

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., July 26, 1882.

A BAPTIST SEMINARY FOR NEW BRUNSWICK!

To the Editor of the Christian Messenger.

DEAR SIR,—  
In referring to an editorial in the *Christian Visitor*, ON STATE VERSUS CHRISTIAN EDUCATION, you express surprise at the contents of a paragraph which you quote for your readers—"you little expected such sentiments especially under its new editorial management." I am responsible for the italics. You will observe that in its next issue, the *Christian Visitor*, in referring to this matter says:—"We should perhaps have said that these are the views of the editor resident in New Brunswick, and he alone is responsible for their utterance."

With certain conditions, however, I am in sympathy with the policy of having an Academy in New Brunswick. I am persuaded that these views prevail quite generally in all the provinces. More than eight years ago, the late Rev. T. H. Porter and I discussed this subject with the late Dr. Fyfe in his study at Woodstock. Dr. Fyfe was well known for his broad experience and practical skill in denominational education. He was then of the opinion that the time had come when an Academy should be founded in New Brunswick.

The Baptists of the State of Maine have acted on the principle of establishing several schools in central places in that State. The need of more denominational Academies is felt quite generally by Baptist Colleges in the United States. Even in education the local competition is now very close and active, hence the necessity of holding as many centres as can be made efficient. All desire to extend as widely as possible the influence of denominational education. The more pupils we train, by the blessing of God, the greater will be the good accomplished. The larger the attendance at Baptist Academies, the more students we shall have for Acadia College. I am fully of the belief, and have been, for years past, that our greatest success in educational work depends upon the existence of a well equipped Academy in New Brunswick. Whatever conclusions might be arrived at by abstract reasoning, in practice, I am fully persuaded, it will be found to be more to our advantage to have, than not to have, an Academy in the adjoining province. This opinion, I think, will at least prevail after the matter is fully discussed.

There are however two conditions which should be duly regarded. In the first place, the work should be undertaken by the Baptist Convention and carried into execution by the Governors of Acadia College. In the second place, it should not be entered upon at a time when our institutions are so seriously embarrassed for funds as they are at present. Could we obtain deliverance from our straitened pecuniary circumstances, it might be the best thing for the Baptist Convention, at its next session, to resolve to found an Academy at once in New Brunswick. For years past Associations in New Brunswick have passed resolutions in favor of this movement. The utterances of the *Christian Visitor* have been in harmony with these deliverances.

We fear that our good brother, whom we have always regarded as an acute observer of passing events, has been misled in this matter. The Baptist Academy wanted by the two New Brunswick Associations with whose resolutions "the utterances of the *Christian Visitor* have been in harmony," is not an academy to be "founded by the Baptist Convention" and controlled by the Board of Governors of Acadia College at all. On the contrary it is an independent institution not simply in but for New Brunswick, outside the Baptist Convention to be placed under the control of the *New Brunswick Education Society!* The following extract from an editorial on the "Eastern N. B. Baptist Association" in the last issue of the *Christian Visitor* places the matter beyond dispute: "A resolution was passed unanimously in favor of the re-opening of the N. B. Baptist Seminary. Next year will be the jubilee year of our N. B. Baptist Education work. The Seminary, in all probability, will be re-opened then as a fitting mark of that event." Perhaps, these also "are the views of the editor resident in New Brunswick." If so the explanation should be given promptly, for such advocacy, although most powerful to mould public opinion, is hardly consistent with the sentiments expressed in the letter under review.

Just here it may be well to enquire what is meant by "N. B. Baptist Education work"! Are not the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces—including New Brunswick—laboring together in the work of higher education? Do not the institutions at Wolfville belong to the Baptists of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, without distinction? The Baptists of Nova Scotia had an Education Society which was disbanded and legislated out of existence some years ago, expressly in order that the educational work of the denomination in these Maritime Provinces might be consolidated. Why maintain a separate Baptist Education Society for New Brunswick? For years past Baptists have depended upon united concentrated effort for success in their denominational enterprises. What new light has dawned upon the *Christian Visitor* or its "editor resident in New Brunswick," that division and sectionalism should possess so great attractions, we are at a loss to divine. We agree with Dr. Saunders that "the time has come when the Convention should deal with this question." No question is more important to our prosperity as a denomination, and, if union and harmony shall continue, it must be settled on a solid basis.

The use made of the names of

Rev. T. H. Porter and Dr. Fyfe is unfortunate, seeing that they have both passed away from these earthly scenes. The views of the former on this question are however on record.

With respect to government grants to higher education, we are surprised that Dr. Saunders should have so strangely misapprehended the policy pursued by the Baptists of Nova Scotia for many years past. We have never advocated any such policy as he has indicated. Having already frequently and clearly defined our views on this question, it is scarcely necessary to repeat them here. It may, however, be desirable for us to return to this matter.

THE QUESTION HOW BEST TO PROTECT THE FISHERIES, AND ALSO HOW TO RECOVER THIS GREAT SOURCE OF NATIONAL WEALTH, WHEN IT HAS BEEN LOST, HAS ENGAGED THE EARNEST ATTENTION OF PUBLIC MEN IN EVERY ENLIGHTENED COUNTRY. In the Dominion of Canada we have the Department of Marine and Fisheries, presided over by a minister of the Cabinet. This department was constituted and is engaged chiefly in the onerous duty of regulating and fostering our fisheries, in order that they may continue to be one of our most important industries, and even increase in productiveness with the growth and development of the country.

We have lately received from the department at Ottawa a salmon-colored pamphlet of 66 pages—a report on Fish Breeding in Canada, compiled by S. Wilmot, Esq., Superintendent of Fish Culture, filled with interesting information respecting this branch of the public service.

The preservation of our river fisheries is of great importance, because of the intimate relations they sustain to the shore fisheries. One is largely dependent upon the other. Where the rivers are depleted, the shore supply always becomes greatly impoverished. But their value as a public industry and source of wealth, and in supplying our tables with the luxuries of Salmon, Trout, and Whitefish, cannot well be over-estimated. Inspector, W. H. Rogers, in his last year's report refers to the great value of this interest, and says, "that during parts of the salmon fishing season on much of the western coast of this province, an average sized salmon will purchase a barrel of flour for the poor fisherman, and will sell for cash as soon as landed. In proof of this I may state here, that a poor family living on the Medway River, in the month of March last, being in a state of want, and almost suffering for food, set their net in the river near their house, and in the morning had four fine salmon, which were sold at once for \$32.00, the price of five barrels of flour."

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FISH BREEDING.

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FISH CULTURE.

Just ten years ago the first fish hatchery was started at Newcastle, Ontario. There are now eleven of these institutions in operation, 2 in Ontario, 3 in Quebec, 3 in New Brunswick, 2 in Nova Scotia, and 1 in P. E. Island. The total number of fry turned out of these hatcheries up to 1881, and deposited in various rivers and lakes has been 119,345,300. 12,000,000 of these young fish were Pickerel, distributed in Ontario, the rest were of the Salmonidae family i.e., Salmon, Trout, and White fish. Upwards of 22 millions of these artificially propagated fish were distributed last year, and about 38 millions of fish eggs were gathered for hatching, so that probably a much larger number have already been distributed this season. By adding this year's products we will see that a total of upwards of 150 millions of young fish have been added by this means to the supply of fish in our inland waters and rivers.

Of the hatcheries in this province, that at Sydney, C. B., has only been in operation since last year, and less than half a million of young fish have been produced. But it has a capacity for hatching five millions per annum. The hatchery at Bedford has been in operation seven years, and has produced upwards of seven millions of young fish, which have been distributed in the rivers in several counties in this province.

The Pickerel or Doré, a large lake fish, highly esteemed in the Upper Provinces, and in the American markets,

shed their eggs in the spring after the young white fish are distributed, so that two crops of valuable fish are turned out of the Ontario hatcheries every year.

THE GERMAN CARP.

In consequence of the timber having been cut away and the lands cultivated, it has been found that the water has been raised in temperature in many streams in Ontario. From this and other physical causes in the country, these waters which were formerly adapted for rearing of salmon and trout, have now become wholly unsuited for these higher orders of fish. It has therefore become necessary to substitute some other description of fish for these waters. After careful investigation, it has been found that the German Carp, which has, within the past few years been successfully introduced into the United States, will be the most desirable fish to introduce and cultivate.

About one thousand of these young fish were procured, and no doubt in a few years large numbers of them will be distributed throughout the waters of Canada. The Carp in Germany is called the "poor man's fish," because they are very plentiful, easily cultivated, and have a rapid growth. It is toothless, and does not prey upon other fish, but lives mostly upon vegetable food, insects, offal, &c., and when grown in ponds or lakes near the house, it is often fed with refuse from the kitchen and the table. It is largely cultivated in Europe, and sometimes attains a weight of twenty or thirty pounds. Next to the trout and salmon it is preferred to any other fish, and sometimes commands three times the price of common salt water fish in the market. The carp will be a valuable addition to our fishes for the table.

RESULTS OF ARTIFICIAL FISH CULTURE.

The question of the utility of this mode of propagating fish for replenishing and preserving our fisheries has been much discussed. Only a few days ago a writer in one of our daily papers characterized the whole enterprise as a mistake, and a useless expenditure of public money. This phase of the subject has received careful attention by Mr. Wilmot in the report before us. He quotes the views of eminent men in other countries, who have given much time to a thorough investigation of the matter, as regards the preservation, and also the best means of restoring this source of national wealth, where it has been depleted or lost. Their united testimony proves that artificial culture is not only successful, but that in many cases it is absolutely essential, otherwise the fisheries must fail. In addition to this, instances are given of rivers in the United States which had been for upwards of fifty years wholly barren of salmon, and which have been after a few years' planting, of artificially bred fry, again replenished with an abundant supply of these valuable fish—notably in the Connecticut and Delaware Rivers. In the River Philip also in this province, good evidence has been adduced of the direct benefits of the Bedford hatchery in restocking that river with salmon. Nor is this all. In maiden waters in Ireland in which from the beginning salmon had never been, a valuable fishery has been established through artificial culture and placing the young fish in the waters. This and much more evidence is here adduced, fully demonstrating the value of this branch of the public service, and which must convince the most sceptical that the expenditure is a wise one, and productive of the best results.

COLOR BLINDNESS.—

Professor W. Smith in the course of his lecture in his city upon Industrial Art, stated that careful examination in the schools of Boston had disclosed the fact that about five per cent. of the boys were colour blind i.e., could not distinguish colour from another, while of the girls, less than a half of one per cent. were troubled with a like infirmity. He accounted for this great disparity between the sexes by the fact that girls are early educated in distinguishing colours by dressing dolls, &c. The history of colour blindness which has received considerable attention from

THE LATE HON. A. McL. SEELY.

The departure of Mr. Seely who died at Portland, St. John, on Monday, July 10th, will leave another blank amongst the prominent Baptist brethren of St. John, N. B.

One of our earliest associations with St. John is in connection with the then happy family of our departed brother. At that time, 1858, he was in his full strength and vigor, and enjoyed a walk all the way to Fredericton to attend to business matters or to his legislative duties. From that time our intercourse has always been of the most cordial and pleasant character. He was for many years a prominent, active, and an honored member of the community in the city of St. John. In 1854 he was appointed to the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, and in 1875 was elected President of that body. Mr. Seely was closely identified with the religious and educational movements in the city. He was a member of the Senate of the New Brunswick University, Vice President of the N. B. Baptist Education Society, and a deacon of the Leinster Street Baptist Church.

Mr. Seely was twice married, his first wife being Miss Morrell, of St. John, by whom he had three daughters and two sons. The eldest daughter married the late Rev. E. B. DeMill; his second daughter, Capt. Berryman, of London, and the third, Mr. J. H. Robinson, of St. John. His eldest son is at present accountant in the offices of the New Brunswick Railway at Gibson and the sad death of his second son, Capt. Seely, was recorded only a few days ago. His second wife, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, survives him."

From the South Pacific.

We had put into our hands, on Monday last, a copy of the *Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser* published at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, on Wednesday June 21. The rapidity of the mail service in these days is somewhat marvellous—nearly half-way around the world in 31 days. It is partly in English and partly in the Kanak language. The paper was sent by one of a party of ship-carpenters taken out this spring by Mr. Crandall who is preparing to construct a Marine Railway at Honolulu.

The parliamentary proceedings reported in the paper have several items of interest. One of these is that the Board of Health had sent in a request for the adoption of a resolution compelling the keepers of livery stables to establish themselves outside the city limits. Another is that provision be made for an increase of pay to school teachers. Another is that the sum of \$10,000 be appropriated towards building a female seminary at Waiialua, Oahu.

Another note is that some large-sized lumps of rocks were shown in town as meteorites falling in the yard of H. W. Schmidt, Esq. They came originally from the excavation made by the contractor for the Marine Railway.

The Honolulu Young Men's Christian Association are taking measures for erecting a new building for the use of that body.

The schooner *Julia* had just arrived from the South Seas bringing with her a number of missionaries and their families and a few laborers for the Kilauea plantation.

The following figures shew the Taxes paid by the different nationalities. These will indicate somewhat how they are severally represented under the government of the country:

Hawaiians	\$112,796.55
Chinese	74,614.46
Americans	102,567.41
Britons	51,898.82
Germans	25,128.32
Portuguese	8,959.06
Other nationalities	9,247.91

The S. S. Convention of the Maritime Provinces to be held in Dartmouth on the 4th August and following days will doubtless be largely attended. It is expected that three prominent members of the Executive Committee of the International S. S. Convention of the United States will be present and take part in the proceedings. A number of the delegates will be located in the city. An excursion in one of the Dartmouth steamers is to be part of the programme.

TUBERCLE.—No disease is more greatly dreaded than consumption, for although not wholly incurable malady in its early stages, yet experience has proved that in the great majority of cases it terminates fatally. Consumption, as is generally known, is the degeneration of the lungs caused by the deposit in them of tubercles. Measured by the number of its victims it proves to be the most serious of the many maladies which have ravaged the world. Fully one-seventh of the deaths of the human race are said to be due to tubercular disease, while fully one-third of those who die in active middle age are carried off by the same disease.

The question of the cause of diseases is closely connected with their cure, so that the light which has lately been thrown upon the cause of tubercle is vitally interesting to everybody. Consumption has been ascribed to various causes—heridity, impurities of the blood, breathing impure air, insufficient nourishment, the contraction of severe cold; and it has sometimes been considered a communicable disease—the preponderating opinion however has been against this theory. The researches of Professors Koch and Kleb, celebrated German physicians have conclusively negated all these theories.

By a series of experiments and thorough investigations these eminent men have proved and fully demonstrated that this disease is always due to the presence of a minute living parasite, which, having obtained a lodgment in the lungs, multiplies there rapidly. The disease is therefore contagious. It is not hereditary, except that a hereditary predisposition to contract it may be present. This is the explanation of the fact that so many children of consumptive parents die of a like malady.

Having discovered the true cause of the disease—the question of cure or prevention has received some attention. The best cure discovered by experiments thus far is general building up of the system so that the lungs may be enabled to resist the ravages of those parasites which will then die for lack of sustenance.

Further experiments have proved that these tubercle parasites discovered by Dr. Koch are not affected by any mineral acids, but alkaline solutions soon become diffused throughout the interior of the parasites and rapidly destroy them. This fact may yet prove of great practical importance in the treatment of consumptive patients as well as a means of preventing the disease.

The theory is advanced that the severity of the disease may be counteracted by some system of vaccination, similar to the present treatment for the prevention of small-pox, but this phase of the matter is yet undetermined.

The new Publication Company in Toronto is to be known as "THE STANDARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED." The only persons previously known in the movement, were the Hon. William McMaster and T. J. Claxton, Esq. At a late meeting held in Toronto for the organization of the company, it was decided that no change should be made in the name of "The Canadian Baptist," the paper for the support of which the organization seems to have been more especially brought into existence.

Mr. McMaster informed the meeting that he proposed to transfer the paper and the Book-Room to the new company at \$5,000 less than he had paid for it, he further stated his intention of taking stock to the amount of \$40,000, the dividends from which, to the extent of six per cent., should go towards Home and Foreign Missions and the Superannuated Ministers' Society, and the surplus profits, if any, to Denominational purposes. It was also decided that the Capital Stock of the company should be \$100,000 in shares of \$50 each, that the Stock should be subscribed for in the ordinary manner, but with the understanding that no dividend beyond six per cent. per annum should be distributed among the shareholders, the residue to be obtained as a rest for the purpose of the company, or distributed for Denominational purposes as the directors think fit, and that the call for the first year should be