

Notes by the Way.

A week's silence does not make the writing of these notes easier, and now there seems no starting point. An account might be written of Easter Monday spent at the sugar camp with a description of the process of manufacturing maple sugar. Could I transfer to paper even a little of those delectable sweets enjoyed that day this column would be interesting for once. Since that is not practicable I refrain from exciting desires which cannot be gratified. Let me say only that during the day six "bollings" were successfully "sugared-off," giving about 275 pounds of maple sugar, exclusive of what disappeared during the process.

By Wednesday I was once more ready to take up the work of introducing our Baptist paper into our Baptist homes, and thus promoting a wholesome, intelligent, and self-respecting denominationalism. Wednesday night was spent at Salisbury, and on Thursday the journey was continued as far as Sackville.

No spot in the Maritime Provinces is of more historic interest to Baptists than this. Here was established the first Baptist church in Canada. In 1763 Elder Mason and his company of believers came from Massachusetts and settled at Tantramar. The original thirteen (superstition must have had little hold upon them or else that number had not then attained its unsavory reputation) increased in the course of years to about sixty. But the climate or the conditions which they found did not agree with the new settlers, so after a stay of eight years the original thirteen returned to their former home. The next pastor is supposed to have been Elder Joseph Reed, but the history of that time is obscure, and it is doubtful whether the church was able to maintain its visibility. With the coming of Joseph Crandall in 1800 new life was imparted, and ever since Sackville has been a strong centre of Baptist influence and activity. People must not think that because the Methodist schools are situated here therefore Sackville is Methodist. The fact that the growth of interest here has necessitated the pastoral care of two men will show that the vitality of the Baptist cause has not lowered.

Sunday was spent on the field. In the morning the privilege was enjoyed of listening to a thoughtful and forceful sermon by Rev. H. G. Estabrook of Springhill, who was exchanging for the day with Pastor Robinson.

In the evening the writer met with Pastor McLatchy and his people at Lower Sackville. On all sections of this large field the work is going on quietly and effectively. At Lower Sackville Rev. W. B. McLatchy is more than meeting the expectations which his coming aroused. He does not, either in or out of the pulpit, always say the expected thing, but he always says something, which indeed is of more importance. Pastor Robinson at Middle Sackville and Midgie is winning golden opinions, in spite of or perhaps because of the fact that hitherto his work has been in the hustling West. Canadians still believe strongly in reciprocity. In face of our preferential tariff and a few other anomalies in our national policy. So as the Maritime Provinces have lavishly given of our best men to Ontario and the West, it is a matter of satisfaction to us that we are receiving somewhat in return.

The interests of the denominational paper has not been neglected on this field either, as a large and paid up subscription list testifies. One man on paying for the present year remarked that this was the fortieth year that the paper had come to him. And he did not seem to have become tired of it either. Another experience is worthy of mention. Calling on a subscriber whose paper was paid to the first of the year, I stated my business and was courteously invited to enter. After talking a few minutes the lady of the house hesitatingly explained that they wished to pay two years in advance if it would be all the same to us. Such shocks however are very rare, so my nervous system is still sound.

There are many other things which might be referred to, but these notes are not supposed to be a chronicle of the writer's doings, and this letter is already reaching its due length. Thursday I once more left Sackville, this time for Dorchester, but my destination was the Baptist parsonage and not the stone institution on the hill. An account of the work here will be reserved for next week.

Yours in service,

Dorchester, April 12.

R. J. COLPITTS.

Notes from Newton.

On the evening of Tuesday, April 1, our school had the pleasure of listening to an intensely thrilling missionary address by Rev. J. H. Brock, recently returned from India. He has an unusually graphic and forceful manner in presenting the needs and outlook in India.

We all rejoice with Mr. S. C. Freeman, B. A., of the Seminary Senior class in the information he has just received from the Maritime Foreign Missionary Board of his appointment to go to India in the Autumn. We rejoice because Mr. Freeman is so gratified and because this appointment will furnish as an addition to the staff of missionaries, a man of uncompromising fidelity to

the cause of Christ who to save consecration of heart to the Master unites a mind well trained and well informed. Mr. F. is now being very much blessed in his work at Shirely, Mass.

On the evening of the 8th the Newton students were very kindly invited to a social by the Clarendon Baptist church of Boston. The weather was exceedingly unfavorable and previous engagements prevented a number from attending, but those who were present enjoyed the occasion exceedingly. Mr. Irad Hardy, B. A., of the Senior Class and Miss Johnson, formerly Vice-Principal of Acadia Seminary, represented the school in speech-making. It was a great surprise and pleasure to those in attendance to meet there, and to listen to an address from, Dr. Trotter. It was also the pleasure of a number of Acadia men to again meet Dr. Trotter last evening in one of the rooms of Farwell Hall. We were all greatly honor the President who was attained such singular success thus far in connection with the Forward Movement and who we feel assured will see it carried through in complete triumph.

It will be an encouragement and an incentive to Maritime Baptists in the matter of their Forward Movement to learn that Newton has just completed similar movement by which \$300,000 are added to the endowment. Mr. Rockefeller giving \$150,000 and \$150,000 coming from New England Baptists. This is all the greater victory in view of the fact that only a year or two ago, a similar effort resulted in securing \$100,000 for the seminary. Newton's total endowment now is \$850,000.

Apr. 11.

A. F. N.

To the Associated Alumni of Acadia College.

In the issue of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of April 2, 1902, there appeared a paragraph of high moment to the Associated Alumni. I refer to a statement by Dr. Trotter in his Acadia Notes. If you read it will you read it again and give the officers of the Association your co-operation. Dr. Trotter says:—"By concerted action on the part of the Board, the Senate, and the Alumni Association, some change will be made, this year in the programme of Anniversary week. Tuesday afternoon will be given exclusively to the Alumni Association, for the Association's Business Meeting and some social function." In those two sentences there is a new future for the Alumni Association. But we must rally to our opportunity and this is a call to our members to attend the coming Anniversary in large numbers. For several weeks the officers have been at work upon the problem of the social function. Fuller announcements will be made later. Plan to be at Wolfville in June.

I must also appeal again for money. The receipts this year are very small. How small, I am ashamed to state. Sufficient is to say that we have received so far \$100 less than at this date last year. For the sake of old Acadia and all she was and is to us, will not our workers respond to her needs! If we do not we shall spoil in a large measure the splendid success of the Forward Movement.

Truro, N. S.

W. N. HUTCHINS, Sec.-Treas.

Cecil Rhodes and the Races.

(New York Tribune).

Cecil Rhodes belonged to Great Britain, and it is for Great Britain to pass upon his career. The whole world may have its opinions of him and may express them. But there is no occasion for other people than British to grow hot and shrill in either denunciation or defence of him. The one obligation which does rest upon all men is to deal according to the facts. So far as his will is concerned, however, at least two nations besides the British are directly interested in it, almost as much so as Great Britain itself, and of these the United States is one. It may therefore be deemed proper for Americans to insist upon a truthful and honest interpretation of that remarkable document and to correct any misapprehensions which may arise over it. There are current some gross misstatements of its purport and also some grave misapprehensions which may arise over it.

Perhaps the most noteworthy misapprehension of the intent of his will is that which Dr. Felix Adler seemed to be laboring under on Sunday when he spoke of Rhodes's "scheme for union of all English speaking people for world domination," and denounced it as "immoral as impossible and a delusion." The simple fact is, of course, that Rhodes had no such scheme, and certainly broached none such in his will. What he did aim at was a moral and intellectual approachment of Great Britain, Germany and the United States; and Germany is surely not an "English speaking people." His expressed purpose, moreover, was not "world domination," but the preservation of the peace of the world; a very different thing, and certainly not an immoral one. Instead of the version attributed to Dr. Adler, the purport of Rhodes's will is to be described as a scheme for the union of the three most populous civilized nations for the peace of the world.

That is not immoral. On the contrary, it savors of the

highest morality. It is not to be admitted that it is impossible or a delusion. It has been the custom of some to call Rhodes "a dreamer," as of others to call him a pirate, an adventurer and a murderer. The fact is, however, that the great majority of his dreams have been practically realized, and there is good reason to think this last of them will be or may be. At any rate, the United States, as one of the chief beneficiaries under his will, owes it to him and to itself to keep the facts of record straight. Rhodes used to say that "the greatest blunder men ever made was at the Tower of Babel." "They should have been contented with just one language for the whole world, and that the English language." Yet he was one of the foremost champions of the legal recognition of Dutch in South Africa as an official language at par with English. He was a believer in the greatness of England and of the English speaking peoples. But in his will he coupled Germany with them on equal terms, just as he had previously made Germany a partner in his "Cape to Cairo" enterprise. It was not that he esteemed other races less, but that he loved his own more. We cannot recall in his career, and certainly cannot discover in his will, the slightest animosity toward any race as a race. His last utterance to the world indicates that he wished well for them all.

New Books.

WINDOWS FOR SERMONS, By Louis Albert Banks, D. D.

The special value of this volume consists in the fact that it reveals Dr. Banks' own principles and methods in the use of illustrative material. The first fifty pages of the book are devoted to an exposition and advocacy of these methods. The author writes as a deadly enemy of dullness, and of all obscure fog of assumed profundity in preaching. To enforce his views, Dr. Banks brings to his assistance the examples of the great preachers and orators, including Lincoln, Lyman Beecher, D. L. Moody, and many more, rising in his scale to the citation of the apostles, and the Master himself, who was the "supreme story teller among all the great teachers of mankind." "The man who cannot tell a story well, should go to school to somebody who can teach him, if he wants to be a successful preacher." Dr. Banks places great emphasis upon the personal experiences as a source of illustrative material, and would be the last to desire to convert the preacher into a copying machine. But he believes in seeking this sermon stock diligently, and in all sorts of places. The daily paper, the great poets and prose makers—the little ones, too, for that matter—most of all the Bible, are commended as reservoirs from which the preacher's well of sermonic material may be drawn. There is a special plea for up-to-date material as serving to carry the preacher out into the interest and sympathy of the unhurried masses, who for the most part live in the current knowledge of the times. The bulk of the volume is given to a choice collection of modern illustrations, well calculated to furnish features for pulpit arrows. A closing section of the book contains a shorter collection of illustrations especially for the use of temperance and reform speakers, most of them graphic and applicable. The book is conveniently indexed.

—Banks and Wagnalls Company, New York. Price \$1.50 net, Postage 15 cents.

PRINCESS PUCK, By U. L. Silberbad.

This is a pleasant book to read. It is interesting without being exciting. Its principal value is not in any special moral lessons inculcated, or in the portraiture of character, but rather in the glimpses which it affords into the life of English middle class people in country or village environments. It touches the boarding school, the farm-house, the lawyer's office, the rectory and the mansion of the smaller gentry. The author's interest is however in persons rather than in places. Most of the characters are rather of the ordinary, everyday sort, and though the lines of individuality are not very skillfully drawn, they are for the most part people who in spite of their faults or failings, one is pleased to meet. The leading character the "Princess Puck" is intended to be a quite out of the ordinary person. She is that indeed, but the portraiture is not altogether successful. There is some love-making, partly under difficulties, but at the last, through the masterful management of "Princess Puck," the principal love affair comes to a most successful issue.

—The MacMillan Company, New York. The Copp, Clark Company, Toronto.

KATE BONNET. By Frank A. Stockton.

This is a story of the seventeenth century—a story of piracy and red-handed murder on the high seas. The author has not softened the outlines of the traditional pirate's picture. Rather he has painted him at his blackest and his fiercest. But the terrible story is told so blithely and cheerfully, and is so pervaded throughout with the inimitable Stocktonian humor, that one cannot take Mr. Stockton's pirates very seriously. One cannot help but feel however that this is not the field in which Mr. Stockton's genius appears at its best. His pirate could not of course be an ordinary one. He must be created out of the most unlikely material, so he is made to order out of a very respectable planter of the island of Barbadoes, as ignorant of navigation as any other landman. And when this respectable gentleman had been converted in a bold, blasphemous and blood-thirsty pirate, Mr. Stockton seems not to have known well what to do with him. He must kill him of course, such a monster could not come to anything less than a violent end, but the genius of the author does not lend itself very happily to such tragic situations. Mr. Stockton's role is comedy, but a comic pirate is perhaps rather a difficult creation, and at all events the story of Stede Bonnet is rather unsatisfying either as comedy or tragedy.

—The Copp, Clark Company, Toronto.