

THE Rev. Charles M. Grant, B. D., of Dundee, Scotland, lately delivered an eloquent lecture in that city on the "Dominion of Canada."

The Rev. John Campbell, who left St. Andrew's Halifax, for Scotland, was lately inducted into the important charge of Newburg, Port Glasgow. Rev. Mr. Somerville who was Rev. Mr. McGregor's predecessor in Victoria, British Columbia, made a gushing address after the induction, in which he spoke of the many Nova Scotians who returned to Scotland. Indeed there are more Nova Scotian Ministers of the Kirk in Scotland than anywhere else,—and we may add that in this they show that they are wise in their generation. Rev. James McColl, formerly of Earltown, is now in his native land, where he proposes to remain. The Rev. Eneas Gordon, son of the late Gilbert Gordon, Scotch Hill, has been elected minister of an important charge in Scotland.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The Parliament of this Dominion is now in session. The first debate took place on Mr. Christie's motion in regard to closing the Post Offices on Sunday. There is no difficulty save in the Province of Quebec, where it appears the *habitans* wish to get their letters going to or coming from church. The resolution finally come to was to the effect that the Sabbath day should be observed as far as practicable in all Government departments.

The Government will dismiss no competent official on account of his politics, or to make room for greedy parasites of the party, such as are the bane of free institutions. It is to be hoped that this policy will be faithfully adhered to. Our local government is likewise in session, and has its hands full. As showing the great progress in education and civilization made by our people, we have noticed, not without emotion, the large additions lately made to the Magistracy of the Province: while at the same time it may be a matter of pride to us Nova

Scotians to reflect that there are still scores upon scores of our loyal fellow countrymen left who are equally capable, and willing to discharge the onerous duties of that office.

The war in South Africa is causing England much trouble and loss of life. The white settlers in the different colonies in that region are a mere handful compared with the native tribes living on their borders. The country is much of it extremely fertile, consequently the savage races can live with little labour—are idle, lazy and, owing to the paucity in numbers of the whites, extremely insolent. The Zulus, the most intelligent race amongst them, whose army of trained men numbers forty thousand, well armed with modern weapons and the equal in natural fighting qualities of the European soldier, have lately taken up arms. The handful of English and native soldiers sent against them were vastly outnumbered and met with overwhelming disaster. Five or six hundred European soldiers fell in the conflict and as many of the native contingent likewise. Troops are now being forwarded to the scene of conflict, and the probability is that the Zululand as well as the Orange Free State will be annexed to the dominions of the Queen. The task of reducing them to civilization and order is not an easy one. In order to accomplish this it is proposed to tax them. The men will thus have to work in order to pay the tax. As it is every man is content with two or three wives who do all the hard work and thus support their husbands in idleness. It is proposed to tax each hut or levy a poll tax in order to compel them to work. It may be that the solution of the problem lies in this direction.

The labours of Christian Missionaries among these races are rendered tenfold more difficult from the fact that they do not readily adopt the mode of life of civilized men. They are savages and are