THE LARGE.

The International Sunday School Lesson For December 30th Is A Quarterly Review; "God's Redeeming Love."___ Psalms 123, 124.

By William T. Ellis.

Falling in With the Forces.

to a success that counts, is to find out

the idea into a beautiful figure:

By that Almithy Hand

Austerely led; son one by sea

Goes forth, and one by land:

Beat out the glowing blade.

Nor wielded in the front of war

The weapons that he made,

plied his ringing trade;

On nobler missions sent:

In peaceful terret pent.

But in the tower at home still

'So like a sword the son shall roam

And as the smith remained at hom

To have a part however slight,

the prophets of old were willing and

witting instruments in the achieve-

people as a while underwent the

tragic experience of seeing Jehovah's

Learning the Great Lesson.

because of them.

So sits the while at home the

mother well content."

"So from the hearth the children flee.

Nor aught of all men's sons es-

And as the fervent smith of yore

cape from that command.

Stale and jejune though the ad-

green valleys of Siberia, an imperial tion. Best of all, a new sense of hu- avail. The youth of Judiasm is berealm. Within that time I have had man rights is being learned in the ing lost to the faith of its fathers, Russian Question, with the relation poses out. of America to them all. Whatever else That is a message for every pulpit during the past twelve months, it may be said of such a strenuous week in these perplexed days. Religion's still present with the Chosen People, it certainly helps one to see things in part is to see that the Christian mo- The Jews were in school to God. the large. The incidental and the de- tive is kept close to every one of these | We have seen in these studies the full seems particularly easy to do as I their distinctively religious character to fixedness of heart. With incredible slook out of the windows of this Si- should not be obscured, or the Au- patience and infinite resourcefulness, grazing land, with lakes and rivers, this is His due. It would be sad lesson of loyalty to Him. They pre and the blue hills beyond, and the should any of us miss the high level ferred to follow fashion. Can this

Somewhat similar in effect to the aright the times, there will be no journey I am at the moment taking doubt about our making war morally is this quarterly review of the Sun- safe for the soldiers. And when we day School lesson. It sweeps a wide go forth to the conquests of peace, horizon, and deals with a succession they will be wrought in a Christian of great events and movements. An spirit. What society is now underhonest study of this lesson, with what taking to do in the world cannot be it involves, would give one the essen- successfully accomplished without tial groundwork of a liberal educa- taking God into the reckoning. tion, which is the ability to perceive things in their large relationships. with a true historical perspective. Well do I remember an address by the vice may seem to some oversophislate Bishop Fowler, of the Methodist ticated youth, who is supremely Episcopal Church, in which he set forth the march and compass of the Russian nation, and its possibilities. More definitely than any other one single experience in a young report- God's purposes for one's life and to er's life, that great speech did for fall in with them. There are great me what I hope this week's Interna-, forces—which we reverently call the does not take all the factors into con- working out of the ideals which a small vessels.

Getting God's Viewpoint.

Two little keys that help unlock the mysteries of providence are the quotations concerning God, "My ways are not your ways," and "With Him a thousand years are as a day." That is to say, God always sees things in the large. He does not look through any man's spectacles. All His ways with men comprehend large units of time. His plans do not all work out in a year or a century or a millenium-but they are eventually work out. Human views are inadequate, because they take account of only a small portion of the great pattern of God's weaving. We think in small terms about God's large plans. The near misfortune means more to us than the ultimate outcome. Private soldiers are often interested only in battles, whereas commanders in chief are concerned Jews driven into exile, all things had collapsed. Their skies had fallen. In their place of shore vision, it was impossible to see the great and beneficent purposes of Jehovah in that stern experience. Yet the exile was

needed by the Jews and by the world. Into these dark days about which the Sunday schools have been studying came the prophets, who tried to help people see things in the large, and to point out the relation between cause and effect. This prophet gift of will done in spite of them, and not patriotism.

Which sees beyond the year, Thine alabaster cities gleam, Undimmed by human tears." alone sustains a people in a dark time. If there were no prospect of a long to-morrow, to justify to-day, we should be of all men most miserable A heaven is indispensible to any happy conception of earth. Every mother who has given her son a sacrifice to the great war would indeed sorrow as one who has no hope did she not believe that God is working out in our time some great purpose. which is worthy of the best. This sense of forming part of an infinite and eternal plan is one of the loftiest conceptions possible to mortal. It links him with the beautiful hereafter wherein all things are made

Holding Steady To-day.

The experience of these old Jews do not particularly interest us except as they have a bearing upon our own time. That the hand of Jehovah was in the history of Israel concerns us less than that His hand is guiding the course of events in our world of the here and now. And this is the very truth for to-day. Near views may be disconcerting, and the tangle of things may seem inextricable, but the larger view-the look from God's side of the dark cloudreveals the outworking of designs so vast that there must be a commotion

in heaven. Our day seems to be the frutition time of history. The goals for which the prophets and patriots and seers agonized are now in sight. This is the day of universal emancipation. Old shackles are being broken and old enclavements ended. Entire nations are coming into the light of freedom and self-government. Exiles are returning home. Social injustices of immemorial antiquity are being righted. Despite the great war, hatred between men and men, class and

class, is diminishing. With a new sense of racial solidar-ity and interdependence, we are set-ting about the task of reclaiming all the waste places of earth, so that the hungry everywhere may be fed. Burtory which this review period covers? We have seen them rise as a kingdom split in twain and then pursue an undulating course, until finally they

were dispersed by the Captivity, which was the flail of Jehovah. Were they cured of their idolatry? Yet the archaeologists are digging up incantation bowls which show that for centuries, after the Captivity the Jews were pastmasters in the art of witchcraft. To-day the temporal condition of the Jew is better than it has ever

been since the fall of Jerusalem. Wealth; prestige, position, and political consideration all belong to the Jew. The most careful observers Within the past week I have trave dens that have been on the backs of within the race, perhaps point out eled from the shores of the Yellow the depressed classes since the begin- that the present irreligion of the Sea, past the Great Wall of China, ning of organized society are being Jewish people is an ominous sign of and the fertile fields of Manchuria lifted. Wealth, as well as oppor- a deplorable condition that makes into the mountains and the great tunity, is finding a juster distribu- wealth, learning and standing of no to face and discuss the Chinese Ques- severe school of war. This is a time The need for old prophets, such as tion of the Japanese Question and the of jubilee. God is working great pur- have spoken words that have echoed in all the Sunday schools of earth tails become lost in the general. One great changes in life. The noblest course of the curriculum. The one must deal with large units; which events in history are taking place: great admonition of the teacher was berian express, across vast spaces of thor of them all deprived of the honor God sought to teach His people the Mongol nomads standing to gaze as and meaning of what God is doing new Western world learn the same before our eyes. If we but interpret lesson?

STILL MAKING GRINDSTONES.

One Family Has Operated New Brunswick Quarry for a Century

At Woodbine, N. B., five miles from Sackville, in the Moncton consular district, is a grindstone quarry whose product, until the present transportation restrictions, was shipped in large quantities to ports on the eastern seaboard of the United proud of his acquaintanceship with States, says a consular report from head waiters and chorus girls, the Moncton, N. B.

truth remains that the one sure route The president of the company operating this quarry states that grindstones were first quarried in Canada tional Sunday School Lesson will do providences of God-abroad in our French, for local use before the Britnear Minudie, N. S., probably by the for other young people—set them to day: the wise person will fall in with ish occupation, or about 1746. In cultivating an international con- these. To every man, woman and the early part of the nineteenth censciousness. For the only way to be a child it is possible to bear a share tury the great-grandfathers of the really up to date and efficient person in the great goings of God in our present holders of the leases, in comday. Not in vain has this war pany with an associate, acquired conand what may yet be, in the whole taught us new lessons in co-opera- trol of these grindstone ledges and large scheme of things. A village tion. Any life, however obscure, may began making regular shipments of mind is inadequate simply because it bear its proportionate part in the grindstones to the United States in

divine hand has clearly sketched upon Quarries were opened at other the canvas of to-day. Stevenson puts points, notably in Pictou County, N. S.; at Shediac and Fox Creek, along the Miramichi river, and at Stonehaven, Gloucester County, in New Brunswick. At the last named operations were started in 1856.

Although the Stonehaven quarries lie beyond the limits of the Moncton consular district, a description of them cannot well be omitted. Stonehaven is situated on the south bank of the Bay of Chaleur, eighteen miles east of Bathurst. The bank of the cliff at this spot is fifty feet or more in height; on the beach below is the quarry operated by the same company as that similarly employed near Sackville. 'It is said that half the grindstones used in Canada originate at Stonehaven. The product consists of stones of all sizes from eight inches in diameter, for kitchen use to eighty-four inches in diaworking out the divine purpose in meter by fourteen inches thick. The one's day is success. This is the root latter is the largest "stock" stone, conviction that ennobles life, and each one weighing about three and a extracts its sting and dissipates its half tons. Stones from twelve to jadedness. All lesser considerations thirty inches in diameter for the of safety and recognition and reward, hardware trade are made in large count for little alongside of this one quantities. Stones from thirty to major achievements, the helping to forty-eight inches for machine-shop bring to pass the great and beautiful use are made in only slightly less will of God among men. Some of quantity.

The Stonehaven quarries were reclaimed from tidewater by the buildment of this purpose; but the Jewish ing of dams. The most recently constructed of these dams is over one and a quarter miles long. Like the others, it is built chiefly of timber cribwork filled with stone, and heavily rip-rapped on the side exposed to the sea. After the dam is built the After all, and after all, did the water is pumped out and quarrying Jews learn their lesson during the begins. The stone lies in horizontal five hundred and eighty years of his- sheets of varying thickness, the total

depth of the formation being about twenty-five feet.

Modern methods are employed at the Stonehaven plant. A steam channeler and steam and air drills are used as required, and by their use, with powder and wedges, the rock is quarried to the required size. It is then hoisted to the "dump," where the stonecutters take it and shape it round. From there, if it is not too thick for a single grindstone it goes direct to the lathe to be finished. If the block is two or three feet thick it is sent to the saws and cut to the required thickness. This applies to the larger stones. The smaller stones are split out of the irregular-shaped that come out along with the larger stones. The stones are cut round and shaped as a rough

grindstone. For handling stones three derricks are used at the quarry, three at the mill, and three at the wharf and station, while a traveling derrick operating under its own power and equipped with an "orange peel" bucket has been used for stripping purposes. One steam plant of fifty borsepower operates the hoisting machinery for the quarry derricks. Anhandles the pumping plant and the

steam channeler. A 100-horsepower plant runs the mill machinery. This consists of an air compressor for the hammer drills used in the quarry, three gang saws, eight lathes, two scythe stone grinders, and a shingle mill for making shooks for scythe stone boxes, besides the necessary hoisting and pumping machinery, exhaust fans. etc. Water for the boilers is piped from a reservoir half a mile away. A good public wharf provides accommodation for water shipment. Abou-2,500 tons represents the norma average annual output of the Nev Brunswick grinds one quarries.

Alberta's Wool.

Alberta's total wool clip of 2.036. 663 pounds is valued at \$1.181. 628.29 by James A. Hill, of the Do minion live stock branch, who ha just completed a census of the woo shipped from the province the sea

Average price to grower is 60 per pound. The highest price for any jad vidus grade was 67.39c per pound, bid o. a lot of fine medium combing at a Toronto sale. This year's clip represents more money than two average

clips would in ordinary times. Mr. Hill states that the industry is on a sound footing all over the province. Many of the range shee; are pasturing on forest reserves in the mountains, though some of them, including part of a band owned by Ray Knight, have been brought back to the prairie owing to the damage done to feed by fores; fires.

Apples in Nova Scotic.

There are said to be about 2,000. 000 apple trees in Nova Scotia, yielding 500,000 to 1,500,000 barrels a year, with a recent average of 800,000 barrels. Experts say the province should produce 10,000,000 barrels yearly.

Stamprobliterating Machine,

A new stamp-obliterating ma thine in use at the French Pos Ofdee gives the instruction: "Stick the stamp on the righthand top at the envelope." Much valuable true is lost when this rule is not ob-

Green Feed For Chickens. Chickens confined to small gards should always be supplied with green feed, such as lettuce, sprouted onts. alfalfa or clover, but the best place to raise chickens successfully is on a good range, where no extra green feed is required. Where the chickens are kept in small bare yards, the charcoal, grit and oyster shell should be kept before the chickens all of the time, and cracked or ground bone may be fed. The bone is not necessary for chickens that have a good range.

A spoiled child is to be pitied be cause of its silly parents. The price of liberty often depends on the humor of the judge.

ANECDOTES FROM FRANCE.

German Soldiers Express Desire for A lieutenant and patrol of nine

men of a Quebec battalion gave an object lesson on the western front recently, showing the value of careful scouting. The party went out into a haze lying in the low land between the enemy lines and our own, and at a point about 300 yards from German trench discovered six Germans on outpost duty under the shade of some trees. The Quebeckers stalked the party. They captured three and killed others. After bringing in the prisoners, the lieutenant feeling certain that the enemy, having heard the sound of firing, would investigate, took out the patrol again and concealed his men near the outpost. A second party of Germansappeared shortly afterwards, and in the fight that followed three of them were captured, one after sustaining severe wounds. Not one of our men was hit in this admirable bit of outpost warfare.

German soldiers at Lens fired the following into the Canadian lines by the use of an aerial dart:

"Dear Tommy: The German Tommy sends you hearty greetings from Lens. When will be there peace? Please reply.'

That the rank and file of the enemy troops have a great longing for peace is confirmed by every prisoner captured. One of their chief grievances is the failure of their higher officers to take risks. Even company commanders frequently depute to under officer their duties while in the trenches and remain well back from the front. This is so different from the relations between our own officers and men that it is freshly impressed on the minds of the Germans on every occasion when there is hand-to-hand fighting.

Petroleum in Canada.

According to Victor Ross in his book "Petroleum in Canada," commercial petroleum was brought into existence in Canada in 1858 by J. H. Williams, of Hamilton, who was attracted by what was known as the "gum beds" of Oil Springs. cause he was familiar with the discovery of petroleum in the old world, Mr. Williams set about extracting what he believed to be the same sort of naphtha as that produced by the wells in Baku. His first effort took the form of a retort and the gum was boiled. This primitive attempt at distillation produced a comparatively light, irridescent liquid. In the hope that he might obtain greater quantities, by digging beneath the surface of the gum, beds, he excavated a well, and found that the deeper he penetraled the earth the greater the yield. This was really the first oil well in America and was dug a year before Drake's well in Pennsylvania, 1859, although it did not pierce the limestone.

The experiment attracted many persons to the field, and ten or twelve shallow wells were opened at Black Creek, in the vicinity of Oil Springs. It was not until February, 1862, however, that what may be termed the first real oil well was drilled. This was the achievement of James Shaw, a poor photographer, who had lived in the vicinity for many years, and had been a close observer of the methods of the prospectors. With the old-fashioned spring pole worked by foot-power haw punched the cap of the upper vein of oil rock at a depth of 165 feet at Oil Springs. The result was a well that gushed thousands of gallons an hour and flowed for a comparatively long period.

Shaw received no permanent benefit from his discovery and is said to have died in poverty. He was offered \$25,000 in gold for his property when the well began to flow, but declined all proposals and lived to see the day when it dwindled down to a "pumper" of a few barrels a day.

Wrote Copy of Bible.

Hugh Russell, of Notre Dame de Grace, a suburb of Montreal, has a copy of the Bible written entirely in his own hand. It has taken him twenty-three years to do it. Mr. Russell is a commercial traveller.

Balance of Fit Reform

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Payments due on January the 2nd may be made at any time

The extension of time to January the 11th is given for the

to and including January the 11th. Scrip Certificates will be

delivered in exchange for payments then due. Payments due

January the 2nd must be made at the Bank branch mentioned

convenience of subscribers and Banks so that subscribers will

not be unduly detained waiting their turn at a Receiving

Teller's wicket, as would most likely be the case if all pay-

ments had to be made on one day only. Subscribers should

not wait until January the 11th, or a day or so before, and

thus create the situation sought to be avoided. In every case,

interest at the rate of five and one half per cent per annum

from January the 2nd must be paid if payment is not made.

the Canadian Bankers' Association, Banks will remain open

on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, January 3rd and 4th,

and on the afternoon of Saturday, January the 5th. Evening

hours 7.30 to 9.30. Saturday afternoon from 2 until 6 o'clock.

partment that a considerable number of subscribers, who

have deposits with Banks, are under the impression that their

Banks will take care of their January payments by auto-

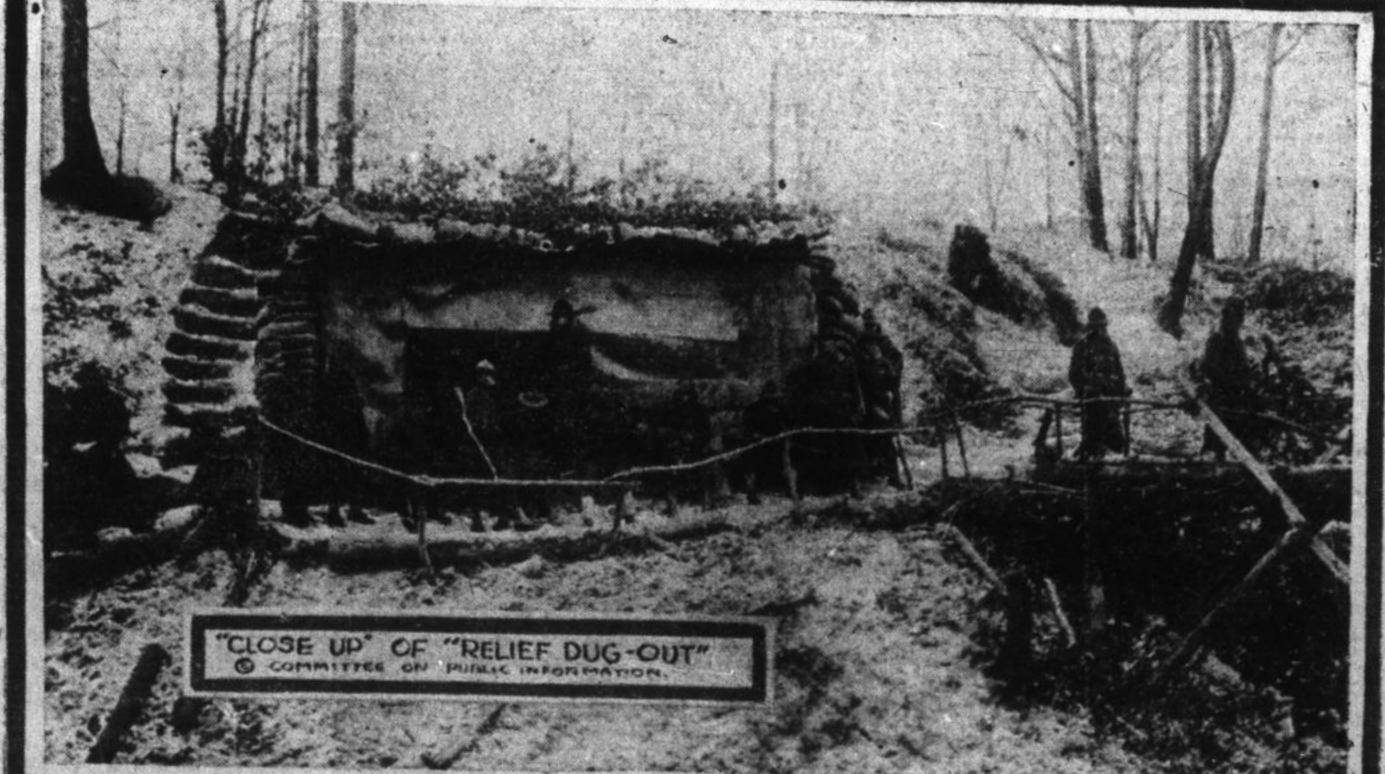
matically debiting their accounts with the necessary payments.

This is incorrect. Each and every subscriber must personally

It has been brought to the attention of the Finance De-

For the convenience of subscribers, by arrangement of

"CLOSE-UP" OF A "RELIEF DUGOUT SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"



Here are some of our boys, "somewhere in France." When this photograph was taken they were stationed at a relief dugout some distance from the firing line, tuning up, as it were, for the real business.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE. Ottawa, Dec. 24th, 1917.

arrange for these payments.

in the application.

on or before the 11th.

T. C. BOVILLE, Deputy Minister of Finance.