

the penalty of their folly. Each man's conscience should be the guide to his observance of the Sabbath, and if its dictates be strictly followed out, no man need fear that in doing that which his conscience approves he is committing a sin in the sight of God.

The old Puritan theologians would have undoubtedly differed with me in this view of the question, but as that austere school of Theology has long given place to one of more liberal, and more truly religious thought, I cannot but think that the rule I have laid down is the one by which all men should endeavour to govern themselves.

SPECTATOR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

MEDICAL NOTES.

The "N. S. Medical Society" had at its recent meeting some thirty old present, the largest number for some years, yet more than half the counties in the Province did not send a single representative, "something rotten in the state of Denmark," gentlemen.

"New Brunswick," with a much smaller population, had present at its meeting of the Provincial Society over sixty members.

At the meeting of the N. S. Society, Dr. McPherson, the retiring president gave an address. It was a strong argument in favor of the orthodox men of the profession.

The President spoke of the profession "picking the gems out of the mine of quackery." If the medical profession can obtain gems from quackery why would they destroy the quacks?

The address though defective in some points, was on the whole, the best delivered before the N. S. Medical Society for many years. "With all thy faults I love thee still."

Dr. Slayter, who was president two years ago, and who delivered such a stirring and oft-repeated speech against irregular practitioners was at the present sitting taken to task for advertising himself unprofessionally.

Dr. Slayter, was attacked by the Colchester Co. Medical Association, the Dr. replied admirably by tarring friends and foes with same stick, and the Dr. was right.

The wheel of fortune has turned swiftly with many of our medical fraternity, some shining in the bright light one year, the next, buried in the darkest obscurity.

There has been an out-burst of professional virtue lately, as our "Medical Board" has taken action against the man with his little spirometer (as he calls it) and several other gentlemen whose peculiar idiosyncrasies differ somewhat from their own—"New Brooms," etc.

"The way of the transgressor is hard," but the irregular transgressor of medical ethics has had a soft thing of it for a long time despite our cast iron medical laws.

Our new board is going to clean the Augean stables of the profession in this Province. Our new Hercules seems very fresh.

As usual, Drs. Parker, Farrell, Somers, and several other prominent physicians read essays and took part in the discussion, we would like to see a meeting and these gentlemen remain at home. It would be, "the play of Hamlet with the ghost left out."

The Government seems to favor the Commissioners in their action against the doctors of the Hospital Board, let the doctors stick to their ground and win. We were glad to see what few there were present from the country, second to a man their professional brethren in the city. Women should govern a hospital, not an arbitrary head strong board of Commissioners who really know nothing of the matter. Yet of course the Government must have control, but should not delegate such a large amount of power to any board.

We did not observe our only woman physician in this city present, this lady is the only physician of her sex in the Province, though we have heard of a woman practicing in Yarmouth; rather ungallant on the part of the members of a liberal profession that Dr. Angwin was not asked to be present.

The session closed with a magnificent spread, we feel sure if they knew they had forgotten to invite the hungriest and thirstiest member of the profession, who had to content himself with a plate of beans at a late hour, he would have received a hearty invitation. Perhaps they will remember him the next time.

ARSEGAIS.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

MR. EDITOR.—The meeting of the Associated Alumni of King's College, which was held in Windsor on Wednesday last, was one of more than usual interest, for it became known a few days ago that a number of gentlemen dissatisfied with the deplorable condition in which the University stood, were anxious to bring about, on fair and equitable terms, a union of King's and Dalhousie. The knowledge that a movement to further this object was vigorously supported in Halifax, created a widespread alarm in Windsor;

and many persons who had never before evinced an interest in the welfare of King's, suddenly awoke to the consciousness of their deep love and reverence for that ancient University. The supporters of College Confederation, who met in secret caucus in Halifax, were, at the meeting of the Alumni Association, brought face to face with a strong Windsorian organization pledged to support the election of governors favorable to keeping the College in Windsor. Had the vote been taken before the election of new members, there can be no doubt that the confederationists would have been successful. As it was, forty-two members were added to the roll, three-fourths of whom were Windsor men who joined the Associated Alumni for the special purpose of opposing the removal of King's from the town. When the Alumni met, it became quite evident to all present that the programme arranged by the Windsor people would be carried out; and this conviction proved, in the main, correct, the four governors nominated by the Windsor caucus being elected by an average majority of about twenty over those nominated by the Halifax caucus. The governors elected were Rev. C. E. Willet, Collegiate School, Windsor, Dr. Moody, Windsor, Rev. H. How, Newport, and J. Allan Jack, Barrister, St. John, N. B. each and all of whom may be trusted to use their influence for the best interests of King's and of higher education in this Province. After the election of governors, a spirited discussion took place relative to the advantages and disadvantages of confederation, in which His Lordship Bishop Binney, Canon Brigstock, Iloids, Dr. Partridge, J. Ritchie, and F. K. Murray took part. Mr. W. C. Silver and others supported the principle, while Rev. C. Bowman, J. Allan Jack, Senator Almon, C. E. DeWolfe and others opposed it. The speeches of the supporters of confederation displayed practical common sense and a thorough understanding of the present state of King's and the proposed basis of union, while those of its opponents were largely based on sentimental and local prejudices. Whatever the ultimate result of the contest may be, King's College is indebted to the supporters of confederation for the addition to its Associated Alumni of many members beyond the pale of the Church of England, and should the liberality of these gentlemen prove equal to their local enthusiasm, there can be no doubt that there is a bright future for King's, even though Mount Allison or Acadia should suffer from the loss of their contributions.

If confederation of King's and Dalhousie will have the effect of benefitting the Church of England and higher education in this Province, the members of the Church should support it unanimously; otherwise, they must be prepared to open their purses and place old King's in such a position as will enable her to effect more than confederation would accomplish.

Windsor, June 26.

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THE GENTLEMAN FARMER OF CANADA.

"A gentleman farmer" is a wholly different personage in the N. W. T. (as the North-West Territories are shortly called) from what he is in Norfolk. He has to work, and work hard too, with his own hands. I am inclined to wonder, though, why more placeless men in England, to whom all the liberal professions seem to be closed, do not come out here simply (at first) as labourers. Positions deterrant in the Old Country are not merely possible, but more than tolerable to a "gentleman" here. Many a useless member of society at home, who yet is blessed with good lungs, liver and sinews, might not only do good work here in helping to civilize a new land, but be paid more for it at once than he probably would earn for years if he were called to the Bar. In a short time, too, he would find himself worth thirty dollars a month, that is, £72 a year, his board (with a magnificent appetite to realize that part of his income) and lodging. Then, too, at odd times, supposing him to bring a gun, he could walk out without question by gamekeepers and till his bag with wildfowl and prairie chicken. No doubt his life would sometimes be very rough in divers ways, but he would find not a few gentlemen in the same boat as himself, counting it no social degradation to have their hands horny with labor. Then, too, if industrious and thrifty as a laborer, he may look forward to the possession of land of his own, or, using such tact as he possesses, combined with some experience of the country, may see some other door whereby to enter into a better furnished position. Before I realized the condition and duties of the settler I had an impression that the skill of the trained agricultural laborer would put him in an exceptionally good position. But now I am rather inclined to doubt it. He would have to unlearn much. The very greatness of his methods might delay him. No one cares about driving a perfectly straight furrow on the prairie, or trims a hedge with the accuracy of a hairdresser. Dodge would bring a seasoned back and sinewy limbs to any outdoor work, but he would find his conversation shocked by the untidiness of Canadian farming, and be some time before he could bring his mind to the looking after "his bullock" full gallop in a Mexican saddle. On the other hand, every departure from established methods of agricultural procedure tells in favour of the man who has been accustomed to none. As a cavalry officer in the old days preferred any recruit to a postboy, so a Canadian farmer may find a "help" ready to fall into his ways better than a man wedded to special ways of toil. Thus a gentleman, however strong and willing, is not likely to be twitted with his ignorance as he would be if he attempted to take his place in a team of prejudiced peasants at home. His freedom from the traditions of labour would assist him. Indeed, if my reader were to explore and examine these new "cities" which are beginning to sprout here and there throughout the North West of Canada he would be surprised and charmed at the number of "educated" persons who are already taking part in their birth. Every year, moreover, makes the plunge of a "gentleman" into these realms the easier, in a social sense, but the amount of work remaining to be done renders want of employment, to those who really will work, impossible for any time you like to count.—*Leisure Hour.*