

Canadian **SIGNS OF THE TIMES**



OCTOBER, 1942

Photo by H. Armstrong Roberts

THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE

Page 4

- A section of the walls of the palace in the city of Rabboth-Ammon.

BIBLE RECORD VERIFIED

BY THE CITY OF WATERS

By AINSLEY BLAIR



HOW glad travelers in a desert land are to come to a watering place where trees and grass are in abundance. Such as Amman. Amman is the capital city of the wholly Arabic country of Transjordan. Although Damascus claims to be the oldest city in the world, Amman's history goes back milleniums too. Much valuable historical information is lying silently in the caves and rocks, streams, hills and valleys, in and around that ancient city awaiting the geologist's spade and hammer, and the researcher's study.

But much that thrills with interest is already known of Amman. It is a city built on three small mountain ridges. On one of the mountain tops excavations were in progress before this present war broke out which revealed ruins in a beautiful state of preservation of a large palace and several other buildings. Also can be

seen the two sides and corner of a strongly buttressed city wall. This ancient city on the hill is none other than Rabboth-Ammon of which the city of Amman to-day is its modern successor.

The intricate and delicate work on the columns, even as it is to-day, is a matter of marvel to all who behold it. The leaves and flowers, worked out in stone, baffle the student as to the tools and skill used to create such handiwork. Then the massiveness of some of the pillars provoke more questioning as to how they were cut, formed and erected. But apart from the beauty and interest of the masonry and lay out, there is a much more valuable interest these ruins reveal.

It is interesting to trace Bible history down from Noah. From Noah's son Shem Gen. 10:1, we trace the family tree down to Terah the

father of Abraham and Nahor, Gen. 11:10-26. Lot the son of Haran, Gen. 11:31, had two sons, Moab and Ammon, Gen. 19:36-38. The boy Ammon became father of the Ammonites, enemies to the children of Israel. They built the city of Ammon, but when, is not certain.

Further mention in Scripture of this city is made in reference to Og the king of Bashan having his home in "Rabbath of the children of Ammon." Deut. 3:11. Later on again it is recorded that Rabbath of the children of Ammon was besieged by David's armies under Joab. 2 Sam. 11:1. This is the city found to-day on the mountain ridge in the city of Amman, Transjordan. I have stood on that ancient city wall and looked down into the very valley in which Joab massed his armies when attacking the inhabitants.

The stones are indeed "crying out" in defence of Bible history. Excavations are proving over and over the veracity of Scripture statements. The record of Genesis is correct. Sorry indeed is the plight of one who to-day endeavours to pour contempt upon the Word of God. "His truth endureth forever." Not only are God's statements of the past accurate but His outline of the future is sure also. The Bible is the only sure rule of right for a world gone wrong. Let us trust it more.



- A corner of the wall in this ancient city as photographed by the writer.



Canadian SIGNS of the TIMES

FORMERLY THE CANADIAN WATCHMAN



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EDITORIAL PAGE

We Change Our Name

IT IS a bit unusual for a magazine which has been in the field for more than twenty years to change its name. But it is being done, so we are not entirely out of step.

The CANADIAN WATCHMAN was first published in January, 1920. Those who chose the name felt, as we feel to-day, that Seventh-day Adventists have a message for the people of Canada. To be faithful watchmen they feel they must give the message of the second coming of Christ throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. From a study of the prophecies of the Bible, Adventists have concluded that Christ's second coming is near at hand. So the paper which was first printed in 1920 was called THE CANADIAN WATCHMAN.

Since its beginning the WATCHMAN has sought to teach the truths of the Bible, and in every issue some phase of Bible prophecy has been considered. It has tried to tell its readers the meaning of world conditions in the light of Bible Prophecy.

We still feel it is our duty to publish the good news of the Gospel. We believe, more surely than we did in 1920, that Christ's coming is near at hand. We feel also that we should still be watchmen in warning the people of Canada of the serious times in which we live. Why change the name of the paper?

From all parts of Canada the request has come to us time after time, that we should change our name. There is another paper being published with a name very similar to ours, *The Watchtower*. It is sponsored by a religious organization too, but that church body has for some time been listed as an illegal organization. Just recently, we understand, the ban has been lifted. Some have felt too that our name does not really tell people the aim and purpose of the paper.

The new name we have chosen is CANADIAN SIGNS OF THE TIMES. The message content of the paper shall no doubt be much the same, but the person who sees the magazine for the first time will know immediately the nature and purpose of the magazine.

W. B. Ochs, who is a diligent Bible student, and who has spent years in teaching and preaching the Word, has been chosen as associate editor. His experience and ability will help us to give you a better journal.

We confidently believe that the unusual happenings in our world are certain and unmistakable signs of the nearness of Christ's return to the earth. In the pages of the CANADIAN SIGNS OF THE TIMES we shall endeavour to give our readers material which shall be interesting, timely, and uplifting.

It shall be our aim to give you a better paper as the months come and go. If you have any suggestions at any time, feel free to send them in to the editor.

Why I Believe in the INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE

By W. B. OCHS

THE Bible is one of the many thousands of books that are in print. The Wise Man says, "Of making books there is no end." The Bible is different than any other book in existence. None is like it, because it is divine. It has been rightly said that it is "God's Book," "The miracle book of the ages." Yes, the Bible is the Book of books.

We seem to improve on everything in this world, but the Bible. Why do we not improve on it? The answer is plain: Because it is the inspired word of the living God, and therefore it is unchangeable. "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."—Matthew 24:35.

We either accept the Bible as God's word, or we reject it; we cannot be neutral in this respect. Many reasons might be given why we believe the Bible to be inspired. May we submit the following.

Inspired—Because of Its Origin and Contents

No book ever came by luck or chance. Every book printed to-day owes its existence to some being or beings—it has been produced by a good man or a bad man, or by God. The Bible cannot be the product of good men, for they would not tell lies all the time they were writing it, saying, "Thus saith the Lord," if it were their own writing. It cannot be the product of evil men, for it pronounces penalties against transgressors. Like produces like; therefore bad men cannot write such a good book. The only being left to whom we can ascribe the origin of the Bible, is God. Its contents do not come from the finite, but the Infinite. It springs from the depths of divine love and wisdom and mercy; and it is but a hint of the power and love that lies back of it.

The Bible contains 66 books. These have been written at different times covering a period of fifteen hundred years. They have been written by many different authors, who differed widely as to their education, culture,

personal qualities and intellectual capacities. Yet through the whole Bible "one increasing purpose runs." The contents of the Bible are beyond human invention. No man or group of men could ever produce a book just like it. No man could put the beauty, the truth, and the way of salvation that is found in the Bible, into a book. This cannot be done by the human mind. Those who wrote the Bible proclaim that the word of the Lord came to them by inspiration. It is therefore a God-given book. "Knowing this first, that no prophecy of the Scripture is of any private interpretation. For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man; but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." II Peter 1:20, 21. "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." II Timothy 3:16.

Thomas Dick said, "The religion of the Bible requires only to be examined with care, and studied with humility and reverence, in order to produce a full conviction of its celestial origin." Yes, the Bible is divinely inspired because of its origin and contents.

Inspired—Because of Its Depth

Books written by men are usually shallow. The Bible is different. It plays with wisdom; it talks to the child; no words are put into it for effect; its language can be understood. The Bible is shallow enough so that the most timid swimmer may enjoy its water without fear; it is deep enough for the most expert swimmer to enjoy without touching the bottom. The deeper we dig, the deeper we find it. The gold and the diamonds are underneath. The Bible will never be exhausted. If we could understand everything in it, then it would not be divine. We believe it is inspired not because we can understand

everything that is in it, but because God has spoken it and because His Spirit has inspired it; hence its depth.

Inspired—Because it is Always Up-to-date

Books written by men may be up-to-date at the time they are written, but as years go by, they become out of date. They have but a short life. How different it is with God's Book. It is more popular from year to year; and the very fact that it is here and intact, is in itself a miracle. Everything grows old and changes and goes out of date; but not the Bible. It is the eternal word of the living God. He says, "I change not," hence His word does not change. Someone has said, "When God grows old and weak and perishes, then and not until then will the Bible grow old and die."

Do you desire up-to-date information on world conditions? Then read the Bible. Do you want to be ignorant concerning what is coming upon the world? Then ignore the Bible. We are greatly surprised at things transpiring in the world to-day, because we fail to study the Bible. The Bible is the only book that gives up-to-date information. Study it and you will be convinced.

God's Book has a message for all times, for all people, and for all circumstances. It is adapted to the passionate Arabian, the sluggish Greenlander, the philosophic Greek, and low-born Hottentot, the high-bred Chinese, the polite Frenchmen, the thoughtful Englishman, the enterprising American; it has a message for all. When the days are dark, we need the light of the Bible to guide us. When the times are troublous, we need the comfort it can give us. When the outlook is discouraging, we need that confidence which is taught in it. When despair is all about us, we need the hope that the Bible only can give. Since the Bible contains messages for all times, all people, and

all circumstances we can only say that the Creator of man must also be the Creator of the book called the Bible—hence it must be inspired.

*Inspired—Because it is the Key
That Unlocks All Human
Mystery*

The four greatest questions that we can ask, are: Who am I? Where am I? Where did I come from? Where am I going? Science has failed to answer these questions, for the scientists fail to tell us the origin of human life. They offer only theories, and these are based on guesswork. They are not agreed among themselves as to the origin of things. The Bible is the only book that gives the world an intelligent origin. It says, "In the

beginning God." That should settle it. Yes, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." This is the most intelligent origin the world has ever heard about. There is no guesswork about it. The statement is definite, "In the beginning God." What did He do? The answer is: "Created the heavens and the earth." The Bible not only tells us that God is our Creator, but also tells us of the glorious future that awaits those who accept Him as their Creator and Redeemer. This wonderful book, called the Bible, is the key to all human mystery. If we follow its dictates, we shall find order, beauty, music and life eternal. We shall be led out of the wilderness of confusion and to the glorious promised land to be inherited by the saints. The Bible

is God's guide to man, that he may find the way to a better land.

*Inspired—Because it Contains
the Finest of all Literature*

Where did Wordsworth get his songs of joy? From the Bible. Where did Tennyson get the triumph of immortal love? From the Bible. Browning gave us the courage of faith, which is the keynote of all his writings. Where did he get it? There is but one answer: From the Bible. Longfellow sang the sweet music of the Psalm of Life, and this he got from the blessed word of God—the Bible. Ruskin said, "All that I have thought of art; everything that I have written; whatever greatness there has been; and every thought of mine;

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The Bible has a message for men and women of all classes and all races.

Lambert

Are the Commandments OUT OF DATE?

By CARL WEIS

EARLY one bright Sabbath morning as I was walking down the street of a little town, an old gentleman, whom I had met several times before and with whom I had studied part of God's Word, approached me with tears in his eyes, asking whether I could help him. He went on to explain that his boy left home that very morning following a hot argument which broke the hearts of both his father and mother.

"Why is it that young people do not respect their parents nowadays as they used to when I was a boy?" he asked.

"Oh, but my friend," I replied, "we are living in a modern world."

"But," he continued, "the Bible plainly states, speaking to the young people, 'Honour thy father and thy mother'."

"Are you sure," I asked, "that that statement is in the Bible?"

"Why yes, I am absolutely sure of that." You, a preacher of the gospel and do not know that that is in the Bible." Having my Bible under my arm I brought it forth and handing it to him asked that he turn to it and read it for me.

"Well, I am not sure that I can find it off hand, but I know it is one of the ten commandments," he asserted.

"Exodus 20," I suggested. And in another moment I heard him read, "Honour thy father and thy mother."

"There! There! You see it is in the Bible and one of the commandments at that, and you, a preacher, and did not know that that is one of the holy commandments? That is just the trouble with you preachers these days. If you would preach the ten commandments like the mighty preachers who founded the churches, we would have a better world to live in, and I dare say more of us would faithfully attend church every Sunday."

"Are you sure," I asked, "that these commandments are not out of date?"

"Out of date! I should say not. They ought to be taught every Sunday and every child in Sunday school

ought to commit them to memory."

At this point I noticed a robin flying by, singing merrily, and calling to his mate who was very busy in a tree near by. Turning in that direction, I remarked, "God is a God of love. He loves every creature He made. He is mindful of that Robin over there. He sees every sparrow that falls to the ground. Not one is unnoticed by Him. But He loves us above everything else He has made. The very hairs of our head are numbered. And He loves you, my friend. He knows all your troubles and trials. He knows what happened in your home this morning, and He will help you, if you will take it to Him in prayer."

Suddenly realizing that the time was slipping by, I hastened to explain that I had an appointment at ten o'clock, and must be on my way, but that I should be happy to visit him in the afternoon and have a talk with the mother of the home at the same time and see what could be done about the matter.

"An appointment!" he said, in great astonishment, "this time of the morning?"

"Yes, I have to preach a sermon up in the church this morning and so I must be going now."

"But is this not Saturday morning?" he enquired, "or am I turned around this morning?"

"You are right, this is Saturday morning."

"You don't mean to tell me that you belong to those funny people up there, that keep Saturday instead of Sunday?"

"That is just what I mean to tell you," I replied.

"But why do you keep Saturday?"

"I keep Saturday because the fourth commandment says: 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.'"

With a giggle, he replied, "but the law was nailed to the cross when Jesus died and so now we all keep Sunday."

"That," I replied "is perhaps the reason then why your preachers no longer teach, 'Honour thy father and thy mother.' That is perhaps the reason then why the young people need not respect their parents to-day as they used to when you were a child. That is perhaps the reason why your son left home this morning breaking both your hearts. If the fourth commandment was nailed to the cross, then the fifth one was nailed there too, and it should not be taught in the Sunday schools. But if you say the fifth one is still binding on the young people to-day then surely the fourth one is binding on the parents for if the fifth one speaks to the young people, surely it is the parents that are addressed by the Creator in the fourth commandment. Those funny people up there are the only ones who teach the commandment 'Honour thy father and thy mother.' And that is the reason that they keep Saturday as their Sabbath and not Sunday. The God who wrote the fifth commandment saying: 'Honour thy father and thy mother,' is the same God who wrote the fourth commandment instructing that we keep holy the seventh day of the week. And through the apostle James, we are admonished to keep the whole law for if we offend in one point, we are guilty of transgressing the whole law."

Suddenly realizing the predicament his own argument had gotten him into, he was reminded of the fact that he had to go somewhere in a big hurry and looking at his watch, remarked that a friend was waiting for him at the Hudson's Bay Company, and that he must not tarry any longer.

So you see, friends, how people reason to get around that fourth commandment! The wise man, Solomon, summed up the plan of salvation in a nut shell when he said, "Fear God and keep His commandments; for this is the whole duty of man." It does not say that it is the duty of a Jew, as many would like to make it appear, but it says "man."

We are living on the threshold of eternity. Time is precious. Let us pray that God will open our eyes that we might behold the wonderful things in His law.

That the keeping of the law was essential in order to have eternal life, was made plain by the teachings of our Lord. In the discussion on this point with the rich young ruler, who was seeking for an easy way to the Kingdom when he asked Jesus the question, "Good Master, what good thing must I do to inherit eternal life?"

Jesus, without hesitation answered, "If thou wilt enter into life eternal keep the commandments." If you were to ask Him to-day, the answer would be the same. He changes not.

Can I Depend On My CONSCIENCE?

Gordon Hewlett

IF Paul's conscience was sufficient for him, why isn't my conscience a safe guide for me and yours a safe guide for you? Paul said that he "always had a conscience void of offence toward God and man." Many people feel the same way as did Paul and yet they disagree very definitely on some points of morality and practice. Who is right? How can we know? What is the conscience? Is your conscience a safe guide?

Before Paul became a Christian, he persecuted the hated sect of Christians and thought he was doing right, but was he? As far as his conscience was concerned, he was doing right for he says: "I verily thought with myself, that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth." Acts 26:9.

The wise man states this same truth of insecurity of conscience: "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man but the end thereof are the ways of death." Proverbs 16:25. If the end of "the way which seemeth right" is death, then the seemingly right way is really sinful for "the wages of sin is death." Romans 6:23.

Evidently Paul was wrong at that time even though he had a conscience void of offence. What can we be certain of then? Which way is right and which is wrong? One person says: "I think this right" while another thinks the opposite.

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Roberts

Prayers of a Housewife

1.—

For Washing Day

I thank Thee, God, for this day.
For the sun and the sky and the air.
Wilt Thou wash and cleanse and whiten
me
Like these clothes? This my washday
prayer.

2.—

For Ironing Day

Oh, make the iron hotter, Lord,
To smooth the wrinkles out—
The wrinkles of my faulty life,
And teach me not to doubt
Beneath the heat Thy purpose sure;
For blessed those who shall endure.

3.—

For Mending Day

To-day I prayed to God above:
Dear Father, in Thy tender love

Mend Thou the garments of my soul
Where sin has torn each ugly hole;
Mend Thou and make me whole again
For Jesus' sake. Amen.

4.—

For Baking Day

This loaf of bread is nourishment
My life and strength to save.
Dear Lord, Who to the multitude
The Bread of heaven gave
One day of old beside the sea,—
Feed Thou this hungry soul in me.

5.—

For Cleaning Day

My house I've swept and garnished
And cleansed in every part.
Now be Thou pleased to cleanse, Lord,
My sin-polluted heart.

Mildred Wood Harris.

CHASING CONTENTMENT

WHILE I was studying in my classroom, she came in. She didn't say, "Ain't this awful!"—but her reddened eyelids did. I put a question mark on my face. She released a disconsolate sigh. I didn't erase the question mark. Finally she explained, "I'm blue, discontented, or something. You see, professor, I wish I were five years older. I'll never be happy until I'm twenty-three." Poor young woman! Contentment would never knock at her door until five long years had crawled by; this student was unable to enjoy life while she was living it.

That was in 1937 or 1938. Not long ago I noticed "Miss Discontented" sitting just ahead of me in church. Leaning forward, I asked her if she remembered that chat of several years before.

She nodded a yes.

"Well, how is Miss Discontented getting along now?" I whispered.

She smiled faintly. "I guess that's still my name, professor, for *now* I wish I were younger!"

Only the realization that I was in church kept me from whistling.

I have seen lots of people just like her. You too have observed them—rushing and puffing to the bus; then fuming because the common carrier moves like a lazy snail and stops as frequently as a dyspeptic mule; hurrying through their work, eager for quitting time; nervous because dinner is a few minutes late. Onward they go, rushing, rushing—yes, chasing contentment—but never catching it, of course.

Robert Greene, that sagacious poet of Queen Elizabeth's time, sang, "A mind content both crown and kingdom is."¹ Ah, why should you and I postpone that royal experience of being contented? People who suffer from the malady of discontent remind me of a millionaire's son who started out on a trip from Leningrad to the Belgian Congo. When the playboy left Russia, winter was raging; but he flung aside his warm fur coat, exclaiming, "Whoever wants this hot dud can have it! I'll be in Paris before long, and I won't need this heavy outfit there." Well, before he arrived at the French capital, he nearly froze to death. He contracted a severe cold, and by the time he reached Paris, he had pneumonia. For

a fortnight he lay in the hospital; then, within three hours after the doctors had discharged him, the fool marched into a tailor's shop and shouted excitedly, "Look at this heavy winter suit I'm wearing! Ain't this awful? Make me a palm beach suit *tout de suite*, for soon I'll be in Monte Carlo." Attired in the thin habiliments he set out for the Riviera, but enroute he shivered like an aspen leaf. The moment he reached the sun-fondled shores of the Mediterranean, he muttered, "Say, soon I'll be in the Congo where they don't wear anything." To make a long story short, let me say that ere long the gendarmes were marching him toward a prison.

Poor young man! Never easy of mind and never satisfied. Never in a condition to enjoy life and living. By way of contrast look at the Apostle Paul. Happy and radiant with the joy of living, he testified, "I have learned in whatever state I am, therewith to be content."² And you know that good old Paul could sing blithely while he was in prison, while his feet were fast in stocks.³ His contemporary, the Emperor Nero, fumed with discontent as he sat upon the throne. The point is, Environment and circumstances should be infinitesimal factors in making up our contentment.

Have you always been discontented? Perhaps you have never found a congenial environment in which to live and work. Maybe you didn't get along very well with the folks back in your hometown. You didn't like things there. And when you left that town, maybe you "shook off the very dust from your feet." You have moved around from place to place. Then, perhaps you don't like it where you are now. If I'm talking to you, let me assert that someone is to blame for your having such an experience. Maybe I can help you find out who is responsible by telling you a homely story that I heard Strickland Gillilan, the well-known humorist, tell at a club dinner in Chicago. This tale may offend you; I hope it won't.

Sitting in one of those basement saloons of pre-Volstead days was a poor fellow who had been treated



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- Some seem to be always happy, while others are constantly seeking for contentment, but it is always just a little beyond their grasp.

very well as he thought—and very frequently, as anyone could tell at a glance. His hat was pulled down over his eyes, and his netherlip sank way down. Five or six days' growth of beard covered his face. He was sitting on the back of his neck, and his feet were about as far apart as a man of his wheelbase could spread them.

Standing near the door was a man who had not yet indulged in refreshments. He stared at the reclining

gentleman, fascinated. As he fixed his eyes on the sot, he thought of something that he would enjoy doing. He sauntered over to the free-lunch counter, the place where bits of meat and bread and pickle were scattered about in confusion and profusion. He groped around in the mess until he found what he was looking for—a small brick of *limburger cheese*. As soon as he had scraped a goodly daub onto an unmanicured nail, he walked over to the inebriate and rubbed the limburger under that reclining man's nose.

Now those of you who have inhaled the perfume of this species of cheese—even when it is still in its youth—know that it doesn't bear much resemblance to narcissus noir or essence of gardenia. But this cheese was not young; it had reached a ripe old age.

Pretty soon the sot began to fight off whatever it was that was annoying him. It would not go away; it stayed right with him. Finally he got one eye partially opened, and inquired earnestly and sincerely of the surrounding putrid air, "*Ain't thish awful?*" Nobody said anything. He did not see how they could ignore a situation of that kind. Where was their civic pride? Where was their community spirit? He gave them another chance: he shouted, "*Ain't thish awful!*" Still nobody said anything.

That settled it! He was not going to stay around any society composed of individuals so utterly lost to all consideration for the public weal. He decided to leave. He stared at the door, glared at it, looked at it threateningly until he thought that he had it quieted down enough so that it might not hit him when he walked out. Then he zigzagged out into the Stygian night. And he was gone for a long time.

About an hour before midnight the man with the limburger under his nose, came back to the rathskeller and fell over a step. He managed to get up, stood swaying back and forth, and with tears skidding down his cheeks, exclaimed lugubriously, "*Ain't thish awful!*" A newcomer inquired, "*Ain't what awful? What on airth be ye moooin' about?*" The inebriate blinked, then bellowed, "THE WHOLE WORLD STINKS!"

Do you think that the whole world is smelly—unfair, unpleasant, congenial? Have you felt that way for a long time? Perhaps you felt that all was foul when you were living back in your hometown. Maybe you do not find your present circumstances congenial and pleasant. Well, if this has been your experience, let me aver that your environment—wherever you go—will always be smelly *unless* you come to the realization that the one who is largely to blame for your perennial discontent is YOU. Does there happen to be something smelly near your nostrils?

Gloomy friend, wipe off that discontent. You can do it. Just count your blessings, smile, battle against thoughts of discontentment, and ere long you will join the happy Apostle in the song, "I have learned in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content."

¹ Line 14 of his sonnet, "Sweet Are the Thoughts."

² Philippians 4:11.

³ Acts 16.

COMING IN THE NOVEMBER NUMBER

Why I Believe in the Inspiration of
the Bible (Continued)

by W. B. Ochs

Put Your Love Into Action

by Carl Weis

Multiplied Miracles of Our Modern Age

by H. M. S. Richards

Is Christ Coming Back to the
Earth Again?

by J. L. Shuler

The Impossible Made Easy

by A. Clark

A THANKSGIVING MESSAGE

By HARRY WERBAYNE TAYLOR



Lambert

The proper care of your

CHILDREN'S EARS

By MARY BAYLEY NOEL R. N.

IT IS a sad fact that more than thirty per cent of the inmates of our institutions for the deaf are children who have an acquired deafness, which, if taken in time, might have been prevented. Many adults suffer from a hopeless, progressive deafness, which undoubtedly could have been prevented, if, during early childhood, when some intercurrent infection or one of the infectious diseases started the trouble, they had received proper care. In fact, eminent physicians have stated that the lack of hearing of seventy-five per cent of those who become deaf, could have been prevented. Physicians, at present, do not know of any way to restore lost hearing. The important thing is to do everything possible to avoid deafness.

The organ of hearing is a most delicate mechanism, which quite easily gets out of adjustment. This is especially true with respect to infants and children up to the age of five years.

Middle-ear inflammation is at the root of most causes of deafness. So assailable is the middle ear of infants that sometimes the mere cutting of a tooth, intestinal disturbance, or an attack of tonsillitis may be the cause of serious middle-ear infection.

The prevention of acquired deafness rests upon the care of the ears after the acute infectious diseases and after acute fevers, the care of the teeth and the removal of diseased tonsils and adenoids, preventive treatment of the nose and throat, and the careful testing of children's ears.

Of all the affections of childhood, the contagious diseases, particularly scarlet fever, measles, and meningitis, are most destructive to the ear. Many deaf mutes and a large proportion of people partially deaf owe their disability to one of these diseases. Middle-ear infection may also follow diphtheria, grippe, whooping cough, mumps, and typhoid fever. Any ear infection occurring after grippe is

especially to be feared, for because of the virulence of the infecting germs it may result in mastoiditis.

We have said that of all the affections of childhood, scarlet fever, measles, and meningitis were most destructive to the ears. The histories of progressive deafness taken by physicians, reveal the fact that in the majority of cases the trouble began in childhood, during or after one of these diseases.

And does this mean that during the illness the ears were neglected? By no means. It means, in most instances, that during the acute stages of the disease, the ears were cared for and remedial measures were used. But after the acute stage, when the inflammation subsided and the suppuration ceased, the slight defect of hearing passed unnoticed. This is particularly true of scarlet fever, measles, and meningitis. For with these there is often some remaining process left by the disease (some local trouble) which, when uncared for, leads to impairment of hearing in later life. In other words, much progressive adult deafness results from the neglect of local trouble in childhood following one of these diseases. After recovery from measles, scarlet fever, or meningitis, a child should be taken to an ear specialist, in order that any defect in hearing may be detected and remedial measures may be used in an effort to restore normal hearing.

Bad teeth, adenoids, enlarged and diseased tonsils, are predisposing causes of ear infection. They harbour innumerable disease germs, causing inflammation and constant irritation to the mucous membrane of the nose and throat. And since the middle ear of infants is separated from the nose only by a short, wide tube, it is easy to see how this infectious material may, by violent coughing and sneezing, be forced into the middle ear. It must also be remembered that the tonsils are in close proximity to the

Eustachian tubes (canals running from the middle-ear cavity to the pharynx), and by direct pressure on these, which prevents the interchange of air, may cause impairment of hearing.

Diseased tonsils and adenoids are responsible for many of the ear complaints of early childhood, which lead in later life to deafness. For this reason, when a child begins to show signs of ear trouble, he should be examined by a physician for possible adenoid growths and diseased tonsils. While the consensus of medical opinion favours leaving the tonsils (unless there is evidence of impaired hearing,) until the end of the second year, if adenoids are present, they should be removed no matter what the age of the child. Improvement in hearing quite frequently results from removal of adenoids.

The acuteness of a child's hearing depends upon the normal balance in the middle ear. This balance is maintained only when the tubal muscles are at proper tension, and thus automatically, with each act of swallowing, massage the drum and the small bones of the ear.

And what are the factors interfering with this normal balance? An unclean condition of the nose and throat. In other words, an accumulation of mucus tending to congestion of the canal running from the middle-ear cavity to the pharynx. The child's nose should be cleaned as a part of the daily toilet, and as soon as the growing intelligence permits, he should be taught how properly to blow the nose. While it is a simple matter when the child's health is up to par to keep the nose and throat clean, if from any condition, such as rickets, malnutrition, or devitalizing diseases, his vitality has become lowered, this is much more difficult, since such a child is more prone to trouble in the upper air passages. Children of this class should be

placed under the care of a physician, not only that the health may be brought up to par, but that he may advise some local treatment for keeping the nose and throat clean.

Many cases of partial deafness could have been prevented by greater attention to the prevention of frequent, severe colds, which so often extend inflammation to the middle ear.

During early child life, the hearing should be variously tested. One way of accomplishing this is to speak to the child from an ordinary distance, saying something that he would be interested in hearing, using a tone of voice a little lower than usual. If there has been any acute condition of the nose and throat or of the ear itself, the child should, in order that hearing tests may be thoroughly made, be taken to a physician. Likewise, a child slow in learning to talk should have a thorough examination. For frequently this is due to the fact that he does not hear well. Many a child thought to be backward in his school-work is not really stupid, but loses interest in his studies because it is a great effort for him to hear.

Earache is usually the first danger signal of ear trouble. While many parents accept it as a necessary evil, earache is really a symptom of an active and perhaps serious infection, and calls for instant attention. Convulsions in babies are thought to be caused more often by earache than by anything else. This is due to irritation of the brain membranes. The cold months are the ones in which to watch particularly for earache. And the infant is more likely to have trouble than older children, since the slightest inflammation of the nose or throat may spread to the middle ear, which in young children is more accessible. When young children go out on a cold, windy day, their ears should always be protected from exposure to cold winds. And one should always be on the alert to see that the sleeping child is not placed where a pronounced and direct draft will strike him.

And now let us go a little further into the reasons why earache or any condition affecting the ears, should not be neglected.

When the middle ear becomes infected, its various compartments, including the mastoid cells, are soon filled with a serum or pus. This broken-down material, in seeking an exit, presses against the drumhead, causing earache. As the drumhead of an infant is frail, it usually yields to this pressure and breaks, and the ear begins to discharge. Now right here is often the beginning of lifelong trouble. For quite frequently such advice as, "Leave it alone, he will out-

grow it—it will stop draining after a while," is given to mothers. This course is erroneous and dangerous. It is right that the pus and infected material should drain from the ear, but the child should be under the care of a physician during this time. Here are some of the things which are liable to happen:

First, drainage may not be free enough, in which case the child would continue to have pain.

Second, there is danger of reinfection, and the ear may discharge indefinitely, which is almost sure to mean impaired hearing.

Third, the perforation may heal without the cause of the inflammation's having been removed. Thus other attacks might follow until the condition became chronic. During this period the eardrum may become thickened, which, in time, will cause either partial or total deafness.

Fourth, if the healing process should take place before the ear has properly drained, still leaving a focus of infection, there is sure to be another attack, with the resulting pus and exudate again pressing against the eardrum. But the healing of the first perforation has naturally left scar tissue; so the eardrum may not give way as easily as it did the first time.

What happens then?

All this broken-down material which

is trying to get out must seek another exit. This it usually does through the mastoid cells. In this case, the inflammation develops into mastoiditis, which means, at the least, a serious operation.

Should the doctor order the discharging ear to be irrigated for the purpose of cleansing the canal, this should be very carefully done. The tip of the syringe should be very small. It is best to have the bulb ear syringe with hard rubber tip, but if this is not at hand, the glass part of a medicine dropper may be used. If there is nothing better at hand, this can be attached to an ordinary douche bag, but the bag and the dropper should be sterilized by boiling before they are used. Simply squirting water at the ear with the tip of the syringe an inch or more away, will not bring success. The ear to be treated should be in a

Continued on page 14

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- A child's ear is a very delicate organ or mechanism and should have good care.
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FOUR PRIESTLY ORDERS

By L. ASTLEFORD

THERE was a time in the history of the world when there was no need of a priest, a sacrifice or saviour; for there was no sin. But those happy days "when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy" (Job 38:7) did not last long. The Scriptures tell us that Adam and Eve, our first parents, sinned against our Maker by listening to the words of the serpent and taking of the forbidden fruit. Because of their transgression they were driven from their happy Eden home (Gen. 3:22-24), and shut out from communion with God. We read, "Your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid His face from you," Isa. 59:2.

Man was now in a desperate plight and greatly in need of a Saviour to save him from sin and the power of the Adversary, Lucifer. God in His great love and mercy did not leave man without hope. "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." John 3:16. This plan was first made known to Adam in the words of God to the serpent, "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it (Christ) shall bruise thy head, and thou (Satan) shalt bruise His heel." Gen. 3:15. These words of God, spoken in Adam's hearing, could hardly fail to bring hope to our first parents in the hour of their great grief. They foretold a time when the "seed of woman" (Christ) would bruise the head of the serpent and bring deliverance to Adam and his family.

To help our first parents understand all that was involved in the plan of salvation, and to bridge the awful gulf which sin had made between God and man, the sacrificial system was introduced, and the principle of substitution was brought in. Man was instructed that he might bring a lamb as his substitute, confess his sins over the head of the innocent creature, and then slay the lamb and burn it on the altar instead of himself. In other words, the blood of the lamb was shed and man was forgiven. The lamb represented Christ, for Jesus is the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world."

The husband or father in the home became the priest for the family and offered sacrifices for himself and for the members of his household. A good example of this is recorded in Job 1:4, 5. This was the simplest order of priests. However, it did not begin with Job (but rather commenced with Adam after his expulsion from Paradise. When his sons went out and formed homes for themselves they offered sacrifices as we observe in Gen. 4:2-7. The antediluvian and postdiluvian patriarchs all worshipped under this order. And all who followed the divine instruction were accepted of God.

The second order of priests mentioned in the Bible, is mentioned in Gen. 14:18-20. Here the Patriarch, Abraham, is mentioned as paying tithes to Melchisedec. And it is recorded of him that "he was priest of God Most High." This priest belonged to what is called the Melchisedec order. From the book of Hebrews in the New Testament, we gather that the Melchisedec order of priests was a very exalted order. For of Melchisedec we read, "For this Melchisedec, king of Salem, priest of the Most High God—to whom also Abraham gave a tenth part of all—abideth a priest continually. Now consider how great this man was, unto whom even the patriarch Abraham gave the tenth out of the spoils; and here men that die receive tithes; but there he receiveth them, of whom it is witnessed that he liveth." Heb. 7:1-8. Speaking of Melchisedec one writer says, "It was Christ that spoke through Melchisedec, the priest of the Most High God. Melchisedec was not Christ, but he was the voice of God in the world, the representative of the Father." Exalted as was the service of this priest from this high order, his service upon the earth seems to have been of short duration.

After the Hebrew people were delivered from the cruel bondage of the Pharaoh's their national economy was expanded and their worship systematized by Moses at the command of God. At this time Aaron and his sons were called to be priests for the children of Israel. And this brings us to the third priestly order, that is, Aaronic order. This order continued to function till the crucifixion of Jesus. Much might be written concerning the origin and work of this

sacred order of priests, but space will not permit that here. Suffice it to say that God Himself called Aaron and his sons to be the priestly office and gave specific instructions that the stranger that assumed these sacred prerogatives should be put to death. Heb. 5:4; Numbers 18:7.

Because of the great power vested in the priest as he stands between guilty men and Holy God, to offer sacrifice for sins, and plead with the Almighty for an acceptance of the repentant sinner, there has always been a temptation for ambitious, honour-loving men to usurp rights and prerogatives, to which they had no right, and to use them as a whip over the lives and consciences of men to further their own selfish interests. But this is a dangerous thing, for anyone to do, for God will not accept the priestly services of them whom he has not called. In Numbers 16 we read of three men, namely, Korah, Dathan, and Abiram who felt that they had equal rights with Aaron to the priestly office. And they ventured forth in the functions of priests against the solemn admonitions of Moses. But God did not accept them. On the contrary, the earth opened her mouth and swallowed them alive. When fire came down from the Lord, it devoured them; the two hundred and fifty men that offered the incense. Numbers 16:33-35.

Later on in the history of Israel we read that Saul, their first king, took upon himself the priestly functions and offered sacrifice. But God refused to accept his offering. Saul was rejected by God as the king of Israel for this defiant act. 1 Sam. 13:9-14. Again in the case of king Uzziah, king of Judah, when he ventured into the holy temple of God to offer incense before God, the Lord was wroth with him, and smote him with the dreadful plague of leprosy. 2 Chron. 26:16-20. By this, God has shown man that his frown is upon all intruders.

When Jesus died upon Golgotha's cross the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom. Matt. 27:51. That chamber which had hitherto been hallowed by God's visible presence was now thrown open to public gaze. The system of sacrifices and offerings which for approximately four thousand years pointed forward to the death of Jesus, came to an end. Then the Eternal, in His great love and mercy for the fallen sons and daughters of Adam's race, called Jesus to be priest for the followers of Jesus on this earth. Heb. 5:5, 6. Then, lest any should be left in doubt as to what priest or order of priests they should approach, God,

the Eternal Father, swore Jesus in as priest for the whole earthly family. Here are the exact words of Scripture. But He (Christ) with an oath by Him that saith of Him, the Lord sware and will not repent Himself, thou art a priest forever. (Heb. 7: 17, 21.) This brings us to the fourth and last, or Messianic Priesthood. Has there been any change in the priesthood of Jesus. Or has any other been introduced to supplant it? There is none recorded in the Holy Scriptures. And that is why the priesthood of Jesus is said to be like that of Melchisedec order. He ever liveth to make intercession for us. Heb. 7: 17.

While it is true that those who rejected the Saviour when He was here upon earth continued to look to the earthly sacrifices for salvation until Jerusalem was destroyed and the temple service ended, it is equally clear that the apostles, and early believers in the New Testament times all clearly understood the exalted work that Jesus had been called of the Father to perform for man. Listen to the words of the apostles when answering certain charges made against them by the leaders of the Jewish people. "The God of our Fathers raised up Jesus, whom ye slew and hanged on a tree. Him hath God exalted with his right hand to be a prince and a Saviour, for to give repentance to Israel and forgiveness of sins." Acts 5:30, 31. Again in the fourth chapter and twelfth verse we read, "Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."

John the beloved, loved to tell what Jesus can do for the sinner. Listen to his message regarding the priestly work of Jesus in 1 John 2: 1, 2; 1:9. "If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous; and He is the propiation for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for the whole world." And again, "if we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." And, in the 7th verse, he wrote, "If we walk in the light as He is in the light we have fellowship one with another and the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin." And Paul makes it very plain that there is only one mediator through whom we may approach our heavenly Father. Again we quote, "For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus." 1 Timothy 2:5.

How wonderful it is that we have as a priest before God, one who so

loved us that he laid down His glory and honour with the angels, came to earth, took our nature upon Him, lived and toiled among men as we must do, committed no sin, and then voluntarily took our sins upon Himself and died as our substitute. Now he stands before the Father, as our High Priest, and advocate with full power in his hands to pardon and set free all who are willing to accept the pardon and grace which He so freely offers.

Having then a great high priest, who hath passed through the heavens, Jesus, the Son of God, let us hold fast our confession. We have not a high

priest that cannot be touched with our infirmities; but one that hath been in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. Let us therefore draw near with boldness, unto the throne of grace, that we may receive mercy, and may find grace to help us in time of need.

God has made ample provision for our salvation through the death and priestly ministration of Jesus, in the sinner's behalf, in the heavenly sanctuary. Make sure that you are looking to Jesus, the Messianic priest for salvation, and not to some self-appointed pseudo-priest that God does not recognize.

BIBLE STUDY

The Word of God

1. How were the Scriptures given? 2 Timothy 3: 16, 17; 2 Peter 1: 21.

2. How did God reveal truth to His prophets? Num. 12: 6; Gal. 1: 12.

NOTE.—"The revelations of prophecy are facts which exhibit the divine omniscience. So long as Babylon is in heaps; so long as Nineveh lies empty, void, and waste; so long as Egypt is the basest of kingdoms; so long as Tyre is a place for the spreading of nets in the midst of the sea; so long as Israel is scattered among all nations; so long as Jerusalem is trodden underfoot of the Gentiles; so long as the great empires of the world march on in their predicted course,—so long we have proof that one Omniscient Mind dictated the predictions of that book, and 'prophecy came not in old time by the will of man.'"—*"Will the Old Book Stand?"* H. L. Hastings, p. 19.

3. Has God guarded the purity of His word? Ps. 12: 6, 7; Prov. 30: 5.

4. Are the Scriptures infallible? Ps. 119: 160; Matt. 24: 35.

NOTE.—"This is the century of romance—romance in exploration, in discovery, in invention, in thought, and in life. . . . Through a series of marvelous discoveries and romantic events we have been let into the secrets of wonderful centuries of hitherto unknown peoples and events. . . . Now through the co-operation of explorer, archeologist, and linguist, we are the heirs of what was formerly regarded as prehistoric times. . . . These marvelous revelations from the archives of the nations of the past have painted for us a new background, in fact our first background, of the Old Testament."—*"The Monuments and the Old Testament,"* Ira Maurice Price, Ph. D., pp. 17, 18.

5. Are the writings of the prophets to be received as the words of God Himself? 2 Sam. 23: 1, 2; Jer. 1: 4-9; 1 Thess. 2: 13.

6. Are the prophecies important now? Hosea 12: 10; Amos 3: 7; 2 Peter 1: 19.

7. For what purpose were the Scriptures written? 2 Tim. 3: 16, 17; Deut. 29: 29; John 20: 30, 31.

8. What is necessary on our part? John 5: 39; Ps. 119: 11, 16.

9. How are we to search the Scriptures? 1 Cor. 2: 13; Isa. 28: 10, 13; Luke 24: 27.

10. How shall we relate ourselves to the Scriptures? Prov. 2: 1-5; 22: 20, 21; Luke 6: 46-49.

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Proper Care of Children's Ears

Continued from page 11

good light. The bag should be suspended not more than two feet above the ear, in order to allow a gentle flow with but little force. Then with the left hand, draw the lobe of the ear upward and backward—in order to straighten the canal—and with the right hand introduce the tip of the syringe slightly into the canal, pointing the nozzle upward so that the fluid will flow over the drumhead and not directly against it. The tip of the syringe should be held tightly in the fingers, in order that it may be quickly withdrawn upon the slightest movement. A kidney-shaped basin should be held by a second person, close to the neck and just under the ear. The patient should be protected by a folded towel.

An ordinary fountain syringe with small black rubber tip, may also be used for irrigating the ear, if a regular ear syringe is not at hand.

Warm boric-acid solution, temperature not more than 110°F., is usually the solution used for irrigating the ear. After an irrigation, the canal of the ear should be dried with sterile cotton.

For several weeks after an attack of middle-ear infection, extra precautions should be taken against expos-

ing the child's ears to cold air and wind. When the child is taken out, dry cotton should be placed in the ears. This should, however, be removed as soon as he reaches home, for if left longer than a few hours, it will cause irritation, and will also produce an unnatural amount of heat.

A beginning ear infection can frequently be aborted by the use of dry heat, externally, in some form, such as a hot-water bag, salt bag, or hot flannels. Physicians usually provide ear drops, which are compounded of glycerin to which a few drops of carbolic acid have been added. If ear drops are not at hand, two or three drops of warm carbolated vaseline may be used. When using ear drops be *very sure they are not too hot. Always test on the back of the forearm, above the usual water line when washing the hands. Never take a chance of having ear drops too hot.* They should be just comfortably warm.

It should be remembered always that persistent earache demands the attention of a physician.

With very young children, sometimes the only indication of ear trouble is sharp crying, with high fever and restlessness. Older children usually put the hand to the affected ear or toss the head from side to side.

One of the greatest factors in causing ear infections to continue is enlarged tonsils and adenoids. Very frequently a chronic running ear will clear up after the tonsils and adenoids have been removed.

Children who have chronic running ears should be given a well-balanced diet, and physicians usually give them calcium and iron in the form of certain drugs, also vitamin preparations.

The ear in health requires simple cleanliness, such as washing the external ear with a soft cloth and carefully drying it, as well as the creases back of the ear.

Never attempt to clean the ear canal by the use of matches, toothpicks, or hairpins, used as probes, for digging out wax. Wax is provided by nature to keep the inside of the ear in good condition, and its removal is provided for normally by the action of the lower jaw during mastication. So do not attempt to remove any wax except that which has passed into the outer ear and can be reached by a damp cloth stretched over the tip of the little finger.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

• Britain is taking special care in this war of the feet on which her troops will join in the march to victory. Corns, bunions, ingrowing toenails and other foot troubles, already

much less prevalent than in the last war owing to mechanized transport, are now to be altogether banished.

Already over 200 qualified chiropodists ranking as corporals have been appointed to military centres, and 40 women, with another 60 on the way, have been given similar appointments in the Auxiliary Territorial Service.

Special mobile units and chiropody travelling outfits are now in use to make sure that every man in the army needing expert treatment gets it, however remote his station.

The second of the mobile units to go into service is an adapted to cwt. Ford van fitted with patient's chair, operating stool, trolley dressing table, electric nail drill and sterilizer and a cabinet of medicaments, instruments and so on.

The travelling outfits, twelve of which have already been made, are for the R.A.M.C. chiropodist corporal at military centres. Equipped with one of the cases, about the size of a portable gramophone, he can easily carry all his instruments, medicaments and towels.

BE STILL

By ALEXANDER CLARK

A wild bush steer broke from the herd and streaked through the tall grass for freedom. My horse, Baldy, a well-trained cow pony, immediately, without my guidance and without being urged, cut away and thundered after him. At top speed his feet became entangled in a curled mass of barbed wire lying loosely in a clump of bramble. He fell heavily, throwing me many yards unhurt onto a grassy plot.

Baldy became frightened and fought violently to free himself and to gain his feet, but all to no avail. The more he struggled and fought, the deeper the wire cut into his legs, and the more firmly he became entangled.

I rushed to his aid, being careful to keep away from those thrashing hoofs. Gently I stroked and patted his neck, talking soothingly to him all the while. In a surprisingly short time the panicky feeling left him, and he lay still. It was only then that I could help him out of his trouble.

Does this not illustrate the principle Moses strove to impart to Israel when they were uneasy and fretful? "Moses said unto the people, Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord." Exodus 14:13.

Why I Believe in the . . . Bible

Continued from page 5

whatever I have done in my life; has simply been due to the fact that when I was a child my mother daily read with me a part of the Bible, and daily made me learn a part of it by heart." Froude, the eminent English historian said, "The Bible thoroughly known, is a literature itself; the rarest and the richest of all departments of thought or imaginations which exist." The students of literature must admit if they are honest, that the Bible is the fountainhead of all literature.

Inspired—Because it is a Book of Prophecy

You cannot imitate prophetic writings. Prophecies are given by God, who knows the end from the beginning. Isa. 46:9, 10; 42:9. Do you want to know why all this modern knowledge, and these wonderful inventions which we enjoy, have come in our day? Then read the Bible. Do you desire to know why a state of fear and anxiety exists among the nations? Read Luke 21. Do you want to know why there is so much trouble between capital and labour? Then study James 5. Do you desire to know why there is so much crime and lawlessness? Then read II Timothy 3. Do you want to know why a programme has been launched to evangelize the whole world with the gospel for our time? Then read Matthew 24:14; Revelation 14:6-12. Do you want to know how to find the Saviour of the world for your own poor lost heart? Then read the gospels. Do you want to know how to find forgiveness of sins, peace and rest and happiness? Then study the blessed Book passage after passage, and it will give you what no other book can: Because the Bible is the inspired word of God.

To Be Continued—

Can I Depend on My Conscience?

Continued from page 7

"Every way of a man is right in his own eyes; but the Lord pondereth the hearts." Proverbs 21:2.

Can two persons both be right and both believe and act differently? If God is going to judge us by what we think is right, He will need a standard for each life.

God's instruction is "to do that which is good and right in the sight of the Lord." Deut. 12:28. How are we to know what is good in the sight of the Lord?

Who is God and how can we know

what is good in His sight? "He is the Rock, His work is perfect: for all His ways are judgement: a God of truth and without iniquity, just and right is He." Deut. 32:4. He is a God of truth, and Jesus prayed to Him: "Sanctify them through Thy truth: Thy word is truth." John 17:17.

To do good in His sight, we must follow this Word. But some say: "There are dozens of churches in my town and they all say that they follow the Bible, yet they do not agree." Strange, isn't it? Yet Jesus said: "If any man will (willeth to, Revised Version) do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of Myself." John 7:17. Jesus had a good reason for saying that, for we find later on in His ministry that He tells us how the

person who determines the right, will know His will, "Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth." John 16:13.

If we want our conscience to be safe guides, then we must follow God's Word and open our hearts to the work of the Holy Spirit.

Let us not deceive ourselves into thinking that God will judge us according to that which our consciences tell us is right.

When we honestly seek for truth, seek to know how to do good in His sight, we will "cry after knowledge and lift up our voices for understanding. We will seek her as silver, and search for her as for hid treasures, then we will understand the fear of the Lord and find the knowledge of God." Proverbs 2:3-6.

LOOK UP

MRS. G. HEWLETT

THREE young girl students climbed reluctantly up the hill behind the dormitory. Their steps lagged slightly as they neared the berry patch. It was such a hot, stifling day to have to comb those endless rows of bushes in search of the luscious fruit. Why didn't the matron choose someone else for the task? The scorching sun seemed to delight in their discomfort. Empty boxes were piled high at the edge of the berry patch, waiting for the girls to fill them. The girls began to wonder if it was worth one's while to slave away hot summer days in order to gain a Christian education. Those berries! Would the baskets never be filled? Suddenly one of the girls knelt down and looked up through the bushes. Joyfully she called attention to the fact that, in this position, one could see many fresh, red berries which before had been hidden under the mass of leaves. One couldn't possibly see them by looking down on the bushes. The girls discovered the advantage in kneeling down and looking up.

Isn't that just like life? How many times our little troubles loom up before us like massive mountains and almost weigh us down! We do not seem to be getting anywhere. The outlook grows darker. And, friend, never before in the history of this world has humanity, through finite, uncomprehending eyes, seen so black a future ahead. But there is One who sees the end from the beginning. And in these difficult days, He calls us to "pray without ceasing" 1 Thess. 5:17.

If we expect to make any progress and find true joy, we must get down on our knees and look up. Then, hundreds of beautiful things, formerly hidden from our view, will be revealed. We will see past the forbidding "leaves" of war, misery, poverty, and death, to the endless glories of heaven.

One writer has said: "If we keep the Lord ever before us, allowing our hearts to go out in thanksgiving and praise to Him, we shall have a continual freshness in our religious life. Our prayers will take the form of a conversation with God, as we would talk with a friend. He will speak His mysteries to us personally. Often there will come to us a sweet, joyful sense of the presence of Jesus. Often our hearts will burn within us as He draws nigh to commune with us as He did with Enoch. When this is in truth the experience of the Christian, there is seen in his life a simplicity, a humility, meekness, and lowliness of heart, that show to all with whom he associates that he has been with Jesus and learned of Him."—C.O.L., pp. 129, 130.

What a blessed privilege we have to be able to kneel before the Great God of the Universe! Let us grasp at the opportunity now while there is still time. Our burdens will grow lighter as we learn more about God's wonderful plan for His praying children. Now is the accepted time to "look up and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh." Luke 21:28, last part.

The BIBLE RIDES the STORM

UNDER this inspiring caption the *Bible Society Record* tells how, despite all the upheavals of the present world conflict, and amid the most untoward circumstances, the circulation of the Bible continues on a most encouraging scale.

During 1941 the total distribution of volumes of Scriptures reported by the American Bible Society was 8,096,977, which exceeded that of any year since 1931.

From Finland comes word that the Finnish Bible Society has printed no less than two million copies of the Scriptures in Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Polish, Turkish and German, largely for distribution among prisoners of war. M. Béguin, the American Bible Society's representative in Geneva, Switzerland, reports: "The opportunity given to us of distributing Scriptures to Russian war prisoners is quite extraordinary, even miraculous, but we must hurry."

Distribution of the Bible in France continues through the Eglise Réformée de France, while the Norwegian Bible Society reports that during 1940 it sent out 96,211 copies of the word.

A letter from the Bible society's office in China tells of the activities of Rev. M. E. Terry of the Christian Literature Society:

"Early this year he went to a point near no man's land in the north of China, and up to September he had handled for the China Bible House 15,765 parcels of Scriptures, being 67.85 per cent of all the parcels which passed through his hands. I calculate that this enabled us to get thirty tons of Scriptures into the northwest of China, which, without Mr. Terry's help we could not have done."

Truckloads of Scriptures, amounting to 30 tons, were sent up the Burma Road into Free China. On one occasion, when normal transport had broken down, a ton of Scriptures was sent by air. Enough books could not be supplied to meet the demand.

From the Netherlands East Indies the agent for the Bible societies reported as late as December 26, 1941, telling how during eleven months of last year there had been

distributed 4,927 Bibles, 19,730 Testaments, and 76,748 Gospels and other portions. The circulation included whole Bibles in 12 languages, New Testaments in 23, and Gospels in 38.

In North Africa, Bibles sent to the gallant defenders of Tobruk were destroyed by enemy action, but a fresh supply sent to replace them "arrived despite everything."

The *British Weekly* of January 22, 1942, reported that there was an extremely good circulation of the Scriptures by the British and Foreign Bible Society in Australia during the past year—279,000 volumes, an increase of 76,000.

So the work of God continues regardless of circumstances. Even the worst of wars cannot hinder its progress. Through bombs and torpedoes the message of salvation is carried to earth's remotest bounds.

Nothing indeed can stop it, for Christ Himself declared: "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." Matthew 24:14.

Yes, the Bible rides the storm. "This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes." Psalm 118:23.

By A. S. Maxwell

