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His Great Decision

Which Shows the Attitude of Our Southern Neighbor At the Beginning of the War, and How the Republic's Noblest Sons and Daughters Rose to the Occasion.

By Edith Brown Kirkwood.

CHAPTER V.
Marjorie, at first, had felt no nearness to the war in Paris than she had been at Clinton. With the approach of a big defensive, the war seemed at her side. Whose wounds would be cleansed by the filmy material before her? English, French, Belgian, Algerian, African, Oriental—whose? Americans? She turned suddenly white but stooped the nearer her work that every tiny thread of raveling might be removed. No man brave enough to face death for his country should find infection lurking in the dressings she sent forth.

The opening of the big defensive came. It filled the hospitals with wounded and the country with fresh heartbreak. No word had come from Crane. Marjorie realized that now it would be many more days before he could find the opportunity of coming to her. She had made many inquiries about the work of the ambulance drivers. What she learned did not bring her happiness except that Crane would stand vindicated at home.

"Do they take risks?" The Englishwoman who worked beside Marjorie, smiled. "My dear, there are few of the workers in the war zone who do not take risks but I doubt whether many of them are in more constant danger than the ambulance drivers." "Some one was telling me the other day of a young ambulance driver. The stretcher bearers had brought some of the wounded to his ambulance. Some of the men were badly hurt—one was an American. The ambulance driver was an American, too."

"An American?" Marjorie put her hand to her throat. "Oh, yes, many of the ambulance drivers are Americans! You are the great automobile country—most of your boys have been tinkering with automobiles for years. Many of the ambulances are driven by plucky Americans. This one had to drive over a stretch of open road—in plain sight of the Boches and they do not hesitate to strike the ambulances if they can. They turned on him as he went along but he picked his way carefully through the jolting might be made less hard on the wounded. Suddenly things went black. When he picked himself up his ambulance was men within had been dumped like so many dead cattle by the roadside. His own left arm was hanging limp and mangled at his side but he grabbed a stick from the ground and with his own pocket handkerchief, made a tourniquet for himself. He turned to look for his fellow-sufferers to find only the American still living. He scratched his face from his pocket and put it to the soldier's lips. The man opened his eyes.

"Hello, old pard," said the driver. "I'm from the good old U.S.A. too. Much hurt?" He felt over him carefully. "They're a bunch of horse thieves, they are. Just about as square in war as horse thieves. Foot smashed? Your shoe is blood-soaked. You can't walk and we're within walking distance. Throw your arm around my neck. That's the stuff. Now easy, easy—hold tight—will I get this arm of mine around you? Sometime after, a white-faced ambulance driver, staggering under the load of a wounded brother American, fainted in the doorway of the receiving station for the wounded."

"Did he live?" "Who, the driver? Yes, he lived but he was hurt worse than the man he saved. The soldier would have bled to death on the road of course but they saved his foot. The driver lost his arm—it was too badly mangled to save. The soldier says that all the way in he kept cheering him up with funny stories and his laugh was a tonic. Miss Mann, it's the man who laughs in the face of death who is a hero in this fight!" "Since then he's kept the hospital laughing too and the doctors and nurses say he's been better for the rest of the chaps chained to their beds than all their medicine put together. It was only at first when he went out of his head that he sobbed. They're all the same. It's always because of some woman. He'd gone off and forgotten to tell a girl something important and he reviled himself for his stupidity. Wait—there's the telephone. Anyway, we must get back immediately."

"Yes, Miss Mann is to the phone with a Her supervisor could have described Crane better had he been here. "Please? I can't hear." "Did the receiver close?" "Dr. Yes—yes. I'm needed at the hospital? It is Crane, doctor? Are you with him?" Marjorie steeled herself. "I am sure I can come." "Beacon met Marjorie at the door, smiling of a residence whose statefully halls now held row after row of cots for war-made invalids. Her eyes asked the question to which the doctor knew she was seeking an answer.

"He's living. You've got to be brave. He calls for you constantly. I was off on an important mission when the first of the wounded were brought in from the receiving station. When I got back and they sent me his record—when I saw old Crane's name down on that paper—it didn't take me long to get into my working clothes. He'd been calling for 'Marjorie' but of course no one knew who Marjorie meant."

Between the rows of white cots the doctor led the young girl to Crane's bedside. Tears started into Marjorie's eyes but Dr. Bacon laid a warning hand on her arm as she took a seat by Crane's bedside.

"Steady, Marjorie." "Marjorie," moaned the man. "Yes, Crane," she answered softly and reached out to smooth his forehead. The man stirred. Marjorie bent low.

"Yes, Crane," she said distinctly. Many of the wounded comrades turned their eyes, now tear-wet, away from a scene that had become reverent. For a long time the girl sat, patiently answering the call to her name. Then slowly quiet came to the man on the bed and he raised his right arm as if to wave. A smile spread over his face.

"'Chuck' in 'book," he murmured. "Hike—in country—scares me—pink—Kaiser's nose." Marjorie quickly took her cue. "Yes, you'd pull the Kaiser's nose, you would," she answered with a ringing laugh. "You'd get spanked." "Not—s' worse." Crane's eyes slowly opened and his right arm went out as if groping for some new-found treasure. Then he looked about and stared at the girl at his side. "Marj!" he whispered. "Marj!" and fainted.

To-day the two who brought the war in reality to Clinton's doors are absurdly happy to have such grim messengers. Crane, inviolate home under the care of his nurse-bridge, confesses that one good arm trained to double duty is as good as two working on half time. Yes, Crane probably will take up the law. Mr. Mann insists that he has had a real man of a son-in-law to no further worry. Still Crane thinks that he would rather like to do something really worth while on his own account.

(The end.)

A UNIQUE CEREMONY.

Laying Cornerstone of Hebrew University on Mount of Olives.

Christianity, Mohammedanism and Judaism were represented at the ceremony attending the laying of the cornerstone, on July 24 last, for the Hebrew university that is to be erected on the Mount of Olives as the first step in the establishment of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. A report of the celebration which has just been received by the Zionist Organization of America states that messages of congratulation were received from Arthur J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and from the French government.

Dr. Chaim Weizman, head of the Zionist Administrative Commission, who laid the stone, declared the dominant principle of the university will proceed from the old Hebrew vision—"My house shall be a house of prayer for all the nations." Part of his address follows:

"We are creating during the period of the war something which is to serve as a symbol of a better future. It is fitting that Great Britain and her great allies, in the midst of tribulation and sorrow, should stand sponsor for the university. Great Britain has understood that it is just because these are times of stress, just because we tend to become lost in the events of the day, that there is need to transcend the details by this bold appeal to the world's imagination."

Among those who attended the ceremony were General Allenby, commander in chief of the British army in Palestine; the senior members of his staff, the Military Governor of Jerusalem, staff representatives of the French and Italian detachments in Palestine; the Mohammedan Mufti of Jerusalem, Bishop Maginnis, the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, and prominent public officials.



The Housewife's Corner

Pulping Fruit.
Every housekeeper is anxious to build up safe reserves of fruit and vegetables for winter, and a good provider takes justifiable pride in well-filled shelves. To such women, twenty-five pound allotment of sugar, or even a more generous allowance for canning, will not provide a safe margin unless there is a careful allocation—so much sugar for cherries, and so much for peaches—and this program backed up with generous supplies canned without sugar.

England has adopted a method of preserving fruit without sugar, known as "pulping," that is employed both commercially and in the homes. This method is economical of jars, as no water is used in canning the fruit.

The method, according to the Bulletin of the Royal Horticultural Society, is as follows: Pack sterilized jars full of fruit, add no water, place rubbers and caps in position. Place pan on fire and bring water to the simmering point and keep it at this point half an hour. Remove bottles and fill them one from the other, replace rubbers and caps, and put the bottles back in the pan and bring them up to the simmering point again for another five minutes. Take them out one at a time and screw down the tops. Invert to cool and test the points. Wrap in paper to prevent bleaching and store in a dry, cool place.

Cooking the fruit before bottling is a simple method of pulping, but the fruit will be darker than if the above method is followed. This method is as follows: Place fruit over a gentle heat until enough moisture comes out to prevent burning, then increase the heat until the fruit boils. Boil an hour, stirring all the time, and can, following the usual methods of sterilizing. In putting up apples a little water will have to be added to the fruit to prevent burning.

Pulped fruit can be used for jam, stewed fruit, puddings and pies. The English housewife who has to be very careful of sugar makes up pulp into jam, one jar at a time, allowing half a pint of sugar to a pint of fruit. This does not make so sweet a jam as the usual quantity of sugar.

CANNING DON'TS.

- Don't start canning until you have the right appliances.
- Don't use old screw-tops. Buy new ones.
- Don't use old rubbers. New ones are cheaper than allowing fruit to spoil.
- Don't use two-quart jars. Use quart size. Pint size is best for a family of not over five members.
- Don't neglect cleanliness—clean person, clean room, clean apparatus, clean work. Cleanliness counts fifty per cent.
- Don't plan to can more than three

NAVY GROWS TO 6,500,000 TONS

SEA-FIGHTING FORCE HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED SINCE 1914

Only One Man Out of Every 6,000 Has Been Lost During Transport by British Navy.

The secretary of the British Admiralty makes public figures and facts which throw an encouraging light upon the naval situation of the Allies. The British navy, apart from the American forces, which now forms an integral part of its fighting strength, consists at present of warships and auxiliary craft whose total displacement reaches 6,500,000 tons, against 2,500,000 in August, 1914. During that period about 750,000 have been lost, but the growth of the fleet shows an increase of 160 per cent. Similarly with the personnel, the original 140,000 officers and men have grown to 394,000.

U-Boat Menace Defeated.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in the House of Commons, March 5, 1918, was able to express the opinion that the British and American naval forces in the North Sea, the North Atlantic and the English Channel were sinking submarines as fast as they were built; and on the 30th of July, says the statement, he made the welcome announcement that during the last three months of the first half of 1918 the world output of tonnage exceeded the world's losses from all causes by no less than 100,000 tons per month. As to means of defence against submarines, figures now are available which show the convoy system has played a large part in overcoming the submarine menace to ocean communications of the Allies. Whereas, in the period from April to June of last year, before the convoy system was established, British steamships sailing to and from the United Kingdom in the main overseas trades, suffered losses through enemy action of 5.11 per cent. of their total number, the figures since then have steadily diminished, until in the period from



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The Austrians have stripped all the churches in the invaded regions of the bells, and are now even digging up the cemeteries in order to obtain zinc from the coffins. The population is indignant, and many who have protested have been shot.

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AMERICANS TAKE 8,000 IN DRIVE SOUTH-WEST OF METZ

Pershing's Troops Wipe Out the Famous St. Mihiel Salient—Franco-Americans in Possession of More Than a Score of Villages.

A despatch from Nancy says: In 12 hours Gen. Pershing and his first army, assisted by certain French divisions, has smashed in the St. Mihiel salient (oftentimes described by the Germans as "an arrow point at the heart of France"). We have captured between 8,000 and 10,000 prisoners, considerable stocks of munitions and supplies, including at least nine howitzers. Thiacourt (five miles within the German lines), St. Mihiel, Montsec and more than a score of villages are in the hands of the American and French infantry as a result of the offensive operation launched along the front between Les Esparges and Pont-a-Mousson, following a four-hour bombardment begun at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The Germans were surprised by the onslaught. They had feared it but had not had a chance to prepare against it. They fought staunchly, but without spirit. Pershing himself directed the en-

tire affair with extraordinary success. He liberated Nancy from the German menace and freed the railroads and the Meuse Canal, wrenching from the invaders' grasp many more square miles than have been occupied by our men since the first weeks of the war.

Our troops attained in less than a day objectives they had been given far greater time to reach and have shoved seven German divisions back to the Hindenburg line running south-eastward from Verdun region.

American mounted troops are pushing westward from the vicinity of Nonsard toward the Franco-American forces advancing eastward from Les Esparges. Despite frequent squalls and rain, hundreds of allied aircraft, including all the American planes available, guarded the land fighters from aerial attack.

Tanks, including for the first time those manned by Americans, beat down machine-gun nests with which the foe sought to stay the tide of our progress.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
 Toronto, Sept. 17.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½. In store Fort William, not including tax. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 85½c, in store Fort William.
 American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.
 Ontario oats, new crop—No. 1 white, 76 to 78c; No. 3 white, 76 to 77c, according to freights outside.
 Ontario wheat—No. 2, Winter, per car lot, \$2.31; No. 3 Winter, \$2.27; No. 2 Spring, \$2.26; No. 3 Spring, \$2.22, basis in store Montreal.
 Peas—No. 2, nominal.
 Barley—Malt, new crop, \$1.04 to \$1.06.
 Wheat—Nominal.
 No. 2, nominal.
 No. 1, nominal.
 Old crop, war \$1.11.25. Toronto.
 War quality, Montreal and Toronto.
 s, delivered Montreal, included: Bran, shorts, \$11.40 per ton to \$20 per ton, according to \$18 per ton, \$19 to \$9.50.

Produce—Wholesale
 mery, solids per lb., prints, per lb., 43 to per pound, 38 to 37c. Laid, 43 to 44c.
 Spring chickens, 28c; fowl, 25 to 26c; ducks, 32c; turkeys, 32 to 35c.
 Roosters, 23c; fowl, 28c; ducks, 31c; turkeys, 30c; Spring chickens, 31 to 32c.
 Wholesale prices at the retail stores:
 No. 1, 23½ to 24c; No. 2, 23 to 24c; No. 3, 22½ to 23c; No. 4, 22 to 23c.
 Fresh dairy, choice, 41 to 42c; creamery prints, fresh made, 46 to 47c; solids, 45 to 46c.
 Margarine—32 to 34c.
 Eggs—No. 1's, 48 to 49c; selected new laid, 52 to 54c; in cartons, 54 to 55c.
 Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 48 to 50c; roosters, 30c; fowl, 30 to 34c; turkeys, 40c; ducks, 35c.
 Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus. \$7.50; imp., hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$6.50; Japan, \$5.60; Lima, 10c.
 Honey, new crop—Strained, 60-lb. tins, 25c; 10-lb. tins, 26c; 5-lb. tins, 27½ to 27c.
 Combs—Doz. \$3.75 to \$4.

Provisions—Wholesale
 Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 39c; do, heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 31 to 53c; roll, 32 to 39c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 45 to 48c; boneless, 48 to 50c.
 Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.
 Lard—Pure, tierces, 30 to 30½c; compound, 30½ to 31c; pails, 30½ to 31¼c; prints, 33 to 33¼c. Compound, tierces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pails, 26½ to 26¾c; prints, 27½ to 28c.

Montreal Markets
 Montreal, Sept. 17.—Oats, No. 2 C.W., \$1.01 to \$1.02; extra No. 1 feed, 97 to 98c. Flour, new standard grade, \$1.35 to \$1.45. 2-lb. oats, bag 90 lbs. \$5.30. Bran, \$37.00. Shorts,

\$42.00. Moullie, \$67.00 to \$68.00. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16.00.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$15.50 to \$16.00; choice heavy steers, \$14.50 to \$15.00; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.25 to \$14.00; do., good, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do., medium, \$10.75 to \$11.00; do., common, \$9.00 to \$10.00; butchers' bulls, choice, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do., medium bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$11.00; do., good, \$9.25 to \$9.50; do., medium, \$8.25 to \$8.75; do., common, \$7.25 to \$8.00; stockers, \$8.00 to \$10.50; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.00; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to 6.75; milkers, good to choice, \$90.00 to \$135.00; do., com. and med., \$65.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$90.00 to \$150.00; light ewes, \$13.00 to \$13.50; yearlings, \$15.00 to \$16.00; Spring lambs, 17 to 18¼c; calves, good to choice, \$14.00 to \$17.75; Hogs, fed and watered, \$19.50 to \$19.75; do., weighed off cars, \$19.75 to \$20.00.

Montreal, Sept. 17.—Choice steers, \$12.00 to \$13.00; good, \$11.00 to \$12.00; medium, \$8.50 to \$10.50; choice butcher bulls, \$10.00 to \$11.00; good, \$9.50; medium, \$8.00 to \$9.00; choice butcher cows, \$9.50 to \$10.50; good cows, \$8.50 to \$9.00; medium, \$6.00 to \$8.00; lambs, \$16.00 to \$17.50; sheep, \$12.00 to \$13.00; calves, milk-fed, \$12.00 to \$14.00; grass-fed, \$7.00 to \$10.00; choice select hogs, off cars, \$19.50 to \$20.00; roughs and heavies, as low as \$16.50.

USING PRISONERS TO PROTECT HANGARS

A despatch from Amsterdam says: About 25 British prisoners are confined much like birds in a cage, with scarcely room to move about, near the flying sheds at Evere, a suburb of Brussels, for the purpose of protecting the hangars against aerial attacks, according to the Libre Belgique. The item, which is reprinted in the Telegraaf, says that some of the British prisoners have linen bandages around their heads, showing that they had not recovered from wounds. The item adds that a similar number of Belgian prisoners are filling the same role at the Diest Flying Camp.

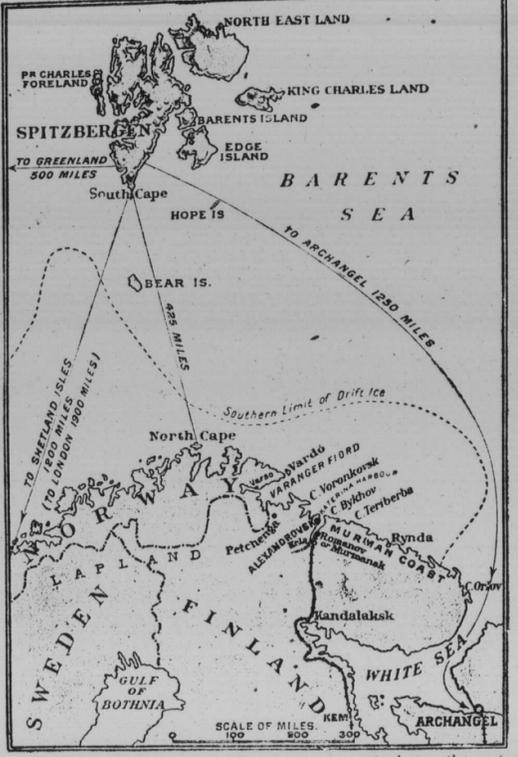
LANDING OF AMERICAN TROOPS AT ARCHANGEL ANNOUNCED

A despatch from Washington says: American troops have landed at Archangel to assist the other allied forces there in their campaign for the re-establishment of order in Northern Russia. This announcement was authorized by Gen. March, Chief of Staff. The number of soldiers landing was not revealed. The soldiers were sent from English camps, where Americans are training.

Japanese Troops 300 Miles North of Vladivostok

A despatch from Tokio says: A War Office communication says: Our cavalry reached Rozengart-waka, 300 miles north of Vladivostok, September 2.

A Government statement formally recognizing the Czech-Slovaks as co-belligerents against Germany and Austria-Hungary is expected to be issued shortly.



The Northern War Area—A. eyes are now centred upon the western front but important events are taking place on the "northern front" also. Here is a new map of the Murman coast from which important news may be anticipated any day.

U.S. TROOPSHIP TORPEDOED

2,800 Soldiers on Board—All Rescued—Submarine Destroyed.

A despatch from London says: The British steamship Persic, of the White Star Line, 12,042 gross tons, with 2,800 American troops on board, has been torpedoed. All hands were saved. The troopship was beached. In order to save time, instead of launching the boats, the men clambered down ropes to destroyers which swarmed around the stricken vessel and came close alongside. This operation was greatly facilitated by the fact that the sea was rough.

The troopship was a member of a large convoy approaching the English coast. The vessel was torpedoed 200 miles from shore.

The transfer of the American soldiers from the stricken vessel to escorting British and American torpedo boat destroyers was quickly made without injury to anyone.

They all escaped injury when the torpedo exploded and they were soon on their way to a British port.

There was no sign of panic on board and the admirable behavior of the men was especially gratifying to the officers.

Many of the troops came from Chicago and Cleveland and a large percentage of them were factory hands of foreign extraction. Their behavior proved that they had assimilated the true spirit of the American soldier.

Several soldiers told the Associated Press that they saw the German submarine lifted clear out of the water

after one of the depth bombs exploded and then entirely disappeared. To the surprise of most of the soldiers the troopship did not sink. Some men apparently were found to check the rush of water, and she got near enough to the shore to be beached. It is hoped that the vessel ultimately can be salvaged.

NO MODIFICATION OF APPLE EMBARGO

A despatch from Ottawa says: A definite announcement is made by the Department of Agriculture that there is no possibility of removal or modification of the embargo on the shipments of apples and other fruits to Great Britain until shipping conditions change for the better. "Every foot of available steamship space," says the department, "is required for the transportation of men, munitions and food. Canadian apples as well as many other articles of food are not considered essential, and until shipping facilities are in a much more stable condition than at present all efforts to modify the apple embargo must be futile."

REAP 35,000 ACRES OF RECONQUERED LAND

A despatch from Paris says: The harvest in the reconquered or evacuated regions along the Aisne, begun by the French armies on September 3, is now almost completed, according to information furnished by Premier Clemenceau to the budget committee of the Chamber. Two armies reaped 35,000 acres, and there remain 6,000 with crops still standing. More than 8,000 men have been employed, as well as 11,000 horses and 314 reapers and binders.



A park of Canadian armored motor cars in France carrying machine guns. These cars have done great service especially in the last month.

BRITISH MAKE IMPORTANT PROGRESS TOWARD CAMBRAI

Capture Three Large Towns and More Than a Thousand Prisoners—Cross Canal du Nord Establishing Post on East Side.

A despatch from the British Armies in France says: Our troops on Thursday stormed their way into the forward defences of the Hindenburg line at Havrincourt. As a result of the local attack which began on Thursday morning along the dominating positions of this sector, the battle-scarred town of Havrincourt appeared to be in our hands Thursday afternoon, and just to the south, Trescourt has been captured, but fighting was still continuing at the latest reports. Between 200 and 300 prisoners have been sent back to the cages. (The official report places the number at 1,000.) This was the only action of importance recorded along our front on Thursday up to a late hour. On Wednesday we captured the

famous railway triangle just south and west of La Bassee, thereby depriving the Germans of a strong position which has been a menace to our troops because of the excellent cover it afforded to great numbers of machine guns.

Despite the enemy's strength, this triangle was taken by surprise and there was comparatively little fighting. We also established a post in Cantelers, a little west of La Bassee. We attacked at Moeuvres on Wednesday evening, and in the face of vigorous opposition succeeded in establishing a post on the east side of the Canal du Nord. Further success was also achieved in the artillery sector here. We improved our line by pushing the Germans back from the high ground north and east of that village.

FIRED 10,000,000 IN 30 DAYS

British Battery Work Superb—Allies Destroyed Ten Guns to German's One.

A despatch from London says: All indications on the British front point to the intention of the Germans to defend their positions in the highly organized battle zone of the Germans' old positions and the Hindenburg line, inundating the country where that is possible. Doubtless, however, they are considering the establishment of a strong line farther back with the big towns of Douai, Cambrai and St. Quentin as pivots.

It is pointed out that the Germans since July 14 have shortened their line approximately 70 miles, thereby saving between 30 and 40 divisions. A further shortening however, is not impossible. Hence, the British expect strong resistance and counter-attacks to continue.

Before the Hindenburg system now held by the Germans can be successfully dealt with, much reconstruction of communications will be necessary. But this is not viewed as a great task owing to the speed of the British engineers who are now engaged in the preliminaries of this work.

In the recent advance the British fired more than 10,000,000 shells in four weeks. As a result the enemy's wire was cut with greater thoroughness than ever before, and the British counter-battery work, according to the German statement, destroyed ten guns to the Germans' one.

13,000,000 ENROL IN UNITED STATES

Millions Between Ages of 19 and 37 Will Go to Training Camps.

A despatch from Washington says: While American soldiers at the front in France stood ready with French and British forces for what may prove the greatest battle of the war, 13,000,000 other Americans registered to-day for military duty, and gave the most inspiring demonstration of patriotism in the nation's history.

There was no delay in starting the machinery by which the man-power of the country will be made available to bring the war to a speedy and triumphant end. Out of the tremendous bulk of men who responded—with every race and creed represented—there will come soon from camps at home three millions and more fit for warfare and eager to go overseas.

The work of mobilization, it might be said, already is under way, for district boards will select men over 19 and below 37 to comprise the big contingents included in the October draft calls. This means that many available soldiers will have only a few weeks at home.

The drawing to fix the relative standing of 13,000,000 will not take place under three weeks, perhaps; but meanwhile district boards will start at once numbering serially all of the cards filled out to-day. Questionnaires immediately will be sent to men of the 19-37 class, while older men will be classified later.

PRESSED BUTTONS MILES AWAY

Ham Wrecked by Infernal Machines Placed by Enemy.

A despatch from French Army Headquarters says: Ham, the largest town in the devastated country which the Germans spared in their retreat, was visited with destruction even more complete and less justifiable than Noyon, which they methodically destroyed by fire. When the inhabitants were evacuated infernal machines were placed in the houses and fires started by pressing buttons miles away.

Save for the blowing up of the bridges Ham had not suffered previously by shell fire, neither side being interested in bombarding the place. The only excuse the Germans could make, that it blocked the roads against pursuit, is invalid. The destruction of the bridges alone made it impossible for the French to enter the town until they had been replaced.

BRITISH DROP BOMBS ON METZ RAILWAY

A despatch from London says: The reports from the headquarters of the independent air forces says: "In spite of the strong wind several attempts were made to bomb targets along this front. Bombs were dropped on the railway at Courcelles and direct hits were attained on the tracks. The village of Verney (south of Metz) and the railway west of it were also bombed with good results."

SMALL GAS SHELL OF DEADLY INTENSITY

A despatch from the American Army in France says: The latest instrument of German frightfulness in gas is a small shell containing pumice stone and phosgene. The shell is projected by a rifle. According to French investigators, the combination of pumice stone with the gas greatly increases the length of time that the phosgene remains in the vicinity where the shell bursts and continues to be dangerous.

In accordance with the discovery, the allied troops have been cautioned that it may be necessary to wear gas masks for twelve hours after the shells have fallen.

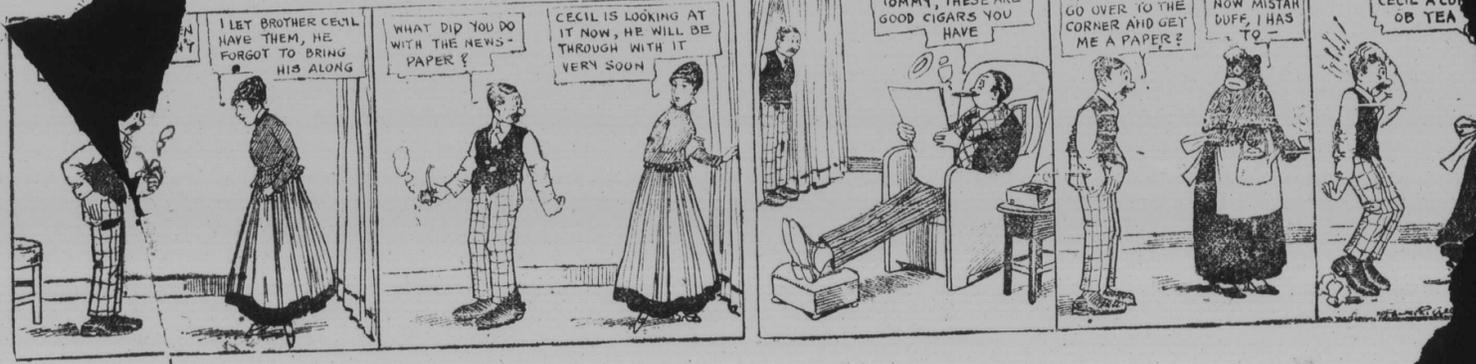
500 AUSTRALIAN SWIMMERS CAPTURED KEY TO PERONNE

A despatch from Paris says: Lieutenant Cecil Healy, a well known Australian swimmer, was killed by a bullet on the Somme battlefield, September 1, according to Le Journal. The lieutenant led a party of 500 swimmers across the Somme, enveloped the enemy positions and captured Mont S. Quentin, the key of Peronne.

GERMANS DAM AISNE RIVER AND WILL INUNDATE COUNTRY

A despatch from London says: According to Dutch frontier messages, the Germans are preparing to inundate the regions of the River Aisne north-east of Rheims, says a despatch from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency. At some places dams have been constructed in the river, which can be closed on short notice, and special bridges have been built.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Enormous Demand for Graduates at the Popular

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts
TORONTO, ONT.

All our graduates and scores of our under-graduates have obtained positions this year and out of the last one hundred and four applications from business firms for office help we filled only nine. Salaries ranged from \$10 a week to \$125 a month.

Enter now. Catalogue free.

W. J. Elliott, Principal.

CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD, ONT.

Lady graduates of last term are now earning as high as \$18 and even \$20 per week, while young men are earning still better salaries. We can not meet the demand for trained help. Write us at once for particulars regarding our Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy Department. Students may enter at any time.

D. A. McLACHLAN
Principal.

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now—will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College
OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

remains open all summer to help to meet the demand for trained office help. Students may enter at any time. No increase in fees. Circulars free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, P. A.
PRINCIPAL
For 35 yrs
G. D. FLEMING,
SECRETARY

No Guesswork.

Our method of testing eyes and fitting them with glasses, is modern, up-to-date and scientific.

THERE IS NO GUESS-WORK

It costs you nothing to let us examine your eyes.

If you are suffering from headaches, pain in back of eyes, or vision is blurred, or you get dizzy easily. Something is the matter with your eyes. We fit glasses that relieve the strain.

Prices Moderate.

C. A. FOX
JEWELLER & OPTICIAN
Walkerton

Food Board Regulations.

Compulsory use by bakers, confectioners, public eating places and private households, of substitutes for wheat flour is prescribed in an order issued by the Canada Food Board last week. This order differs from the last one in that, under the new order, millers and merchants selling flour must not sell Government Standard wheat flour to any consumer without furnishing substitutes on the basis of one pound of substitutes to four pounds of wheat flour. Of this amount of substitutes not less than one pound to nine pounds of wheat flour shall consist of cereal flours, to be used in the actual process of baking. Bran and other products not now classed as substitutes are now classed as substitutes against the flour or have in his rolls, pastry or any other product does not conform to the regulations of the Food Board. The substitutes above include corn, buckwheat, tapioca, etc. These must be used in the process of baking.

Cardinal coal dealer advertises coal accounts overdue will be charged 6 per cent. interest and all un- paid bills will be handed in for collection. Coal will be delivered at a satisfactory price if the payment

How Germany Faces Defeat.

The German newspapers do not print all the news from the battle-front, but everyone in Germany knows now that the great offensive, which was to have brought a triumphant peace to Germany has failed, and Germany must now prepare for disasters such as she expected to fall only upon her enemies. If the Hindenburg line cannot hold the dreaded Canadians for even twenty-four hours what is to prevent them crossing the Rhine and even reaching Berlin? And it is rumored now that the Crown Prince Rupprecht is in complete disagreement with Ludendorff, and it seems probable that both Ludendorff and Hindenburg will be blamed for the German disaster. And the Junkers, who rode rough-shod over all proposals to give the people greater representation in the Reichstag, are now strangely quiet, while the Chancellor warns them that the very throne and the dynasty is in peril. The newspapers are beginning to pluck up courage enough to grumble a little over the lack of information, and especially over the misinformation for which the Government is responsible, and it looks to an outsider as though something akin to panic was seizing hold upon the editors. But the man on the street is silent, and what his thoughts are we do not know. It is reported that in more than one quarter German soldiers have shown a mutinous spirit, and it does not seem improbable that a big military disaster might easily overturn the present German Government and give Germany democracy instead of a military oligarchy.

They Like The North.

CHESLEY ENTERPRISE

When the twelve spies were sent to bring a report to Moses of the Land of Canaan, they were a unit in declaring how fruitful it was, but all excepting Joshua and Caleb were afraid of the Giants that they would have to encounter. The four soldiers who were sent to spy out Shackleton township in the great clay belt are unanimous in opinion that it is a fertile land and they are not afraid of the giants that would keep them from the fruit of Eschol, namely, long cold winters, spring frosts and uncultivated lands. So favorable was the report that Jack Frost, who was one of the Chesley soldiers to hear the good tidings of a free homestead, decided to brave the rigors of his arctic namesake and seek a home in Ontario's Eldorado. Bobby Taylor has also decided to become a pioneer farmer and 33 others signified their willingness to cut pulpwood in winter and clear land and raise crops in summer in order to get their title clear to 150 acres of this choice soil. The soldier land spies report crops as good in and near Shackleton Twp. as in Bruce. Buildings for homes for the soldiers and stables for their stock will be begun right away and the soldier farmers expect to be in their new homes by Nov. 1st. Well-drilling machinery will soon be on the ground and the water up there is said to be so good that it destroys the taste for booze. Separate houses will be put up for the married couples.

Wife Accuses Husband.

Mrs. John Addis, who after officiating as housekeeper for another man in the West Ward for a long time, returned recently to reside again with her husband, had the latter up before Magistrate Tolton in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon, on an assault charge, she claiming that hubby had beat her up. Mrs. Addis was represented by Lawyer Klein at the trial, and Lawyer McNab looked after the interests of the accused husband with the result that a breezy legal battle took place between the opposing counsel over the affair. As Addis denied that he had assaulted his wife and the latter persisted that he had, the trial was adjourned until Saturday next at 3 p. m., in the hopes of getting further evidence on the matter.—Herald & Times.

Fined for Chivaree.

Mrs. Wm. White of Cargill had five youths of that section up before Magistrate Tolton in Walkerton last week for disorderly conduct around her premises. It seems that Mrs. White's daughter and a young soldier friend came up from Guelph on a visit to her home, and a story having been circulated that the young couple had been married and were there on their honeymoon, and the youths started in to give them an old time chivaree. After gathering around the house and shouting like Apache Indians, they bombarded the premises with old tin cans and otherwise gave a modern imitation of Dante's Inferno. As the bunch are said to have cried aloud for money when asked to desist, there appeared to be a spirit of graft in their madness that didn't exactly harmonize with a senseless midnight frolic. On appearing before the Magistrate in Walkerton the youths pleaded guilty to a charge of disturbing the peace and using grossly insulting language, and were fined \$1 and costs or a total assessment of about \$25.00 for the offence.

Special Opening Display Of

Ladies Fall and Winter Coats, Furs, Sweaters, Silks, Serges, etc.

Economy Doesn't Always Mean Low Price. The Class of Goods we sell are economical because they represent maximum value at minimum prices. A Trial will convince you.



Ladies New Smartly Stylish Fall and Winter Coats.

An attractive display of the very newest Coats in latest styles and materials of Plush, Serges, Tweeds, Valours, Baby Lamb, Barara and Beaver.

Big range to choose from

We are showing the largest range of Coats ever shown in this store and urge upon you the wisdom of buying early.

Market Conditions

If you could but see the market conditions, the shortage of many lines, the heavy advances on others, every coat of our large stock would be picked up before the close of Fair Day.

Ours is the Store That Serves You Well.

Highest Prices for Produce

KNECHTEL & KNECHTEL



There was never a time when the sacrifices and the help of women were more appreciated than at the present time. Women should learn war-nursing and nursing at home. There is no better way than to study the new edition of the "Common Sense Medical Adviser"—with chapters on First Aid, Bandaging, Anatomy, Hygiene, care of the Sick, Diseases of Women, Mother and Babe, Marriage—to be had at some drug-stores or send 50c. to Dr. Pierce, Courtwright St., Bridgeburg, Ontario.



Prepare for Winter.

The fuel situation does not promise to be better than it was last winter. 70% of last year's supply is all that can be laid in. It is hoped that the weather will not be so inclement, but we cannot afford to take chances. The situation will not improve until after the war is over. It will be worse in 1920 than in 1919. It is therefore, the part of wisdom to take every precaution, and this is the time to do it. Close up every chink that admits cold. See that your house is provided with close-fitting storm doors and windows, and when winter sets in close up every room possible and can fine the heat to the rest of the house. Lay in now as much coal substitute as you can and you can face the coming winter with an even mind.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Felix Borho, of the Village of Formosa, in the County of Bruce, Gentleman, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the revised Statutes of Ontario (1914) chap. 121, Sec. 58, that creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Felix Borho, who died on or about the 10th day of Aug. 1918, are required on or before the 15th day of October, 1918, to send by post pre-paid or deliver to Joseph J. A. Borho, or Edward G. Kuntz, Formosa P. O., or to the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and a statement of their securities (if any) held by them, and that the said executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution. Dated the 17th day of Sept. A D 1918.

JOSEPH J. A. BORHO } Executors
EDWARD G. KUNTZ }

Huge Deposit of Minerals.

A discovery that will prove of untold value to the allies has been made 30 miles north of Maple Creek, Sask., in an immense deposit of potash sodium, sulphate and epsom salts, one which experts claim consists of millions upon millions of tons of these minerals. The deposit was discovered in the dried-up bed of an old lake and the work of getting it out will amount to practically nothing. The whole bed of the lake, which is 2 1/2 miles long and over a mile in width, has been staked and filed and work will be started at once in clearing away the top layers of dirt and erecting buildings for the carrying on of the development of the bed. The claims have been filed by Saskatchewan men who will retain their control. Prof. McLaren, of the Saskatchewan University, has examined the minerals and pronounced them perfect, while expert engineers have estimated the deposit at millions of tons. A branch line of railway is to be run from the works to Maple Creek. It is learned that the Mackenzie and Mann interests were two days late in getting on the ground to file on the deposits.



Your Autumn Clothes

ALL PLANNED IN THE VERY LATEST STYLES
THE SMARTEST OF SUITS AND COATS
THE MOST GRACEFUL OF EVENING GOWNS
THE MOST CHARMING OF AFTERNOON FROCKS
THE MOST PRACTICAL OF MORNING CLOTHES
NEW DRESSES FOR BRIDES
NEW FROCKS FOR GIRLS
NEW SUITS FOR BOYS
And So Forth!

In the
Standard Quarterly

Another large shipment of—

Hog Feed

received at Lambert's Produce Store, composed of Chopped Oats, Barley and Corn at greatly reduced prices. 10 cents paid for all good Bags.

Be sure and buy your FLOUR here and then get flour made from good old Manitoba wheat. A selection of Substitutes to choose from, such as Rye, Barley, Corn and Oat Flour. Also Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Rice, etc.

A good variety of Hen Feed always on hand.

Highest Cash and Trade Price Paid for Butter, Eggs, and etc.

—Canada Food Board License No. 9-1087—

GEO. LAMBERT.

Mildmay - Ontario

Phone 36

CREAM WANTED..

As we have discontinued our buying station at Mildmay we will be glad to have all our cream shipped us direct, and as many new ones as can be had on a trial.

The testing will be done by an expert, and correct test given, payment will be made monthly twice a month.

Send in for your can to-day, and be assured of honest treatment.

Treleven & Ranton,
Palm Creamery, Palmerston.

Kitchener was right



when he said—

"Either the civilian population must go short of many things to which it is accustomed in times of peace or our armies must go short of munitions and other things indispensable to them."

NOW the only way we can possibly live up to that obligation is by going without in order that our soldiers may have. For the money we waste is not money at all—it is equipment, clothing, shot and shell that are urgently needed in France. By denying ourselves, therefore, we enable Canada to procure to the fullest extent the materials and labor which she and our Allies need for the successful prosecution of the war. What happens when we fail to save?

A pull on labor by the Government in one direction and a pull in the opposite direction by the people.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are of no use to the country if goods and services can be secured only to the extent of eighty millions of dollars. So we must do everything in our power to release both goods and labor for the purposes for which Canada needs them.

WHETHER it be food, coal, wool, steel, leather, labor or transportation, the result in all cases is the same. Whoever competes with the nation by freely satisfying his own desires, selfishly appropriates to his own use that which is so urgently required for our fighting men in France.

For the sake of your country and the boys "over there," spend cautiously. Think of what Lord Kitchener has said, and ask yourself first, "Is this something I really need or can I do without it?"

Published under the authority of the Minister of Finance of Canada

Two Good Jew Stories.

A Jew enlisted. He was so good looking and intelligent, the recruiting officer asked if he would not like to take a commission. He replied that as he had no idea how many Germans he would kill he would prefer a straight salary to a commission.

A French-Canadian and a Jew were passing Notre Dame Cathedral in Montreal. The former reverentially raised his hat and the latter did the same. "You know what dat ees?" said the French-Canadian. "Dat ees de cathedral Notre Dame."

"O, excuse me," said the Jew "I thought it was the Bank of Montreal."

Glucose as Sugar.

If you lack sugar for preserving fruit, glucose prevents fermentation of fruit and crystallization of the syrup in jams and jellies which sometimes occurs on the top. Glucose can be bought in all grocery stores in the form of syrup put up in cans under different names or you can buy glucose five pounds at a time or in smaller quantities at home, add one cup of sugar and 3 quarts of water to 5 pounds of glucose. After standing for a few minutes the syrup is ready for preserving.

The Return of the Soldier.

(Toronto) There rests upon every man who fought in this great war and upon every person who is a relative or friend of every man who fought in the war, the duty of seeing that impostors are exposed, and that fraud is made a dangerous thing to practise. In the Police Court yesterday a man

was charged with entering a home and demanding 50 cents on the ground that he was a returned man. It happened that the home was one from which a man had gone to the war, and so the people in it were posted and concerned about such matters. They desired that no real soldier of the war should be in need. "No real soldier acts like that," said the woman of the house, whose husband is overseas. The man was arrested, and identified as a rank impostor.

The size of the whole matter is this: No man who is really a returned soldier from the front needs to be in want. There may be too much red tape sometimes and things may go wrong, but even so, the man who limps home from the war need not get in touch with the organizations that exist, and he will be put in the way of having his needs looked into. The best friends of the soldier are those who have set themselves the task of seeing that the veterans of this war shall not have to go from door to door in quest of a living.

Aroused Over Coal Situation.

Walkerton has been notified that its allotment of coal for all purposes this year has been fixed at 8520 tons, and as about half of this amount has already been despatched here, and as little more than a quarter of the bins of the town have as yet anything in to meet the Snow King with, there promises to be anything but a "hot time in the old town" for many this winter. To the man with an empty coal bin and no visible wood pile the strains "Snow, Snow, Beautiful Snow," will create more of a panic than an ecstasy in his soul, and cause him to say things that would be more emphatic than elevating. As the result of the threatened scarcity of coal in Ontario this winter, the Provincial Fuel Controller has decreed that farmers and others who have wood, must absolutely be re-

fused coal, and hence Chief Ferguson who has been appointed Fuel Controller for Walkerton, has been instructed by the Council to fully enforce this feature, as well as to see that no coal consigned to town is re-shipped to any other place, as Walkerton's remaining apportionment is likely to fall far short of the town's actual needs. Inspection of the bins of the town is also mooted with a view to seeing that no hoarding is being done, and that all may get a little coal with which to meet the winter, which some weather prophets are already kindly predicting is to be a mild one.—Herald & Times.

The clock will be turned back an hour at the end of October. The daylight saving plan has found general favor. It has been especially welcome in August, when the days have grown shorter, and it will be not less useful in September and October by prolonging daylight to the end of the working hours.

Rev. Father Goodrow, who recently accepted a post as Army Chaplain, has been stationed at Toronto, where he is in charge of the Chaplain's work for all the Military Convalescent Hospitals in Toronto, which means a great responsibility and a large amount of work to do.

The United Farmers of Ontario are getting into Provincial politics. They have nominated a farmer named Ben Bowman to oppose B. H. Turner, the Conservative nominee, at the bye-election in Manitoulin Island on October 24th. This is the seat left vacant by the death of R. R. Gamey, who was elected in 1914 by a majority of 226.

The duck shooting season opened on Monday last but sportsmen are warned that wood ducks are prohibited until 1923, partridge till 1920 and grey and black squirrels must not be shot under the severest penalties. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient.

What Cash You Need When Travelling

—and more particularly, when large sums are required—is best carried in the form of a Letter of Credit, issued by The Merchants Bank.

This old established form of international banking, is preferred by many experienced travellers because of its absolute security.

Letters of Credit are cashed only by banks or banking corporations, and after the identity of the holders is established to the satisfaction of the bank officials. This insures safety, and guards against loss and theft.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1884.
MILDMAY BRANCH, A. C. WELK, Acting Manager.
HANOVER BRANCH, J. H. ADAMS, Manager.
WALKERTON BRANCH, W. A. BURROWS, Manager.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Heimbecker were at Hamilton two days of this week to see Herman Binkle, son of Chris Binkle, who is in the Hamilton hospital as the result of an auto accident which happened last Friday. The car turned turtle, Herman being pinned under the car with the steering wheel on his chest. Wallace Hallman, who was in the front seat, was under the car but he was got out without any serious injury. Mr. and Mrs. C. Hallman of Toronto who were in the car on their way to visit in Howick, were thrown out, but these escaped with some severe scratches and a shaking up. Cliff, son of Wallace, the other occupant got off without a scratch. Young Binkle is in a very serious condition. It is feared he is dangerously crushed internally.—Lakelet Cor.

Threshing gangs are not included in the regulations governing public eating houses, according to information given out by the chairman of the food board. The farmers are informed that they may serve meat to the threshers on Wednesdays and Fridays under the same con-

ditions as other days. The gangs comprise often more than 15 men and their work is for long hours and very strenuous.

Wesley Robinson was instantly killed on Tuesday evening at his home on the 8th Con. of Elderslie. He was putting a belt on the pulley of a ditching machine, when the belt slipped off the pulley, caught Robinson, throwing him over the fly wheel, his head striking on the apron wheel and killing him instantly.

Jake Lembke, Sullivan, put his horse and buggy in a church shed at Sharon. When he came to get it there was nothing left of the buggy but the frame, which he towed home. A spark from Lembke's pipe had started a fire in the vehicle after he left it. Even four feet of the lines were burned. The horse was not touched and apparently unconcerned.

The woman who paints her cheeks a delicate pink has a strange habit of turning up her nose at the woman who dawns her red hair.

Shorthorn Cattle Oxford Sheep.

Present Offering in Shorthorns:—Young Bulls from 8 to 10 mos. old, by same sire as Junior Champion, Female, at Leading Canadian Fairs, 1915.
In Oxforas:—Choice Ram Lambs by imported sire.

JAS. G. THOMSON

Shorthorn Cattle.

Winners of the Silver Medal at the Northern Exhibition for the past three years.
Choice young stock of both sexes on hand on hand.

J. H. Pletsch

R. R. NO. 1, CARLSRUHE

Lot 13, Concession 13, Carrick.

DR. L. DOERING DENTIST MILDMAY.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University. Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and Member of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Has opened up his offices next to C. Schurter's, Mildmay. Entrance on Main Street. All the latest methods practiced in dentistry. Visits Ayton every first and third Saturday, Cliford every second and fourth Saturday, and Neustadt every second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

J. A. WILSON, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University. Medical College, Member of Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office and Residence—Elora Street North, MILDMAY.

NOTICE

TO UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN CANADA.

By the United States Military Service Convention Regulations, approved by the Governor-in-Council on 20th August, 1918, MALE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CANADA, WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, except those who have diplomatic exemption, ARE MADE SUBJECT AND LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA, AND BECOME ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE THEREFROM, UNDER THE CANADIAN LAWS AND REGULATIONS. The regulations governing this liability are published in the Canada Gazette (Extra) of 21st August, 1918; copy whereof may be obtained upon application through the post to the Director of the Military Service Branch of the Department of Justice at Ottawa.

UNITED STATES CITIZENS of the description aforesaid who were IN CANADA ON 30th JULY, 1918, HAVE SIXTY DAYS FROM THAT DATE within which TO EXERCISE AN OPTION TO ENLIST or enroll IN THE FORCES OF THE UNITED

STATES, or TO RETURN to the United States; and THOSE WHO for any reason SUBSEQUENTLY BECOME LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA HAVE THIRTY DAYS FROM THE DATE of the accruing OF SUCH LIABILITY within which to exercise the like option. It is stipulated by the Convention also that certificates of diplomatic exemption may be granted within the optional periods aforesaid. EVERY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES TO WHOM THE REGULATIONS APPLY is required to REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR under the Military Service Act, 1917, FOR THE province or DISTRICT WITHIN WHICH he is, in the manner by the regulations prescribed, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF HIS OPTIONAL PERIOD and will be SUBJECT TO PENALTIES if without reasonable excuse HE FAIL SO TO REPORT. For the information of those whom it may concern Sections 3 and 4 defining the requirements of registration, with which it will be necessary strictly to comply, are set out substantially as follows:—

REGULATIONS

3. EVERY MALE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED IN THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, not including those who have diplomatic exemption, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF THE TIME LIMITED BY THE CONVENTION within which the Government of the United States may issue him a certificate of diplomatic exemption, SHALL TRULY REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR BY REGISTERED POST, and in writing which is plainly legible, his name in full, his occupation and the date of his birth; stating also whether he is single, married or a widower; and if the latter, whether he has a child living; also if married, the date of his marriage; and stating moreover his place of residence and usual post office address in Canada; and, if he reside within a city or place where the streets and dwellings are named and numbered, the name and number of his street and dwelling; or if he reside in another place, the lot and concession number, section, township, range, and meridian, or other definite description whereby his place of residence may be located, having regard to the custom of the locality in which he lives; and IF WITHOUT REASONABLE EXCUSE HE NEGLECT OR FAIL TO

REPORT IN THE MANNER and with the particulars aforesaid within the time limited as aforesaid, HE SHALL BE GUILTY OF AN OFFENCE, AND SHALL BE LIABLE UPON SUMMARY CONVICTION to a penalty not EXCEEDING FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND TO IMPRISONMENT for any term not exceeding six months, and moreover he shall incur A PENALTY OF \$10.00 FOR EACH DAY after the time when or within which he should have registered during which he shall continue to be unregistered.

4. EVERY UNITED STATES CITIZEN WHO HAS DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION, although not otherwise subject to regulations SHALL WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE granting of the same REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR, in like manner with the same particulars as required in the last preceding section; and in addition embody in his report a true and correct statement of the particulars of his exemption of diplomatic exemption. NEGLIGENCE or FAILURE without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section SHALL CONSTITUTE AN OFFENCE AND SHALL BE PUNISHABLE IN THE MANNER AND PENALTIES provided in the last preceding section.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MILITARY SERVICE

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.
This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

SPRING VS. FALL FRESHENED COWS.

Many farmers take it for granted that to have the cows fresh in the spring, it will make a greater profit than from them if they came in in the fall. One farmer who thought that way, told me his reason: "The principal thing that appeals to me," he explained, "is because what I get from the cows in the summer, is practically all profit. I do not have to give them much grain. They take care of themselves excepting around milking times, when I then have to get them into the barn, and out the first thing in the morning. I figure the profit that I get in the summer is worth enough to pay for the rest of the year."

We all know that cows, naturally, are apt to do their best in the summer time. Therefore to get the greatest profit from them, in the winter, conditions should be made as near like summer as possible. In the summer they get all of the nice fresh water with no ice in it to make it too cold. How many farms are there that have facilities so that the cows can get the same in the winter? Cows enjoy the nice warm days in the summer, too. Barns therefore should be kept warm and comfortable for them in the winter time. Too cold barns require more feeding of grain, which is expensive; as much of the feed has to go to keep the cattle warm. And they do not give as much either, under such conditions. Light is another important thing to consider. Plenty of windows to let as much of the sunlight into the tie-up is important if we are trying to imitate summer. Dark, damp stables make cows uneasy and discontented, and also help to breed germs of different diseases.

When the cows are at pasture in the summer, they get juicy, green, succulent feed. Such a ration may be given in a way by means of a silo. If the silage is put in before the frosts kill it green and succulent feed is assured for the winter time. All farmers who have fed silage can testify as to the great fondness which cows have for it.

So, to get the best results from winter-kept cows, it can be seen that by making conditions as near as possible as the cows get in the summer, the greatest profits are obtained. While it is true that the expense of grain and feed is much less for cows at pasture in the summer, perhaps I feel that on the long run, cows that fresh in the fall, pay the best. Unless the pasture is extremely good, along the last part of the summer it begins to get short and the grass dries up and without getting feed in the barn the cows drop off. How many farmers are there that consider it, and fail to feed their cows? And by the time the cows are taken in, in fall, they have dropped off in their milk flow and cannot be gotten back

again to where they should be. Consequently they are carried along without paying the profit that they might, until they freshen again. Cows that have their calves in the fall, can be taken particular care of, and can be made to do their best. To get the greatest profit from ensilage it should be given to cows that are giving their largest flow of milk. To feed valuable ensilage to cows that are only giving their half flow of milk, is a waste of good feed. Such great results are obtained when given to cows that are fresh, so fall cows bring in the greatest profits from silage.

As a rule the price of milk is more in the fall and winter, too; and to get more milk (from fresh cows) makes more profit also. Cows that are taken care of properly, will give more during their lactation period beginning in the fall, than those that come in in the spring.

And winter-kept cows will go to pasture when it is at its best, in the spring. There will be no drop-off, which is the case with spring-freshened cows that go through the dry-pasture period.

Cows that are kept during the winter have to be fed grain. The extra amount of grain which should be given to fresh cows, is more than paid for as the extra amount of milk given is more in proportion.

Also, the work needed to take care of a certain number of cows, is nearly the same whether they give a large amount of milk or little.

Then, again, calves that are born in the fall, grow better and are larger and stronger and are ready for pasture sooner than spring-born calves. Calves raised in the summer are bothered with flies and the hot summer is had for them and the feeding pails, etc., are easily contaminated if not washed very promptly and carefully; scours are more easily gotten therefore. Also, calves wintered in a nice warm barn do not have these risks to bother.

So it is seen that if the cows are taken care of properly, after freshening in the fall, they will return more profits in proportion for any extra care and feed given them, and by the time they are nearly ready to dry off, the dried-up pasture is not doing the harm that it would to a cow that is giving a large flow.

Of course, even under the best of conditions, farmers cannot always have their cows come in at the time that they want them to. And also, with a large herd of cows, it would not be well to have all calves in the fall, or at the same time. But, by realizing that the fall-freshened cows bring the most profits, if taken care of as they should be, farmers can, by planning ahead, make the most money from their cows in the end.

Horse Sense

Bright oat straw is whole some winter-keeps for idle horses. Many good feeders figure that every ton of good oat straw which the horses will eat saves half a ton or more of valuable hay. Some of the very best pure-bred draft mares in the country are fed good oat straw as their exclusive roughage during the winter months. The only other feed they receive is about three or four pounds of grain a day to each mare, as may seem necessary to keep the digestive system working properly.

The fact that straw is a heat-producing feed is of importance because the best feed for producing warmth to idle horses is also the cheapest. Idle work horses require only sufficient grain to maintain them in good flesh condition; all the rest of their feed may well consist of cheap roughage, provided it is clean, bright and free from injurious substances. By feeding more bright straw and just enough grain to keep their digestive systems in good order the work horses can be wintered so cheaply as to greatly reduce the cost of maintenance, and this means considerable savings in the cost of operating a farm where several work teams are used.

Stunted? Points worth remembering, they mean money to you. The tender clover and timothy plants require all growth possible as a winter protection, therefore keep all livestock off the newly-seeded meadows, because if pastured before harvest, the young plants are so weakened that winter-killing is the usual result. While, on the other hand, if a strong growth is left for protection, winter-killing is avoided and usually big crops of hay are harvested the following season.

Deserved Decoration. "Have you a wife?" inquired a British Tommy of a boche he had captured. "Nein," replied the German. "Nine," gasped the Britisher in amazement. "Nimm, where's your iron cross, man?"

in large quantities twice a day. The natural way to feed calves is to allow a little milk often, and certainly not less than three times a day. The milk should be warm, the milk pail clean and the calf should be made to drink slowly.

Lambs fail to grow fast because the ewes have been wintered on coarse, dry, bulky roughage. Colts are stunted for the same reason, and also because the mares are made to work too soon and too hard after foaling and allowed to suckle their young when hot, sweaty and tired.

Worms are the most common and certain cause of stunting. They are certain to infest and injure every animal that grazes short grass on an old pasture long used by animals. Each kind of animal taints the pasture with the parasites peculiar to it.

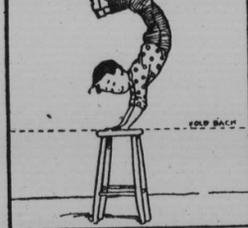
Pigs afflicted with piles or prolapsus of the rectum have been stunted and often prove a total loss. Lack of exercise, constipation and feeding of some irritant, such as unscreened ground oats, containing hulls, are common causes. Prolonged heavy feeding of boiled potatoes is another cause. Stuffing young pigs on corn and confining them to a pen also causes stunting, as well as rickets or paralysis.

After the Grain Harvest. Points worth remembering, they mean money to you. The tender clover and timothy plants require all growth possible as a winter protection, therefore keep all livestock off the newly-seeded meadows, because if pastured before harvest, the young plants are so weakened that winter-killing is the usual result. While, on the other hand, if a strong growth is left for protection, winter-killing is avoided and usually big crops of hay are harvested the following season.

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FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



MY MOTHER SAYS SHE THINKS I MAY TURN OUT AN ACROBAT SOME DAY

IF I WERE ONLY TWINS YOU'D SEE THE FAMOUS TEAM OF "ME AND ME"



Poultry

The fowls and eggs from a pure-bred flock of hens will bring more money on account of their uniformity. One of our most conservative poultrymen says that if all farmers would keep pure-bred poultry, the business would be doubled in a few years and that we would still be getting good prices for our products.

Many people are getting tired of eating pork and old dairy cows, and are becoming eaters of chickens, mutton and veal, thus increasing the possibilities of the sheep-and-poultry business.

When poultry can eat and thrive on all kinds of foods and produce good results, it is very good evidence that they are constitutionally strong.

The Silo, The Lighthouse of the Farm. During the last few years stock-raisers have flourished around quite a bit and occasionally one has hit a rock and gone down. Fortunately, every stock-raiser can have a lighthouse that will keep him, as well as an occasional neighbor, off the rocks and guide the way to better farming and bigger profits. That lighthouse is the silo.

There is no longer any doubt that silos point the way to safe farming. Thousands of satisfied users have killed all the doubt.

In more ways than one a well-filled silo keeps stock-raisers off the rocks. The use of silage cheapens beef, milk, mutton and wool by cutting down the amount of grain needed. Silage is valuable for lambs in the feed lot, and for wintering the breeding ewes.

Silos are the greatest food savers known to stock-raisers. An acre of corn fodder put into a silo has more food value than an acre of corn. There are several reasons for this. One is that when corn is put into the silo none of it is wasted. The whole plant except the root goes in; when it comes out it is so palatable that the cattle, horses and sheep eat it with a relish. Another economy is that the corn is stored at a time when it contains the greatest amount of nutrients.

Every person with a dozen cows should have a silo. The diameter should be determined by the number of animals. For twelve cows, make silo ten feet wide and thirty feet high; fifteen cows, twelve feet wide and twenty-six feet high; twenty

PIGS, PORK AND PATRIOTISM

By A. M. Porter.

If we are to continue to provide meat for foreign people as well as our own, every farmer must put forth his best effort to produce more hogs. A glance at the prices of pork on the leading markets in this country and you can plainly see that we are slaughtering, consuming at home, and exporting more pork than we are producing. Some will say that the feed is too high to feed to the hogs, but the price has more than doubled in the past few years and the farmer can make many of the waste feeds on the farm profitable by raising hogs. You will find many communities in this province where the number of hogs have decreased during the past year. What has this caused? Look at the market prices of pork and the question is answered. These prices are high because we need more pork and now rather than any other time the farmer should be able to raise hogs profitably.

We can increase the amount of pork fats much more easily than we can increase the amount of vegetable or dairy fats. The people can not get along without fats as a food and because of this need, the farmer should endeavor to produce more fats by the quickest method. This method is by the increased hog production. Nearly all the farmers have a few dairy cows at least, and they are in an excellent position to raise pigs because of the skim-milk, buttermilk and other dairy products which can be

cows, twelve feet wide and thirty-two feet high; twenty-five cows, twelve feet wide and thirty-eight feet high; thirty cows, fourteen feet wide and thirty-four feet high.

Two years ago a farmer known to the writer, built a silo which cost \$55. He began to keep account to see whether it returned him any profit. His cream checks for one month amounted to \$29.31 more than the same month the year before. He was milking the same cows and they had been milked about the same length of time after freshening. The feed was the same except that the corn was from the silo instead of from a feed bin. At that rate the silo paid for itself in two months.

The filling season, when kernels are dented, is close at hand. Every stock-raiser should build a silo, for the stock farm without a silo is only half a farm. The silo is the one place where \$1.50 corn realizes \$3 a bushel when fed.

On the Upper Branches. The choicest fruit grows on the upper branches. When we want to see the finest products of the farm we must look high up, among the limbs that are nearest to the pure air and the sunshine.

It is the man who thinks big thoughts, plans great enterprises, and carries them out who makes the real success in his chosen line. Never until a man's heart is filled with love for his work can he be truly happy and reach life's finest prizes. Working hard will not do it; investing a great deal of money will not do it; nothing but the investment of self will win. Top-branch farming is a thing of the best possible study, the deepest possible thought, the most careful planning, backed up by good workmanship.

Millions of men have gone across the stage of life and left not a single mark to show they ever lived. Their names are forgotten. They plowed, they sowed, they gathered into barns; but where are they? What have they left to make the world any better or to prove that they were worthy the place they occupied? Not a single thing. Their lives were pale fruit, growing down out of sight, under a burden of leaves and branches.

This need not be so. The call of to-day is for the very best there is in us—not here and there a man, but all! The world need for big men on the farm is urgent. It will never be fully met until all men everywhere appreciate to the full the dignity of good farming, and put all there is in them of mind, soul, body, and heart into everything they do, from hoeing a hill of corn to directing a great farm operation.

How to Prevent Cabbage Heads From Splitting.

If cabbages are grown on a rich, loamy soil, the growth is often so rapid that the heads split late in the summer. It is especially the case with early cabbages or with late varieties that are started early. On that account many gardeners delay setting out cabbage plants until late in the season.

It often happens that a fine patch of early cabbages cannot readily be disposed of at once. Usually they are ruined by splitting. The trouble can be prevented without much effort. Take hold of the cabbage before the head with both hands and give it a slight jerk sufficient to loosen part of the feeding roots, but not strong enough to pull the plant away from its hole in the soil. In that way the flow of food materials to the plant can be almost stopped, although sufficient moisture to keep it solid, fresh and green will continue to rise. Then the heads may be left in the garden until they are needed. If you cut off the heads of early cabbages instead of pulling them up by the roots, the stems will throw out new leaves that you can use for salads or give to the hens.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns. If not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnoses. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Medicines for Kidney Diseases. If one has disease in the stomach or intestines he generally knows it and can localize it, but if he has disease in his kidneys, aside from aching and pains in the loins which are by no means sure indicators of kidney disease, there is nothing which can tell him, if he is without special information on such subjects, that these organs are diseased.

To be sure the urine is an important indication but it says little to the uninitiated. Its appearance has comparatively little significance, in fact when it is as clear as spring water and irreplaceable to the ordinary judgment it may have come from hopelessly diseased kidneys, while that which is bad smelling and suspicious to the uninitiated may have come from kidneys that are normal.

Many of the physical changes in the urine take place in the bladder hence if you are influenced by the appearance of the urine as to your choice of medicine you may be taking what may be harmful to the kidneys and be of no use to the bladder. Albumen and casts are the most important things found in the urine but they cannot be seen or found except by chemical and microscopical examination.

Blood and pus may often be seen in the urine but how can you tell whether they came from the bladder or kidney, as they may come from either. Gallons of urine are sometimes passed daily, how are you going to tell that it indicates diabetes with sugar or diabetes without sugar, or cold, or disease of the nervous system, and how are you going to decide what remedy you should take?

When newspapers advertise Smith's Kidney Cure, Jones Safe Remedy and Brown's Kidney Pills, they are offering you something that is harmless and worthless and a fraud, or something which may be good if you know how to use it, but upon which you are not able to decide by your unaided judgment.

There are many societies for the prevention of mischief and wrong doing, there should be one to prevent people from using kidney medicines they know nothing about. It is possible to influence the kid-

neys by medicines for all the blood in the body passes through them every few minutes and it is the blood which carries medicinal substances taken by mouth and eliminated by the kidneys.

Two kidneys are usually provided for this purpose though many are able to get along with one while it remains in good condition. Medicines will not replace a kidney which has been destroyed or removed, nor will they destroy kidney tissues which have been so injured they cannot filter out water and waste matters from the blood.

Medicines can sometimes spur up inactive kidneys, check those which are doing too much, and coax along those which are diseased and imperfect but not too much so. If this cannot be done, the wastes and poisons which the kidneys should eliminate, are retained and life is destroyed by them.

Water is one of the best kidney medicines, especially when combined with sodium, potassium, lithium or other minerals. Mineral water is constantly used with advantage by those who have kidney diseases.

Cold will stimulate the kidneys, so will blistering and cupping. Alcohol and digitalis, acting through the heart increase the blood flow through the kidneys and so increase the flow of urine.

Buchu, bear berry, parsley, broom, juniper and many other drugs will influence the kidneys and are often present in patent medicines.

In general it is unsafe for an individual to decide for himself whether his kidneys are diseased, and how they are diseased, still less therefore is it safe or prudent to decide upon the kind of medicine which would suit your case.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mrs. J. M. T.—Will bananas cause increase of weight? I wish to get on flesh.

Answer.—Bananas, when ripe, are full of fat and also have any large amount of fat.

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10. Persecuted—The servants of God who in all things have been persecuted or the presence of sinners of Jesus who have already suffered. Theirs is the kingdom—That is, the royal rule of God in the earth belongs to those who in supreme loyalty have not hesitated to give themselves utterly for their convictions, not counting personal ease or well-being, or even life itself.

Gal. 5, 22, 23. Fruit of the spirit—The Christian man lives, according to Paul, by the "Law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus." No a life of outward conformity to certain commandments, but of loyal obedience from the heart. This produces in the normal fruit. Love—This is the binding principle in all Christian fellowship. Joy—This characterizes the Christian spirit. "Ask and receive that your joy may be full." Rejoice evermore. The kingdom of God is joy in the Holy Spirit. Peace—"Peace I leave with you," said Jesus. "My peace I give unto you." Long-suffering—This is a part of the Christian inheritance. Kindness—Moral integrity, benignity, a benevolent and gracious attitude toward people. Goodness—Uprightness of heart and life. A clear and definite quality of moral soundness. Faithfulness—A firm conviction and steadfast adherence thereto, as well as perfect trustworthiness. Meekness—That quality of gentleness alluded to in the beatitudes. Self-control—That quality which indicates that one has mastery over himself, particularly his appetites and passions.

7. The merciful—With the Stoics "mercy" was reckoned among the defects or vices, it was a disturbing element that broke in upon the philosophic calm, but it is a trait of the child of God. Shall obtain mercy—This principle shall be dealt with as they deal with their fellow men is seen in the parable of the unmerciful servant (Matt. 18, 21-35).

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INTERNATIONAL LESSON
SEPTEMBER 22.

Lesson XII. Fruits of the Christian Life—Matt. 25, 14-30; 5, 1-12; Gal. 5, 22, 23. Golden Text, 1 Cor. 13, 21b, 23. Matt. 5, 3-10

3. The poor in spirit—Luke omits "in spirit" as if those poor in worldly goods are meant. Matthew shows that they are not exclusively meant. The "poor" are opposed to the spiritually proud and the self-sufficient. They have need of the riches of Christ and feel their need. The kingdom of heaven is not for those who are self-satisfied. To be "poor in spirit" was not a heathen grace. Epictetus asks: "Who wishes to live a humble life?"

4. They that mourn—Those who mourn for sin are primarily intended. But the secondary meaning of "all who are sorrowful" is not excluded. They shall be comforted—The root idea in "comforted" here is that they shall have some one alongside of them to console and encourage them. The New Testament Comforter or "Paraklete" is one who comes close to us in consoling and strengthening presence.

5. The meek—This means an absence of resentment; meekness in suffering. This was a virtue which received but faint praise by the Greeks, who could not conceive of such a spirit as consonant with manliness. This was the spirit of Jesus, who prayed for his enemies, yet who was deficient in no element of victorious manliness. Shall inherit the earth—In a literal sense the meek have inherited the earth. No great ones of the earth have a higher place than the apostles. The Superman despises the meek as weak and effeminate. But it is not to the brutal or the arrogant alone that the lordly that the crowns are eventually given by the noblest minds of the earth.

6. They that hunger and thirst after righteousness—"Righteousness" is literally "rightness," correctness in thinking, feeling, and acting. It is integrity, justice, fairness. It is rightness, not of outward conformity but of inward holiness. "Except your rightness shall exceed the rightness of the scribes and Pharisees," shall be filled—As of one feeding. Shall be satisfied. Spiritual hunger for the highest and the best things shall be satisfied. Compare John 6, 35.

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