

THE FARM

(Continued from page 9.)

are bright, in this line, for a number of years to come even if the war does end soon. Our provincial trend is toward the use of more beef blood in pure bred sires which will give a reliable improvement. I would not advise, however, that beefraising should displace the dairy herds for the reason that dairy produce is commanding high prices, and rapid changes at any time are expensive.

The supply of bacon is an important part of our production but it has been gradually declining during the past number of years. In 1900 the exports of Canadian bacon had reached the proportions of 19,412,425 lbs. but gradually declined to 39,210,377 lbs. in 1913. This falling off in exports does not indicate a decline in hograising. In 1891 Canada had 1,733,850 hogs and 1911 showed an increase to 3,610,428. The decline can be attributed to the increased home consumption. Until the last two or three years, Western Canada was demanding a large supply to feed its growing population. The continued high prices for pork induced many western farmers to use their lowlands of grain for hograising and lately they have been shipping hogs to the eastern markets. This is responsible for a decrease in prices during the same season.

The island quality of bacon is still holding favorable comparisons. In the next few years those who anticipate keeping more swine need not fear low prices or overproduction. Indications would point to a market scarcity in both America and Europe. At the present time packers are taking all the suitable hogs that are offered and are not in a hurry to dispose of the cured meats. They estimate that before many months there will be higher prices and better profit. Our island conditions are especially adapted for the raising of bacon and now we have an opportunity to increase our production, with the assurance of regular high prices for seasons to come.

The Sheep industry has been demanding the attention of Live Stock breeders throughout Canada for some years past. A notable decline was in evidence prior to 1906. The Maritime Provinces had 150,000 less sheep kept on the farms as a result of this. In this Province we had 196,493 sheep in 1881 and 71,470 in 1906. Since the last date the prices of lambs, and muttons have been steadily increasing with the result that a marked increase in the number kept has been noted. As well there has been an increase in the quality of the flocks. More pure bred sires are being used and better general care is being given.

The dipping demonstrations conducted by the Department of Agriculture during the season of 1913 and 1914 have started a more general adoption of dipping. During the two seasons approximately 15,500 sheep were dipped and the effect has been creditably commented on by those receiving the benefit of the work. Another point of improvement is the Sheep Breeders Association which was incorporated in 1914. By this Association each breeder has the opportunity of insuring his sheep against killing by dogs. The initial cost is 1 cent for each grade sheep and 3 cents per head for each pure bred sheep owned by the breeders on July 1st of each year. The insurance is payable each year. In case of sheep being killed by dogs the owner notifies the Department of Agriculture and after the killing has been inspected he receives 75 per cent of the value of the sheep. The maximum compensation for the grade sheep is \$6 and \$15 for a pure bred sheep. Fifty per cent is paid by the Department of Agriculture and the other 25 per cent is paid from the funds of the Association. A large number of breeders have made use of this means of insuring their sheep against the dog. Killing by dogs was held as one of the reasons for the heavy decline in past years.

The future of sheep breeding is reliable. Prices have reached a very high figure during the past season and undoubtedly they will hold a higher place in the future owing to the prevalent demand for all live stock products. Now Gentlemen I have given you a few facts regarding the present status of the Live Stock trade and pointed out that the future prospects are brighter than they ever have been for a great many years. I have shown you that Canadian trade can justify full production of all her farms, and that the British Empire is depending on us to supply a larger proportion of our production than ever before. And, for such we can depend on increased prices. The greatest part that Canada will play in this war is one of supplying produce for the army which is a very important part and will show the loyalty of the colony to the British Empire fully as well as in supplying ornaments.

With the aid of every loyal citizen it will only be a matter of time until this masterpiece of human folly is brought to a close, and while we feel that we are suffering from a suicide of civilization and a satire upon Christianity we also feel that the powers battling for right and justice will be victorious.

MANURE FOR HOTBEDS.

The first planting in the hotbeds must be made soon, and since it requires two or more weeks to prepare the manure, it must be collected early this month for the first frames. To succeed with hotbeds the manure must be of such a character as to supply heat over an extended period. If the manure is not right when placed in the pit it soon cools, and frost enters the structure, ruining the plants. Early made frames require the best prepared manure, as these must have a supply of heat over the longest period and during the coldest weather.

Fresh horse manure is the only kind suitable for the hotbeds. This should come from horses that have been highly fed and well bedded. A sufficient quantity to fill the pit should be prepared at one time, so that no waiting will occur to prepare more manure for the frame being made. When the manure arrives it should be thrown on a pile and lie loosely for a few days. If the manure contains more droppings than bedding, add a little straw, leaves or other litter to make it less dense, and if it contains too much litter remove part of it. The best manure is that which is half litter.

At first the heating will begin slowly and irregularly and sometimes it will go cold throughout. When fermentation does not start readily pour a few pailfuls of hot water in the centre of the pile or add a wheelbarrowful of poultry manure to one portion of the manure. Soon the fermentation will be violent, but more or less irregular. When heating is well under way turn the pile over and stack it up in a long narrow heap about five feet high. As heating progresses turn the manure to prevent burning, and at each turning place the outside manure toward the centre of the new heap.

When too violent heating takes place and the frame is not ready for the manure, more frequent turning and the addition of some litter are necessary. The manure is ready for the frames when it is a fermenting mass throughout and has become dark, fluffy and moderately moist. The ordinary manure for hotbeds requires two or three weeks for its preparation and from three to five turnings to cause it to reach its best condition. If the heating has progressed too far, the manure soon cools when placed in the frame, and little heat is generated by it.

In manuring the fruit trees without plant food from the pears and sweet cherries, unless these trees are growing in very poor soil and are making little growth, in which case give a light application of manure. Remember, high-priced land cannot be profitably planted with low-priced crops. In selecting crops for planting choose those that will give the greatest returns, even though a revision must be made in the entire scheme of planting.

FERTILIZER DISCUSSED.

At the Agricultural Conference held in Marshfield some time ago, the question of fertilizers came up, and it was pointed out that potash was likely to be very dear this year, and, consequently farmers could not increase their crops to any considerable extent through the use of commercial fertilizers, as the potash that has been marketed has been almost all produced in Germany. There are, however, some sources of potash available to the farmers which are now being overlooked or are not being cared for as they should be. The first and most important source is farmyard manures. Practically all the potash fed in the foods consumed by farm stock is excreted is also present in the urine, and when one realizes that one half of the total nitrogen excreted is also present in the urine, he can realize how very valuable liquid manure is. As a fertilizer weight for weight, urine has a greater manurial value than solid excrement, and, further, it is more valuable for the crops, on account of the constituents being in a soluble condition. To allow the liquid manure to be wasted, as is done on many farms, is to throw away one of the most valuable manures, but, the difficulty is, how is it to be saved? Last year there was an abundant growth of straw and, if this were used plentifully for bedding, a great amount of it would be absorbed. Where possible, however, it is best to allow the animals to run loose in box stalls, then, if plenty of bedding is supplied, all the liquid will be absorbed. The getting of it onto the land is another question, and would take a full evening to discuss. Wood ashes is another important source of potash, and very many farmers waste their ashes this year, in using them where they can be had, is another source of potash, and, as many of our farms lie on the sea coast farmers should plan to make use of this fertilizer wherever possible. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued a circular on "Potash in Agriculture" which can be had by application to the Division of Publication, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SHRUBS AND ROSES.

Take Notice of Your Varieties and Then Prune at Right Season.

The average amateur is inclined to prune his shrubs too much and at the wrong time, or else neglect to prune at all, and as a result, has ill-shaped specimens that do not bear nearly so many flowers as they are capable of producing. All the shrubs can be divided into two general classes: First, those that flower in the spring, on wood produced last year, and second, summer and fall blooming shrubs whose flowers are borne on the current season's growth.

To the first class belong the larger number of shrubs usually grown in the garden. Some of them are Forsythia, Japanese quince, the Spring-flowering spirea, such as Spiraea Thunbergii and Spiraea Van Houttei, weigela, syringa and lilac. To the second class belong such plants as roses, the hardy hydrangeas and the Summer flowering spirea (Caryopteris mastacantha). They should be pruned late in the winter or in early spring before growth takes place, as pruning at that time will give a greater yield of flowers in the Summer and Fall. In the northern States—in the vicinity of Boston, for instance—the blue spirea kills back a little each winter so that pruning simply consists in cutting off the dead tips.

After the blooming season is past the time to prune the spring flowering shrubs, i. e., those of the first class and the pruning should consist largely of removing the flowering wood which bore flowers this year. Do not cut the branches back very far except very old branches that bore but few flowers. Of this class of branches, the fewer the plant has the better; so cut out the old branches as near the ground as possible.

Do not attempt to prune specimen shrub on the lawn into set shapes, and do not think that pruning consists in lopping off all the branches at a given point, so that the shrub is flat-topped; such specimens are hideous! Unfortunately, however, they are too plentiful. Try to retain all the natural gracefulness of the plant, and if the branches on one side are making a little less growth than those on the other, or if some branches are not quite so long as others, do not cut them back so much as the stronger growing branches. This will help to make a more uniform plant.

Some of the Spring flowering shrubs that produce long, willowy branches, such as Forsythia suspensa, will need very little pruning; but, in any case, at least some cutting back should be done, for it will increase the number of branches that will bear flower-buds, which will result in more flowers next year.

Roses in the average yard are too often left to shift for themselves. As a result the plants grow long, become full of dead wood and produce smaller and fewer flowers each year.

The following rules should be observed:— Strong-growing varieties must not be cut back so severely as the weak-growing ones, for it will tend to make them produce too much wood and not enough flowers.

Cut out all the dead and weak shoots first, then the strong shoots should be cut back to the desired length.

To produce the biggest flowers, the pruning must be more severe than where quantity is wanted rather than size.

Cut the branches about one quarter of an inch above a bud that points outward.

Hybrid teas and tea roses need not be pruned until they start to open their buds, and then twice as much wood can be left as one the hybrid perpetuals.

Climbing roses need but little pruning. First cut out dead and old wood, then tie them to the trellises and cut back the shoots just a little.

Hedges, both box and privet, should be pruned early in the Spring before any growth takes place. About New York, where there are box edgings or hedges, they are pruned in March or early April and the clippings used for cuttings. The privet hedges really ought to be pruned more than once during the Summer.—Suburban Life.

FENCE BUILDING.

When most farmers prepare to build fences they set green posts and then when they begin to rot off at the top of the ground after four or five years they grumble and fret a great deal about the trials and tribulations of fencing. As a matter of fact, if the posts are really piled in the dry and allowed to rot thoroughly season after season, and they are treated by charring the end which is to be placed in the ground, and the top, which should be slanting, is painted with red lead and linseed oil, they will last fifty or sixty years.

Here is the method for charring. Build a heap of logs ten or twelve feet long, set it on fire, and when burning briskly, lay upon the fire the ends of many posts as it will accommodate crosswise. Turn them over a time or two, and when a slight coal has formed upon the surface, throw them into a pile and pile on others. You can treat four or five hundred a day, and it is practiced by every farmer when building fences, it would save enough in every community. We prefer to paint the entire post with red lead and linseed oil; it is a little more expensive, at first, but pays us bigger dividends than anything else we know of.

One word about your fencing wire. We are willing to pay a fair price for it, but the dealer must guarantee its rust-proof qualities.—W.R.K.

Note—In many cases it is more practical to dip posts in creosote than to char them. The creosote treatment is simple and prevents rotting.—From Successful Farming, L.

GRADING AND PACKING FRUIT.

Commence at the first step by measuring the fruit with a "gauge," measure apple after apple placing them in the bins according to size, viz., diameter; put the 2 in. ones in one heap, the 2 1/4 in. in another, the 2 3/4 in. in another, and so on, each time before measuring endeavoring to gauge with the eye, which heap it will go into, then testing your accuracy with the gauge. Keep doing it over and over

THE SIGN OF THE TIMES;

BY THE REV. WILLIAM S. JACKSON.

In the Prospect Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. William S. Jackson, pastor, preached on "The Signs of the Times." The text was from Matthew, xviii: "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?" Mr. Jackson said:

Much of the power of Christ as a preacher was due to the fact that His thoughts were clothed in the simplest language and illustrated by the commonest things of everyday life. They heard the chirping of sparrows, saw the tiny seeds, gorgeous flowers or growing grain, and thought of the spiritual truths which they illustrated. "The common people heard him gladly," for "never man spake like this man." He sought to so open their eyes that they would see these things for themselves, and he not discern the signs of the times?" In brevity and directness, the preacher Jesus has no always been imitated by His followers, but tonight I come with a message from Him that I shall try to clothe in the vestments of the common and ordinary.

Many of the expressions daily heard, remind us strikingly of spiritual truth and many a homely lesson is enforced by some of the commonest objects of life. The truth I am about to express may not be a large one and yet it may have a large value. The size of the scene does not depend upon the size of the window through which we look; we can usually see more through the larger windows on the first floor. Have you not often passed a shop and seen the sign advertising the fact that within a boothblack had his stand, and the sign said, "Shine inside!" That is the trouble with many of us. Goodness and brightness are a veneer. We are fitable in business because it pays, we are courteous itself to our friends because we wish to be, well thought of, while in the home we are disagreeable because that is what we are at heart. How often one cleans vigorously the outside of the window when the spots are on the inside. If your hearts are aglow with goodness and love, we shall be the same everywhere and all the time, at the shop and at home, the year round. A Christian will of necessity be a gentleman or lady.

There is just one whose life is worthy of imitation in every detail and that One is the founder of our faith. Other great men there are but they are only poor copies of the Masterpiece of Humanity. Nor is it at all remarkable that there should be imitation Christians; that many should seek membership in the Church as a cloak to hide their wickedness. They pay high tribute to the Christian Church.

again, until you find that your eye is as one trained to the various sizes or "grades," then get away from the sizes of the heaps and make fresh heaps with the aid of your eye only, and again test your accuracy. Remember always that you cannot write or read until you know your alphabet; neither can you learn to gauge the size of each fruit with the eye—this is the base of the whole structure. Do not try to hurry at the start; learn to crawl first before attempting to run, taking plenty of time; speed will come with practice after you have thoroughly learnt the lesson of size.

Packing must be learned in exactly the same way; if you are to pack along until you can gauge accurately; it is impossible to pack or even to learn packing with improperly graded fruit. Practice over and over again, placing the apples accurately in position and endeavoring to bring the height of the fruit in the full case just a shade higher than the box; near the top of the box, near the corners, at the bottom of the former and the elimination of the latter can only come with practice. Learn the first essential of packing, viz., accuracy, before attempting to hurry. Remember, an even grade and a good pack will do more to establish export trade than all the advertising and the money which will be expended so effectually as a dishonest or slovenly pack.

START WITH PURE BRED STOCK.

A question which often comes before the poultry keeper is whether he should use pure breeds or crosses. There is always a great deal to be said for both sides of the question, and it is a subject that has always given rise to a great amount of argument. The answer depends, of course, on the goal the poultry keeper has set before him, and all fanciers and breeders it has a deep interest in.

At the outset the question cannot be answered right away, for both pure and cross breeds possess advantages peculiar to themselves. In some cases the breeders will find it best to go in for the pure stock, while in others he will find that the cross breeds best answer his purpose. Do not forget that circumstances alter cases, and, therefore, should not expect the same results from both classes of birds. The breeder must understand that when a cross breed is mentioned we do not mean a mongrel. Often the two are confounded. A mongrel is not a cross-bred, and cannot be called so by any process of reasoning. In fact, a mongrel is a bird that has the blood of many breeds in its veins but without any particular object being aimed in the selection of the parents. The parent birds have been allowed to mate in a haphazard manner, and the mongrel is the result. It is no wonder a breeder who wishes to make his poultry pay, and the advice to the beginner usually takes this form. Go in for pure stock and pure stock only.

A Leghorn hen likes her nest darkened in some way so she will feel secluded while on the nest. With darkened nests hens are not so apt to form the egg-eating habit.

Every farm should have its flock of turkeys. Breeding stock should be provided with grit and charcoal. There is no better medicine for the turkey family than charcoal.

It takes wit and grit to succeed with poultry—the wit to know how to do the right thing in the right way in our daily round of carousing and the grit to stick to that are sometimes very hard and disagreeable.

but a donkey in a lion's skin is a donkey still and sooner or later will be betrayed by his bray.

The harvest is great and the laborers few, but alas! many could not be employed unless we first prove our fitness and sympathy by being enrolled as followers of the Lord of the harvest. I presume that those who apply for labor must show their papers. It is not enough for them to say that they are citizens, and I am sure that it is not enough for us to declare our loyalty to Christ, we must prove it in our life. "Many shall say in that day, 'Lord, Lord, and I shall declare, 'I never knew you, depart.'" What the church needs is not more members, or pew holders, but men and women ready to roll up their sleeves and reach them deep down into the world's need. In the great day Christ will not ask about our bank deposits or our club membership, but about our service, the cup of water, the feeding of the hungry. A wealthy father had supported his son through college and medical school, and after three years the young man was working without salary in a free dispensary. He wrote to his father and said he was sorry to be a burden to his father but he was not earning anything. The father came on to find out what was the matter. After he had stood beside his son for several hours, and patient after patient had been relieved, the son turned to the father and said, "you see, father, I am busy enough, but there is no money in it." "Money," cried the father, "what is money compared to service like this. I don't care whether you ever receive a dollar or not, go on with your work." We cannot be sure of many things, but we can be sure of this, that Christ is not great in business because it pays, he is interested in the service we render our fellow man.

This last week in glancing through a magazine, I noted a full-page advertisement of a typewriter. In the corner was a coupon that was intended to be mailed, and beside it this note: "Write us not tomorrow, but now—before you turn over this page or lay this book down." Frequently you see the less striking suggestion in connection with such an advertisement, "Do it now," and an effort made to make it as easy as possible. On a crowded trolley car there was a young man carrying a Bible, returning from his Sunday school class. One of a crowd of young rowdies called out to him, "Say! young man, how far is it to heaven?" and the answer was "Only a step; will you take it?" The very simplicity of the plan of salvation is a temptation to delay. Several years ago I met a man of this community, who had a very Christian life and I urged him to a decision for Christ, but he preferred to wait. I heard nothing of him for years, but the other day a call on the phone and a voice said: "This is so and so, the undertaker; do you know Mr. — of such an address?" I replied in the affirmative, and he said, "I will conduct his funeral services at such a time" and I said I would. Before the hour I called at the home, and the widow told me of the impression the words of years before had made and of how he had said he knew he ought to do differently; how he purposed attending church. They were resolutions, but they were never carried out, and so were like checks that have never been stamped. If you have a noble resolution do not delay the keeping of it to the first of the new year or any other time. "Behold now" is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation.

A Guaranteed Medicine For Little Ones

Baby's Own Tablets are a good medicine for little ones. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from the opiates and other narcotics, and so-called "soothing" mixtures. They cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. Once a mother has given them to her little ones she will use no other medicine. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Desrosiers, St. Alphonse, Que., says: "Baby's Own Tablets saved my little one's life when he was suffering from the worst colic. For hours he would not eat, and I was without him." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DIETING UNNECESSARY.

There are two ways by which people who suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach flatulence, etc., can overcome the trouble. First, as practically all cases of the above are directly or indirectly traceable to acidity and fermentation, they can eliminate from their diet all foods which ferment and form acids such as starches and sugar and foods containing them, thus prohibiting bread, potatoes, fruits and most meats. About the only safe food is gluten breads, spinach and small quantities of white meat, chicken or turkey. This diet is almost a starvation one, but it is sometimes quite effective. The second way, which appeals most especially to those who like to eat hearty meals of good foods, is to eat whatever is reasonably digestible, neutralize the acid and stop fermentation by the use of a good anti acid such as bisulphated magnesia, a teaspoonful of which in a little water immediately after eating or whenever the acid, stops the fermentation and permits the stomach to do its work without pain or hindrance. Owing to its simplicity, convenience and effectiveness, this latter plan is being adopted, instead of the old fashioned, expensive, weakening starvation process. In this connection it is interesting to note that since the widespread use of bisulphated magnesia was established, many druggists have arranged to supply 4 in. 5 gr. tablets 2 or 3 of which are equivalent to 10 grains of the powder form and are much more convenient to carry.

"Catarrhose" Prevents Bad Colds Strengthens Weak Irritable Throats

EMPLOY NATURE'S OWN METHODS AND IS INVARIABLY SUCCESSFUL

Few will escape a cold this winter, but alas! many colds run into Catarrh Neglected Catarrh is the straight gateway to consumption. Catarrhose is a germ-killer—destroys microbes that cause Catarrh. It heals and soothes, relieves the cough, gives throat and lungs a chance, cleanses the nostrils, clears out the phlegm. You feel better in an hour. In a day you're greatly relieved, and on goes the curing of Catarrhose till you're well. No treatment so direct. Catarrhose goes right to the spot—acts quickly.

By curing thoroughly catarrh, bronchitis and all throat affections. "Nothing could kill a cold so fast as Catarrhose," writes Amey E. Snelling, from St. Johns. "Last month I had a frightful cold in my head, suffered from itching nose, running eyes and torturing headache. Ten minutes with 'Catarrhose' inhaler gave relief and in one hour I was well of my cold. Catarrhose I consider a marvel."

Carry Catarrhose inhaler in your pocket or purse—take it to church—to the theatre—to work—use it in bed. It prevents and cures all manner of nose and throat troubles. Complete outfit, guaranteed \$1.00; small size 50c.; sample size 25c.; at dealers everywhere.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

February 7th.

RUTH CHOOSES THE TRUE GOD.

Ruth 1: 6-8.

Golden Text: "Thy people shall be my people and thy God my God."—Ruth 1: 16.

Introductory.—The Book of Ruth reads like an appendix to that of Judges. But a comparison of its contents brings into view a sharp contrast between the type of life pictures in the one side and in Judges on the other. If we had nothing but the story given in Judges, especially in chapters 18-22 we should be led to imagine that the times were corrupt indeed. All the incidents recorded here reflect a wild, lawless, coarsely immoral and brutally cruel state of mind among the Israelites. The Book of Ruth turns the light on another side of the picture. A sense of relief and refreshment comes over the Christian reader as he passes from the last chapters of the longer to the four chapters of the briefer book. The picture is that of idyllic peace and order. There is a dark background to the picture, to be sure; but it is made up of the gloom of misfortune rather than sin. In the main, goodwill, industry and thrift shine through the details and leave a happy impression of community life. There can be no doubt at all that good and bad were mixed in the Israelitish society of the period of Judges. A moment's reflection, moreover, will lead to the conclusion that the good features were more numerous and normal than the evil ones. The analogy of present day records of events as given in the newspapers may be appealed to. These records would prove that the evil deeds of men attract more attention and get a larger place in the columns of the daily journals than the good and happy incidents. Life would be unbearable if the crimes and horrors reported in the press represented their proportionate section of the whole of it. The story of Ruth is truer to the actuality of the main stream than that of Judges.

Verses 6, 7. The lesson's story begins with the return of Naomi from her exile in Moab after the end of the famine that had driven her there. All that precedes is an introductory explanation of the fact that a Moabitess drifted into Israel and was caught up into the family from which the royal dynasty of David sprung. Moab had been hard on Naomi personally. She had entered the country as the happy wife of a good man and mother of two promising sons. She was leaving it sad hearted, but courageous and full of trust in the God of her race, a lonely widow. But she had evidently won the respect and love of two daughters of the land, the wives of her departed sons. These having shared her life and fortunes thus far, felt loath to let her go alone. They both made the beginning of the journey with her.

Verses 8, 9. But they had not gone very far before Naomi realised how large and serious the venture was for the younger women. For her own sake and the natural thing to return to her own land and find a place among the old associations and kindred. But for them it meant not merely a hard journey full of perils in a rough country, but a complete break with their whole past. Perhaps they did not fully realise the risks they were running of not fitting into the life of Israel. They might not be happy in their new surroundings. Naomi could not assure them that they would receive just and fair treatment in the conditions of lawlessness that she must have known prevailed at the time. Had she fully realised the seriousness of the step, she would not have allowed them to proceed as far as they did without at least warning them. Men often venture on undertakings without knowing what they involve, and soon wish they had left well enough alone. Yet it was not too late for the younger widows to retrace their steps. Naomi spoke her words in kindness, and trustfully. She recommended them to her own God Jehovah, praying that their beautiful devotion to her own sons might be rewarded by Him. The situation was trying. "And they lifted up their voices and wept."

Verses 10-13. The first impulse of the young women was to continue with Naomi. Their knowledge of the place and of the people to which she was going, but they knew her, and judging from her they must have thought that the people could not be harsh or unfair. But whatever they thought about it, they were at first bluish willing to risk all because they believed her. So often it happens that one good man or woman serves to lift up a whole race in the mind of strangers, just as one evil and worthless specimen may degrade the nation from among whom he is known to spring. Or, again, as in the case of Naomi, many a one may be the attraction and shield against fear in enterprises requiring courage. "And they said unto her, surely we will return with thee unto thy people."

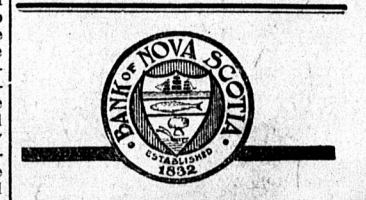
Verses 14, 15. Naomi's second presentation of the hard logic of the situation gave one of the sisters-in-law a new glimpse of what was best to be done. "Orpah kissed her mother-in-law," (i. e., the farewell kiss) and went back to her Moabite home. It was the

parting of the ways for the two young women. To all appearances, Orpah was the wiser of the two. She had made her choice according to the dictates of reason. She loved Naomi, but she must prudently plan for the future. But the event proved that Ruth had made the better choice. She had been guided by faith. Whether she could have given an account of the reason for her choice or not, she had stood by her mother-in-law because of her character, and that character was determined by Naomi's faith in Jehovah. Hence Ruth's name has passed into the list of the immortals in faith.

Verses 16-18. Ruth's answer to Naomi's final exhortation to return to Moab is and will always remain an undying expression of the two strongest feelings that can possess the human heart—love and religion. It shows thoughtfulness, fervor and strength. If Orpah followed reason Ruth no less thought of all that was involved in her decision. She knew that it meant a complete change of life and conduct. She would move with Naomi in all her course. "Whither thou goest I will go." She would rest and reside where Naomi rested and resided. "Where thou lodgest I will lodge." She would accept Naomi's religion as hers, "and people shall be my people." She would accept Naomi's religion as hers, "and thy God my God." And this was probably the determining factor in the choice; and finally in the great and critical moment of death she would be identified with her mother-in-law.

Build Up Your Credit

Over 90 per cent. of business is transacted through the medium of credit. If the time comes when your business career depends on obtaining credit, you will find that ability to save money inspires the greatest confidence. The moment you begin to save, you start the building of your credit.



The Bank of Nova Scotia

offers depositors absolute safety, and invites your business, be it large or small. Capital - \$ 5,000,000 Surplus - 1,000,000 Total Resources over - 90,000,000

ISLAND BRANCHES Charlottetown Summerside Alberton O'Leary Kensington Victoria Montague

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GIRLS! HAVE BEAUTIFUL LUSTROUS, FLUFFY HAIR—25 CENT DANDERINE

No More Dandruff or falling hair!—A real surprise awaits you

To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine. It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance; freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre and try as you will you cannot find a trace of

dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower; destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

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