

The Christian Messenger.
Halifax, N. S., July 19, 1882.

In the course of the discussion of Educational matters at the recent N. S. Eastern Association one of the speakers—Rev. C. H. Martell—who had taken the course of study at Newton, said in reference to the remark often made that students who go away lose sympathy for the work at home. He wished Bro. Selden could see the rush made every week for the *Christian Messenger* sent to the Reading room of that institution. They were all eager to know the latest news from the churches and people they had left. There is, he believed, in most of said students an intense desire to return and labor in their own provinces.

Rev. D. A. Steele expressed pleasure that no outside questions of consolidation now existed to require any of our time. That bubble had burst, and probably would not appear again for fifty years. He thought it only required that the facts should be kept before the people. A consolidation of our regard for our own Educational Institutions was much to be desired—with no attempts to fly kites at the Convention—and all would see that larger funds are needed. If this were kept before them he felt assured that they would sustain them better.

Rev. J. B. Woodland said that in the United States the Presbyterian people had paid much more attention to education than other bodies, and they had consequently got possession of most of the offices of influence and government. We might learn from them to seek the highest culture for our ministers and people.

Rev. G. F. Miles believed education of the greatest value, but we must not suppose that it was the prime essential to a preacher of the gospel, the love of God in the heart must be possessed or learning would be of comparatively little value.

For the information of friends who have requested copies, and others desirous of obtaining them, of the pamphlet, containing the Dr. Cramp Memorial Service held at Wolfville, on the 31st of May, we may say that the Associated Alumni of Acadia College, under whose auspices the meeting was held, are desirous of publishing the excellent papers read on the occasion, together with other information concerning the Alumni. The absence from home of the Chairman, J. F. L. Parsons, Esq., has delayed its publication, but we hope it may appear before long.

MATTERS in Egypt have not improved during the week. Our last left the British fleet bombarding the ancient city of Alexandria. It is a curious fact that whilst the bombardment began at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the news of it arrived in Halifax at 4 o'clock of the same morning three hours earlier—the telegraph outstripping the sun.

Alexandria was founded upwards of 2000 years ago and has been subject to various changes. It has for centuries been a great centre of trade with Egypt and Europe. Although the bombardment is suspended under a flag of truce the burning of the city by Arabi Pasha is proceeding so as to destroy the greater part of the city. The most terrible atrocities have followed between the Arabs and the Egyptians.

At the Council at Constantinople on Thursday, the prime minister declared Arabi Pasha a rebel and must be treated as such. He, Arabi Pasha, has only 4000 very much disorganized troops. Two hundred marines have been ordered to march through the town and shoot all persons rioting.

Admiral Seymour telegraphed on Friday morning: I have occupied Ras-el-Tin fort with marines from the squadron, and spiked the guns in six batteries opposite. Alexandria is still burning, but I am clearing the streets. The Khedive is safe in the palace, garrisoned, by 700 marines. Please express thanks of the officers and men of squadron for the gracious and kind message of Her Majesty. The conduct of the officers and men is beyond praise. The majority of the wounded are doing well.

The Khedive has dismissed Arabi Pasha from the Ministry of War and has summoned him to Alexandria, threatening to treat him as a rebel if he refuses to obey. Advices from Cairo indicate that everything is quiet there now.

The fire continues. Whole families of Europeans have disappeared. It is believed they were thrown into the flames. Hundreds of persons are homeless and starving.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs: "Alexandria, July 16, 8 p. m.—An engagement is imminent between the English and the troops of Arabi Pasha. The English sailors to-day flogged ten Arabs, guilty of arson, rape and pillage. Five men were publicly shot for murder, and one as a spy."

We have had a delightful change of weather during the past week. After having had rain without stint ever since the opening of Spring we have now launched into summer, and everybody enjoys the delightful warm days. A large number of visitors from the South have found their way here, and are enjoying our cool nights and bright days, such as they cannot get at home. The steamer from Baltimore last week brought a full freight of passengers. We have room for a few more.

THE proposal to publish the Minutes of the Associations with the Year Book, instead of in separate documents, does not appear to commend itself to all of our brethren. In the Southern New Brunswick Association they were unanimously opposed thereto. In the Central and Eastern Nova Scotia Associations too they resolved to publish their own Minutes.

In the N. S. Western and P. E. I. Associations they determined to wait to ascertain what the Convention will do before publication.

THE N. B. Western Baptist Association was in annual session at Havelock, (Butternut Bridge), on Tuesday last, and following days.

Rev. G. O. Gates of Moncton was elected Moderator. The Introductory Sermon was preached by Rev. I. J. Skinner. It was one of great excellence. The attendance was unusually large.

The Sabbath School Convention was held on Wednesday afternoon, Rev. J. S. Titus in the chair. Speeches of much interest were made by Revs. Dr. Corey, of Richmond, Va., J. H. Hughes, D. G. McDonald and G. O. Gates.

An enthusiastic Missionary Meeting was held in the evening at which stirring speeches were made by Rev. H. Poshay, Dr. Corey, G. O. Gates, J. E. Hopper, Estabrooks and Gammon.

The morning Prayer Meetings were excellent.

The Normal School at Truro brought its session to a close on Tuesday last. It appears to be in a high state of efficiency.

EDUCATIONAL.—The following sentence does not refer to our thriving town opposite Halifax but to the college so-called, in the United States:—Dartmouth's income paid its expenditures the past year—the first time in twenty-two years.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN IN SCOTLAND.—There has been a sort of "Annex" department for women at the University of Edinburgh for fifteen years, and during that time nearly 4,000 women have studied there. It is managed by the "Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women," and the instruction is given by Professors in the University. The standard of attainment is very high, and in the past ten years about fifty have obtained ordinary University certificates, while twelve have obtained honors.

The women of India are beginning to disregard caste restrictions and seek an education. At the matriculation examination of Calcutta University eight women passed, six of them being natives of India, and at Bombay seven women passed. At the first examination at Calcutta, a woman obtained a scholarship of the first grade.

INDUSTRIAL ART EDUCATION.

Professor Walter Smith, State Director of Art Education for Massachusetts has lately visited this province at the invitation of the Teachers' Provincial Institute and other leading educationists, and delivered a series of lectures at their annual meeting at Truro last week. He also delivered a very interesting lecture in this city on Friday evening, upon Art Education in its relation to Industrial Development and Household Taste to a large and highly cultivated audience. Prof. Smith has made a special study of this subject, having worked in this line for thirty years,—first in England and then in the United States. He has also visited the Dominion of Canada more than once, and has contributed largely in popularizing the subject of Industrial Drawing here, and inducing our educationists to incorporate it into the course of instruction in our schools.

As a subject of elementary education Prof. Smith claims that Industrial Drawing should have equal prominence in our educational code with reading, writing and arithmetic—that the three famous Rs. should be practically increased by this subject, making a fourth R. Where it has been so introduced it has given life and vigour to the old system of dry bones and awakened the interest and enthusiasm of the young minds and hearts. He also claims for it great economic value in training the young for the active duties of life, especially in a community which aims to develop manufactures—and requires skilled artisans for its workshops. In the past the system of apprenticeship had helped to make skilled workmen. In addition to this we must provide technical education for the young if we would keep abreast of the age. By this means we render material aid in providing employment for our young people, and help to fit them for that employment, and so keep them at home. Skilled and intelligent labour is recognized everywhere as the most valuable, it commands the best wages—it adds materially to the wealth and strength of the country, and without it we must continue to be simply "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for our more intelligent and better educated neighbours. The great Exhibition of 1851 was a revelation to the English public. It showed them and all the world how far behind some countries of continental Europe England was in matters of taste, and of beauty in design and general attractiveness of their manufactured goods—and that they must awaken to earnest effort if they would not lose the markets of the world for their wares. This was the object sought by introducing the elements of industrial drawing into the common schools, and great vigour was shewn by them in making up for the lost time. The experiment has proved eminently successful in England, fully demonstrating that Drawing is as easy to teach as any other branch of education, and that half the time usually devoted to the teaching of writing bestowed upon this branch results in better writing so that the drawing is clear gain. The hand and eye are trained and educated and taste is developed. The drawing taught is industrial and technical rather than pictorial drawing—but when talent for this latter art exists it is materially nurtured and developed. The introduction of this branch of education in to the English schools was also of material advantage to the manufacturing interests so that at the Exhibition in 1862 the English exhibits took first rank proving that prestige had been regained. Equal success has followed Prof. Smith's efforts in this matter in the United States where it has been in operation for about twelve years. Our personal efforts in this line about thirty years ago, with the imperfect appliances we then had, produced some quite respectable copyists.

The mode adopted for teaching this subject is not by employing any extra staff of instructors but by first qualifying the ordinary teachers, in Normal Schools &c. The materials required are ordinary slates and blackboards. We are pleased to see that our School Commissioners at their last meeting resolved to introduce the subject into our city schools. The same thing has been decided upon in Dartmouth and other places, and as our indefatigable Super-

intendent of Education Dr. Allison is fully imbued with the importance of the new movement, and quite enthusiastic in its advocacy, there is every prospect of its general adoption.

Although this is a new departure in this province it can scarcely be regarded as an experiment. Besides the countries referred to where its utility has been fully demonstrated, some of our sister provinces have made substantial progress in its introduction. It is well known that Dr. Rand the energetic Superintendent of Education in New Brunswick has for many years fully realized the importance of industrial drawing as one of the chief factors in elementary education, and has been making rapid progress in incorporating it in the New Brunswick system of Normal and Common School Education. In 1874 it was made a subject of study in the Fredericton Schools and thence it has extended throughout the province. The subject has also received attention from educationists in Ontario, but New Brunswick in this respect leads the van. Dr. Rand in his last Report has given great prominence to this subject and has published a letter which he addressed, July 26th, 1881, to Sir Leonard Tilley presenting the claims of Industrial Art with regard to national advancement. His presentation of the case is clear and forcible. After referring somewhat to the history of the movement in France and England—the progress made, the great value set upon it in these countries, he proceeds to say:

It has been observed that the wealthiest and most successful manufacturing countries in the world are those in which the greatest encouragement is given to technical education as a continuation of general education in Public Schools,—a logical result of infusing elements of taste and skill into the products of the factory and the workshop, which without such elements lack the attractiveness that finds a ready market for them in all civilized and refined communities.

"A judicious and reasonable expenditure, therefore, upon the development of the values of manufacturing industries by the Government, who alone is sufficiently broadly interested in their elevation to take action in the premises is really an economical investment. This is as necessary, surely in Canada, with its constructive and manufacturing industries to be sustained and developed, and new ones created, as in the older countries which have all the advantages of historical art treasures, organized and matured systems of industrial and professional education to strengthen and invigorate their productive powers, and boundless wealth to fertilize them. Indeed it is only reasonable to infer that in the unavoidable absence of some of these advantages, the attainable element of a well-organized and a thorough-going scheme of education in Art becomes all important.

"A neighboring and kindred nation in the United States has felt the truth of this view, and has acted upon its convictions. Unable, as we have been, to produce its own art teachers, the leading educational and manufacturing State of Massachusetts secured for the initiation and organization of its industrial art scheme an art educator from the mother country, who from the period of the inception of this art element in public education in England had been an active participator in the important work there developed. Under his direction, and in the short period of six years, so great a progress had been made in 1876 that, as already quoted, the French Commissioners, representative of the most artistic nation in the world, recognized the significance of the progress by remarking, after the examination of the evidences of that progress at Philadelphia, "France must defend the pre-eminence in art which has been heretofore uncontested." The results which have since transpired have justified the language of the Commissioners. Already the effects of this general education in the elements of art of a whole people are becoming apparent in the development of new home industries, the elevation of public taste, and the economic utilization of the hitherto undeveloped but undoubted genius of the people in the direction of the most artistic and most profitable industries.

"The enfranchisement of a people with the suffrage of the beautiful, can only be accomplished through the general diffusion of taste and skill by means of education in art,—besides being the direct way, it is obviously the only one possible for us, a new country without the accumulation of historic treasures and unlimited wealth to assist us in our path upward and onward.

During my examination of the schools of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1870, I was deeply impressed by what I everywhere saw done in the

schools in the elements in drawing and design. On my return, I addressed the Alumni of Acadia College, urging the establishing of a chair in the College, for study of the elements of graphic art. On assuming the responsible duties of my present office in 1871, I determined as early as practicable, to introduce the elements of drawing and design into the schools of this Province as a factor into our common school education. In 1874 drawing was made a subject of study in all the schools of Fredericton, and almost immediately thereafter, in all the schools of St. John. Through the work done in the Normal School, this branch of education rapidly found a place in the schools of the more important districts of the Province, and in November 1879 the Board of Education provided that the elements of drawing and design should form a constituent part of the course of instruction in all the schools of the Province.—I am aware that considerable has been done in the same direction in Ontario and Quebec, more especially during the last two years in the schools of Toronto, Montreal, and other cities. The educational authorities of Nova Scotia have provided some instruction in the subject in the Normal Schools at Truro, and are now about to require that the schools of the Province shall generally teach the elements of drawing.

"Hitherto we in this Province (and the same is equally true of each and all of the other Provinces), have indirectly received inspiration and help from the mother country by the adoption of the early stages of the scheme devised by Professor Walter Smith (an Englishman), for the United States. But the time has arrived, I am confident, when we require more direct influences to guide and guard us in the complete development of this new branch of Education, than can be secured through the use of text-books. If we are to succeed, we require the advice, counsel and stimulus of an experienced and thorough master of the subject who shall reproduce for us and adapt to our circumstances and secure for all grades of our schools the good which has resulted to England by the establishment of the National Scheme of Art Education there, and that is being now accomplished under our eyes for the United States.

"To secure the progress already made and insure its future development on the lines of the best experience, I am certain that each Province must require at the earliest day the services of such a master as Walter Smith—a requisition which none of the Provinces except perhaps Ontario and Quebec, can at all afford to meet, and which under any circumstances but one could secure.

We have received the Circular Letter of the N. S. Western Baptist Association, but not in time for publication in our present issue. It is a valuable document and worthy of being carefully read by all the members of the churches to whom it is addressed.

The "Circular Letter" or "Letter to the Churches" of the several Associations we regard as highly important documents. Not that they have anything akin to inspiration, or go forth with any authoritative voice, such as the Bishops' pastorals of the Episcopal Churches. But said letter is a means of the Association conveying to the whole membership of the churches, some definite direction or advice which is deemed desirable to convey, for the purpose of increasing their steadfastness in the faith, or their usefulness in carrying forth the work which by 'our fellowship' we as a people have in hand. This being borne in mind by the writer appointed the previous year to prepare such letter, he is able to embody in it considerations enforcing the matters upon the people so as to secure more than ordinary attention to the same. We should regard it as a decided retrograde action if any thing were done to weaken this bond of union between the Churches and the Associations.

We find the following paragraph in the editorial columns of the *Boston Watchman* (Baptist), of the 6th inst., referring to the body in London with whom the two gentlemen in Halifax last week, are connected:

A strange religious movement, the origin of which has gained a lasting memorial in English letters through the association of its founder with eminent literary men and from his own remarkable genius, is on the point of expiring. The 'Catholic Apostolic Church,' so-called, founded by Edward Irving, was placed under the government of twelve 'apostles,' but with no provision for appointing successors, for Irving taught that these apostles would guide the church till the end of the world. Two only survive, and as they are in extreme old age, the church must naturally fall

to pieces. The Irvingites are perplexed as to what is to become of themselves and of their magnificent church in London. Their ritual, with the exception of the unintelligible 'tongues,' is nothing if not Roman, and it is rumored, says the *London Life*, that already a negotiation has been initiated between the Roman hierarchy and the Irvingites or a section of them, for the submission of the sect to the Vatican—a very satisfactory haul, and one which it accomplished, will give the cardinal the object of his ambition—a metropolitan cathedral. Poor Irving little dreamed of such an outcome of his inspiration.

Mr. D. McGregor, is indefatigable in his appeals on behalf of the upper streets of Halifax. He says—

"Wanted, 20 Christian workers at once, to support and carry on aggressive Christian work. About 800 houses (including shops) are embraced in this mission to South Brunswick, Albertmarle and Grafton Streets. Over 1000 families are represented by this estimate, and about two-thirds are judged to be Roman Catholics. The object of the mission includes visitation of all families who do not go to church or chapel, to influence them to go and to get their children to the Sunday Schools. The twenty churches to whom I appeal should undertake this at once, and if such a band of willing, ready-to-do anything workers, would volunteer it would not be too much to say that some poor lost ones would be brought back—would be saved.

Out of 2000 church members—professed disciples of Christ, are there not twenty ready to go at the King's command? The command can not be misunderstood—How simple and yet all embracing "Go ye . . . and preach (make known) the Gospel to every creature."

A BAPTIST SEMINARY FOR NEW BRUNSWICK!—Our opinion with respect to this matter has been very freely expressed whenever the question has been mooted. We believe in carrying forward all our great denominational enterprises in these Maritime Provinces in harmony with the plans and purposes of the Baptist Convention to whose direction they have been entrusted. This course is not only loyal and honest, but will, as we believe, best subserve the true interests of every section of our people. Union and harmony will carry us forward to prosperity; division and sectionalism will work only confusion and ruin. The folly of building up an educational interest of a denominational character outside of the Convention and apart from our Institutions at Wolfville, was so fully exposed by leading New Brunswick brethren when the matter was under discussion some six months ago, that we supposed the matter had been set at rest, and were not a little surprised to read the following in the last issue of the *Christian Visitor*:

"Baptists will see that the best thing for them to do, is to patronize Acadia, equip a Seminary in this province which will turn the tide thither, and use their efforts to have the Government do away with a-sistance to the higher education in the form in which it is now given, and instead, help those schools, such as Sackville and the Baptist Seminary, and others which have been the most powerful engines in the mental, moral and religious uplifting of our people."

Clearly these are not the opinions of New Brunswick Baptists, generally, in respect to this matter, and we little expected such sentiments from our contemporary, especially under its new editorial management.

Sabbath School Convention of Maritime Provinces at Dartmouth.

The Secretary, James Forrest, Esq., sends us the following:

The Twelfth Annual Convention of Sabbath School Workers in the Maritime Provinces, will be held in Dartmouth N. S., on Friday, August 4th, and following days. It is expected that F. Payson Porter, of Philadelphia, International Statistical Secretary, and other prominent workers from the United States will be present.

The Committee recommend the following programme:—

First Session.—Welcome addresses. Subject: Some things the Sabbath School has done for the World during the past Century.

Second Session.—Organization. Reports from Treasurer and Executive Committee. Reports from Schools and County Conventions.

Third Session.—Praise Meeting. Subject: What are the chief hindrances