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and perfecte i lif. Within the past few years that life has been matured in the real college.

The number and representative character of the men who compose the such as to give a sati factory guarantee and faithfully conducted Their number (I speak from memory) is 35 There are 12 ministers, 6 lawyers, 1 judge, 8 business men, and 8 teachers and professors. A part of these were nominated by the of the college. The Governors are appointed by the Convention, and the Senate by the Governors. All that is The sanction of this body is necessary to perfect the business. The names of the gentlemen who now constitute these boards may be found in the Year Book When they are read it will be seen that of the trusts committed to them.

entrusted with its business.

Before the Senate was created the Board of Governors took advice from the president in all they did to advance the literary interests of the college. Drs. Cramp and Sawyer in this way guided the work of the college for many years. This is now at an end. The president and professors, not only in their capacity as the faculty of the college, but especially in their capacity as the executive of the Senate, are now re ponsible, officially responsible, not only to the Governors, but to the Convention through the Governors, for the chair of education and the occupancy of it by Dr. Rand wonder if Professor Higgins will say that this is "wholly incorrect." The Senate, however, will not shrink from this grave responsibility committed to it both by civil law and a vote of the Baptist Convention - a responsibility which the Senate has assumed and carried for more than twelve months. good faith it was given; in good faith it was taken.

In establishing the new professorship the Governors knew that on this executive board of the Senate the responsibility virtually rested. The views of the faculty in this relation were heard by the Governors with all deference. Had the faculty opposed the movement, I am supported in saying, the chair would not have been founded. The Senate itself depended upon its executive for advice and guidance in this matter. It would have been reckless on the part of the Senate to have done otherwise. The Board of Governors knew that upon the Senate rested the re-ponsibility of crea ting this new professorship. They waited to know and receive the decision of the Senate in this behalf. What was that decision? By a vote, moved by Judge Johnston and seconded by the Rev. S. B. Kempton—a vote which passed unanimously-the Governors were re-

commended to appoint T. H. Rand, D. C. L, to the chair of the principles and practice of education in Acadia ably and in good faith. This ought to College. The denomination will thus see that Dr. Sawyer, Professors D. F. Higgins, R. V. Jones, and E. M. Keirstead have by law, and in virtue of the positions they hold, as well as by a vote of the Baptist Convention, assumed before the denomination responsibility for the wisdom and success of the new chair. In this they have taken ground held by many distinguished education alists on both sides of the Atlantic. On the Senate then, from a literary point of view, and not on the Governors, rests the onus of this advanced movement. The Board of Governors are responsible for furnishing the funds to meet the expense, and for taking the advice of the Senate. These bodies will not fail to bear their full measure of accountability resting upon them respectively.

The Ray. D. A. Steele, a member of letter to the CHRISTIAN MESSENGER has, I feel persuaded, expressed the intelligent and loyal sympathy of that body. Did the faculty feel called upon to speak there would be. I am sure, all absence of timidity because of the mistaken views of a few interested friends of the college, published in the newspapers. For what purpose are all these particulars? To remind the Baptists that their edu-

cordingly filled it with germs of a larger those rashly rushing into print that they ing their duties in this matter. They subject of courses of lectures in Har- NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. are to no purpose disturbing the public hold decided opinions and will defend vard and Cornell universities. Educacreation of the senate-the body-the influence goes, the good work of our institutions.

The part taken in this business by the president and faculty, the Senate and Senate and the Board of Governors are Board of Governors has been plainly stated. Whatever may be said of the that all educational affairs will be wisely faculty and Senate in the action taken by them, it is evident that the Governors, advised and guided as they were, of its soundness and utility. In justifihad no other course to pursue than to found and fill the chair of the principles and practice of education in Acadia alumni society, and a part by the faculty | College. Two or three of the writers against this movement have affixed their their names to their letters, but the greater part have been anonymous done is confirme t by the Convention. Even their number would be reduced if report is correct. They have resorted to the device of Peter Cartwright, who practised a pious fraud at a Methodist camp meeting. He had learned that on a certain night a number of mischievous their experience and character would of fellows intended to come and disturb themselves be a sufficient guarantee for | the camp. Peter, after all had retired the faithful and successful management | to their bads, stationed himself at a distance from the encampment; as the Is is simply amazing that the doings | night wore on he heard the enemy ap of this large and carefully chosen body proaching. Plunging both hands into have been assailed and aspersed by his capacious and well-filled pockets he newspaper writers. If no more confi- drew them forth full of pebbles, which dence is placed in their wisdom and he threw in all directions. At the same integrity than has been expressed by time he set up a great yelling in a variethe writers referred to, delegated au- ty of voices. The oncomers thinking thority and decency and order in busi- they were confronted by overwhelming ness are im ossibilities, and should not numbers were panic stricken, and beat bound together in the Convention, will the denomination a large variety of withdraw confidence from these boards | anonymous signatures, hoping, by this artifice, to leave the impression that many are writing. When the trutheis found out it will be seen that it is only

> Throwing pebbles did frighten mischievous boys from a Methodist camp meeting, but it is yet to be seen whether an unknown Peter can frighten the Senate, the Governors, the Convention, and the entire Baptist denomination.

E. M. SAUNDERS. 10th November.

Defence of the Acadia Governors.

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR,-You have kindly supplied captions to my letters. The heading over No. 3 is misleading. It is In defense of Dr. Rand.' It should be 'In defense of the senate and board or governors of Acadia College.' I have written to defend them, for their action has been as sailed In regard to the short notes of Dr. Higgins and Professor Jones. challenging the correctness of my statements regarding themselves, I may say that the correctness of all my reference to these gentleman can be verified or disproved by others cognizant of the facts. I would therefore refer these gentleman to the hon, Dr. Parker B. H. Eaton, Esq., E. D. King Esq. Rev. J. W. Manning, and others who know what was said and done at the meetings of the joint committee of the senate and the board of governors. The concurring recollections of these gentlemen ought to satisfy both Dr. Higgins and Protessor Jones. Being in accord with my memory of what took place, they are perfectly satisfactory to

In previous letters I have given a plain recital of the business transactions connected with the appointment of Dr. Rand to the chair of education in Acadia College. It has thus been made apparent that all the business was done honorsatisfy the Baptists that the board to which they have entrusted the management of their institutions have done nothing to disturb the confidence which has hitherto been placed in them. They have no ends to serve other than those of the entire denomination. A universal desire now exists throughout the denomination to perfect and enlarge the labors of this institution. This is earnestly sought by every member of the senate and by the board of governors. Had they not believed the appointment of Dr. Rand would contribute to this end, it would not have been made. If their wisdom is doubted, surely their integrity ought not to be assailed. Further writing in defense of these boards ought to be altogether unneces-

In one of my letters I stated that the making of education a subject for university training had been discussed for the Senate, in his excellent and timely | the last fifty years. A glance at the history of this agitation throws light

upon the merits of the question. Before calling attention to this phase of the subject I may say that what I shall write is not intended to take the place of public utterances certainly expected from the president of the college, Dr. Rand and other educationalists. As a member of the senate I wish to put on record the grounds on which I rest my defense of the "new departure." cational work is in the hands of a large | The officials referred to will choose number of trustworthy men; to remind their own time and place for discharg-

are sustained. A review of the history far along the way to a decision in favour cation of this assertion only a few sentences, referring to this phase of the

question are necessary. As early as 1828 a number of educationalists in Great Britain saw the deficiency of the unscientific mechanical methods employed in schools of all grades. To their minds, teaching was more than an art; it was a science. Taking their stand on this principle they began to agitate the question of giving teachers a professional training from a scientific basis. This they contended was work for the colleges. Prominent among the advocates of this new doctrine was Professor Pillans. A general interest was awakened in the subject. The good will and co operation of many able thinkers was secured. Even ministers of the crown were favorably disposed. Hopes were entertained that the project would soon be carried into operation; but radical servative England. The hopes thus many years afterwards. The zealous The ripple of popular opinion that had reached the government of the country was foll wed by no practical results. But the pioneers were not discouraged. The leaven had been placed in public opinion, and they knew its diffusion Peter throwing gravel stones with both through the masses was only a question hands, and yelling in imitation of many of time. In 1862 hopes of the realization of early dreams were again revived. Professor Pillans, now the venerable author of the new doctrine, became so assured that the time had come to commence work, that he went to London and signified to the government his intention of giving five thou-and pounds sterling towards the founding of a chair of education in the University of Edinburg. But his plans were frustrated and his hopes dashed to the ground, The scheme found no favor with the government. Instead of the deterence paid to his views in 1834 there was positive opposition.

> Mr. Robert Lowe contemptuously declared that there was " no science of education." Thus even the soundness of the new doctrine was challenged by the highest civil authority in the department of education. The battle had to be fought over again. On the one side were the supporters of Mr. Lowe's dogma, and on the other side the believers in the scientific method. All the ordinary means for educational warfare were laid under tribute, and the discussion went forward. The advocates of the advanced theory would not allow the matter to rest. The world had in them another illustration of the irrepressibleness of the authors of fresh as the discoverers of something new and important in the department of education. It was, so they believed, their duty to create public opinion in its favour, and to give the public the benefits of its practical results. Then pet scheme had indeed been struck down by the powerful hand of a minister of the crown; but that did not disthe genius of discovery and the hopes At this time the country was agitated | decide. with the discussion of modern schemes for the education of the masses. This lifted into prominence the subjects of scientific training for teachers; and gave the supporters of this doctrine a good opportunity for pressing their views upon an awakened public sentiment. Expressions of regret were heard on all sides that the golden opportunity was allowed to pass when Professor Pillans offered to endow a chair in the Edinburgh University. It was argued that the work contended for could not be done by training schools. Professors in colleges, head masters and educationalists of various types gave their influence in favour of the new scheme. About this time the trustees of the Bell fund intimated their intention to give ten thousand pounds sterling towards the establishing of chairs of education in the universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's. The proposal met with general favour, but for a time it was held back by the opposition of civil authorities. In 1876, however, the educationalists conquered, and victory crowned their long continued and oft defeated labours. The universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's each es-

tablished a chair of the art and science

of education. Since that time the

London and Cambridge universities

mind, and obstructing, so far as their them on all suitable occasions. They tionalists in the maritime provinces are sure of a patient and impartial hear- have not been inattentive to this revoing. The weight now attached to the lution in the literary world. Its proviews held by these gentlemen will be gress has been carefully observed. The greatly increased when the public know | first man to bring it to the attention of the substantial reasons by which they | the public, so far as I know, was a resident of Halilax. The Rev. Robert of introducing education into the curicula | Murray, a governor of Dalhousie Colof universities leads impartial minds lege, and editor of the Presbyterian Witness, submitted the matter in an excellent paper to the Teachers' Association which met in Halifax about a year ago. Mr. Murray's views, after a thorough discussion, were adopted by a unanimous vote of those present. It is scarcely necessary to say here that Mr. Murray advocated the introduction of the subjects of the science and art of teaching into provincial colleges. Mr. Murray has the reputation of being a care ul observer of everything new in the departments of morals, letters, and religion. He, doubtless, reflects the policy of principal Ross, whose administration will be remembered as the period of great enlargement of the col lege over which he presides. As a matter of coures the discussion was continued in the columns of the Presbuterian Witness. There the subject rested. so far as I know, till last spring, when it was taken up by Dr. Rand and the president of our college. They and others, I assume, gave their attention to measures do not quickly succeed in con- it during the summer. As is well order. known our theological work was reraised in 1834 were not realized till moved by the late Convention to Toronto. Many had believed for years in educationalists had ample opportunity | the utility of this movement, but so be attempted. But I am not so credu- a hasty retreat. It is said that one for the discipline of their patience if long as it could not be carried out, I, lous as to believe that the Baptist body, writer has been throwing broadcast into not for the right instruction of teachers. with others, was convinced that theo. logical work should be done at Acadia About the time it was decided that Dr. Welton should go to Toronto, Professor Tufts retired from the college to take charge of the academy. Enlargement, therefore, of the college staff became a necessity. At a meeting held for considering this matter, the president commended the chair of education and the appointment of Dr. Rand to the lavor-

> This brief and imperfect sketch of the history of this question is in justification of the acts of our president, and the governing authorities of our institutions. In subsequent letters I shall consider the merits of the new chair, and the possibilities of its great useful ness in the educational work we now have on hand. When this shall have been done it will be seen that the grounds of action are not visionary, but substantial and worthy of the impartial examination of an interested public.

able consideration of the Board of

Truly yours, E. M. SAUNDERS. November 14th

It is due to Professor Jones that we also copy his letter which appeared at the same time as the above.

LETTER FROM PROF. JONES.

To the Editor of the Herald : Sir,-What motive prompted Dr. Saunders to bring my name so prominently before the public in connection with the establishing of the new chair in Acadia I am at a loss to determine. doctrines. They regarded themselves I can say with the utmost candor that the Senate and Governors carried forward an 1 completed their arrangements without any special reference to my view of their action. No part of the responsibility which rightly belongs to the establishers of the new chair ought properly to be transferred to me. What weight, therefore, Dr. Saunders' statecourage them. They were inspired by ments in your issue of the 8th inst. relative to my part in the matter should of pioneer labor. They therefore went | have with the Baptist constituency and forward courageously. In 1869 public the public generally, I leave for the opinion again turned in their favour. Baptist constituency and the public to R. V. Jones.

> A set of the first four folio editions of Shakespeare was sold in New York the other day. For some reason the sale had attracted little attention, and the bidding was not spirited. One of the dealers in rare books bid them off for \$2,900, which was dirt-cheap. They were sold by the same dealer several years ago for \$4 000, and are valued now at \$6,000.

The Baptist College until recently known as Chilwell College has been removed to Nottingham, chiefly to make use of classes at the new University College. The session commenced on September 27 with fitteen students in

Keep a guard on your words, my darlings, For words are wonderful things; They are sweet like the bees' fresh honey, Like bees they have terrible stings. They can bless like the cheering sun-

And brighten a lonely life; They can cut in the strife of anger Like an open, two-edged knife.

have made provision for this subject. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has It continues to gain ground year by year granted the Wesleyan body a site for a on both sides of the Atlantic. It is new chapel at Englishbatch, near Bath. now on the curriculum of the Univer- It is situated in the Somerset part of sity of Michigan, and has become the the Duchy of Cornwall.

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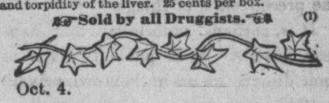
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