with well-kept dwellings and thrifty orchards stretch away on either side to fertile Cornwallis and picturesque and historic Grand Pre. Before us lies the Basin of Minas, with Blomidon its stern sentinel. A glance at these varied scenes lends aspirations for something grander, loftier in life. But with such a fine situation, with possibilities of making it "a thing of beauty" and "a joy forever," what do we see? Instead of lawns filled with trees, shrubs, etc., of the best kinds, with tastefully arranged walks, we have a swamp with a few stunted specimens of trees, which, planted with little regard to symmetry, are striving in an unequal battle to maintain their claim to life. It would appear that some method of drainage better than the one now applied is needed before tree growing in the grounds before the College can be made a success. There would be no difficulty in

obtaining a sufficient number of trees if the grounds were graded and in a proper condition to receive them. Arbor Day, then, would be of some service; but until some system has been arrived at, some definite plan of improvement decided upon, it would be a waste of energy for the students to attempt to have an Arbor Day. The time must come when these grounds shall be placed in a better condition, and the sooner it is done the better for the institutions.

ANOTHER alumnus has fallen. Again we are called upon to mourn the loss of one of the noblest of Acadia's sons, Rev. Walter Barss, B. A., who died at Geneva, N. Y., on the 5th ult. Mr. Barss was born at Wolfville, Jan. 17th, 1859, studied and graduated with the class of '80. Completing his theological course at Rochester four years later, he entered heartily into the work of the ministry at Victoria, B. C. In 1887 he returned to the east in delicate health and took pastoral charge of the Baptist Church at Mechanicsville, N. Y. About six months ago he removed to Geneva, where he labored with unabated zeal and energy till he was suddenly called to halt in the work that he so dearly loved, by the cruel voice of disease, to which he was forced to yield after a struggle of only three weeks. Although a young man on leaving his native province, Mr. Barss was well and favorably known to a large number especially of his own denomination, who eagerly watched his successful career. To those, and to his grief stricken relatives, as well as to the host of friends he made for himself in the land of his adoption, his sudden departure was truly a mysterious providence.

Of the many kind words that have been uttered concerning the worth of a worthy man, we quote the following from the pen of a class-mate, believing that no truer estimate can be formed of a young man's character than that entertained by his fellow students: "His sterling integrity and genuine manliness endeared him to all of us. I never knew him to do a mean act. I never heard from his lips an expression which would have been out of taste in the most refined society. My class mates were all good men and true; but when I say of him that he was *primus inter pares* they will all agree with me. His memory will always remain with me. I hope it will help me

to do my work better. I do not say these things because my friend is gone. I have often said them." What was true of Mr. Barss' record at Acadia was true of his after life even in a more marked degree. One of the professors of Rochester thus speaks of him: "The one characteristic which, perhaps, more than any other, sums up my impression of him, both as a student and a minister was his constant, unswerving fidelity. He was a man to be implicitly trusted. He was faithful to every task and true to every duty. It was a privilege to have such a man in the seminary. By his superior ability, natural and acquired, by his unaffected piety, by his exalted and healthful type of Christian life, by his manly consecration and his earnest missionary spirit, he was a help and a blessing to us all."

Mr. Barss was everywhere beloved and respected by his congregations and by his brother clergymen of all denominations. As a winner of souls he was eminently successful. In a few short years that were given him to labor in his chosen sphere, his efforts were abundantly blessed; and now that he has gone to his reward, the impress of his life remains on hundreds of those whose privilege it was to know him and to enjoy his ministry. To the bereaved ones, who have lost a husband, a father, a son, a brother, the ATHENÆUM joins in heartfelt sympathy, commending them in the hour of darkness to the light which the departed so clearly reflected.

WE have more than once called attention, through the columns of the ATHENÆUM, to the progress that is being made at Acadia in the way of enlarging the staff of instruction and enriching the course of study. We regret that the Board of Governors are so straitened financially that it behooves them to practice the most rigid economy. We believe there are few Colleges accomplishing so much on such limited resources. If the Baptist constituency could fully realize the ever growing needs of such an institution they might possibly respond more freely and thereby enable the Governing Board to meet pressing demands now held in abeyance, and also to inaugurate progressive measures in the direction of the truth of modern educational movements.

The college has one need at the present time which

appears to us to be especially urgent. We refer to the Library. There is a growing desire on the part of the students for a more free access to the Library. This is rendered necessary by the change that has taken place in the methods of instruction. But while here, we do not comprehend the full measure of our loss. As our students go to Harvard, Brown or Cornell they become aware of the great loss they sustained while at Acadia by the exceedingly limited range of our library and more especially by the lack of facilities for obtaining the information contained on its shelves. A college library should be a work room accessible to the student at any hour of the day or evening; when he could quietly consult the latest and most authoritative authors upon whatever subject he may have under consideration. This all important function our library does not at present supply. It contains many valuable books, but they are not always within easy reach of the students.

The only remedy would appear to be a new library building. Such a structure is necessary on the ground of safety. The present arrangement exposes the books too much to the risk of fire. They should be placed in a fire-proof building without delay. At a moderate expense a building sufficient to meet the demands of the next twenty-five years could be put up. The material used in construction should be brick or stone. It is not necessary here to indicate the design, size or internal arrangement of such a building. It suffices here to say that some change is much needed. The present condition of things is not satisfactory.

But how is the change to be effected? The mere knowledge of the fact that such a pressing need exists at this college now entering full of hope and promise on the second half century of its history, should quicken the benevolent impulses of some person whose present store contains ample to erect such an enduring monument to his memory and leave sufficient to minister to the necessities of the life that now is. Will not some friend whom a kind providence has blessed with more than enough to provide for the physical wants of this life, ask the Board of Governors for the great privilege of erecting such a building for the Library of Acadia College, and thereby perpetuate his name, and long after he "sleeps with the fathers" transmit his influence and good works to the generations yet to come?

It is with pleasure we notice the interest manifested by alumni in their alma mater. We have during the year received contributed articles, and letters, all savouring of progress and good cheer for the future. If we are to advance, then we must keep in line with the times. On several occasions we have tried to set forth the needs of the institution, and they are many. First of all we have advocated making the Arts department strong enough to stand by itself financially; then the other things considered so necessary by a certain body of our denomination may receive attention. Again we would desire to emphasize that in our estimation the greatest immediate need is a library building. The building should combine utility and ornamentation, and be fire proof in the latest sense of the term. Not less than \$1000 or \$5000 is needed to start with, and additions can be made as required. Among those who have favoured us with their suggestions, first stands Mr. M. C. Smith, D. D. S., M. D., of Lynn, Mass., a former student of the institution. We shall be glad to hear from one and all on this important subject. Below we give a short contributed article.

The undergraduates of Acadia seem to have made a move in the right direction when they advocate a stone building for Library and Museum, perhaps it would be better to separate the question and bend all your efforts for a library building and when that is completed then shout for a museum. Say you must have a stone building, fire proof in every sense of the word, to be known as the college library.

This is something Acadia must have and to start the enterprise you can put me down for \$50.00 which may seem small to start so great a work, but it is the small contributions that has placed Acadia where she is.

I think it would be well for the Athenæum Society to make a decided call for help, open a subscription list, let every member of the society see how much he or she could get pledged, do this independent of the Governors and when an amount was pledged sufficient to erect the building, I have no doubt but that the Governors would take the list and be glad to commence the construction.

Yours,

ALUMNUS.

Literary.

MODERN GREECE.

As, in the life of an individual, so, in the history of a nation, are found many changes and vicissitudes; and, perhaps, no nation has experienced so many turns of the wheel of fortune as the little kingdom of Greece. We are familiar with this country as the birthplace of the arts, the home of heroic men, and the fountainhead of a language and literature which, for simplicity and grandeur, have no superiors. We are acquainted with the Greeks of the present day, as slaves of the Turk, vassals of Mohammed, menials of the Porte. But their heroic blood is not yet dried up; the Greeks, ever chafing under foreign despotism, were not subdued, and twice during the rule of the Turks made unsuccessful attempts to regain their liberty. In 1827, with the assistance of the three great European Powers, Turkish rule was overthrown and a monarchical form of government established, with Otho, a Prince of Bavaria, at its head. But, after thirty years of rebellion and strife, he abdicated the throne, which was given to Prince Wm. George of Denmark, the present king of the Hellenes, George I.

Under the present government the country has made great advances. Her trade has been enlarged, schools have been established, an admirable legal system has been adopted, and the press of the country is to-day as free as our own. Although the soil is naturally fertile, yet agriculture is very backward, owing to the primitive style of operating the soil and to the indifference of the people to what they think degrading work. But the Greeks, in this respect, as in all others, are advancing; and this people, whose ancestors gave art, learning and civilization to the Barbarian Western World, are receiving their manifold usury.

The manufactures of the country are extremely limited, but with all other branches of industry in Greece, they are increasing. Among them ship-building stands foremost, and the Greeks are rapidly developing a large maritime trade. Another great and promising source of wealth are the Laurium mines, worked by two companies, one French, the other Grecian; there is now a prosperous seaport town, several miles of railway and extensive work-

ings, where, twenty years ago, the first founder of the Greek Mining Company had to make his terms with the brigands infesting the then desert region. The steamers, which come laden with coal from England, take back annually 184,000 tons of minerals. A great portion of these are obtained from the old disused scoria of the ancients, whose methods of smelting and washing were unable to extract the whole wealth of the ore. A large quantity has now been cleared away, and, on the ground thus uncovered, has sprung up a flower, said to be unknown among the indigenous flora. It is alleged, by the savants on the spot, that the seed must have lain hidden from sun and rain for over two thousand years. It has remained while everything around it has changed, and, as soon as the heavy coverings of ages had been removed, it started into life and vigor. And may not the Greek nation of to-day look upon this humble little flower as the type of the new life that has arisen since the burden of a foreign race was lifted and the light of modern civilization and progress has been able to quicken what seemed forever lost?

Standing on the Acropolis, and gazing over the town, Athens must present an attractive and lively appearance, with its modern houses and projecting tiled rooms; new buildings are to be seen springing up in all directions, the streets, newly made, are alive with traffic, and there are large shops, away from the more picturesque old market. Five and twenty years ago it was little more than a badly built, straggling village, with a population of about 7,000; now it is a well-built town, with over 100,000 inhabitants. It is pleasing also to note that, in this pre-eminently educational age, Greece in the few years of her independence, has shaken off Oriental and Mediæval chains, and is to-day fairly abreast of the times. Throughout the nation there is a stir of popular aspiration, an enthusiasm after knowledge and an ever-mastering desire to advance, which form at once the virtue and the vice of contemporary life in Greece. Athens is to-day a busy hive of educational institutions, and in all the cities and villages there are thrifty schools. The Government, too, has not been remiss in providing state education. There is a compulsory school law which does not need to be enforced, no difficulty being found in securing attendance. There are elementary, secondary and

normal schools, while higher education is obtained in the gymnasiums, the polytechnic institute and the university. The system of elementary schools is well developed in all the towns and, in many of the villages, the schools are equal to those in the cities. In regions where the population is sparse it is impossible, as in England or America, to reach a high proficiency; but, to-day, practically the whole population, from six to twelve years of age, is at school and taught by well-trained teachers. The secondary schools, under government supervision, take the pupil from the age of thirteen to sixteen and prepare for the gymnasium. In the gymnasiums we find great development during the last fifteen years. In 35 schools there are 216 instructors and 4,700 pupils, scattered through the four years' course. The system of instruction is generally German, and the charge is often only a nominal matriculation fee.

The polytechnic school is a gift from three patriots from Northern Greece. It is built entirely of Pentelic marble, and is used in parts for galleries of paintings and sculptures. The school has courses in architecture and engineering, with 24 instructors and 500 pupils.

The University was founded under royal patronage in 1837. It was organized on the German plan, with four faculties—theology, philosophy, law and medicine. The medical department has two divisions—medicine proper, requiring four years, and pharmaceuticals, demanding three years, while law, theology, and philosophy, the latter embracing physics and mathematics, require four years. Thus the invisible Greece, that part of the nation that is, in the future, to wield the destinies of the country, is strengthening itself. Education is the weapon she is using in every bit of territory she calls her own; these schools, established and mostly supported by Greeks grown wealthy outside the limits of Greece proper, are so many frontier fortresses which are all the more effective because they employ weapons of peace. The outlook for higher education is flattering. The great base of the pyramids, popular education, has been solidly laid, and soon we may expect to see the superstructure carried to its completion. When the restlessness, incident to the present unsettled state of Greece, shall have been quieted by the extension of the Hellenic kingdom to embrace all Greek speaking lands and a strong polit-

ical party shall develop and control popular affairs, Athens will once more take her place as the educational centre of the Levant. England had her Oxford and Cambridge 700 years ago. Italy for a still longer time has boasted of Bologna and Padua. Greece will find her time, too. This country, we believe, has prospered during the period of her independence; but the interference of foreign power, at a critical period of the nation's history, was nearly fatal. Self-aggrandizement is alike the ruin of the individual and the bane of the nation, and it is to be deplored that, among modern Greeks, the tendency to boast of the heroes of Thermopylæ and the glories of Salamis are far too great. But Greece has learned in that hard school experience, that prosperity follows only as the reward of labor, and, left to herself, who can deny that she has advanced in every department of personal and national character.

Again, it is much the custom of modern writers and travellers to represent the Greeks of to-day as artful and dishonest. Artful they may be to a degree, but dishonest they certainly are not, and it is a notable fact that while the Greek commercial classes are both keen and money-making, they are entirely honorable, so that a bankruptcy is entirely unheard of among the Greek firms in any of the mercantile centres of Europe. We would, alas, do well to remember that the tendencies of an enslaved people, naturally intelligent and mentally much superior to their conquerors, would ultimately be diverted towards over-reaching those despised captors. The artful politician is the son of the designing slave, and so Greek politics have of late been too largely composed of petty intrigues and dangerous plots; but the silver lining already gleams brightly, where frowning clouds but lately darkened the horizon of the future of Greece. No longer fettered by alliance with scheming foreigners, the country has advanced with such rapid strides as to surprise even her most ardent admirers.

And we should look well to the source of our information concerning this much abused people. Modern travellers are more anxious to obtain the measurements of statues and theatres than to study the national character; and very often condemn the poor native as utterly worthless, if every ignorant peasant, or equally ignorant priest, does not exhibit the valor of Brasidas and the wisdom of Solon.

The Greek home is being elevated, and that speaks volumes for the future of the nation, and the observant traveller who visits that hospitable country in the present time, will find that while he has forged a new link between past and present in the chain which binds art and history, there has been awakened a sympathy in him for a people who, with faults and weaknesses which cannot be condoned, possess a vitality, energy and imagination worthy of their ancient and glorious surroundings. Many trials are before the ambitious little kingdom, and hot-headed leaders may involve her in many troubles, but with her present educational system, we believe she will come to be a mighty civilizing power.

J. A. M. HEMMEON.

HYMN TO THE SUN.

Life-giving orb, that from the gates of morn
Risest, and with thine arrows of keen light
Dost vanquish darkness, and when odorous eve
Spreads round her dewy charms, in vapors clothed
Of hues so gorgeous that they seem to be
Glimpses of distant Heaven, sinkest to rest ;
To thee I sing. Who would not sing of thee ?
Well wert thou known by primal man as God.
Thou givest light, by thee the meadow smiles,
All song is of thee, and the vermeil rose
By thee is dyed, and can a God do more ?
A God made thee. How must the heavenly host
Have sung, when from thy atomic centre hurled
The planets circled thee, and from the vast
Chaotic vapors thou cam'st forth and shone,
And through th' infinitudes of pathless space
In chorus singing with thy radiant words
Rushed with the speed of thought. Then, O, how bright,
What myriad upon myriad ages fled
Whilst upon lifeless, fiery spheres thou smiled'st
Ere yet upon this orb, thy sacred beams
With heat and light impregnated the seed,
Yet embryo hidden in its womb terrene,
And life, unfathomed, mystic, wonderful,
Came forth to glorify and bless thy ray
Rewarding ; then as acon rolled along
Those splendours, but the paths of monsters dread
Did guide thro' deeps tempestuous till man,
(Framed in the image of thy God, O Sun)
Was born to empire o'er the moving world,
And gazing on thee, mindful of thy gifts,
Did he forget his maker, and to thee
Bowed worshipping ; and straight thou wert a god
With glittering shafts, upon the shadowy race,
Waging wide warfare in thy varied name.
Hyperion first upon his blazing orb

Flamed o'er the world, then later fancy saw
Apollo in his golden chariot urge
His coursers, trampling on the viewless winds
Across the azure realms. And thou hast gazed
On rising empires, seen the earth grow pale
Before their might resistless, then beheld
Grim Desolation watching o'er their ruins,
But thou art as of old, in splendid guise
Wheeling thy giant circuit, giving life
To worlds innumerable and in thyself
Art truest symbol of Eternity.

How like a dashing ocean Time rolls o'er
Mankind, who like some substance cast upon
The heaving waters, wearing fast away,
Dissolving in the wave, at length from sight
Forever disappears, nor leaves behind
A single trace to show he once had been.
Not so with thee who art unchanged forever.
Whether thou comest from the orient gates
Clothed with the morning, or in western seas
Sinkest to slumber, or when storms are loud
Upon the groaning sphere, and murky clouds
Robe thee in night, or, when the tempest time
Is past, and thou serenely o'er the sky
Rollest in splendours, thou art still the same
Eternal, glorious, unfathomed, strong,
Visible, god throned in immensity.

E. B.

Contributed.

MANITOBA CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Athenæum :—

Your visits always have the air of Auld Lang Syne and that means a great deal to those of us who are in the wild west. Every paragraph from Sanctum wisdom to Local philosophy keeps fresh in memory the old associations.

The educational question will, for some years, be the most important problem before our churches in Manitoba and the North-West. A large number of people feel that we need an institution that will be to the denomination what Acadia is in the Maritime Provinces. A few, on the other hand, contend that higher education ought to be left to the state, and only the theological work laid upon the denomination. It will be interesting to observe the progress and issue of this new struggle between these principles which have so often met in conflict.

The missionary volunteer movement reached Acadia. I am glad. It will be a great blessing to the churches. I hope that every year may see increased the number of Acadia's alumni in the foreign field. Dr. Clough says the need is for captains, colonels, and generals. Subalterns are raised on the grounds. Aside from any question of natural parts, this assuredly means for the intending missionary thorough preparation in the schools, and some experience also in the work of the Lord. And I am inclined to believe that pastoral labor in the new churches of the west offers a chance for obtaining practical experience of a nature more varied than the regular movement of the Maritime churches. It occurs to me, therefore, that as the Acadia men who take theology at MacMaster Hall, Morgan Park or Rochester are about as near to us as to the sea, some of them with blessing to themselves and us, could give a year or so to the work of the gospel here before departing for the foreign fields.

I do not wish to rob the Maritime churches, but I hope that the young men entering the ministry will not suffer the needs of this great region to be overlooked. There are great opportunities for a grand life work here. The right men will receive a warm welcome and find ample room for all their energies. If we are to carry the war with any measure of success into India, China, etc., we ought to secure these fertile prairies as a base of operations. It is a strategic position. As a denomination we have thus far strangely slighted our opportunities. In the next ten years, if we can only secure a large band of consecrated preachers, we ought to go a long way in overtaking the work and atoning for past indifference.

I am glad to notice that Acadia graduates occupy to-day some of the chief places in the public school system of this province. I am sorry that we have not a larger proportion of lawyers and doctors with the same antecedents. There are frequently splendid openings for these professions in the new country towns.

There are many things I would like to mention but your space I know is limited.

W. H. JENKINS.

Brandon, Man., April 22, 1891.

Miscellaneous.

OUR LECTURE COURSE.

It was the good fortune of the lecture committee of the Athenæum Society to secure for the evening of April 4th, Rev. John Robbins, of Truro, N. S., who addressed the society in College Hall on the subject of: "Scotland and France, the Land of Knox and the Home of Voltaire." The evening was a stormy one, in consequence of which the audience consisted mainly of students. The speaker's pleasant and easy manner soon gained his hearers and he had not gone far into his subject before platform and auditorium understood each other.

The lecturer started out with the assumption that the city is the mirror of the country, and so took Glasgow, the commercial capital, as the index of Old Scotia. The marvellous transformation of the docks, he cited as an instance of Glasgow's commercial energy. The harbor which now accommodates the largest ships from all parts of the world, in 1769, according to the report of James Watt, contained but fourteen inches of water upon its bars. In Glasgow is seen also the fruits of religion in the shape of a moral and God-fearing people, the benevolent institutions sustained by whom speak volumes. This city was the home of several famous preachers, notably among whom, were Doctors Chalmers and Norman MacLeod, whose influence is not only seen and felt in Scotland, but in the most distant lands. In describing the peculiar characteristics of the Scotch he illustrated his points by several pointed and pleasing anecdotes.

Passing to France, the speaker chose the "wicked, witching, wicked, wonderful" city of Paris, as the mirror of French life. He briefly reviewed the recent important historical events of France, tracing the revolutions and revolts to their source, mentioning as he proceeded the note-worthy fact that out of the forty-five officers who fought for Germany in the Franco-Prussian war, thirty-nine were of Huguenot blood, whose ancestry were driven from their homes by prosecution. The religious condition of the country was then discussed. The typical Frenchman "has no faith;" "he is tolerant;" "a lover of pleasure rather than God." Romanism has been superseded by Atheism.

Knox and Voltaire! Both protested against the dogmas of Rome, and the despotic power of kings. Knox was no dilettante preacher; he thundered against popular evils. He aimed to found the church, the school, and the home; and these three linked together emancipated Scotland. He gave his country a Bible education and left her this motto: "Let Scotland flourish through the preaching of the Word." Thus the foundation was laid of a country whose sons stand in the fore front in arts, science and politics, and who are alike proficient in the Shorter Catechism, and higher mathematics.

Voltaire, the clear, forcible, and witty idol of France also possessed many fine traits of character. He was the sworn enemy of superstition, and might have accomplished for France what Knox did for Scotland. His life work was to break down and not to build up. He gave his countrymen nothing in return for the faith they abandoned, and leaving the "house swept and garnished" there entered anarchy, treason, and revolt with the attendant evils. "True liberty comes only of truth."

A METAPHOR.

I saw with visioned eye a mortal tread
 Upon a narrow islet midway placed,
 Within a grim abyss, where might be traced
 The surge of sulphury fumes, and smoke that spread
 Upblown in furious folds; whil' pale with dread
 He saw his footing lessen more and more.
 When lo! a sunbeam from a cloud high o'er
 Descended, in its midst a golden thread,
 She gazed, behold and grasped, and from my view
 Ascended to those opening realms of light.
 The isle was Earthly Hope; th' abyss, that grew
 Destroying, was Despair, th' unfailling blight
 Of earth born joys; the golden cord that drew
 To safety was God's love vouchsafed in sorrow's night.

E. B.

Exchanges.

The *King's College Record* for March is evidently suffering from the approach of spring and the distant prospect of exams. In consequence the paper presents rather a "slim" appearance.

Dalhousie's "Rambler" waxes eloquent over the late elections and the comments of some American papers thereupon. "For Canadians, for Students, who are by nature lovers of ideals, what nobler dream can there be than a country of our own? . . . We are an English people; we have no black belt of savagery, encroaching swiftly on the territory of the white man. We cannot degenerate. . . . Perhaps the dawn of the twentieth century shall see a new nation, taking her place among the nations of the earth—at peace with the great Republic at her side—bound by love and veneration to England, the mother of nations—reconciling the English on both sides of the sea, and in time bringing about that great federation of the world, which shall be able by its sheer bulk and magnificence to awe into peace the inconsiderable remnant. So may it be." Well done, *Gazette!*

The *Argosy* has an account of University Life in Finland that is not the less interesting from its author's being a native of that country.

The *Sydney Academy Record* is a live little journal whose value is greater than its pretentiousness.

New Glasgow's *High School Monthly* vindicates by its character its right to exist.

We welcome the *Academy* (Pictou) to our table and exchange list.

Olla Podrida, the organ of "Halifax Ladies College" students, is a very readable paper. We have been wondering if some of these feminine journals will not develop some new features hitherto unknown and lacking in college magazines. We'll keep our editorial eye on "Olla," therefore.

Isn't the *Bema* just a trifle ambitious in the character of its articles?

Acta Victoriana is a solid, sensible, valued exchange.

Personal.

S. E. Gourley, B. A. '72, who recently was made Q. C., has been remarkably successful in his latest suit, and in recognition of the same has had added to his other titles that of Benedict. The ATHENÆUM extends congratulations.

Rev. W. H. Warren, M. A., 74, after a short but very successful pastorate at Parrsboro, has accepted a unanimous call to the Sackville Baptist Church.

H. H. Wickwire and A. E. Shaw, B. A.'s, '88, have received the L.L. B. degree from Dalhousie.

W. P. Shaffner, B. A., '79, has been appointed Stipendiary Magistrate and Recorder for the town of Kentville, N. S.

Douglas B. Hemmeon, of '91, left for Ottawa on Monday, the 27th ult., to be present at the opening of parliament. He has a position on the inside service of the house. Douglas, though not present in June, expects to graduate with his class.

J. Harold Lovett, who took two years with the class of '91, has gone into commercial life, and a short time ago graduated from Poughkeepsie Business College. Your old classmates wish you success, Pat.

We are pleased to learn that W. B. Wallace, B. A., '88, stood so high in his finals at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He goes to Texas to practice.

We are pleased to know that the collection of poems issued by J. F. Herbin, B. A., '90, is receiving such favorable criticism. The *Dominion Illustrated* in reference to it speaks thus: "If the poet is young, a noble future is before him; and should he be past the full tide of life, he ought still to give rein to the muse, for he has the true poetic instinct, and what is of almost equal importance, a clear perception of the dignity of metre. A pure and strong patriotism rings through all Mr. Herbin's verse."

It will be of interest to many of our readers to know that Hon. James I. Fellows, lately appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, and also so well known as the discoverer of "Fellows' Hypophosphites," was one of the early students of Horton Academy. Mr. Fellows has not only been successful in commercial life, but has taken a great interest in scientific subjects, and during his residence in England as agent-general of New Brunswick, has identified himself with a large number of scientific and political institutions.

Our Societies.

Missionary.—The monthly meetings of the Missionary Society continue to be well sustained. During the year the interest has been unabated. The April meeting was unusually large, the village church attending *en masse*. A. M. Wilson, '93, read a paper on the subject, "How China was prepared for Missions." W. B. Burnett, '91, read extracts from an address, "Pentecost on the Congo," delivered by Rev. Henry Richards. Mrs. Hutchinson, returned missionary, gave the address of the evening on her favorite subject, "The Hindoo Home." The scenes so graphically described by the speaker are not likely to be soon forgotten.

Athletic.—The Faculty, who hitherto had charge of the campus, have given the management of it to the executive committee of the A. A. A. A. The interest formerly taken in baseball has not been perceptibly lessened by the preference given by many of the best players to lawn tennis, which now comes in for a large share of attention. Ten courts are lined two and occupied by more than half a hundred players. Occasionally visitors are introduced and a few love games indulged in, as a result of which we will no doubt ere long hear of some interesting matches.

The executive committee have prepared an interesting programme for Field Day, which is placed for the 15th inst.

The game of baseball played between the College and Wolfville teams on the 18th ult. resulted in a victory for the latter. Borden, of '91, played a good game, and his catching of high balls showed that the title "Bird," by which he is familiarly known, is by no means a misnomer.

Our reporter was present on the afternoon of the 20th ult., at the exciting game for the "green" championship between the young colts of the Senior and Junior classes who aspire to fame on the diamond. The Senior "Radiates" succeeded in carrying off the pennant. The contest was a strictly amateur one, though on account of R. O. Morse's well known reputation as a twirler, he was not allowed to occupy the box for the "Radiates." The game abounded in brilliant and exciting plays. MacCart's phenomenal left hand stop at short, and Crockett's long throw from right field, intercepting Osgood's daring steal

for home being features of the game. It was largely a pitcher's battle from the start. Spurr at first presided in the box, but after giving two home runs and five men bases, he gave way to C. E. Morse, who during the four remaining innings, gave only eighteen bases on balls. Great praise must be given to Stackhouse, the "Invertebrate" pitcher, for his striking Kempton out when bases were full. Elated by this, "Stack" attempted to catch a fly, but was soon induced to see it was not his sphere. Catcher Locke nailed several careless ones at second, and his ingenious stealing was only outdone by Illsley, who succeeded in getting to third after the umpire had called time. Osgood's batting and Crom's desperate jump over the home plate, elicited great applause from the grand stand. The game ended 20-28 amid breathless excitement, the Juniors hoping to make up a lead of 12 with two men out.

Score by Innings:						
	1	2	3	4	5	
Radiates,	4	10	5	7	2	28
Invertebrate	7	0	4	0	9	20

Batteries.—Spurr, Morse and Locke; Stackhouse and "Georgie" Baker. Umpires.—Saunders and Chesley. Time of game.—Two hours and a half.

Social.—The Timjinsonians have appointed a strong committee to outline a mild initiation ceremony for their successors of '92, several of whom, judging from present appearances, will be sufficiently "habd" to take the first degree after returning from the geological expedition.

First in order among the ever increasing number of social organizations to come into existence at Acadia during the past month is the *Inco.*, whose membership at the time of writing has reached fifteen, with the number of aspirants still increasing. The alleged object of the society is to promote and foster affection, admiration, and adoration for their one *beau ideal*. Meetings for the mutual felicitation of the brotherhood are held during the hours immediately following receptions and at other irregular intervals. It is reported that a prominent member of the Senior class was refused membership on account of his well-known tendencies towards disintegration. Following are the officers: Pres., A. T. Kempton; vice do, M. S. Read; Secy.-Treas., J. H. Secord; Finance com., J. B. Ganong (chairman); Membership Com., G. E. Baker (chairman).

Literary.—The falling off in attendance at the meetings of the ATHENÆUM has been less marked this spring than in former years. A good audience listened to the debate between the Sophomores and Freshmen on the evening of the 17th ult., when the subject of Environment *versus* Genius was discussed. It is natural to suppose that the Freshmen, having the choice of the subject, should choose *genius* as their watchword, and of course won the debate.

The PROPYLÆUM continues to flourish. Following is the present corps of officers:—Pres., Miss Bishop; Vice, Miss——; Sec'y.-Treas., Miss Mildred MacLean; Com., Misses Morton, Annie MacLean and Blackadar.

Locals.

"Poor Horses."

Osgood Hall, the bookseller!

No ppt., no property.

Freshman No. 1.—We have twice as much ability as last year's Freshmen class. No. 2 (with bad cold.)—Yes, especially me(n)tal ability. Sedato Soph.—I presume you mean brass.

Student in elocution gesticulating. Teacher.—What was wrong with that gesture? Second Student.—You can't embrace the whole world in your arms. Teacher.—You speak with assurance born of experience.

During the recent illness of Rev. Dr. Higgins, his pulpit was supplied by several of the students, among whom were Messrs. Smallman, Daley, Corey, Read, of the senior class, and Mr. Bill of the sophomore class.

Though advice is a *very* good thing, and one of the cheapest commodities available, it cannot be disposed of to good advantage at all times and under all circumstances. Like other good things it should have its time and place, and he who feels called upon to give it should learn, unless he wishes his words to fall flat and to make himself obnoxious, to do so in a gentlemanly manner. If a fellow student needs correction, do not break two of the laws of propriety in pointing out to him the one which he has violated. "Physician, heal thyself."

A youthful "seeker after smiles" was assisting some friends, in his usual promiscuous manner, to pass away the tedious hours waiting for the train. His joy was at its zenith when he was informed of the approach of some one more suitable to the occasion. The *tinglings* subsided for a time; but it is supposed by those who saw him board the train that they revived somewhat before the next station was announced.

The time now is, when balmy breezes, redolent with the fragrance of T. & B. Old Gold, etc., remind the Junior that to properly enjoy the long looked for expedition he must be properly habd; with this end in view he saunters to the sign of

the big cigar, ascides, with the air of an old salt, upon the relative merits of corn cob and cherry stock, than hies him home. The fleeting moments whirl by, and we next see him seated in a low chair, his feet upon the table, his head enveloped in clouds of smoke; giving vent to such expressions as "boys isn't this lovely? I tell you its mighty." A few moments more elapse, *mutatis mutandis*. He rises with shaking knees and pallid countenance. So his conscience troubles him? Later a classmate enters, and, finding him in deep meditation, over Olmstead, enquires, "how's this? I thought you were fitting yourself for the junior!" Severely regarding his interrogator he said, "Young nan, never mention that matter to me again. I've reformed."

Prof. (illustrating the law of necessity)—If you found yourself suspended thirty feet from the ground and the support were removed, you could descend according to the law of necessity.

Student.—That does not meet my case, doctor the vacuum in my head must be taken into consideration.

He is ripe for graduation.

Three students, as many classes graced and blessed,
The first and last came from the east, the second west;
In fancy, foxiness, and fun, they all excelled,
And, strango as it may seem, they likewise dwelled
During their last collegiate year in the self-same den,
Which by inexorable destiny seems fitted for such men.
Succeeding classes, you must train or be forever left.

Those who want a *bicycle* will do well to call at Walter Brown's and examine the "Psycho," "Rover," "Humber" and other celebrated English Safety Machines. Terms, cash or installments. Catalogues free.

What a rage for tennis! Not content with the out door game they have introduced a parlor tennis and last reception there were several courts on the platform. From all appearances a few of the Seniors had very absorbing *singles* with the young ladies of the sister institution. No doubt if united they would play well as *doubles*. They all had good *racquets* John, especially, seemed to score points with his association. One finely played game was noticed, but it ended in a *love-set* for the fair participant. She played a fine *net* game, but the way she received her opponent's *liners* and cross-court drives was *heart-rendering*. The players of this popular game have formed themselves into an association and intend to have a championship meeting on the evening of June 4th. One of the *delegates* for this occasion is a well-known Senior.

THE RECITAL.

Subjoined is the programme of Mr. Shaw's recital:

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

- QUARTETTE—"Flow Gently, Sweet Afton," - - *Collin Coc.*
 READING—"Charge of the Light Brigade," - - *Tennyson.*
 W. M. SMALLMAN.
 QUARTETTE—"Sleighting Song," - - - - - *Tenny.*
 READINGS—(a.) "The Monk's Magnificat," - - - *Nesbit.*
 (b.) "European Guides," - - - *Mark Twain.*
 H. P. WHIDDEN.

VIOLIN SOLO—"Le Reve," - - - - - *Gottermann.*
 MISS MAMIE FITCH.

READINGS—(a.) "The Sioux Chief's Daughter," *Joaquin Miller.*
 (b.) "That Fire at Nolan's," - - - - *Anon.*
 W. B. BURNETT.

PART II.

QUINTETTE—"Stars of the Summer Night," - - - *Smart.*
 Obligato by MISS WALLACE.

READINGS—(a.) "How She Farmed," - - - - *Burdette.*
 (b.) "The Whistling Regiment," - - - *Harvey.*
 (c.) "Jack the Fisherman," - - - *E. S. Philips.*
 (d.) "The Charity Dinner," - - - - *Mosely.*
 H. N. SHAW.

VIOLIN SOLO—"Sixth Air, Varied," - - - - *Dr. Berit.*
 MISS MAMIE FITCH.

PART III.

QUARTETTE—"Come Away," - - - - - *Hakes.*

"RICHELIEU."

ACT IV. - - - - - *Lytton.*
 Julio de Mauprat. - - - - - Miss Wallace.
 Cardinal Richelieu, - - - - - H. N. Shaw.
 Louis XIII., - - - - - E. A. Read.
 Baradas, - - - - - H. P. Whidden.
 Duc d'Orleans, - - - - - H. G. Estabrook.
 Adrien de Mauprat, - - - - - W. B. Burnett.
 Francois, - - - - - W. N. Hutchins.
 Clermont, - - - - - J. H. McDonald.
 Joseph, - - - - - W. M. Smallman.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

During the performance, which occupied three hours, there was untiring attention on the part of the audience. Mr. Shaw was at his best, in spite of his share of the epidemic cold. His pupils' reading showed careful individual study, and gave evidence that while their training had been most thorough, proficiency had not been reached at the expense of originality or a natural manner.

Miss Fitch as a violinist always commands an appreciative audience, due largely to her sympathetic style of playing. On the present occasion she fully sustained her reputation, showing a thorough mastery of the bow in the correctness and precision with which she rendered the many difficult passages in "Do Beriot's Sixth Air, Varied," and the purity and sweetness of tone combine with "snap" and spirit throughout. She was well sustained by her accompanist, Miss Ida Jones.

Miss Wallace, in the part of Julie de Mauprat, and in her obligato to "Stars of the Summer Night" displayed her well-known talent as an elocutionist and a singer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Dr. Mulloney, Rev. J. W. Tingley, B. A., C. W. Roscoe, M. A., J. F. Tufts, M. A., Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D. D., W. J. Shields, Rev. G. R. White, B. A., J. B. Calkin, M. A., Rev. B. F. Simpson, B. D., Rev. E. M. Kierstead, M. A., J. B. Mills, M. P., F. H. Doull, H. S. Freeman, B. A., \$2.00 each; Alice M. D. Fitch, B. A., J. Howe Cox, B. A., J. B. Pascoe, B. A., L. B. Crosby, G. R. Baker, T. Sherman Rogers, B. A., Helena M. Blackadar, Rev. J. W. Manning, B. A., J. Harry King, A. T. Kempton, W. G. Clarke, G. A. Martell, Rev. S. H. Cain, G. R. Jones, Rev. W. C. Vincent, Rev. A. Colhoon, M. A., C. R. Higgins, Hon. A. F. Randolph, \$1.00 each; Rev. C. S. Wallace, M. A., \$3.00; A. E. Calkin; Walter Brown, \$3.50 each (ad); D. C. Wyman, 75 cts.

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