

drawing very near when those of us who emulate the Philosophers and search for the Stone shall find perfect and complete satisfaction. "They shall find Me when they search for Me with their whole heart."

When this time arrives we shall find that we "who have borne the image of the earthly shall bear the image of the heavenly." (1 Cor. 15:49). We shall be changed and our bodies shall become etheric.

THE GARDEN PLOT

A farmer told his sons that he was leaving them treasure buried in the garden. They digged and delved and eventually the treasure materialised in the fertility of the soil.

If the farmer's sons had found a box which held treasure, the value would have been, not in the soil, not in the box, but in the possession of the treasure enclosed therein.

* * *

Jesus told us that the Scriptures testified of Him. We search our glorious possession, the Bible, and we have revealed to us and in us the unsearchable riches of the Christ Consciousness.

"Now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He

is."—1 John 3:2. These are wonderful words; but until we hear them in our hearts as a quickening unto life, until we understand that this "seeing Him as He is" means the perception of the truth of the Christ in us, we shall not find the treasure.

When the perceptive faculty is awakened we shall be "in the spirit on the Lord's Day," which will be our day, for man was given dominion—the word comes from the Latin, "dominus," a lord—and we shall, like St. John on Patmos, see things spiritually which we cannot put into words.

Walt Whitman said: "Science is the voice of God to our times."

If we supply certain conditions, it is scientific to expect certain results; but in spiritual things, if we fulfil the conditions, the result so far exceeds our expectations, that we are on the way to prove the truth of the words, "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him."

We are told to "search with the heart" and that "with the heart man believeth unto righteousness." We must then let the intellect concern itself with things of this world only. This is important—for the qualification for entering the Kingdom is to become as a little child; or, as Charles Brodie Patterson said: "Become not, that God may be all."

The Problem of the Maritimes

(By the Wayside Philosopher)

It may be impertinent in one not a resident of the Maritime Provinces to discuss their problems or make any suggestions in regard thereto. As a question, however, which is to come before our Federal Parliament at Ottawa this session, the settlement of which must have an important effect upon our National Life however determined, it may be permissible to express our opinion of the matter, provided it is understood that no claim is made to expert opinion, special knowledge or other than a general interest in the subject.

That the Maritime Provinces have not prospered since Confederation to anything like the extent hoped for; that their financial prosperity would have been much greater had they never entered Confederation; can be freely admitted and the reason sought.

There has been much discussion of this loss through Confederation. This and the decadence of Maritime Shipping, Maritime Industry and Maritime Fishing have been the subject matter of widely divided opinions. Some speakers and writers, such as R. L. Calder, K. C., and others, have sharply criticized the people of the Maritimes for lack of energy, industry and business ability and for assuming an attitude that looked to the Government to initiate every move to better their condition.

MR. CALDER'S POSITION

For sharpness of criticism, assurance of knowledge, self complacency with his decisions and ignorance of the subject, Calder stands alone—though others follow not far behind. It is to be regretted that a man of his position as an Advocate or Barrister should utter such far-reaching criticisms on the limited information obtainable—at best—under the circumstances of his investigation of the question. Men of his age and attainments should be wiser. His viewpoint of the Maritime peoples—if correct—would indicate that they should be left to work out their own salvation as best they might, deserving

no sympathetic co-operation from the—to him—more virile parts of Canada. More of that anon.

It is not our intention to discuss the Commission whose Report has come before Parliament for action, or to review in any way Sir Charles Hippert Tupper's excellent speech on the "Railway Problem of the Maritimes" before a local organization; or to suggest any remedy, but, rather, to set out our own view of the situation, from such information as we have, trusting it may be of benefit to some one who seeks to know the ins and outs of this intricate and much vexed problem.

MARITIME VIEW OF CONFEDERATION

And, first, we ask what was the Maritime viewpoint as to the probable results of Confederation on its Trade Development and allied interests?

This is abundantly answered not only by the Confederation debates but by the literature on the subject from the pens of writers varying in political allegiance, rank, ability, and what not, yet of accord in finding that the Maritime peoples feared, yea knew, that Confederation meant a setback to progress; a serious loss in trade, in self development; that, from a business standpoint, Confederation was, to them, a mistake.

There were appeals in Confederation to their idealism, their loyalty to British aims and hopes, to their spirit of self-sacrifice in doing a worthy work at howsoever great a cost. Present with these was a business element which promised that the severe sacrifices, the immediate losses, would not have to be borne to the breaking point. This was the assurance of rail connection with Ontario and Quebec, the former especially, through which a market should develop to take the place of the markets sacrificed through Confederation.

It is no fault of any party to the Confederation pact that the Maritimes did not get in Ontario and Quebec markets to replace those lost in New England and else-