

Synod instruct the Board of Superintendence to confer with the Governors of Dalhousie College with a view to their taking measures to relieve the pecuniary obligations which they have assumed in this matter." (Minutes of Synod, 1876).

Hence the thousands of Presbyterians in Nova Scotia must be reckoned among those who hold that the non-sectarian College is the kind of College which ought to survive.

Let me also remind the Committee that in Sept., 1881, the Free Baptist Conference of this Province passed the following resolutions:

"That the Free Baptist Conference of Nova Scotia hereby express its wish for the consummation of the scheme for University Consolidation, and recommend to its members active co-operation in promoting that object."

"Whereas, The unsectarian nature and tendencies of the instruction at Dalhousie College . . . are sufficiently evident to us, and whereas the Provincial character and State endowments of Dalhousie College give us an undoubted right to partake of its privileges:

Therefore resolved, That the Free Baptist Conference of Nova Scotia hereby recommend an attendance at Dalhousie College to all the youth of the denomination who are anxious to secure a liberal education."

Let me remind them also of the resolution passed in July, 1881, by the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, viz.:

"Resolved, That . . . whilst making every allowance for attachment to denominational collegiate institutions, the Union cannot but welcome and pledge itself to cooperate with every legitimate and feasible attempt in the direction of University Consolidation."

In the face of those resolutions passed by bodies representing 126,600 of the population of Nova Scotia, it is idle for the Committee to answer my question by "No! emphatically No!"

Fourthly. I questioned the Committee's conclusion that the rapid multiplication of Colleges in the United States between 1830 and 1878 meant rapid progress in the Higher Education and gave evidence for the opinion that it meant in great measure progress in secondary education. On this point the Committee are silent.

Fifthly I questioned the Committee's statement that Dr. Dorchester's statistics "reveal the secret of the wonderful material prosperity of our neighbours across the line," and showed that in Nova Scotia we had already twice as much of that source of prosperity as they. With regard to this point the Committee say nothing. I suppose that means that I need not fortify my position with any further argument.

Sixthly. I showed, assuming Dr. Dorchester's statistics both to be trustworthy and relevant, that there was a curious difference between the relative numbers, wealth, &c., of denominational and non-denominational Colleges in the United States in 1879 and 1878 respectively. The difference proved was incredible and amounted almost to a reductio ad absurdum; but not having any means of testing the Committees figures or their mode of presenting them I had to assume both to be faultless. The assumption was not an extravagant one. For the manifesto was a document of great public importance and the Committee in issuing it should have been sure that the statistics they were quoting were accurate and that they were to the point, i. e., that what Dr. D. meant by Denominational College was the same kind of College as that which your readers meant and as that which your readers would understand. For if their statistics were wanting in either of these characteristics, the Committee would be guilty of misleading the people to whom the manifesto was addressed.

Now the Committee tells us that the discrepancy between the Commission's statistics for 1879, and Dr. D's. for 1878 "arises from their different views in reference to what constitutes a denominational and what a non-denominational College," and I have been misled they say by thinking them the same. I confess I had a strong suspicion that this was the cause of the discrepancy. But I hesitated to give expression to it because (1) I could not prove it and (2) it involves, as I shall now show, a serious charge against the Committee's manifesto.

As the Committee used Dr. Dorchester's statistics they must claim that his view of what constitutes a denominational College is the same as their own. Now their own view is given in their manifesto. According to them denominational Colleges are Colleges in which "organized bodies of churches called denominations" carry on the higher education. Dr. D's. view they give us by a quotation from his book: "Under this term [Denominational College] is comprised the Colleges which are closely associated by origin, sympathy and support with particular churches. The non-denominational are those designated in General Eaton's [i. e. the Education Commissioner's] report as 'Non-Sectarian' or not specified at all. Some however of those thus designated in his reports, as

The WHEELS are of the STRONGEST POSSIBLE MAKE consistent with moderate weight. They have White Oak and HICKORY SPOKES, bent Rims and IRON HUBS. Experience has demonstrated the fact that spokes which are properly prepared and driven into an iron hub by force of a steam spring-hammer, as they are in 'SHARP'S' RAKE, NEVER GET LOOSE. The compression of the spokes thus obtained, which would burst a wooden hub to pieces, renders it impossible for them to SHRINK; and we claim that the spokes will remain firm in the hub of 'SHARP'S' RAKE wheel, after an amount of wear and exposure to weather such as would ruin a wooden-hubbed rake-wheel, in which the best part of the hub is usually hollowed out to receive a large cast-iron axle.

THE AXLES OF 'SHARP'S' RAKE are made of WROUGHT IRON, and NEVER BREAK, as do the cast iron axles of other rakes.

The TEETH, 24 in number, are made of the BEST QUALITY OF STEEL and OIL TEMPERED, each tooth being TWICE TESTED to a pull of 26 inches before leaving the factory. They are inserted in the simplest manner, so that any tooth may be put in or taken out without disturbing the others or taking the rake to pieces. Each tooth is INDEPENDENT IN ITS ACTION, rising and falling so as to conform to inequalities in the surface of the ground, and at the same time is so hung as to maintain its proper position without the aid of staples or other obstruction.

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Is speedily making its way into every family in the land, on its own merits, its sale has more than doubled during the past year, and all are satisfied that it is purely vegetable and a perfectly safe and harmless medicine, and at the same time a certain and positive cure for diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, cholera morbus and all other kinds of violent pain and cramp.

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Wholesale Agents—Brown & Webb, Forsyth Sutcliffe & Co., John K. Bent, Halifax. BLISSVILLE, N. B., Aug. 22, 1882. Two years ago I was very sick with what is called summer complaint or dysentery, and I bought one bottle of GATES' CERTAIN CHECK, and I verily believe that it saved my life. This I can testify to.

A. L. MATHEW, J. P.

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To arrive—A large variety of Library books which will be sold at a slight advance, above cost and importing figures, to suit Sunday Schools.
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CULM ROCK, 150 vol. library, cheap, 25.00
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July 18. GEO. A. McDONALD.

SALESMEN WANTED

To begin work at once on Fall Sales, 1883, for the Fonthill Nurseries, the largest in the Dominion; head office, Toronto, Ont., Nurseries, Fonthill, Ont. We can start in addition to our already large force 100 ADDITIONAL SALESMEN, and want men who can give full time to the business. Steady employment and good salaries to successful men. It does not matter what your previous occupation has been. If you are willing to work your success is almost certain. The best of references required. Apply (enclosing photo if possible) to

STONE & WELLINGTON, Nurserymen, Montreal, P. Q. JAMES W. BEALL, Manager, July 4. 2 m.

Home News

Nova Scotia.

A new industry has been recently started in Halifax, that of preparing boneless fish for the American market and for the West generally. This is a business which may be expected to expand almost indefinitely with the abundant supplies of the raw material brought to our market.

The Public Gardens are becoming the centre of attraction of our city. The military bands are to play there semi-weekly during the summer. This with the exquisite beauty of the floral display, the ornamental waters and rare water-lilies make the gardens a delightful resort for hundreds of visitors and citizens. The Royal Munster Fusiliers' Band were there last week and a large company was present to enjoy the musical treat.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.—"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, 15c.

Some changes are to be made in the offices of some of our city officials. The City Market building is to have alterations made so as to accommodate the Mayor, the collectors, treasurer, assessors, auditor and water rates clerks. Private offices are also provided for the Mayor, Chief Collector and Treasurer. The Treasurer and the Collector will each have separate fire-proof vault opening directly into their offices, and there will be an additional vault for general use opening off the main corridor. The probable cost of carrying out the whole plan is \$5,000.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."—Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

Business has been seriously interfered with all over the United States and Canada by the employees of the Telegraph offices striking from work on Friday last. They complain of being compelled to work on Sundays without extra pay and of having their wages cut down.

The Bills of Grievances are as follows: SECTION 1. Believing that man's physical and mental welfare requires that at least one day in seven be accorded him for rest and recreation, we ask for the total abolition of Sunday work as a compulsory duty, unless compensated as extra service.

SECTION 2. That eight hours shall constitute a regular day's work, and seven hours a regular night's work, and that both sexes shall receive equal pay for equal work.

SECTION 3. That a universal increase of fifteen per cent. on all salaries paid shall be petitioned now for.

The strike has been general and simultaneous throughout the United States embracing about 20,000 persons. The higher officials did the work, but messages were delayed and only taken conditionally.

The places in the Nova Scotia offices, it is said, are now all filled, and it is reported from the U. S. cities that they are also able to do all the business required.

To most children the bare suggestion of a dose of castor oil is nauseating. Why not, then, when physic is necessary for the little ones, use Ayer's Cathartic Pills? They combine every essential and valuable principle of a cathartic medicine, and being sugar-coated are easily taken.

A serious fire took place at Parraboro' on Sunday night, by which the dwellings of A. E. McLeod, E. Spencer, A. Smith, the office of D. K. Eaton, and the mill of E. Spencer, including about \$2,000 worth of finished lumber, were destroyed. It is feared that it was the work of an incendiary.

The Dartmouth Baptist and Methodist Sunday Schools purpose enjoying a picnic to-day at Hosterman's grounds. The steamer Mimosa has been put in first-rate order, and it is expected that a large number of friends will accompany them to enjoy a day of rural felicity.

The Governors of Dalhousie College talk of erecting a new College. A committee is appointed to provide ways and means.

tried the oyster industry and many of them have concluded that it does not pay, and wish to embark in the lobster business.—Would it not be misleading if those people of B who are interested in the oyster industry, quoted the great man of A as to A's experience in shell fish, in order to support the oyster industry and discourage the trade in lobsters? It would sound all right, for the great man has written about shell fish (meaning oysters and lobsters) and B is discussing shell fish (meaning oysters as opposed to lobsters). But it would be misleading, because though both use the same word, both are not referring to the same thing.

The members of the Committee are so well known that no suspicion can attach to them of an intention to mislead. Doubtless they quoted Dr. D's statistics without noticing that they were not applicable to the College question as it arises in Nova Scotia. They intended to give your readers a true sketch of the experience of the United States. But unfortunately in quoting these statistics they have succeeded only in giving a sketch which must be misleading to all who have not made an intimate study of this subject.

I beg to thank you, Mr. Editor, for your courtesy in granting me the use of your columns.

Your obedient servant, J. G. MACGREGOR. Halifax, July 19th, 1883.

For the Christian Messenger.

Students for the Ministry.

Mr. Editor,—

We find some interesting and valuable statements in a discourse delivered by Rev. Herrick Johnson before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, at Saratoga Springs in May, 1883. In setting forth the need of more ministers, the preacher showed that the Denominational Colleges were not furnishing as many candidates for the ministry as in former years. In eleven that were named, the rate had fallen from 29 per cent. in the decade between 1850 and 1860 to 19 per cent. in the decade 1870—1880. Dr. Johnson says that this diminishing process "has already gone too far to make it possible for our church to escape serious damage," and then adds: "Is it thought that the secular and state universities will give us relief? That is a delusive dream. The case there is hopelessly against us. The University of Minnesota has given only 13 men to the ministry of all denominations in the last ten years. The University of Wisconsin has given only 28 in thirty-nine years—i. e. from its foundation, though the graduates from its literary department alone have numbered 544. The University of Michigan has given in the last ten years (1870-79) only about 1 1/2 per cent. of its 724 literary graduates to the ministry of our church, and not 70 graduates, all told, since the University was founded—or less than two year.

Cornell University has done no better, but rather the worse. Secularism, indifferentism, and positive scepticism are not much given to developing ministerial candidates. But it needs the tall-tale figures to make some men believe it."

These statements convey an important lesson to others besides Presbyterians.

W. S.

Almost every person has some form of scrofulous poison latent in his veins. When this develops in scrofulous sores, ulcers, or eruptions, or takes the form of rheumatism, or organic disease, the suffering that ensues is terrible beyond description. Hence the gratitude of those who discover, as thousands yearly do, that Ayer's Sarsaparilla will thoroughly eradicate this evil from the system.