

## How Jesus Was Received

Jesus answered and said unto them, Go and shew John again those things which ye do hear and see; the blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the gospel preached to them.—St. Matt. 11: 4, 5. See also vv. 16-19; 25-30; 12: 14.

Some rejected Him. Some doubted. Some questioned, testing Him. And some received Him, because He worked miracles, healing the sick and feeding the hungry. But some just loved Him and followed Him and trusted Him, and they were not the "wise and prudent"—the leaders of the Jews—but simple, warm-hearted folk like the fishermen of Galilee, whom He called "Babes." I am afraid if Christ came again to this world in human form history would repeat itself. So-called learned men would question as to His authority and His knowledge. Sinners, if unrepentant, would reject Him. Selfish people who wanted to get something from Him, would follow Him for awhile and then forget. But there would be some, the childlike, the humble, the pure-hearted, who would receive Him as their Friend and Saviour.

Why was it that when the Son of God came from heaven to live our human life He was not universally welcomed and acknowledged? Why did men reject Him then and why would men reject Him now? I think the first reason is that men have their own ideas of God, and when those ideas are not met by any manifestation of God or by any messenger from God or by any life-experience, any sorrow or calamity, they turn away. It was a carefully thought-out plan with the learned men amongst the Jews how the Messiah should come and what He should do. He was to come from amongst the chief men. He was to be a king and rule over the nations. And when Jesus was born in a lowly way of a lowly maiden; when He lived and worked as a carpenter in despised Galilee; when He did not come to the rabbis and consult with them, but rather chose as His followers some rough fishermen of Galilee or a tax-gatherer from Judea, why, they simply ignored Him, and when He seemed to gain too much popularity with the masses they condemned Him and put Him to death. It is a dangerous thing to let our own imagined knowledge become the guide in our relationship to God. It is a very dangerous thing for us to plan how God is to deal with us or with the world. How can we, poor mortals of a day, who can hardly touch the hem of the garment of infinite truth, presume to say how the Almighty shall act? All of the ruin and misery of the world through her long history can be traced clearly to human presump-

tion. He only can receive Jesus Christ rightly and to his own comfort and peace who believes that God knows best and who acts on that belief.

James was rejected by those who were sinners and did not wish to give up their sins. Many sinners, wearied and grieved with their burdens, came to Him and found Him precious in the pardon and peace He granted them.

It is one of the blessed parts of the gospel, as we read it, to find how He never turned away from any sinner who was sorry. "This is a true saying and worthy of all men to be received that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." So cried St. Paul. But we read also that those who did not realize their sin or who did not want to be forgiven were bitter against Christ and cried out, "Crucify Him!" It is the saddest kind of rejection when we turn from Him who longs to help us and follow our own unholy ways.

But we must turn to the brighter side and think of those who received Christ, and there were many. Some of them were men of learning and influence, like Nicodemus and Nathaniel and Joseph of Arimathea. But most of them were like children so far as learning was concerned, and they came to Him because He was so loving and helpful. Of these were those, first of all, who were sick or who had friends who were sick. The miracles tell us about them, and there was a great variety of them, from the Roman centurion, whose servant was sick to the poor woman who touched the hem of His garment and was healed. Those who feel their need of Him are still to-day justified (St. Luke 18: 14). No matter what is the circumstance, dear friend, you can come to Him just as really as they came to Him of old, and find Him a sure help.

Yet I think there were others who received Christ in a dearer, a truer way. They were those who forgot their trials and troubles, who did not ask Him for anything, but who just loved to be near Him. Such were the little children whom He took in His arms and blessed. Such was Mary of Bethany, who sat at His feet and heard His gracious words. Such was John, who leaned on His bosom. I need Thee, dear Christ, oh so greatly! I need forgiveness of my many sins. I need comfort in the midst of many trials. I need courage to face difficulties. But there are times when I seem to forget all these and when I just come and kneel in silence before Him. No word is spoken. No complaint is made. He is so ready to give me all I need. His hands full of gifts are stretched out. But what He longs for most of all, I believe (I speak in reverence), is my love and trust without any appeal for help.—Rev. F. W. Tomkins.

## \$15,000,000 FOR WAR MEMORIALS

### GREAT BRITAIN MAKING A CANVAS.

### Stone Crosses Will Record Names of Dead in Villages—Hospitals for Cities.

The Daily Mail has been writing to local authorities throughout England and Wales for particulars of war memorials to be erected in their districts. In general, stone crosses with the names of the dead will stand in every village, while large towns may found hospitals or lay out parks. Particulars of 326 places where memorials are to be erected have been received.

Of these, seventy-two have not yet decided what form the memorial is to take.

To this total must be added the amount to be spent in towns that have not yet decided on the form of the memorial, and the cost of the shrines and monuments which have been erected in almost every church and chapel throughout the land. It is a fair estimate that at least \$15,000,000 is being spent on war memorials in England and Wales alone.

#### \$5,000,000 to Hospitals.

With memories of the suffering caused by the war, it is not unnatural that many towns have chosen the building of new hospitals or the extension of existing ones as the best of memorials. In the list collected forty-seven towns and villages out of 254 are devoting more than \$4,000,000 to hospitals. They range from great new hospitals in Blackburn and Islington to small cottage hospitals in little market towns—the public spirit and generosity of the latter being, on the whole, more remarkable than in great cities.

There are numerous parks and public halls, and several instances in which funds have been created for the relief of dependents of those who

were crippled or killed. Clubs for ex-service men are in some cases being built as memorials, and in others cottage homes and almshouses for widows and children of the dead.

Reproductions of the Cenotaph erected in Whitehall abound, and another popular form of memorial is the Stone of Remembrance, similar to that erected at the entrance to British war cemeteries in France. For the rest there are hundreds of crosses of all kinds, winged figures of Victory, obelisks and other stone columns.

Islington, Blackburn and Woolwich each propose to spend \$500,000 on new hospitals, and the last named borough already has collected more than \$350,000 of the required amount.

#### Beauty Spots Acquired.

Opportunity has been taken in many cases of acquiring famous beauty spots as public parks. Coventry has been specially fortunate in this respect. Bideford has acquired Chudleigh fort and grounds; Clitheroe has purchased Clitheroe Castle, and Lord Cowdray has presented to Colchester the famous local castle as a memorial, with \$50,000 for improving the approaches and maintaining the fabric.

Carlisle, as a memorial for all the men of Cumberland and Westmoreland who fell in the war, has acquired a magnificent park of ninety acres, and is building a large new bridge as a better approach to it.

One of the most original and most beautiful memorials will be at Leicester, where \$100,000 is being spent in laying out avenues of lime trees in the plan of a cathedral church, consisting of nave, aisles and transepts, with an apse at the east end. At the west, looking east, will be the cenotaph, and at the crossing, in a circle of stone walling, on which will be inscribed the names of Leicester's dead, will be the great war stone, a monolith altar, with the phrase: "Their name liveth for evermore." Paved paths will accentuate the plan and lead to the monuments. The designer of this unique memorial is Sir Edwin L. Lutyens.

The wise man shows his wisdom in nothing so much as in finding and isolating the foolish streak that is in him as it is in us all.

## WORKING FOR SOLUTION

### Carriers Studied Exchange on International Freight.

Definite progress towards a solution of the vexed question of exchange on international freight charges between the United States and Canada seems likely, as a result of a meeting of representatives of the principal Canadian carriers at Montreal recently.

The question, which is a most complicated one, was again considered from all its angles, and a tentative plan was prepared involving an average varying surcharge, which, it is hoped, will lead to a solution which will be satisfactory to all parties interested. It is appreciated, however, that in the working out of this problem it is of the utmost importance that the integrity of the through rates by the different gateways must be maintained to avoid the danger of a cancellation of all international tariffs.

Owing to the diversity of conditions affecting the various classes of traffic, and the far-reaching effect of any action which may be taken, a full examination of the international charges and consultation with United States carriers is necessary. This has already been undertaken by a committee appointed for the purpose, and the matter will be pressed to a definite conclusion at the earliest possible date.

### Untempted Righteousness.

Wherever a knot of students gathered that day Lorton's case was the topic of conversation. The arrest had taken place early, and few of the fellows had witnessed it. Henry Vanderlip was one of those who did.

"It gave me a sense of sudden nausea," he told Hammond and Gray when the subject was brought up later. "I had the same feeling once, when the men found a couple of dead rats in the well we'd been drinking from up at the camp. The water looked clean, but it was foul, and we didn't know it. That's the way with Lorton. Ugh! It disgusts me."

Hammond's words came slowly, as if he were thinking them out as he talked. "I understand from Derrick and Shafer—they both room in Clark Hall—that Lorton's term bills were overdue. Derrick tells me Lorton has been on the edge ever since he entered college. Several times he has dropped out of the boarding house for a fortnight or longer and boarded himself on next to nothing. Shafer says that Lorton invariably apologized to his callers about the fire's being down, but that 'down' was its normal condition—to save fuel.

"Lorton said that he took the twenty-dollar bill out of Morris' desk, confidently expecting that he should be able to replace it before Morris discovered the theft. It seems he'd had a rather urgent reminder that morning that his bills must be paid within a specified time. That doesn't excuse the theft, of course. It was a foolish and criminal act, but a fellow who has never had any such strain on his virtue had better not be forward about condemning Lorton.

"I came across two words in a book I was reading the other evening: 'untempted righteousness.' Isn't ours that kind so far as money is concerned? Has any one of us ever known what it was to need a twenty-dollar bill—need it badly enough to be worried for days over not having it? If we haven't, we oughtn't to judge the fellow who has. We don't know what we should do if we were in his place. Untempted righteousness is good in its way, but it isn't qualified to sit in judgment on a fellow who has borne the brunt—and gone down."

"I see, Hammond," said Vanderlip, putting out an impulsive hand, and Hammond winced under the grip. "You're right. Untempted righteousness—the soft sort that's never had to take hard knocks—isn't an article to boast of."

### Platinum Fields of Columbia Are Rich.

Platinum, which was worth \$9 an ounce not very many years ago, fetches \$110 an ounce to-day, or more than five times as much as gold.

It is said to have been first discovered in Columbia by a Spaniard named Antonio Ulloa. For a long time thereafter miners in Columbia, finding it commonly associated with gold, threw the platinum away. Recently seventeen pounds of it were recovered from the foundation of an old building in the Quibdo district, the site of which was an ancient refuse dump.

The present high price of platinum is largely due to the falling off of supplies from Russia, which has been the principal producer. But the mining of the metal in Columbia has been greatly stimulated thereby.

The metal in Columbia is found chiefly along the Atrato River and the Cauca Valley south to the border of Ecuador. The Atrato is 300 miles long (two-thirds of it navigable by steamers) and empties into the Gulf of Darien by fifteen mouths.

## Availability and the Value of Plantfood.

Why do crops need plantfood at all? Ninety-five per cent. of the average growing crop is water; 45 per cent. of the solid matter is made up of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen; less than 5 per cent. of the growing crop is composed of mineral constituents which the plant obtains from the soil. In her wisdom, nature has provided, however, that this "less than 5 per cent." is just as essential to the growth of the crops as the other 95 per cent. Then, in speaking of the essential plant foods, while we are dealing with a very small percentage of the plants we are actually dealing with things absolutely necessary to crop growth.

Four important constituents of plant food which are found in the soil are lime, nitrogen or ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash. You, of course, remember that lime sweetens the soil and helps the strength of the growing plant; nitrogen causes its leaf, stalk or straw growth; phosphoric acid encourages its root growth and causes early ripening, and potash has a great to resist disease, and also helps the deal to do with the power of the plant filling of fruit, grain or tuber.

Canada's coal resources are estimated, in a report of the Department of the Interior, at 1,234,269 million tons, or two-thirds of all the British Empire. Of this total, 2,158 million tons is anthracite, 283,665 million tons bituminous, and 948,450 million tons lignite and sub-bituminous.

### The Wild Ride of an Eagle.

The daring that an American eagle once displayed off the Pacific Coast, not long ago, seems unusual, even for such an intrepid bird. The passengers on board the schooner Roosevelt declared that in the Gulf of Georgia they had seen a huge bald eagle take a wild ride on the back of a salmon.

The schooner was on her way to Seattle from the fishing banks in Hecate Strait. Shortly after passing Seymour Narrows, members of the crew said they noticed a bald eagle flying close to the water, near the vessel. As they watched the big bird skimming near the surface, a spring salmon, estimated to weigh about twenty pounds, leaped clear of the

## Lloyd George at Close Range.

Sitting watching David Lloyd George on many occasions I have tried to find out the one quality that endears him to those who agree with him and gains the respect of those who disagree with him. In my judgment, it is his great heart. He is a human man. He understands every phase of human emotion. He is a master psychologist, not from an academic point of view, but in practice. He knows the wants, trials and tribulations of every phase of society. He loves his fellow-man. He wants to see peace and good will reign on earth, and I believe he will live to see his great work justified.—C. F. Higham, M.P.

swift-moving current. As quick as a flash the eagle drove its sharp talons into the fish's back.

There was a great splash as the big salmon dived, taking the eagle beneath the surface. Everyone rushed to the rail to watch the struggle. Three times the fish and the bird disappeared in the water while the schooner steered a course close behind them.

Finally the eagle loosened its hold and flopped over on the surface of the water, exhausted. It had fought a game fight, but had lost its prey. The crew pulled the bird aboard with a bait hook. The eagle was nearly drowned, but it soon recovered and showed fight.

While the battle between the bird and the fish was in progress two other eagles flew round the vicinity, screaming loudly.

Do not dare to live without some clear intention toward which your living shall be bent. Mean to be something with all your might.—Phillips Brooks.

## Surnames and Their Origin

### POMEROY

Variations—Pommery, Lapommeraye, Appleyard, Applegarth.

Racial Origin—Norman-French.

Source—A locality.

Pomeroiy is a family name belonging to that group which originated as descriptive of the locality in or near which the original bearers of the name lived. It means "apple yard."

It is an old name in England, being traceable back to the days of Norman dominance, in which, together with the period following it, most of the English family names developed into such from mere descriptive phrases.

The original form of the name, as it is found in the old records, is "de la Pommeraye" ("of the Appleyard"), but the Saxonized version appeared quite early, at first in the form of "Atte Appleyard," and later with the prefix eliminated.

Pommery, of course, is simply a variation from Pomeroiy in the development of the spelling from "Pommeraye."

While Pomeroiy in some instances is more recently imported from France, the more usual form of the name as existing in that country to-day is Lapommeraye.

There has been little difference in the manner in which the true French and the Anglo-French family names have developed. In many cases they are almost identical. The principal difference in trend, except in the large class of family names formed from diminutives of given names, has been the dropping of all prefixes in England, while the French, though dropping the "de" quite often, have tended to retain the "la" or "le."

### MARSHALL

Variations—Ferrer, Ferrier. Racial Origin—Anglo-Saxon. Source—An occupation.

The word "marshall" is one that has run the full course from the most humble to the most dignified of meanings. It is an Anglo-Saxon word, the original form of which was, under Norman-French influence, "mareschal." It was a compound word, made up of "mare" and "schalk," the latter meaning "servant."

The "mareschal" was originally, then, a "servant of the horse," that is to say, he was a horse-groom or a blacksmith.

But as the Norman-French overlords' household were of military organization, the title came gradually to denote the more important meaning of "master of the horse," and to be associated with more dignified duties of a military nature. In the course of time the "mareschal's" duties became those of "marshalling" the guests at banquets and important functions. How important this was can be seen only in the realization that in the Norman social organization this was a most punctilious matter, and from the fact that the title has developed into the highest military honor that the French Government, and that of Great Britain also, can confer upon its generals.

The family name of Marshall is an outgrowth of the title in many instances, but it cannot be doubted that in many others it was merely the outgrowth of the original occupation of horseshoeing, which meaning still attached to the word after it had become important as a title.

Ferrer and Ferrier are names which have developed from another old word for horseshoes, that of "ferrur" or "ferreur."

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