

churches to be supplemented from the Home Mission treasury, so as to afford to all such missionary pastors a comfortable support.

2. We further suggest that in entering upon new mission stations—and inviting openings are to be found on every hand—such new stations be commenced with a view to the organization of Baptist Churches and the establishment of permanent interests. And so the appointment of Missionaries to these stations should ordinarily not be for 3 or 6 weeks merely, but for 6 months or a year, and with a view to a permanent settlement. Annapolis Royal, the ancient Capital of this Province, might be mentioned as an illustrative case. Let a suitable brother be appointed to that town as a station, including some portions of the surrounding country, for one year, and there is the highest probability that with God's blessing a church in that time could be gathered and an interest nearly self-sustaining established.

3. We suggest also that in view of the fact that we have less missionary ground within our limits and more ability than either the Central or Eastern N. S. Associations, it might be well to enquire into the propriety of extending our Home Missionary operations to other portions of our Province, and if practicable, to destitute regions of neighbouring Provinces.

And, in conclusion, we would further state that, in the opinion of some of our brethren, it is desirable to take early steps, in concert with sister Associations, to blend the different Home Mission organizations of Nova Scotia, and thus constitute one thoroughly organized, vigorous and efficient Home Mission Society having the evangelization of the destitute regions of Nova Scotia Proper and Cape Breton as its first grand object. This involves the idea of one Central Board extending vigorously its agencies to all parts of the Province—an idea by no means Utopian. In the Province of New Brunswick, both in connexion with the Baptists and