The Oriental Watchman and Herald of Health

Photo. "The Indian Daily Mail"

The Moola-Mootha River in Flood, Bund Gardens, Poona

IS EVOLUTION TRUE?
THE ANTI-FOREIGN OUTBREAK IN CHINA
IS YOUR DIET WELL BALANCED?

Around the World

IN BRITAIN there are 4,000 cinema-theatres, with an average weekly attendance of 20,000,000.

Nine thousand tons of concrete and ten thousand miles of wire have been used in the construction of England's new wireless station at Rugby.

A recent decree obliges all high school boys in Soviet Russia to study military science and attend three months at least in military camps. The girl students are to be given training as nurses.

Recruiting campaigns at the public schools and universities are advocated by the committee appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to investigate the serious dearth of candidates for Holy Orders in the Church of England.

It is announced that a new subway system for freight, under the present passenger subway system of London, England, will soon be constructed with United States capital. The Americans interested were not named, but the work is expected to cost $ 100,000,000.

Spraying with sulphur in liquid form, says *Popular Science Siftings*, is a new German process for making concrete tanks or other containers impervious to such corrosive liquids as strong acids. A vessel of concrete coated in this way, is stated to have shown no sign of change or deterioration after being filled with concentrated hydrochlorid acid for a period of nine months.

The largest telescope in the world is now at Mt. Wilson, California. The lens is eight feet four inches across. The next largest is at Little Saanich, British Columbia, six feet one inch across. But Seattle is now having built for its own observatory a lens which is exactly ten feet across. The dome which will contain this telescope is one hundred feet in diameter.

The home office of Japan estimates the number of child wage-earners and apprentices in that country to be approximately 1,397,000. The working day of these children is from ten to eleven hours. About 31 per cent of them toil in textile factories, and of these 80 per cent are little girls. Employment of children under twelve years of age in factories is forbidden by law.

Prohibition makes for thrift. Last year an average of $ 166 was saved by every man, woman, and child in the United States, and the total savings for the year were $ 18,373,062,000. This sum is almost equal to the total deposits in all the banks of the country ten years ago, about the time saloons were being banished by the thousands. In 1924 the school children of the United States alone saved nearly $ 15,000,000.

Russia and Japan are the latest countries to adopt officially the metric system of weights and measures. Indeed, Great Britain and the United States are the only civilized nations of any importance that still hold out for the pints and gallons, the pounds and ounces, of our fathers. Enterprising as they are in so many ways, the English-speaking peoples do not like to give up the things they are accustomed to.

One of the names on the King's Birthday Honours List was that of Mr. B. W. Tibble, who was awarded the medal of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire. This was for "public services in saving life." He has given altogether seventy-one pints of blood for transfusion, thus saving the lives of a number of persons. In recognition of his gift of forty-four pints of blood to patients, he was appointed a life governor of the London Hospital.

A new record in civil aviation was established recently by Imperial Airways. One of their Rolls-Royce expresses, piloted by Captain W. Rogers, accomplished for the first time a flight to Switzerland and back, a distance of well over 1,000 miles, in a single day. The aeroplane ascended from Croydon (England) at 6 a.m., carrying one and a half tons of gold consigned from London to Basle. The machine landed at Basle at 12.18 p.m., and at 1.30 p.m., with passengers and freight, set off on its return flight to London, alighting at Croydon at 7.25 p.m.

That was an observant and intelligent man who suggested to the companies that run the big Atlantic liners that they make over their steerage quarters, which are pretty much waste room since immigration restrictions went into effect, into third-class accommodations for students, teachers, artists, and other people of moderate means who want a trip abroad, but have to consider where every dollar it costs them is coming from. The third-class cabins are comfortable and clean, but plain and economical of space. There are no extra luxuries to pay for, but the food, if less varied, is in quality just what the first-cabin passengers get. The idea has been extremely successful this past summer; the new cabins have been crowded.

How rarely it happens that a genious hands on to his children the essential qualities that made him great! It is so in business and finance as well as in art or literature or statesmanship. Hugo Stinnes, who made himself the owner or controller of a very great part of German capital and industry, has been in his grave hardly a year, but already the family management of his great interests, for which he provided so carefully in his will, has broken down. His sons proved unequal to their responsibilities, quarreled openly, and have at last withdrawn from the control of their father's commercial empire. Other men have taken up the burden, but it is probable that the organization Hugo Stinnes built up will gradually disintegrate, and that many of the varied interests he acquired will pass into other hands.

The Oriental Watchman

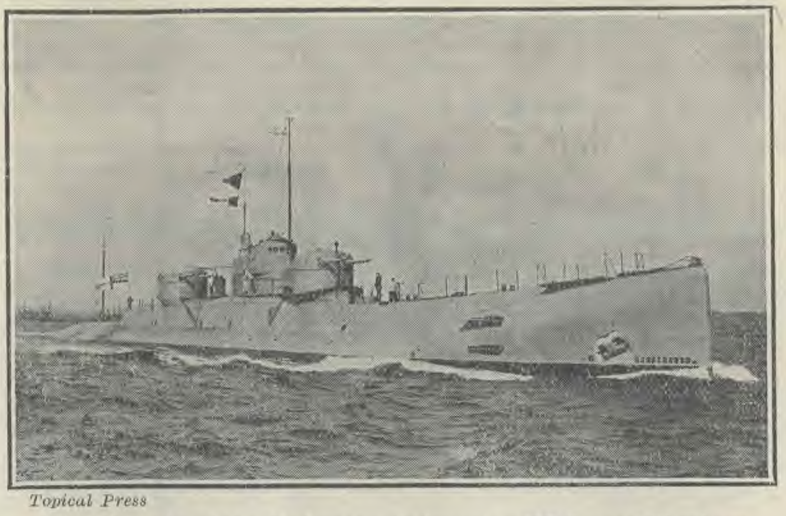
AND HERALD OF HEALTH

Vol. 1 *Poona, November 1925* *No. 12*

Topics of the Day

Remarkable Sayings

Sometimes we see recorded in some magazines, remarkable or unusual sayings. We would put in this list the words of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in declining to attend a certain political meeting. He is reported as saying, "I am unable to be present, as I am temporarily silenced by the obligation imposed on me in virtue of my office as president of the Legislative Assembly." Lord Birkenhead recently said, "I do discern signs of a better and more friendly temper in India." A leading Swarajist in the C. P. has recently accepted a post in the Executive Council, which raised quite a storm, but putting it along with Pundit Motilal's acceptance of membership on the Skeen Committee, and Mr. Patel's presidentship in the Assembly it looks like the Swaraj party were swinging towards "responsive cooperation." We hope these are signs of better days for India.



Topical Press

Dreadnought of the Underseas, Submarine XI Leaves Chatham

Submarine XI, the new super under water craft displaces 3,500 tons and can turn in her own length 350 ft. The cost to date is £842,000. The crew number 121 and the vessel is capable of being submerged for 2½ days at a time.

The Security Pact

The entire world breathed a bit easier on October 15, when the news was flashed round the world that the representatives of the great powers had come to an agreement at Locarno, and that Germany was to enter the League of Nations. "Difficulties vanished like darkness," said Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech after the agreement was reached. All agree in giving Mr. Chamberlain the lion's share of the credit for the final settlement. Although Britain suffered cruelly in the war, she has been one of the first to realize that to "forgive and to forget" is much the best policy. He insisted all the way through the negotiations that the only pact worth signing must be on the "basis of equality, good will, and mutual consideration." Germany was forced to sign the Versailles Treaty; she has signed the Locarno pact willingly, which makes all the difference in the world. For the first time since the close of the Great War prospects are bright for a settlement of the European chaos.

Prohibition and its Enforcement

Much interest around the world has been aroused by the issuing of a thirty-eight thousand word report by the Federal Council of the Churches in America. One peculiar thing about this report is that it is praised by both parties. Certain portions which speak plainly of the problem of law-enforcement have been cabled around the world by the "wet" interests. But those who have read the report carefully say that there are no facts revealed in the report to justify its misuse as an argument against prohibition. The report shows conclusively the many and valuable benefits that have come to the people in many places where the prohibition law has been effectively enforced. The report sounds a clarion call not for the relaxation of the prohibition law, but for its more effective enforcement. America won a great moral victory when the original law was passed. Those same forces are now lining up for the second great battle over the enforcement of the law. This report is the opening gun and the conflict will be pressed to the final victory. However in a world constituted as ours is the millen-

nium cannot be brought in by Legislative enactment. People who are headed for destruction will usually find a way to arrive.

Will Dirigibles Ever Be Practicable?

The loss of the pride of the U. S. Navy, the dirigible *Shenandoah*, has seriously raised the question as to whether these huge airships will ever be reliable either in peace or war. In commenting on the experience Mr. Walter Wellman said:

"Whatever may be our hopes and aspirations, this is a practical question; we must face realities. And the realities are that nearly a generation of experience and experimentation with crafts of this type has confirmed the opinion exprest fifteen years ago by the writer and others who had had actual, practical contact with this problem, and had studied and analyzed the many factors involved in it. That opinion in substance was:

'Lighter-than-air aerial craft are not and cannot be made dependable. They are picturesque, fascinating, but not capable of doing useful work on a scale large enough to warrent their costs and risks. They are extra-hazardous machines suitable only for extra-hazardous enterprises, where risk is a necessary part of the business, like exploration and war. They have no place or prospects in development of the world's work of transportation and communication. The future of aerial navigation, which has been an aspiration of man for centuries, lies with the power plane, not with the gasbag vessel.'"

Germany's Recovery

One year's experience with the "Dawe's Plan" has demonstrated to Germany and the world that there is still hope of recovery in Europe from the aftermath of the Great War. No doubt one of the most far-reaching effects of this plan is the change it has wrought in the political psychology of Europe. One would hardly recognize the negotiating nations at Locarno as the dictators at Versailles. The stabilization of the German currency and the adjustment of the European economic situation were two of the knottiest financial problems of history. The honours go to the economists and not to the politicans.

Topical Press

Senator Marconi's First Wireless Set

Mr. G. S. Kemp who was Senator Marconi's first assistant with the first transmitter when Marconi first experimented in his father's garden at Balogna in 1895. The copper plate at top was used for short distance whereas 10 ft. diameter kite balloons with copper frills were used for long distance, and at sea buoys were used with copper drum tops.

This valuable apparatus is to be closely guarded at the Exhibition at the Albert Hall when on show.

Events in China

We are once more favoured with an illuminating article on the recent outbreak in China by a sympathetic correspondent who is on the ground, and who sincerely loves China. One of the remarkable developments of the recent trouble is that Japan has changed her policy towards China. After the unfortunate presentation of the "Twenty-one Demands" by Japan some years ago a prominent official of the Japanese government saw the mistake and said, "We have passed the time when it is wise to carry out a forceful penetration of China. Our plan now is peaceful co-operation, especially in commercial matters." By a very conciliatory attitude in the present crisis while Britain has remained "firm," Japan has gained much. It is interesting to note Mr. Swartout's reference to our Rabindranath Tagore. His recent visit to China seems to have borne fruit.

Why Was She Divorced?

While Lord Grey is hopeful that "sanity" will prevail, we feel sure that these hopes are not built on facts. Unless the problem is solved soon the future is pictured as follows:

Kemal Pasha's divorcement of his wife Latife, the daughter of a Smyrna merchant, and the sending of her back to her father's house has caused much comment throughout the world. A lady correspondent from Angora assigns a political reason. At the time of the marriage Kemal Pasha was the symbol of the rebirth of Turkey. He was so much the hero of Islam that they permitted him to banish the sultan and separate the Khalifate from the State with scarcely a protest. He set aside powerful men who had helped him drive out the Greeks and gradually gathered the lines of power into his own hands. This journalist says he dreamed of establishing a Kemalist dynasty for which he had set the stage—but alas, his marriage is a childless one. The aristocratic ladies of the Turkish Empire never accepted his wife, as the merchant class from which she came was outcaste to them, and so Latife has had to go. A strange explanation, but perhaps true.

The Recent Anti-Foreign Outbreak in China

Its Cause and Present Significance

By Hubert O. Swartout, Shanghai

IF WE could say that to-day's demonstration is the last step in a series of disturbances we should be happy. But we dare not say that. It is only another step toward something still more serious. As I write this, it occurs to me that many a reader may think, "Why call this 'tempest in a teapot' serious,—it doesn't concern me anyway." But what is happening in China *does* concern every man in the world, except perhaps those who are so old that they will not live to see what comes within the next few years. And since these stirrings in the East are so vital a concern of the rest of the world it will not be out of place to recall briefly the steps which have led up to the present situation.

One of the chief causes of resentment has been the right of extraterritorial government which China has been compelled to grant. In many of the cities of China, especially the ports, there are blocks of land called "concessions" which are under the control of the foreigners, and all those who live within the boundaries of such "concessions" are not subject to Chinese law or Chinese officials. For a straw to show which way the wind has been blowing, I need mention only that during all the years that I have lived in China one of the most frequent varieties of letters found in the correspondence columns of the Shanghai newspapers has been that variety complaining about the exclusion of the Chinese from the parks in the "concessions." Many times also correspondents have referred with sorrow or wrath to the fact that the entire customs system of the nation is under foreign supervision, a condition exacted from China in order to make sure that certain loans should be repaid.

Grief Unto Death

Perhaps nobody on earth is really qualified to judge the exact *right* in all the dealings of China with foreign nations during the past hundred years. I do not attempt it. All that I want to make clear is that the Chinese people have a deep and growing feeling of resentment against what they regard as unwarranted foreign encroachments, and that in the present instance that resentment is being directed particularly against England. The feeling is so strong these days that, although the government itself makes no such statements, one constantly hears the people saying that the only thing to do is to declare war and either conquer England or else die and let the enemy take the country. Several have committed suicide, as an evidence of their supreme patriotism. One student of seventeen, after standing on the bank of the Whangpoo and commending his mother to the care of a fellow student, plunged to his death in the muddy river.

One of the chief difficulties in the way of a satisfactory settlement of the May 30 incident is the absolutely opposite reports given out by the foreign and the Chinese newspapers. The foreign papers have largely followed the lead of the official reports of the police department, which reports are largely rejected by the Chinese papers because the department is under the direction of foreigners, most of whom are British. But the point is that while the reports vary so widely both kinds of reports are *believed*. In the minds of most British residents of China, and perhaps in the minds of many other foreigners as well, the police were merely doing their duty as best they knew how in the face of a deliberate attack upon the law and order of the Foreign Settlement in Shanghai. In the minds of millions of Chinese there is no doubt that numbers of their inoffensive countrymen have been shot down in cold blood by bloodthirsty foreigners, who seem to prefer to shoot people in the back. One does not wonder that the country is stirred. Nor does one wonder that after more than three weeks of ever-widening waves of agitation it was planned to bring about a nation-wide tie-up on June twenty-fifth.

Lack of Co-operation

What we have seen enables us to put our finger on one weak point in China, one that brings sadness to every friend of the nation. While there are groups in the land which feel strongly and are ready for action yet it is next to impossible for all classes in all parts of the country to unite in any concerted action for any considerable length of time. A few days ago a student in one of the most prominent colleges in Shanghai, a man who is personally willing to do anything he can for his country, even die for it, told me sadly: "I fear that our present movement cannot succeed. We are too early with it. We have not brought the masses of the people to the place where they can intelligently co-operate with us. We may have to bow our heads now and wait and prepare for ten years more."

But after all, what happened or did not happen this twenty-fifth of June is not the most important question. Where a man is to-day doesn't matter nearly so much as the direction in which he is headed and the rate at which he is traveling. From this student's words, which are but typical of innumerable other statements heard these days, from the unmistakable feelings in Chinese hearts, and from the oft-expressed hopes of help from the outside, which help seems more likely to be forthcoming now than at any time for decades, we can see which way China is going and estimate her speed. The present agitation is not without grave significance, after all. It is a long step toward the fulfilment of a remarkable prediction made nearly two thousand years ago. In Rev. 16: 12, 16 we read:

"And the sixth angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates; and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the kings of the east might be prepared. . . . And he gathered them together into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon."

Will Unite for War

The readers of THE WATCHMAN have doubtless heard more than one explanation of the meaning of this 16th chapter of Revelation, and it is not my purpose to weary anybody with a side discussion on this point, but I do want to emphasize the idea so clearly indicated in the above quotation, that one thing we are going to see effected in the world is a union of the powers of the East for the purpose of war. Such books as "The Rising Temper of the East," "The Rising Tide of Colour," and many others that have come from the pens of far-seeing men during the past few years, should have awakened all to the possibility of such a union. And all who have followed the speeches made here in China of the renowned Tagore of India during his recent pilgrimage through the East should see that such a union is not only a possibility but it is a probability within a comparatively short time. Some readers may need to be reminded that Tagore is looked upon in China as a real prophet and forerunner of a new era by millions of the most intelligent men of the East. More than once in his speeches he stated clearly and definitely that the East must unite to resist the encroachments of the West. He said it in India, he said it in China and in Japan; and to most of those who flocked to hear him, this was the saying of a seer.

It is true that Tagore himself is not warlike, and his counsel to unite was given with the idea of conserving whatever of culture and character the East had developed, lest the more aggressive ideas of the West should swallow everything. His own idea is an eventual co-operation between the East and the West, after the union and strengthening of the East has insured it against having to take an inferior position when the time comes to co-operate. But others have put a further meaning into his words, for they are convinced that the East cannot maintain itself in the face of Western aggressiveness without *(Continued on page 15)*

IS EVOLUT

The story of a gre

Hall, Londo

By A. S. Maxwell, Edi

Topical Press

Joseph McCabe

WHILE America goes into hysterics over the trial of a Tennessee teacher for advocating Evolution in his school, England sits back with a bored and cynical smile and says, "What's all the fuss about?"

To the suggestion of debating such a question as "Is Evolution True?" the average Englishman says, "What do you want to debate it for? That was settled long ago; of course, it's true."

The fact is that the Evolution theory has become so deeply embedded in our educational system, and has been taught as absolute fact in our public schools and newspapers for so many years, that the present generation regards it as the only orthodox explanation of origins. To challenge it is to court ostracism from the society of the learned.

To such a degree is this the case that it is no exaggeration to say that papal domination in the Dark Ages was nothing compared with the overweening assurance exhibited to-day by the advocates of Evolution. Any one daring to point out the possibility of error in the theory, or to suggest the need for a reformation of certain geological ideas, meets at once with a "bad press" and is classed among the unlettered and the ignorant.

Typical of this attitude is the following statement from the August "Review of Reviews:"

"Possibly, the interest taken in the Dayton trial may have been due, in part, to amazement at 'Fundamentalist' dare-devilry in taking up the cudgels against Charles Darwin and the theory of Evolution; for, even in the religious domain, Evolutionists have thought themselves well-nigh orthodox, and their opponents picturesque survivals of a bygone age."

Which brings us to

The Inner History of the Debate

When, a few months ago, the Rationalist Press Association—whose tenets are of necessity based upon the supposed "fact" of Evolution—learned that Professor George McCready Price was in England, they challenged him to meet their representative in public debate. There was good reason for the suggestion. As everybody now knows, Professor Price is the one prominent scientist in the world who has dared openly to oppose the Evolution theory and to expose its fallacies by voice and pen. He is the Luther of the geological reformation. Even William Jennings Bryan looked to him for the scientific backing for his Fundamentalist propaganda. Defeat Price in public debate, thought the Evolutionists, and the head of this anti-Evolution movement would be lopped off. And what better place for the execution than the Queen's Hall, London?

For Professor Price himself the task was one of great difficulty, for he appeared as a voice crying in the wilderness of our English conservatism; and we have already become conservative about Evolution. Like Galileo, he brought a new idea to those who did not desire it, challenging their pet theories and long-established beliefs. And that is always dangerous, if not nowadays to one's neck, at any rate to one's reputation.

Without question the occasion was one long to be remembered. Though the meeting was well attended, fully two thousand being present, a number of empty chairs gave evidence of the general indifference of the public on this subject. Earl Russell occupied the chair, and the resolution to be debated was read by him as follows: "That the plants and animals of our world, including man, have developed from some form or forms of primitive life by natural processes."

Summary of Mr. McCabe's Speech

Mr. McCabe proceeded to give the arguments usually brought forward in favour of the evolutionary hypothesis. He dealt with them under three headings: (1) The record of the rocks; (2) The geographical distribution of animals; (3) The framework of animals.

Dealing with the record of the rocks he reminded the audience of the strata underneath London, as revealed by recent borings. There was, he declared, a layer of clay 120 feet thick, then a huge bed of chalk 650 feet in depth, then limestone, and under that red sandstone. As the chalk was made up of the shells of microscopic organisms slowly deposited, this was proof that the foundations of London were laid at least 50,000,000 years ago.

ION TRUE?

bate held at Queen's
eptember 6, 1925

"Present Truth," *London*

The distribution of animals appeared to Mr. McCabe a very convincing proof of the accuracy of the Evolution theory. When Europeans went to Australia they found no animals higher than the kangaroo. There was no cat, dog, lion or tiger. The only way to explain this, he said, was by the Evolution theory; that Australia became an island when life upon the world had proceeded as far as the kangaroo stage, which would have been "probably" about 200 million years ago.

Referring to the framework of animals Mr. McCabe pointed to many evidences visible to-day which seemed to indicate the evolution of one species from another.

Speech by Professor George McCready Price, M. A.

Directly challenging the position taken by Mr. McCabe, Professor Price boldly asserted in his opening remarks that the *facts* of science are directly antagonistic to the *theory* of Evolution. Like the famous Ford car that ran twenty miles after its engine had fallen out, the Evolution theory has been running a long time solely on its reputation.

During recent years, however, a mutiny has been brewing in the scientific camp, and to-day not a few men of science are beginning to express their doubts concerning the validity of the Evolution theory.

Denying the charge so frequently made by Evolutionists that there are no scientific arguments published questioning the theory, Professor Price showed the audience a number of recent books written to expose its fallacies. Among these were:

"The Dogma of Evolution," by Louis T. More, Dean of the Graduate College, the University of Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The Case Against Evolution," by Dr. G. B. O'Toole, Professor of Animal Biology, Seton Hill College, Pennsylvania.

"The New Geology" and "The Phantom of Organic Evolution," both by Professor Price himself.

"Even Dr. D. H. Scott's recent work, 'Extinct Plants and Problems of Evolution,'" said Mr. Price, "can only be regarded as on our side; for it certainly damns with very, very faint praise the theory it professes to defend."

"I do not think," said the Professor in this connection, "that any man can read these five books and then continue to say that there is nothing of a scientific character in print opposed to Evolution, or that the theory is now in as strong

George McCready Price, M. A.

and healthy a condition as it was supposed to be fifteen or twenty years ago."

Professor Price then gave his opponents four problems to solve. In order to prove the proposition that they were discussing, Mr. McCabe should, he said, do these four things:

1. Show the real cause or method of Evolution—the present-day "natural processes" mentioned in the resolution, which have brought about the transformation of species.

2. Remove the dark cloud of suspicion that now hangs over the geological evidence, as ordinarily presented.

3. Prove that the resemblances brought to view in comparative anatomy cannot logically be accounted for in any other way than by Evolution.

4. Show a probable or a possible origin for at least some of the great divisions of the animal and vegetable kingdom, usually called the phyla.

"My worthy opponent," said Professor Price, "as you all know, has not cleared up a single one of these four difficulties just stated."

Professor Price then proceeded to deal with the geological evidence usually brought in favour of Evolution. This, he said, was by far the most important of all, and Darwin himself built his theory upon it. Quoting from Thomas Hunt Morgan, of Columbia University, New York City, he said: "The direct evidence furnished by fossil remains is by all odds the strongest evidence that we have in favour of organic Evolution."—"*A Critique of the Theory of Evolution*," *p. 24.*

Having established the fact that the Evolution theory is an offshoot of geology, the Professor laid his axe to the root of the tree.

"Any one who has travelled about the world with his eyes wide open," he said, "or who has kept up his reading of the scientific literature of the past quarter of a century, must have run across hundreds of things that seem to cast suspicion on the accuracy of the time-theories of geology."

He then referred to the discovery of a paleozoic angiosperm in a carboniferous coal-ball; also to the recent discovery of the drawing of a dinosaur made by a prehistoric man on the wall of a canyon in Arizona.

"You can't sneer at this discovery," he said, "for the official scientist of this expedition was Charles W. Gilmore, Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. This drawing of the dinosaur was close to another drawing of a mastodon or some other kind of elephant, depicted in the attitude of striking a man over the head with its trunk. All of these drawings are very, very old; and obviously the prehistoric man who made this drawing must either have seen a dinosaur alive, or he must have received a good description of the animal from some human being who had seen such an animal alive.

"Yet one scientist, when shown this drawing, said, 'It can't be a dinosaur; that is impossible. For we *know* that the dinosaurs were extinct twelve million years before man appeared on earth.' Now, how can one argue with a man, who knows as much as that?"

A verse from Kipling fitted in most appropriately at this juncture:

> "Ah, what avails the classic bent,
> And what the cultured word,
> Against the undoctored incident
> That actually occurred?"

Pointing to a large chart of geological formations, Professor Price stated that this list of groups and systems is very misleading.

"Most people seem to think that geologists have actually found all these rocks together in this serial order in some locality. Nothing is farther from the truth. Nothing resembling such a series is ever found together; the most that are ever found in one locality being parts of perhaps two or three. These geological groups or systems are in reality put together in a purely artificial way, by shuffling together all the representative names of the rocks from scattered places all over the globe. This table, instead of being a world time-table, is merely a card catalogue of the buried floras and faunas of an older state of our world. The time value of its various parts is at least very questionable.

"The so-called 'oldest' rocks are not always at the bottom. Any of these formations may be at the bottom. And they do not always look old. I know of many instances where the Cambrian or Ordovician rocks look wonderfully young; they are soft and unconsolidated, and can be picked to pieces with the fingers, just like modern clay, or sand, or gravel. Such is the case with the Cambrian and Ordovician strata around the Baltic, and over the greater part of Russia, also in some parts of the upper Mississippi Valley. Again, the so-called 'young' rocks, such as the Tertiary and the Pleistocene, are often found next to the granite or the Primitive, and are often extremely consolidated and even crystalline. This is the case with the Eocene and Miocene in many parts of California; also in the Alps and the Himalayas and with the Pleistocene of the Niagara Gorge, and in other places.

"But why are these young looking rocks said to be so very, very old? And why are these extremely old looking rocks called very young? Just because of the kinds of fossils found in them. An old rock is one that contains 'old' fossils, fossils that lived millions and millions of years ago, we are told. But which are the 'old' fossils? And how do we really know that these particular kinds are so much older than the others?"

At this point Professor Price pointed to two large volumes entitled, "North American Index Fossils." "What is an 'index fossil?'" he asked. "It is a fossil which serves as a sure and infallible index of the age of the rock in which it is found. Geologists don't prove the age of the fossils by the rocks, as they are popularly supposed to do; they prove the age of the rocks by their contained fossils. An old rock is one that contains 'old' fossils; it makes no difference what the rock looks like; nor what it is made of, sandstone, shale, or limestone. But how do geologists actually know which are the 'old' fossils, and which are the 'young' ones?

"Well, there's just the point. We are right back where we were at the start. The geologist says that certain strata are the 'oldest' because they contain the simplest or lowest forms of life; for he assumes that these kinds of life occupied the world all alone at first. Then the Evolutionist comes along and proves that his theory is true, because the simplest or lowest forms of life are found in the 'oldest' rocks. How charmingly simple and conclusive! What a beautiful example of a dog chasing his tail; yes, and actually catching it, too!

"Geologists," said Mr. Price with emphasis, "do not know anything at all about the alleged relative ages of the various fossils. There is no man on earth who knows enough about the rocks or the fossils to be able to prove in any fashion fit to be called scientific, that any particular kind of fossil is actually older or younger than any other kind."

A Daring Challenge

It was at this point that Professor Price made his great challenge to Mr. McCabe.

"If my honourable opponent," he said, "thinks it so very easy to prove that the Cambrian trolobites and graptolites are actually older than the Cretaceous dinosaurs or the Tertiary mammals, I will give him an opportunity to try his hand at it pretty soon. If he is able to do the trick, the whole Evolutionary world will make him their hero; for it will be the first time that any constructive line of evidence has ever been put together for such an idea. If he can prove this one point, in a clear, logical, straightforward, scientific manner, I promise to become an Evolutionist myself here and now. And, mark what I say, since the entire theory of organic Evolution in strict logic turns upon this one suspicious and unsettled point, the reliability of the fossils as sure guides and trust-worthy tickets of the varying ages of the rocks, I claim that my *(Continued on page 18)*

Events of the Day of the Lord

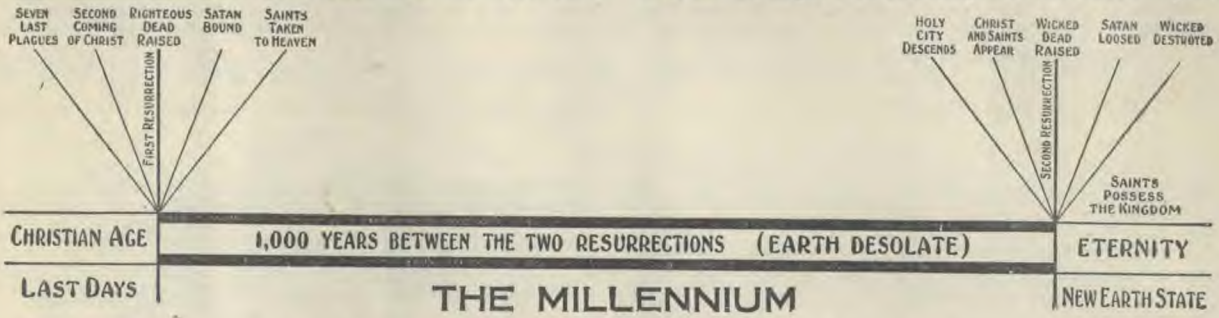
The Earth Desolate During the Millennium

(Continued from October)

THUS all the living wicked perish at the coming of our Lord. The righteous have all gone to heaven—the wicked are all dead and the earth is left in a desolate, chaotic state without an inhabitant. Looking down through the ages the prophet Jeremiah was shown the condition of the earth during the millennium:—

"I beheld the earth, and, lo, it was without form, and void; and the heavens, and they had no light. I beheld the mountains, and lo, they trembled, and all the hills moved lightly. I beheld, and, lo, *there was no man*, and all the birds of the heavens were fled. I beheld, and, lo, the fruitful place was a wilderness, and all the cities thereof were broken down *at the presence of the Lord* and by His fierce anger. For thus hath the Lord said, The land shall be utterly spoiled; for the Lord hath spoken the word. . . . Fear, and the pit, and the snare, are upon thee, O inhabitant of the earth. And it shall come to pass that he who fleeth from the noise of the fear, shall fall into the pit; and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit shall be taken in the snare; for the windows from on high are open, and the fundations of the earth do shake. The earth is utterly broken down, the earth is clean dissolved, the earth is moved exceedingly. The earth shall reel to and fro like a drunkard, and shall be removed like a cottage; and the transgression thereof shall be heavy upon it; and it shall fall and not rise again.

"And it shall come to pass in that day, that the Lord shall punish the host of the high ones that are on high, and the kings of the earth upon



The whole land shall be desolate: yet will I not make a full end." Jer. 4: 23-27.

For one thousand years the world will lie in this chaotic state into which it will be thrown by the convulsions accompanying the coming of the Lord. For six thousand years sin had sown its dreadful seed, now for one thousand years this earth will lie desolate from the reaping of the baneful fruit. In this chaos, of which he had been the prime cause, Satan will be bound for a thousand years. What a contrast in this picture of the sure word of prophecy to that delusive figment of the imagination that pictures a thousand years of peace and prosperity for wicked men. Rev. 20: 1-3.

But let us thank God that this time of chaos and universal wreck and ruin does not last forever. It was not for this purpose that God created the earth. Evil shall not eventually triumph. God's original purpose will in the end be carried out. The word of the prophet Jeremiah will be fulfilled, "Yet will I not make a full end."

The prophet Isaiah also describes in the twenty-fourth chapter this chaotic condition of the world during the millennium and he also closes with a word of hope:—

"Behold, the Lord maketh the earth empty, and maketh it waste, and turneth it upside down, and scattereth abroad the inhabitants thereof. . . . the earth. And they shall be gathered together, as prisoners are gathered in the pit, and shall be shut up in the prison, and after many days shall they be visited.

"Then the moon shall be confounded, and the sun ashamed, when the Lord of hosts shall reign in Mount Zion, and in Jerusalem, and before His ancients gloriously."

The first resurrection or "resurrection of life" (John 5: 29) will mark the beginning of the millennium. The Apostle John said, "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection." Rev. 20: 6. These holy, resurrected saints, together with the translated living ones will be taken to heaven for the 1000 years of the millennium. "The rest of the dead lived not again until the thousand years were finished." Rev. 20: 5. That is, those who were not included in the first resurrection, "the rest of the dead" or the wicked, will remain dead during the thousand years. All these will rise in the second resurrection that takes place at the close of the millennium. Jesus called this the "resurrection of damnation" (John 5: 29) or "the resurrection of judgment." The Apostle Paul calls it the "resurrection of the unjust." Acts 24: 15.

(To be continued)

FOOD is any substance that, being taken into the body of animal or plant, serves, through organic action, to build up normal structure or supply waste of tissue."

Food principles, or elements, are commonly grouped into the following classes:

1. Proteins
2. Fats
3. Carbohydrates
4. Inorganic Salts
5. Vitamins
6. Water
7. Oxygen

A brief discussion of these food elements will enable the reader to select his food more intelligently.

Proteins

Proteins are undoubtedly the most important class of foods. In fact, the name "protein" means "of first importance." These compounds are represented by such foods as white of egg, lean meat, gluten of wheat, and casein of milk. Chemically, proteins are very complex, more so than any other class of food materials. They have in their structure the chemical elements carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, often sulphur and phosphorus, and less commonly iron. Nitrogen seems to be the most important constituent of protein, since the others mentioned can be obtained from other classes of foods.

Most proteins coagulate on heating. An illustration of this property is the coagulation of the white of egg when the egg is cooked. The proteins all undergo decomposition easily. This is evidenced by the ease with which eggs and meat spoil.

Proteins are made up of many much smaller molecules called amino acids. These are the "building stones" from which the working tissues of the body are formed.

There are on the average about fifteen to eighteen different kinds of these amino acids in the proteins that are especially valuable in supplying building materials for the tissues of the human body. It is thought that these amino acids are united in long chains to form the protein molecule, and in this respect can be compared to cars in a train. The digestive system of the body breaks up this long chain of amino acids into the individual members, or "building stones," which, when absorbed into the circulation, are used by the body in building working tissues as they are needed.

Fats

The second group of food elements in the classification as given is the fats. These are substances having a greasy feeling and taste. They are lighter than water, leave a greasy spot on paper, are insoluble in water, and are soluble in such chemicals as ether, chloroform, and gasoline.

Fats have in their structure the elements carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. These elements are put together in two groups, or compounds, glycerin and fatty acid, which, when united, form a fat. When fats are exposed to the open air, and thus contaminated with bacteria, they are likely to become rancid; that is, some of the glycerin and some of the fatty acid are set free from each other.

Is Your Diet

An interesting and lucid
required by the body w
answer to this n

By E.

If butter is so decomposed, it becomes very disagreeable, on account of the volatile, ill-smelling butyric acid liberated. There is a large class of fatty bodies that are grouped togethe under the heading of "lipin compounds;" but the grou commonly included under the fats and oil is sufficient fo our purpose here.

The fats of meat are solid, while those of vegetable or igin are usually liquid. The vegetable oils, as they are cal ed, have a stronger tendency to become rancid than thos of animal origin. Recently methods have been perfecte by which the liquid oils of vegetable origin can be convert ed into solid, tallow-like fats, which also have more resist ance to decomposition than the oil originally had. Thei digestibility is not changed. Certain fats, particularl those of butter and milk, have a rich supply of vitamin which give them special value as nutrient agents.

Carbohydrates

The carbohydrates are made up of the chemical ele ments carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. By taking note o the name one sees that the first part stands for the carbon The latter half, "hydrate," indicates that water might b present; in fact, nearly all these bodies have hydrogen an oxygen in the proportion to form water—that is, two part of hydrogen to one of oxygen. Carbohydrates ordinaril make up about sixty to sixty-five per cent of the total num ber of calories of our diet. Most carbohydrates, whe pure, are either white powders or white crystalline solids Many of them are sweet to the taste. The starches an the celluloses are not soluble in cold water, but the sugar are readily soluble.

The classification of the carbohydrates is comparative ly simple; and part of it is given here, as it will be an ai in the discussion of the properties of the group. A brie study of each of these classes will help in understanding the value of the products.

CARBOHYDRATES

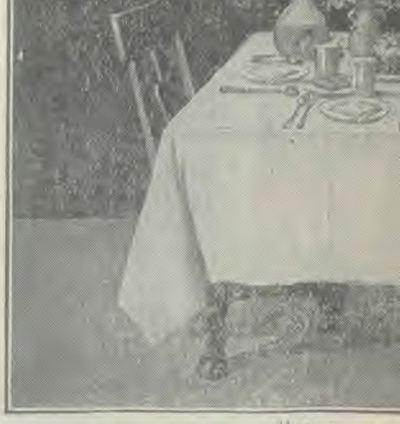
a. Starch Group
1. Cellulose
2. Starch
3. Dextrin

b. Cane Sugar Group
1. Cane Sugar
2. Malt Sugar
3. Milk Sugar

c. Glucose Group
1. Glucose
2. Levulose
3. Invert Sugar
4. Galactose

The Starch Group

Cellulose is the woody fiber found



"Eat ye t

ell Balanced?

on of the food elements l assist in an intelligent ortant question

M. D.

in the stems of plants and in the outer coating of grains. Unless cellulose is very young and tender, it is not digested by the uman digestive system. It is a very useful product the body.

Starch is found in all cereals, in many vegetables, in me fruits, and in nuts. It occurs in these food pro-ucts in the form of a white, granular substance. The anules have characteristic forms for the different grains, uits, and vegetables, in many cases; and by means of ese forms, the source of the product may be checked , if the starch has not been cooked and thus the charac-ristic form of the granules destroyed. These granules e seen by the use of the microscope. Raw starch is in-luble in water; hence to be most readily digested, it ould be cooked. The cooking process ruptures the gran-es and makes the starch itself partially soluble; and this form, it is more easily attacked by the digest-e juices.

Dextrin is formed by heating starch to about 350 de-ees, as in an oven. This degree of heat changes the arch chemically into dextrin, a product more closely re-ted to sugar. In this dextrin form, it is soluble in water, nd is in reality one step along in the process of digestion. horoughly toasted bread is quite well dextrinized.

The Cane Sugar Group

Cane Sugar is probably the most important member the sugar groups. It is obtained from sugar cane and ugar beets, the two forms being identical chemically. It an be produced in a high state of purity, often up to ninety-ne and eight tenths per cent. The English-speaking races se the largest amount of this sugar. In the United States, ie per capita consumption of sugar is near to one hundred ounds a year, the larger part of which is cane sugar. The total annual production of sugar for the world is estimated at 28,000,000,000 pounds; and of this, 10,000,000,000 pounds is used in the United States.

is good"

Malt sugar is obtained from grains, such as barley and wheat, by allowing them to sprout. During the sprouting process, there is developed in the grain a ferment that is capable of changing starch to malt sugar. After the malt diastase, as the ferment is called, has had a chance to convert the starch into malt sugar, the sugar is extracted with water, and the resulting solution evaporated to a sirup. This sirup can be evaporated further, and the malt sugar, or maltose, taken out as a solid; but it is often used in the sirup form. This maltose is a natural product to the body, as it is formed by the saliva and the pancreatic juice when they act upon starch. Malt sugar is quickly converted into glucose, the sugar of the blood, by an enzyme, maltase of the intestinal juice.

Milk Sugar is found to the extent of about five per cent in cow's milk. In human milk, it occurs in quantities ranging from five to seven per cent. It is a by-product in the manufacture of cheese. The whey, or watery fluid, left after the removal of the curd, is evaporated and purified until a fine, white, rather gritty powder, or in some cases a crystalline solid, is obtained. This milk sugar, or lactose, is soluble in water, and has a fairly sweet taste. Lactose is one of the food elements essential for the normal growth of a child or a young animal. Hence one can see why children can not be reared easily without milk.

The Glucose Group

Glucose is the most important sugar in the third group of carbohydrates. It is found naturally in many fruits, and is here called grape sugar. It is the normal sugar of human blood, and in this connection it is generally called dextrose. Glucose is made commercially by boiling starch—most frequently corn starch in America, while in Germany potato starch is used for the purpose—with one to one and a half per cent sulphuric acid. After sufficient boiling, the acid is neutralized with lime, and the sugar separated by chemical methods. If the process is carried out carefully, and reasonably pure chemicals are used, the result will be a product—usually sirupy in consistence—of fair purity and of value as a food. Impure and poorly made samples of glucose have given this otherwise wholesome sugar a bad name. Glucose can be made in solid form also, by continuing the process of purification a few steps beyond the sirup stage.

Levulose, called also fruit sugar, is found in some of the sweet fruits and in bees' honey. The sugar of honey is very largely invert sugar, which is in reality a mixture of glucose, or dextrose, and levulose, or fruit sugar. Invert sugar is present to the extent of seventy-five per cent in good samples of honey.

Inorganic Salts

All natural foods contain certain elements that remain as ash when a sample is burned. This ash, or inorganic material, is composed of very common mineral elements, such as soda, potash, lime, magnesia, iron, phosphorus, sulphur, chlorine, iodine, etc. One might think that some rare elements would be found in the body; but such is not the case. These ash substances, or inorganic salts, are contained in requisite amounts in natural foods. Many of the refined food products that are manufactured are largely robbed of these essentials. Our best sources of supply of these mineral ele-

ments are grains, fruits, and vegetables. It is interesting to note that in the grains, at least, these elements are generally found most abundantly in or near the outer coating, and that in the preparation of high grade flours and other food products, a large part of this valuable material is lost in the bran and middlings, which are fed to stock. The same is often true in reference to potatoes. Much of the salts is removed with the thick peeling, and thus the value of this excellent food is lessened materially. This is an argument for the use of entire wheat and grain products, and also utilization of by-products so as to retain all the elements possible.

List of Foods Rich in Iron

Food	*Per Cent Iron*
Almonds	.0039
Barley	.0041
Beans, dried	.0070
Dates	.0030
Egg Yolks	.0086
Figs, dried	.0030
Lentils, dried	.0086
Oatmeal, dry	.0038
Peas, dried	.0057
Spinach	.0036
Wheat	.0050
Wheat Bran	.0078

List of Foods Rich in Iodine

Agar-agar	Melons
Beets	Radishes
Green Peas	Tomatoes
Irish Moss	Turnips
Lettuce	

Vitamins

Vitamins are substances that are present in most foods as they come from the hand of nature, and have very marked influence on the nutrition of the animal body. The presence of these substances in food was discovered by feeding experiments conducted upon animals, as well as by experience in the feeding of men. Formerly the methods of studying foods were mostly chemical; but more recently the "biologic," or experimental method has been used in addition to the chemical. The newer methods of study have brought results that have been of most practical value in dietetics.

The discovery of vitamins is of very recent occurrence, dating back only to the year 1911, when Funk first published his work along this line.

Up to the present time, five classes of vitamins are recognized:

1. Fat Soluble A, sometimes called the antixerophthalmic vitamin.
2. Water Soluble B, also called antineuritic vitamin.
3. Water Soluble C, antiscorbutic vitamin.
4. Fat Soluble D, antirachitic vitamin.
5. Fat Soluble X.

Vitamins are reduced or lost by the following processes in the preparation of food: taking off the outer part of grains, as in milling fine flour; overheating, as in cooking in retorts under pressure; washing out, as in parboiling vegetables; and drying. Recent work has shown that the vitamins as a group are more resistant in cooking methods than was at first thought.

Since vitamins are so important as constituents in the diet, a list of foods that are deficient or low in these products is of value. A list is therefore given, to assist the individual in making selection of his food:

Cane Sugar	Refined Corn Meal
Canned Goods	Sirups
Glucose	Starch
Milk Sugar	Vegetable Oils
Polished Rice	White Flour

These products, in some instances at least, contain fair amounts of vitamins, but not a sufficient amount to make good the need for such. If a person is living very largely upon foods low in vitamin content, his nutrition will suffer in the long run. Unfortunately, the bad effects may not always be seen at once, and thus the health may be severely damaged before one is aware of the trouble.

Water

Although not a food in the sense that it can yield energy to the body, water is a most essential agent in all the chemical processes taking place in the tissues.

Water is the universal solvent; and because of this property, it carries both food and waste to and from the tissues. Good drinking water should be clear, colourless, odourless, and of an agreeable taste; should be free from organic matter, poisonous minerals, and the bacteria of disease; and should be low in non-poisonous salts—that is, it should be reasonably soft.

There are three common classes of water that are used for drinking purposes; namely, rain water, surface water, and ground water. Rain water is the purest if properly collected. Surface water—water from lakes, streams, etc.—is most liable to contamination with organic matter and bacteria. Ground water—water from springs and wells—is likely to be the hardest, but is usually free from the bacteria of disease unless there is some contamination from the surface.

Great care should be taken in selecting the supply of drinking water, as contaminated water is a fruitful means for the transmission of diseases, particularly typhoid fever. If not certain of the purity of a water supply, one can be sure to destroy all the disease-producing bacteria by boiling the water for a few minutes, then cooling.

Oxygen

A person can live a month without food, three to five days without water, but only three to four minutes without air. The life-giving oxygen of air is the element that makes it indispensable to life. Oxygen is a colourless, odourless, tasteless gas, slightly heavier than air. It is very active chemically, uniting with nearly all other elements. This power that oxygen has of uniting with other substances chemically makes it capable of helping in the production of heat and energy in the body. A pure air supply is as essential as is a pure food supply. Failure to recognize this principle is resulting constantly in a harvest of diseases, not only of the respiratory tract, but of other parts of the body as well.

The "Standing Army" of the Body

The fascinating story of how the human body defends itself against the invasion of enemy forces, is told in a clear and interesting way by W. F. Martin, M. D., member of the Medical Staff, The Battle Creek Sanitarium, Mich., U.S.A.

EVERY living creature has its specific enemies, especially equipped to destroy it. This is true in the vegetable as well as in the animal world, as you well know if you have tried to grow any of the flowers or fruits on the earth; everything seems to have its special disease, pest or parasite.

Man has still one real enemy, the smallest of living things, invisible without a microscope,—the "microbe" or "germ." Nature seems to have completed a circle and brought the extremes together, the greatest against the least, the highest against the lowest, the most complex against the simplest; man against the germ.

It is not many years since we learned what this enemy of mankind is and where to look for him. In the history of medicine there was a time when the pains and sickness of man were attributed to evil spirits which could be overcome by magic or scared away by noise. Witness the tom-toms and devil dances of primitive tribes and the incantations of their "medicine men." In a more civilized but not scientific age, it was believed that our health depended upon certain phlegms or "humours" and their varying balance in the body. Later arose the theory that disease is caused by disharmony among the "spiritual dynamic forces" of the body. Even so lately as the days of our fathers and grandfathers, physicians were for the most part limited to their "medicines," a set of dilutions and solutions, pills and powders, for the fight against disease. Then came the discovery and isolation of certain disease-producing germs. The actions and reactions of these microorganisms and the bodies on which they prey were studied, and wonderful life-saving methods worked out. We are living in a scientific age, and medicine is rapidly changing from an art to a science, so that the unfortunate doctor, who used to have to look wise even when he felt foolish, may now, even though he looks foolish, feel wise!

As you know, not all bacteria or germs are enemies of man. There are "friendly germs" and "unfriendly germs." Even those microorganisms which cause decay and dissolution are of great service to living beings, in decomposing "dead" matter and enabling us to use again its chemical constituents for other living things. Without disintegrating bacteria, the world would become a charnel house. Without bacteria we could not have cheese; we could not grow alfalfa. And without their near relatives, the yeast germs, we could not have raised bread. In our bodily mechanism, too, good use is made of bacteria, as where the acid-forming germs discourage the growth of putrefactive germs in the intestines, nature using one kind to offset or overcome the other, as certain insect pests can be kept in check by other insects which destroy them.

To understand how germs poison the body and cause disease, we must remember that all living things, in the process of living, throw off certain by-products which are toxic. Consider the animal body and its waste products, the perspiration, the uric acid, the carbon dioxide and other chemical substances, if not removed, act as poisons. The process is similar to the combustion of fuel, with its waste products, ash, gases, etc. All life is in one sense chemical action, the continual building up of complex substances and their breaking down with the release of energy and simpler compounds. Now, as germs are living organisms, their life process also has its waste, its by-products, which, absorbed by the tissues of their host, cause toxemia—poisoning—with its symptoms, fever, pains, weakness, delirium, as the case may be. These are called their exo-toxins. Germs also poison the body in another way; not only by their life but by their death. The minute bodies of the germs themselves, when broken up, or killed, liberate poisons in the tissues in which they lie. These are their endo-toxins.

Our germ enemies are everywhere; in the air; in water; on our skin, especially on our soiled hands; in the secretions and excretions of diseased persons and even of healthy persons; in the dust of houses. Wherever man is, there is his enemy, the germ. While it appears that we cannot entirely get away from them, we can, by knowledge and by reasonable cleanliness, get as few as possible in our mouth and nose and on broken areas of skin. There is a great difference between the attack of a few germs and what is called a "massive infection." But they are always present and everlastingly on the watch for opportunity to break through our defense. Since we cannot get away from them, what we can do and must do is to strengthen the natural barriers and forces which, taken collectively, are spoken of as our "resistance."

The more we know of the system of defense which nature has provided for us, the more we are inspired with admiration for our own bodies and with reverent desire to cooperate with the Power at work in us for our survival and for the expression of perfection. Your body is like a walled and garrisoned city in the heyday of chivalry. It has a complete outer wall which cannot be penetrated by any germ. This is the skin, including the mucus membrane, that delicate

covering which lines the mouth and the internal organs. This wall, delicate as it is, is a perfect defense so long as it is unbroken; but by a prick or bruise or by friction the wall may be broken, and an invasion by the ever-present germs made possible. The enemy meets a second resistance in the lymph glands, which may be likened to outpost forts and moats guarding the approach to the citadel. These catch and hold germ invaders to keep them from going further. But if these outposts, after a long siege, are taken in possession by the enemy, they become, so to speak, enemy posts, adding to the poisons and handicap of the defenders; then they have to be removed, as in the case of diseased tonsils or other abscessed glands. If the enemy gets past the wall, the moats and the outposts, the real battle, the man-to-man fight, begins. Your army of soldiers is what you now have to count upon. These are the white blood cells, the leucocytes. All your blood cells, indeed, are your army, and the heart and blood vessels the transportation system, for, though the red cells are not combatants, they have equally important work in the carrying of food and waste. All are "on active service" but it is the leucocytes which attack and destroy the enemy. These remarkable little cells seem to have an individual life and intelligence of their own. Simple in structure as the germ itself, without sense organs or any other organs, they seem to know just where the germs are making their attack. They assemble in millions at that place, and push their jelly-like bodies out through the wall of the blood vessel, appear in "mass formation" around the enemy, and try to keep them from spreading. This is what causes, for instance, the hard swelling around a boil. At the same time, in a front line attack, they kill off as many as they can.

How can these minute organisms "kill" each other, which have no organs nor members with which to fight? The white corpuscle or blood cell simply surrounds the germ and gradually absorbs or "digests" it. The number of germs each of your white blood cells can destroy depends upon the vitality of the cells, and that depends upon *you*. You begin to see how important a matter for you the detail of this warfare is. If the leucocytes are active, if they have been well fed and rested and kept free from poisons, they may each take on from six to a dozen at a time. If they are weak, or stupefied, or worn out with a long fight, they may manage only one or two. All this can actually be seen under the microscope. The number of germs that each of your white cells can devour expresses what is called your "opsonic index." This can be ascertained by any competent bacteriologist, and your fighting capacity against any particular germ disease estimated.

—*American "Good Health."*

The Bogy of Rheumatism

BY GEORGE H. HEALD, M. D.

RHEUMATISM is a name applied loosely to painful conditions of joints and muscles, both acute and chronic. This article will deal with acute and chronic rheumatism of the joints.

Acute rheumatism, known also as rheumatic fever and inflammatory rheumatism, is one of the most distressing and painful of diseases, and is potent for grave after effects, such as chronic rheumatic conditions, and especially a crippled heart. In the ordinary form, it is a fever accompanied by inflamed, painful joints,—usually the large joints,—which may be attacked one after the other in succession, one joint becoming easy as the inflammation enters another.

The inflammation of the joint is manifested by heat, swelling, and intense pain, the joint being so tender that it can scarcely bear the bedclothes over it. There is scanty urine, and constipation. The average case runs from one to three months. If the patient gets up too soon, he may suffer a relapse, which returns him to bed and keeps him there for a year or more.

Acute rheumatism is an infection; that is, it is due to the entrance of bacteria into the body. But this entrance seems to be precipitated by an exposure to cold and wet, and perhaps to a lowered body resistance. Possibly the germs already have a foothold, say, in a tonsil or at the root of one or more teeth, and the exposure affords the germs the opportunity to make a further invasion, entering the blood stream and selecting one of the large joints for their point of operation.

It is the duty of the physician, after caring for the comfort of the patient, to look for heart complications and to keep watch for them during the entire progress of the disease, so as to minimize as much as possible the damage to the heart. His next duty, aside from relief of symptoms, is to find, if possible, the point of infection, with a view to remedying the defect.

Treatment

The patient, of course, remains in bed, partly because of the inflamed joint, but also for the prevention of serious consequences to the heart. The joint must be kept quiet. In cases of muscular twitching, causing pain, it may be necessary to splint the joint to prevent pain. The patient does better in flannel, perhaps even in woolen blankets without sheets. In any case, the inflamed joint, when not being treated, should be incased in wool.

Among the most efficient treatments are hot fomentations to the inflamed joint, applied say three at a time, at three-hour intervals, the joint being wrapped in flannel in the interval after applying a coating of equal parts of olive oil and oil of wintergreen. Or the joint may be given a hot alcohol compress, one part alcohol to four of water.

The diet should be simple, consisting of easily digested food, given in small amounts, every three hours. While it has not been shown that uric acid has anything to do with rheumatism, it is well to avoid all the rich purine foods, including meats, tea, and coffee. The meats especially may form toxic products in the intestine, which, being absorbed into the blood, may add to the joint difficulty.

Chronic Rheumatism

Acute rheumatism is a disease affecting more commonly the young. Elderly persons are more likely to suffer from chronic rheumatism. This, also, is an infectious disease, though it is probably due, not so much to the presence of bacteria in the joints as to the products of bacteria,—the bacterial poisons,—which may reach the joints through the same channels as in acute rheumatism,—the tonsils, gums, and other hiding places for germs,—but may also come from intestinal putrefaction; and as such putrefactions are more likely to occur on a diet rich in the animal protein foods, there is a possible connection between a heavy meat diet and a chronic rheumatic condition.

In chronic rheumatism, it is important to search out every possible source of bacterial infection,—the tonsils, gums, nasal sinuses, gall bladder, appendix, and others. Some place may be found where there is a focus of infection,

which, if removed, will have a beneficial effect on the rheumatic condition and symptoms. This, of course, is the work of the surgeon, or physician; but unless the patient understands that he has a curable affliction, he may go on suffering for years, and continue to grow worse. And after the body is thoroughly infected, the removal of the original source of infection may not help the matter, so it is important to attend to such infections early in the disease.

Sometimes the removal of the tonsils or a few bad teeth will clear up a chronic rheumatism of long standing.

For the temporary relief of chronic rheumatism, there is nothing better than heat. This may be in the form of fomentations, or possibly a hot water bag, or it may be an electric light bulb; or in generalized rheumatism, baking in a cabinet bath may be advisable.

And it is well to avoid exposure. Even though the cause may be bacteria or bacterial products, an unusual exposure, or a full cold bath may bring back another attack of rheumatism or increase the pains of an uncured attack. Avoid chilling and dampness.

Some Meatless Dinners

Dinner No. 3

Peas Soup
Baked Onions Scalloped Potatoes
Breaded Tomato
Macaroni Cheese Savoury
Fruit Jelly

PEAS SOUP

1½ Cups green peas puree
1 Cup milk
1 Tablespoon chopped green celery or parsley

Cook green peas and press through a colander to make puree. Bring the milk to a boil, add celery and peas puree. Cook for five minutes and serve with toasted croutons.

The plain peas soup may be made without milk, by adding sufficient water, thicken with a little flour and season with butter and salt.

BAKED ONIONS

12 Large white onions
1½ Tablespoons butter or ghee
1 Teaspoon salt
1 Teaspoon brown sugar
Parsley

Peel the onions and cut in halves, crosswise, and place in a buttered baking dish. Add the butter and seasoning and one cup of water. Bake for one hour in a moderate oven. Serve on strips of hot toast, garnish with parsley.

SCALLOPED POTATOES

6 Medium sized potatoes
2 Tablespoons butter
3½ Cups milk
1½ Tablespoons flour
1 Teaspoon salt

Wash, peel and thinly slice the potatoes. Butter a baking dish and arrange a layer of sliced potatoes in the bottom. Put over this, bits of butter, a little flour and salt. Then place another layer of potatoes and sprinkle over this the remainder of the salt, flour and butter. Pour the milk over all and bake in a moderate oven for an hour or until potatoes are tender when pierced with a fork. Brown the top and serve hot. The milk should cover the potatoes, and the baking dish be deep enough so as not to allow the milk to boil over.

BREADED TOMATO

Peel the required number of tomatoes and put onto cook without water. When done season with salt, a little butter if desired, a pinch of sugar, and break tiny bits of toasted bread into the tomatoes. The tomatoes may be served just this way or turned into a buttered baking dish and baked in a hot oven for fifteen minutes.

MACARONI CHEESE SAVOURY

8 Long sticks macaroni
2 Cups fresh milk
2 Eggs hard boiled
3 Tablespoons grated cheese
1 Tablespoon butter
Grated nutmeg

Break macaroni in inch lengths and cook in the milk in a double boiler. When cooked add the cheese, allowing it to melt, and salt to taste.

Butter a baking dish and spread over the bottom half of the cooked macaroni and cheese. Cut the eggs in slices and place on the macaroni, add the remainder of the macaroni and grate over all a wee bit of nutmeg, placing small bits of butter on the top. Bake in a quick oven and serve hot.

FRUIT JELLY

2 Cups fruit juice
¼ Cup lemon juice
1 Cup sugar
1¼ Cups cooked vegetable gelatine

Two or three different kinds of juices may be used—grape, blackberry, pineapple, cherry, gooseberry, etc.

Dissolve the sugar in the fruit and lemon juices; add the hot vegetable gelatine (Agar-agar) and pour into moulds first wet in cold water. Stand until firm and ready to serve.

M. P. M.

Physical Benefits of Joy

THE emotion of joy finds physiologic manifestations exactly opposite to those of sorrow and grief. There is increase of function in the muscles, and expansion of the blood vessels. As a result of increased muscular activity, the joyful person feels light and springy. Children, when joyful, dance and skip and clap their hands. The expansion of the blood vessels brings the "flush of joy." This increase in the circulation causes increased secretion of the digestive juices, with increased appetite, and increased power of digestion and absorption. This means increased nourishment. "Laugh and grow fat" has a physiologic basis. Fat people are not good-natured because they are fat, but they are fat because they are good natured.

Laughter has a wonderfully beneficial influence on bodily functions—a fact recognized centuries ago when the wise man said, "A merry heard doeth good like a medicine." Laughter is a potent stimulant to all the helpful bodily functions. It hastens digestion, stimulates circulatory reaction, promotes tissue changes, enchances glandular activity, facilitates elimination, and altogether radiates a most beneficent influence throughout the body. Laugh, and the whole body laughs, and counts its work a pleasure. —*George A. Thomason.*

The Recent Anti-Foreign Outbreak in China

(*Continued from page 5*)

fighting. To such,—and they are many and influential men,—Tagore's eulogies of the glories of the East sound like a battle cry, for such eulogies immensely increase the seeming value of the things for which these men are ready to risk their lives.

China Turning to Japan

What do we see? While the twenty-fifth of June did not turn out as its proponents wished, yet the present agitation has added much fuel to the fires of resentment in China and it has brought the possibility of a union of the East measurably nearer. What a prospect! Soviet Russia, Japan, China, India, and as a matter of course Turkey and the other small nations of Western Asia united on one side and the West on the other. It is the dream of Tagore, though he does not realize all that his words convey to others. It is pointed out in prophecy. It is the hope of countless millions in Asia. It is a menace to the West. It is a harbinger of the end.

THE SWEET-BITTER BOOK

A Study of Revelation 10

A prophecy of a message from heaven which was sweet in the preaching, but which, owing to human misinterpretation of one point, had a bitter ending.

ONE OF the most striking symbols of prophecy is that of the angel of the tenth chapter of Revelation. This angel, descending from heaven, with an opened book in his hand stands with one foot on the land and the other on the sea, and with hand uplifted to heaven, swears by a most solemn and impressive oath "that there shall be delay no longer," (R. V.) but that the "mystery of God is to be finished" "according to the good tidings which He declared to His servants the prophets." These good tidings mean that the last chapter of the long history of evil is about to be closed. Pain, suffering, sin and death have ruled long enough in our world. They are about to be purged from the universe.

This blessed message comes out of a once closed book which the angel now opens. The only book of the Bible ever closed was the book of the prophecy of Daniel. When the angel Gabriel had completed his revelation, he assured Daniel that the messages were not specifically for his own day, but for the people who should live in the period of the "time of the end," that is to say, to the last generation that should live on the earth. So Daniel was bidden to "seal" his book and to address it to that far distant generation, just as we seal and address a letter. The distinguishing sign of that generation by which we may know when it comes would be "an increase of knowledge," and a "running to and fro" in the earth. Dan. 12:4. The great increase of knowledge of the last century and the many marvelous inventions, so many of which have to do with "running to and fro," stamp our generation as the one to whom this message was to come.

We therefore conclude that the generation to whom the message comes, will get that message from the book of Daniel. In their mouth it will be as sweet as honey. But after they have eaten it they are to have a very bitter experience. Still, even after that bitter experience they are to go through the world once again with a similar message founded on the book of Daniel. "Thou must prophesy again before many peoples and nations and tongues and kings." Rev. 10: 11.

Those who have been following this series of prophetic studies throughout the year, will understand the great importance of the nineteenth century in the history of our world. "Surely the Lord Jehovah will do nothing except He reveal His secret unto His servants the prophets." Amos 3:7. God always sends men warning before any great crisis. Noah warned the world of the deluge; angels bore the warning to the doomed cities of the plain, Sodom and Gomorrah; Jonah was sent to Niniveh; John the Baptist was the Elijah prophet, preparing the way for the first advent of our Lord. Likewise will heaven send a warning "before the great and dreadful day of the Lord come" even before the second advent. Malachi 4: 5, 6.

The longest prophetic period in the Bible reaches to 1844, which marks the end of the 2300 days of Dan. 8: 13,14. The accuracy of this date cannot be questioned as the principal events of the first advent of our Lord are given to "seal up" the prophecy or to make it sure. (See June number.) In just the same way that the events of "seventy weeks" which mark the first section of this the longest time-prophecy of the Bible were fulfilled, even so will be fulfilled the events which are to mark its close.

Accordingly during the eighteenth century the Spirit of God began to turn the minds of men towards the study of the prophecies. Joseph Mede, of Cambridge University, called the "father of modern prophetic interpretation" had already written his classic work on the book of Revelation. We find Sir Isaac Newton among the famous Englishmen who took up this study of prophecy with great interest. Bengel in Germany, and the Spanish Jesuit Lacunza, about this same time published to the world the results of their study of prophecy. The hour had struck for the world to hear the preaching of the message, "the time is fulfilled" just as when Jesus preached a similar message as the end of the seventy weeks approached. Mark 1: 14, 15. The Spirit of God accordingly worked mightily on the minds of devout men in every country.

Among those profoundly moved by this study of prophecy was Edward Irving of England. He was the moving spirit in a Conference of earnest students of Bible prophecy at Aldbury, Surrey. Another member of this Conference destined to play an important part in this work of fulfilling the prophecy of Rev. 10 was Joseph Wolff, a clergyman of the Church of England. Later Wolff passed twice from England overland to India proclaiming the message of the nearness of the coming of the Lord, in Arabia, Persia, Bokhara, Afghanistan and India. Everywhere his words made the deepest impression. In his journal Wolff says that in Calcutta, for example, he preached for six or eight hours daily without stopping, crowds thronging the place where he spoke, coming and going the whole day through.

Other men who joined Irving in preaching the second advent in England, were James Halden Stewart, Edward Bickersteth, and Alexander Keith. Mason in Scotland also took up the same theme with vigour and success. An English writer, Mourant Brock, writes as follows, "It is not merely in Great Britain that the near return of the Redeemer is entertained, and the voice of warning raised, but also in America, India and on the continent of Europe. I was lately told by one of our German missionaries of a Christian colony in Wirtemberg one of the chief features of which is the looking for the second advent. A Christian minister from near the shores of the Caspian Sea has told me there is the same daily expectation among his nation."

In Norway and Sweden where the State laws prohibited the teaching the Spirit of God came mightily on little children who preached the same word with power.

America also was mightily shaken with the message. William Miller, a minister of the Baptist Church, became the leader in the movement there. He based his powerful preaching on the 2300 days of Dan. 8: 13, 14. Thinking the earth was the sanctuary, he and thousands of others preached that the cleansing of the earth would come in 1844 Joshua V. Himes writing at the time says, "Those who have engaged in this enterprise are from all the various sects in the land: Protestant Episcopal (Church of England), Methodist Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Lutheran, Dutch Reformed, etc." The same message reached every mission station on the globe.

Thus with mighty power was the world shaken by the preaching of the second advent under the inspiration of the Spirit of God who had led the minds of men to comprehend the book of Daniel. So was the first part of the prophecy of Revelation chapter 10, fulfilled.

But 1844 came and passed, and the Lord had not come. Sweet as had been the message as they preached the coming of their Lord and prepared to meet Him, even so was the bitterness of the disappointment when He failed to appear. Writing of their feelings, Joseph Marsh says:

"Indulge us a few moments in expressing our great disappointment in not seeing our Lord at the time expected. We did believe that He would come at that time, and now we sorrow on account of our disappointment, yet we rejoice that we have acted according to our faith.

"We cheerfully admit that we have been mistaken in the *nature* of the event we expected would occur on the tenth day of the seventh month (the day of atonement); but we cannot yet admit that our great High Priest did not on that very day accomplish all thatthe type would justify us to expect. We now believe He did."

Brave words those of the little *(Continued on page 18)*

For the Children

The Crowning Indignity

Just 'cause my brother Alferd, he
Is two years olderer 'an me,
W'y, ever'thing he gets 'at's new
They give to me when he gets through.
I try my best to not to grow
An' catch up with his old things so,
But when he gets too big for clo'es,
W'y, I've growed just exactly so's
To keep on wearin' 'em a lot!

My brother Alferd's pants just wait
An' never get tored on th' gate
Or ripped on nails, or wored out none
Until my catchin' up is done.
When he get new ones, my ma, she
Says his old pants will do for me.
An' Alferd grins, an' looks so glad
It always makes me awful mad!
An' 'at's th'way it always goes—
I even get his underclo'es!

But now it's worse 'an ever! I'm
Just mad clean through and through this time.
It's got to more'an I can stand—
This gettin' his things secon'-hand!
An' I told ma 'at I think it
Is purty near th' time to quit.
My brother Alferd, he's been sick
With measles—he was speckled thick;
But now he's through with them, you see
He's gone an' give' 'em all to me!

—Wilbur Nesbit

Surmounting Difficulties

The True Story of How Two Young Men Achieved Success

THERE is inspiration for young men in the biographies of men to-day who have achieved marked success. Obstacles which are thought insurmountable seem to lose something of their terrifying aspect when we read what others have done in the face of great difficulties. And when we are tempted to give up because of one or two failures, there is encouragement to renewed effort in the knowledge that men whom their countrymen honour won their way in spite of many failures.

Less than thirty years ago a young man of twenty-two was attending a lecture in chemistry at Oberlin College. The professor was speaking that day of aluminum, the light, strong metal now so extensively used. The student became deeply interested when the professor declared that aluminum was the most plentiful mineral element known, but that, because of the great difficulty of extracting it from other elements, it was too expensive for ordinary use. Thousands had tried in vain to discover a cheaper process.

When the lecture was over, and others were rushing from the class room without giving a further thought to aluminum, this young man said: "Because nobody else has been able to obtain aluminum on a commercial basis, it does not follow by any means that I cannot do it."

He did not wait for his graduation to experiment, but began the difficult work at once. Soon after leaving college, he secured a patent for a process perfected after many trials. Then he sought to interest capitalists. They laughed at him when he told of his discovery. It did not seem reasonable that, when hundreds of older men had failed, a young student could be successful. But capital was secured, and the new process was put to the most severe tests. The experimenter had succeeded. The price of aluminum has been reduced from thirty rupees a pound to ten annas, as a result of one man's determination to overcome difficulties.

Some years ago a young school-teacher was eager to make his way in the world. He studied law in the evenings, and was admitted to the bar. He studied mechanics and chemistry for recreation. He practiced law, became a banker, and laid by a fortune before he was thirty-five.

Nineteen years ago he was ready for further triumphs. Resolving to go into a new country and develop its resources, he associated himself with other young men, and went to Sault Sainte Marie, in the province of Ontario, Canada. Here he purchased a five-thousand-horse-power canal. But it was insufficient for his purpose. He determined to deepen and widen it, in spite of the fact that it was cut out of the solid rock. At great expense, he blasted a channel with three times the old capacity, and used the rock so obtained for the construction of the power houses. Thus, at the beginning of his career in Canada, he showed ability to make use of obstacles.

When he had his water-power ready for manufacturers, he waited for them to come and make his fortune for him, and waited in vain. He must use his own power. But what should he manufacture? He thought of paper pulp. But there was no raw material at hand. Undaunted, he organized exploring parties to traverse the wild forests of Ontario. The life was hard. Privations were many. Eight men died before the quest was successful. But at last almost inexhaustible forests of spruce were found.

The next need was water to float the logs to the factory. But there were no rivers. Never mind! He could build railways; and build them he did. The timber was carried to the mill, and paper pulp was put on the market.

Then another obstacle presented itself. American paper-makers combined, and refused to use the Canadian pulp. Canada used very little, and it would have been very unprofitable to export to Europe, as the pulp, saturated with water, weighed too much.

Then he determined to make dry pulp for export. Knowing competitors confidently awaited his failure. So, when he asked manufacturers to make drying machines according to his specifications, they refused. He had to build his own machines. But he had no foundry and no machine shop. These were constructed, the machines were perfected, the dry pulp was produced, and the combination of American competitors was a failure.

It was not long until the ambitious manufacturer saw a chance to make an improvement in his pulp. To do what he wished he needed sulphur. Sulphur was to be obtained only in Sicily, and the price was high. Freight charges would make it much higher. Then why not have a sulphur supply of his own? Near him were some nickel mines in which were large deposits of sulphur. But no way had ever been discovered to separate it from the ore with which it was found. This was no obstacle to him. He built a laboratory and discovered a method to separate the sulphur. Then he bought a nickel mine, and his sulphur supply was at command.

It seemed a pity to waste the ore remaining after the sulphur was extracted, so he experimented until he found a way to use it in combination with steel. Thus a nickel-steel alloy was formed, so superior to anything known that the Krupps contracted for all that he could make.

This was only the beginning of the triumphs of this remarkable man. It would take too long to tell how copper alloy in the nickel ruined the nickel-steel, until it was extracted by the use of caustic soda; how the caustic soda was extracted from common salt, and the by-products used for other purposes; how, when iron was needed for an improvement in the nickel-steel, an iron mine with thirty million tons of ore in sight was discovered by an exploring party under this indefatigable man; how, when he wished ore boats, and could not secure them, he bought them in England, and paid expenses by loading them with cement for his factories.

This is like a fairy story, but it is only a sober account of what one determined man has done. He had help, of course, but the help came to him only after he had proved his courage when confronted by obstacles. Capitalists stood by him when they saw the temper of the man, and success crowned his efforts because he was undaunted by failures and worked up to the limit of his powers.

—"*Making Good*," *Fleming H. Revell Co.*

Is Evolution True?

(Concluded from page 8)

honourable opponent ought to make a heroic attempt right here to prove this point with the utmost scientific precision. Let this one uncertainty be cleared up here and now. Now is his golden opportunity; for the entire world has been waiting, waiting, waiting for this scientific proof for nearly a hundred years."

Passing from what he had classified as "minor" arguments, Professor Price now brought forward two "major" arguments against the reliability of the fossils as age-markers. These were: (1) "Deceptive conformities," and (2) "Thrust faults."

"The first is what geologists call 'deceptive conformities.' In thousands of instances all over the globe, very 'young' rocks are found lying conformably, or in perfect conformity, on others classed as immensely 'older,' with nothing in the way of erosion or disturbance of any kind to mark the hiatus, or the 'lost interval,' or to indicate that many millions of years had elapsed between the laying down of these two sets of strata. They look for all the world as if they had followed one another in natural and uninterrupted succession, even in quick succession. Often the two sets of beds look exactly alike; the same kind of shale, the same kind of sandstone, the same kind of limestone; they look like one formation, and we couldn't make two formations out of them except by their fossils. But according to evolutionary geology, many millions of years must have passed after the lower beds were laid down, but before the next ones were deposited upon them. As I have said, there are thousands of such examples scattered all over the globe; and many of these examples cover comparatively large areas, scores or even hundreds of square miles.

"Next, we have these conditions exactly reversed—not that the rocks are really upside down, but the order of the index fossils is exactly the reverse of the evolutionary order. That is, rocks that are called very 'young,' because of the fossils they contain, are below, while others called very 'old', because of their fossils, are found lying upon them in what looks like a perfectly normal way; and these amazing relationships may extend for hundred, of miles. Such phenomena are called 'thrust faults,' or simply 'thrusts,' by evolutionary geologists, names which embalm the theory that the strata now on top were lifted up and pushed bodily over to where they are; though the line of contact between them looks exactly like any ordinary stratification plane. Indeed, the invariable characteristic of such phenomena is that the beds have every physical appearance of having been actually deposited in the anti-Evolution order in which we find them.

"There is one famous instance of this sort in the Alps, occupying much of the middle of Switzerland; one in Scandinavia; one in the Grampians; one 500 miles long in North China; and one in the Salt Range in India, where Cambrian beds are found on top of Tertiary."

Mr. Price's concluding remarks uttered with much fervour, will not soon be forgotten:

"We have been told by a very high scientific authority that we should never stifle a doubt. I simply can't stifle my doubts of the whole traditional scheme of organic Evolution when I face such facts as I have presented. We have been told by W. K. Clifford that it is wrong always, everywhere, and for any one to believe anything on insufficient evidence. I can't face such facts as these—and they are scattered all over the globe—and say that the theory of organic Evolution is anything more than a blunder, and a blunder that millions of educated people are now rapidly discarding. Talk about freedom from prejudice! an unbiased search for truth! Talk about logic, and the need of adhering to the true scientific method! Why, the man who can travel up and down the Rocky Mountains, who can see the strata many thousands of square miles in area absolutely contradicting the Evolution theory, and who can then have the nerve to give the lie to these mountains towering a mile high above his head and two miles above the sea level, in order to save his pet theory, has not learned the first principles of the true scientific method. As F. W. Westaway says, 'Any attempt to make facts square with a pet hypothesis, is a sure and certain mark of the unscientific mind.'"—"*Scientific Method*," *p. 250.*

The Sweet-Bitter Book

(Continued from page 16)

band facing a mocking, jeering world who had rejected their message. But some of them soon learned that the same thing that caused the disappointment of the eleven at the hour of our Lord's death was the cause of their disappointment. Those eleven who had been under teaching of the Son of God for more than three years, had their minds so darkened by Jewish misinterpretation of the prophecies of the first advent, thinking Messiah would come as a glorious king, that they did not comprehend the plainest statement of Jesus Himself, that He was about to die. Their wrong theology threw them into despair. When He died, they cried out, "We hoped that it was He who should redeem Israel." Luke 24: 21, R. V.

Even so the preachers of the Advent movement the world around in 1844 experienced the bitterness of disappointment because of the misinterpretation of prophecy by popular theology. They had thought the earth was the sanctuary, and therefore the prophecy "unto 2300 days then shall the sanctuary be cleansed" meant to them the cleansing of the earth at the second advent.

As they earnestly sought God for light, their minds were turned to the sanctuary in heaven. The last verse of the tenth chapter of Revelation says that they were to go through the world once again and preach their message. But before they were to preach that message the second time, "there was given me a reed, like unto a rod, and one said, Rise and measure the sanctuary of God, and the altar, and them that worship therein." Rev. 11:1, A.R.V., margin. The last verse of the chapter tells us what happened. "And there was opened the sanctuary of God that is in heaven, and there was seen in His sanctuary the ark of His Covenant: and there followed lightnings, and voices, and thunders, and an earthquake and great hail." V. 19, A. R. V., margin.

And so from the depths of their discouragement God lifted their minds to the sanctuary in heaven. They were led to study most carefully the entire sanctuary question and learned those wonderful truths concerning it that we have been studying in these pages for the past few months

The Oriental Watchman and Herald of Health

VOL. 1 POONA, NOVEMBER 1925 No. 12

Published Monthly By—
The Oriental Watchman Publishing Association
Post Box 35, Poona, India.
G. F. Enoch, *Editor*

Single Copy, 6 Annas

Subscription Rates: Single yearly subscription, Rs. 3-8-0 in advance.

Change of Address: Please give both old and new addresses.

Expiration: Unless renewed in advance, the Magazine stops at the expiration date given on the wrapper.

No Magazines are sent except on paid subscriptions, so persons receiving the WATCHMAN without having subscribed may feel perfectly free to accept it.

Printed and Published by W. A. Scott at and for the Oriental Watchman Publishing Assn., Salisbury Park, Poona. 568/25.

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The Desire of All Nations

By John L. Shuler

THE hope that evil eventually will be eradicated and that then man will live in purity and happiness, has been one of the mightiest factors in the progress of the race. It has impelled men to strive constantly forward to something better. The restless, untiring efforts of man to subdue the earth and make it a more desirable place in which to live, his ideals and endeavours for social betterment, the immigration of peoples from one country to another for the improvement of their condition, the making of laws, the improvement of government, the turning out of inventions, the development of the labour movement, the achievements of medical science, all testify to this undying hope for something better.

There can be no golden age of righteousness and peace on earth while the great enemy of God and man is at large. Post-millenarians, who expect this millennial age of blessedness to be brought in by a universal acceptance of the principles of right, through the preaching of the Gospel and the activities of the church, and peace idealists and social reformers, who look for a golden age to be brought about by legislation, education, and civilization, all leave out of their schemes and considerations one dominating factor, namely, the *devil*. Behind all anti-christian systems, at the back of all the inveterate opposition to the Gospel, beneath all the evil and wickedness which stalk rampant through the earth, is that old serpent, the devil. "The whole world lieth in the evil one." 1 John 5: 19, A. R. V.

Christ the Compassionate

There can be no real golden age until an end is made of Satan's power and dominion. But who is going to depose him? Man is incompetent to cope with this mighty adversary. The church cannot dethrone him, or it would have done so long ago. Legislation is impotent before such a task, for human governments cannot vote him out of the world. Humanity is powerless to rid the world of his awful presence. Nothing finite can remove him. Who, then, will overthrow the kingdom of darkness? There is only one answer possible. There is only One sufficient for such a task, and that is the Lord Jesus Christ.

And now let this truth sink deep into your hearts: *The return of Jesus Christ means the dethronement of Satan.* When Jesus comes forth from heaven as a mighty conqueror, Satan's power will be broken (Rev. 20: 1-3), and the sceptre will be taken for ever by the hand of the Son of God. Christ's enemies will then be made His footstool (Psa. 110: 1), and in due time Satan and his host, sin and sinners, will be for ever destroyed. Hence, we are bold to say, there can be no golden age of righteousness and peace until the Son of God Himself returns in person and imprisons and removes the archfoe.

A day of universal peace and blessedness for this oppressed and groaning earth is to come, but it will not come through the progress of society, the march of intellect, the advancement of science, nor even through the acceptance of the Gospel; but by the *second coming of our Lord Jesus Christ from heaven.* The golden age will be ushered in by the coming of the Desire of all nations. (Hag. 2: 7.)