that will vibrate, and produce the desired results. Such information will influence all classes, but especially the better class of agriculturists, mechanics and laborers; in short, the very people we desire to draw to our country, consciences by suggesting to the appliwhose pockets, on landing are not found | cants that it is not a work for Govern-

Profession of Canada, both in their reformers, associated capacity and as individuals, must have an important bearing on the portant. matter of immigration; and in this work, both for ourselves and our country.

INEBRIATE INSTITUTIONS.

I have already suggested that "hospitalism," or, in other words, the construction, arrangements, and management of general and special hospitals of the traffic in question. -erected at the public expensewould very properly be a matter on and happiness of innumerable families. which the Executive of this Association could give advice, as occasion might arise, to the several Governments of the relief of our overburdened hospitthe country.

attention to a subject of great and effort to be put forth, in order that, this increasing importance, somewhat allied heretofore neglected question, shall be to this, in the hope that you will all neglected no longer. Gentlemen, the become interested in it, and not only Medical Profession is familiar with give it your sympathy but your active this social evil as no other class of support.

I refer to the provision of inebriate institutions for the treatment and reformation of habitual drunkards. You need not be uneasy, gentlemen; I am not going to take advantage of my position here to-day to inflict on you a temperance lecture, but I feel it incumbent on me to avail myself of the occasion to direct your attention to this want, so generally felt throughout the

Quebec is the only City of the Dominion in which such an institution exists. It is, I believe, a recent and private institution, and I have no doubt has already accomplished much good.

The Province of Quebec-and to her honor be it spoken-is the only portion of Canada that has legislated on the subject under consideration. In 1870 its Legislature passed a measure entitled, "an Act to provide for the interdiction and care of habitual drunkards," which, to my mind, almost perfectly meets the varied circumstan. ces and necessities of the case, providing, as it does, for the necessary coercive restraint, and curative treatment of the inebriate, and at the same time, relief alike, to society, and to the friends who are afflicted with their presence. The Act in question embodies, in the main, the views I have long entertained on this subject, and which twenty years | Citizens, give it a helping hand? ago were given to the public of Nova Scot a.

In the Central Parliament of our common country, the Bishops of several dioceses have, within the past two or three years, petitioned and earnestly urg d that prompt legistative action should be taken on the subject. In Nova Scotia, nearly all the denominaobject in view.

who fill the Ministerial office, who, to almost single-handed, to obtain from our Governments the legislation and

hang listlessly by our sides, while others are striving to accomplish that which will save from utter ruin and misery vast numbers of our fellowmen? I should hope not!

made throughout our country for the restrait and treatment of those who are mentally diseased. Hospitals for the insane, vast institutions, almost perfect | a contribution from every church. in their arrangements and systems of principal provinces of British America. These have proved blessings to our land, and have opened wide their doors for the reception of all who have been thus afflicted by Providence. The

suffering from this State disease (habi- soon appear in cheering deeds. tual drunkenness), they not unfrequently shirk responsibility. and quiet their ments, but one that should be dealt It is in the power of the Medical with, by philanthropists and moral

To this false position I take entire to assist the Government in perfecting exception, and to-day would say to a system of returns relating to the vital those who sit in high places in our statistics of the Dominion, which, if Legislatures and Governments, who coupled with satisfactory reports on control, and disburse the revenues, its climatology and diseases, and widely derived from that which creates this disseminated by active and efficient disease, (amounting in the Dominion agents among the nations of Europe, of Canada to about, four millions of whose surplus populations are seeking dollars annually), you should no longhomes in other and newer countries, er neglect or trifle with issues so im-

If the traffic in alcohol is legalized way we will be performing a valuable as we know it to be, and millions of revenue flow year by year into our Treasury therefrom, surely the public sentiment of the Country will sustain its parliamentary representatives in making the necessary, and even the most advanced, provision for the curative treatment of the unhappy victims

The safety of society, the comfort the prevention of disease-a matter specially pertaining to our Profession; als, poor houses, and insane asylums, I will now in few words call your all call loudly for speedy and effective men can possibly be. We meet it every hour, in every city, town, and village of our country. We daily se. its effects on the individual; we know its baneful and deteriorating results on their posterity. To us the people look in matters of this kind for information and guidance, so that they may be stimulated into properly di rected action. Hence, I feel, that it is incumbent on us, as individuals, and as a Medical Association, to aid those who are already at work; to bring all the pressure in our power to bear on our several Governments and Legislatures, in order that they may take early and decided action in the matter.

Ere passing from this subject, I may add that no legislation will adequately meet the difficulties of the case, which fails to make provision for the compulsory restraint, and treatment of the habitual drunkard, in these institutions; which fails; to provide a competent tribunal to decide, who are, and who are not, fit subjects for admission thereto, and also, to take charge of their remaining and unsquandered property.

Gentlemen, we have a duty to perform in this matter. Shall we, bearing in mind the responsibilities which attach to us, as Medical Men and

If such is your mind, let me say, the passing hour is the one in which action should be taken.

For the Christian Messenger.

Mr. Editor .-

The communication from your correspondent on the Island, in regard to scheme until we have strong assurance tions have, in like manner, approached the College, which appeared in your that it will produce better results than the Local Legislature, with the same last paper, is timely and suggestive. the old. His apprehension of the case is in the Heretofore, the Medical Profession main correct, and his study on it will article call attention to a criticism curthe attention it deserves, and, except well, however, to call attention to one plausible than sound, viz., that proin a few isolated cases, there has been statement. The contributions from no co-operation, on our part, with those | the churches are not "growing smaller." According to my tables, and I their credit be it said, have striven, think they are sufficiently exact, these contributions amounted in the year closing Aug 1869, to \$562, in 1870 pecuniary aid necessary to accomplish to \$694, and in 1871 to \$1011. It is hundred the marks which his instruct- Baptists, who I believe, will assist our to be hoped that this year we shall Shall we, in the future, let our hands reach \$1800. It can be done; an average of ten cents a member in our churches will make up the amount. Many churches do more than this now. It is only needed, that all should he'p. The friends of the College can now it is idle to pretend that the Faculty of Ample State provision has been render it the best service by inducing a College are not as good judges of the all the churches in their respective neighborhoods to undertake their share in the work. Let us for one year have shown that they are exposed to strong

management, are to be found in all the it ought, until it has a larger Endowment. Several thousands should be their own reputation, desire that their you will do all you can. As to myself, I added at once. We are making slow advance, too slow. Courage would fidence and respect of the public, and fail, were it not that wherever the the comparisons perpetually suggested question of the continuance of the between different institutions, are sixty years. I am now in my 73rd year, the structures, and bountifully support | the answer always is, we must go on. | this case will on the whole be given | consolation.

of Canada than in other competing them. But when Governments, and I believe, as your correspondent af- cautiously and wisely. We believe

Sincerely yours, A. W. SAWYER. Acadia College, May 8, 1872.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., May 15, 1872.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

Our reflections, and, as it must be per ceived, our reasoning upon this subject point to the necessity of having established in Nova Scotia a single Provincial University which alone should be empowered to confer degrees. . . Every College that chose to retain its modified charter would thus perceive that the quality of its handiwork had to be judged by other judges than those within its own walls. Of course it will be perceived thet we are advocating the establishment of a Nova Scotia University upon the plan, so far as we can carry it out, of that

of the University of London .- Journal of

Education, Oct. 1871.

Let us look a little at this reasoning. The evils declared to exist and which are to be removed, are these:-The Denominational Colleges are expensive and the people have become weary of supporting them, -Professors are not properly compensated for their work, -They are obliged to labor in too many departments, - These Colleges are inadeguately supplied with apparatus, libraries etc.,-The number of students in attendance in them is and must be small. What, now, is the proposed remedy? The creation of a corporate body to be called the University of Nova Scotia, the members of which shall meet in Halifax two or three times a year, determine the course of study for all the Colleges, appoint examiners, and bestow all degress as their exclusive right. If there is any grip in the logic here, we are perfectly insensible to it. How is the existence of such a body as is contemplated going to help the Governors of Acadia to meet their liabilities? Hew is it to increase the income of Professors, or diminish their work, or help to purchase apparatus and build up libraries? The means proposed has the least possible connection with the end sought. One inclined to suspect latent purposes, might characterize the scheme as an easy method of closing the existing Colleges.

But, besides all this, it remains to be proved that the new corporation would look after the interests of higher education better than the men who now are engaged in this work. If the senate of the proposed Act is to be composed of men now at the head of the different Colleges, they certainly cannot be expected to show more wisdom in one position than in the other, and they will be more liable to injurious rivalries and jealousies, as they will represent different interests. If that senate is to be composed of men having no official connection with the Colleges, it must be very doubtful whether their suggestions and regulations would meet the confident acquiescence of professors who have grown grey in the work of education. Experiments in this business are very costly, and we ought not to commit ourselves to any new

The extracts at the bead of this fessors should not be judges of their own work. After some twenty years experience in teaching, and acquaintance with teachers in various grades, we make the affirmation without hesitation, that in ninety-five cases in a ors will give a student, will be a fairer cause. indication of his worth and attainments than any estimate a stranger may place upon him by any method of examination that human ingenuity has yet fitness of young men for a degree, as any body else, unless it can first be temptations to pass unworthy candi-But the College will not do the work dates. But the love of learning, which own institution may command the con-

lands, we will have touched a chord Politicians are appealed to, and urged firms, that the object is gaining a that the cases are quite as likely to be to take action in the matter of provid- stronger hold on the public. It is to properly decided on this plan, as if that it is occupied by an able minister. ing for the restraint of those who are be hoped that the evidence of this will they went before a body of men, disconnected from the business of teaching, and liable on the one hand to indolence and indifference, or on the other to an ostentations display of supervisory power.

Additional security is given that incompetence will not successfully practise on the public, by the custom established with us, that the Alumni of the Coll ge should have a voice in determining its character and work. Many of these men, after graduation, pursue their different countries, become acquainted with the systems of education there in operation, and return to take prominent places in civil affairs and the various professions; and thus they have every facility for knowing what the country needs and what it can support; and, of all persons, should be qualified to judge the merit of the work done in their own College and suggest improvements. Precisely this relation exists between Acadia and its Alumni. Examiners are to be appointed annually to visit the College and report on the work done, and make such suggestions as they may deem wise. Already the beneficial effects of this arrangement are beginning to appear; and we do not believe that the Government of the Province can appoint a body of men, having no official connection with any of the Colleges, who will bring to their office, as guardians of the interests of higher education, as much zeal and wisdom as are found in the Associated Alumni of our College.

On an impartial review of the whole case, we find no valid reason why the friends of Acadia should change their plans. The same or equal difficulties and inconveniences will appear in working out any other scheme, as now meet us. We lose time and moral power by waiting for any change; our plans are already matured, and it becomes us to carry on the accomplishment of them like men. The friends of Acadia have it in their power to make it independent of all these fluctuations of public opinion and sudden winds of doctrine. If they will do it, we believe that they will permanently establish an institution that will enhance beyond computation the highest prosperity of the country. If, through timidity, or narrow views of the use of money, or from whatever cause, they will not do what they can, let them not complain when they are forced to reap the fruits of a different system o

The following is a letter from Mr. Wm. Greml y of Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B., to the editor of the Visitor :-

My Dear Brother, - Although the cause here is very low, yet I am not discouraged. I believe that if our God will send us a Baptist minister, one whose soul is converted, and who will come in the spirit and power of the Gospel, we shall yet live. know that the dear Saviour has a people.

I see by our papers that several young men are preparing for the ministry, who preaching if they received proper encouragement. I will only say, that I am often asked the question, when will we have a Baptist minister. We had Bro. Currey two or three months last summer, and the peole received him gladly. I believe that a minister would be sustained nearly independent of the Board. We would be thankful for some assistance, yet we are not without means. One good brother my subscription; another brother told me you may depend on eighty dollars. We have a subscription list on which is, I believe, a hundred dollars. Our Mission House is rented for eighty dollars a year-

I would be glad if you would send a few lines to the Christian Messenger, or an extract of this in your paper; it may meet the eye of some young brother in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick whose soul is devised. So long as this fact exists, alive to the good work, and who would come and visit this part of the province. We will do all we can to make him comfortable and raise what we can for him

Send him to my address. at the request of the triends to the cause in North Esk, Little South West and Newprompts them to their work, regard to in the cause of the Redeemer, I believe trust, I can say I know in whom I have believed. I enjoy more of the presence of God and the truthfulness of his divine public revenues of the country erest College is brought home to the people, pledges to the public that judgment in and yet enjoy health of body and heavenly

Newcastle is an important field of labor, and we shall be glad to know

We have much pleasure in complying with a request to publish the following notice :-

THE FORRESTER MEMORIAL. In the beginning of 1870 a committee was appointed by the Educational Association to provide for the erection of a Memorial or Monument to the Rev. Dr. Forrester. The Committee consisted of the following members :- J. Scott Hutton, J. B. Calkin. John Hollies, S. MacNaughton, T. H. Rand, John Rhindress, H. A. Bayne and J. F. L. professional studies in institutions in Parsons. Mesers. MacNaughton and Parsons (Chairman and Secretary of the Committee) request us to state that the amount collected and promised has reached about \$600, and that the Committee after mature deliberation decided to expend the money in procuring a monument of Nova Scotia granite, with tablets of polished red granite, larger and more imposing than the memorial first anticipated, though not nearly so expensive.

The Monument will be erected in the Normal School grounds. It is of N. S. grani e, 18 feet high. If four tablets are inserted the cost will be \$725. The question of two tablets or four, making a difference of \$100 in the price, the committee decided should rest entirely with those friends who have not yet contributed. Three hundred dollars have already been paid to Mr. Sandford on the work, and the monument is within a week of completion.

Contributions are still solicited and should be sent without delay to the Treasurer, Mr. Hollies, or to S. MacNaughton, Esq. or to J. F. Parsons, Esq. The names of the contributors are to be engrossed on parchment and deposited in the base of the

The pupils in some schools have made contributions for a portrait of Dr. Forrester, to be placed in the Normal School. The committee, not having received enough to warrant as yet a full-sized oil painting, have decided to place a large photograph of him in one of the tablets. Should subscriptions prove sufficient, the original idea will also be carried out. The inscription on the tablet is :-

ALEXANDER FORRESTER, D. D., BORN 1805. DIED 1569. SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

FOR NOVA SCOTIA 1855 TO 1864. PRINCIPAL OF THE PRCVINCIAL NORMAL COLLEGE 1855 TO 1869, FROM ITS FOUNDATION TILL HIS DEATH ERECTED BY TEACHERS AND FRIENDS OF EDUCATION

That part of midsummer, most convenient for both the Eastern and Western parts of the Province, has been chosen for the inaugurating ceremony - Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1872. Excursion tickets will be granted by the railway authorities, and commutation of fares probably on other lines of travel, so as to afford an opportunity to every one desirous of participating in this commemorative celebration. Trustees and Teachers may easily arrange that the vacation shall take place so as to include the day above named.

IN NOVA SCOTIA,

Dr Forrester's firmness in maintaining that the Schools of the Province should be free and unsectarian, caused him to have some enemies, but it gave him a place in the hearts of the best of would come to places destitute of Baptist | the teachers. We are glad that they have so generally responded to the invitation to erect this lasting memorial, and hope it may be carried through successfully.

Our correspondent "Chalmers" calls attention to an article in the Dalhousie College Gazette, a little paper so called, as a body have not given this matter set others to thinking. It may be as rent at the present time, but more said, I will engage to pay forty dollars as of that institution, but often expressmet me in the street the other day and published ostensibly by the students ing views in religion and morals the most crude and reckless. The extract quoted by our correspondent seems to us rather the early attempt of an all this will be for the minister. There embryo Roman Catholic Priest, or of are a great number of men here just now one who has taken his first lesson in on the railroad, some of these I know are Ultra montanism, and is almost ready to join in bringing men into submission to the church, and so to "fuse" (By the use of fire?) all the "too many organizations of men" " into one harmonious whole, one regulating system, one all-doing state, animated by one will and directed by one authority."

Our correspondent suggests it as "a new church" proposal. We would rather regard it as an emanation of the Dear brother, I have written the above infallibility wing of the old Roman Catholic Church, an attempt to utilize this little sheet and make use of its castle. Knowing that you feel interested opportunity for instilling its principles where it might be least expected.

> A SUCCESSFUL NOVA SCOTIAN .-At the recent Convocation of M'Gill University, Montreal, several Nova Scotians distinguished themselves. Among them was Mr. R. W. Ells, of

twenty head o M'Gill distinc from t "appo of the It is our b distan Rev. I labori sends " Or answer stream young, home, \$100 t

fering

kens of

give a

earnes

things.

the do

grace !

Cornwa

Arts.

wallis,

and Log

classes.

Mr.

mence Teache

Acadia

and re

his de our d The notice in the Assoc to fill. in sev New evide to the tion t menta labor and

peopl

ship.

five

will r

ful w

of Ch

less 1

temp trust to fill tower APPO

Re brook Re To gi own ! June lt Missi

previ

to be

cedin

RE

April

were

Pere have by th our beco May

we c · in h

and

The in m our to k quir our his l M the ... B that

provide host of I &c. T