

Lloyd George has fairly earned and richly deserves the title of the "Great Awakener." If Great Britain is roused to a realization of the fact that she must put forth every effort and even put aside a few traditions if she is to triumph in the present war, it will be due in no small measure to the clarion calls of the minister of munitions.

He doesn't mince things in the least. He lays no healing unctuous British self-complacency. He doesn't utter a syllable in support of the ancient doctrine that the British Empire should be maintained by force of arms. On the contrary, he holds bluntly up before the country the possibility of a disastrous defeat—of destruction of all that is dear to the British heart if the British patriotism does not rise to the occasion.

Whatever others may think about what Great Britain has already done in the present war, the little Welsh man does not think she has done enough. He pays a tribute to France in the preface of a volume of his speeches just published and says that that heroic nation cannot be expected to bear much more of the burden. And what he thinks of the part Russia has played is sufficient set forth in the statement that "for over twelve months, despite deficiencies in equipment, Russia has absorbed the energies of half of the German and four-fifths of the Austrian forces."

Great Britain must bear the weight that has fallen from the Russian shoulders as a result of the retreat of the Russian forces. She must never before or face the chances of defeat. Thus frankly does the "Great Awakener" speak and on this theory does he work.

Kitchener is on the side of the truth when he says that the Turk has been a fairer, clearer fighter than his German master. Left to themselves, petroled of the insectivorous German lieutenant, the Turks would have stooped to the abysmal levels to which the Germans have degraded "military science." The average Turk (not the upstart Salonica Ottoman, whose whole world swings between dissipation and sedition) would rather have peace than war, and prefers to let what he considers well enough alone. He dreams upon a page of the Koran, inhales his narghile and is as backward in civilization as in his biography. Suddenly the German comes and tells him that to save the holy of holies of Islam he must commit the most abominable iniquities. The German berates and castigates, with an incipient fury, the laggard who does not keep pace with the tutelage.

The latest book of Von der Goltz upon warfare gives recipes for extracting the last agonizing effort from exhausted troops; yet this preceptor of the Turks is reckoned as a humanist among his colleagues. Dreadful as are the measures to which the Germans have had recourse against their own allies is not less censurable, it is not surprising that the Turks, their eyes open and their slowest wits at work, at last begin to rue the compact they made, and actually to fear their own fate should Germany conquer by their aid.

GERMAN STUDENTS IN THE WAR

Percentage Is Large, But Most Institutions Continue Courses.

The percentage of German students actively engaged in this war is greater by far than in any other war in history. And withal, with the exception of four forest academies, all German colleges have maintained their regular winter and summer sessions. The lists of matriculated students, however, have been markedly depleted.

In the fall of 1914 there were matriculated at the country's 22 universities, 11 technical colleges, 5 business colleges, 3 veterinary colleges, and 6 agricultural and mining colleges, 64,710 students, while 79,077 students were attending the 52 German high schools. Of these matriculated students there have been enrolled in the army of 36,000 university students, 8,000 technical, 6,000 business, 300 veterinary, 300 agricultural, and 300 mining.

Of the 4,000 female students approximately 600 have become sick nurses. From Koenigsberg, which contributed the largest contingent of students, 1,057 out of 1,280 went to the front. Of technical students taking the largest proportion, 63 out of 72 students, or 90 per cent.

The students matriculated at the Berlin University for the current summer term of six months, or a semester, numbered 8,016, compared only 2,300 of last summer. In reality actually 2,000 male and female students actually attended the university. In Munich 5,701 students are matriculated this summer semester, of which number 3,957 were granted a leave of absence to serve in the army or sanitary corps.

Thus far the mortality among the students of Germany has been as follows: Bonn, 2 lecturers and 113 students; Freiburg, 3 adjunct professors, 3 assistants, and 117 students; Goerdingen, 7 lecturers, 8 assistants, and 142 students; Heidelberg, 78 students; Jena, 112 students; Kiel, 24 students; Leipzig, 3 lecturers and 266 students; Munich, 10 students; Tuebingen, 9 lecturers and 130 students.

The Technical College of Berlin, which during former summer semesters 2,200 students attended, shows a matriculation this year of 2,013, of which number not more than 302 are in attendance, while about 1,710 are doing military service at the front.

One baby out of five dies before it is a year old.



A Sleepytime Story. "I don't want to go to bed," said little Marjorie with a pout. "Why," said Aunt Lucy, "if you were in Java, perhaps, or a little black girl and lived in Africa, you wouldn't have any nice little white bed with a soft mattress to sleep on."

Fashion Hints

Ruffles and Fluffles. Many of the velour coats for children of 10 or 12 years of age are made with considerable fullness, the skirt portion being cut circular, with a straight thread in front and the back sewn up on a true bias.

Velvet will predominate this winter and faille will be strong. Short hooped petticoats are attached to some of the abbreviated dancing frocks that have come from Balloz. They produce a flaring silhouette that is very dancy and quaint.

A charming costume in Nile green tulle has the base of the skirt caught up with ovals of pink roses and leaves, giving a scalloped effect to the hem. The short-waisted bodice is decorated with rosebuds—white straps of crystal beads go over the shoulder and end in tassels at front and back.

A simple semi-mourning dress on a princess line is of black crepe de chine with collar and cuffs of white organdie embroidered in black. A dress of striped poplin, brown and black, has an overdress effect shorter at the back than at the front. The sleeves and vestee are of crepe de chine.

There are two styles of fur coats this year, the coat that fits and the coat that doesn't. Both ripple in godet folds below the waist. As for furs, two kinds are in vogue—only the first style feature of a fur coat, for they are to be trimmed with a contrasting fur this winter.

An attractive bodice in very pale blue crepe de chine has wide, deep armholes, edged with fringe. The fichu shawl collar is also edged with fringe, which follows down one side of the front opening. On the upper front, over the shoulders, and across the back there is a decorative design color.

RED CROSS PUBLICITY.

It must not be forgotten that a great many of our Canadian soldiers are from Quebec and so forth. Needless to say, such preserves are as perishable as fresh fruit. The cover comes off the first opportunity, and the sick soldier, for all the good housewife's efforts, will have nothing but an unassisted longing. In this matter no amount of patriotic inventions fill the bill so well as a quart "sealer" or a "bester" tin provided with a top that will fit down snugly and securely.

Canning instructions have been published, calling for unswayed preserves as like fresh fruit as possible and as unlike jam, with which the soldiers are surfeited. Some ladies have taken these instructions too literally, and have sent in fruit absolutely unswayed. Preserved fruits should contain a certain amount of sugar syrup. They should be boiled at a high temperature sufficient to destroy the germs which cause fermentation. The jars should be sealed so as to be perfectly airtight.

Ladies preparing fruit should pay special attention to this matter. The making of the preserves is only a small part of the work. The main point is that they should reach the sick soldier consumer in the hospitals unbroken and unfermented.

The Victoria branch in British Columbia has collected over \$20,000 since its inauguration, \$11,200 of which has been sent to the head office of the Society in Toronto. In addition to this cash donation, over \$7,500 has been expended for materials made up by donations of workers. Taking other contributions into consideration, it is estimated by the Victoria branch that upwards of \$40,000 has been subscribed locally.

The Canadian Hospitals at the Front. A writer in an English publication pays a striking tribute to the Canadian Hospital Organization in Europe. No. 1 General Canadian Hospital, situated on the outskirts of Boulogne, lies in the center of much the biggest hospital concentration ever attempted in history.

In all these hospitals, English and Canadian, the operating theatres are models, both of structure and equipment. The incident of light, both natural and artificial, is even better than in most London and Montreal hospitals; and one can point to little that is inferior even in such equipment as X-ray apparatus. It is a delight to see the smooth working of the R.A.M.C. or Red Cross, in this immense organization.

Preserving Fruits for the Red Cross. Now that the preserving season is in full swing, patriotic housewives who are doing up fruit for the Red Cross, should take special pains to ensure that the preserves will stand transit and resist fermentation. A good deal of fruit has been received at the Red Cross Headquarters done up, or at least supposed to be done up, in small baking powder tins, mustard tins, cocoa tins, and so forth.

The Conception of Home

It is An Influence Not Only for the Body But Also for the Soul.

"And they said unto him, Where is Sarah, thy wife? and he said, Behold she is in the tent."—Gen. xviii, 9.

These words relate to a touching incident in ancient rural home life—the patriarch Abraham is host, entertaining three strangers, while his wife, Sarah, is within the tent preparing everything for the comfort of her husband and his guests. The simple and cordial hospitality, the ease and quiet that seem to have pervaded the patriarchal home are redolent of a bygone civilization.

The true home should cater to the soul. It should be an intellectual and cultural centre. Emerson has said that a grammar and a piano ushered civilization into the hut of the Western pioneer. So a few books, an English anthology of poetry or prose, a Browning, perhaps, a Bible, or some

Canadian Signaller Strung 'Phone Wire as Bullets Hailed. A staff officer attached to one of the Canadian divisions at Folkestone has just returned from the trenches in Flanders. Twelve months ago he was a civil engineer in Western Canada, but he was one of the first to answer the call of the mother country, and has several times been at close grips at the front. He has witnessed deeds that have won the V.C. and the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Writing of the aptitude of the Russian in acquiring languages, Richard Whiting tells in the current number of the Bookman of a woman he met in that country: "I know of one," he says, "who had four languages, besides her own, her tongue's end—English, French, German, Italian. She spoke in them and wrote in them. And she had solid studies, in history, literature, and the commerce of life. She thought in them, wrongly enough sometimes, as I thought in my turn, but that was merely matter of opinion. She was there, coherent and four square, with the power to hold her own in it. She was obsessed with the idea she and her intellectual set belonged. With all this she was a most accomplished musician, and had filled the Queen's Hall more than once for concerts given in her own name."

Australian Fauna. Foxes and Ferret Cats Have Done Much Mischief. The native wild animals of Australia are being rapidly exterminated. In the Scientific Australian recently, Mr. W. H. Le Soueuf wrote that foxes and ferret cats—both these needlessly introduced into the country—have done much of the mischief. "The fox," he remarks, "will in course of time overrun the whole of Australia—it has overran half of it already—and in will suffer severely. The loss to Australia cannot well be computed in cash. Besides the native game, the fox destroys young lambs, turkeys, geese, ducks, and other domestic poultry. Removing the timber and scrub miles of wire fences have led even more quickly to the destruction of fences alone have killed thousands of the native animals. Wire fences alone have prevented from making their customary migrations in search of water, have been doomed to die wretchedly of thirst."

Wood Cell Is Composed of Crystals Like Grains of Sugar or Salt. All wood contains more or less water; even the driest wood known contains two or three pounds of water to every hundred pounds of wood. "The best wood is unknown, for the best needed to obtain it would disintegrate the wood and convert it into gas and charcoal. An eminent Swiss authority on the characteristics of wood believes that a sufficiently powerful microscope could show that the ultimate wood cell is composed of crystals of sugar or salt, and that thin films of water hold the crystals apart, yet the best needed to obtain it would disintegrate the wood cell and the crystals and cavities, and its opening made, but no instrument reveals the ultimate crystal, and that would explain why water cannot be expelled from wood without destroying the wood itself."

THE SUNDAY LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCTOBER 10.

Lesson II.—Elijah Taken Up Into Heaven, 2 Kings 2. 1-12a. Golden Text: Psa. 116. 11.

1. Elijah Refuges to Leave Elijah (Verses 1-6). Verse 1. When Jehovah would take up Elijah—The narrative of to-day's lesson was, of course, supplied by Elijah as only he was present when Elijah was caught up in the chariot of fire.

2. Tarry here—Elijah knew how hard the parting would be, so he wanted to spare Elisha as much pain as possible. He realized how much the last few moments in his presence would mean to Elisha, however, and younger man remain behind. Jehovah hath sent me—The whole of the last journey of Elijah had been divinely pre-arranged. A fitting exit for such a man of God.

3. Hold ye your peace—It would seem that others besides Elisha had been intimations of Elijah's coming departure. But these others did not notice Elisha, the prophet's solemn mien, nor, like Elisha, appreciate the full significance of the fact. So Elisha told them abruptly to hold their peace.

4. A double portion (see Deut. 21. 17). A hard thing—The Spirit of God was not in the power of Elijah to bestow. It must come from God. Elisha knew that only as he (Elisha) put himself in close touch with God could he come into possession of God's Spirit.

5. A chariot of fire and horses of fire—Compare 2 Kings 6. 17. 12. My father, my father—A title given by the younger prophets to the prophets of Israel and the horsemen thereof—Elisha recognized that Elijah was a greater defense to Israel than all her military resources.

JUMPER DRESSES CHARMING.

With the advent of the full skirt and loose-fitting garments have developed many good-looking and novel style features, not the least interesting and charming of which is the jumper dress, suitable for afternoon wear. A delightful model is shown herewith in Ladies' Home Journal



No. 9087.

Pattern No. 9087. This frock is made to be slipped on over the head or fastened on the shoulders and is confined at a low waistline by shirring or belts, and is embroidered with No. 14732, and costs 10 cents. The underwaist, having either long or short sleeves, is attached to a three-piece gathered skirt, lengthened by a ruffle. Pattern cuts in sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measurer requiring in size 36 7/8 yards 36-inch material, 1 yard 30-inch lining for upper part of skirt.

Patterns, 15 cents each, can be obtained at your local Ladies' Home Journal dealer, or from the Home Pattern Company, 183-A George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

APTITUDE FOR LANGUAGES.

Russian Woman Knew Only Five, But Knew Them Well. Writing of the aptitude of the Russian in acquiring languages, Richard Whiting tells in the current number of the Bookman of a woman he met in that country: "I know of one," he says, "who had four languages, besides her own, her tongue's end—English, French, German, Italian. She spoke in them and wrote in them. And she had solid studies, in history, literature, and the commerce of life. She thought in them, wrongly enough sometimes, as I thought in my turn, but that was merely matter of opinion. She was there, coherent and four square, with the power to hold her own in it. She was obsessed with the idea she and her intellectual set belonged. With all this she was a most accomplished musician, and had filled the Queen's Hall more than once for concerts given in her own name."

More Than Pleased. Having fallen into pecuniary difficulties the landlord decided to increase the rents of his tenants. Meeting one of them shortly after, he said: "Mike, I have to inform you that after the end of this year I am going to raise your rent." "Troth, then, your honor," said Mike, "I'm more than pleased to hear it, for I'm at my wit's end to know how I'm going to raise it myself."

HEALTH

Breathing. The phenomena of life in man and the higher animals may be said to rest on a tripod—the classical stool with three legs. That tripod consists of the heart, the lungs and the nervous system. The physiological action of each depends on that of the others. Their functions are closely interwoven and cannot be separately considered in full detail without reference to that conjunction. The proper balance of these functions constitutes health; an unequal and not accurate poised adjustment spells disease—dis-ease—absence of ease, and so of normal health.

The essential point towards preservation of that mens sana corpore sano, to which we should all sedulously aspire from the earliest days of our being, is the fact that we are alive, live, therefore, in continued effort to maintain that equal balance—not to throw undue strain upon either of the legs of the tripod—not to suffer one of the three to be unduly weakened by any cause. The act of respiration infuses oxygen into the blood, and at the same time expels carbonic acid—carbonic dioxide. If the air we habitually breathe contains an undue percentage of the latter and not enough of the former the lungs soon become diseased. Hence, the value of fresh and pure air; hence the danger of crowded tenements in the slum, of ill-ventilated work-rooms, and such like.

These latter are the fruitful source of that plague of civilized countries, pulmonary tuberculosis, which, however, is now fast dying out amongst us, at such a rate that its extinction within thirty years is prophesied—an improvement due solely to sanitation and betterment of dwellings. To prevent this, with chronic bronchitis and other lung affections, it is important in the first place to make sure that you have pure air to breathe; secondly, to keep the lungs in proper condition for breathing it. On the former I do not expatiate; for the latter aim there is no better method than the daily practice of deep breathing. Once or twice a day, preferably when you are out of doors, you take half a dozen very deep breaths with your mouth shut, holding the breath a little each time, and endeavoring to expand to the uttermost your chest capacity.

Our men kept up the joke. "Hallo! you Germans! Where are your lungs?" they shouted, and they filled them together with sand and strung sticks. "Here they are. Now come and fetch them." But the Germans wisely kept their heads down.

A despatch from Moscow exhorts that city to avoid a regrettable incident days, in five per cent and a number slight result of unwarranted with the police.

The perfect also of ple to gather in that ruffians would begin disorders who sensible, however cast lamation has had the It is universally ad disorders begin with any wise being to that there was no pected with them.

RECENT They Hav Within The London correspond October 1: "The changed the wh They have beg within the regi culate certain that mastery in the gre to the bas point the bas delivered it wh the serried line which the eno months of anic title ingenuit of which all h but at any hono it, are conel stroke will be nearer. After a be a matter of surface. Sudd touched. This and then con the German ment of a large SUDDEN TO BE French cloe strict Oth A despatch fro War Office an casualties in kil soners are in ex 125,000 on fr fighting on a amount of boot 79 cannon hav 79 of the Fre of uncounted mat machine guns, a plies. The battle conti in the Fris forward step he reached the dom as Hill 140, and to the south. Th the vicinity, com pane of country its admit the Fr tions for miles ar illed. In Champagne, uses no less furio are gradually me the Tature height along the approx itself. These 140 in Ar French guns a the German com rear, and will em embrace the Ger a continued defen will be very diffic East of Tature s, where the fir as at any other front, the French in spite of the fu ing offered by the no doubt of the ch stance. The Ger stiff fighting yet in the west. Perhaps the hea of the British are man third line of d Basse Canal, and brought up reinfo both the British an are making ever the lost ground. B from Holland say of troops, which are even being reor front to meet e made in the west took up their pos Belgium to Switzer The Germans are the allies by a h bombardment north and Aisne, but plans h by Gen. Joffre, the ing with all their fo mand at the points port that the ar arrived at the fir m, and his gener some of his gener most the breaking FIVE PERSONS K DURING A despatch from Moscow exhorts that city to avoid a regrettable incident days, in five per cent and a number slight result of unwarranted with the police. The perfect also of ple to gather in that ruffians would begin disorders who sensible, however cast lamation has had the It is universally ad disorders begin with any wise being to that there was no pected with them. GERMANS A No News Has N A despatch from Lo Daily Mail learn fr dent in Copenhagen port states no new ha in well-informed