Bar Barbarism by BUYING Victory bonds!

THE HOME OF GOOD GLASSES

A. D. SAVAGE OPTOMETRIST AND (MFG.) OPTICIAN
RIGHT AT THE POST OFFICE
FRONT ENTR. GUELPH, ONT.

WHERE POOR EYES and GOOD GLASSES MEET.

OVER THE TOP, WITH THE BEST OF LUCK.

(Continued from last week)

One original R.S.M. was also badly wounded at the same time, but he could walk out. Our M.O. also received a wound and our well loved medical n.c.o., who has been through all the engagements of the battle, was killed by a shell just as we reached our objective. This we had reached by 10 a.m. and we soon started to consolidate our position. Just beyond was a village which had been heavily shelled and literally smashed, showing the effect of our barrage. It must have been literally hell, and no wonder Heinie, in hundreds, was glad enough to cry "Kamerad"! All were surprised to see the Canadians down there. We had the Aussies on our right, Imperials on our left, while cavalry galloped past us on both right and left and it was a magnificent sight to see them go into action. No mercy given or expected from them and they did fine work that day, harassing the retiring enemy for kilo after kilo beyond our objective. Later on in the day we visited the village and found the field ambulances hard at work dressing the wounded, both sides receiving the same attention. The Red Cross wagons waited to take the worst cases back to the hospitals in the rear. Such a crowd! The artillery were moving up past us before noon to take up more forward positions; the Y.M.C.A. people had hot tea, biscuits and fags for all. The scene around the large ruined chateau baffled description. Prisoners lined up for their tea and biscuits also and I hope that our boys who fall prisoners into Heinie's hands receive the same kindnesses, but I doubt it. We lay over night in whatever cover we could make ourselves. Thus ended August 8th, 1918.

For three or four days after, we moved still further up over the conquered ground, having to move very warily by night as Heinie's bombing planes could be heard buzzing overhead and dropping bombs on the roads and likely places. This was to stop, if he could, the troops coming up from the rear, but our luck prevented him. It is an awful feeling to hear the invisible planes buzzing overhead, and not knowing where the big fish-tail may drop. At last we retraced our steps and had a much needed bath and clean underwear. Prisoners bathed too and had to do fatigue work at the baths—big, strapping, husky fellows. After a long hike we reached the railhead, where I met Lieut. Beament (signal officer of the 16th), who told me Corpl. Charlie Lecocq was in the town, but I had no time to hunt him up. After quite a ride in seated cars we detrained at daybreak and hiked to another French village where we put up in huts again but did not rest here long. Once more on the move to our old front, the pipers coming with us quite a distance, and on the 20th of August we once more "jumped the bags," the vanguard again. We gained our objective, but not until after some very stiff fightidg, capturing five enemy cannon.

Again, on Tuesday, 27th, we "went over," still pressing the enemy. Dead Heinies in the trenches and heaps upon heaps of military equipment showed signs of a very quick departure.

Wednesday, Aug. 28th, was the toughest day of all. We went "over the top" at 12.30 noon and slowly climbed up a gradual slope advancing to the attack, with our barrage of course just in front. However, Fritz was very strong on the top of that ridge and fired at us point blank with his shells and machine guns, giving literally a rain of lead and death. Several enemy snipers stood on the parapets, firing as we advanced from shell hole to shell hole into a sunken road, but still the 21st kept on the advance. I was a stretcher-bearer that day—poor little "Gay" (by name and nature) being missing since Monday, and I never had such an afternoon in my life, dressing and binding up the wounded, lying so quiet and considerate. No hasty orders, such as "Come and bind me up first!" but each one awaited his turn. Hurriedly we attended each case, sticking the rifle by the bayonet in the ground with steel helmet or piece of white bandage on top, to direct the evacuation party who followed us up closely behind with stretchers to carry the badly wounded men back to the nearest dressing station. Prisoners were used wherever possible to carry stretchers. Just under the brow of the bluff we were held up in a C. trench by a strongly held pill box with a nest of machine guns on our left. It would have been foolish to have tried to rush this post with our sadly depleted force, so it was necessary to stay in the trench until dark and then retire to the sunken road a short distance back. Here we lay on the qui vive until the early small hours, when we were relieved by the 1st Division, and how glad we were to see the boys, going by us to take over and hold the position we had won, as after the strenuous work of the last few days (all August in fact) the boys who were left were nearly "all in." Then came quite a march back to where we again joined our transports, where the cookers (bless those cooks) had steam up and we were soon forgetting our tired feelings by a generous helping to good hot mulligan and tea and a much needed shot of rum. Next we lay down on our rubber sheets with boots off for the first time in a week. This welcome nap lasted from sunrise to noon, when all had a clean shave and wash up, tea and then off again, this time to the city of —— where we put up in a derelict college building on buco rations.

Next day we moved further back still to a sweet little French town for a few days' rest. "Y" day we moved up again, this time in support, and expect to move again in an hour or so still further up, for, according to all reports, Fritz is still being driven back and we must follow him up "Tout de suite." Thus we consolidate and make safe the ground just won.

Here I must leave you for the present, as the sun sets on a war-time land.

E. L. H. S.

Sept. 2nd, 1918.

F-Z (wise Lead) has an advantage over other soap powders inasmuch as it also acts as a disinfectant.

LIQUID FIRE IS A FIZZLE

HAS NOT PROVED AN EFFECTIVE WAR WEAPON.

The Charge Can Be Shot Only at Short Range and the Effect Is Not Lasting—British Officer Gives an Account of One Form of German Frightfulness That Has Been a Complete Failure.

IN regard to the German policy of frightfulness, none of the new and seemingly unprincipled methods of attack had more immediate and seemingly overwhelming success than the use of liquid fire, observes Major S. M. J. Auld in the World's Work. But the first horror once over, a horror due to the undoubtedly terrible appearance of the new weapon and the utter surprise of those attacked, liquid fire has been found to have little destructive value, as is proved by the fact that the Allies have provided no special form of cover for the men as protection. In describing the first acquaintance of the British troops with the "flammenwerfer," or "flame-thrower," Major Auld writes that—

"At 8.20 a.m. on the morning of July 20, and without the slightest warning, the front line troops were enveloped in flames. Where the flames came from could not be seen. All that the men knew was that they seemed surrounded by fierce curling flames which were accompanied by a loud roaring noise and dense clouds of black smoke. Here and there a big blob of burning oil would fall into a trench or a saphead. Shouts and [illegible] filled the air as individual men, [illegible] up in the trenches or attempted to move in the open, felt the force of the flames.

"The only way to safety appeared to be to the rear. This direction the men that were left took. For a short space the flames pursued them, and the local retirement became a local rout. Then the flames stopped and the machine guns began to take toll of the fugitives. Only one man from the front trenches is known to have returned. German infantry, following up, poured into the breach in the line, widened it, took our positions as far back as Sanctuary Wood, and then consolidated.

"Then days afterward we counter-attacked and won back the whole of the line concerned, but at very considerable cost. Incidentally, we captured two of the German flame projectors, one of them complete, and they proved to be of the greatest possible use to us subsequently for educating the army in the new warfare and for inspection by our own experts with a view to their duplication for retaliation.

"The flame projectors taken by the 14th Division were simple but very interesting in construction. The main part was a cylindrical vessel of steel, about two feet in height and fifteen inches in diameter, provided with straps so that it could be carried on a man's back. At one side about two-thirds of the way up was a filling hole for oil closed by a screw cap. Near the top was a pressure gauge attachment, and toward the base was a lock closed by a lever handle and to which could be attached a long length of flexible hose ending in a peculiar-shaped nozzle.

"On examination it was found that the body of the projector was divided internally into two compartments which could be connected by opening another tap. The upper compartment was the compressor and the lower the oil reservoir. The compressor chamber was filled to a level pressure of 23 atmosphere with deoxygenated air or nitrogen. Air itself cannot be used because of its oxygen content forming an explosive mixture with the vapors from the oil, and any heating or compression or back-flash from the flame or fuse might make things very unpleasant for the operator. The nitrogen required for the flame projectors is carried into the field in large cylinders about four feet six inches in length and six inches in diameter. Several of these cylinders have been captured from the enemy since. These cylinders are actually taken into the trenches and the flame projectors charged from them there.

"The combustible liquid used in the flame-throwers has varied in source and composition from time to time, but it invariably has one characteristic which appears to be essential for good results—it must have light or easily volatile and heavy and less volatile fractions mixed in carefully graded proportions. The heavy oil has sometimes been a petroleum product and sometimes a tarry residual oil from the distillation of wood. The light portion that insures the jet's keeping alight was originally a light gasoline, but at one period, whether from shortage of petrol or not I do not know, the place of the latter in the mixture was taken by ordinary commercial ether.

"The lighting device fixed at the end of the flexible hose is the most ingenious part of the whole contrivance, and is so made that the oil ignites spontaneously the minute the jet is turned on, and is kept alight by a fiercely burning mixture which lasts throughout the discharge.

"The nozzle is about nine inches long and detachable, so that replacement is easy. It clips into the end of the tube and is held in position by an annular ring. When the oil, with its 23 atmosphere pressure behind it, is rushed out of the jet it forces up the plunger of a friction lighter and ignites a core of a fierce burning fuse mixture which fills the whole of the space between the central tube and an outer casing. The latter consists of a thick wick soaked in paraffin wax and fitting loosely into a thin brass case. When the nozzle is in position all that is necessary is to turn on the tap, and the stream of flame issues from the tube and can be directed at will.

The author goes on to tell why this most ingenious contrivance has been found so ineffective in trench warfare. "The most essential part of the tactics and the most difficult thing to do is to get near enough the target to make the shot effective and the range is only fifty or sixty feet," he asserts. And further:

"The attackers suffer from two such severe disadvantages that against well disciplined troops they stand little chance. These disadvantages are (1) the flammenwerfer carriers have to get so near their objective that they are almost certain to be shot, and they then become a source of danger to their own side; (2) men in trenches know they are perfectly safe from frontal flame attack if they keep well down and hug the parapet side of the trench. The reason for this is that the flame will not sink down into a trench, but having little force behind it at the end of its journey is curled upward by the rising currents of hot air. The result is that any sort of head cover (unless made of wood) makes perfect protection, and a man crouching in a trench or even lying prone in a shell hole is very unlikely to be more than slightly scorched at the very worst. I can vouch for this, for I have lain at the bottom of a trench with the flames playing over my head and have not been injured in the slightest, though I confess to being very much relieved when the flame stopped. The only danger in trenches to men who keep their heads is that of blobs of burning oil falling from the end of the fiery stream, but this is not a very serious chance.

"Another serious disability in the German liquid fire is its very short duration. The stream of flame from the portable flammenwerfer lasts rather less than one minue. It is impossible to charge up again on the spot, and the result is that once the flame stops the whole game is finished and the operators are at our mercy. Without making the apparatus of a prohibitive weight the duration of the flame cannot be increased. Even the heavy projectors give only a flame lasting at the best one minute and a quarter.

"It must be realized that it is discipline and coolness (if one may use the word) which count, and that the moral effect on unsteady troops, unaware of the fact that the appalling flames have little destructive value, may be very great indeed. When men have bolted from the trenches into the open they are an easy prey."

Land of Long Distance.

With the entrance of the Japanese-American economic and military expedition into Russia by the Vladivostok gate, a new map is spread before Canadian newspaper readers—the map of Siberia. And it is a very different map from any which the war has hitherto made familiar. France we have been viewing with a microscope, and its battle fronts have been depicted upon a scale so large that a gain or loss of a single mile was visible. A great battle, like that of the Somme, may have not advanced the line more than ten miles, and even Hindenburg's great drive in March did not carry the Germans forward as far as from Toronto to Brantford.

In Siberia there is a different story to tell. There is a Siberian Government Omsk, and another, said to be a sort of outpost of the first, at Vladivostok. But between these two cities lie 2,386 miles of rail, a distance longer by 73 miles than the road from Boston to San Francisco, longer than the sea lane across the Atlantic from New York to Antwerp.

A recent statement told of ten Siberian cities which had been delivered from Bolshevist rule. For the most part they lie along the Trans-Siberian Railroad east of Omsk, and from that city to Krasnoyarsk, the town farthest away, the distance is 854 miles, or about as far as from New York to Savannah. But this is only one-quarter of the breadth of Siberia, from the mountain slopes that sever it from Russia to the Sea of Japan.

Most populous of the Siberian provinces is that of Tomsk, where anti-Bolshevist forces prevail. This province has an area of 327,173 square miles, rather more than once and a half the size of all France; yet it is one of the smaller Siberian divisions. For the total area of Siberia is 3,785,000 square miles, greater than all Continental, United States and Alaska as well, huge enough to make six Mexicos and have a little over.

Pigeons as Life-savers.

British soldiers and sailors are making frequent use of carrier pigeons far out at sea. Many a man, says Current History, has been saved from death by the speed of the homing pigeon.

Capt. Thomas Crisp, who had won the Victoria Cross and who died at the wheel under fire from a German submarine, lived long enough to despatch a message by pigeon. The bird sped away with his last request for help for his son and crew, and they were saved—but only through the timely arrival of their pigeon messenger.

On another occasion a flying boat (a boat with airplane wings) and a hydro-airplane (an airplane with floats in place of landing wheels) both got into difficulties in stormy weather, and it seemed that all lives must be lost. A message for help was sent out by pigeon. In the teeth of a fierce wind the gallant bird fought it way home, only to die from exhaustion on arrival. But its message had been delivered, assistance was sent with all speed, and the lives of both crews were saved.

Aesthetics and Health.

"The connection between individual health and beauty, though seldom recognized in theory, is intimate in practice," says the New York Medical Journal. True, extravagant ideas of what is beautiful have caused much nuisance and harm in the way of absurd and unhealthy fashions of dress, but it is to the aesthetic instinct of people that we owe most of sanitary improvement. The removal of filth, so important to public health, and cleanliness in general, are due in a large part to a dislike for ugliness.

Medical science is coming more and more to the idea of enforcing sanitary measures by fostering a public sense of aesthetics. The Journal concludes with rare sense: "One of the chief means for the furthering of public health consists not so much in preaching the need of sanitary conditions as in awakening the sense of beauty."

A Zulu Chief.

There has just died at the Brockville General Hospital, Mr. Charles Cetewayo, who by right of birth was a king in his own country, he being the eldest son of the famous King Cetawayo, of Zululand. For some time past he had practiced as a mining engineer in Ontario, being engaged in investigating mica deposits near Westport, for Kingston capitalists, when taken ill.

SMOKE TUCKETTS
ORINOCO
ARE FOR PIPE USE

A LIFETIME OF SUFFERING

Prevented by "Fruit-a-tives" The Wonderful Fruit Medicine

58 MAISONNEUVE ST., HULL, QUE.

"In my opinion, no other medicine is so good as 'Fruit-a-tives' for Indigestion and Constipation.

For years, I suffered with these dreaded diseases, trying all kinds of treatments until I was told I was incurable.

One day a friend told me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. To my surprise, I found this medicine gave immediate relief, and in a short time I was all right again".

DONAT LALONDE

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Why Thunder Rumbles.

Why does thunder rumble? The path of a lightning flash through the air may be several miles in length. All along this path the sudden expansion of the heated air—a true explosion — sets up an atmospheric wave, which spreads in all directions, and eventually registers upon our ears as thunder. Since the lightning discharge is almost instantaneous, the sound wave is produced at very nearly the same time along the whole path. But the sound wave travels slowly through the air. Its speed is approximately 1,090 feet a second. Thus the sound from the part of the lightning's path that is nearest to us reaches us first, and that from other parts of the path afterward, according to their distance. Intermittent crashes and booming effects are due chiefly to irregularities in the shape of the path.

Japan and Cherry Blossoms.

"No flower has entered Japanese history, literature, arts and religious thoughts longer or more richly than our sakura or Japanese cherry," says the Tokio Herald of Asia. "It was only natural, therefore, that foreign visitors to this country began to call it the land of cherry blossoms and that we have chosen sakura as our national flower by common consent. Our army has adopted the blossom as its insignia as an expression of the national ideal of always being ready to die for a cause, after the manner of sakura which falls in the height of natural glory and human admiration without the slightest desire to linger in the sordid world."

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.

Providence, R. I.—"I was all run down in health, was nervous, had headaches, my back ached all the time. I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good. One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and backache and headaches disappeared. I gained in weight and feel fine, so I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was."—Mrs. ADELINE B. LYNCH, 100 Plain St., Providence, R. I.

Backache and nervousness are symptoms or nature's warnings, which indicate a functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment.

Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Nature of Fatigue.

Fatigue is the presence in the blood of poisonous bye-products of life combustion. While we are awake the poisons accumulate faster than the system can remove them. When we are asleep, when the life combustion is slowed down, the system removes them faster than they accumulate. It is as though ashes accumulate in a stove at such a rate that the fire had to be put out every so often to allow a chance to remove them.

GUARD THE CHILDREN FROM AUTUMN COLDS.

The fall weather is the most severe season of the year for colds—one day is warm, the next is wet and cold and unless the mother is on her guard the little ones are seized with colds that may hang on all winter. Baby's Own Tablets are mothers' best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose will prevent cold or if it does come on suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will very quickly cure it. These Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Auction Sale Register.

James Robertson having sold his farm will hold an auction sale on Tuesday, Oct. 22, when his fine herd of grade shorthorn cattle; also one of the best flocks of Dorset horned sheep in Canada, as well as all farm implements, will be sold.

Wood's Phosphodine, *The Great English Remedy.* Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Cures *Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *Neuropathic Medical Press.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)

PACKED BUTTER KEEPS

Seed Corn Situation Is Critical—Select Own Seed Now.

Select Ears From Field for Height, Strength, Leafiness and Earliness.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE first point to observe in the packing of butter, in order to have it keep well for winter use is to have good butter. The best butter for packing is usually made in the months of June and September. It is preferably made from comparatively sweet cream which has been pasteurized. However, on the farm pasteurization is not commonly followed, hence the butter should be made when the weather is comparatively cool and the cream should be churned before it becomes very sour—in fact, the sweeter the cream the more likely it is to produce good keeping quality in the butter, so long as there is sufficient acid in the cream to give good churning results.

The cream should be churned in the usual way, except that the butter may be washed once with brine, which is made by dissolving salt in water, instead of using water at both washings. Salt at the usual rate—but not over one ounce of salt per pound of butter, because salt does not preserve butter as is commonly supposed, except in a minor degree for unpasteurized cream butter. It is a mistake, however, to add so much salt that the fine flavor of the butter is covered up.

Having worked the butter as usual, pack it firmly into crocks, tubs or boxes. If unparafined wooden packages are used, these should be soaked several days in salt water to prevent "woody" flavor in the butter. A better plan is to coat the inside of the tub or box with hot wax, then line with heavy parchment paper, before packing the butter. Glazed crocks which are clean, need no lining.

When the package is full, preferably all from one churning, smooth the top of the butter, cover with parchment paper or a clean cotton cloth, then tie heavy brown paper over the top and place in a cool cellar or in cold storage. Sometimes a salt paste is put on top of the cloth or paper and this is kept moist by sprinkling on water from time to time. This excludes the air and helps to keep the butter.

We recommend packing the butter in solid form which is to be kept for some time, rather than holding the butter in prints, even though these may be submerged in brine.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Select Seed Corn Now.

Unless every precaution is taken this autumn the supply of good seed corn of the desirable varieties will be inadequate for the requirements of 1919. The autumn of 1917 saw the corn crop harvested with an excess of moisture. Wet cold weather followed, during which time the corn did not cure, consequently, when the very cold weather of December set in the corn was frozen and germination was reduced to a very low percentage. This situation which caused the agricultural authorities of North America so much anxiety during the winter and spring of 1918, and which was described by them as "a national calamity," is not yet averted. The problem which that committee had to face was one of supplying North America with seed which would give a fair germination. To secure this seed was no easy task and recourse was made to districts in the United States hundreds of miles to the south of Ontario which produce large, late maturing varieties. In bringing this seed into the country there was little expectation that it would produce much grain, but it was hoped it would produce fodder. The situation in Ontario was so acute that an embargo was placed on the seed grown in Kent and Essex counties prohibiting the exportation from those counties to other districts in Ontario. Some seed of fair germination was available but not sufficient for all their local needs, and as those counties located in southern and western Ontario furnish the chief source of seed for the remainder of the province it was felt that such action was justified in order to conserve those varieties for seed purposes which had proven themselves adapted to Ontario conditions.

There was never a time in Ontario's history when it was more necessary to take every precaution in the selection of seed corn than at the present time. The most satisfactory method of seed selection is that of selecting in the field. The grower can go up and down his rows and select those ears which are early, well developed and possess all the varietal characteristics. When selecting in the field the grower has before him the standing plant. He can select from those plants which possess the height, strength, leafiness and earliness desired. When once the desired type is established in the grower's mind good progress can be made in selecting the ears. This method offers many advantages over that of selecting from the shock or from the crib. The crib is the least desirable, in that it offers only husked ears to select from. With the shock, when husking, the grower has the wilted or matured stalks, while the field selection has everything in its favor, the whole plant and its environment which may mean normal or abnormal conditions for development. — Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

NEW MAP OF HALTON.—The Map Co., of Toronto, has got out a new map of the County of Halton, 16x24 inches, exclusive of border. It is printed in colors, and metaled at top and bottom, ready to hang up. It shows postoffices, schools, the county good roads system, steam railways, electric railways, railway stations, elevations of various parts above sea level, cemeteries, Division Court boundaries, with numbers, and lot and concession numbers. The Champion has secured the exclusive right for the sale of this splendid map. In order to clear them out the price has been reduced to 50c., postage paid. Send in your orders.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. S. FITZWATER, D.—, Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 20

ABRAHAM GIVING ISAAC TO GOD.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 22:1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—I will give him unto the Lord all the days of his life.—I Samuel 2:11.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Luke 14:25-33.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Genesis 17:1-8; 18:9-15; 21:1-12.

I. Abraham Tested (vv. 1, 2).

God does not tempt men to sin (James 1:13), but he subjects them to rigid tests to prove them. In the treatment of Abraham we have a supreme example. God tested Abraham, not Lot. Sodom tested Lot. God tests the man who is proof against the tests of Sodom. God had promised Abraham an heir through whom blessings were to come to the world. For many years his faith was sorely tried in waiting for its fulfillment. At length, his heart rejoiced in the realization of that hope. In the lad in the patriarch's tent were wrapped Abraham's hopes of the future when his seed should be as the stars for multitude. His was no ordinary expectation. The human affections and hopes were, no doubt, included; but a new nation was to spring from him, and Isaac was the sole link making the connection. Then, too, he saw the coming Redeemer, for "Abraham saw my day and was glad" (John 8:56). It is only as we thus see all that Isaac meant to his father and God's purpose for the future of the world, that we really can appreciate the crucial test that came to Abraham. A test in some sense similar comes to many Christian fathers and mothers. God is calling for sons and daughters to be offered on the altar of his service. The test is something terrific, as some who have given up sons and daughters for the mission field can testify. It is only as God is known to be almighty (Genesis 17:1) shall ability be given to give them up.

II. God Will Provide Himself a Lamb (vv. 18, 14).

Just behind Abraham was a ram caught in a thicket by his horns. Him Abraham offered instead of his son. In the words "God will provide himself a lamb" (v. 8) we have the whole plan of redemption outlined. God has provided the costly sacrifice of his Son to satisfy himself.

He who has no taste for order will be often wrong in his judgment and seldom considerate or conscientious in his actions.—Lavater.

Value of the Bible.

The Bible is to us what the star was to the wise men; but if we spend all our time in gazing upon it, observing its motions, and admiring its splendor and are not led to Christ by it, the use of it will be lost to us.—T. Adams.

Truths From on High.

All human discoveries seem to be made only for the purpose of confirming more and more strongly the truths that come from on high and are contained in the sacred writings.—Herschel.

Monkey Brand Soap will clean a house from cellar to roof, but won't wash clothes

There's Something Here For

YOU

Merchants!

We are able to meet your need in all lines of Commercial Stationery requirements, and will be pleased to quote you estimates on

LETTERHEADS	NOTE FORMS
ENVELOPES	RECEIPTS
BILLHEADS	BUSINESS CARDS
NOTEHEADS	SHIPPING TAGS
MEMO HEADS	STATEMENTS
CIRCULARS	ETC., ETC.

General Printing:

SALE BILLS	PROGRAMME
CONCERT BILLS	PAMPHLETS
DODGERS	DISPLAY CARDS
CHURCH REPORTS	TICKETS
CALLING CARDS	ETC., ETC.

Rush Orders Promptly Attended to.

Prices Reasonable. *Satisfaction Guaranteed.*

The Champion Job Dept.

COUNTY OF HALTON LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR FOR 1917

Place of Sitting	Day of Sitting	Hours of Opening	Jan.	Mar.	May	June	Sept.	Nov.
Milton	Friday	10.00 a.m.	11	8	10	26	18	8
Oakville	Tuesday	10.00 a.m.	8	5	7	26	18	5
Georgetown	Wednesday	10.00 a.m.	9	6	8	27	19	6
Acton	Thursday	10.00 a.m.	10	7	9	28	20	7
Campbellville	Saturday	10.00 a.m.	12	9	11	30	22	9
Burlington	Monday	10.00 a.m.	7	4	6	25	17	4

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CLERKS—1. Wm. Panton, Milton; 2. W. S. Savage, Oakville; 3. J. A. Tracy, Georgetown; 4. Geo. R. Agnew, Acton; 5. Wm. Fraser, Campbellville; 6. Thomas Cooke, Burlington.

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings with or without Jury 11th June and 10th December, on opening days at 1 p.m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, 2nd April and 1st October, 10 a.m. and so often at other times as may be required for the despatch of business.

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts, 3rd January, 4th April, 4th July, 3rd October, 11 a.m.

By order W. I. DICK, Milton,
Clerk of the Peace.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Pain? Hirst's will stop it!

Used for 40 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, swollen joints, sore throat and other painful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

Advertise In The Champion

SMOKE TUCKETTS T&B