refusing to interfere? ly sometmes. During ers, wives and sister ed ones to go straight

has so often been at any proof that they unkind? The tender for His children on cause He was ready ved Son to die for our

of our sins is pressing as if God were far off ur Lord on the Cross t He was lifted up be drawn nearer to Was ever love as hear His gentle words nails tear His tortured lis welcome to the We wonder at His as He provides for midst of His own

nber how gently He Judas, and we under-

was cut to the heart

l words of denial

a look of undying proved His love for us? le scourging so silently e tender flesh was torn Think of the insulting e and the shamefu with silent courage. is-to the uttermost is love for the souls He will not lay one on us; but if we -like be perfected through hrink back and refuse

ve in ease and pleasure ot especially noble and Christ-like. Surely we things than comfort is wonderful how the the Christian world's Instead of dreading back from it in fear ges have gone forward n joyfully to meet it, vilege to be called into f Christ's sufferings. ill inspiring men and

rosses in France had a ce on men-yes, even parently worldly men those crucifixes which to be miraculously

concrete shelter, while

de, wrote these words: not past, but present. can see set up above a huge and towering rms stretched out east e rising to the setting Cross my God still all brave men to come th evil, and by their larkness into light. ist draws men to His adoration, and then inspired with a great ke Him. Browning's m his own deep desire of his sullen misery, to help must be in-Shall love in man be races — love revealed hall God be less ready sake? In such

incredible. for him that I love?
Thou—so wilt Thou!

be nobler than his

, shall bear most; the stand the most weak. in strength, that I cry that I seek

I seek and I find it. ice that receives thee;

d be loved by, forever: the gates of new life

rist stand!"

us leading you forward do not worship a dead ut one who goes forth, h, conquering and to Gospel story ended at be a message of gloom, shining through the of God were really Himself it would be Him to save others.

OCTOBER 7, 1920

His parting promise is one of constant Comradeship: "I am with you always, even unto the end." This promise brings with it a command: "Fear thou not, for I am with thee." Fear is a proof of unbelief. We could not fear if we work belief. We could not fear, if we were trusting in our ever-present Saviour. It is one who abides under the shadow of the Almighty who can walk fearlessly, in Almighty who can wark rearressly, in spite of the terror by night and the arrow that flieth by day, the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction

warketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday.

With eyes uplifted to Him Who suffered perfectly, returning love for hate and forgiveness for insult, we are stirred with a great ambition to grow every day a little more like our Great Example. And so we change our selfish prayers for present ease and comfort into a more soldierly petition.

"I do not pray that Thou Keep me from any wound, Though I fall low from thrust and blow, Forced, fighting, to the ground; But give me wit to hide My hurt from all men's sight,
And for my need the while I bleed,
Lord grant me strength to fight,"

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Sick and Needy.

Yesterday two dollars for the needy came to me from "the Doan sisters. This gift will be divided between two very sick people. To-day I received a dollar from Mrs. H.—which will help a poor widow to make both ends meet. The S. S. papers for the "shut-in" are always welcomed in the hospital. Thanks to you all!

DORA FARNCOMB, 6 West Ave., Toronto.

The Ingle Nook

Rules for correspondence in this and other
Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of
paper only. (2) Always send name and address
with communications. If pen name is also given
the real name will not be published. (3) When
enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place
it in a stamped envelope ready to be sent on.
(4) Allow one month in this department for
answers to questions to appear.

Something About Milk.

THIS is about a Dairyman's meeting, but it is not a news report. It happened too long ago. Other things came along -the Exhibition, etc.-and along—the Exhibition, etc. and along—the Exhibition, etc. and a could not find time to get my notes "in shape" right away. However, one of the men on our staff (the "heavy weights," the printers call them) assures me that the "stuff" is too good to let slip, and that the facts are "perennial," as it were, good every year and all the year round; so that is my reason for passing the meeting on to you to-day.

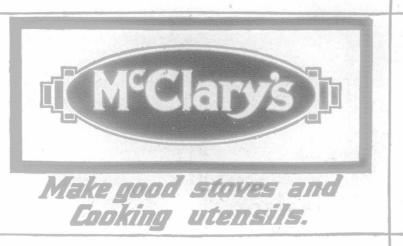
The meeting, as a matter of fact, took place several weeks ago. It was held in the Institute of Public Health, in this city and Mr. J. C. Nichol President of the Dairymen's Association orened it. Milk production can't be opened it. Milk production can't be done at haphazard, he said, we want all the information we can get, and we should take every means to bring it to the highest standard. The Dairymen's Association does not exist to bccst prices; it aims to promote the interests of both producer and consumer.

Dr. H. W. Hill of the Institute of Public Health, who was called upon to take the chair, congratulated the Dairymen present upon the fine spirit that considers both producer and consumer. The solution of the whole problem, he said, is "fresh, pure, clean milk at a

fair price."

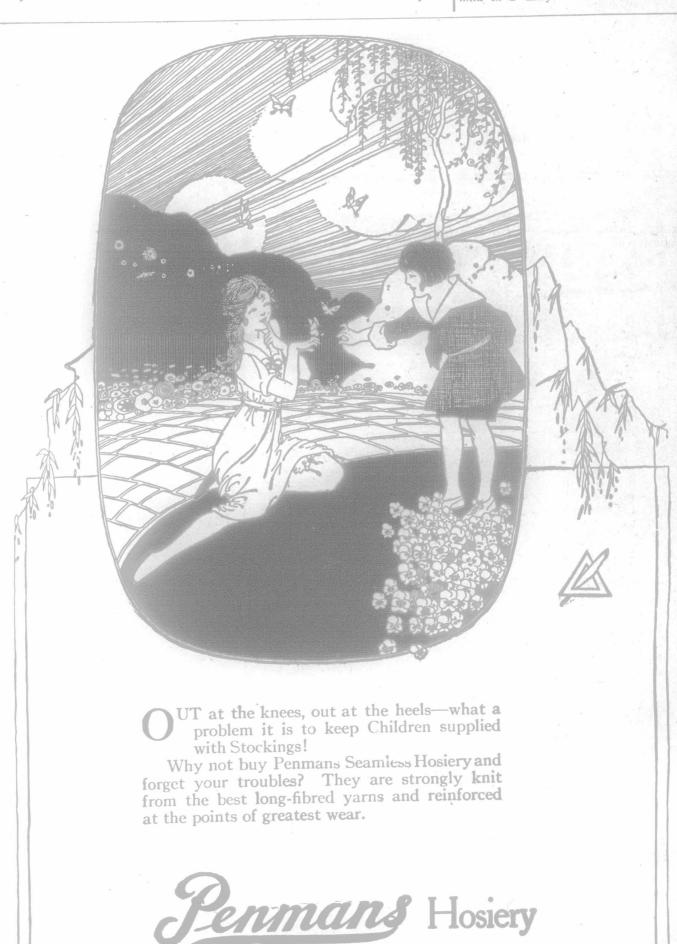
The scientists at the Institute of Public aware of the Health are evidently fully aware of the great value of pictures as a public educator, for Dr. Hill's remarks, as well as these of Mr. Best (chemist), who followed, were illustrated at every point by views shown by means of a powerful electric lantern.

As a custodian of public health—probably the foremest in Western Ontario Dr. Hill was, of course, more concerned with the quality of the milk than with the business of selling it. The great curse of the milk business, he said, is manure, and the very greatest care must be taken to keep it from contamin. ating the milk in any way. It is a fact that 10 per cent. of the cattle killed under Government inspection, and 25 per cent.



of the hogs, are tubercular, and it is also a fact that the germs get into the milk, not so much from the udder, but from the manure. Since this is the case, it can readily be seen that the bull may be as great an offender in this way as the cows. For many years Danish "pasteruized" butter has been noted for its quality, and it is gratifying to know that Danish methods are now being adopted by the leading dairymen in our Canadian Northwest.

Upon the men who care for the cattle, milk the cows and attend to the milk, rests a tremendous responsibility. Slides were shown to illustrate how typhoid germs may be distributed through the dairy—from the hands of the milkers, water used in the hands of the milkers of the milkers. washing the milk vessels, etc. In Boston 500 cases of typhoid, and 50 deaths were traced to one man who was mildly sick with typhoid, but continued bottling milk in a dairy. Also disease may



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