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 The medicine I saw advertised, treated by doctor but the pain always came back.  
 I saw in an advertisement "Fruit-a-lives" would stop Rheumatism. I took a box, and got relief. "Fruit-a-lives" right along for six months and I have my Rheumatism since."  
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 Whether they come from bruises or overwork, sore muscles will quickly yield to the soothing effect of Absorbine, Jr.  
 Rub briskly into the muscles a few drops of Absorbine, Jr., and the inflammation which caused the pain will quickly disappear—and with it the pain.  
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**Sunday School Lesson**  
 Lesson VIII Nov. 19.  
**CHRIST PARDONS THE SINNER**  
 Golden Text—This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief.—1. Tim. 1:15.  
 Lesson Text.—Luke VII:37-48  
 For entire lesson see Luke VII.

**The Time**—Midsummer A.D. 28, in the second year of Christ's ministry.  
**The Place**—The Pharisee's dinner was given at some unnamed city of Galilee, perhaps Nain or Capernaum.  
 Jesus was being entertained at a banquet in the home of Simon, a Pharisee. It was during the transition period when the rupture between Our Lord and the Pharisees, although already far advanced, was not yet complete. It has been supposed that this invitation was given with a hostile intention. But this Pharisee's own reflection (v. 39) shows his moral state. He was hesitating between the holy impression which Jesus made upon him, and the antipathy which his caste felt against him.

"And behold a woman in the city." Possibly Nain, the city previously mentioned by Luke, or it may have been Capernaum, the City of Jesus in Galilee. "Which was a sinner." A woman of ill-fame. "When she knew that Jesus sat at meat in the Pharisee's house." The liberal customs of the East allowed her to enter without an invitation, pass from the courtyard through the entrance, where only a curtain hung, and stand in the dining-room. "An alabaster box of ointment." Literally "an alabaster of ointment" as we speak of a "glass" of water. Alabaster is a beautiful, white translucent form of gypsum (sulphate of lime). This box or cruet was a kind of cruet, having a cylindrical form at the top. Pliny compares these vessels to a closed rosebud, and says that ointments are best preserved in them. "And stood at His feet behind Him." The guests, according to the custom of the day, did not sit up at table, but reclined on couches, leaning on the left elbow. This table was after the fashion of a hollow square open on one side that servants might enter and supply the viands and the drink. "She began to wash His feet with tears." It is probable that our Lord had that day uttered those wonderful words, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavily laden, and I will give you rest." This sinning woman had heard the invitation and was accepting it. "And did wipe them with the hairs of her head, and kissed His feet." To appreciate this act we must remember that it was one of the greatest humiliations for a woman to be seen with her hair disheveled. Kissing the feet was an act of respect sometimes paid to her superiors. "And anointed them with ointment." It has been sought to identify this sinning woman with the holy Mary of Bethany who anointed Christ's feet just before the crucifixion, but there is absolutely no reason for the identification. Others have attempted to show that this sinning woman was Mary Magdalene, thus unjustly defaming the noble character of that holy woman, one of the most faithful followers of the Saviour, a woman of entirely pure life, so far as the record shows, though afflicted with demons. "This Mary did not anoint." Only oil so common and cheap in Palestine, would ordinarily be used for this purpose. That which the woman used was costly perfumed ointment. "For she loved much." The "for" goes back to the "many" sins; her great love is evidence of her great sinfulness; much gratitude argues, "But to whom little is forgiven, the same loveth little." Jesus, of course, did not teach that we are to sin much so that we may come to love Christ the more deeply. He is taking Simon at his own estimate, that he needs little forgiveness; an estimate that causes Simon to love Jesus only a little.

**Women Can Dye Old Faded Things New In Diamond Dyes**  
 Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint her worn, shabby dresses, skirts, waists, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, draperies, hangings, everything, even if she has never dyed before. Kind—then perfect home dyeing is sure because Diamond Dyes are guaranteed not to spot, fade, streak, or run. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.

"And the other fifty." An outline of the character of Simon. The man had a small store of love and good will to Christ. This small amount was the measure of his faith. "Rightly" is a Greek word, often used by Socrates when he gives ironical praise for an answer that is correct on the surface. "Thou gavest Me no water for My feet." The footwear in Palestine is sandals only, stockings being unknown. Every one on coming in takes off his sandals and leaves them at the door. Servants stand behind the couches, and placing a wide shallow water basin on the ground, pour water over it on the feet of the guest. To omit this courtesy would be to imply that the visitor was one of very inferior rank. "Thou gavest Me no kiss." To receive a guest at the present day without kissing him on either cheek as he enters is a marked sign of contempt, or at least a claim to a much higher social position. "My head with oil thou didst not anoint." Only oil so common and cheap in Palestine, would ordinarily be used for this purpose. That which the woman used was costly perfumed ointment. "For she loved much." The "for" goes back to the "many" sins; her great love is evidence of her great sinfulness; much gratitude argues, "But to whom little is forgiven, the same loveth little." Jesus, of course, did not teach that we are to sin much so that we may come to love Christ the more deeply. He is taking Simon at his own estimate, that he needs little forgiveness; an estimate that causes Simon to love Jesus only a little.

**JOG ON, JEHOSEPHAT**  
 Road gets rougher every mile: (Cluck!) Jog on, Jehosaphat, an' show some style.  
 Mule's gone lame, an' the hens won't lay;  
 Corn's way down, an' wheat don't pay;  
 Hogs no better, steers too cheap;  
 Cow's quit milkin', meat won't keep.  
 Oats all heated, specs all froze;  
 Sheep seem puny, an' I'll be durned  
 Rye field's flooded an' the hay stack's burned!  
 Looks some gloomy, I'll admit—  
 (Cluck!) Jog on Jehosaphat, we cin't down yet.  
 Coal's in high an' crop's in low;  
 Rail rates doubled, got no show;  
 Money's tighter, morals looser;  
 Bount to get us—what's the use?  
 Sun's not shinin' as it should;  
 Moon ain't lightin' like it could;  
 Air seems heavy; water punk;  
 Tests yer mettle; shows yer spunk;  
 No use stoppin' to debate—  
 (Cluck!) Jog on, Jehosaphat, it's gettin' late.  
 Wheels all wobble; axle's bent;  
 Dashboard's broken; top's all rent;  
 One shaft's splintered; 'tother sags;  
 Seats all busted; end-gate drags;  
 May hang 'tether—'tween it will;  
 Careful drivin' make it still;  
 Road's some better, not so rough—  
 Trot! Gosh ding ye! That's the stuff;  
 Old trap's movin' right good speed—  
 (Cluck!) Jog on, Jehosaphat, you're some old steed.  
 Road's smoothed out 'till it don't seem true—  
 (Cluck!) Jog on, Jehosaphat, you pulled us through!  
 —Griff Crawford, in the "Gloom-chaser."

**Piles**  
 are usually due to straining when constipated.  
 Nujol being a lubricant keeps the food waste soft and therefore prevents straining. Doctors prescribe Nujol because it not only soothes the suffering of piles but relieves the irritation, brings comfort and helps to remove them.  
 Nujol is a lubricant—not a medicine or laxative so cannot gripe. Try it today.

**Nujol**  
 A LUBRICANT—NOT A LAXATIVE

**FOR THE WEEK BIBLE THOUGHTS**  
 will prove a priceless heritage in after years

**NOVEMBER 13**  
 How did Jesus begin his great Sermon on the Mount?—Matt. 5:3-11.  
**NOVEMBER 14**  
 What directions did Jesus give concerning the giving of alms?—Matt. 6:1-4.  
**NOVEMBER 15**  
 What special directions for prayer did Jesus give in his sermon on the mountain?—Matt. 6:5-13.  
**NOVEMBER 16**  
 What did Jesus say in regard to worthwhile investments and safe banking?—Matt. 6:19-21.  
**NOVEMBER 17**  
 What did Jesus say about passing judgment on others?—Matt. 7:1-5.  
**NOVEMBER 18**  
 What test did Jesus lay down for detecting false prophets?—Matt. 7:15-20.  
**NOVEMBER 19**  
 How did Jesus end his great Sermon on the Mount?—Matt. 7:24-27.

**Interest to Farmers**  
 (Continued from Page Eleven)  
 strange man lived who had the power to stop his heart at will and set it beating again when he chose. He used to give demonstrations of his powers. But he repeated the trick once too often.  
 Nowadays, however, he need not have died. For if a surgeon had been handy his heart would have been massaged and set going again—as happened in London a short time ago, when a patient had been "dead" for many minutes, says a London heart specialist.  
 Heart massage is neither a very wonderful nor yet a very difficult operation. It is merely common sense added to a little special knowledge. The idea is that, as the heart is a self-acting pump for the blood, if it stops, the pumping work can be done by hand till it starts again.  
 The surgeon takes the heart of the "dead" man in his hand and gently squeezes it so many times a minute thus keeping up the circulation. Very soon, as a rule, the organs begin to revive and beat again. People, in fact, can "die" and be brought back to life—a very strange and wonderful discovery.  
 "Naturally this applies only to accidental 'death,' to cases of heart-stopping following frights, or anaesthetics, or injuries.  
 In cases of heart disease, where complete exhaustion of the organ has occurred, massage is useless. The "mainspring," as it were, has broken.  
 Operations on the heart to remove bullets were almost commonplace during the last year of the war. Both French and English surgeons performed many of them, and it is calculated that several hundred lives were saved in this way.  
 Not only so, but there are today many men alive and well who have bullets or pieces of shell embedded in their hearts. The writer knows a patient of this kind, who experiences no inconvenience of any sort. In fact, our hearts are not nearly so feeble or delicate as they are supposed to be. Like every other organ in our wonderful bodies they have a big reserve of strength.

**Bulb Culture in the House**  
 Very rich soil is not required for the pot culture of bulbs. Four parts well rotted sod and one part yard manure or cow manure, with a one-eighth part of fine sand mixed in, make a good compost, but it is not always readily available, unless perhaps it might be obtained of a florist or at a seed store. If not available, take some good, light, loamy garden soil, and mix with it some pulverized dry cow manure, four parts of soil to one of manure. One quart of fine bone meal mixed with a half bushel of soil will make a fair compost. If the soil is heavy, include a little fine, sharp sand, as already recommended. When used for potting, the soil should be fairly dry.

No broken crockery or broken pots, earthenware, and so on, need be used in pots for bulbs. Care should be taken, however, that all pots, boxes or pans used should have holes in the bottom sufficient for drainage.  
 When potting the bulbs, first fill the pot or box from one-half to two-thirds full—according to size of bulbs—with the soil and press the soil down slightly. Then place the bulbs in position at proper distances apart, so that the top of the bulb is about an inch below the top of the pot or box. It may be necessary to take the bulbs out and add more soil, or remove some, perhaps, before the bulbs can be placed at the proper depth. When the latter point is assured, fill the pots loosely full, level to the brim; then press the soil fairly firm around the bulbs until the surface is about half an inch below the edge of the pot, leaving the surface quite level.

Give the pots sufficient water to moisten well all the soil. Two waterings may be necessary for this purpose. Then stand the pots away in a cool, damp, dark place, in a temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees. To secure good roots from the bulbs, this temporary storage in darkness is most important. It is the one "secret" for success in growing bulbs indoors. A cellar floor or a close cupboard or box will suit for the purpose.  
 In the chosen place for storing, the pots should be buried in sand, sawdust or dry soil. Pack the material closely around the pots and cover them to the depth of an inch or two. The pots seldom require water again until rooted, unless the place they are in is very warm or dry. To root well, bulbs usually take from three to six weeks, according to species. This securing of good roots before bringing the bulbs to the window is absolutely necessary to ensure the best flowering results.—A. E. C.

**OILING THE TRACTOR**  
 One often hears a tractor owner or car driver boast that they have driven so long and so far on one load of lubricating oil. Some time when you have an idle moment, drain a half tumbler full of lubricating oil from the sump of the first tractor which you pass; examine it carefully and see if it looks like lubricating oil. The chances are that a test would show considerable quantities of kerosene, some marbon particles and abraded metal from bearings. The kerosene and carbon past the pistons and forms a very decidedly poor lubricant, but a pretty good cutting compound. The tractor takes a new lease on life when the old oil is drained out and the sump well washed with kerosene and filled with a good grade of oil according to the companies' instructions.

**Chicks Die**  
 To Canadian Countrymen: "I am writing to see if you can tell me the cause of my chicks dying. This last week I have lost nine of them. They are incubator hatched, brown Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds and are nearly full grown. They have been fed wheat, buckwheat and corn; they stand humped up for about a day, then fall over with head under and die. I opened one and found large spots of gall on liver and on side of ribs and heart shrunk and covered with a white lumpy substance; the other was seemingly covered inside with gall, though I am sure I did not burst gall bag. In the first one the gall bag was not burst, but had spots of it on it. They are in splendid condition, crops full when dead."  
 W. S.

From the description you give it is impossible to say positively just what the trouble is; it looks as though this might be caused by tape worm. If it is the best remedy we know of is Arecaline Bromide in quarter grain doses. We would suggest that you send one of the sick and ailing birds to the Biological Laboratory, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where a post mortem examination will be made and a report sent to you.

**25 Cigarettes for 10**  
**Roll your own**  
 With OTTOMAN Cigarette Tobacco and know the joy a freshly rolled cigarette can give you. Especially when you make 'em with this mild fragrant tobacco, you realize the vast difference in smoking comfort, and incidentally your smokes cost you a quarter of what manufactured cigarettes cost.  
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**OTTOMAN CIGARETTE TOBACCO**  
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**OTTOMAN CIGARETTE TOBACCO**

**CELLAR WINTERING**  
 (Experimental Farms Note.)  
 In all parts of Canada bees require protection from the wind and cold during the winter months. There are two methods which this protection can be supplied: either by packing the colonies in special outside wintering cases or by placing them in a cellar. Although outside wintering is gaining in popularity, cellar wintering will give excellent results in any part of Canada where the conditions in the cellar are such that they will prevent the bees from wearing themselves out with too much activity; and is advisable in the more northern localities where the winter weather is unusually very severe.

The cellar for bees, no matter whether it is built, especially for the purpose or partitioned, off from the cellar beneath the beekeepers residence, should be one that is well insulated against the variations of the outside temperature and can be maintained at a temperature of 48 degrees F. through out the winter. It should also be dry in order that there is no condensation of moisture at any time and fitted so that it can be ventilated when necessary.  
 Bees to be wintered in the cellar will require less stores than those wintered outside but these stores must be of the best containing as little indigestible matter as possible or the bees may die of dysentery before the spring. Clover honey or sugar syrup is the best food for cellar wintered bees. The bees should be brought into the cellar immediately after the last good cleansing flight which is usually about the first week in November. It is far better to put the bees in a week or two before the last opportunity of a flight than to leave them exposed to the cold that is not followed by a cleansing flight. If the temperature is sufficiently low there will be no need for closing the hive entrances when bringing them in. The hives should be carried as carefully as possible, with little disturbance to the bees and they should be placed on empty hive bodies or other stands of similar size in tiers of four high. The covers of the hives need not be removed. The entrances should be left open full width but, if there is a danger from mice getting into the hive the entrance may be covered with screening with 3/8 inch mesh. No white light should be used in the cellar. Dead bees may be cleaned up from the floor at intervals but there must not be any disturbances to the colonies at any time. If the cellar is properly constructed the bees will require no further attention during the winter.

**PRUNE AND REMOVE RASPBERRY CANES**  
 With the close of the fruiting season, horticulturists recommend the removal and destruction of the fruiting canes in all raspberry plantings. These old canes are no longer needed by the bush and they may harbor disease organisms or insects which might infect the new growth, declare fruit experts. The removal of the old canes will also give more room for new growth the next season.  
 In the spring the canes of red raspberries should be cut back to a desired fruiting height, usually 3 or 4 feet from the ground, depending on the vigor of the bush. Black raspberries require more severe pruning than the red varieties, say the experts, as the old fruiting canes should be removed and the new growth checked in the summer by pinching off the succulent tips of the new canes at about two feet from the ground. Since the new canes do not all grow at the same time, it is necessary to go over the bushes several times during the summer. In the spring the side branches which have developed as a result of this summer pruning should be cut back from one-third to one-half their length. Purple raspberries are usually pruned in about the same manner as the blacks, leaving them slightly higher.

**A New Cleanser**  
 A slice of lemon placed in a barrel of clothes will make clothes a beautiful white, besides taking all the stains out of handkerchiefs and lighter garments.

**Daily Lessons in Domestic Economy**  
 REAL economy consists of spending your money where you'll get the greatest satisfaction and service it is possible to get for the amount you spend. It consists of weighing and choosing the things you would like to buy—selecting the ones that will give you the most enjoyment—then seeing that you get full dollar for dollar value.

**DON'T LOSE ANOTHER HAIR**  
 35c "Danderine" Saves Your Hair—Ends Dandruff! Delightful Tonic  
 Don't lose another hair! Don't tolerate destructive dandruff. A little Danderine now will save your hair, thicken and strengthen it; double its beauty.  
 Falling hair never stops by itself! Dandruff multiplies until it forms a crusty scale, destroying the hair, roots and all, resulting in baldness.  
 Your druggist will tell you that "Danderine" is the largest-selling hair saver in the world because it corrects and tones skin, ailing hair of men and women every time. Use one bottle of Danderine, then if you find a single falling hair or a particle of dandruff, you can have your money back.

**Piles**  
 are usually due to straining when constipated.  
 Nujol being a lubricant keeps the food waste soft and therefore prevents straining. Doctors prescribe Nujol because it not only soothes the suffering of piles but relieves the irritation, brings comfort and helps to remove them.  
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