

speedily as possible, with due regard to the circumstances of each case, all their operations in connection with organized congregations in the older settlements in the Maritime Provinces, etc." why will not all? Never was there a crisis in the history of the church, which, so specially demanded united action, and hearty co-operation as the present. Let those, who, as yet, have not done anything for the Supplementing Fund, be first in the field on the day of the Bazaar and Tea Meeting with all the articles and provisions which can be collected, and ever after do their utmost, that the church may be able to pay without any outside aid, her clergymen as promised. Need we say that unless this is done, our weak congregations must suffer from the lack of religious services, and several of our best Ministers must seek a home and a charge elsewhere. Is there a small congregation within the bounds of the Synod that is indifferent to its own interests? Is there a wealthy congregation of our church which will allow the terrible drain which has been made on the Fund of the mother church to continue, and act such a selfish part as refuse to support the weak? Believing that there is a great deal of manliness and honour in the Church of Scotland in the Maritime Province, we sincerely hope that, it will be largely shown in the approaching Bazaar and Tea Meeting in aid of the Supplementing Fund.—*Com.*

At a great anniversary temperance meeting held in Montreal, Sir Samuel Tilley made an excellent speech. He ridiculed the idea that the revenue derived from the liquor traffic was beneficial to the country. The people of this Dominion spend annually in drink sixteen million dollars of which four millions go into the Treasury. Great Britain drinks every year one hundred and thirty million pounds sterling worth of intoxicating liquors. It is said that the average value of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, beans and peas grown in the United Kingdom is one hundred and three and one half millions. It is also said that one half the grain annually manufactured into spirits would feed every man woman and child for a twelve-

month. In influential circles a great change is taking place. When, says Mr. Tilley, I visited England in 1861, I never was at a table where intoxicating beverages were not prevented, nor was there a single individual but myself that did not partake them. I remember at Birmingham, in 1861, just at the time of the cotton famine I was asked to take wine. My friend home said "Mr. Tilley does not take wine." The gentleman looked at me, and I shall never forget his look as he asked "do you enjoy good health sir." "When I was there last out of twelve bales perhaps four would be without intoxicants. Many said our clergyman has become a teetotaler." In our own country there can be no doubt that public opinion is daily becoming more opened to the use of intoxicants. There are hundreds of the best farmers in this county who seldom taste liquor. Its sale in country districts is confined to a few unfortunate people whose fate generally appears to be to go from bad to worse.

Mr. Tilley concluded as follows: "step by step the work goes on and I may yet live to see changes take place which will make us not only socially, politically and morally a great people but with the principles of total abstinence our country will be not only a source of pride to ourselves, but a beacon to the world."

At no period in the history of the Christian Church, has greater interest in the cause of Foreign Missions been displayed than at the present time. The March number of the *Home Record* is largely filled with appeals on behalf of this cause, in India, Africa, and the colonies generally.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

THE British parliament is now dissolved, and the country is thrown into the excitement of a general election. The leaders of both parties are opposed to Home Rule, which would mean the disintegration of the Empire. The contest will be brief and keen. The common opinion is that the Conservative party, will secure a majority.