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POUND CAKE - FRUIT CAKE - SULTANA CAKE
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POUND PACKAGES ONLY

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DYE or TINT any cloth any shade Perfectly.

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WANDERERS FOOTBALLERS TO GET EARLY START

Wanderers club intend starting football practice early this season and tonight a general meeting of players and others interested will be held at the Club house at 7:30. It is expected that preliminary training will be commenced Thursday evening.

NOT SOMETHING NEW BUT SOMETHING GOOD

FOR almost fifty years Beaver Flour has been demonstrating to Canadian women that it is unrivalled as the best flour for general baking purposes.

The chief reason for this is that "Beaver" is a blended flour,—containing all the richness and goodness of the world-famed Ontario Winter Wheat combined with enough Western Hard Wheat to give it strength.

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enables any cook to produce bakings that are real food treats.

Bread made with Beaver Flour has that delicious, nut-like, homemade flavor so much sought after by all who appreciate good things to eat; while pies, cake and pastries are noted for their lightness, crisp flakiness and even texture.

Beaver Flour has earned its enviable reputation for superiority. If you are not using it now—try it! Sold by your grocer.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED
Chatham, Ontario

Sunday School Lesson

Lesson XII. September 17.
THE PROPHECIES OF MALACHI

Golden Text—Return unto me, and I will return unto you, saith the Lord of hosts.—Mal. III. 7.

Lesson Text—Mal. III. 7-18. For entire lesson see Mal. III. I. to IV. 3.

Time—B.C. 428. While Artaxerxes was still King of Persia.

Place—Jerusalem.

It was during the second administration of Nehemiah, who after a short period of recall to the Persian court, had returned to the governorship of Jerusalem, that Malachi prophesied. Nothing is known of Malachi save what may be conjectured from his brief prophecy. His name means "The Angel" and among some of the ancient Jews it was held that the book was written by an Angel from Heaven. He is a true reformer—an eager defender of purity of worship. He also shows a surprising breadth of vision in the utterance in which he recognizes that there is worship among the Gentiles which in its sincerity is acceptable to Jehovah (Mal. I. 11). The theme of his book is God's special love for His people, their turning away from God, the imminent punishment, and an earnest call to repentance. The same charge was made by Stephen in his address before his martyrdom, Acts VII. 51-53. "And I will return unto you." This promise was also given through Zechariah; see Zech. I. 3. "Saith the Lord of hosts." The meaning of this title is that all created agencies and forces, in heaven as well as in earth, are under the leadership or dominion of Jehovah, who made and maintains them. It is used to express Jehovah's great power. "But ye said wherein shall we return." In what matters have we strayed from God, that we must return? The people ask hypocritically. "Will a man rob God?" "Man" is emphatic in the original. Will man, this creature of the audacious to rob the infinite and all-powerful Jehovah. It seems incredible. "Yet ye have robbed me." The seeming impossibility has happened. Man has dared to defraud his Creator. "But ye say, wherein have we robbed Thee." The quibbling, self-justifying spirit of the Jews is illustrated by this question—a spirit which survived in the man who willing to justify himself, said, "And who is my neighbor?" "In tithes and offerings." These were due to the Lord and therefore in withholding them they were defrauding not man but God. The Mosaic law required for God a tithe of all flocks and herds and of the fruit of the ground. Cattle were "passed beneath the rod" and every tenth animal was marked for Jehovah. Grain was threshed before it was tithed and grapes made into wine and olives into olive oil. If a Jew lived at a distance from the temple he might convert his tithes into money and thus take them to Jerusalem.

"From the days of your fathers." Their forefathers beginning with the days of Moses; for as soon as the law was given at Sinai, the Jews began to break it. The same charge was made by Stephen in his address before his martyrdom, Acts VII. 51-53. "And I will return unto you." This promise was also given through Zechariah; see Zech. I. 3. "Saith the Lord of hosts." The meaning of this title is that all created agencies and forces, in heaven as well as in earth, are under the leadership or dominion of Jehovah, who made and maintains them. It is used to express Jehovah's great power. "But ye said wherein shall we return." In what matters have we strayed from God, that we must return? The people ask hypocritically. "Will a man rob God?" "Man" is emphatic in the original. Will man, this creature of the audacious to rob the infinite and all-powerful Jehovah. It seems incredible. "Yet ye have robbed me." The seeming impossibility has happened. Man has dared to defraud his Creator. "But ye say, wherein have we robbed Thee." The quibbling, self-justifying spirit of the Jews is illustrated by this question—a spirit which survived in the man who willing to justify himself, said, "And who is my neighbor?" "In tithes and offerings." These were due to the Lord and therefore in withholding them they were defrauding not man but God. The Mosaic law required for God a tithe of all flocks and herds and of the fruit of the ground. Cattle were "passed beneath the rod" and every tenth animal was marked for Jehovah. Grain was threshed before it was tithed and grapes made into wine and olives into olive oil. If a Jew lived at a distance from the temple he might convert his tithes into money and thus take them to Jerusalem.

BOY LATE AT SCHOOL, HAD TO MEET WIFE

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—At the West Side Continuation School, which is for boys and girls under seventeen, who go to work, a boy named Charles W. Larkin, had to go to school at 7:30 a. m. today, but he had to go to the train to meet his wife. The excuse is legitimate one under the regulations.

What the curse was we see in the next two verses; the crops failed and there was a scarcity of food in the land. "For ye have robbed me, even this whole nation." It was not only as individuals that they withheld from God His due, but the sin was as extensive as to involve the whole nation. "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse." The implication is that many of the people had brought only a part of their tithes, thinking to enrich themselves by cheating God. The storehouse was a chamber in the court of the temple set apart for the reception of tithes. "That these tithes of meat, grain and fruit supported the priests and Levites as they served in the temple. "And prove me now herewith." Prove the matter by paying tithes and see if it be not returned in blessing from God. "If I will not open you the windows of heaven, Send rain abundantly, and the same expression was used when the flood came in Noah's day (Gen. VII. 11.) Evidently there had been a drought in Palestine and this is a promise that the drought should be broken. "That there shall not be room enough to receive it." Until there is no more need. The Syriac version gives it quaintly: "Until ye say 'It is enough.'" "I will rebuke the devoured for your sakes." The locust is meant. Locusts are perhaps the most terrible scourges of Bible lands. Such are their numbers that they often break the branches of the trees to which they cling. "Neither shall your vine cast her fruit." The dropping of the green grapes because of mildew or blighting is referred to. "For ye shall be a delightful land." The same thought is exquisitely expressed in Isa. LXII. 4. The idea is twofold: that God delights in the land and that therefore it is a delightful land. "Your words have been stout against me." "Your words are insufferable, they compel Me to expiate." The Hebrew conveys the idea of urgent insistence. "It is vain to serve God." Vain here means useless. "And that we have walked mournfully." This may mean "gone in black" or it may mean "gone unwashed," as men in those days when they fasted did not wash their faces of anoint their heads.

"Yea, they that tempt God." "Tempt" here is the same word as "prove" in verse 10, with an evident difference in the real meaning. The good test God's benevolence—the wicked test God's forbearance. "And a book of remembrance was written." The book presents God's ever watchful care. His unerring knowledge. The idea is taken from the national records wherein were noted events of importance. Such a "book of remembrance" is mentioned in the story of Mordecai (Esth. VI. 1-3). "And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts in that day when I make up my jewels." They shall be as His most precious treasure—as jewels in His treasure-house, in the day of reckoning—the judgment day appointed by Jehovah for the punishment of the wicked and the reward of the righteous. "Then shall ye return." In the judgment day, the skeptics shall return from their unbelief, when they see the

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Nujol is a lubricant—not a medicine or laxative—so cannot gripe. Try it today.

SACRED RELICS FROM HOLY LAND OFFERED FOR SALE BY BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Sacred relics and souvenirs from the Holy Land, authenticated by Sir Herbert Samuel, British High Commissioner in Palestine, are now advertised for sale by Crown agents of the British colonies. The Anglican clergy is asked to push the sale, the official notice declaring that the profits are to be devoted to preservation of Jerusalem's ancient buildings for hospitals and other charities.

Five shillings buys a little glass vial being a product of Hebron and packed in a plain wooden box. An extra two shillings provides an olive wood box.

The same scale of prices prevails for earth from Mount Moriah, packed in a silk bag made in Damascus; a fragment of Roman pottery from Ascalon, pressed flowers from the hills of Judea, or shells from Lake Galilee.

CRIME IN CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1921.

Dr. J. G. Shearer.

Statistics of crime are always of widespread public interest. They are of special interest at the present time in Canada by reason of their bearing on the question of the effects of prohibition and of government sale of liquor. Extremists on both sides are liable to quote what suits them, and reject the others. A representative of "Social Welfare" has had access to the statistical abstract now on file at the Judicial Branch of the Bureau of Statistics. The full Blue Book will not be off the press for some time.

Canada's returns for 1921 show an increase in both indictable and non-indictable offenses. There is an increase of 95 or 5.2% in indictable offenses over 1920. In non-indictable offenses the increase is 13,439, or 9.3%. The increase is due in considerable measure to new laws, creating new offenses. It is well, therefore, to look at the figures in more detail.

The whole group of indictable offenses against the person, i.e., serious crimes such as murder, manslaughter, rape, assault, bigamy, procuring for immoral purposes, etc., show a decided decrease in occurrence, though an increase in convictions was also secured—a healthy condition. Of certain crimes in this whole group, charges for non-support of family show a decrease of practically 20%, while murder, rape and manslaughter, particularly murder and rape, show considerable increase. Burglary, banditry, robbery and like crimes, also show a considerable increase in volume. This, no doubt, is due in considerable measure to the extensive and heavy unemployment and business depression.

A similar increase is shown in crimes without violence against property such as theft, embezzlement, false pretenses, doubtless due to the causes above cited, but malicious offenses against property are marked by a slight decrease. There is a slight increase in forgery and offenses against the currency. Illicit stills show a decrease, though comparatively small, both in offenses charged and in convictions, so that the people who speak of wholesale prevalence of moonshine in Canada must face the disquieting figure of only 2.7 illicit stills for every 100,000 of population in 1921.

Convictions for drunkenness decreased 5,407, or approximately 14%—the total convictions for drunkenness for the year being 64,362 or 4 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 1911 when there were 41,379 or a rate of 6 per 1,000 population. Offenses against liquor, prohibition and temperance acts show an increase of only 213 in a total of 10,460, which total is 1.5 per 1,000 of population.

Charges of general outlawry, disrespect for laws and waves of crime cannot survive beside the columns of Nova Scotia, 2; New Brunswick, 29; Quebec, 352; Ontario, 312; Manitoba, 36; Saskatchewan, 170; Alberta, 162; British Columbia, 801.

ANCIENT ENGLISH HOMESTEAD BEING REMOVED TO U. S.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Norland Hall, an ancient English homestead near Halifax, is being dismantled and prepared for removal to San Francisco where it will be re-erected. The stone and timber comprising Norland Hall are being packed into big crates. Over one hundred of these crates were taken on motor wagons to Liverpool last week and they are now on the sea.

Antiquarians lament the loss of Norland Hall, but admit that it had been allowed to fall into a decaying state. It may, therefore, obtain longer existence in San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Suspension of Gene Delmont, junior light weight, and his manager, Al Lippe pending a hearing on Delmont's disqualification in a bout at Syracuse on September 8, was announced last night by the State Athletic commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.

William T. Tilden, 2nd, of this city, 1921 champion, was the only player to turn back a foreign entrant in the fourth round of the national lawn tennis singles championships on the courts of the Germantown Club here today. He defeated Pat O'Hara Wood, of Australia in straight sets, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2. To offset this victory, Gerald Patterson and J. O. Anderson, the two other members of the Antipodean Davis Cup team, defeated Francis T. Hunter and Robert Kinsey, respectively by scores of 3-6, 6-1, 7-5 and 6-3, 6-2, 2-6, 6-1.

Zenbo Shimidzu, the Japanese tennis player, caused the sensation of the day by defeating Wallace Johnson, the finalist against Tilden last year, in a bitter battle 8-6, 4-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

Mancel Alonzo the Spanish entrant, completed the rout by winning from Watson Washburn, of New York, 6-3, 3-6, 7-8, 8-6, 6-4.

In the other matches of the day, Wm. M. Johnston, former champion, eliminated his fellow Californian, Howard Kinsey, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2, when the latter defaulted after a blistered palm handicapped his play; R. Norris Williams 2nd, won from Elliott Binseon of New York, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1, and Vincent Richards defeated H. L. Bowman, New York.

Nov Scotia, 2; New Brunswick, 29; Quebec, 352; Ontario, 312; Manitoba, 36; Saskatchewan, 170; Alberta, 162; British Columbia, 801. Oriental population can hardly explain Quebec's record as contrasted with Ontario with over half a million more of population. In any case, the opponents of prohibition in the face of the official figures cannot defend the statement that the prohibition of liquor results in increase of the use of drugs.

Offenses against the law regarding the keeping and patronizing of houses of ill-fame total 4,138, or 47 per 100,000, which shows a decrease from the year 1911 with a rate of 103 per 100,000, when very high figures in this group were reached.

One gratifying fact of the returns is a decrease of 1.6% in the volume of offenders under sixteen years of age, which suggests that the allegation of a "wave of juvenile delinquency" has been exaggerated.

We may have a further report to make when the full returns are received and studied.

These statistics show also that the claim that the going into effect of prohibition as compared with license or government sale results in the people taking to the use of drugs, is not well founded. Offenses against the Drug laws after decisive strengthening of the laws themselves, and more vigorous enforcement thereof, totalled 1443, an increase of only 13 or less than 1%. These offenses represent roughly 16 per 100,000 of population. British Columbia always heads the list in this column which is in considerable measure doubtless due to her large proportionate Oriental population. The figures supplied by the Federal Department of Health for the year ending September 30, 1921, by provinces, are as follows:

In our own home towns and villages, hosts of satisfied friends buy RED ROSE TEA today, as they did 28 years ago—because it is still the same good Tea.



Buy a can of RED ROSE COFFEE—its flavour will surely please you.

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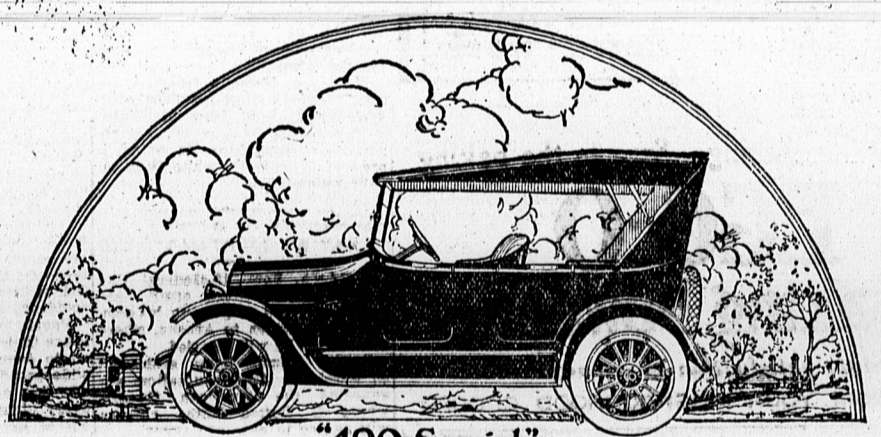
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