

IBLE THOUGHTS FOR TODAY

OCTOBER 7. A WISE THOUGHT.—Let us search and try our ways, and turn again to the Lord.—Lamentations 3:40.
OCTOBER 8. HUMILITY OF CHRIST.—Let his mind be in you, which was all in Christ Jesus.—Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory; in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves.—Phil 2:5, 3.



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Child Welfare And Public Health

Articles on Child Welfare, and Public Health will appear weekly in this column. Published by the Local Red Cross Branch.

SMALLPOX, ITS PREVENTION

Before vaccination was so largely practiced, smallpox was a common and very fatal disease. Hundreds of thousands of persons died from it, and those who recovered were left disfigured for life. This disease has been made to almost disappear by means of vaccination, which is the only reliable preventive.
The poison of smallpox is contained in the skin lesions of those suffering from the disease, and is spread by the discharge from the mouth and nose of patients; it may be carried indirectly by spoons, towels, handkerchiefs, files, etc. That have come in contact with the patient; patients are infectious before the rash appears.

PREVENTION OF SMALLPOX.

Many years of experience with smallpox and vaccination proves:
First.—That vaccination, repeated until it no longer takes, always prevents smallpox. Nothing else does.
Second.—That true vaccination, that is vaccination properly done on a clean arm with pure lymph and kept perfectly clean and unbroken afterwards until the scab falls off naturally, never did and never will make a serious sore.

VACCINATION.

People sometimes wonder how it is that doctors and nurses can mix with smallpox cases without getting the disease. There is no secret. In years gone by, babies were vaccinated almost as soon as they were christened. The result of this was that nearly everybody who grew up was protected from smallpox, and the disease practically disappeared. This caused the possibility to think that the disease was never coming back again and they became careless about vaccinating the babies. For this reason many babies grow up to be children and adults who were not protected from smallpox, so that when a few cases are brought into a country from outside, it spreads very quickly among those who have not been vaccinated. This explains why it is that during the past few years we have had so many more cases of smallpox than for a long period before that time.

Method

The arm should be first thoroughly washed with soap and water and the site of the operation wiped with alcohol, which is then allowed to completely evaporate. After the vaccination is made, wait a few minutes, then pin a clean soft handkerchief or a piece of clean soft muslin to the shoulder so as to hang loose over the spot and prevent the sleeve from rubbing it. This must be changed for a clean one every day until the scab comes off and the surface is healed. The vesicle and resulting scab must not be broken or injured in any way, and the arm and its covering must be kept scrupulously clean from the time of the vaccination until the scab drops off naturally. Vaccination must be done by exposing the true skin only, removing the false (or scab) skin with a dull sterilized needle, and so carefully as not to draw the blood.

Another method of vaccinating:—Prepare the skin as above by using hot water and soap and then alcohol. Tighten the skin by grasping the arm just below with thumb and fingers. Drop vaccine on the

WOMEN! DYE ANY GARMENT OR DRAPERY

Waists Kimonos Draperies Skirts Dresses Gingham Coats Sweaters Stockings

Diamond Dyes

Each 15-cent package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint any old, worn, faded thing new, even if she has never dyed before. Drug stores sell all colors.

properly prepared skin. Hold the needle slanting and pass it through the virus into the underlying skin in such a way as to pierce the outer layer of skin, but never go on to the inner layer. Do not draw blood. Repeat these punctures about a dozen times from different directions in a space one-sixteenth of an inch. This may be repeated to make three vaccination areas. Permit the vaccine to dry on. Apply no shield, adhesive strip or bandage, is the permanent and only conclusive evidence of a successful and thoroughly protective vaccination.

It should be clearly understood that no one is insusceptible to vacinia or vaccination any more than smallpox. One successful vaccination can be secured in every person. To this there is no exception. With some persons, one vaccination may be protective against smallpox for a life-time, another but pin piece of clean soft muslin to the shoulder of the undershirt so as to hang loosely over the spot as mentioned above.

Cleanliness Essential.

Because experience has shown that cleanliness and the protection of the surface are best secured by the above method, the use of "shields," bandages, plasters or other dressings is advised against. The practice of putting on any of these things and allowing them to remain on until soiled and infected, should be stopped. It must be repeated that the greatest care should be taken to prevent any breaking of the surface from the time when the scarified spot has dried until the scab drops off naturally. The unbroken surface is Nature's own "shield" against the access of disease germs. Do not scratch or rub, and do not handle with dirty hands.

The vaccination will—if the person be susceptible to smallpox at the time—usually "take" and always leave the characteristic or typical scar which, as already stated, when about 15 years of age—protect most people for life. In comparatively few will vaccination "take" a third time.

The protection by vaccination against smallpox may be positively determined for each individual by repeating the operation from time to time. If the vaccination is not "take," if it does "take," it will have contracted smallpox of exposed to its contagion. Vaccination is thus no longer to be feared, but rather sought for as the only safe, positively harmless and absolutely certain safeguard against a loathsome pestilence.

Disinfection.

In order to prevent the spread of the disease quarantine must be strictly observed. All cloths, dressings, etc., soiled with discharge from pustules should be burned. Sputum should be received on rags and burned, all bed clothing, wearing apparel, etc., should be disinfected before being removed from the sick room. Ten per cent formalin may be used for this purpose. As is the case in all other infectious diseases, good ventilation, cleanliness and sunshine are of great importance.

Vaccine. Smallpox vaccine is supplied free to physicians on application to Bureau of Public Health.

MOTHER!

Clean Child's Bowels with "California Fig Syrup"



Hurry Mother! Even constipated, bilious, feverish, or sick, colic Babies and Children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels without griping. Contains no narcotic or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeits. Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.

Scientific and Miscellany

OUR GREATEST FIGHTING DEFECT, A HOT FLAME, A FIGHT, FIXTURE FAN FOREST PRODUCTS BESIDES

GLASS, STEEL, MACHINERY TROUBLES, AMERICA, WOOD WOOL FOR COAL, SAVING, YET DRIVING FOR BOATS, INDUSTRIAL GERMS.

The last half century has brought a sudden transition from the night darkness of the effects upon the human eye Prof. F. C. C. of the Ohio State University, notes that the most serious are due to glare. Three elements producing this are excessive brightness, excessive volume of light, and excessive contrast. Excessive brightness is probably the commonest and most generally recognized source of glare, and the seriousness of this has been increased by the introduction of the tungsten filament lamps. Globes of the best glass and suitable size sufficiently reduce the brightness while passing about 80 per cent of the light. Glare from excessive volume of light is likely to occur wherever powerful light sources of low intensity are in view and close to the observer, and may be seen in the sky or in the reflection from snow and water. Glare from excessive contrast is well illustrated by the automobile headlight surrounded by black darkness. Glare may be determined by the angle of the light with the line of vision, and other conditions affecting it are distance, and the state of the pupil of the eye. The effects of glare are temporary, impairment of vision, or blinding, discomfort, and eye fatigue, often leading to injury.

The extraordinary temperature of at least 3,000 C. has been reported by E. Hauser and E. Rice from liquid fuels. Led to a special burner by a tube, the fuel was atomized and forced out into a horizontal cone by a stream of such gas as hydrogen, and combustion was intensified by a mantle of oxygen gas surrounding the cone from the outside of the burner.

A new lighting fixture has a concealed motor and four large blades that fold into the ornamental part of the lamp holder. Standing like a fan, they become an efficient electric fan, ready for use when required and safely stowed away at other times.

Better insulation of our homes is one of the plans for conserving the heat that is becoming so precious a product and the claim is made that the new "Balsam Wool" is more effective as an insulator than any other material yet tried, except possibly silk. It is prepared from the sawmill waste of coniferous wood. The head, retaining qualities of building materials depend upon the millions of contained dead, air cells and as these increase the wood becomes lighter and the insulation effective increases. Balsam wool weighs only 75 pounds per cubic foot, the lightest wood known packed less than half as much as such as maple, weighing 45 pounds, Balsam wool is stated by Howard F. Weiss, in Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, to weigh only 3 pounds per cubic foot, while it conducts heat less than a fourth as much as hard wood like maple. In the process worked out at Madison, Wis the scraps of wood are ground, submitted to treatment that separates the fiber and reduces its water to about 10 per cent, and this fiber, made fire and water resisting, is cemented into flexible sheets 6 feet wide and 3/4-inch thick.

The wood fiber in three dimensions without grain, thus imprisoning a maximum of the dead, air cells. About 2,000,000 square feet of balsam wool was used last fall in constructing Minnesota homes, and the winter saving of coal is estimated to have been 30 to 40 per cent.

Synthetic rubbers, an account of whose nature recently, have proven superior to natural rubbers for delicate anti-friction bearings, and 90 per cent of all watch stones and 40 per cent of stones for electric meters etc. are stated to be of synthetic material. The several Swiss factories are estimated to have a capacity of 125,000,000 carots a year, though actual production has been so far much less.

Where the eyes are plotted chiefly for timber, zinc and Sparhawk find that such products as resin, tannin and cellulose are the raw materials for large and growing industries, and in tropical countries the forests for many years will have far greater economic significance as the sources of oils, gums, resins, tannin etc. than for their timber. Trees are still the important source of fiber for paper, yielding between 80 and 90 per cent of the total production. This total rose from 7,769,133 metric tons in 1913 to about 13,000,000 in 1920, the production in the latter year having included 7,334,614 tons by the United States, 1,089,235 by Canada, 1,055,080 by Germany, probably more than 1,000,000 tons by England, and \$67,000 by France.

Although the bulk of the world's paper is made from the pulp of coniferous trees, spruce, pine and hemlock, many other materials are used. Among them are esparto grass, produced in large quantities in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean; paper mulberry bark, in the thousands of primitive paper-making establishments of China and Japan; Bamboo, now employed on a small scale and capable of much more extensive utilization; and such other fibers as those of bagasse, rice, straw, cotton, jute, and various grasses. The

Report of Women's Institutes for P.E.I.

MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF P. E. ISLAND

Glennora.—The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Allan J. McCormack. Eight members and three visitors were present. After the singing of the Ode the minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. An interesting paper, "Women's Responsibility for Others Homes" was read. The Secretary Treasurer reported forty-five dollars realized at the Ice Cream Social held on August 1st. \$21.00 was voted for a teacher's desk and \$10.00 towards the School Fair. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. A. L. McCormack.

New Annan.—Seven members and five visitors met at the home of Mrs. Allen Moase on August 21. The meeting opened with the singing of the Ode. A new sign board and flag pole have been erected on the school, which add to the general appearance. Two papers were read and enjoyed. Three new members were added to the Club.

Priest Pond.—This Club met in the school house on August 22. After the usual opening roll call was responded to with short poems. Arrangements were made for the cleaning of the school and a committee was appointed to visit the school during the coming month. A whist party was held and \$18.00 realized. Lunch was served by the hostess and a pleasant social hour spent. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. James D. McEachern.

Central Royalty.—The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Cecil Wood on Sept. 10. Sixteen women were present. After the singing of the Institute Ode the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. A splendid report of the work done on the school was given by the President, Mrs. Jas. Roper. A committee to consider further repairs to the school was appointed. Plans were made for the selling of ice cream and cake at the School Fair, and a committee was appointed to do the work. At the conclusion of the business Miss Harper, Surveyor, presented a demonstration on Salads, which was enjoyed by all present. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Hammond Harper.

Red Point.—The regular meeting of this Club was held at the school house on September 4. It was decided to purchase a new door for the school. Five dollars was voted for prizes for the School Fair. Plans were then made for the serving of tea at the School Fair, the proceeds to go towards Institute Funds. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. T. S. Robertson.

New Perth.—This Institute met for the regular meeting at the home of Mrs. A. Hamilton on September 5. Thirteen members and three visitors were present. After the singing of the Ode the minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. After a discussion it was decided to have repairs made to the interior of the school.

Spring Park.—On August 30th this Institute met at the home of Mrs. Arthur Clark. After the regular opening, plans were made for the holding of a parlor for the home of Mrs. Gough, this to take place at the regular meeting. The October meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. John Burhoe.

Victoria.—The regular meeting of this Institute was held in the Club room of the Hall on September 19. Fourteen members were present. A report of the Institute picnic was given, the net proceeds being \$121.00. A hearty vote of thanks was extended to the men of the community who so willingly

ferous forests still remaining the chief potential sources of pulp and paper, the pulp industry will attain in its further development in the northwestern United States, British Columbia, Alaska, northeastern Russia, and Siberia.

"Spotanok" is the name given to a kind of small stethoscope for detecting and locating the noises of improper working in inaccessible parts of motor cars and other machines. A hollow metallic drum about an inch in diameter and one inch thick has a thin, celluloid diaphragm for one wall, in contact with which is a small trumpet-shaped receiver, while two rubber tubes fitted with ear-pieces are attached to the opposite wall. The receiver being placed against the part to be tested, sounds too faint to be distinguished otherwise are plainly audible.

The first steel produced in the United States found or have been probably made in Connecticut in 1728 by Samuel Higny and Joseph Dewey. The Geological Survey further finds that crumpled steel was first successfully made in 1832 by Wm. and J. H. Garrard at Cincinnati, O. In 1861 the first Bessemer steel was produced at Wyandotte, Mich., and open-hearth steel at Troncon, N. J.

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helped in the reconstruction of the sidewalk. A committee was appointed to visit the school during the coming month. \$5.00 was donated to the School Fair. One new member was added to the Club.

Fredericton.—This Club held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Harry Weeks on September 19. Eleven members and four visitors were present. After the singing of the Ode the minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Roll call was responded to by each member paying a nickel. The remainder of the evening was spent socially. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. L. Selar.

North River.—The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Alfred Yeo on Sept. 5. Fourteen members and four visitors were present. The meeting opened with the singing of the Ode followed by the reading of the minutes and the roll call. \$12.00 was spent on necessary repairs to East Wiltshire school. Plans were made for the holding of a lecture some time during October. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Spurgeon Warren.

Sherbrooke.—This Institute met for their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. J. T. Wait on September 18. Twenty-one members and four visitors were present. Roll call was responded to with "Women's Responsibilities and How to Meet Them." A flag pole has been erected on the school grounds. Clothes for the Mt. Horeb Orphanage are to be made during the fall, and funds for this work to be voluntary subscriptions. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. A. J. Linkletter.

Fredericton, Lot 11.—Eight members and six visitors met at the home of Mrs. David Smith, Jr., on September 4th, for the regular meeting of this Institute. After the singing of the Ode the minutes of the previous meeting were read. A committee of three was appointed to supervise the Little Girls who are to make a quilt for the Mount Herbert Orphanage. Arrangements were made for the holding of a bean supper. One new member was added to the Club. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. John P. Millar.

Armadale.—Seven members and three visitors met for the regular meeting of this Club at the home of Mrs. Katherine McInnis on Sept. 4. After the regular business it was decided to award prizes to the school children for attendance and conduct. The next meeting will be held at the home of Miss Rita O'Heeney.

Bruceville.—The regular meeting of this Club was held at the home of Mrs. Fred Webster on Sept. 4th. As there was no special business to discuss a pleasant social evening was spent. The next meeting will be held at the home of Miss Nina Dewar.

"Queen Mary's"—The regular meeting of this Club was held at the home of Mrs. Simon Jordan, Murray Harbor, on Sept. 10. Twelve members and two visitors were present. After the usual opening a paper on "Program Planning" was read. Committees to visit the sick and the school were appointed to collect the preserves for the P. E. I. Hospital. A program for the next six months is to be arranged for next meeting.

Central Lot 16.—This Club met at the home of Mrs. Birchfield Yeo on September 14. Twenty-five members and four visitors were present. After the singing of the Ode the minutes of last meeting were read and approved. A committee was appointed to arrange a program for next meeting. An interesting paper, "Don'ts for Institute Meetings" was read by Mrs. P. Millar. Three new members were added to the Club.

Elmira.—The regular meeting of this Club met at the home of Mrs. Dan. Murphy on September 7th. After the usual business it was decided to lottery the quilt before next meeting. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Purce.

Lakeview.—This Club met at the home of Mrs. Columbia McDonald on September 15. Twelve members were present. A discussion regarding funds for the Library was held. A musical program was provided by Mrs. Wm. Baker. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. S. J. Rose.

CROP REPORT

Below will be found a brief synopsis of telegraphic reports received at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal from its Branches. The Branch Managers have complete and intimate knowledge of each local situation and are in close touch with Crop conditions in all section of the districts mentioned.

GENERAL

The grain in the Prairie Provinces is now practically all cut and threshing is general. In Alberta the yield is heavy and the grade high. Saskatchewan has an average yield of good grade, while in Manitoba both yield and grade are disappointing. In Ontario the yield of grain has been better than expected and the corn crop has been heavy. In Quebec the root crops are in good condition with indications that potatoes will be above the average. In New Brunswick the potato crop is expected to average 100 bbls. to the acre. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island crops are in excellent condition. In British Columbia grain yields have been satisfactory and all crops are above the average in the Northern part of the Province. Details follow:—

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

EDMONTON DISTRICT.—Grain practically all cut. Threshing delayed by snow. Weather now warm and threshing should be resumed at once. Average yield and grade. CALGARY DISTRICT.—Cutting almost finished. Snow delayed threshing. Wheat is yielding 25 to 55 bushels per acre, grading No. 1 or No. 2. LETHBRIDGE DISTRICT.—Cutting practically completed with 20 p. c. threshed. Yields generally good and grading high. Damage by frost to green feed only. SASKATOON DISTRICT.—All grains cut and threshing of wheat 50 to 75 p. c. completed. Threshing returns indicate an average yield of 20 bushels to the acre and possibly more of good grade. REGINA DISTRICT.—Wheat threshing in South well advanced. In the Western part of the district the yield is a good average and grade high. In the Southeast grade only, winnipeg district.—Threshing practically completed in South, with disappointing results. Balance of Province about 70 p. c. threshed. Estimates of yield are doubtful if average yield for Province will exceed 12 bushels wheat per acre. Oats, barley and flax reported better than ten year average.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Owing to slow ripening oats have been cut green in some districts. Root crops are in good condition. Potatoes promise to be above average. Generally, grass pasture continues in good condition. Tobacco crop is fair to poor in the Grouby District.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Threshing operations are well under way and in most cases the yield of grain has been much better than expected. On the whole the returns are good. The corn crop is heavy and silos are being filled. Root crops are good with exception of potatoes. Winter apples fair. Tobacco crop has been badly damaged by frost. Pastures are in good condition.

MARITIME PROVINCES

New Brunswick.—Crops generally fairly good, but lack of moisture has done harm. Potato acreage estimated 80 p. c. of last year, but production fully as large averaging 100 bbls. to acre. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island crops in excellent condition but warmer weather needed in some localities to ripen grains. Weather favourable for apples but it is now anticipated the crop will be smaller than in 1922.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

All field crops now harvested except roots. Grain yields generally good except on Vancouver Island. Potatoes promise a good yield but acreage below average. Root prospects improved by rains. Hops best crop in years. Tomato crop large. All fruits now colouring fast. Owing to brown rot and peck in Mackintosh apples and lack of eling in Jonathan apples crop estimate is reduced 15 to 18 p. c. Peaches and pines over 100 Northern British Columbia crops above average.

Sunday School Lesson

ABRAHAM AND MISSIONS Lesson XXVIII. October 7. Golden Text.—As thou a blessing.—Genesis 12:2. Lesson Text.—Genesis XII, 1-4. XVIII, 17-8; XX, 1, 122; Hebrews XI, 8-10, 17-9. Abraham was a pioneer. He left his own land and friends and went to a new country, and a new life. His new life was a life of obedience and dependence upon God. Abraham was a splendid pioneer. He first lived a life of obedience and dependence upon God and so made it easier for other people to do the same afterwards because he had shown how it could be done. We owe everything to pioneers. Pioneers came here in early days

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ANSWERS

91. Jesus, John VII, 32. 92. John, Rev. XXII, 15. 93. Paul, Phil. III, 8. 94. Scribes, Mk. 11, 7. 95. John I, 17. 96. Acts V.

BIBLE QUESTIONS

Test your knowledge of the Bible by these questions. Retain your answers and compare them with the answers published in our next issue. 97. Which Paul contracts the righteous and wicked? 98. Of whom was it said: "She hath done what she could?" 99. Where in the Bible is the apostle Paul first mentioned? 100. Who said "Give me to drink?"

101. Who wrote "unto the pure all things are pure?" 102. Finish the verse beginning: "I will arise and go."

ANSWERS

91. Jesus, John VII, 32. 92. John, Rev. XXII, 15. 93. Paul, Phil. III, 8. 94. Scribes, Mk. 11, 7. 95. John I, 17. 96. Acts V.