

and other men who had been highly influential in its policy and history. He would not say that the fathers had not been wise in rejecting consolidation, but the conditions had changed in every department of education, and he contended that now a federation of existing educational forces in the Provinces would promote a larger influence for good and would conserve all that is good and healthful in Acadia's policy, building it into the general work. He disclaimed on the part of those promoting a federation of the colleges any disposition to ask Acadia to give up its cherished plans and ideals. In fact all that was at present asked was that a committee should be appointed to take counsel with the representation from Kings and Dalhousie in the matter in respect to the educational problem and ascertain whether some plan of united action might not be reached which would be acceptable to all. If such a plan was not already found, he felt that it should be possible to find some feasible plan of action, which would be acceptable to the Baptist denomination as well as to the others concerned. At any rate it would seem to be time enough to reject all proposals when the question should have been thoroughly considered in a joint committee and found impracticable. The speaker proceeded to argue at considerable length in favor of the principle of amalgamation on the ground of its economy of educational forces and resources, its larger and more satisfactory results in respect to advanced collegiate and university education and its setting free for denominational use funds and other resources necessary for the promotion of Academic and theological education. It would certainly appear from the vote on the subject afterwards taken by the Convention that Mr. Armitage did not convert many to his way of thinking. But at any rate his able presentation of the case was heard with all respect and not without interest, and however much the members of the Convention differed with the speaker on the subject under consideration, all appreciated his manly Christian bearing and all must have felt that they were listening to one who was as sincerely and earnestly devoted to the cause of Christian education as themselves.

Mr. Tremaine spoke more briefly in support of the aims of the joint committee, and as it was now six o'clock, further consideration of the subject was deferred until the evening session.

MONDAY EVENING.

At the commencement of the evening session President Trotter replied to the delegation which had been heard in the afternoon. The Convention, he said, had listened with pleasure to the delegation. The gentlemen who had spoken to them in the interests of University Consolidation had been heard sympathetically. He did not consider it necessary to argue the question before the Convention. The Convention was a democratic body and was able to make up its mind on the subject independently and intelligently. He would not seek to use his personal influence to control the action of the Convention in the matter if he could do so. Yet he felt it necessary out of courtesy to the gentlemen who had come as a delegation from Halifax to state what he conceived to be the sentiment of the body in respect to the subject before the Convention. There were two questions involved. First there was that of the appointment by the Convention of a committee to unite with the joint committee of Kings and Dalhousie in considering the feasibility of amalgamation. This, in view of the action of Mount Allison and the University of New Brunswick in the matter, the Board of Governors had considered impracticable. Acadia is not a Nova Scotia college. It belongs to the Baptists of New Brunswick and P. E. Island as truly as to those of Nova Scotia, and if there should be an amalgamation of Acadia with Nova Scotia institutions, New Brunswick Baptists might be expected to prefer to take their share of the endowments and invest them in an institution in New Brunswick. Therefore, as consolidation on a provincial basis seemed impracticable, the appointment of a committee to consider the matter seemed useless and might prove misleading and harmful.

Then, secondly, as to the principle involved in the proposal for amalgamation. It was recognized that there must be advancement in accordance with the demands of the time. Baptists have kept a high ideal before them in this matter, and they know that to maintain this ideal will mean much strenuous effort and sacrifice. But advancement does not necessarily mean a great increase of size. The assumption that bigness in a college means excellence is a fallacy. And the speaker went on to show that in some very important respects, especially in respect to personal contact between the professor and the student, the advantage is distinctly on the side of the smaller college. Frequently too, in the large college, the work of the class room is committed to the hands of assistant professors and tutors, while the professors whose names lend distinction to the institution are frequently men distinguished much more for their erudition and their authorship than for their power in the class-room. For these reasons he was strongly convinced that there was still a place for the small college. And besides all this, Baptists were convinced that only by maintaining their own college could they hope to maintain the prin-

ciples of education which they believe to be in harmony with the gospel of Christ. In support of this Dr. Trotter here read again the declaration of principles which he had read at the afternoon session in connection with the last clause of the report.

The report was then taken from the table and adopted without dissent.

On motion of Dr. Keirstead the Convention by a rising vote affirmed the declaration read by President Trotter. This declaration was as follows:

"The principles which have justified the existence of Acadia as an independent institution are as fundamental and forceful today as ever they were."

"The College which is administered by this Convention is a Christian College by open avowal and design. While embracing in its curriculum all the studies of the secular College, which it is its aim to teach with the highest efficiency and which may be handled by its professors with the utmost freedom, it provides that the work shall be carried on under distinctly Christian auspices. Its work proceeds upon the assumption that the students are moral and spiritual as well as intellectual beings, whose spiritual attitudes and relationship constitute the determinative factor in their lives for time and eternity; that Jesus Christ is the Saviour of men and the rightful Lord over all life, and that it is the duty of his people, to the utmost of their power, to promote the recognition of his sovereignty in the realm of learning as in every other realm. Such an idea, it is obvious, could not be realized in an amalgamated institution though such institution were free from state connection. Including as the amalgamated institution would upon its board of control, Christians and non-Christians and men of all shades of belief and disbelief, compromise would necessarily be a dominant principle till the Christian element would almost inevitably become more and more colorless, negative and ineffective. The Christian idea in order to the most effective realization in any college must have behind it substantial unity in the administration, and liberty to assert itself in a positive way. As things are in the Christian world to day and likely to be in the future, the colleges controlled by the respective Christian denominations are the colleges where the Christian idea is conditioned for positive realization."

"In restating these principles on which its college work has proceeded and reaffirming its sense of their binding obligation the Convention would further record its thankfulness to God for the noble and far reaching work which has already been accomplished by Acadia as a Christian College, would express its conviction that the services of such colleges were never more needed than they are today and would call upon the denomination at large not simply to maintain Acadia in her integrity, but to commit itself to the strengthening and perfecting of her life with new determination and enthusiasm."

The reception of the delegation had necessarily changed somewhat the programme for the evening. Dr. Trotter had been announced to speak upon "Our New Responsibilities," and when he again appeared upon the platform he was greeted with prolonged applause. He announced however that he would not discuss the subject upon the programme but would afford the Convention an opportunity to give a practical demonstration of its faith in the denominational college by assisting to provide the \$3,700 required to complete the Forward Movement Fund. Dr. Trotter said that he had been using the telegraph wires in the hope of obtaining encouragement from some good friends of the College who were not present, and he was able to announce that despatches had been received assuring \$100 subscriptions from each of the following: J. W. Churchill, Hantsport; Edgar C. Whidden, Antigonish; N. A. Rhodes, Amherst; A. P. Shaud on behalf of the Windsor church; Wm. Cummings on behalf of the Prince St. church, Truro; C. H. Harrington, Sydney; S. P. Benjamin, Wolfville; E. C. Whitman, Canoe; A. C. Ross, Sydney. When those present were invited to assist in carrying on the work so happily begun pledges were given by James A. Gates of Middleton, by two members of the Germain St. church on behalf of that church, and by members of the Wolfville and First Varmouth churches on behalf of these churches for \$100 each. Then on behalf of churches and individuals pledges of \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5 and smaller sums were given until the aggregate of pledges amounted to \$2,050. This generous response to President Trotter's appeal should make the gathering in of the full sum necessary to complete the Forward Movement Fund a comparatively easy matter.

Principal H. T. DeWolfe spoke in the interest of the Seminary, indicating some ways in which the school may be brought more closely in touch with the denominational life. One thing is to make it possible for young women of limited means to take advantage of the Seminary course, by providing scholarships which would be available for capable students who needed help. Twenty thousand dollars invested in scholarships for this purpose would give excellent results. Another thing in this line was the establishment of normal courses for the fitting of young women for Sunday School work and also for the Foreign Mission fields. Another thing was to teach young women to play the organ so that they would be prepared to assist in the musical service of their churches. Principal DeWolfe asked that the Seminary might be remembered in the prayers of the people that it might receive spiritual blessings.

Principal H. L. Brittain, gave a spirited address in the interests of the Academy. He felt sure the Academy was needed and that it should be a paying institution in every sense. It was needed to prepare men for college, because there were not many schools which could do

that effectively, and in the case of some men especially the Academy was a necessity. The work done by the Academy in fitting certain men who have the ministry in view for their life work is as valuable home mission service as any that is rendered. The Principal spoke of the excellent influence of the school on boys in residence and said that if there was the loyalty on the part of all Baptists that there should be in sending their boys to the Academy, there would be no difficulty in making the school pay its way.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The Convention opened with Vice-President Hutchinson in the chair. On motion of Dr. Keirstead the Secretary was instructed to reply to the communication of the joint committee of Kings and Dalhousie in respect to University Consolidation in agreement with the action taken by Convention on Monday evening.

Rev. Dr. Kempton presented a bill for printing the report of the Board of Governors. In view of the fact that a similar bill had been presented by the Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, and had been laid on the table, Dr. Kempton's bill was also tabled and at a later session Convention decided that it would be best that each Board should bear the expense of printing its own report.

Rev. A. Cohoon as Treasurer of the 20th Century Fund for Nova Scotia presented his report showing:

RECEIPTS.		
Balance from last year		\$ 183.80
Western Asso. churches and individuals	\$ 502.42	
Western Asso. Sunday Schools	207.21	709.69
Central Asso. churches and individuals	1166.88	
Central Asso. Sunday Schools	209.18	1376.06
Eastern Asso. churches and individuals	1456.13	
Eastern Asso. Sunday Schools	142.92	1599.05
General Receipts		19.50
Interest on Deposits		25.94
Total		\$ 4214.04
Expenses.		
Rev. H. F. Adams salary	\$ 83.33	
" " expenses	46.52	
Blank Book	.60	
Total		\$ 130.45

Rev. Dr. Manning presented his report as treasurer of the 20th Century Fund for New Brunswick and P. E. Island showing

RECEIPTS.		
N. B. Western Association	\$ 310.27	
" Southern Association	1037.83	
" Eastern	778.58	
P. E. Island	100.08	
Mr. Adams' list	236.16	
Pulpit Supply	60.00	
Miscellaneous	27.50	
Total		\$ 2550.42

From the 20th Century Fund Committee, Rev. H. R. Hatch reported, recommending a change in the appointment of the Home Mission half of the Fund as follows: 40 per cent. or \$10,000, instead of 60 per cent., to Home Missions in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island; 40 per cent. or \$10,000 to Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, of which Manitoba and the Northwest should receive \$8,000 or 80 per cent. and British Columbia \$2,000 or 20 per cent.; Grande Ligne to receive 20 per cent. as before. This report aroused a rather lively discussion. Some of the members of the Convention felt that it would not be keeping faith with those who had already subscribed to the fund on the basis of the original apportionment, while on the other hand it was contended that the Convention should seek to act for the best in view of all the facts and that there was good reason to believe that the proposed changes would be generally endorsed by the people. Finally the recommendation of the Committee was adopted, with the provision that the amounts already subscribed to the 20th Century Fund shall not be redistributed in accordance with the apportionment now proposed if the donors object.

Rev. Dr. Manning announced that at a meeting of the Foreign Mission Board held on Monday the Board had resolved to send out Rev. J. A. Glendenning to India this autumn, if the funds in hand should justify such action.

Rev. H. H. Roach, President of the Maritime B. Y. P. U. introduced Rev. Walter Calley, Secretary of the B. Y. P. U. of America, who spoke briefly and was invited to a seat in the Convention.

The report of the Committee on the Year Book was presented by Bro. E. M. Beckwith. This report showed that 3000 copies of the Year Book were printed and distributed last year at a cost of \$483.63. The committee had advertised for tenders in Halifax and St. John papers, and the tender of Mr. Claude DeL. Black of Amherst had been found lowest, — \$1.60 per page for three years or \$1.65 per page for one year for 3000 copies. The committee recommended the acceptance of this tender. The report was adopted, endorsing the tender for one year, with the provision that the committee should have discretion to extend it to three years if the work should prove satisfactory.

HOME MISSIONS.

The report of the Board of Home Missions for N. S. and P. E. Island was presented by the Secretary of the Board, Rev. W. F. Parker.

The report opened with a grateful recognition of the

(Continued on page 8).