

HISTORY OF THE UNITED BAPTISTS

First Traces of Baptist Activity in Maritime Provinces Found in 1753. History Since

The United Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, which met in the Brunswick St. Baptist Church, Fredericton, last week, is a body with a very interesting history. Indeed, to write in full the history of the people and churches known as Baptist throughout these provinces, tracing this body to its origins we have to go back as early as 1753 when a few "Anabaptists" were known to reside in Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia. The earliest organized Baptist Church in these provinces was found at Sackville, N.B., which was organized at Sackville, Mass., and moved bodily to Sackville, N.B., where it has since flourished. The Baptist Church doing great service at Sackville to-day may be traced to this early organization. The first clear case of Baptist Church organization in the Maritime Provinces was that at Wolfville, N.S., which was organized in 1778 and has preserved a continuous existence and had a remarkable history, especially in its association with the Baptist educational institutions at Wolfville.

Several of the Baptist Churches of these provinces trace their origin to the remarkable religious revival connected with the preaching of Rev. Henry Alline throughout the provinces between 1778 and 1786. Baptist beginnings on Prince Edward Island may be traced to the preaching of Rev. Alexander Crawford who preached there with remarkable power as early as 1814.

The earliest traces of associated organization among Baptist Churches in the Maritime Provinces are found in a conference held in Cornwallis, N.S., in 1797, when matters of common interest to the churches were considered. This was scarcely a Baptist organization as it was representative of other than Baptist ideals as well as of Baptists. In 1809, this body became known as "The Nova Scotia Baptist Association." Baptist Churches in New Brunswick were associated thus with churches in Nova Scotia for some years.

In 1821, a separate New Brunswick Association was formed, it being found impracticable to carry on the work with churches scattered over so large a territory in those days of primitive means of travel. The church at Tryon and Beliveau, P.E.I., was the first one on P. E. Island to become associated with the churches of the other provinces. Later the other churches of P. E. Island came into the organization.

From 1821 to 1866 the associations of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick kept up constant interchange of delegates. The activities of both bodies increased and under their supervision, co-operative organizations were formed to carry on work in education, foreign missions, publication and Sunday School work. Such co-operative work led to the desire and the need for closer organization and this resulted in the organization of the Maritime Baptist Convention in the German street church, St. John, September 21st, 1846. The objects which this new organization undertook to foster at the first were foreign missions, Bible circulation and the firm minister's fund. With the passing of the years several other objects have been taken under the direction of the convention, among these being: Home missions, Christian education, missions in Western Canada, Grande Ligne mission work, Sunday school, young people's work, etc., until today practically all of the activities of the Baptist Churches of these provinces receive recognition in the work of the convention.

In 1850, the single association of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were divided into several associations geographically arranged so as to be better adapted to the work of the associations than the associations covering so large areas.

Meantime, side by side with the Baptist organizations of these provinces, another body holding similar views regarding baptism, and with

similar evangelical zeal, but differing concerning the doctrine of election and the practise of the communion was developing and eventually became a distinct denomination with organized Christian activities. These bodies were variously called, Free Christian Baptists, Free Will Baptists, and Free Baptists. This movement was comparatively strong in New Brunswick and passed through various phases of organization until in 1898, it became known, by legislative enactment as "The Free Baptist General Conference." The movement in Nova Scotia was weaker and passed through a somewhat checkered career until it evolved into "The Free Baptist Conference of Nova Scotia." These organizations continued their work for some years as independent bodies.

But the spirit of union was in the air and as early as 1885 the question of union of these various bodies was mooted. A joint committee of the two denominations was appointed which prepared a basis of union which was adopted by the Maritime Baptist Convention in 1887. Obstacles to its consummation, however, arose and it was not until 1904 that this basis of union was re-enacted and accepted by the Free Baptist Conference in 1905. The united denomination became known as the United Baptist Convention and in 1906 the Free Baptists of Nova Scotia came into the union, thus rounding out the organization. For fifteen years, this body has been functioning and the union has become thoroughly cemented. The convention through its various boards and committees, is carrying on a great work. The convention as now organized is composed of about 580 churches, having a membership of more than 62,000, and a constituency larger than that of any other Protestant communion in the Maritime Provinces.

The work in which the convention was engaged in Fredericton is of far reaching worth. Many strong men, both ministers and laymen, were in attendance and devoted themselves to the work of the convention during its five days. The president for last year was Rev. J. H. MacDonald, D.D., C.B.E., pastor of the historic church at Wolfville. The convention was entertained this year by the two strong churches in Fredericton, the meetings being held in the Brunswick street church, while the George street church united in the entertainment of the delegates.

These two churches have had long and interesting histories, the work of Baptists in and about Fredericton dating back as far as 1792, when William George, a colored preacher from Shelburne, N.S., preached in Fredericton and baptized a few candidates of his race. The work among the white population began in 1802 when Revs. T. S. Harding and Elijah Estabrooks preached and baptized some candidates at Fredericton. The Brunswick street church was organized in 1814 with a charter membership of thirteen members. Their first house of worship was completed in 1815 at a cost of £653. It stood on the north side of King street, below Regent street. In 1849, a new house of worship was erected on the site of the present edifice. This wooden structure was burned down in 1882, after which the present beautiful and commodious structure was built.

LAWRENCETOWN LIBRARY

The library has received the following books and pamphlets from Prof. Avaril Longley Bishop, Ph.D., of Yale University: Physical and Commercial Geography, Gregory Keller and Bishop; Commercial and Industrial Geography, Keller and Bishop. Recent Reforms in the Consular Service of the United States; Why Canada Rejected Reciprocity; The State Works of Pennsylvania; The Extension of Commerce; Geography in the Universities abroad; The Nature of Commercial or Economic Geography; Government Regulation of Insurance in Canada.

The six last named pamphlets are by Prof. Avaril Longley Bishop, Ph.D. The Librarian takes pleasure in acknowledging the list of books for the library from Dr. Bishop. The library has still many vacant shelves and an increasing constituency. Any books received for the library will be acknowledged.

LIBRARIAN.

Idle 12 Months, is Now Back on Job

"Only a man who has to work for a living knows what it means to get back on the job after not hitting a lick of work for a whole year. I lost twelve months straight time on account of stomach trouble. One of the worse cases I guess any man ever had. Tanlac not only made me a well man again but built me up 19 pounds in weight. I am writing all my friends in other cities to tell them of the wonderful news."

The above statement was made by George B. Lowe, well-known employee of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., living at 451 McGowan St., Akron, Ohio. Tanlac is sold in Bridgetown by S. N. Weere and by leading druggists everywhere.

KITCHEN LORE

Bait the mousetrap with sunflower seed. Start corn beef to boil in cold water. Puff paste must be made rapidly in a cool place.

Remove the burned surface of bread with a grater. Parsley gives an excellent flavor to creamed potatoes. Wash black stockings in fresh suds and rinse in very blue water.

An egg poached in milk makes an excellent dish for the invalid. Butter is not needed when mayonnaise is used in a sandwich.

Sow grapefruit seed in a fern pan and you will have a pot full of pretty and vigorous greenery. When key to canned goods is lost, grasp tin point of can intended for key with pliers, and open.

Equal parts of talcum powder and cream of tartar mixed make a good cleaning powder for white kid gloves. White stockings make excellent wash cloths. Cut stockings open, then cut into desired size. Doubling it will make a heavier cloth. Crochet the edges. Straws may be used when giving liquids to sick children when they cannot be moved. Glass tubes are easily broken, but a bundle of straws such as used at soda fountains may be purchased at small cost.

It is a good plan to keep on hand a bottle of equal parts of turpentine and raw oil. Before dusting dampen the clean dust cloth with this preparation. It will keep the floors and furniture looking bright and will remove unsightly marks and scratches. It is a great mistake to think that cooking cabbage a long time will make it more digestible. The water should be boiling actively when the cabbage is put in the kettle and it should continue to boil rapidly with the cover off the kettle for half an hour, or until tender.

BUILDING UP A DAIRY HERD

(Experimental Farms Note)

There are two fundamental points to bear in mind particularly in starting to build up a good, healthy, productive dairy herd. First to see that the best females possible, of the particular breed which you choose to work with, are procured for a foundation. They should have plenty of size, good, robust constitutions, carrying good dairy characteristics. They should be procured from good healthy herds which are under regular inspection, and should be from dams and sires that have shown good results both as to the quality and quantity of milk produced.

It is much preferable to have two or three really good individuals to start with than to start with a larger number not up to the standard. The sire to be used in building up a herd is a very important factor also, as the sire is always considered over 50% of the herd. As we said in regard to females, the sire should come from a good healthy herd with Record of Performance behind him, having sufficient size, and carrying all the strong characteristics of the breed which he represents.

Secondly, after having a foundation laid, the next step is to see that proper quarters are provided for the housing of the herd, that is, a stable having plenty of light and ventilation. The herd should also be supplied with the proper food to develop them and to produce the largest amount of the best quality of milk at the cheapest price possible.

Another important point is the attention given to the rearing of the young calves. The following method has proven very satisfactory: Remove the dairy calf at birth. Do not allow him to nurse. Give mother's milk at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds, divided into three feeds, for the first ten days, then start replacing with skim-milk so that at the age of one month the calf will be receiving 10 pounds of skim-milk with the addition of a small quantity of scalded flax-seed meal. At three weeks of age a small quantity of oats, clover hay and some clean water should be kept before it from this time on, and the skim-milk should be gradually increased so that by the time the calf is fifteen weeks old it

will be receiving from 15 to 20 pounds daily.

Any person starting out to build up a good, profitable dairy herd cannot do so and know what he is about without the use of the Babcock test and scales. The dairy farmer should know just what amount of milk each cow gives throughout the year and the number of pounds of butter fat the milk contains. Anyone who has not followed this practice is bound to get many surprises after following it for a year. The cow that may have been considered one of the best producers in the herd may be found to be not doing more than paying her board. Cow testing not only produces better cows, but enables the dairyman to feed more intelligently. Get rid of the poor cows, carefully feed the good ones, breed them to a pure-bred sire, and the result will certainly be a large-producing and profitable dairy herd.

THE PRINTER

I used to think a Printer's life was one of peaceful joy, he had no cares to blight his day, nor money to decoy. I thought that all he had to do, to make the shekels roll—was printing half-sheet auction bills or ballots for the polls; that advertisers flocked in gangs to fill his paper up, with sales of hardware, ham and beans, and off a brindle pup; that when the toll of day was over, a peaceful pipe filled with smoke, and he became a wad of kale was in the bank to soak. But I have changed my views somewhat, since I now run a sheet; my time is spent in bustling hard in making both ends meet. At times I feel like pulling stakes to make another go at some old job I don't care what, where I can make some dough. The printing trade is gone to pot, the price is on the blink—the competition I have got will drive me soon to drink. But Jones who runs a harness shop, and Brown who peddles beans, tell me they're got to quit, by heck, and drift to other scenes, where they can get some other work—and not too much of that—the kind of work they're in just now, has fallen rather flat. And so, when I contrast my job of peddling out the news, and selling job work to the folks who pay me all my dues, I find my life is made of things, that happen on the spot—that make a man forget his cares; his job is just to sell his wares, contented with his lot.

—Specially contributed to Canadink

ABOUT PANTS

The Middleton Outlook says: "Is pants singular or plural?" "If a man wears 'em it's plural!" "Well, if he doesn't?" "It's singular."

Another exchange contains the following: "Pants are made for men, not for ladies. Ladies are made for men, not for pants."

When a man and a woman pant for each other they are a pair of pants. Such pants do not last. Pants are like molasses, thinner in hot weather and thicker in cold weather.

Men are often mistaken in the pants they buy. Such pants are breeches of promise.

There has been a discussion whether pants are singular or plural.

It seems to us that when men wear pants they are plural and when they don't it is singular.

If you want to make your pants last make your coat and vest first.

MASONIC SCHOLARSHIPS

(Calgary Herald) The Masonic Order does a vast amount of charitable and philanthropic work of which the public never hears. Occasionally it does something which has to be made public. In this class is the offer of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan to provide scholarships amounting to \$15,000 to be apportioned to successful prospective school teachers to assist them in completing their professional training in the Normal schools at Saskatoon and Regina. This sum is to be divided into 50 scholarships of \$300 each.

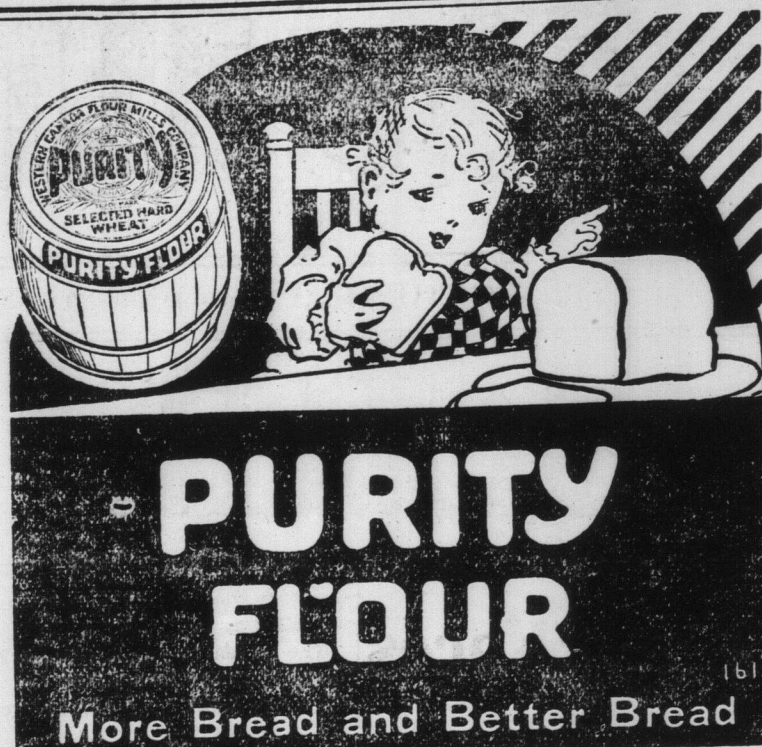
This offer is made "as a contribution to the great work of public elementary education in Saskatchewan," and the letter of the Saskatchewan Grand Master of the Order, Dr. Geo. Weir, adds: "The offer of these scholarships will, it is hoped, tend in some measure to overcome the shortage of teachers, more especially in outlying rural schools, by encouraging young men and women possessing the highest qualifications to enter this field of patriotic service."

KENTVILLE SANATORIUM

Miss Helen Cossaboom, Rossway, Digby County, was admitted here for treatment Friday.

L. R. Pugh, Westport, was discharged from here last week.

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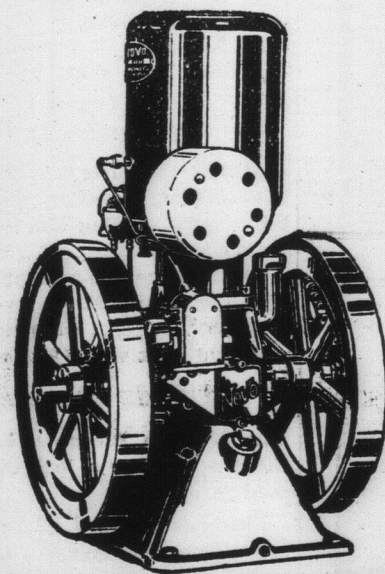
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Fresh Fish Every Thursday

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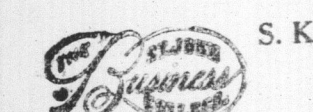
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