

of war: service shall take the competition, and the slogan shall be, instead of the old, "Every man for himself and take the hindmost," a clear, penetrating even to the most stupid and the most liberty, Equality and Fraternity, Brotherhood of Man!"

.....
beautiful dream, this last, and must eventually come to pass this earth, else creation shall in vain. Nevertheless, "the old grind slowly." At times it is so hard to realize, perhaps, the possibility of what yet, one of us must partake of on, be a part in it, and now and understand all; yet be, or the creation of us, the "devil's dance" that artists have portrayed it.

ilities of the future make the living, no matter what may be; yet since it is clear of the Universe do, as slowly, it may be that we are a period of more military, before the final liberation. such a possibility, it may times, to reflect that the may be needed to put the our souls that we may be. At such times it may alize the spirit of the words the fighting poet,

me each rebuff
birth's smoothness rough,
that bids nor sit nor stand,
three parts pain!
old cheap the strain;
count the pang; dare, never
the three!"

easy doctrine—this being
e rebuffs so that we rise
we can never be really free
ok upon them.

.....
the time—to return to our
gh "the mills of God grind
is no law to prevent an
y time. There have been
world that have made for
gress within a very short
few years; and it may be
of this war may see just
I rather think the Infi-
disfied when such leaping

that such rapid advance-
ade, one thing seems ab-
ary—concerted movement
part of all the people,
of the people; and those
lized countries must lead,
the burden. It is im-
few prophets and a few
everything themselves.
at their backs the great
folk living everywhere,
the schools, away out
Not one can evade the
ot one can say, "I do
ot one can say, "No
comes to me," for the
goes everywhere, and
d of the future—a more
than the sword of finest
most terrible modern
s not hard to believe
uck White, that "the
ng to be discovered as
greatest spiritual con-
nkind,"—he means in
d in general—the ballot
not the cause. Yes,
will come to everyone
t before long, for it is
row until women also
mission everywhere to

ufficient that everyone
vote. That will not
order that the leaders,

the few advanced ones who step out from the crowd, may have any efficient help from the masses, it is necessary that the masses themselves stand on a firm foundation. If they don't, they must inevitably wallow back into the old confusion. It is simply impossible for any country to advance greatly if ninety-nine per cent. of its people are intent each on building up his own little pile in bank accounts and lands, utterly oblivious of everything else that goes on around him. The people must learn, each and all, to be public-spirited. "The Brotherhood of Man," must cease to be but an empty call.

I hate to give this illustration, but it is so pertinent that I cannot leave it out: When on the train recently I could not help overhearing the conversation of two men behind me, one a man of perhaps fifty, the other a mere lad of twenty or more. Both, evidently, were coming to visit relatives during the Christmas holiday. Naturally the conversation turned on the war and when it might end. "Well," said the older man, "I don't know, but the longer it keeps on the better for us fellows out West." It was fine how the mere lad sprang upon him—a mere lad, yet really older than the other, older in intellect and in heart. "Some of you fellows," he said, indignantly, "would sell your country for twenty-five dollars!"

Think of it!—Anxious for a war to go on, with all its loss, all its suffering, all its agony of mind, all its maiming of limb and crushing out of young lives, so that "us fellows out West" may mass more money in a bank! I don't think such supreme selfishness is by any means universal, yet so long as even a modified form of it exists at all generally, how can any country advance really in the things that count?—There must be a better foundation than selfishness. The world must, somehow, get higher ideals.

.....
So the question comes down to this: "How can a better foundation be built? Granted that the ballot is to be the strong power of the future, how shall it be made really effective?"

When a house is built the foundation is laid stone by stone. When the ideal nation is built, the process, surely, must be similar. The building must be carried on, not from the top downward, although directed from there, but WITH the bricks or the stones and the mortar. Similarly must world-building be carried on, by means of the atoms, the individual human beings who make up all the peoples.

We have not built altogether aright in the past. We have laid the foundations of selfishness among the people. If we are altogether honest, we must admit that, on the whole, we have made "Getting" the God Over All. This thing has obtained in all countries. Like people, like nations; rivalries, aggrandizement, armaments, wars. If it is possible to lay a new and different foundation everywhere, then this terrible climax may mark the end of one "dispensation" and the beginning of a far different and very much better one.—We, ourselves, each individually, and all together, whether we will or not, have to lay the foundation. Its kind shall be as we make it. We can't drop back into the same old way, else the same things will happen again. We must do better, learn more, see further, exert ourselves for other, and humanitarian interests as well as our own. We must exercise conscious effort to make things better, and never forget that our influence on the children of to-day is making the men and women of to-morrow.

.....
After all, aren't nations and individuals very much alike. One man takes another man's horse, or cow,—and the owner objects, one nation, on some trivial excuse takes a piece of another's territory;—war. One man shakes his fist over his back fence at his neighbor every day for a month, and some day the neighbor hits him; two nations build up armaments against each other for half a century and the day comes when they fight. So the story goes. And yet there is a point where the similarity ends, for one nation will do against another what would be considered too mean a trick to countenance in private

life, and do it quite barefacedly at that. And men will do in war, and even hold it glorious to do them, things that would be held in private life too despicable for consideration. For what is modern war, but one long series of efforts to outwit by every hidden advantage that can be devised?

It's all strange, and incomprehensible. Yet it does not seem too much to believe that the rules of honor that hold between individuals should hold between nations also. The trouble is that we are all too national; we have not yet even considered the possibility of the International Mind.

.....
Perhaps I have tired you with all this, but I had to get it out of my system. Next day I want to talk a little of what I should like to see right here when the war is over.—But before I close, why do not more of you help me to talk? I want the Ingle Nook to be a "really and truly" Round Table, you know.

JUNIA.

Old Socks for New.

Toronto has started a movement requesting Canadian soldiers to return their old socks in exchange for new ones. The old ones are then to be sent back to Canada to be re-footed, and in this way it is expected that the task of keeping a constant supply of warm foot-covering will be greatly assisted.

Yesterday (Jan. 13th) there was an exhibit of work for the soldiers at Hyman Hall in this city,—work as perfect as it can be made. Red Cross workers from all over Ontario were present, and examined the different supplies with much interest—shirts, pyjamas, socks, bandages, knee-caps, Balacava caps, scarfs, etc. Especial interest was shown in the method of closing the toes of the socks, something quite new in this country evidently, and so smooth and soft for the toes of marching soldiers.

"You just follow the directions on the slips EXACTLY," I heard one woman explaining to another.

To those who are interested, I may say that these directions for sizes III and IV, brought by Lady Beck from England, were printed in our issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" for July 15, and may be found by referring back to that number.—I do hope you keep your "Advocates."

In his afternoon address, Mr. Noel Marshall, head of the Red Cross in Toronto, said that he believed every woman in Canada was working,—he thought he himself had had letters from most of them. Incidentally, he remarked that during the last three months (during which shipments were permitted) 85 tons of jam had been sent from Canada. Also, from the Toronto Red Cross, 300,000 pairs of socks had been sent altogether. He emphasized, however, that the need, especially for socks, is as great as ever. As yet the end of the War is not in sight.—JUNIA.

The "Grippe" Epidemic.

Quite possibly the so called "grippe" epidemic that has been sweeping over many cities in the United States, and some of those in Canada, has penetrated also in parts of the rural districts. Fearing this, I asked Dr. H. W. Hill, of the Institute of Public Health, over the telephone this afternoon what should be done when the disease appears.

He replied that the present epidemic is not really the old-time "grippe" at all. A specialist in Chicago, who has been making an exhaustive study of the disease, has failed to find the grippe "germ" in any of the cases. He has, however, found a streptococcus, evidently the cause of the epidemic. As, then, the disease is very contagious, it is necessary to isolate all cases at once. Those who are attacked should at once go to bed and stay there until better, both for their own sake and the sake of their neighbors. All precautions in regard to cleanliness and avoidance of breathing or coughing in the faces of others should be strictly observed. Only in this way can the epidemic be prevented from spreading still further. As yet no cure has been discovered.

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Sunset Crushed Oats.....	1.70
Manitoba Feed Barley.....	1.85
Barley Meal.....	1.90
Geneva Feed (crushed corn, oats and barley).....	1.80
Oil Cake Meal (old process, ground fine).....	2.25
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The Evidence on the Case, by James M. Beck, Late Assistant Attorney General of the United States. While this book is by one of the ablest jurists of the United States, it is written in an intensely interesting style. It reviews the evidence presented in the official papers, British, German, Russian and Belgian, in regard to the causation of the war. The conclusions presented by Mr. Beck have been accepted by leaders of thought as constituting a most notable contribution to the literature of the War. The work will be accepted as belonging to lasting history. It should be in every home library in Canada.

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