

MESSENGER and VISITOR.

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Messenger and Visitor

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1891.

OUR EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The present year seems to be one of more than ordinary activity in educational affairs. The almost universal testimony from the schools both in Canada and the United States, so far as we have observed, is that the number of students in attendance this year is larger than usual—in many cases it is reported 'the largest in the history of the institution.' The law that to those that have shall be given, generally holds good in regard to colleges. The old and well established institutions, which have won for themselves prestige and influence, naturally attract the munificence of men who are willing to perpetuate their names in connection with a university, and to invest large sums in establishing foundations for educational work. The large American universities go on from year to year augmenting their endowments and enlarging their fields of operation. Some of our Canadian schools also have grown sufficiently large and important to exercise this attractive power upon the wealth of the country. McGill, of late, especially is receiving munificent additions to her endowments.

It is gratifying to see that in the United States the Baptists are maintaining their position well up in front of the educational movement. The Chicago University has come into the world, not as a struggling infant, but as a giant full grown, and, as a strong man rejecting to run a race, is equipping itself to enter the lists with institutions which have struggled up to greatness and favor through centuries of mingled disaster and success. The magnitude of its undertaking would indicate a faith that in its case, at least, the law of increase above noted will hold good; for in addition to its secured foundation of two or three millions, a good many other millions will, apparently, be necessary to the prosecution of its work all along the lines which have been projected. But for one to whom wealth comes so easily and in amounts so fabulous, as is the case with Mr. Rockefeller, it should be an easy thing to provide any number of millions which could reasonably be required to enable the new university to fulfill its mission.

Rochester is making an effort to lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes. In order to provide an additional endowment for chairs now established and to endow some five new professorships, required to put the university fully abreast with the demands of the present, an addition to its endowment of at least half a million is found necessary. Of this sum it is said that \$150,000 are within sight, and it is hoped the alumni of the university may be depended on for \$50,000 more. New York also is moving in for an addition to its endowment of some \$250,000, of which \$80,000 are required for the erection of new buildings for library and dormitories. Our brethren in Ontario have enlarged their educational work in the opening of the arts department and the strengthening of the theological department of McMaster University. The Baptists in these Provinces by the sea are not, we trust, content to lag behind. Our work moves forward gradually. There are no leaps and bounds. We have no Rockefeller or McMillan. But if our work is slow, its results are permanent, and we have no reason to be ashamed. If our institutions have not been dangled upon the knees of millionaires they have drawn deeply upon the sympathies and prayers and upon slender resources of many devoted Christian men and women. By this they have lived and shall live. We may with confidence challenge the world to produce better results in educational work on so limited a financial basis.

We have been glad to note that Saint Martin's Seminary has received some important contributions of late, and that a brighter day seems to be dawning upon that institution. Thus the Principal and the friends of the seminary are encouraged, and some who have heroically and at times almost despairingly, shouldered its financial burdens, are now enabled to face the future with thankfulness and hope. Certainly the earnest appeal of Dr. Hopper for means to wipe out the balance of indebtedness, to supply the "needs" of the institution and to fulfill its "hopes" should not fail to elicit a generous response.

We have before expressed our gratification at the important addition to its endowment which Acadia College has recently received through the generous gift of Mr. Basse. We hope that this may stimulate others to do as much for other departments of the college. The opportunities for doing good in connection with Acadia are by

no means exhausted. The Ladies' Seminary imperatively needs enlargement. The proposed endowment of \$25,000 for this branch of our educational work is exceedingly important. To neglect to make adequate provision for the education of our young women will be a serious blunder, involving irreparable loss to the denomination. The cause of Horton Academy is not less important. There is much need, as Principal Oakes shows in an article which will be found in the Supplement which accompanies this issue, that the school be put upon a better basis in order that its usefulness may be enlarged. There is a growing demand for more thorough academic instruction. It is needed as an adjunct to the college. It is needed also on independent grounds. It is high time too, in our opinion, that the question of establishing a manual training department was being seriously considered. This is a branch of instruction which will no doubt prove valuable to the student, and is likely to grow into popular favor. This matter, we believe, is under consideration by other schools in these provinces. More than a year ago President Sawyer invited the board of governors to consider the advisability of the establishment of such a department. It will be to the credit, as well as to the advantage of Horton Academy, if it shall be the first school in the Maritime Provinces to realize this idea.

COLLEGE DEGREES FOR THEOLOGICAL STUDY.

There appears to be some tendency to give academic recognition to students of theology. Some of the seminaries recently founded give degrees, and their patronage has been greater than it would otherwise have been. We observe that so distinguished a scholar as Dr. Angus, of Regent's Park College, London, is urging the conferring of degrees for theological study. He says: "The suggestion that no one should be deemed a theologian unless he has first taken his B. A. or M. A. is a suggestion that would not be tolerated in medicine or in law. And why should it be tolerated in theology? That there ought to be a respectable foundation in certain subjects is obvious enough. But to require more is neither wise in itself, nor consistent with existing practice in other departments." He thinks students should be matriculated and at the completion of his four years' course take the degree of B. D.—where he follows the theological course instead of the course in arts. As it has been, however, for the most part on this side the Atlantic, graduates of college study three years at a theological school and receive no degree. Had they given the same amount of time and study to medicine or law, they would have received a degree. Whether the scholarship of the ministry would not be higher with some academic recognition of work performed is a fair question. Whatever changes will add to the power of the ministry should be sought and obtained.

One of the difficulties formerly experienced in our theological work in these provinces was the absence of any recognition of theological study in the way indicated. And the difficulty will not be less now than formerly. The value set on degrees appears to increase. This matter will therefore require consideration should an attempt be made to establish a full department of theology in these provinces.

But to undertake work so thorough and extensive as to qualify for a degree will require a considerable enlargement of resources for this branch of the educational service.

But whatever form the work may take the number of believers in the necessity of furnishing the means of preparation for pastoral work continues to increase. We graduate a large number of men; but our churches are not supplied by them. It is urged that men should be trained who will be willing and able to lead these churches. To do this further equipment will be necessary, and could easily be provided if united effort were made. If the denomination is to do its work the churches must have ministers, and whatever is necessary to this end should be the care of the denomination.

VOLUNTEERS FOR FOREIGN MISSION WORK.

The recent convention at Cleveland, Ohio, has brought the foreign mission work as related to the young men of the college prominently before the public. The convention was attended by representatives of all the leading missionary societies, and was addressed by well known missionary leaders, Dr. Gordon and Dr. Pierson among the number.

The movement is remarkable and suggestive. Some allowance must of course be made for enthusiasm—that is born at large gatherings; but it must be remembered that college men are in general likely to give matters involving so much of their lives, careful consideration. And when it is noted that of the volunteers 320 have already sailed, it will be apparent that there is some earnest purpose in it. And the interest thus shown can scarcely end with its present state unless it is greatly checked by the indifference of the churches.

Those now pledged to become mission-

aries will undoubtedly lead others to the same decision. Even those who do not finally go abroad, will be the more earnest laborers at home, because of their zeal in foreign work. The religious life of the colleges will surely be strengthened by this movement. So in every way the fruits must be good.

But of what use are missionaries unless the Boards have the means to send them to the various fields and maintain them there?

The financial aspects of the work come into distinct view when men and women are asking for the privilege of serving Christ in heathen lands, and the requisite funds are wanting. The new interest in the colleges should be attended with a new interest in the churches. If the young men and women in schools of learning are led to devote themselves to Christ's service, why should not the young men and women in the churches give themselves to making money for Christ's cause? Unless there is a general increase in contributions of the churches all over the land the volunteer movement will be largely hindered.

How is this movement to be accounted for? Is it of human or divine origin? Well, let us remember what takes place during the Week of Prayer. One of the principal subjects is the young people in the colleges. How many thousands of Christians pray earnestly at that time, and often besides, for college men. And here is part of the answer. Then we cannot put this development of interest by itself. It is part of the general religious life of the time. The churches and homes where these young people grew up influenced them; the patient labors and Christian lives of teachers, and the power of the Christian press may be regarded as helping to create the conditions that make this outburst of enthusiasm possible. And all these conditions are so evidently of the Lord that we can be no longer in doubt as to the source of the new born zeal among our young brethren of the schools. They must have been touched by the Divine Spirit and called to be separated to this great cause. If so, the Lord is in it so distinctly that we can almost hear Him saying again to all His disciples: "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

Readjustment.

NO. IV. (CONCLUSION.)

CONDITIONS.

A press of work has delayed the preparation of this last article. I advocate the scheme which I have proposed only upon the following conditions:

- (1) That each Board be first paid its present average income (i.e., its average income for the past three years).
- (2) That next there be equal apportionments to North-west, Grande Ligne, and Ministerial Education, until the North-west receives \$1000, Grande Ligne \$1000, and the income of our Ministerial Education Board is increased from \$500, to \$1500.
- (3) That all further increase in contributions be distributed so as to aid in bringing the amounts received by the various objects to the proportions proposed in the resolution, excepting only the appropriation to Home Missions, mentioned in the fourth condition.
- (4) I shall state this further on.
- (5) That inasmuch as there are special contributions to any of the several objects of the Convention Scheme (save Acadia College), these are to be taken into account in the apportionment of the general funds.

Although it was mentioned in my second letter, Bro. Bill must have overlooked the first of these conditions, or he would not have stated that the proposed scheme, if accepted, "would have the effect of diminishing the income of our educational institutions." The fairness of the fifth condition is evident. The third, being merely explanatory, needs no comment. The second I regard as important as any. No one should be allowed to feel that there is danger of the North-west or Grande Ligne receiving less than the amount mentioned. Dr. Sawyer's note in the Messenger and Visitor of March 18, shows the necessity of this provision for Ministerial Education.

Of course, if our beneficence should immediately increase to the extent that we hope it will when our people once realize what great things they may accomplish through "a cent a day," these conditions will be unnecessary, for the various interests will be properly provided for by at once entering upon the plan of division embodied in the resolution. Nevertheless, it is well to make such conditions, lest we be accused of vain confidence.

PERCENTAGE SCALE.

I would suggest the following as the percentage scale most nearly in accordance with the spirit of the resolution:

Foreign Missions (Provincial)	52 per cent.
Home Missions (Provincial)	20 "
Home Missions (N. & W.)	10 "
Grande Ligne	10 "
Acadia College	11 "
Ministerial Education, Aid and Relief	7 "
Total	100 "

It seems to me that but two objections can be urged that demand further remark.

(1) There is too great a proportionate allotment to Foreign Missions.

The resolution is not, in this respect, so revolutionary as Bro. Bill suggests. I stated, in moving it, that its apportionment to Foreign Missions was intended to include the amount raised by the Aid Societies. This fact must be borne in mind; for herein it differs from the present scheme, and it is this that modifies Bro. Bill's representation. Let us look at the actual state of affairs at present. We find from the treasurer's report (Year Book, page 103) that, last year, out of a total of \$22,000, Foreign Missions received \$5,321 from the Aid Societies, and \$5,433 from the Convention Scheme—a total of \$10,754, not very much less than 50 per cent. Now observe that for every dollar the churches are giving through the present Convention Scheme to Foreign Missions, the Aid Societies are giving another dollar. So long as they do this, the proposed scheme will not materially change the proportion that the Foreign Mission Board is now actually receiving, for these societies will contribute, as they are now doing, one of every two dollars assigned to Foreign Missions. I am by no means sure that the Woman's Baptist Missionary Union will not undertake to contribute \$1.00 to Foreign Missions for every \$2.65 raised for the general fund by the churches. Suppose we adopt the resolution at our next convention with the request, and I hope the understanding, that our sisters undertake this. Who can doubt their readiness to do any reasonable thing that I would not, however, condition the adoption of the resolution upon these above understanding. I believe that, whether or not the contributions of the Aid Societies increase in the above proportion, we should heed the request in the appeal; and I believe that the proposed scheme makes what provision is wise for the other branches of our work, while we are putting the force that our missionaries have asked for on the foreign field. We must either plan to carry out this appeal, or tell our missionaries that they are laboring under an hallucination and stop preaching it. Brethren, there are twenty young men at Acadia pledged to the foreign field—about the needed number. Shall we send them? Does it not seem that there is yet before us a blessing and a curse?

(2) The proportion allotted to Home Missions is too small. In regard to this, we must remember the first condition mentioned above, and also that, if we reach a cent a day per resident member (estimating the resident membership of the churches that have pastors as 30,000), the income of the Home Mission Board will be over \$20,000 dollars, instead of between seven and eight thousand as at present. The difficulty, however, lies in the fact that, although the Board is in the first guaranteed its present income, and although, after a certain stage, its income will increase \$200 for every \$1,000 of general increase, there will have to be an advance in our contributions of \$15,000, before the income of this Board will at all increase. Accordingly, I suggest, as the fourth of the above mentioned conditions, that, after conditions one and two are fulfilled, the Home Mission Board be granted an increase of \$100 for every \$1,000 of general increase, until such time as the regular apportionments according to the above scale give it more—the amount necessary to the fulfilling of this condition to be charged to the Foreign Mission Board. This can be done without doing violence to the purpose of the scheme and would be but just.

Now, I trust that I have been able to make it clear that, while the scheme I have been advocating looks towards an advance in beneficence, it also (thus conditioned) provides perfect safety on the way to the great and gratifying increase that we believe will come.

It is to me a gratification to know that Bro. Bill agrees with me that the time has come "to readjust our Convention Scheme on a broader and more generous basis." Now shall we ask for "two dollars a year," or for "a cent a day?"

(1) I trust that, in my third article, I succeeded in showing that "a cent a day" is no unreasonable request to make of our people.

(2) I believe that a request for "a cent a day" will bring more money than one for "two dollars a year," even apart from the enthusiasm attending its additional power of accomplishment.

(3) I also believe that, inasmuch as the request for two dollars a year makes no adequate provision for the carrying out of the appeal, it lacks the enthusiasm of planning to do a thing, which would prove a most important influence in bringing up our finances.

A cent a day will enable us to carry out the appeal (I have authority for this statement). It will increase the income of our Home Mission Board three fold. It will increase Acadia \$2,800, over four-fold, giving her \$12,000. It will give the North-west and Grande Ligne \$10,000, to be divided between them as may be deemed best. Brethren, brethren, let us awake.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

Dartmouth, March 24.

* Do not fail to read Rev. J. A. Ford's article on the second page.

Acadia Seminary.

It will be remembered that the governors of the college, in their last report to the Convention, called attention to the fact that the Ladies' Seminary was in great need of enlarged and improved accommodations, and stated that a committee had been appointed to select a site and recommend plans for a new building. It has already been announced in the Messenger and Visitor that the governors, acting in accordance with their report to the Convention, have purchased the property lying next to the seminary on the east. The dwelling house now on the lot will probably be removed somewhat to the rear, and be used as a residence for a teacher. The rent from it will help to pay the interest on the cost of the property.

It is proposed to erect a building at the north-east corner of the present seminary, in which there will be a new and larger dining-hall, a suite of larger parlors, an ample studio, and in the east end four class-rooms and a chapel large enough to seat 150 or 200 persons. When this addition is completed, the principal entrance to the seminary will be from the street leading to the east side of the college. The grounds in front of the new seminary will be spacious, and can be easily brought into a very attractive state. Students coming from the village will enter the new class-rooms by a walk leading up on the east side of the lot. In the rear will be ample grounds for recreation, quite secluded and open to the south. By this arrangement the seminary will be so near to the college that young ladies studying the sciences can conveniently have the advantage of the college apparatus and museum, and can attend without inconvenience the public meetings of various kinds in the college hall, which have become so important a factor in the educational work on the hill.

The committee appointed to obtain funds for this much needed improvement have not been able to find any agent who would undertake to visit the whole field. They have, therefore, decided to divide the territory among themselves, and proceed to solicit subscriptions. B. H. Eaton and E. D. King, Esqrs., will have charge of the work in Halifax and to the eastward. A. P. Shand and C. W. Roscoe, Esqrs., with the writer, will be responsible for a canvass of the central part of the province, and Rev. A. Cohoon, assisted by H. H. Chute and H. H. Crosby, Esqrs., will bring the claims of the seminary to the notice of the people in the western part of the province.

It would give great encouragement, if a few individuals would respond to these appeals with large subscriptions. They could scarcely find a more deserving object, and the circumstances call for immediate action. It probably will require \$20,000 to make the additions and improvements proposed. In order that all may have an opportunity to assist, two subscription lists will be opened—one for subscriptions to the principal, to be paid at specified times, the other for subscriptions to be paid annually for a term of years, to be applied in payment of the interest on such sum as the governors may find it necessary to hire in order to complete the building.

It will be said that other appeals are so numerous and pressing that the one for the seminary will not find a hearing. I cannot believe this. The condition of our educational interests at Wolfville is such as to make it imperative that an honest and serious effort should be made to give better facilities to our school for young ladies. As at other times, when circumstances have indicated that it was our duty to advance, even though the way was dark and no one could tell whence help would come, nevertheless true and faithful helpers have appeared, and a way that seemed impossible has opened before us bright and hopeful, so I shall expect that helpers, true and faithful, will arise to make effectual this great service of the common good, which we have now undertaken.

A. W. SAWYER.

To the Editor of MESSENGER and VISITOR.

It seems to me that the time has come for the ladies who have studied at the seminary in Wolfville to organize a society which shall sustain the same relation to Acadia Seminary that the Alumni Society sustains to Acadia College. There are ladies enough in these provinces who have studied at the seminary to form a most effective society—through which they might render most valuable assistance in the management of the seminary. Some years ago I suggested in your columns the desirability of the ladies organizing themselves for the purpose of removing the indebtedness on the present seminary building; but it was thought by those who were specially interested in the jubilee of Acadia College that such an effort on the part of the ladies would take from the latter movement. And so the matter dropped there. Last year I noticed in the catalogue of Acadia Seminary that no mention was made in the list of graduates from that institution of those who had studied at and received their diplomas from Grand Pre Seminary. I thought then, I think now, that the names of all the ladies who studied at this latter institution, and completed the prescribed

course of study, should find a place in the catalogue of Acadia Seminary. The Board of Governors concurred in this idea and appointed Prof. F. H. Eaton and Rev. J. W. Manning a committee to secure the names of all the ladies who graduated from Grand Pre Seminary. I have searched the old files of the Christian Messenger with some success. Prof. Eaton is out of the country and it falls to me to complete the work. The ladies would confer a great favor if they themselves will kindly assist me by sending to my address, Halifax, N. S., by post card, their name, the year of graduation, and their present P. O. address. I hope that the suggestion of an Alumni Society of Acadia Seminary may soon become a reality.

Halifax, March 26. J. W. MANNING.

The Census.

This is census year. Canada, with Great Britain, selects April 6 for taking stock of her population and productions. This is the third census; the second was taken in '81, the first in '71. It is desirable to have such uniformity that the figures of one decade can be compared with the others—thus our progress can be measured and our standing with other parts of Canada and other countries. There is one chief commissioner—George Johnson, Esq., who works under the Minister of Agriculture, and fourteen officers—J. Parsons being in charge of Nova Scotia, Colonel Beer of New Brunswick, and Richard H. Hunt, Esq., of P. E. Island—with a commissioner for each county and city. Then each polling section has an enumerator, who, after being instructed, will visit every family and record the answers to the questions placed in the schedules for him to ask. Instead of leaving a slip containing the questions at each house some days beforehand for the head of the family to fill up as best he can, experience has proved that it is more satisfactory for the intelligent enumerator to have a personal interview with the head or some member of the family. There are eight schedules, each containing an average of twenty-five questions, and while only a few of these 200 questions require explanation, still the enumerator can throw light on some parts whereby more correct results are secured. These questions are not impertinent nor prying, and the officials are all bound to secrecy, so that the answers given are not divulged. The grand totals only for districts, counties and provinces are required and made public, but to get these totals the individual facts must be gathered and tabulated. The enumerators are, therefore, the most important officials, and on their intelligence and instruction, with the co-operation of the people, depends the accuracy of the census. The census returns influence for the next years the provincial subsidy, our representation in the Dominion Parliament, and the standing of each province. They are the measure of county and district progress, of farming, manufacturing, mining, and of the products of the forest. The fishery returns are gathered in a separate schedule (No. 9) through the fishery officers.

There is little liability of the enumerators missing any family, but there is danger of items of produce or small industries being omitted. If a person raises only one half bushel of potatoes or other vegetable it should be given, for 'tis 'the many littles,' etc.; so also if he raises only five or two ducks or geese. And if he has only one duck or two chickens they must go in to make up the great Canadian hen. So, too, if a farmer has a lime kiln and burns some lime, it counts as an industry, and a shoemaker or dressmaker may control an industrial establishment.

There are more questions the student would like to ask, but the line must be drawn somewhere, and we think two hundred a fair limit. Persons temporarily absent, not having homes elsewhere, such as sailors, seamen, miners, etc., will be counted as at home. This is an outline of census-taking. Clergymen and leading people are invited to help this important work by encouraging words, and explanation of any points that, to their neighbors, may seem troublesome. We must all unite in making every district in our country show to the best advantage.

J. PARSONS,

Chief Census Officer for N. S.

Halifax, March 23.

Church Collections for Annuity Fund.

Fisherman's Harbor and Little Hope	\$3 00
Little Glace Bay	4 00
Cardwell, N. B.	2 00
Debert, N. B.	3 05
Wakesfield, N. B.	3 50
Lower Economy	3 40
Indian Harbor	4 12
Margaret	2 33
Port Medway	3 00
Granville Ferry	2 75
Billtown	2 00
St. Marys	4 00
Kempt, Queens Co.	1 70
Milford	1 00
Lawrencetown and Valley West	5 00
Kentville	3 81
Great Village	5 75

Will the clerks and pastors of churches which have not taken collections, please attend to the matter. The funds need enlarging. The demands are increasing very fast. Will not every church come up to the help of the Lord?

M. SAUNDERS, Treas.

Halifax, March 23.

Halifax News.

MISSION CHAPEL OPENING.

ETC.

Under the auspices of a Baptist church, there was a service held in the north-east city, on Sunday, the 15th day school hall was the work and worship, with religious services—a description has been published in columns.

It is proposed to carry this mission chapel for the members of the church friends who may be by on the work. Besides that there will be an every Sunday night, and meeting. Other work will as may be found practical.

The Rev. W. E. Hall has his work as pastor of The People are heartily and the prospect of a glorious pastorate is confirmed. He has plenty of hard work, as his appearance in City pastorate are no secret. Mr. Hall with his few words will say.

Pastor Adams of the busy as he can be adjusting his surroundings and things. It will not be found his people a trial, but then there are no church than conserving death is much worse, there are great possibilities to be seen which will be able to call the try; and together they will not only "lift up" they will also hold it.

The new church Road, of which Mr. W. is making substantial number have been secured membership since the flourishing Band of Hope of the work of this year.

Great regret is expressed the departure of Bro. W. Dartmouth home. He has long enough to make our gatherings for Christmas to be desired, month will be St. Michael's will find development in the situation, on the ship Fundy. Dr. Hopper him a valuable help that a member of the Acadia is to supply church, with a view the rumor is true, but brother are to be content is worthy of the other be the case.

The Cornwallis staff the leadership of P. no special religious for some time past. doing a quiet and his people that can appear on paper. The fills a grave responsibility, and rightly all the colored church. The time will soon come when will have to arise prove. They will not to enable them to

It will not be a length of the work. At the community, the hand of tended to five—two baptism and three deep religious avowal nor indeed in the of the church

A parlor concert, the pastor's wife to missions, was quite other ladies are coming similar at an early

Pastor Archibald Plains and Sackville and Hatfield of another settled pastor former has had part of his field work him in his toil. Removal. The field large enough to pastor's time. It be worked advantage of another church that union with mond's Plains is

brother. With a portion of service Hatfield is by him minister to step in word. From all it is greatly appreciated his charge. The in some respect back is its isolation

The churches Bay are still pastored needed the state these do. A good to a man on the and the field would one by any means helpful and get his pay. A can be said of the is, these fields in the labor of years