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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 18, 1909.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The 80th Semi-ahnual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday, October 3, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.

When the Conference adjourns on Monday afternoon, it will be until Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A general Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle on Monday evening, October 4, commencing at 7 o'clock.

The first Sunday of October being Conference, it is suggested that Sunday, Sept. 26, be observed as fast day in Salt Lake, Ensign, Pioneer, Liberty, Granite, and Jordan Stakes.

A special Priesthood meeting will be held in the Assembly Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 5, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHON H. LUND,
First Presidency.

DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

The semi-annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School Union will convene at the Tabernacle, Sunday evening, Oct. 3, at 7 o'clock. All are invited.

SUNFLOWERS.

The fields of gold that surround our towns and hillsides have everywhere decorated extensive areas with the superb golden glow of this large western sunflower, the Helianthus annuus, var. occidentalis, of the botanists.

The extraordinary numbers of these thrifty annuals have this year given to our landscapes at this season welcome suggestions of warmth and splendor from their masses of brilliant bloom. This bright coloring, heightened by the strong sunlight and the transparent clearness of our mild September atmosphere, gives to our surroundings a beauty that we suppose is not surpassed by that of places more famed for their natural attractions than are the valleys of this State.

What we had in mind to say, however, was that this prolific and ever present species has an economic as well as an aesthetic value; and many are the uses to which its seeds, fibers, and gums could probably be put—if we only knew.

Several writers on agriculture have shown that sunflower seed is good poultry food, and that a few rows of the plants near the poultry yards are also good summer shade and protection. Some who grow sunflowers for chickens advocate gathering the heads and threshing off the seed and storing it for winter use.

Mice and rats are fond of these seeds; and if the seeds are stored loose, these pests will destroy many of them. A safe method of storing the heads with the seed adhering is said to be to tie them in bunches and then to suspend them from rafters in the barn or some other building where there is available space. In this way the heads can be fed during the winter and the chickens will get the full benefit of the seed.

Perhaps the easiest and most practicable method of handling sunflowers that happen to grow wild in profusion near the poultry grounds, as ours often do, is simply to let them mature and stand. As soon as the seeds begin to ripen, the chickens will find it out, and they will go up and down the rows, cleaning up the seeds as fast as they fall. If a plant falls to the ground, all of the seeds will be quickly cleaned up by the fowls and none wasted. As the season advances and the chickens find that seeds are at the top of the plants, they will begin to fly upon the plants and peck out the seeds. The hen that can fly best will get to the top and peck out the seeds, but many of the seeds will fall to the ground and will be eaten by a group of chickens below. Only the ripest and loosest seeds will fall out, the rest will stay there for future feed.

"In this way," says an agricultural authority, "we have had sunflowers to stand and produce feed for our hens till late January, when the ground was covered with snow, and the hens harvested and stored them, a few each day. No seeds were lost."

As to the complaint that the birds eat the seeds, if the plants are left standing, this is true to only a limited degree, and is fully compensated by the presence of the gold-finch, the tiny, black and yellow, feathered songster that, especially at this season and later, frequents the sunflower beds. This delightful bird swings on the stalk, perches on the heads, picks at the seeds, and gives forth its sweet call from among these plants, in a most entertaining way.

In the fall of the year, when bird food is plentiful, it is chiefly the seed-eaters alone, especially the sparrow tribe, that take to the seeds of the sunflowers. Hence, by permitting the sunflowers to remain standing near the grain fields, the attention of the English sparrow might be somewhat diverted from the field crops to the wild plants.

Poultry keepers claim that it will pay to plant enough sunflowers for the hens, and a few extra ones for the birds. A writer in the Inter-Ocean says this:

"The birds are welcome to all the sunflower seed they want to eat at our place, and if a greater variety and number of them could be induced to come and visit us and stay with us we would plant more sunflowers for them to eat."

On all accounts, the sunflower is a glorious old weed, well armed against its lowest enemies, wearing a crown of beauty at this season, a fine specimen for school art, a wonderful suggestion in nature-study, an incentive to out-of-door recreation, and a blessing, in disguise even to the farmer. We heartily wish that every school teacher would stimulate the children to regard attentively this wonderful and common plant, with a view to knowing something of its use, of appreciating its attractiveness, and the service it renders, as well as learning from its open manifestations, some of the conditions and laws of plant life.

FUSION IN NEW YORK.

In New York, too, as previously noted in these columns, an effort is being made to get rid of the corrupt administration, by united effort. A committee of one hundred has just sent out invitations asking that representatives of the Republican organization be appointed to meet with a subcommittee of citizens to consider candidates for a fusion ticket. Arrangements for separate conferences with representatives of the Democratic Union, Voters' Federation and other bodies that have a real membership roll, and are willing to enter into an uncompromising fight against Tammany Hall were to be completed at an early date.

It seems, however, that in New York, too, the Citizens find some difficulty in securing candidates. According to a report in the New York Evening Post, Seth Low and William M. Ivins were on the Hundred's slate. Their names have been suggested, and many members of the committee think that either one, if he could be elected, would make the sort of Mayor the committee desires. But both Mr. Low and Mr. Ivins have declined to be considered, and there is no reason to expect that either can be prevailed upon to change his mind. There is also considerable doubt as to whether the Republican organization will consider seriously the names of the two candidates who headed their unsuccessful tickets in 1902 and 1905. The attitude of the Independence League was also, at the time of the report quoted, problematical, but there was little doubt that it will, in the end, enter enthusiastically into an anti-Tammany fusion.

All over the country the taxpayers are waking up to a realization of the necessity of united effort against municipal pirates who regard public offices as so much "spoil," legitimately belonging to the "victor." The conscience of the "American" people is being touched by the finger of God, and good citizens are coming together against the element that wants to control offices in the interest of gambling, debauchery, and graft. This is one of the encouraging signs of the present time.

PLANT TREES.

The project to unite in one great national organization all who desire to support the movement for the conservation of the national resources is one of the best signs of approaching results in this splendid undertaking.

The constitution of the organization states that the erosion and soil wash should cease, that arid and semi-arid lands should be reclaimed by means of irrigation; that swamp and overflowed regions should be drained; that the waters should be conserved as to promote navigation and develop water power in the interest of the people; that the forests, which regulate our rivers, support our industries and promote the fertility of the soil, should be preserved and perpetuated; that the minerals found so abundantly underneath the surface should be so used as to prolong their utility; that the beauty, healthfulness and habitability of our country should be preserved and increased.

But every individual owning a piece of land can join in this movement, simply by setting out trees or shrubs upon his vacant spaces.

The season for fall planting will be open to us very soon now, and land owners who desire to understand the methods of this work may be advised of a few salient facts in relation to it.

In the East it is generally regarded as better to set out fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, perennial roots and bulbs in the fall than in the spring. Of course, the work often can be done as well in the spring as in the fall, but many times the soil and season are unfavorable, and the proverbial spring rush comes on so quickly that the work may be slighted. In the fall the soil is almost always comparatively dry and works up in a perfect condition for ideal covering of the roots of the plants, which is one of the essentials for success in making root trees and plants grow. If the work must be delayed for a few days or a week or more, little harm is done so long as the planting can be done before the ground freezes.

In the semi-arid West, however, only experienced nurserymen have been able to secure uniformly good results in fall planting. This fact is believed, however, to be due more to a lack of the precautions that our dry fall requires. It is especially necessary to instruct the shipper to wrap the roots with unusual care, since our dry atmosphere is much more dangerous to any exposed root-surfaces than is the air of moister climates. It should be borne in mind, also, that plants usually thrive and produce best that are grown in the same climate and similar soil as those in which they are to mature. Plants secured too far from home are likely to dry out and perish in shipping and refuse to thrive in a new soil and climate. This, however, is not always the case; a plant coming from some distant section of the country will often grow wonderfully in a new locality. But with standard plants it is best to purchase near home.

Those who intend to set out trees and other plants in the fall should make their selections and have their orders in ahead of shipping time. Deal with agents and nurserymen who are known to be honest and who have stock that is up to grade and will grow. All plants purchased should be insured against fungous disease and injurious insects—a requirement that is enforced by law at the instance of the tree inspectors.

As soon as the trees arrive, prepare a deep trench and cover the roots with deep and well moistened soil. Before planting, cut off any injured or decayed roots and settle plant in the hole prepared for it, so that none of the roots will be bent or cramped. Cover them and work among them the finest and richest soil that has been dug from the hole, firming the soil with the hand or foot as it is being placed. Bank up the soil around the tree or shrub three or four inches, so that it will shed away excessive rain and be level or slightly rounding after settling. Cut back the top of the tree one-fourth to three-fourths, according to the kind, to prevent undue evaporation of moisture from the plant and to make the top balance to the root system.

In this way the owner of every city lot and of every country homestead as well, could materially assist in the great movement for forestation in the treeless West. It should be taken up in earnest by all the people who desire to contribute to posterity a heritage of wealth and beauty as part of the land itself.

REMARKABLE CONTRADICTIONS.

The closer the confession of the so-called American organ of Sept. 16, is scrutinized, the more evident it becomes that it is characteristic of that party mouthpiece.

The confession begins with the statement that "The American party has made good its pledges" and "accomplished more than its most enthusiastic friends had fondly hoped it would."

The party was started with the determination on the part of its originators of driving one of the best senators Utah ever had out of the United States senate, and then gradually disfranchising every "Mormon." Some such pledges were probably made, but it is evident to all now that it has utterly failed in this, and, God willing, it shall always fail in such un-American plots.

But the confession carefully avoids all reference to this first and chief aim of the party leaders. It claims that the party has pushed the City into the column of enterprising, wide-awake, western cities.

By whom has this been accomplished. Let the organ answer. It tells us that incompetents, derelicts, and self-seekers have obtained preferment in the City, because the majority of the better element of Americans stayed away from the primaries and permitted the other element to run the elections, and by such methods the party obtained results far surpassing anything "its most enthusiastic friends had fondly hoped it would." The sheet has really surpassed itself, this time.

The truth is the party started in with the most corrupt administration the City ever had. When matters had come to such a pass that citizens were in revolt, Mr. Bransford was induced to step in and save the situation. As Mayor, Mr. Bransford has tried to do his level best, but he has been fought and hampered by party leaders, so that his influence has been very much minimized. And in the matter of the stockade it is understood that he was simply betrayed by party advisers. Mr. Bransford might have saved the City from many of the consequences of the victory of self-seekers over the better element, had he not too often yielded to bad counsel. As it is, matters could hardly be worse than they are.

The City is in debt to the limit. Taxes are higher than ever in the history of the City, and the cost of living has risen in proportion. Corruption stalks the streets at night unchecked. Gambling is going on in the open daylight. The organ has said that the blunders of one official has cost the City $100,000. How much the blunders of others amount to has not been stated. Is it not time to seek a remedy for the "mistakes" of the past?

CARE OF MILK.

The praiseworthy activity of the state officials who are working in the interest of pure food has lately been centered mainly on milk.

Their tests of this product show that even careful dairymen fail to understand how delicate and susceptible to germ infection and to deterioration from any form of uncleanliness milk really is.

Absolute cleanliness and a low temperature are the essential conditions of good milk.

Housekeepers cannot be too frequently reminded that the milk surface should never be exposed to the air in open vessels, and that in the preparation of milk foods extraordinary care should be exercised.

For example, in the whipping of cream, all the utensils should be rinsed anew with hot water before this operation. On the latter subject the Maryland experiment station states that for best results cream should be held at as low a temperature as possible (35 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit) for at least two hours before whipping, and should be whipped in a cool room.

Among other facts that concern the housekeeper, the bulletin presents the following:

"4. For good results cream should be from twelve to twenty-four hours old. This gives the opportunity for the development of a small amount of acid in the cream. The acid effected a gelatinous consistency in the cassin and albumen, and thus facilitated the incorporation of air in whipping. When it is desired to whip fresh cream 3-10 per cent commercial lactic acid may be added to take the place of the acid which would develop by setting the cream from twelve to twenty-four hours.

"5. Pasteurized cream may be whipped as easily as unpasteurized if it is thoroughly cooled and held at 35 to 45 degrees Farenheit for at least two hours before whipping.

"9. The use of powdered sugar, powdered milk, salt, caramel, gelatin, junket and cornstarch, each facilitated the whipping of cream to a small degree, and each to practically the same extent. None of them proved as effective as a low temperature and the development or addition of lactic acid. The addition of an excess gelatin above 10 per cent or of cornstarch above 20 per cent caused a lumpy cream when whipped."

THAT CONFESSION.

Since the advancement to power in City affairs of that aggregation of political abnormity born in hatred charges have been made that the so-called "American" administration has been characterized by incompetency of the rankest kind; that the City has suffered immeasurably on this account, that the leaders of the party in power were not actuated by a desire for the preservation of the welfare of the City, or of the people of the City, but by selfish motives entirely.

It has been charged, and acknowledged by the leader of the faction of the so-called "American" party now seeking the mayoralty nomination at the hands of his party, and who claims that he has the written promises of four-fifths of the men who are to be—mark! "are to be"—elected delegates to the "American" city convention, that they will vote for him for candidate for mayor, that no certificate of character or of ability will be required for preferment to positions in the gift of the City, should he be elected; only a certificate of fealty to the "American" party will be required. Not the question, "Are you competent to do the work?" but, "how much work have you done for the 'American' party?" will be asked all applicants for positions in the various departments of the City.

It has been charged that men elected to office in the "American" party have not always gone up into the chambers of government imbued with the responsibility of the welfare of the 100,000 people of this City as their uppermost thought; but that, on the contrary, the idea uppermost in the minds of some has been, "How can we fleece these same 100,000 people best, and get away with the goods?" The welfare of the City, it has been charged, was of secondary importance.

Now, is all this so, or is it not so? Out of the mouth of the Tribune, spokesman for the party, comes the confession. In a five-column box editorial on the front page of the paper, of September 16, may be found repeated time and again, the fullest verification of these charges.

Some of the statements in the Tribune confession are herewith appended:

"The American party. . . has made some mistakes that are regrettable."

"Most of its mistakes were due to the work of INCOMPETENT OFFICIALS, SELF-SEEKING POLITICIANS, or to MEN WHO HAVE NEVER HAD THE WELFARE OF THE PARTY AT HEART. They have seriously handicapped those in office who have worked zealously for the public weal and TO FURTHER THE INTERESTS OF THE PARTY."

"How did these INCOMPETENTS AND DERELICTS and SELF-SEEKERS obtain preferment?"

Referring to the coming primaries, the Tribune confession further continues:

"Every man who wants office or employment in the City will be at the primaries with his supporters. Some of these are WHOLLY UNFITTED FOR OFFICE OR FOR APPOINTMENT."

"The 'American' party is facing A CRISIS POLITICALLY."

"If 'Americans' are not alert, the result will be humiliating, if not disastrous."

Comment seems superfluous. The taxpayers know that they are paying for "blunders." Look at the tax notices.

The less said the soonest read.

Did Treasurer Treat resign because he was not well treated?

The tariff commission will get a salary and not a commission.

If gold from Alaska why not "gold bricks" from the North Pole?

Halley's comet has arrived and been seen by the naked eye. Welcome.

At McKees Rocks the American workmen followed the flag and won.

Santos Dumont's aeroplane has become the "butterfly" of aerial fashion.

A merchant sometimes makes a success of a failure, but no one else ever does.

April 21, 1908, was a cold day for Commander Peary. It was the day Peary got left.

It does no good to heap coals of fire on the heads of the coal barons. Their heads are fire proof.

People must first practise economy before they will have any use for a savings bank of any kind.

The Congressional Record continues to appear. It should not be judged by its appearance but by its contents.

The president should have plenty of chances to trip the light fantastic toe on his thirteen-thousand mile trip.

"Thank God for the American party" is no longer shouted by anybody save a few "American" party officeholders.

Colonel Roosevelt has killed a big bull elephant with good tusks. In the language of the ex-president, "Bully for the Colonel."

A school boy always enjoys the first Saturday after the first school week more than he enjoys any other Saturday in the year.

Since Secretary Ballinger received such a splendid vindication from the President, Chief Forester Pinchot is practising a little self conservation.

President Taft says that he is city-bred and while the spirit is willing, he must admit that he couldn't milk a cow. And yet he got the farmer vote!

Let a 40,000-word hypothetical question be submitted to Dr. Cook and Commander Peary and on their answers thereto let their reputations stand.

That speech of President Taft's on the right of labor to organize, was excellent in every respect. And he laid down the correct doctrine when he said it was the right of any workman not to join a union if he did not wish to, and to be protected in that right.

If the New York banker who committed suicide had robbed his depositors, "doctored" his accounts, and done the other things that defaulting bankers do, he never would have thought of taking his life. He never would have gone to that extreme or to jail.

Admiral Lord Beresford says that supremacy at sea means life or death to the British empire. Such, no doubt, is his honest conviction, but to one afar off it sounds much like a case of scare on his lordship's part. The big army and the big navy men of our own country are afflicted with the same nervous disease. They should take the rest cure.

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER

By George F. Butler, A.M., M.D.

Let your children play out of doors. Don't keep them shut up like house-plants, until they become as pale and as thin as ghosts. Strip off the finery, put on coarse garments, and turn them out to play in the sand—to make "mud cakes," to daub their faces with anything of an "earthly nature," which will have a tendency to make them look as though they had entered into a co-partnership with dirt. Keep them in the house, and they will soon look like, and be of about as much value, as a potato which grows in the cellar—pale, puny, sickly, sentimental wrecks of humanity. Turn out the boys and girls, and let them run, snuff the pure air, and be happy. Leather must be tanned before it is fit for use, and boys and girls must undergo a hardening process before they are qualified to engage in the arduous duties of active life. Let the sun come into our dwellings, and let our chambers be on the sunny side of the house. All know that a north light is cold, searching and unsentimental, and tries both the complexion and the heart; it reveals gray hairs and the crow-tracks about the corners of the eyes. Pleasant sunshine brightens a man's heart; it makes his spirit as cheerful as the landscape. He cannot be well and happy without it.

JUST FOR FUN.

Silicus—Blones boasts of being a free thinker.

Cynicus—Ah, then of course he isn't married.—Philadelphia Record.

"They say the czar's enormous expenses baffle imagination."

"Oh, I don't know. I spent over $200 on my vacation trip."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Player (thinking of the hill and the woods beyond the pool)—I'm afraid this is where I'm going to lose my ball.

Caddie—No, sir; I'll wade in an' git it for you."—Judge.

"I suppose the deacons in your church pass the plate?"

"Yes; they even go so far as to cut it absolutely dead. I've never yet seen any of them put in a cent.—Puck.

"I think the little one is going to bear a resemblance to his father."

"Well," answered Mr. Rasper, "if that is the case I hope the child will learn to bear it with patience and courage."—Washington Star.

"In making campaign speeches," said the ordinary citizen, "I suppose you never promise more than you can do?"

"Oh, I don't carry it quite that far," replied the politician, "but I never promise more than I can make the people believe I can do."—Chicago Daily News.

From The Battleground of Thought.

Father Of American Forestry. Just as the whole country is stirred by the controversy between Secretary Ballinger and National Forester Pinchot, Hampton's Magazine tells the interesting story of the man who inspired Pinchot to his present work. This man is Dr. Bernard E. Fernow, the true father of American forestry. Dr. Fernow was born under the Prussian flag in a little Polish village in the province of Posen. He came of country stock and country life drew him so strongly that, upon his graduation in 1868 from the Bromberg gymnasium he entered the Prussian department of forestry. There was no opening here for a forester when he came over in 1876. After many vicissitudes he was for four years the manager of charcoal works in the backwoods of Pennsylvania. There he added to his theoretical knowledge of forestry an acquaintance with American lumbering practice. The waste and extravagance he saw about him worked so strongly on his imagination that he resolved to return to his profession. If the country had no forester, all the better reason why he should be the first one, and he hung out his shingle in New York; but the only client who came was under the impression that the office was some sort of charitable institution and protested indignantly against paying any fee. Clearly, the young forester saw, if there was no business to come to him, the first thing to do was go out and create the business. So he became prime organizer and secretary of the American Forestry congress, which later became the American Forestry association, and in the following year, as a result of his agitation, succeeded in having established a division of forestry in the United States department of agriculture. He was logically called upon to become its chief.

Cost of Feeding The Rats. In an illustrated article on the rat pest in its October number, Popular Mechanics makes the following interesting statement: The brown rat is practically omnivorous. Its bill of fare includes seeds and grains of all kinds, flour, meal, and food products made from them; fruit and garden vegetables, mushrooms, bark of growing trees, bulbs, roots, stems, leaves and flowers of herbaceous plants, eggs, chicks, ducklings, young pigeons, young rabbits, milk, butter, cheese, fresh meat, carrion, mice, fish, frogs and mussels. This great variety of food explains the ease with which rats adapt themselves to almost any environment. Experiments show that the average quantity of grain consumed by a full-grown rat is fully two ounces a day, and a half-grown rat eats about as much as an adult. Fed on grain, a rat eats 45 to 50 pounds a year, worth about 60 cents if wheat, or $1.80 if oatmeal. Fed on beefsteaks worth 25 cents a pound, or on chicks or squabs with a much higher prospective value, the cost of maintaining a rat is proportionately increased. Granted that more than half the food of rats is waste, the average cost of keeping one rat is still upward of 25 cents a year. If an accurate census of the rats in the United States were possible, a reasonably correct calculation of the minimum cost of feeding them could be made from the above data. If the number of rats supported by the people throughout the United States were no more than equal to the number of domestic animals on the farms—horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs—the minimum cost of feeding them would be upward of $100,000,000 a year. To some such enormous total every farmer, and every householder who has rats upon his premises, contributes a share.

In the Frozen North. In the September Wide World Magazine Mr. Edward Whymper concludes his diary of the Duke of the Abruzzi's expedition to the North Pole. The expedition had positively reached the limit of endurance and the end of supply of dog's flesh to which they had become reduced, and on April 25th it was decided to stop, return, and finally quit this region of suffering and desolation. They had then been out forty-five days, and reckoned to get back in much less time. Return to the encampment, however, actually occupied fifty-nine days. This was owing to Cagni miscalculating the drift of the ice toward the west. It has long been known that the floating ice of the Arctic Ocean has a constant tendency to move toward the west, and also from north to south. This was demonstrated in a striking manner fifty years ago by the drift of the "Fox" (the vessel sent out under McClintock by Lady Franklin to endeavor to ascertain the fate of her husband), which was caught in the ice in Baffin's Bay at the end of 1857, and was borne south and west for twelve hundred geographical miles before it could escape. When Cagni and his companions got so far south as to be in the latitude of the encampment in Teplitz Bay they were about forty miles to the west of it, and it was only by desperate struggles that they got to land. The finale is pathetic. As the worn out and starving men approached the encampment, it was naturally on their minds, knowing what they themselves had experienced, to learn if their comrades has returned. Yes, there was the doctor, waving his arms and shouting. The second division, then, had got home all right. But Dahl, the fireman, whispered, "Do you know that Quirini has not come back?" and Cagni looked at the doctor as though stupefied. The first division, comprising Lieutenant Quirini, the second officer of the expedition, Stokken, the chief engineer of the ship, and Ollier, the guide of Courmayeur, had disappeared, and nothing has ever been heard about them from that day to this.

An Old Roman Camp. In a recent article of this series reference was made to the numerous norman castles still to be seen in various parts of Britain. Almost equally numerous, and in some instances probably practically unaltered since the time when they were garrisoned by thousands of Roman legionaries, the fortified camps occupied by Julius Caesar fifty years before the commencement of the Christian era, and by his successors for several centuries, still exist both at various points round the coast and also in many inland positions where an isolated lofty hill dominating the surrounding country has been upreared by some great convulsion of nature. As an interesting example of these great intrenched strongholds "Caesar's Camp," near the Kentish coast, may be mentioned. A conical lofty hill several hundred feet in height, a mile or two in circumference, surrounded, near the summit, with a double line of deep fosses, or dry moats, in the lower of which traces remain of a gallery upon which the Roman archers could stand concealed from the foe beneath, its sides in places almost perpendicular, this old Roman fortified camp must have been well nigh impregnable. And the exertion of scaling this "sugar-loaf" hill is amply repaid by the glorious view obtained from the summit. Standing perhaps on the very spot whence Julius Caesar directed the operations against our skin-clad ancestors, the country around is spread out like a map. On one side pastures and woods, farmhouses and villages, golden cornfields ripe for the sickle, contrasting with the vivid green of adjoining fields, with here and there the square tower of some church erected either by the Normans, or in some few cases in the somewhat later period when the bold circular columns and rounded arches and windows of that period gave place to the more florid so called Gothic style of architecture. On the other side, bordered by the terraces and churches of a fashionable watering place, the broad ocean, flecked with craft of all sizes, from the mighty liner or the mailed battleship to the brown sailed fishing boat, sailing out in quest of the harvest of the sea, glitters and sparkles in the sun's rays. And, causing an added exhilaration, the delicious and fragrant air of the downs, redolent with the perfume of wild thyme, century, and other wild flowers, invigorates and gladdens and causes a thrill of exultant emotion to course through the veins. And, amidst all this loveliness and all this fascinating beauty, the mind "looks from Nature up to Nature's God," and a rush of alleluiah swells through the soul at the thought that the Creator of this lovely earth, in order to bear the sentence passed by Immutable Justice against the sinner Himself on Calvary made expiation for the sins of all who will but conform their lives to His will as expressed in Holy Writ, and who cast themselves at His feet, acknowledging Him as their Savior and their Redeemer.—A Banker.

Z. C. M. I.
Fall Opening
MONDAY, SEPT. 20
See Announcement on Page 25.

These Cool Refreshing Mornings Sug
McDonald's Cocoa
Let the School boys and girls drink it. It will strengthen, invigorate and make rosy cheeks and help them in their studies
McDONALD'S COCOA IS SO POPULAR because it has the same characteristic qualities as McDONALD'S CHOCOLATES.