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## Christian Church Not Living Up To Its Responsibilities

Rev. Mr. Fulford of St. Stephen, Moderator, Gives Outstanding Report Last Night at 47th Annual Meeting of Saint John Presbyterial of Presbyterian Church in Canada—Meetings End Tomorrow.

Rev. Mr. Fulford, of St. Stephen, moderator in a report of the 62nd general assembly of the Presbyterian church held in Hamilton, Ontario, recently, and which he delivered last evening at the forty seventh annual meeting of the Saint John Presbyterial of the Presbyterian church in Canada, declared to these assembled at the St. Andrew's church last evening that the "Christian church is not living up to its responsibilities." In a most interesting address Rev. Mr. Fulford suggested the "promotion of personal Christianity." He referred to the chaos in the world today and pointed out the difficulties of settlers in the west, the glamor of certain portions of Ontario, where people have once again caught the gold fever.

Rev. Mr. Fulford's address in full was as follows:

"From the shore of the peaceful Pacific, from the broad expanse of the rolling prairies, from the rich mining fields of Northern Ontario, from the mighty Maritimes, from the urban centres of tranquil Toronto and millionaire Montreal, from the international boundary to the Peace River, they came 'from sea to sea and from the river unto the end of the earth,' to the hospitable Hamilton these commissioners came and the Kirk was in conclave, in McNab Street church.

When Presbyterians come together in general Assembly, they do not have meetings or sessions—they have seditious. Seditious is a Latin word meaning 'they are sitting,' and was first used by the Huguenots. Reverend Dr. McKerrill, Moderator of the last General Assembly, conducted public worship and preached a sermon from the words, 'Have faith in God.' Mark 11:22. Dr. McKerrill said, 'What we need today in the ministry, the eldership, and in the church membership is a vitalizing faith in God, a God who is not outside the world, but within it. A God who is the energy that moves the world; a God who is the life that animates the world; a God who is the mind that directs the world; a God who is the will that controls the world; a God in whom we live, and move and have our being; a God higher than which no greater can be conceived. Faith in God who is a spirit, infinite, eternal, unchangeable in His being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth.'

Concluding, the Moderator said: 'The world problem today is essentially a matter of changing the heart of men. I believe our church, if it is going to fulfill its mission in this great land, must turn with new emphasis to its real mission, changing the lives of men, call it conversion if you will—a word seldom heard today—and lay greater stress on the promotion of personal Christianity.'

After the sermon the time had arrived to elect a moderator and the choice was a happy one, for the mantle fell upon Dr. Malcolm Campbell, minister of the First Presbyterian

church in Montreal. The term moderator is derived from the Latin 'moderatore' meaning literally 'to hold the scales even.'

For the first time since Union, a delegation from the Presbyterian General Assembly was received at the Hamilton Conference of the United Church of Canada.

Mr. James Dutton from Peterboro, as chairman of the Board of Administration, made a strong appeal to the Assembly for a co-operation that will make possible the maintenance of the church's work at home and abroad. During the last year Mr. Dutton said that revenue had shown a decline of \$15,043. There had been a slight increase in membership of the church, making a total of 179,959.

Dr. Rochester of the Record told the Assembly that this church publication had finished the year with a slight credit balance despite the fact that almost half of the church papers in North America had disappeared.

Dr. A. S. Reid was the first speaker and he dwelt on the various phases of the work and the developments in connection with the work of the church in the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa.

Dr. McKay addressed the court and told of some of the difficulties experienced by many of the settlers in the west. He showed us the problems of the growing mining districts in Northern Ontario where prosperity abounds and the lure of gold is the curse to many of the younger men.

The first lively debate of the Assembly was provided when the question of the missionary-at-large for New Brunswick was introduced on the floor of Assembly to discontinue that office three months after assembly. This recommendation of the Board had the support of two delegates from P.E.I. and one from N.S., but it brought forth from Rev. S. J. MacArthur an impassioned appeal on behalf of his native province.

Mr. MacArthur described in vivid detail the havoc wrought by the union of 1925 and where we had 57 congregations then we now have only 16. Mr. MacArthur, in opposing the recommendation told the assembly that P.E.I., 'no bigger than a N. B. county,' had more ministers than N. B., and that Pictou Presbytery alone 'had half as many again.' He described the pressing need of the province. He pleaded with the assembly not to let those people, 800 or 1,000 families, not to let them down. The final outcome of the situation was the referring of the matter back to the Maritime Synod and they are to report to the sub-executive of the Mission Board who will issue a verdict in accordance with the findings of the Synod.

'It would be nice if a wave of enthusiasm for the rescue of souls were to sweep over Canada like the wave of enthusiasm for the rescue of the men entombed in the mine at Moose River,' observed the blind Dr. Jonathan Goforth, the veteran missionary

who spent 49 years in China. Dr. Goforth regretted that 61 per cent of the youth conference at Ottawa declared themselves agnostic. This he claimed was more evidence that Christian churches had not lived up to their full responsibilities.

It was a gala day when we went to the home of Colonel Chisholm and Miss Chisholm on Hamilton Mountain and were welcomed to the skirl of the pipes and drum played by about 20 Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders in kilts.

If I were asked what was the outstanding feature of the Assembly and I would presume a reply, I think that I would say this—that an admirable spirit of criticism seemed to prevail. Not so much criticism of others as a criticism of our own church life and work. Places where failure should quicken the zeal and enkindle the unwearied enthusiasm of the far-dung hosts of our great communion."

## HOW CANADIAN TOURISTS TO U.S. FARE IN SHOPPING

OTTAWA, July 2.—While the number of returning Canadian tourists taking advantage of the \$100 exemption is surprisingly small, the National Revenue Department reports considerable misunderstanding of the regulations.

In May, only \$107,000 was brought in under the exemption. Recent weeks, while showing an increase, indicate definitely that total imports this year will be less than one million dollars. This is in sharp contrast to opposition forecasts in parliament of fifty million dollars.

### Strict Limits

The regulations provide that the tourist to United States must have spent 48 hours in that country and the goods imported must be for personal or household use and included in the baggage. The final phrase excludes from the exemption all large articles such as automobiles, cabinet radios, washing machines, etc. Goods which qualify must be of a kind which can be packed in one's baggage, or like golf clubs, carried conveniently. There are, of course, special quantitative limitations on liquor and tobacco. No pooling of exemptions by members of a party is permitted, nor can the unused part of an exemption be reserved for future use. The privilege is available only once every four months.

A few examples will indicate the way the regulations apply. A small radio for a car can be brought back provided it is in the baggage and not installed in the car. Tires and inner tubes may be bought in as baggage but not on a car. Typewriters are eligible for exemption but adequate proof must be offered they are for personal and not for business use. Chinaware, shirts, dresses, socks, etc., all qualify.

Prospective Lodger—"There is a factory close by. Won't the room be very noisy?"

Landlady—"Oh, no, sir; that is a felt slipper factory."

## A GLANCE AT OLD QUEBEC CITY AND A QUIANT COUNTRYSIDE

The Beautiful Parliament Buildings—The Covered Buggies—Bake Ovens—Soaking the Tourists in Quebec City and District

To a New Brunswicker the trip through the quaint old province of Quebec is always interesting. This is especially so when one visits the section of the country between Campbellton, N. B. and the City of Quebec, or on to Montreal. One sees much that is different from what he is used to in the Maritimes. The splendid train service provided on the Canadian National Railway enables one to take in all the points of the lower St. Lawrence Valley with its varied and picturesque scenery.

As a farming country however, none of this section of Quebec can begin to compare favourably with New Brunswick, if one may judge from the fields of grain and vegetables one sees from the train. The fields all seem to stretch from three to four miles in length. These fields are in all cases divided by fences. There must have been a vast amount of money spent in dividing and fencing in these farms.

Whilst the crops appear to be mighty poor, at the same time one cannot help but be impressed with the large well kept barns and neat farm houses. Whilst many of the dwellings are of the architecture peculiar to the early French habitant farmer of two hundred years and a more ago—curved roofs and small windows stuck here and there, as though they were thrown at the building—they are all white and neat. The grounds surrounding the farm buildings are decorated in many cases with flower beds, and painted barns, either white or red, were to be seen on all farms. An unpainted barn or outbuilding appears to be an exception.

This example of neatness might well be copied by the farmers in many parts of New Brunswick. The Women's Institutes in New Brunswick, however, are doing much to improve our rural conditions in this connection.

Some sights however, take one back to past generations. The old fashioned bake oven, such as was used in the country before the days of modern stoves, is still to be seen on the grounds outside the farm houses. In one instance The Daily Mail man noticed a woman pulling a huge pan out of one of these bake ovens. If there is such an oven in rural New Brunswick we have never heard of it.

In one part of this section a man was working in his field with a horse and a cow—not an ox—hitched up to a wagon. There is a man down in Queens County, New Brunswick, who uses a cow without any horse. It is a common sight to see an old fashioned covered buggy standing in front of the barn, just as we used to see them here in the early nineties, and on the road several farmers were passed who were evidently driving to or from town in their buggies.

Almost every village had its immense stone church with two towers. These buildings have all been erected at a cost of several thousands of dollars, more than one costing over a hundred thousand dollars. In regard to these it was explained that the districts surrounding these churches contained several hundred people, and that the population of these places being all of one denomination put all their money into the building

of one church edifice, where, as in New Brunswick, a similar sized district would contain people belonging to four or five denominations and would divide their money up amongst four or five church buildings. This seemed to be one argument for church union from a financial standpoint. Another thing the church up there is their social centre and it means practically their all to these people in rural Quebec.

No matter how much one may have travelled, he will find in the city of Quebec something different. It is unique. It is a bit of the old world, as it was two or more centuries ago. There is no part of it that is not interesting from the time that one sets foot on the narrow streets of the quaint old lower town until he passes out through the old St. Louis gate and onto the Plains of Abraham. Here in Quebec it was that Old France by misgovernment threw away the best part of a continent. Here on the Plains of Abraham it was decided once and for all that Canada was to remain under the British flag.

Speaking to the writer on Sunday last, a prominent Quebec barrister and a member of one of Quebec's oldest families, whose father is a judge and a former Speaker and Cabinet minister, said: "Quebec today enjoys a freedom under the British flag which we never had under the French flag. The French people of Quebec appreciate that freedom. We have shown and will continue to show our appreciation of this liberty. Whilst we will continue to retain our language, our religion and our customs we are nevertheless one hundred per cent in sympathy with our Empire and all that it stands for. We have in this province," he continued "endeavoured to give to the English speaking minority all the rights to which they are entitled in regard to our schools and to our civic affairs. We have treated the English minority in Quebec probably much better than our minority has been treated in Ontario."

No one who visits Quebec should fail to visit the Parliament Building. The writer had an exceptional opportunity on Sunday last to make this visit in company with Mr. Jacques Galpeault, whose father was a former Minister of Public Works in the Taschereau government, and previous to that Speaker of the Quebec Legislature. The carvings and paintings on the interior of this building especially in the Assembly Chamber and in the Legislative Council Chamber are very beautiful. One could spend several hours making a study of these alone.

The Assembly Chamber, which out side of the carving and paintings, perhaps does not surpass our own in Fredericton, seats ninety members. The press gallery is over the entrance door to the Chamber and directly facing the Speaker's chair. The Speaker's and visitors galleries are along the sides the same as our own, but not nearly so spacious. The admission to these is by ticket. During the heated sessions which have only closed recently, a number of those opposed to the Taschereau government had extra tickets printed them—

(Continued on Page Three)

## City of Fredericton NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT

The Assessment Roll for the City of Fredericton for the year 1936, is now in the hands of the City Treasurer, for collection, and all persons therein assessed are hereby required to pay the amount of the respective taxes forthwith to the City Treasurer at his office in the City Hall, Fredericton. A discount of five per centum will be allowed on all taxes paid on or before the TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF JULY NEXT, after which date interest at the rate of one-half per centum per month will be added and execution may be issued and proceedings had thereon, as by law provided.

Dated at the City Hall, Fredericton, this twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1936.

FRED I. HAVILAND,  
City Treasurer.

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