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London, Ont., Saturday, March 19.

THE MOTIVE AND THE CALL TO WORSHIP.

The Divinely-implanted conception of worship runs through the harp of Scripture like a strand of gold. The sons of Adam appear early upon the scene with offerings to the Almighty. Abraham, father of a great race, from stage to stage in his career erects altars in recognition of the Sovereign Who leads him forward even to a tragic testing-hour, when he said: "I and the lad will go yonder and worship." The amount of sacrifice vindicated the sincerity of his heart as true worship always does. The covenants pledged to him were confirmed to Isaac, who builded altars and called upon the name of the Lord. Jacob in the wilderness, with stones for a pillow, found a Bethel where the wireless messages of faith brought heaven and earth in direct communication. Worshipful songs signalized deliverance from Egyptian slavery. Again and again the wayward people were reminded of their obligations to the Divine Being, and the reverence due in His Presence. Finally, in the holy Decalogue the worship of any other gods was forbidden; and then directions were given for the erection of the Tabernacle as a visible habitation of the Divine, and a forecast of The Redeemer. Upon the plate of a gold crown was engraved its symbolism: "Holiness to the Lord." In the Psalms the duty and privilege of worship reach their most jubilant and frequent utterance. For it the heart of the singer longed, yea, even fainted. It was meat and drink to his spiritual life, and a day in its courts better than a thousand elsewhere. The book closes with a perfect paean of praise. Finally, worship was gloriously embodied in the Temple, the great religious trysting-place of the people.

The Divine Redeemer, Himself, during his sojourn upon earth, taught the obligation of prayerful worship, and, "as his custom was," took advantage of the appointed meeting-place, an example to be faithfully observed. As the Christian church grew, in the Acts of the Apostles, and in the Epistles, the observance is confirmed and developed. In short, as William E. Scofield observes in the "Biblical Review," the whole Bible is saturated with the thought and spirit of public worship due the Divine Being because of His righteousness, goodness, truth, mercy, power and justice. The leaders to whom were revealed the mind of God were men of faith expressed in adoration and prayer. They communed with Him, and became His interpreters to the people. The early Christians constituted a worshiping church, and in the triumphant vision of The Revelation the prisoner of Patmos, in the Spirit on The Lord's Day, hears the grand finale of adoration for Salvation like the voice of many waters and mighty thunderings.

The underlying motive in worship is that of an obedient and gladsome service of praise. It involves prayer, learning the Divine will, recognition of Divine supremacy and gratitude for mercies. To the trustful believer the Scriptural injunction suffices. The omniscience that inspired those records knew man better than he understands himself. He is human, intensely susceptible to disturbing and evil influences. So the provision for worship was therefore not fortuitous, but of beneficent design. History and individual experience disclose the necessity. It nurtures faith and keeps the soul in touch with things true, lovely, and of good report. Without it, the life grows lopsided and incomplete. To character it imparts an element of greatness. Under stress of persecution, the Scottish Covenanters, driven from their church homes to dens and caves, developed an abiding Christian heroism honored through the ages. It attests attitude and relationship of soul toward God, and is the antidote for apathy, indifference and positive disregard. It is vital to the churches' true life which it expresses, just as language expresses thought. By worship the church sustains her own life and witnesses to others the triumphs of the Gospel. A great deal is being said for fellowship and brotherhood, and these have their strong root in fellowship with God which worship promotes. To that end she wisely observes special seasons of reviving and devotion like Lent, when spiritual vision dimmed with the world's incessant unrest becomes clarified. From the fever of the week's manual toil, business and distractions, the day and place of worship are the means of true respite and refreshment. Whether simple or elaborate, the exercises are to be observed as the Saviour said, in spirit and in truth, and preserved from the bane of any shallow flippancy or frivolous irreverence indicative of lack of thought or knowledge, and a disrespect of sacred things perilously near the border line of paganism. The joyousness of sincere worship arises from a gracious consciousness of having by its expression of trust in Jesus Christ realized an inward and assuring witness of Divine favor, which in turn will manifest itself in those familiar and peaceable fruits of righteousness which the Apostle catalogues in his letter to the Galatian Church.

THE LOAN AND TRUST CORPORATIONS BILL.

The Loan and Trusts Corporations Bill has been introduced into the Legislature by the Attorney-General. It contains considerations affecting the future of more importance than those affecting the immediate present.

Some have thought for a long time that all loan companies should have the powers of trust companies. The bill gives trust companies all the powers of trust companies, enlarged and improved, and gives them all the powers of loan companies as well.

One of the difficulties under which loan companies staggered in the past was their meagre powers. These have been very materially enlarged and improved. Under the bill a loan company can take double the amount of its paid-up capital and reserve on deposit. This is wise and safe. It can have four times its paid-up capital and reserve in deposits and debentures, which is also wise and safe.

But, after all, is there not a view point of the present bill that foreshadows the pasing of the loan company and the coming of the trust company, the absorption or merger of the loan company in the trust company? The act gives the trust company the powers now possessed by both, only a little defined and restricted.

In the United States this is an accomplished fact, and many of the trust companies are very large, with assets in the hundreds of millions. Constituted as our loan companies are, they must remain comparatively small, but with the increased powers of operation and of making profits, the loan company of the past would soon be distanced by the trust company of the near future. Arrangements could be provided, if necessary, for amalgamation. Our early idea of giving loan companies the powers of trust companies is effected by giving trust companies the powers of loan companies. The end desired is attained much as the fusion of law and equity was attained years ago. The common law was to absorb equity, but equity, being the larger, absorbed the common law. Here the trust company, with the larger powers, may take in the loan company, with restricted powers.

What are the powers conferred on each by the bill?

A loan company may take deposits to double the amount of its capital and reserve and adding debentures, four times. A loan company may take deposits and issue debentures.

A trust company may take deposits and ear-mark the securities. Guaranteed investment receipts are the equivalent of debentures, and the power to take these with ear-marked securities is unlimited.

Is there any real difference that is not a matter of bookkeeping? It is not necessary to consider the returns asked for. These do not materially affect the bill, nor does inspection, which cannot do any harm if exercised with common sense.

The bill is very important and very interesting. It will have a far-reaching effect. The powers of trust companies and their great success in the United States would seem to indicate that the day is not far distant when the loan company will disappear as such, and continue its good work as part of the trust company, which, with its increased powers, will have greater earning power and usefulness than a loan company simply.

Of course, changes in the bill to bring this about would be necessary. It would mean material changes, but the bill introduced puts in good form all that is necessary, so long as they are not one.

THE BIGGEST PROBLEM.

The statement of the Minister of Railways on Thursday regarding the financial condition of the Canadian National system was highly disappointing. The conditions call for radical remedies. The showing of the Canadian Nationals, as revealed in the statement, is a wretched one, when compared with that of the Canadian Pacific, as shown in the most recent announcement of the concern. The minister's attitude in presenting his statement was one of helplessness. He admitted a serious situation, but presented no serious suggestion as to its solution. Indeed, he simply threw the onus upon Parliament of finding a solution. He did the same thing last year. It is probable that Parliament will take up the challenge, and that the minister will receive some suggestions not altogether to his liking.

LETTERS

SEES MEDICAL TRUST.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I note by the daily papers that the Ontario medical profession is on the warpath again, and as antagonistic as ever towards the drugless practitioners of this province. Have we a medical trust "premising the situation"? Briefly defined, a trust is an industrial combination, not within itself a legal or natural monopoly, but has thrown off the restraints of competition by absorbing, overawing, or crushing its legitimate competition.

To anyone interested in visualizing and finding a definite head to the medical trust, I would suggest that the place for the vigilant eye is the Ontario Medical Council and the provincial board of health. One phase of this medical trust needs explaining. The ultimate purpose of a trust formation is to exploit, and as a rule prompt results are expected. As the medical trust has always appeared before the public as a self-sacrificing beneficence, with no other purpose than to save the dear people from sacrificing themselves to their own ignorance, this same deluded public has been inclined to pooh pooh the idea of there being such a thing as a medical trust. During its infancy, childhood and adolescence, which is well matured by this time, the medical trust has apparently scorned the idea of personal gains. But it has striven incessantly for power and prestige, and when possible, to cinch every material advantage with a state law or a municipal ordinance. Their plan of organization fully worked out, and statutory laws secured to enforce it on the people, they could drop the mask and exploit at their pleasure.

This influence could well afford to play a waiting game, while a confiding public was generously donating money to carry on the scheme of deception. I want to call special attention to the fact that this medical trust is strictly a factional or party affair. The old school, allopaths, or regulars, as they are variously denominated, have a monopoly of the scheme. The drugless physicians have no hand in the enterprise. The same dominant school is responsible for the medical trust, which is striving to establish itself in the position of privy council to the Government. The secret of its temporary success is in its make-up. It is a skillful blending of Canadian gall and German junkerism which, in reaching conclusions, never reasons with facts and real conditions if they are in the way. They first bewildered and intimidated the common intelligence of the country with a silly fable about germs; then brushed aside and pooh poohed into a corner the intelligent and conservative minority in their own ranks. Then they hoodwinked and kidnapped the law. Their whole superstructure is built on force and fraud. It is really true that the successful operation of this trust requires that all the practical knowledge of treating diseases, and ultimately the diagnosis and prophylactic measures, which study and observation and bedside practice have developed and formulated, mostly since the period of Renaissance, are to be abandoned and regulated to the scrap heap. And it proposes to introduce in the place of the vital parts emasculated the germ theory, which briefly stated means that every disease has as its primary cause a specific germ, and the only remedy is a germicide that has the specific property of antidoting that specific germ; in other words, disease taints taken from animals. In defining what is the working program of the medical trust I haven't overdrawn the picture nor jumped at conclusions. That method in treating disease should be abandoned, also vaccines, serums and toxins, as they are most dangerous to health. There is no avenue inviting investigation in this country that will yield as many surprises as the investigation of this junta of doctors that is striving to have itself made the legal conservator of the health, safety and lives of the dear people. The medical trust is the one lone monument in this country standing intact, of the forlorn hope sent out by Germany several years ago to bring the social affairs of the civilized world under the control and dominancy of German kultur. I want to offer one illustration as to how the matter can work out.

It was charged that during the recent European war there were 70,000 English soldiers who were in the prime of physical condition, when accepted for service, that were later sent home unfit for duty on account of tuberculosis, which was alleged to have resulted from the routine of experimental injections with prophylactic serums. The English Government was so impressed that it felt compelled to take action, and Parliament, without delay, abolished compulsory vaccination and serum immunizing injections. The true healing art is not in the administration of poisons. To attempt to cure diseases by adding to the causes of disease is irrational and absurd. There has been a great increase of medical men, but upon my life, diseases have increased in proportion.

Thanking you in anticipation, that you will give this letter publicity. Yours sincerely,

DR. R. C. BEST.

THE PURITY OF WATER.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

In The Advertiser of today is an item regarding the water served in the city coming from the tap having a milky appearance.

For general information I wish to say that this phenomenon is quite common here, and we have been using the lake water practically unfiltered, but, as E. V. Buchanan has said, this condition of the city water is perfectly harmless. Your citizens may be proud to have spring water, as no harmful typhoid bacilli can live in spring wated. The small quantity of iron (three parts per million), few waters have so little, but I am doubtful if filtration will purify it.

Our lake water, by provincial analysis, has 45 parts per million.

I quote regarding iron from water supply paper 398, United States Department of the Interior, 1916, page 70:

"Iron is the most undesirable dissolved constituent, and its presence in comparatively small quantities necessitates purification. Many ground waters contain one to twenty parts per million of iron which may be precipitated by exposure to the air, and by release of hydrostatic pressure causing the waters to become turbid, and many of such waters develop rusty-looking relatinous growths that may interfere in industrial operations.

"In all cleansing processes, especially if soap or alkali is used, precipitated iron is likely to cause rusty or dull spots. In contact with materials containing tannin, compounds of iron forms greenish or black substances that discolor the product. Therefore many waters containing amounts even as small as one or two parts per million of iron have to be purified before they can be used industrially.

"In water for dye works iron is especially objectionable and commonly prevents the use of the water without purification. Iron in the water supply of paper mills may be precipitated on the pulp, giving a brown color, or during sizing or tinting, giving spotty effects. Water containing much iron can not be used in bleaching fabrics because salts that spot the goods are formed. The dark colored compounds that iron forms with tannin, discolor hides in tanning, and barley in malting, and give beer a bad color, odor and taste."

WM. WELSH.

Kincardine, March 16, 1921.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS.

1—Alberta has seven large lakes—Athabasca, Beaver, Lac la Biche, Claire, Lesser Slave, Pakowki and Sullivan.

2—Canada's 1918 expenditure for public education totaled $61,533,520.

3—Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton are the cities of the Prairie Provinces having a population of over 50,000.

4—In connection with the inauguration of the Dominion experimental farms system and the central farm at Ottawa, four branch farms were established— at Nappan, N. S.; Brandon, Man.; Indian Head, Alta., and Agassiz, B. C.

5—Reciprocity with the United States was last submitted to the Canadian Parliament in 1911.

6—The French were governed by a governor and legislative council under the Quebec act. French civil law and British criminal law, and the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion was established.

7—The area of Nova Scotia is 21,423 square miles.

8—Canada ranks fourth among the wheat-growing countries of the world.

9—Three colleges under the control of the Methodist Church in Canada are: Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.; Victoria, Toronto, and Wesley, Winnipeg.

10—Back, Franklin and Richardson were the first three explorers to attempt the Northwest Passage by land.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

1—What becomes of the icebergs that drift southward with the Labrador current?

2—What was Annapolis Royal formerly called?

3—Who is president of the Banque de Hochelaga?

4—What northern explorer captured an Eskimo and carried him home to England as prisoner?

5—What is the capital of Alberta?

6—Where are the largest stockyards in Canada?

7—When was Canada's parcel post service inaugurated?

8—Where is the Laurential highland?

9—What was Canada's per capita trade in 1868? In 1919?

10—How much agricultural land has Canada's far north?

OTHERS' VIEWS

PRESENT-DAY POLITICIANS.

[The Saturday Review.]

The present-day politician seeks money and power, and with a few exceptions his own advance. The love of money is assuredly the root of all evil, and never has it been more in evidence. With money, man can buy women, food and property, and few desire more, unfortunately. These satisfy at once man's vanity and his appetites, and despite the platitudes of idealism employed to dope the docile voter, hypocrisy leers through the veneer of respectability. So, from the prime minister to the least important secretary's secretary, they are all of them suspected by somebody. Honors in name and place have been bestowed so unaccountably with so much extravagance that one merely sneers and shrugs the shoulders at each fresh batch of favors. Corruption is too rife to need a cloak, it seems.

"Like master, like man," is the old saying, and we find the truth in British politics today. The old credentials and qualifications are neither sought nor asked for. How then can we hope for purity in politics? Are politicians to be gauged by another code than that by which all men are judged? "Gold and meal are measured otherwise—I learnt so much at school." But surely a man even in Parliament remains the man he was outside of St. Stephen's. Yet there is this difference—that outside the houses of Parliament he must be tolerated, even if he is despised, however unscrupulous he may be; while within, his presence is a reproach both to those who sent him there, and to the nation. We are saying openly what is in the minds of most. The use of dirty tools and the manipulation of a debased and prostituted press are bringing discredit, not only on our legislative assembly, but on the very form of government which we were once so justly proud.

THE DEBT OF CIVILIZATION.

[Westminster Gazette.]

At the bottom of all this talk about cancellation of debts there is in France the sentiment that the debt is not France's debt at all. The war was the war of the Allies. France gave what she could and the Allies gave what they could. You cannot limit your liabilities or ask one nation to Bear more than a fair share of the expenses. Included in France's expenses are the ruined regions. The moment America came into the war she was responsible not to this extent or to that. She had made it her war. If she "lent" money it was to be spent on her behalf. France's argument is that there should be a proper apportionment of the costs, and that the sacrifices should be equal —that is, equal in relation to the means of the various belligerents.

NOBODY COULD PAY IT.

[Montreal Herald.]

Margaret Fedde, head of the home economics department, University of Nebraska, has attempted a compilation of the wages due the average farmer's wife.

She presents an itemized account for the value of her labor in field and kitchen and dairy and henyard, filling the inordinate maw of the hired man, nursing the sick, mending clothes and minding children, serving meals and driving mules, doing the work of a house drudge not to be had otherwise for love nor money, until at the end of the reckoning, the figure $4,004, at which Miss Fedde arrives, seems a modest estimate.

Moreover, on the day miscalled her day of "rest," the farmer's wife is supposed to provide a congregation for the preacher, who is to be helped during the week at various assemblages, for which cooking and serving and animated conversation are to be provided.

It is clear that the outgive of the farmer's wife vastly exceeds the intake, if the material returns alone are to be considered.

It is lucky that she neglects to send in her bill. Nobody could pay it.

CANADIAN NATIONHOOD.

[Winnipeg Tribune.]

Where does all this discussion about Canadian nationhood come from? From whom does it originate? What is the purpose of it?

Deeds, not words, build a nation; achievements in the field of civil consolidation, not the scriveners or the pompous niceties of court etiquette. True dignity and honor wait on deeds. The deeds that make the nation great do not depend upon its dignity or status.

This is the real meaning of Lord Milner's words: "It seems to me that our time would be better spent if, instead of going on affirming and reaffirming the independence of the dominions, which nobody disputes, we should concentrate our attention on the practical point." It is those who are continually raising this question of independence who are themselves in effect disputing it. And, furthermore, by all the time barking about a wholly imaginary livery of subservience, they raise this other question in broader minded men whether they in themselves are fit for anything else.

THE OPEN WINTER.

[Montreal Herald.]

A scientist has explained to Toronto that the reason why the winter has been milder than usual is that "The trade winds being stronger this season, they have carried larger masses of warm water into northern regions and a warmer winter in Canada has resulted." If he will now tell us what caused the trade winds to blow stronger the whole secret will be out.

What's In a Book?

By Kathleen K. Bowker.

Michael Winter was the only child of Isaiah Winter: the puritanically-semi-worldly founder of the Amalgamated Workers Mutual Benefit and Trust Company.

His father owned a pearl of a steam yacht, with all the accessories such as hunters and grouse moors—that go into the outward and visible sign of the successful financier. Michael was brought up in the lap of luxury, and the arms of ease, but managed to be a distinguished "three-quarters" at Oxford, at "Rugger."

Then the bubble burst—Isaiah, trying to escape on the "Carmencita" was overhauled by the long arm of the law, and took the easiest way out of his troubles—along Suicide street.

Michael Winter, when the mopping-up was over, sailed for Canada on the Montcalm as Michael Thorley—with hardly the proverbial penny in his pocket, and without a friend to bid him godspeed.

But fate dropped a fairy on the wharf. A 17-year-old, brown-eyed, fluffy-haired fairy, who ran alongside the boat, and said:

"Are you going to Canada all by yourself? And no one to say good-bye to you? Oh, I do call that a shame! I'm going to say good-bye to you, anyway, and I hope you'll have a jolly time, and not get scalped by Indians."

And with that he went sailing out into the West.

At Montreal he threw some names into a hat, stirred them up, pulled one out at random, and it happened to be Wolf Willows.

So he set out for that burg.

But a red-headed son-of-a-gun, Steve Whitty by name, took a shine to him en route, and, persuading him to drop off at Macgillivray (just then his home town), took him on as hired man at forty per (this being 1908).

Michael's adventures in the West are pithy, humorous and well told, not by someone who has never been within hailing distance of the far-flung, fenceless prairie, either. It is Canada—written of in a manner as interesting, as cultivated, and with as little patronage—equally as little of the chip-on-the-shoulder manner—as though the writers were describing life in Paris—as they do later. It is done in a manner that—as yet—has not been achieved by a Canadian author.

After a series of struggles the greenhorn goes into a bank to make a grubstake for his more experienced "pardner," who is working on their mine.

When the story picks him up (having left him rustling hay in a livery stable out West), Michael is working in a small branch, where the only big business is the cashing of pay checks for the great gang of railroad men, whose summer work is now coming to an end. They are to be paid off (many of them for the full time) with the two hundred and ten thousand dollars awaiting them in Michael's care—directly after "the Canadian national holiday." It is, I presume, a slip of the pen that has placed this "in the autumn" and shaken a flurry of snow over it. Well, the season of the year doesn't really matter to this part of the story, where otherwise the plot thickens without so much as a lump having to be strained out.

Meantime Michael has had a letter from his "pardner," to tell him that their mine has petered out—and he is called upon to face a decision for the future. Shall he stick to the humdrum life of a bank clerk? The heart-breaking grind of a prospector? Or——

He takes a walk to think out this bitter question.

A runaway passed him in the dark—a plucky, lucky stopping of the horses, and the saving of the life of a little girl whose father is a millionaire, gives a new twist to the situation. On Michael refusing money, the millionaire (who is going away for months next day) gives Michael a wonderful stock tip.

Michael takes this, and—pro tem.—the pay money. He makes a clean-up over the holiday of five hundred thousand dollars, and returning with the borrowed cash to replace it in lots of time before the bank opens, gets into an accident—and presently into jail for two years.

Leaving him there, the story picks up Nancy Villiers.

Yes, you've guessed it first shot. Nancy was the friendly wharf fairy. And though Michael had forgotten all about her years ago (ungrateful manthing!) she had held him in the dim, dark corners of her heart, ever since he sailed away on the Montcalm.

Nancy lived with her widowed-and-next-to-penniless mother, in a picturesque village in Wales.

And though we are brought up to believe that the dead can take nothing with them out of this world, Mrs. Villiers' tiny pension goes with her into her coffin when she died. And Nancy is left practically at the end of her resources.

So she goes to her uncle and his South American wife (neither of whom she has ever seen, and who have been estranged from her parents for years) —in Paris.

And then—— But that part of the story is too good to spoil. I can only recommend you to read it. For it's a first-class week-end book, and one that would be worth reading over. And though it begins in 1908, it blessedly leaves off before the war. A really original tale is "The Black Knight," by Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick and Crosbie Garstin (Goodchild Company, Toronto), fresh in plot and treatment, and excellently written.

EVERYTHING

WIRELESS FOR MOTOR-CARS.

[Literary Digest.]

When Wilbur R. Cramer and Fred W. Swain of Omaha, Neb., take their evening ride in their automobile now, they can listen to friends in San Francisco or New York by wireless telephone. Says a writer in the Bee (Omaha):

"This pair of amateur radio inventors has completed an apparatus, on which they have been experimenting for several years, which can be attached to their automobile and operated while traveling. Tests of the telephone and telegraph instruments which they have attached to their automobile have proved successful, and Cramer and Swain now plan to place their invention on the market. Their experiments with amateur wireless telegraphy began four years ago while they were attending the Omaha High School of Commerce. Following completion of their courses there both young men have continued their intensive study and have several inventions already in operation. During the war all United States navy wireless sets were equipped with a standard recording dial which was first perfected by young Cramer. One of these dials was used by the crew of the NC-4, which was the first aircraft to complete a non-stop trip over the Atlantic Ocean. While experimenting with their wireless telephone apparatus for automobiles, the young men have been testing out another invention, already in use in other cities, which controls the operation of any standard-made automobile by wireless. Another channel for their wireless efforts will be the conveying of orchestra music from one Omaha motion-picture theatre to another and the transmitting of a speech by a nationally-known suffrage worker while in Chicago to one of these theatres in Omaha."

ON THE HORIZON.

[New York Herald.]

We come to port an unknown craft,
From unknown shores we sailed;
The highest and the best of us
Is first by mortals hailed.

Then we are held in less esteem
As we are better known,
Our telling virtues are not seen
Or recognized when shown.

But when again we set to sea
For lands beyond our ken,
Our highest point, the best of us,
Is last beheld by men.

SHOWING HIM UP.

Samuel Untermyer, the famous New York lawyer, was talking about a corrupt politician.

"We showed him up," Mr. Untermyer chuckled, "almost as neatly as Lotta Golde showed up the profligate old earl.

"'How did it come about?' a friend of the family asked, 'that Gobsa Golde's daughter refused Lord Lacland?'

"'Well, you see,' another friend of the family answered, 'Lotta Golde is slightly deaf, and when the earl proposed to her she thought he was soliciting for the Red Cross drive, and so she told him she was very sorry, but she had promised her money in another direction.'"

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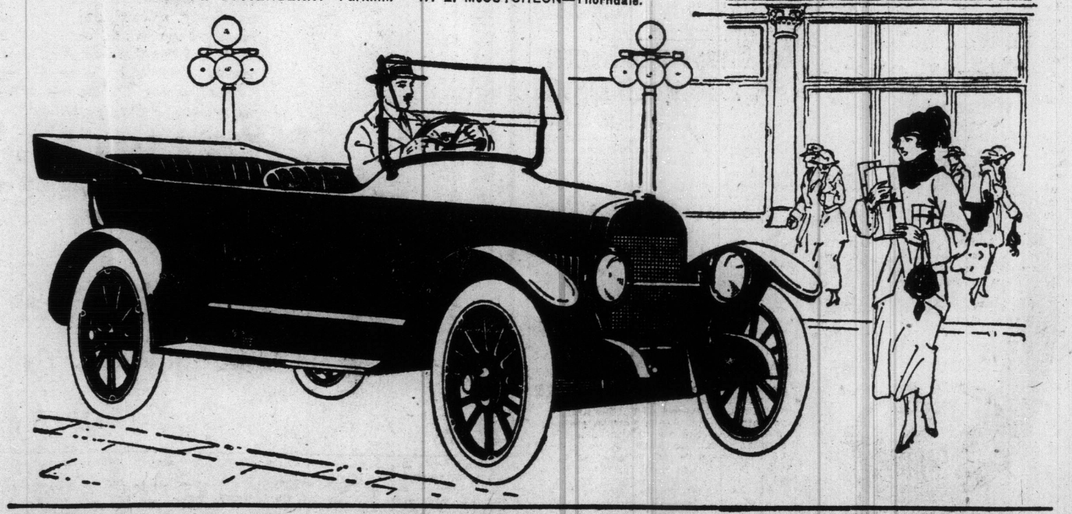

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