

PRESBYTERIAN UNITY

The recent consummation of the union policy of the Presbyterian communions of Canada, which obtained legislative and official sanction in 1875, may be said to fix the attention on two opposing tendencies of the religious mind which have been active in Christendom from the first. One of these impulses is the subject of it to seize and appropriate what is new and appropriate to policy, the other, to cling obstinately to what has been handed down. That these two tendencies are at work during the long and, for most of the world, dark ages that preceded the advent of Christ, we can learn from the history of the church and from the history of the world. The history of the church is a history of the struggle between the two principles—that which holds fast to something behind, that which stretches forward to something in advance. Of both these forces in human progress—forces which often collaborate even while they seem most antagonistic—the pages of history present us with many examples. The history of the church is a history of the struggle between the two principles—that which holds fast to something behind, that which stretches forward to something in advance. Of both these forces in human progress—forces which often collaborate even while they seem most antagonistic—the pages of history present us with many examples.

Between the spirit that does not shrink from martyrdom in the cause of what is accepted as the truth, and the spirit of pertinacious adherence to some slight distinction from the views of a community with which the dissenter is otherwise in perfect agreement, there is a world of difference. But what seems slight to one individual or group of religious thinkers may be of deep moment to another individual or group. We are not aware whether, apart from the Friends there are any Non-jurors to-day, but there were not very long since religious communions that arose at the same time as the Non-jurors and for a reason so far kindred that it was identified with dissension in the Revolution. Most of us have learned to associate Richard Cameron's name

so far as it stands for any modern purpose or ideal, with a regiment of the line. The Kirk of Scotland had a history before its reconstruction by the Revolution settlement. The body that bore Richard Cameron's name marks the first secession from the re-established Kirk. As we know, it was not the last. Nearly fifty years afterwards Ebenezer Erskine, with three other ministers dissatisfied at the course of the General Assembly in the year 1782, in putting the election of ministers in the hands of elders and heritors, caused the second secession. Having thriven for fourteen years, the conscientious Schismatics disagreed among themselves and divided into Burghers and Anti-Burghers. Later the New Lights and Old Lights developed. In 1791 what (apart from the Cameronians) was known as the second secession took place. Small at first, it soon grew into the Relief church. In 1820 the United Secession Church was formed by a coalition of Burghers and Anti-Burghers, and in 1847 the union of the Secession and Relief churches constituted the United Presbyterian Church. Meanwhile a secession, compared with which those of the 18th century might almost be called trivial, had rent in twain the Old Kirk of Scotland. This was the memorable Disruption of 1843. Directly or indirectly, this break affected every Presbyterian community in the world. In Scotland the immediate result was a deepening of the lines of partition and a like consequence was at first experienced in all the colonies. At one time it was a not unusual sight in Canada to see two Presbyterian churches in the same village—a Free and Secession, a Free and Old Kirk, and no arguments of the more liberal or more economic members of either could persuade the congregations to unite. But, after a period of estrangement, there came a reaction. Many causes had combined to create religious aspirations of which earlier generations had not dreamed. Economic and political, as well as religious influences, co-operated for a common end. Points of dogma or of sentiment once regarded as barriers preventing the sympathetic approach to each other of kindred churches, were modified by political development, by the school by the railway. Denominations unconsciously affected each other. The great hymns of the Church were brought into use, where once they had been forbidden, and its highest music added to the solemnity of Sabbath worship. It ceased to be deemed a sin to enter a well-built church or to hear the organ music of great masters. The words of saint and prophet were robbed of no divine sanction, but the mysteries of the faith were more identified with love than with terror. Men learned to look without aversion on those who interpreted God's word somewhat differently from their interested rule and more stress was laid upon resemblances in theologies than on divergences. The spread of higher education enabled men and women to understand each other better, and it began to be realized that it was not only good and pleasant but possible to dwell together in unity in God's house. The lessons learned by the Presbyterians of Canada and gradually made effective for the pulling down of needless barriers had been imparted to their brethren in the old lands, and especially in Scotland and the mother churches there. The union victories of 1900 and 1905 will, it is reasonably hoped, be followed eventually by the union of all that is Presbyterian in Scotland.—Ex.

The destruction of the house fly is a public duty. Almost every American State Board of Health is carrying on a crusade against him.

His filthy origin and habits, and the fact that his body is generally laden with disease-producing germs, makes him one of the greatest enemies of the human race.

If the housekeepers of Canada will use

WILSON'S FLY PADS



the use of this peril would be tremendously reduced.

NAVAL BATTLE WITH HORSES.

New 3000 Cowboys Captured the Spanish Fleet.

Paco, who was the first President of the Republic of Venezuela, was perhaps the only man who ever fought a naval battle on horseback. It is a matter of history that he, to whom more than any other man, apart from Simon Bolivar, Venezuela owes her independence, actually attacked and captured with his cavalry a fleet of ships.

The Butter Trade of Canada.

In the year ending 1910 Canada shipped out 4,615,380 pounds of butter, worth \$1,010,274. Canada's imports of butter on the other hand amounted to 687,454 pounds, worth \$104,201.

Country	Quantity	Value
Great Britain	45,827 lbs.	\$1,573
Australia	547,149 lbs.	\$8,754
Newfoundland	3,820 "	763
New Zealand	21,840 "	4,871
Norway	1,400 "	200
Turkey	240 "	85
United States	67,568 "	18,075

Prince Arthur as Footman.

Prince Arthur of Connaught who will probably come out to Canada with his father, or "young Arthur," as he is usually known about the Court and to his intimate friends, was once stationed at Aldershot, where some engagement had prevented him from changing into the prescribed uniform before going to a State dinner.

Very Convenient.

An enterprising builder was one day in conversation with several friends, when he was accused of using inferior materials in the construction of a house which he had recently built.

When a man goes out to buy a collar he comes back with a collar, and perhaps a necktie or two. When a woman starts out to buy a collar she returns exhausted with a new silk blouse, a pair of gloves, some shirt binding, a cake of soap, a paper of pins, some window curtains, a sewing machine, and a mangle.

An expert states that all one needs to do to put out a gasoline or kerosene fire is to put foam on it. He does not say so, but we presume the gentleman means to hide in Mr. Jerry's house, I had to rise in the middle of the night and open the door to let out the cat; but the cat can gang out 'come in noo thro' the cracks, an' I'm saved a lot of bother."

Wilson's Great. When 25 years ago a Factory was built in Canada's industrial centre, the manufacturing output, 1908, 1-2 millions; output, 1910, 31 millions; increase of 400 per cent. in 10 years.

LORDS AS MUSICIANS.

Many Peers can make a living by Singing.

The recent announcement that Lord Wolverhampton has achieved considerable distinction in the musical world by composing several tuneful songs, although he has never studied music and plays only by ear, reminds one of the accomplishments of Lord Kinnoull, who plays both organ and piano beautifully, and composes and sings well. It was he who composed the hymn that was sung by the choir on the occasion of his marriage in 1903. Lady Kinnoull, by the way, is an expert violinist. Then there are Lord Tolemache, who is a good cellist, and Lord Shaftesbury, who possesses a magnificent tenor voice which is often heard in church, and which once led an enterprising American impresario to offer his lordship \$150,000 to go on a concert tour through the United States.

SELLS MOSTLY AT HOME.

How the Canadian Farmer Disposes of his Year's Crop.

Canada as everybody knows is a very great food exporting country. We sent out in the year 1910 \$21,607,692 worth of cheese, practically the whole of which was sent to the United Kingdom. We exported to the same destination \$6,836,382 worth of bacon and ham. The wheat export of the Dominion of Canada which at Confederation reached only 2,284,703 bushels, amounted in 1910 to no less than 49,741,350 bushels of which over 46,509,000 bushels was sent to Great Britain.

Our Canadian farmer is greatly interested in this export business and particularly in his connection with the British market, but it is not generally realized that this foreign export market represents only a small part, not more than one fifth of the interest of the Canadian farmer as a producer. The statement has been very frequently made that 80 per cent of every thing that is grown upon our farms is consumed within our own borders. Some people have been inclined to challenge this. They have the general idea that the Canadian farmer is a grain grower and that Canada is a grain exporting country and have failed to appreciate the enormous growth of our own home consumption, and the vast quantity of farm produce that is necessarily consumed in a community of eight million people or by cities like Montreal and Toronto with about half a million of inhabitants each.

On examination there seems ample warrant for the statement that Canada consumes 80 per cent of this agricultural output. We may reach this result from the following calculations:

The Crop Bulletin for 1909 places the value of all the wheat, oats and barley grown in Canada that year at \$289,144,000.00. To arrive at the home consumption of the crops we must deduct the net exports, i. e., the exports of such produce proper, for the statistics of that Canada consumes 80 per cent of this agricultural output. We may reach this result from the following calculations:
Barley \$ 1,107,732
Oats 1,566,612
Wheat 52,609,351
Total \$55,283,695

For the same period the imports entered for consumption were:

Barley \$102,908
Oats 27,287
Wheat 55,61
Total \$185,807

Deducting one from the other it leaves the net exports \$55,097,888. The balance therefore, \$234,046,112, or 81 per cent of the whole, represents what was consumed by the home market.

According to the Bureau of Statistics, the total value of Canadian field crops for 1909 was \$532,992,100. For the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910, our exports of field produce (Canadian grown only) were:

To the British Empire \$76,427,447
To other countries . . . 14,006,300
Total \$90,433,747

Of this \$90,433,747 was exported in a manufactured state, (flour, oatmeal, etc.), leaving the exports of unmanufactured field products \$70,249,788. But again, to arrive at the net exports we must deduct imports of unmanufactured field products valued at \$12,601,742, bringing the final amount down to \$57,648,046. From these statistics the home market appears to have consumed 89-1-5 per cent of the total production.

Ice Cream Own a Building Lot

Miss May Major has opened an ICE CREAM PARLOUR IN NELSON

where she is prepared to serve customers, in the latest styles.

Call and See for Yourself

HAY HAY!

We have just unloaded three cars of NO 1 UPLANDTIMOTHY HAY, which we are selling at \$12.50 per ton. Quality guaranteed.

MILLER BROS. NEWCASTLE, N. B.

NOTICE OF SAL

To, Marie Louise Magee of the Town of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, and Province of New Brunswick, wife of J. Valentine Magee of the same place, Clerk, and to the said J. Valentine Magee.

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the Third day of October, A. D. 1910, made between the said Marie Louise Magee and J. Valentine Magee.

The first part, and the undersigned Myra O'Leary, wife of Frederick O'Leary, both lately of the said Town of Dalhousie but now residing in the Town of Campbellton, in the said County and Province, of the second part, and duly registered in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the said County, by the number 11,946 on the Twenty-Seventh day of February, A. D. 1911 for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, and in pursuance of the said power of sale, there will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Court House in the said Town of Dalhousie, on Thursday the Thirtieth day of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said mortgage as follows:—All and singular that following lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the town plot of Dalhousie

"aforesaid, and bounded as follows: beginning at a point on the North-west corner of Adelaide street, at its western junction with Brunswick street, and running west along north-east side of Adelaide street one hundred feet, thence northerly at right angles to Adelaide street fifty feet, thence parallel with Adelaide street one hundred feet or until it strikes Brunswick street, and thence south along the western side of Brunswick street fifty feet to the "place of beginning, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging and appurtenant.

Dated this sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1911.

W. A. Trueman, Solicitor of Mortgage, Myra O'Leary, Mortgagee.

I, W. Alder Trueman, a Notary Public in and for the said Province, by Royal authority duly appointed admitted and sworn, residing and practising at the Town of Dalhousie in said County and Province, do hereby certify that on this sixteenth day so June, A. D. 1911, before me, the said Notary Public, at the Town of Campbellton in the said County and Province, personally came and appeared Myra O'Leary, wife of Frederick O'Leary, and being the Mortgagee named in the above notice, and being by me then and there examined separately and apart from her said husband, did acknowledge to me that she did sign the said above notice as her free act, and for the uses and purposes there in written and contained, so done freely and voluntarily without any threat, fear or compulsion by, of or from her said husband.

In Faith and Testimony whereof, I, the said Notary (L. S.) Public, have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, at Campbellton aforesaid, the day and year above, in this certificate written.

W. Alder Trueman, Notary Public.

Every Woman is interested and should know MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new Marvel Whirling Spray, for the face, hair, and body, is a complete skin and hair treatment. It is a complete skin and hair treatment. It is a complete skin and hair treatment.

Own a Building Lot

Some day you will need a lot upon which to build a home. Acquire one now on easy terms and be prepared for that day.

Location Corner of Jane and Mary Streets.

Rear of St. Andrew's Sunday School. These lots are very central in location and the price per lot is low ranging from \$300.00 to \$150.

Terms—For front lots \$50.00 down balance in monthly payments of \$10.00. Lots fronting on Mary street, \$25 cash, \$5 per month. No interest or taxes until lots are paid for.

For full particulars apply to

H. B. ANSLOW H. H. STUART Campbellton N. B. Newcastle N. B.

Would You Provide for the Care of Canada's Needy Consumptives?

THEN SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES

A national institution that accepts patients from all parts of Canada. Here is one of hundreds of letters being received daily:—

John D. McNaughton, New Liskeard, Ont.: A young man not belonging here, and suffering from, it is believed, consumption, is being kept by one of the hotels here. He has no means and has been refused admission to our hospital. The conditions where he is offer him no chance. Could he be admitted to your Free Hospital for Consumptives? If not, could you inform me where he can be sent, and what steps are necessary to secure prompt admittance?

NOT A SINGLE PATIENT HAS EVER BEEN REFUSED ADMISSION TO THE MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL BECAUSE OF HIS OWN INABILITY TO PAY.

Since the hospital was opened in April, 1902, one thousand five hundred and twenty-four patients have been treated in this one institution, representing people from every province in the Dominion. For the week ending November 20th, 1909, one hundred and twenty-five patients were in residence. Ninety-six of these are not paying a cent for their maintenance—absolutely free. The other twenty-nine paid from \$2.00 to \$4.00 a week. No one pays more than \$4.00.

Suitable cases are admitted promptly on completion of application papers.

A GRATEFUL PATIENT. Norah P. Canham: Enclosed you will find receipt for my ticket from Gravenhurst, hoping that you will be able to oblige me with the fare. I was at your Sanatorium ten months, and I was sent away from there as an apparent cure. I am now working in the city, and I am feeling fine. I was most thankful for the care I got from the doctors and staff, and I must say that I spent the time of my life while I was there.

THE MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES. The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives is dependent on the good-will and gifts of the Canadian public. Money is urgently needed at the present time to make it possible to care for a large and increasing number of patients that are entering the institution.

Will you help? Where greater? Truly, Canada's duty.

Contributions may be sent to: W. A. Trueman, Esq., or J. H. Robertson, Esq., National Sanatorium, 347 King St. W., Toronto.