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...The...

Lord's Day Advocate

Published by
THE LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE OF CANADA

NOVEMBER 1906



CHARLES J. COPP, M.D.,
Treasurer, the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada
and of Ontario

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THE LORD'S DAY ADVOCATE

New Series, Vol. III.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1906.

No. 12

The Lord's Day Advocate

is published monthly by

The Lord's Day Alliance of Canada

in the interests of the preservation of the Lord's Day in Canada

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The subscription price is fifty cents per annum. No bills are rendered.

Bonafide Circulation, 37,000.

For advertising rates and space apply to the Editor.

Treasurer, CHARLES J. COPP, M.D.,
133 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto

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OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

The place of honor is given to our Treasurer for the L.D.A. of Canada and of Ontario, Charles J. Copp, Esq., M.D., in this issue. Dr. Copp is a busy young physician and a college lecturer. He is a member of the Congregational Church, a devoted Sunday School worker and full of many other good works. He succeeded his father, and counted it an honor to do so, as Treasurer of the L.D.A. He is as accurate and painstaking as an expert accountant, and, of course, gives his services gratuitously, though the work is by no means easy, and makes a heavy drain upon his time.

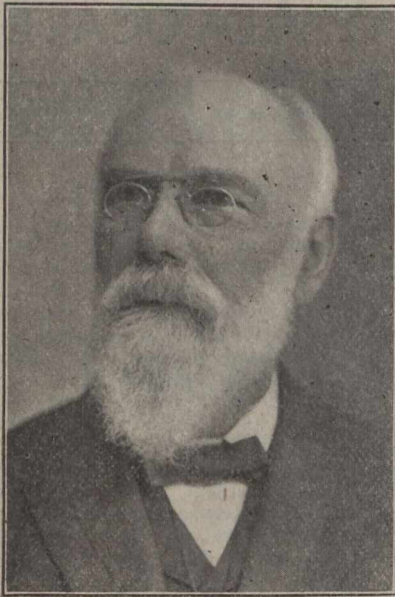
Another half-dozen Parliamentarians are honored in illustrations this month. These, with others already shown, or awaiting that honor in future issues, were among those who cheerfully rendered all possible help as public advocates and confidential advisers in promoting the Lord's Day Act through Parliament last session. Such men are an honor to themselves, to Parliament and to Canada.—S.

Notes

The Lord's Day Alliance of Canada meets only triennially in convention. The next meeting is due in 1907. It has been decided to hold it in Ottawa about the 1st of December of that year.

The Executive Board of the L.D.A. of Canada has decided not to ask for amendments to the Lord's Day Act this session of Parliament, since the Act only goes into effect in March, 1907, but to give it a fair trial and then to seek such amendments alone as experiences conclusively demonstrates to be necessary.

The December number will report the Provincial Conventions being held this month, Ontario alone being in time to be reported in this issue.



HON. WM. PATERSON, M. P.,
Minister of Customs

ANNUAL PROVINCIAL MEETING—
ONTARIO EXECUTIVE COM-
MITTEE'S REPORT

The various standing committees, the General Executive and the public convention held their annual meetings in Toronto on Nov. 8th and 9th. These were perhaps the most encouraging, interesting and harmonious in the history of the organization.

The Executive Committee's report was an interesting statement as to (a) the perils threatening the Lord's Day—selfishness, religious indifference, foreign immigration, and the carelessness of our own people; (b) the successful resisting of these influences by the educational influences of the pulpit, the press and the platform; (c) the extension and strengthening of the organization itself, which numbers 346 branches in Ontario and about 650 in Canada; (d) many evidences of improvement in the observance of the Lord's Day in the Province within the year; (e) The readiness of the Attorney-General, the Provincial Secretary and the Minister of Public Works to enforce the Lord's Day Act,

the Sunday clauses of the Liquor law and Sunday close season of the Game law of the Province, which was specially commended; (f) the encouraging condition of the treasury, there being a balance in hand of \$385, after all accounts were paid; (g) unprecedented progress in legislation in the passing of the Dominion Lord's Day Act, the gains of which to Ontario are shown under another heading, and the improvement of the provincial law prohibiting electric railways from operating on the Lord's Day.

The report then makes feeling reference to the calling away in death of the late Principal Sheraton, D.D., and the late Archbishop Bond, Honorary President for Canada, and express the regret of the Alliance because of the removal of the Rev. A. E. O'Meara beyond the bounds of the Province, and concludes with an expression of hopefulness and determination to press on to even greater effort for the coming year, in humble dependence on God's guidance and grace.

The Treasurer's statement shows a balance at the beginning of the year of \$156.96, receipts \$6,783.06, total \$6,941.02; expenditure, \$6,554.89, leaving a balance on hand, 31st Oct., 1906, of \$386.13. The itemized statement is to be printed and circulated through the branches in Ontario.

The Convention, in adopting a patriotic resolution regarding the birthday of His Majesty the King, rose and sang the national anthem.

Cordial votes of appreciation and thanks were passed to the President, the Treasurer, and the Auditors.

The following resolutions were also adopted:—

I. Resolved, that we put on record our most hearty appreciation of the splendid work done by our Secretaries during the past year. Throughout the country they have done excellent service in arousing a healthful sentiment in favor of the proper observance of the day of rest, and enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of the various classes in the community. In our legislative halls, the influence of their statesmanlike advocacy of our cause has been a powerful factor in securing the advanced legislation, both Dominion and Provincial, we now possess. And we would hereby express our continued confidence in

them, and renew our pledge of loyalty to them as our leaders.

II. Resolved, that this Convention of the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance expresses its gratification at the advanced legislation that has been secured during the past year. It is pleasing to all lovers of the day of rest, that the legislation granted to the country by the Parliament at Ottawa, was introduced and carried through as a Government measure. This augurs well for the application of the law now given and for further legislation in the future.

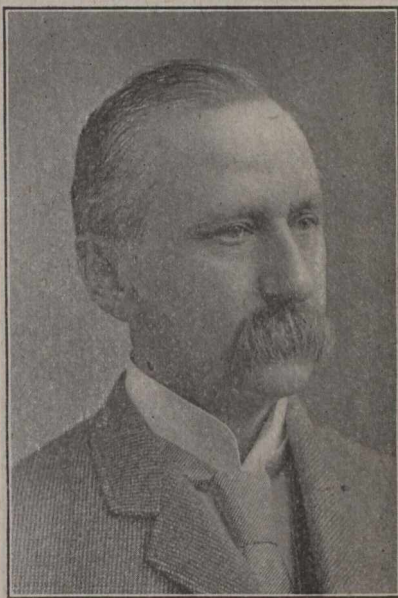
The revision of the Ontario Electric Railway Act and the disposition of the Ontario Government to strictly enforce our Sunday laws are no less gratifying.

And, while our laws are far from perfect, we are thankful for what our legislators—Dominion and Provincial—have done, and rejoice that legislation concerning Sabbath observance has advanced so far in the right direction.

That, while we express our gratitude to the Legislature of this Province for their action in enacting laws which place the whole question of Sunday operation of electric railways in a more satisfactory position, at the same time we would urge the Standing Committee on Legislation of the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance to continue to vigilantly press for such changes as in the opinion of this annual meeting it is still desirable to obtain.

III. We would express our gratification with the judgment of Police Magistrate Love of London, holding that an eating-house proprietor has not the right to almost continuously sell ice cream on Sunday to persons who purchase ice cream alone, and who consume the same as a confection, and not as a necessary food, in the case, "Williams vs. Mandas," and directs the Legal Committee, in case this decision is appealed against, to bring the matter promptly to the notice of the Attorney-General, requesting him to make the Crown a party in the case in defense of the Lord's Day Act as thus interpreted.

No change was made in the officers.
—S.



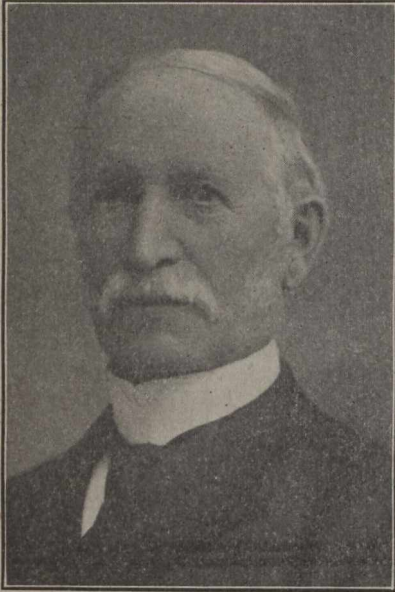
G. W. GANONG, M.P., ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

WHAT ONTARIO GAINS BY THE NEW LORD'S DAY ACT OF CANADA

The following summary of the gains to Ontario over the old laws, resulting from the passing of the new Dominion law, forms an important part of the Annual Report of the Ontario L.D.A. :—

(1) Corporations as such are made amenable to the restrictions and penalties of the law. Heretofore only the employee, who, as a rule, was least guilty, could be punished for an offence under the Provincial laws.

(2) The great Railway Companies are, in particular, for the first time, put under law as to Sunday labor and traffic; (a) all construction work on roadbed, rolling stock, buildings and bridges is prohibited. The Grand Trunk, C.P.R., and James Bay Railroads have outraged the prevailing sentiment of the Province along this line in the most glaring way. (b) General repair work and the work of the office staffs is prohibited. (c) The crews of yard and shunting engines will be free from 6



HON. JAMES McMILLAN
Senator

a.m. till 8 p.m. every Lord's Day.

(d) No freight train can be made up or started out on that day. (e) No way-freight work can be done. (f) All loading and unloading of freight is forbidden. (g) Only at intermediate points can express matter be loaded or unloaded on or from passenger trains. (h) The entire business of railway news agents on trains, platforms or in stations, is prohibited on the Lord's Day.

(3) Sunday excursions for hire or with the object of pleasure, by any mode of conveyance, are absolutely prohibited.

(4) The importation and distribution of newspapers is made unlawful, as their publication and sale were before, and the necessity for punishing the poor lads who did the distributing is done away. The employers, whether individuals or corporations, are put under heavy penalties.

(5) Many of those who have to labor on the Lord's Day at permitted work are given the right of one full day off during the week. It will not, therefore, hereafter be lawful for

companies like those operating blast furnaces at Hamilton and elsewhere, to work their men seven days a week and twelve hours a day, as at present, to the disgrace of our Christian civilization.

(6) Advertising in any manner anything prohibited by the Act, such as theatricals or sports, even though the performances are to be given in another country.

(7) Farmers and many other classes not under the old laws are subject to the new Act.

(8) Any permitted work in loading or unloading of freight vessels is limited to the period immediately preceding the close of navigation each year, and in the case of grain, coal or ore carriers, to the hours of the Lord's Day preceding 7 a.m. and following 8 p.m.

(9) No freight vessel can start out on the Lord's Day.

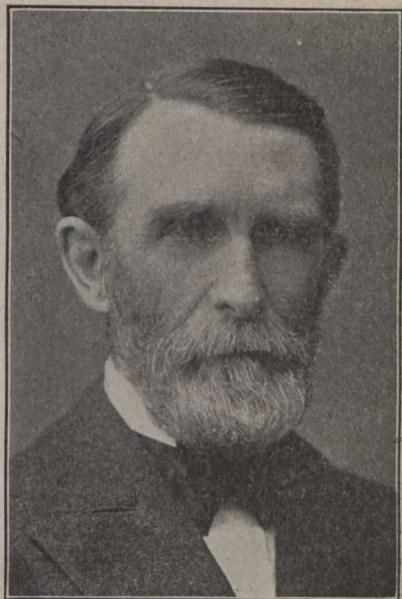
(10) Livery hiring is restricted by the condition that it be "for the personal use of the hirer or his family, and for purposes not prohibited by the Act," such as business, labor or excursion conveying. This will prohibit the sightseeing traffic of the tally-ho, so disturbing to many people in a quiet city, or rural neighborhood.

(11) Ferries can only operate when "authorized by competent authority to carry passengers on the Lord's Day." This will shut out mere excursion traffic carried on by certain steamers under a ferry license.

(12) The main prohibitory clause (Section 2) forbids not only the work of one's "ordinary calling," but doing or employing any one else to do any work, labor or business "for gain." This will apply to members of brass bands and singers, for example, and these can only perform on the Lord's Day in connection with Divine worship or where they give their services gratuitously.

(13) Clause 15, which forbids "any action or prosecution for a violation of this Act without leave of the Attorney-General of the Province," is not so satisfactory, and yet we trust that this section will not seriously hinder the enforcement of the law.

The Sabbath-loving people of Ontario, therefore, have good cause to thank God for the passing of the Lord's Day Act of 1906, and to appreciate the invaluable service rendered in that connection to the cause of Lord's Day preservation by the Dominion Government and Parliament. Any weaknesses in the law will, we trust, be remedied by amendment in the not distant future.



HON. JOSIAH WOOD, SACKVILLE, N.B.
Senator

THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS AND LORD'S DAY LEGISLATION

The following communication was presented to the Select Committee of Parliament last session, as indicating the attitude of Labor organizations to the legislation then under consideration :—

Hon. Gentlemen :—

I have the honor, as Secretary, to represent the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which includes almost all the organized labor forces of the Dominion. Our counsel, Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, has been called to the bedside of his father in British Columbia, and is thus unable to be present and voice our sentiments.

The Congress, at its annual sessions of recent years, has over and over again expressed its strong desire for such Sunday legislation as will prevent all unnecessary labor and business on that day so that all workers may have the Sunday as a day of rest. We, the Executive, are therefore, specially authorized and directed to support Sunday legislation. Our people were very much pleased when the Government introduced this Sunday Bill, and we would urge this Committee not to yield to the demands of the corporations, manufacturing, commercial or transportation, for sweeping or weakening amendments. We would like to see the Bill go through substantially as it is. We do not object to Sunday work in connection with manufacture if from its nature it is absolutely necessary, but we do object to work that is only necessary in order to increase the already enormous profits of corporations.

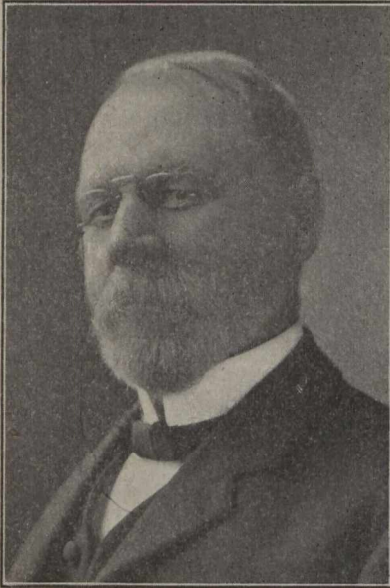
We would warn the Committee, therefore, against accepting any am-

endment that would go beyond the very minimum of absolutely necessary work, both in manufacture and transportation.

We desire specially to oppose the proposal of certain large baking firms for the right to manufacture bread on a large scale on Sunday. We believe the Shop Regulations Act of the Province from which the application comes, is lax enough as it is. Our people who are employees in the baking industry strongly protest against any change in the direction asked for. Signed, P. M. DRAPER, Secretary Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. Trades and Labor Congress.

The solicitor, J. G. O'Donoghue, in presenting his annual report to the recent Congress at Victoria, B.C., gave the place of prominence to the Lord's Day Act among laws passed within the year in the interests of workingmen.—S.

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J. B. BLACK, M.D., M.P., WINDSOR, N.S.

THE MEDICAL MEN AND THE LORD'S DAY

I. The following petition was presented to our Canadian Parliament from Hants County, N.S., Medical Association, and ably supported on the floor of the House before the Select Committee by Dr. J. B. Black, M.P., whose photo appears herewith: To the Honourable Members of the House of Commons at Ottawa :

Whereas, it has been proved beyond a doubt in the experience of all civilized nations, in all periods of the world's history, that the institution of a day of rest—preferably every seventh day—is absolutely necessary for the physical well-being of the nation, We, the members of the "Hants County Medical Association," do earnestly petition the Government and Members of the House of Commons for their support of the legislation recently introduced for the better observance of the "Lord's Day." We ask for the enactment of such legislation upon sanitary and health-giving grounds. We believe the better observance of the Lord's Day will result in the better physical development

and will prove a preservative of the vigor and energy of our people, and thus will aid the upbuilding of our country in a marked degree. In earnestly beseeching for the enactment of such legislation, we are seeking the physical good and mental uplift of the inhabitants of our Dominion, which has ever been and is the duty of the members of the medical profession to promote to the best of their ability.

All of which is respectfully submitted. Signed, F. S. Creelman, M.D., Vice-President; F. N. Burgess, M.D., Hantsport; J. B. Black, M.D., M.P.; C. H. Morris, M.D.; J. W. Reid, M.D., Secretary; C. J. Margeson, M.D., Hantsport; Bret Black; C. M. Meeks, M.D.; S. M. Weeks, M.D., President; E. F. Moore, M.D.; E. D. McLean, M.D.; J. D. Mosher, M.D.; M. A. O'Brien, M.D.; R. B. O'Brien, M.D.

II. DR. FARRE, an eminent medical man, gave the following testimony in the year 1832, when a Committee of the House of Commons took evidence on the subject of the observance of the Lord's Day: "Although the night apparently equalizes the circulation well, yet it does not sufficiently restore its balance for the attainment of a long life. Hence one day in seven, by the bounty of Providence, is thrown in as a day of compensation, to perfect by its repose, the animal system. Physiologically considered, power saved is power gained, and the waste of power from every kind of excitement defeats the purposes of the day. You may easily determine this question as a matter of fact by trying it on beasts of burden. Take that fine animal, the horse, and work him to the full extent of his powers every day of the week, or give him rest one day in seven, and you will soon perceive by the superior vigor with which he performs his functions on the other six days, that this rest is necessary to his well-being. Man, possessing a superior nature, is borne along by the vigor of his mind, so that the injury of continual diurnal exertion and excitement on his animal system is not so immediately apparent as it is in the brute; but in the long run he breaks down more suddenly, and shortens his life, consuming that vigor of his old age which (as to mere animal power) ought to be

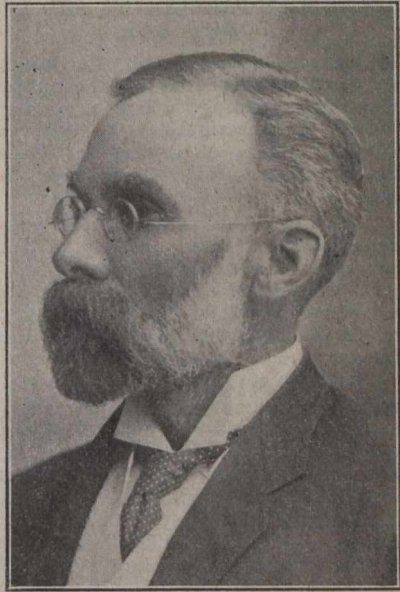
the object of his preservation. This is said simply as a physician, and without reference to the theological question; but if you consider further the proper effect of real Christianity, namely, peace of mind, confiding trust in God, and good will to man, you will perceive in this source of renewed vigor to the mind, and through the mind to the body, an additional spring of life imparted from this higher use of the Sabbath as a holy rest."

III. SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE MEDICAL MEN OF LONDON signed a petition to Parliament when it was proposed to open the Crystal Palace on Sundays, which contained the following words:—"Your petitioners, from their acquaintance with the laboring classes, and with the laws which regulate the human economy, are convinced that a seventh day of rest, instituted by God, and coeval with the existence of man, is essential to the bodily health and mental vigor of men in every station in life."

IV. A news item in one of our dailies says: "Dr. C. A. Temple, 200 Spadina avenue, Toronto, is of the opinion that medical men should take a holiday once a week. They could, he said, give their patients to understand that as little work as possible should be given to them on a Sunday, as it was vitally necessary that they should take at least one day's rest. If the public were made aware of the trials of a doctor's existence there was little doubt but that they would strain a point in an endeavor to accommodate him."

V. One of England's greatest doctors, Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., Physician to H. M. the King, etc., etc., writes thus of the Sunday, to the Advisory Committee of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in May, 1906:—"From the doctor's side I think there is little to be said—it is like preaching to the converted—and the plague of it is that the leisured classes accept the necessity of a Sunday change, and take it, but at the expense of their poorer brethren.

"These week-end changes mean very often great increase of labour to servants. Sunday golf often means a



D. W. BOLE, M.P., WINNIPEG

lot of work to caddies and caretakers: the Sunday excursions mean a great increase of labour to the railway servants; and Sunday concerts mean, I fear, the ultimate compulsion of Sunday work upon professional people.

"I confess the crux seems, to me, to be—not to marshal up doctors' testimonies as to the need of Sunday rest, but to make leisured people screw up their consciences on the observance of the Golden Rule.

"Pray forgive me if I seem to be taking the parson's role instead of my own; but I believe the essential thing is to stamp on a piece of supreme selfishness."—Pearl of Days.

These opinions of the noble profession of medicine may well command the thoughtful attention of all Canadians and of all the world.—S.

The Secretaries have been instructed to keep careful watch over legislation at Ottawa and all the Provincial Capitals, and vigorously to resist all attempts to get legislation making possible encroachments on the integrity of the Lord's Day.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND THE LORD'S DAY

A Select Committee of Parliament has recently reported on the subject of Sunday Trading, which it was appointed to investigate. We cull the following items of interest to Canadian readers. The Committee reports:—

1. They are satisfied of the great importance of maintaining the Sunday as a day of rest, not only on moral and religious grounds, but also as necessary to the preservation of the health and strength of the community.

2. They find public opinion substantially unanimous in favor of Sunday closing of shops—over 300 Shopkeepers' Associations giving their support, also the great municipal corporations of Belfast, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness, Dundee, Aberdeen, and over 50 other Scotch cities and burghs.

3. They are satisfied that Sunday trading has increased, and that this increase is likely to continue unless some steps are taken to prevent it, and that the present law, 29 Charles II., Chap. 7, is unsatisfactory, the fines quite inadequate, and the law, consequently, unworkable.

4. They recommend that the sale of refreshments, sweets, newspapers and periodicals, medicines, milk, be exempted for the whole day, and that bread, fish, vegetables, fruit, meat, ice, tobacco, etc., be exempted for certain hours to be determined by local authorities.

5. They express sympathy for the Jews, but cannot recommend that Jews who close Saturday be allowed to open on the Lord's Day, because this could only work hardship on non-Jewish traders of greater numbers, but think in certain exclusive Jewish areas some liberty might be given Jews under local authority.

6. They report that in Scotland, where there has been no Sunday sale of liquor for 50 years, public opinion is much stronger than in England in favor of the complete closing of shops, and recommend that Scottish authorities be given power to cut out or vary the proposed exemptions.

7. They recommend that employees be specially protected against being

compelled to work on the Lord's Day against conscientious convictions, and that any employer who requires an employee to work 7 days a week should be penalized.

The one thing in the report of this Parliamentary Committee which, from our Canadian viewpoint, calls for comment, is the number and character of the exemptions recommended. Virtually, newspapers, tobacco, pipes and liquor seem to be regarded by prevailing English sentiment as "necessaries," and not only so, but their sale along with bread, fruit, vegetables, etc., on Sunday to be an accepted "necessity." None of these exemptions are made in our new Dominion Lord's Day Act, nor would they be supported by Canadian public opinion. While, therefore, there is much to be desired in our public opinion and in our law on this question, there is also much cause for gratification.—S.

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THE WESTERN SECRETARY AT WORK

Rev. W. M. Rochester, Western Secretary, has been a busy man since his appointment. June, July and part of August were given to Manitoba, the remainder of August and September were spent principally in Alberta and B. C. In October, after a week of hard financing in Winnipeg, he went up the Dauphin and Prince Albert line of the C.N.R., and down the Regina and Kamsack branches of the same line. This month, he is holding the four annual conventions: Saskatchewan at Regina, 8th; Manitoba at Winnipeg, 12th; Alberta at Calgary, 20th, and B. C. at Vancouver, 23rd, the dates between being occupied in campaigning and travel.

New branches have been organized at Nanton, Claresholm, Alta., Peachland, Summerland, Penticton and Moyie, B.C., and a large number of the old branches visited.

In reporting on these opening months of service, he writes:—"First among the things to be said about this early experience of service in the work of the Alliance, the Western Secretary has to acknowledge the hearty welcome accorded him on every hand. In this respect, nothing more could be desired. In many parts he was known before, but both in the old and the new associations, the same cordial reception was tendered; and this is accepted as expressive of interest in the cause in general and of the desire to co-operate with the Alliance representative in doing the utmost for the firmly planting of the Lord's Day as a national institution in the growing time of the West.

This interest in the day was found to be general. The apostles of 'liberty' were, of course, everywhere met, those who deem themselves and others the victims of a species of tyranny when the Sabbath question is brought to the front. It is hard for such to understand the relation sustained by personal restraint to social well-being. But, nevertheless, there is a substantial general sentiment in favor of cessation of labor, restraint in amusement, and better observance of the day, a strength of sentiment which is most encouraging and augurs much good for Western Canada.

Nor is this merely latent. It is manifest, and in many instances cited to the Secretary, strongly asserted itself in effective protests against farm work, railway construction, the pursuit of pleasure, Sunday trading, and particularly liquor-selling. What a matter for congratulation to think that our people find utterance upon occasion, and respond so promptly and enthusiastically to the call for action when the enemy rises to threaten the integrity of our rights and the stability of our time-honored and well-tried institutions!

In such expression of conviction and assertion of influence, many of the rank and file, so to speak, of our communities have had an honorable part. Sturdy sons of Scotland and Canada's children of the East, have come to the West bringing their principles with them, and in the face of the example and effort of alien immigrants have demanded recognition for these principles in their communities. Men of commerce, farmers, and professional men have spoken and contended for higher things than money. Organizations, too, have done their part, and the Alliance has cause to appreciate the work of many Branches.

But, when all is said, one who views our West and its conditions, and sheds upon all the light of history, is compelled to pay a tribute to the Church of all denominations. What the country owes to this single agency can never be fully known, not to say appreciated. It has been the bulwark of liberty and the apostle of righteousness. Its voice has never been stilled, its effort has been unceasing. With a vigilance and a heroism worthy of any age, it has faced the problems of this new life and sought to do its duty. The minister, however, and the missionary, the prosaic figure, perhaps, of the community, not always the picturesque, plodding along day by day, keeping a stout heart within his own breast, and cheering others, at the front with his slender means and meagre equipment, his long drives and physical labors. What do we owe to him? In the battle for righteousness he is the outstanding figure. "Put him down?" No! He is the irrepressible. May the West some day fittingly acknowl-

edge what these pioneers have done. Of these few months' travel, the outstanding feature in memory's page is the sturdiness of the conflict which all these men have waged, often single-handed, in their respective places. May their bow abide in strength.

What about the future? What the outlook? Is the need of effort on behalf of the Lord's Day now urgent? How great it is one can with difficulty express. How vigilant and active we should be can scarcely be exaggerated. We are growing very fast. See these new towns—yes, towns—where a year or two ago, perhaps only months, there was a great uninhabited plain! See how the railroad is pushing north and south and west. Growth! Growth! everywhere, and we are becoming very rich. Wealth is accumulating rapidly, and our eyes are upon the earth. Very, very much

are we "minding earthy things." Our rallying cries are Land! Wheat! Money! The present occupies are attention. The future is too much excluded, and the day which the Lord has made, in the hour of this materialistic sway, with all its accompaniments, stands imperilled. The alien may wrest it from us in the time of our forgetfulness; the passion for gain, and the love of pleasure, may absorb its hours and the discovery be made too late that our heritage has been sacrificed almost to the point of loss."—R.

ANNUAL CONVENTIONS THIS MONTH

Ontario and Saskatchewan, Nov. 8th; Manitoba, 12th; Quebec, 15th; Alberta, 20th; New Brunswick, 21st; Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, 23rd; and Nova Scotia, 27th.

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