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SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD.

A BIBLE STUDY

CONDUCTED BY

PASTOR RUSSELL.

The Lesson: 2 Corinthians v. 14-21.

The Text.—"Far be it from me to glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ."—Gal. vi. 14 (R.V.).

To-day's Bible Study reminds us afresh of the fact that Jesus is not merely the Saviour of the Church, but also the Saviour of the world. In the past, Bible students have overlooked this great truth, to their confusion. Now we see that God has provided two distinctly different salvations—the one for the Church in the present age, and the other for the world in the Age to follow—the period of Messiah's Kingdom.

Not only do we see that the salvations are distinct, but also that they are *wholly* different in kind. They are alike in some things. Both are salvations from sin, its power and its penalty, the curse—sorrow, pain, crying, sighing, dying; both are salvations to an everlasting happiness. But there the similarity ends; for the Church is to be saved by a change of nature, while the world is to be saved without a change—by a resurrection to perfection of human nature.

The Church's salvation, which is now in progress, has its beginning in the hearing of faith. The message of God's grace is proclaimed here and there by stammering lips, which do not appeal to many great or wise or learned, but chiefly to the poor of this world, rich in faith. Such of these as are of humble mind, of "broken and contrite hearts," are charmed with the message of forgiveness of sins and reconciliation to God through the Redeemer. As they seek to draw near to God, He through His providence draws near to them. If they continue to hunger and thirst after the Lord and His message, He will enable them to understand the terms and conditions upon which they may be received back into fellowship with God as dear children—no longer condemned to death, but justified to life.

COST OF DISCIPLESHIP.

Then comes another test of their love of righteousness, their hunger for fellowship with God, for the requirements made of them seem at first to be exacting. Those requirements, as stated by the Master himself, are: "If any man will be my disciple, let him deny himself [renounce his self-will], take up his cross [begin to live contrary to his own preferences in that he will do according to the Divine will], and follow me." Then he must continue to follow in the Master's footsteps—faithful unto death.

By believing in Christ, by becoming his disciples through full consecration, we secure forgiveness for the sins that are past, and additionally secure relationship with the Heavenly Father through our Redeemer, our Advocate. Now his acceptance of us is by and through the begetting of the Holy Spirit, and this is granted to none others than these who come by His appointed way.

These begotten of the Holy Spirit are Scripturally called "New Creatures in Christ." To them, old things have passed away, and all things have become new. They have new aims, new objects, new hopes in life. To them, earthly things have no value, except as they can be used to glorify the Lord and serve Him. Earthly learning, reputation, honour, titles, are valuable only as they can be used in some way to the glory of God—in the service of His Cause or for the benefit of fellowmen, especially those of the Household of Faith. To these, earthly prospects—political hopes and ambitions, etc.—are nothing; for they have before their mind's eye Heavenly prospects, which include joint-heirship with Christ in his Messianic Kingdom of a thousand years, and after that additional glory and honour in the ages to follow.—Eph. ii. 7.

NEW CREATURES IN CHRIST.

In to-day's Study St. Paul deals especially with the Church class. He explains to us that it is the love of Christ which has exercised the constraining, or drawing, power upon our hearts. The love of Christ is merely the love of the Father, but as men we would not be able to understand the Father's love. We are able to understand that love as it was manifested by our Redeemer; and thus through him we look upward to the Father, and are able to appreciate something of the love that is beyond all human understanding. As St. Paul points out, Christ's love was manifested in that he died for all. When we say, "for all," it means that the whole race was dead, that none had a right to everlasting life, and that none could commend themselves to God so as to be worthy of everlasting life.

The Apostle explains that all who realise this matter fully, clearly, should indicate the fact by consecrating their lives to the Lord, to live unto him, to know his will, to lay down their lives in the service of him who died for them and who rose again. These have a special love for the Lord and, properly, a special love for each other. They are seeking to live, not after the flesh, but after the Spirit—in harmony with the begetting of the Holy Spirit, which they have received.

These things are of God. They are not of the Apostle's making up, nor of Jesus' origination. The Father Himself originated the whole plan and arrangement. He has already reconciled us to Himself by Jesus Christ. We are fully given over to Him. We have no rebellion in our hearts. God has reconciled us to Himself through His Son, and has nothing against us. "There is now no condemnation to those who are in Christ Jesus." Their sins are forgiven. Instead of condemning them, God justifies them. As St. Paul says, "It is God that justifies; who is he that condemns? It was Christ that died," giving full satisfaction for our sins. (Rom. viii. 33-34.)

THE SERVICE OF RECONCILIATION.

These New Creatures, begotten of the Holy Spirit, are given a work to do. They are not only to have a work in the future as kings and priests, joint-heirs with Christ in the blessing of the world, but they have a work to do at the present time, a work for God. They are to be ambassadors for God. They are to be His representatives amongst men. They are to seek to tell the message of God's Love to those who do not understand it. They are to tell the way of return to God to those who know not the way and to those who give evidence of a desire for reconciliation. They are thus ministers, or servants, of the way of reconciliation even in the present time. All those reconciled in the present time by faith and obedience are privileged thus to become members of the Bride class—joint-heirs with Christ in his Kingdom.

In the 20th verse it will be noticed that the word "you" is in italics, indicating that it is not in the original. The passage does not read properly with the "you." It should be omitted. God is not beseeching the Church through the Church, or through each other, to be reconciled; for all who are of the Church are already reconciled.

The Apostle is telling us that God through us is urging mankind—all who have the hearing ear—to be reconciled to Him, telling them that he is willing to be reconciled to them, and explaining the basis of this reconciliation; namely, that Christ took the sinner's place; that he personally knew no sin, but was holy, harmless, separate from sinners; and that those who receive this message may have the privilege of coming into the righteous condition acceptable to God, and thus of being inducted into the Bride class, who will compose the Royal Priesthood beyond the veil, and for a thousand years have the glorious work of blessing all the families of the earth.

SEND nine penny stamps to Newball & Mason, Nottingham, and they will send you a bottle of—
Mason's Ginger Wine Essence
—which makes—
One Gallon Ginger Wine
with the addition of lump sugar

All who apply before December 31st will receive a Neat Money Box, which makes a Useful Gift for the Children.
A bottle of Ginger Wine Essence would make an excellent gift for the men at the front.

TURNED OUT.

"Did you have a good turn out at your Sunday school Christmas party?"

"Well, they made us turn out every one of our pockets before we came away."

TRADITION IN THE NAVY.

At Canedon, a few miles from Southend, there stands a church dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron saint of sailormen. It has seen the British Navy doing its work on many occasions, and even now it is not entirely separated from warfare, for many military officers have recently climbed its square tower in order to see how things were going on at the mouth of the Thames. It stands on the spot where Canute camped before the Battle of Ashingdom. The three rows of white tape round the edge of the bluejacket's collar commemorate the famous victories of Copenhagen, the Nile, and Trafalgar. The knotted black silk scarf worn by every sailor is there as a sign of mourning for the death of Nelson. When it became known that Nelson had perished, these black scarfs were adopted by the men quite spontaneously, and have been worn ever since.

THE BATTLE OF ARMAGEDDON.

The difficulties and problems which confront us are all signs of the times, and every day brings fresh developments. The fact that unquestionably there is a great crisis just ahead of us, predicted in Bible prophecy, is clearly shown in one of those very helpful handbooks issued by the Bible and Tract Society, Lancaster Gate, London, W. "The Battle of Armageddon" has 650 pages, cloth boards, and is only 1s. 6d. post free. It points the issue very clearly, and is well worth reading.

METAL OF OCEAN FIGHTERS.

It may not be generally known that, while the armour plate which protects an ironclad from projectiles is eighteen inches in thickness the other necessary plates scarcely exceed five-eighths of an inch. The thickest plates are along the vessel's sides, but the direct forepart of the ship is fitted with a "ram," and this may be two or more feet in thickness. Everything in the vicinity of the large guns of a battleship is made of solid steel, for the force of an explosion is so terrific that anything of slight texture would be smashed like so much matchboard by it. The armour plating used for the hull is made in pieces weighing from thirty-five to forty tons each, and in fixing the sheets screws or rivets no less than four inches in diameter, and varying in length according to the thickness of the metal, have to be pressed into service.

FIRST COME—FIRST SERVED.

"Did you get many presents this Christmas?"

"Yes, more than Willy or Jack."

"How did you manage that?"

"By getting up an hour before they woke!"

WHEN HERALDS DECLARED WAR.

In the olden days war was declared by sending a herald, clad in his most majestic garb, to breathe defiance upon the enemy in the name of his royal master. After an excessive amount of bowing and scraping the envoy would depart for his own country in pomp and ceremony, it being an unwritten law of every country that a herald of war must be courteously escorted over the frontier before warfare was seriously waged. A similar custom holds good with us to-day in so far as the representative of an enemy's Government is always courteously dispatched to his own domain at the very commencement of war.

Information has been received at the depot of the Queen's Westminster Rifles to the effect that casualties sustained by the battalion to date are four killed and eleven wounded.

An official reception is to be given at Bermondsey to the local V.C. hero, Lance-corporal F. Holmes, Yorkshire Light Infantry, on his return to the borough from hospital.

GERMAN CRUISER RAID.

THE HARTLEPOOL INQUEST.

MANY VICTIMS KILLED AT WORK.

The following is a list of the bodies identified at Hartlepool:—

Hannah Arnold, Edwin Ashcroft, Adjutant Avery, S.A., Henry Stephen Bell (eight), Margaret Brannen, Robert Burgon, Samuel Burns, Dorothy Caw, —. Churcher, J. Clark, J. Cook, Wilfred Cook (eight), Edward Cooper (sixteen), Bridget Corner, Jane Ann Cornforth, Polly Cornforth, Charles Cornforth, —. Cox, John W. Crake (fifteen), A. E. Cressy, —. Dickson, Robert Dixon, George Dring, Female Child, Kathleen Franklin (four), Elizabeth A. Harper, Etta Harris, Mary Ann Harrison, Joseph Henderson, John Healey, Margaret Henighan, Hilda Horsey, Selina Herbert, Charles D. Hudson, Smith Hall Hunter (sixteen), Margaret A. Hunter, Thomas Heslop (seven), Thomas Higham (ten), Edith Jackson, Joseph Jacobs (thirteen), Hannah and Sarah Jobling, Annie Mabel Kay, James Shepherd Leighton, Benjamin Lofthouse (eighteen months), Male Child, John McGuire (fourteen), Julia Moon, Eleanor Necy (six months), Rose Owen, Joseph Oliver, William Peart (five), Thomas Philips, C. L. C. Ramsey, Jane Stoker, John Staunch, Charles Tate (two), Richard Theaker, Albert Walker (nine), Stanley Walker (six), May Watt, Mary Elizabeth Watson, Sarah A. H. Wilkinson, Peter Whitecross, Ivy Williams, Samuel Woods, and Bertha Young.

At Hartlepool, the coroner, Mr. J. H. Bell, remarked that the victims of the catastrophe took no part in warlike operations, but were struck down while doing their ordinary work.

Mr. Alderson, head master of the Henry Smith school, identified the body of Etta Harris, who had been a teacher of English and Latin at the schol for eighteen months. She was killed at the house in which she was lodging.

George Dring's son said that his father was killed by a splinter from a shell while at work at the docks.

Albert Edwin Cressy, twenty-nine, was identified by his mother, who said he was killed at the works.

Mary Elizabeth Watson, aged forty, was killed in the street.

A pathetic case was that of Jane Ann Cornforth, aged seventeen, Polly Cornforth, twenty-three, two single young women, and their father, Charles Cornforth, aged sixty-three, who were all killed in a house in Lilley-street.

The jury returned the following verdict:—"Between 8.15 and 8.55 a.m., on December 16, under cover of a dense fog, an enemy ship fired shot and shell from Hartlepool Bay into the twin boroughs, killing several unarmed civilians, including the above-named."

WEST HARTLEPOOL.

In opening the inquests at West Hartlepool the Deputy Coroner said he had made a tour of the damaged districts, and could say that within a few hours after the bombardment the place was calm and quiet.

Evidence was given by Mr. William Ropner, a shipowner, who said that after the bombardment he found the body of his cook, Jane Stoker. She had been struck by a shell.

In the case of Charles Leonard Clayton Ramsey it was stated that a shell struck the roof of the workshop. Forty workmen decided to go out of the works together and make for home. Ramsey said he would go to see to his children, but he was not seen alive again.

Another victim was Miss Dorothy Paw, twenty-five. Her father said that he and his wife and daughter were at breakfast when a shell burst through the ceiling and killed Dorothy.

In reference to two children named Jobling an aunt stated that the father was a stoker in the Royal Navy. The grandfather said he heard the rattling of the guns, and went to the door. "I thought our ships were practising. I turned into the house again, when smash went the corner of the house. I found three children among a lot of bricks, two of them being my son's children."

The father of Thomas Phillips said that Thomas went to look for his mother, sister and brother. The witness himself, returning from work, found his son's body riddled.

Similar evidence was given in a number of other cases, and the jury returned a verdict that—

The deceased were killed in time of war by shell fire from German warships off the coast of the Hartlepools.

The jury gave their fees to the coroner to be used for the most deserving serious cases affected by the bombardment.

SCARBOROUGH DEATH ROLL.

The names of the seventeen victims at Scarborough are given officially as follows:—

Leonard Ellis (forty-nine), Harry Firth (forty-five, Margaret Briggs (twenty-nine), John Ryalls(fourteen months), Miss Bertha Macintyre (forty-two), Mrs. Johanna Dennis (fifty-eight), John Christopher Ward (nine), George James Barnes (five), Albert Featherstone Dennett (twenty-two), John Hall (sixty-five), Mrs. Emily Merryweather (thirty), George H. Taylor (fifteen), Mrs. Mary Prew (sixty), Miss Ada Crow (twenty-eight), Miss Edith Cross (adult), Mrs. Duffield (thirty-three), Alfred Beal (forty-one).

The death roll would have been largely increased but for the fact that thirty-five of the aged poor had temporarily left the day room in the workhouse, which was struck by a shell. The shell entered the old men's bedroom and went through the floor into the corner of the apartment below.

COMMON SHELL, NOT SHRAPNEL.

Mr. G. Buchanan, coroner for Whitby, held the inquest upon the bodies of Frederick Randall, coastguard, aged thirty, and William Edward Munmore Rullyman, aged sixty-one, who were killed by shells at Whitby during the bombardment.

Chief Officer C. S. Davey described the firing and stated that common shell, and not shrapnel, was used.

A verdict that the men were killed by shells fired by German cruisers was returned.

VICTIMS NOW NUMBER 671.

The number of victims — killed and wounded—of the German raid on the east coast is now said to be 671. At the Hartlepools there were several deaths from wounds, and many more people reported injuries. There were also several deaths of aged people and invalids as a result of shock caused by the bombardment. The figures are now:

	Killed.	Severely Wounded.	Slightly Wounded.
Hartlepools	103	150	294
Scarborough ...	17	19	80
Whitby	2	6	—
Totals	122	175	374

Of the 122 killed only six were combatants—men of the Durham Light Infantry—and 57 were women and children.

NO BRITISH SHIP LOST.

The Press Bureau has issued the following:—

"The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that no British ship of war of any kind was lost in the recent operations, and all German statements to the contrary are untrue."

[In the German official it was claimed that two English destroyers had been sunk.]

TRUE-BORN BRITISHERS.

On Thursday the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee received the following delightful letter from a little British patriot eleven years old:—

Dear Sirs,—Will you kindly accept our services, four smart boys. I am officer. We have got up a regiment. Nothing but death will stop us when doing something for our country. I am eleven on Friday. News has just reached us of the attack on the East Coast. The other boys are about my age. We want to guard a bridge or something, one for each corner. Our names are: David Atkinson, Jack Atkinson, Charley Clarkson, and Tom Dent.

Give me an answer soon, or I will run away to France to fight. I pity the poor German spy that we get hold of.—Yours trule,

TOM DENT, a British Lad.

WAR CRIES.

That war cries while in action have not died out has been proved by one of the Irish regiments, who kept on calling out as the Germans tried to rush their trenches: "Early doors this way, ninepence! Early doors this way, ninepence!" In olden times it was the custom of every nation when joining in battle to begin the attack with loud shouts, known to-day as "war-cries." These shouts were intended to terrify the enemy, and also to so occupy the soldiers that they could not hear the voices of their opponents. At the battle of Crecy some fifteen thousand Genoese fighters joined together in an attempt to frighten the English with the most awful of piercing yells. Naturally, every nation had its own particular war-cry, and that of the English was "St. George! St. George! Forward, St. George."

WONDERFUL WIRELESS.

The wireless station at the Eiffel Tower in Paris could easily get its messages to Petrograd direct, but it is the most powerful wireless station on the Continent. The terrific "sparking" from its antennæ, nearly 1,00 feet above the ground, is so distinct that those conversant with the Morse code can read its time and weather reports in the streets of Paris without any instruments. But there is no powerful wireless station in Russia, and the roundabout route will be necessary. The British Government is building a station more than 500 feet above sea level in a remote part of Oxfordshire, which will have a dozen masts, each as high as St. Paul's Cathedral. This station will be able, it is anticipated, to get into direct communication with Egypt in the daytime, and possibly with India at night, when the ether is always a better carrier.

HORSES IN WAR.

It has been announced that the Dutch across the border thought the Germans had been routed by the riderless horses they saw galloping about in troops. The return of riderless horses to camp is an almost certain sign of a rout that amounts almost to annihilation. A horse may loose its trooper, but, unless it is wounded, it will nearly always keep on with the rest. If the battle is lost, and the army is driven from the field in confusion, the ownerless horses will return to camp or remain on the field, often galloping about in military formation, but avoiding the wounded. An army horse knows the trumpet call as well as its rider, and when a squadron forms up to charge it will strain at the bit, anxious to be off; but it does not like waiting doing nothing, especially if exposed to fire. Many attempts have been made to extend the Geneva Convention to animals; the proposal has received sympathy everywhere, but nothing definite has yet been done, though every soldier does his best for his steed so far as in him lies.

ABOUT FRENCH "TOMMIES."

France's total war strength is estimated to be 4,800,000 men. Of this number, roughly 1,500,000 are "first line" troops. Infantry recruits are paid, at first, as little as a halfpenny a day in the French army, and all wages are paid every fifth day. France's soldiers get their first meal of the day—a bowl of soup usually—at ten o'clock. No breakfast, as in the British army, is served. Corporals have one very odd duty to perform, it is their business to see that every man in their squad changes his linen once a week. The French conscript is provided with two free shaves by a barber every week. He must shave himself before going on parade on the remaining five days of the week, however. They march with bent knees, and they take shorter steps than do British troops. It is rather ungainly, perhaps, but the bent knee method gets the men along, and is not so tiring as the "legs well braced up" marching of our men. French infantry can do thirty miles a day pretty easily.

Expenditure on building work in Sydney during the year amounted to £8,000,000, exceeding all previous records. Private enterprise was responsible for £6,000,000. Over 8,000 suburban residences were built.

Lady French, wife of Sir John French, presented the prizes at the Tottenham High School for Girls.

The principal picture palaces in various parts of Sussex are showing on the screen every night the daily numbers of men recruited for the Southdown Battalions under Colonel Lowther for Kitchener's army.

A pauper inmate of Lambeth Workhouse having obtained leave to go out to seek work, failed to return. The authorities have received from him an intimation that he has enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery.

"If there is one man I pity with all my heart," said the Bishop of Stepney in an address at Leamington, "it is the man who is low enough or slow enough not to care about what is going on at the war. He is a poor, miserable creature."

Under the heading "Shameless Women," a German paper states that three young ladies gave their photographs to a Russian officer interned at Görlitz. They were instructed by the commanding officer to recover the photographs at once under penalty of having their names published.

An Ipswich gentleman named Curtis, who offered £50 to the first Ipswich man who was awarded the Victoria Cross, has decided to give the money to Drummer Spencer John Bent, 1st East Lancashire Regiment, who was born at Stowmarket, and whose uncle lives at Witnesham, near Ipswich.

A Greek naval officer attached to the Greek Legation at Constantinople has been arrested by the Turkish police on a charge of espionage, and tried and condemned to death. The Greek Minister has protested, and demanded that the condemned man shall be delivered up to the Greek Legation

GARDEN GOSSIP

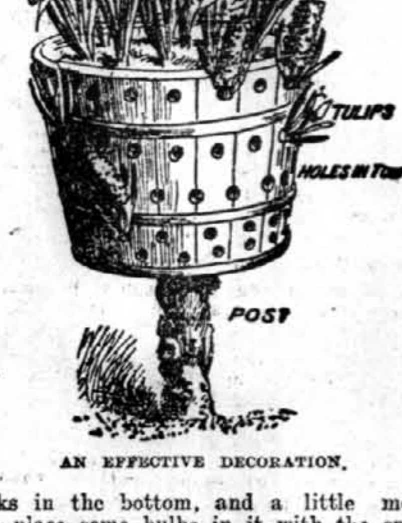
Sweet Peas.—Sweet peas in the open should be dusted frequently with soot, as in mild weather slugs will be troublesome. The plants will probably have had bushy sticks put to them before now, and these will serve both as a protection and a support. The plants in pots will be more under the control of the cultivator, and losses should be few. Short, twiggy sticks should be placed round the sides of the pots to prevent the plants falling over. Water the plants only when the soil shows signs of becoming dry, and allow the frames to be open whenever possible, as plenty of fresh air is important for sweet peas.

* * *

Violets.—In common with other hardy plants which are given the shelter of cold frames during the winter, violets must be ventilated freely when weather permits. Although damp is injurious watering will be necessary occasionally, but a fine day can usually be chosen for this. Weak manure or soot-water may be given when buds are showing. All runners and decaying leaves should be kept removed, and after working among the plants do not omit to fork up the soil between the rows. Where the plants were placed over a gentle bottom heat blossoms should have been plentiful. Such frames should be matted up on cold nights.

* * *

An Attractive Flower Tub.—To make this, obtain from your grocer a margarine pail, take off the handle, nail the pail to the top of a post driven into the ground, and then drill holes as large as a penny all round the sides as shown in the sketch. Put a few



AN EFFECTIVE DECORATION.

crocks in the bottom, and a little mould, then place some bulbs in it with the crowns just in front of the holes. Add a little more mould, and so on till the pail is full. Then in the top put daffodils, and round the sides tulips and hyacinths.

* * *

The Orchard House.—Perhaps one of the greatest mistakes made by beginners in the cultivation of fruit under glass is that of neglecting the borders in the matter of watering after the fruit has been gathered. Naturally less water is needed during late autumn and winter, but to allow the borders to approach dust-dryness is to court disaster. A little judgment will have to be used in such matters, but it is easy to discover the condition of the soil just beneath the surface and act accordingly, as it is just as necessary to avoid the opposite extreme. Fruit trees in pots will, of course, need watering more frequently than those planted in borders, but if the temperature is kept cool this should not be necessary very often.

* * *

Early Potatoes.—Where these are greatly appreciated a few may be planted in pots at once. Use 10in. pots and place three sets in each. The pots may stand under the

POTATOES IN POTS.

stage of a moderately warm house until growth appears, when they must be brought close up to the light. Where there is a demand for potatoes from pits and frames, a number ought to be set up in trays or shallow boxes in a cool, light position at once.

* * *

The Week's Work. — Strong growing perennials which are not being lifted, divided and replanted in enriched ground, will be benefited by receiving a mulch of rotten manure, after the border in which they are growing has been cleaned and dug. Roses trained on trellises, stakes and pergolas may be overhauled now when the weather is mild. Thin out a considerable quantity of the old wood, cutting it down low where this can be done without sacrificing long new shoots which train in. If any violet runners form on the violet plants in frames they should be picked off, also remove yellow leaves and weeds. See that the soil is moist. Ventilate on favourable occasions. Cover the glass when frosty. It is necessary to keep strawberry bushes within bounds. Cut back long straggling shoots, but avoid too severe shortening now. Dead leaves may be dug in, if they can be readily buried without cutting up too many roots. The remaining bunches of grapes hanging on late vines may be cut now with a portion of wood attached to each, which insert in bottles of water. This will leave the vines free to be pruned and cleansed. Carry out all the necessary pruning to peach trees under glass, retaining a sufficient number of well ripened growths with plump buds. Afterwards wash the trees over with a good insectiside, cleanse the woodwork with soap and water, the glass with clear water, and limewash the walls. To the standard fruit trees give a general thinning out rather than shortening to the principal branches, and remove entirely those which tend to crowd the centres of the trees. Endeavour to make the trees shapely and evenly balanced. Train loganberries in long and strong growths of the current year for next year's fruiting, securing them to fences, wires or stakes. Mulch over the roots with manure. Strong roots of rhubarb with plump crowns may be forced under similar conditions to seakale, though exclusion of light is not so essential. Stood under stages in a warm house and surrounded with soil kept moist, the crowns will bear well coloured stalks. It is desirable to protect celery during very severe frosty weather.

Miscellaneous Sales and Wants.

NEW RAG CUTTINGS, Woollen or Cotton, Bought for Cash.—Handley & Drury, Dewsbury.

64 PAGE BOOK ABOUT HERBS AND HOW TO USE THEM, post free; send for one.—TRIMNELL, The Herbalist, 144, Richmond-road, Cardiff. Established 1879.

BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLES. Large Stock of New and Second-hand Tables always on hand; also convertible Billiard and Dining Tables. Write for List.—G. Edwards, 134, Kingsland Rd., N.E. Tel.: 4780 Central.

THE ARMY WATCH, excellent timekeeper, post free, 4/6. Linton's, 9, Queen's-park, Aylesbury.

HOME WORK with fixed wages is available for all; knitting socks, stockings and woollen garments on Auto-Knitters; experience unnecessary. Send penny stamp for full particulars.—The Auto-Knitter Hosiery Co., Ltd. (Dept. 58), 50 & 52, Belvoir-street, Leicester.

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THE WORLD'S BIGGEST BATTLES.

General Kuropatkin, who was in supreme command of the Russian forces at Mukden, had at his disposal 400,000 men and 1,500 guns. The Japanese force, which was divided into four armies, amounted to 301,000 men. At the beginning of the engagement each side extended along a front of nearly fifty miles. The battle lasted for nearly three weeks, after which the Russians finally withdrew with an estimated loss of no fewer than 97,000 men, while the Japanese casualties amounted to something between 40,000 and 50,000 of all ranks. In the battle of Liao-Yang, fought in December, 1904, the estimated strength of the Russians amounted to 150,000, while that of the Japanese was about 200,000. Here the Russian and Japanese losses in killed and wounded amounted to 12,000 and 17,000 men respectively. The two greatest struggles of the Franco-Prussian War were Gravelotte and Sedan. In the former, which was was on August 18th, 1870, between 300,000 and 400,000 French and Germans were engaged, the German losses amounting to 25,000 and the French 19,000. At Sedan, around which desperate fighting took place at the end of August, 1870, about 150,000 French troops under Marshal MacMahon were engaged, and about 250,000 Germans, under the command of the King of Prussia. As a result of this battle, in which the carnage was awful, some 14,000 French were wounded and about 25,000 French prisoners were taken, besides 83,000 who had to surrender afterwards.

It is estimated that at the battle of Adrianople 200,000 Turks, 250,000 Bulgarians, and 50,000 Serbians were engaged, a striking contrast to the historic Battle of Waterloo, when the Duke of Wellington had at his disposal less than 68,000 men, while the French army was made up of 71,000 of all ranks. All these it would seem sink to insignificance compared with the present conflict.

A FREE OFFER FOR OUR READERS

On receipt of penny stamp to cover postage, the proprietors of Baker's Backache Pellets will send a trial box FREE OF CHARGE to any readers mentioning this paper. This is the medicine which is effecting such wonderful results in severe cases of Backache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Gravel, and Kidney Trouble, many people who have suffered for years being completely cured. For free boxes address Baker's Medicine Co., 125, High Holborn, London, W.C.

BURIED WITH MILITARY HONOURS.

It is not universally known what is meant by a funeral "with full military honours." In such a funeral the coffin is borne on a gun-carriage.

If the dead soldier was an infantryman, his sword and helmet rest on his coffin.

At the funeral of a cavalry soldier his sword and helmet are fastened to the saddle of his horse, which is led immediately behind the gun-carriage, and his top-boots, with spurs attached, are fastened in the stirrups, with the toes pointing backwards.

A firing party, drawn, if possible, from the deceased's regiment, fire three volleys over the grave, and the "Last Post" is then sounded by buglers.

THE OAK LEAF OF THE CHESHIRES.

It was during the battle of Dettingen that the Cheshire Regiment won its badge—the oak-leaf. King George II. was in danger of capture by the enemy, but the Cheshires fought so stoutly around him that his Majesty was saved. The fight was waged near an oak-tree, and, plucking a branch from the tree, the King gave it to the commander of the Cheshires with the order that it should in future be the badge of the regiment that had exhibited such stubborn courage on his behalf. The Cheshires have a glorious record in war, and have again done splendid service during the present campaign.

A SANTA CLAUS GIFT FOR EVERY CHILD.

A very nice temperance wine can be made cheaply at home from Mason's Wine Essences, and we specially recommend the ginger flavour. A 6d. bottle of this makes, with the addition of sugar, a gallon of delightful non-alcoholic wine suitable for Christmas and New Year parties. We recommend our readers to try a sample bottle, which can be had post free for nine penny stamps from Messrs. Newball and Mason, Nottingham. This firm are giving away with each bottle a delightful money-box, which makes a charming gift for every child.

The King has sent a cheque for £25 to the Salvation Army for the feeding of poor people at Christmas.

The King of Siam has written a book on "The Principles of International Law." His Majesty was a member of Christ Church College, Oxford.

A number of French priests taken prisoners by the Germans had to undergo a rigorous theological examination in the concentration camp by German Catholic clergymen in order to establish their claim to be ecclesiastics, and, as such, to be entitled to the same treatment as officers.

In reply to an advertisement in a Hamburg paper offering a reward of £5 for the return of a lost dog, a letter was received from a German soldier in the trenches in France who was in possession of the animal, asking that the money be sent through an intermediary in exchange for the lost pet.

HOME HINTS

Tough meat should have ... lemon juice added to the w... is cooked.

When making shrimp sau... and use the water for mix... stead of milk.

To test nutmegs prick ... pin. If quite sound the oil ... the hole.

To make covers for min... rounds of tissue paper and ... fresh milk, then while wet ... When dry the paper will ...

When tea is spilt on the ... is spread thickly over it ... to remain on for a short ti... then immersed in warm wa... stain will disappear.

Boil the outer leaves of ... small lump of soda and a ... quite soft. Strain thoro... them through a hair sieve. ... green pulp obtained in a ... use for decorating mashed ... fish.

Pastry boards and rolling ... washed in cold water witho... They will then keep white ... without the trouble of scr...

The more water used in ... greens, etc., the less objec... the smell given out by th... bread, tied in muslin and ... cabbage, also mitigates th... however, be removed afte... boiling and burnt.

To remove stains fr... sprinkle the knife-board ... then with a little carbon... matter how bad the stains ... pear.

SCALDING FRUIT.

When making Christm... cakes always scald the ... boiling water over it. ... beautifully and causes it ... come nice and juicy. Of ... be done the day before t... in order to allow the fr... mixing. If there is no ... fruit dredge on some flou... in a coarse sieve or col... well, and the flour and s... leaving the fruit clean an...

FOR THE HOME LAUNDRESS.

When washing fine mus... and so on, use borax to s... place of soda. Handkerc... steeped in cold water to ... has been added before be... zinc baths are used they ... dried after use to prevent ... and iron moulding the ... tubs should not be dried. ... should be left in them to ... shrinking. The wringing ... not in use, should have ... ing the rollers loosened. ... springs from becoming ... placing the clothes in ... mangle, see that they a... thicknesses. This is also ...

A BUTTER SUBSTITUTE.

If you cannot afford to ... butter for your cakes, do ... quality. You will find th... ping is far better than ... can be used even for the ... a tablespoonful of lemon... pinch of carbonate of so... pound of dripping, and ... cream just as if it were ...

TO REMOVE OILSTAINS.

To remove stains from ... etc., apply pipeclay po... with water to the thick... leave it on for four hou... injure the best colo... marble, and other stones ... of pearlashes and soft ... much unslacked lime a... stir it together, and then ... minutes; bottle it, an... ready some water to di... and scour the part with ... should be long on the ... the colour out of them, ... care and expedition. Wh... the surface may be impr... polishing afterwards with ... and olive oil. To ta... which are not metallic, ... fuls of water with on... (muriatic acid); let the ... one or two minutes, then ... cold water. This will b... useful in removing ... napkins. When there ... goods and so fixed and ... ing in an alkaline lye w... rub a little soft soap ... let it remain for an ho... with the hand in a lath... warmed, and wash in wa...

TO CLEAN WALLPAPER.

Stale bread is the be... to clean wallpaper. C... into thick slices, and ... lightly with the bread, ... tion, cleaning about a ... a time, and being careful ... same way.

SOME USEFUL ...

TO ROAST A TURKEY.— ... on a slow fire for half ... before it is to be eaten ... it for roasting, stuff it, ... and let it hang for thr... slices of bacon and ... paper. Roast it in th... be removed before the ... Let it brown and serve ... cooked is always tender ...

A PLAIN CHRISTMAS ... quarter of a pound o... stalk the same quantit... slice a quarter of a pou... eggs and add to them ... milk. Put six ounces ... pound of flour, add the ... castor sugar, and a t... powder. Mix with t... Turn the cake batter in... and bake in a moderat... taining the same heat ... finished cooking, which ... an hour.

CHRISTMAS SAGO PU... tablespoonfuls of small ... milk overnight; put on... fine breadcrumbs into ... tablespoonfuls of brown ... of stoned raisins, two o... ded citron peel, and h... bicarbonate of soda. A... and mix with quarter o... milk in which one ounce ... been melted. Put in... cover and steam for ... with cornflour or custard ...