

SHORTHAND, BUSINESS AND CIVIL SERVICE COURSES in the **MOUNT FOREST Business College**

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D. A. McLauchlan, President.
G. M. Henry, Principal.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VI.—First Quarter, For Feb. 7, 1915.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Ruth i, 6-18. Memory Verses, 16, 17—Golden Text, Ruth i, 16—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

We have just one lesson in this beautiful story of Ruth, but we will seek to gather many things from the whole story. The first and last names in the book, Bethlehem and David, are two of the most suggestive in the Bible. No man's name is mentioned so often as David, and his is the first and last name of a mere man in the New Testament. Bethlehem, besides all the other interesting facts connected with it, will always be of special interest as the birthplace of the firstborn son of Mary, Jesus Christ our Lord. Ruth is one of the four women mentioned in Matt. i among the ancestors of the son of David. Some one has said that the four chapters of this book might be entitled Ruth deciding—gleaning—resting—rewarded.

The devotion of Ruth is an example of the devotion to Jesus Christ, which is expected of all believers. Her patient gleaning in the field of Boaz has in it an example of the patience and faithfulness which should be seen in every Christian. Her quiet expectation of some great result at the suggestion of her mother-in-law makes us think of the assurance that the meek shall inherit the earth. When we see her as the wife of Boaz, the owner of the field in which she had so patiently gleaned, we cannot but think of the time when the church, the body of Christ, the company of all the faithful gleaners of this present age, shall become the bride of our mighty man of wealth, the owner of the field, which is the world, and then we shall inherit all things with Him and reign with Him on the earth (Rev. xxi, 7; v, 10).

That Naomi and her husband and sons should leave Bethlehem because of a famine and go to sojourn in Moab seems like the misstep which Abram made when he left Canaan because of a famine and went down to Egypt, for he only got into trouble there, and we read of no altar unto the Lord until he returned again to Bethel (Gen. xii, 10; xiii, 1-4). Poor Naomi found trouble enough in Moab in the loss of her husband and two sons, but she seems to acknowledge that the going to Moab was her affair, while it was her gracious Lord who brought her back to Bethlehem. "I went out full and the Lord hath brought me home again empty" (chapter i, 21). She turned her steps homeward because she heard that the Lord had given bread to Bethlehem (verse 6).

The wandering boy of Luke xv turned homeward when he thought of the bread in his father's house. It seems as if we should be ever telling of the perishing of the bread, and to spare, in our Father's house, for how can they bear unless some one tells? Naomi knew the God of Israel. These women of Moab must have learned of Him through her, and Ruth had learned to know Him well enough to forsake all for Him, to esteem Him more than her own people and her father's house. Orpah had not so learned to know Him. If our testimony is what it should be and our life He will use us to gather some to Himself. The devotion of Ruth in the ever memorable words of verses 16, 17, are in a measure repeated by Ittai to David in II Sam. xv, 21. The words in verse 19, "So they two went," are found in II Kings ii, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, and there again we see a steadfast purpose on the part of Elisha which brought to him that which his soul desired. This is the steadfastness which we so greatly need (I Cor. xv, 58).

The friendliness and thoughtful kindness of Boaz in chapter ii are but a faint type of the loving kindness of our Lord Jesus, who can truly say, "I know thy works," etc. (II, 11, 12; Rev. ii, 2, 9, 13, 19).

If, as His redeemed ones, we have not recognized many "handfuls of purpose" as we have gleaned in the part of the field He has assigned us, we must be blind indeed (chapter ii, 16). The words of Boaz in Ruth iii, 11, "Fear not, my daughter; I will do to thee all that thou request," made a great impression upon my wife, as we saw them in a motto in the Y. W. C. A. at Cape Town, South Africa, in 1898, and we have often passed them on to others since then. There is also much comfort in the words of Naomi in chapter iii, 18, "Sit still, my daughter, for the man will not be in rest until he have finished the thing this day."

In chapter iv Boaz is the kinsman redeemer, having the right to redeem and accomplishing the same, is wonderfully suggestive of our Redeemer, who not only redeems us, but also our inheritance, the earth, and seals us with the Holy Spirit, the earnest of our inheritance, until the redemption of the purchased possession (Eph. i, 13, 14). When Naomi became nurse for little Obed (chapter iv, 16, 21) she no doubt forgot in a measure the emptiness of chapter i, 21. Ruth also forgot the weary days of her poverty when she gleaned in the field of Boaz. So we shall forget all our misery and remember it as waters that pass away (Job 15, 16).

Let us be certain that we are redeemed by the precious blood of Jesus Christ and then patiently and unweariedly fill the place to which He has assigned us, rejoicing in the glory which shall be ours at His appearing.

MADE A SWIFT CLUB.

Vice-President Beatty of C.P.R. Has Had a Remarkable Career.

General counsel for the Canadian Pacific Railway at thirty-five, and a year and a half later vice-president of Canada's greatest railway system is a part of the remarkable record of Edward W. Beatty, Toronto man, who a few days ago was promoted to the latter position.

Mr. Beatty, who was born in Thorold, Ont., came to Toronto when he was ten years old. His mother, Mrs. Henry Beatty, now lives at 207 Simcoe street. He was graduated from Toronto University in 1898, and immediately began the study of law, being articled to the McCarthy firm. Mr. A. R. Creelman, K.C., who was a member of the firm, went to Montreal as general counsel of the C.P.R. in 1901, and he took Mr. Beatty, who had just been called to the Bar, with him as one of his assistants.

Mr. Beatty is a typical modern corporation lawyer, as contrasted with the brilliant, oratorical lawyers of long ago. He is no orator, although he can present a case well. He cannot be called a brilliant counsel. But he has mighty sound judgment, and when he has prepared a case he knows all about it. He is really more a business man than a lawyer, and he has made a study of every department of the C.P.R. He can go into an engineering case and make it absolutely clear to engineers, lawyers, or the Railway Commissioners. He is a tremendous worker. No point of a case ever misses him. And he needs all this capacity for work. Take the Western freight rates, for example. In that matter Mr. Beatty has had to master a most complicated mass of facts which run off into the maze of tariff statistics.

Mr. Beatty has done a great deal of work of late in presenting cases before the Dominion Railway Board, and it is said that his arguments and his facts are extremely hard to refute.

Personally, Mr. Beatty is stately, healthy, and strong. His chief characteristic is a quiet assurance, which is very impressive. He is not afraid to talk up to the high executive officials of the C.P.R. In fact, it is said he once told Mr. McNeill the old story about the closest race, and applied it to that gentleman because he objected to certain expenditures advocated by the young counsel. The story, you remember is of the man who was talking about the close horse races he had seen. He told about several, then the man he was talking to said:

"Why, I've seen a closer race than any of these."
"Where?" asked his friend.
"Why, in Scotland."

Many a sad-hearted immigrant has carried away from Windsor Station, Montreal, the friendship of the C.P.R. counsel.

Not long ago a happy-faced little Scotch boy landed in Montreal en route to British Columbia. It was his second visit to Canada. His first visit was about a year ago, but then he was a different boy, he was pale and delicate, and was suffering from a broken wrist, which needed attention. The little fellow chanced across the path of one whose sympathy is always reaching out to others, with the result that he was carried into a cab and was soon comfortably lodged in a private ward. After three weeks in the hospital, it was discovered that the boy had contracted tuberculosis, but Mr. Beatty was not discouraged. The little patient was next seen in spacious quarters at Agathe enjoying the full home benefits of the mountain air, and after three months he starts home to Scotland on a trip.

Cousin of Sturdee.

Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, the hero of the Falkland Islands naval engagement, has a first cousin in Toronto in the person of Mr. E. F. L. Sturdee, assistant district passenger agent of the C.P.R. Mr. Sturdee says that some twenty years ago Sir Frederick was a torpedo lieutenant on the old Bellerophon in the North Atlantic Squadron, before the formation of the Atlantic fleet, when Halifax was a naval base and the winter headquarters of the squadron, Bermuda being the summer headquarters. Mr. Sturdee last saw the rear-admiral some ten years ago, when he visited St. John while on furlough. He has not been in Canada since. One branch of the Sturdee family settled in Canada.

Honor For Canadian.

In gazetting William C. G. Heneker as a general, and calling him home from India to take his place in the British expeditionary force at the head of a brigade on the firing line in France. Lord Kitchener has signally honored a Canadian officer, who received his military training at Kingston, and who has seen service in various parts of the earth.

Gen. Heneker was born in Sherbrooke, Que., his father being president of the Eastern Townships Bank for many years.

High Cost of Living Is Sadly Jarred.

The cost of living in Canada is rapidly going back to normal and the present outlook is that living in the course of a few months will be even lower than when war broke out. When hostilities were first opened, the cost of living took a big jump. However, prices in many lines are dropping. Rents in the West have been reduced some thirty per cent. Meats have also gone down. The high price of wheat and flour is tending to keep up the general level of prices.

Grant For Church.

An interesting announcement appears in The Canada Gazette by which the Government has granted ten acres of land at Mellowdale, Alberta, for church purposes to the German Evangelical Lutheran Christ Church there, which is affiliated with the Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states.

Scientific Farming

ALFALFA'S MANY USES.

A Valuable Feed For All Classes of Farm Animals.
[Prepared by the United States department of agriculture.]

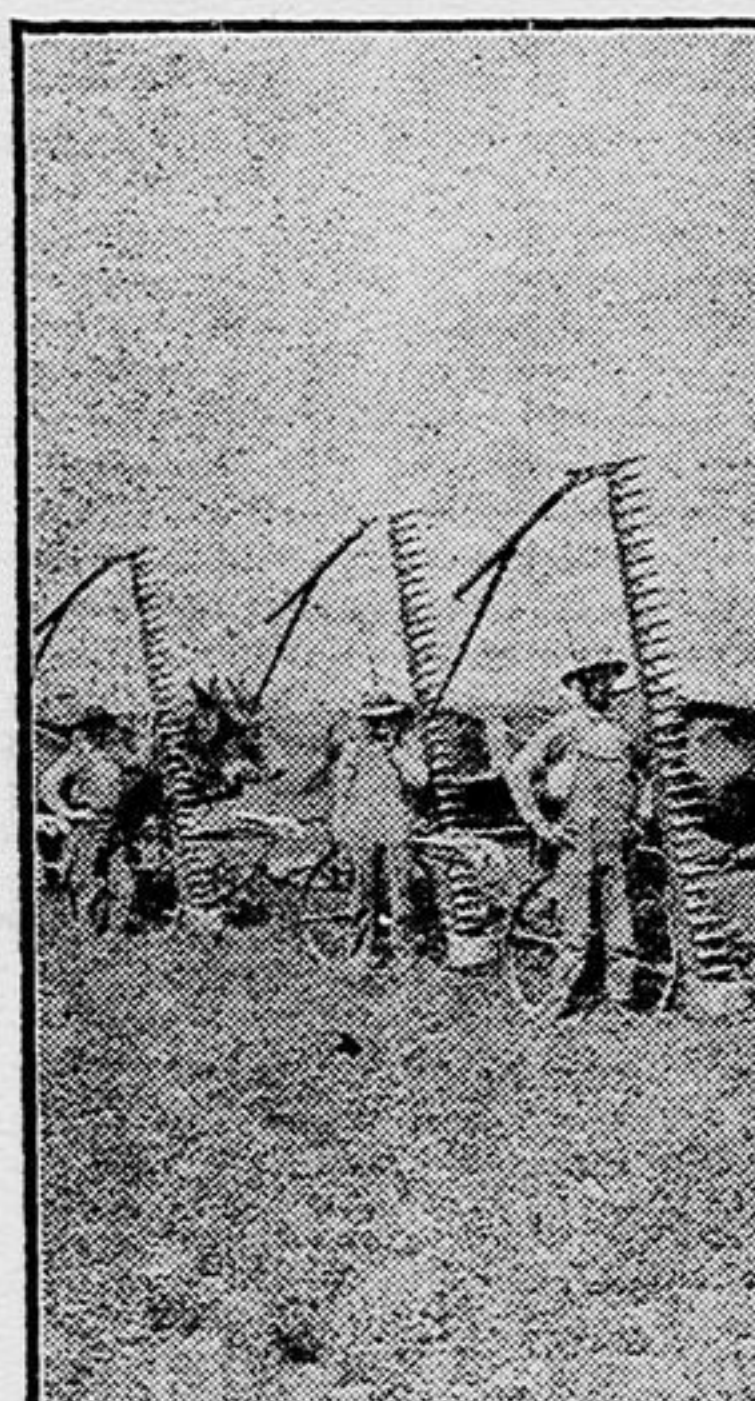
The widespread opinion that alfalfa is one of the most highly nutritious feeds for all classes of farm animals has been confirmed by chemical analyses made by the United States department of agriculture and various state experiment stations. The following table shows the comparative value of different kinds of feed, based upon their relative content of digestible and nourishing substances, such as protein, carbohydrates and fats.

In expressing these values in dollars and cents the investigators were of course compelled to assign somewhat arbitrary prices per pound for each of these substances, since the market for various kinds of feeds fluctuates.

Actual feeding value of different feeds based on amount of digestible nutrients.

Feed	Value per ton
Fresh alfalfa	\$7.00
Fresh clover	5.96
Alfalfa hay	20.15
Clover hay	14.12
Timothy hay	9.80
Cowpea hay	19.76
Wheat bran	22.80
Shelled corn	20.16

From this table it will be noted, for example, that the feeding value of alfalfa hay is more than twice that of timothy hay, exactly that of shelled corn and only a little less than that of wheat bran. This was worked out in another way by experiments in the Tennessee agricultural experiment station, where alfalfa was used in place of grain in feeding dairy cows. These experiments showed that one and one-half pounds of alfalfa took the place of one pound of wheat bran. With alfalfa hay at \$10 a ton and wheat bran at \$20 a ton the use of alfalfa



MOWING ALFALFA.

resulted in a saving of \$2.50 for every 100 pounds of butter and 20 cents for every 100 pounds of milk obtained from the herd. In Nebraska 2.41 pounds of beef were produced daily on a full ration of corn and alfalfa as against only 1.48 pounds on a ration of corn and prairie hay.

In popular practice alfalfa hay has been found so satisfactory that approximately four-fifths of the country's crop is consumed in this way. There are however, other uses to which it may be put. Notable among these is its value as a soiling crop. After great cutting it renews its growth with great readiness, and there is practically none of the danger from bloat which makes it somewhat disadvantageous as pasture for cattle and sheep. Hogs, on the other hand, are more apt to injure the stand than to be injured by it.

As ensilage alfalfa is perhaps not as satisfactory as in other respects. It is apt to be slimy, and the percentage of loss from spoiling is frequently appreciable. The readiness, however, with which the hay may be cured and utilized renders the making of alfalfa into silage ordinarily unnecessary. On the other hand, within recent years alfalfa meal has gained considerable popularity. This meal is ground up either alone or mixed with other concentrates, such as molasses, bran and corn chop. It can be fed with less waste than the hay, and the cost of transportation is, of course, very considerably diminished when shipments for large distances are necessary. Since a pound of alfalfa hay contains no more nutriment, however, after it has been ground up into meal than it did before, there does not seem to be any particular advantage in the process when the crop is intended for home consumption.

Among the minor uses for this very useful crop may be mentioned feed for all kinds of poultry. Alfalfa meal fed in a mash as a part of the daily ration tends to keep up egg production during the winter, and in the summer time it may be cut green and fed to the chickens, or they can be allowed the range of an alfalfa field. The crop is also of service in connection with the honey industry. The number of times that the alfalfa field comes into blossom in one season makes it possible for bees to gather successive crops of honey, and statistics indicate that heavier yields of honey are secured in those sections which have the largest acreage of alfalfa.

February Sales

In order to make room for our SPRING GOODS which are about to arrive, we are forced to make a clearance of the remainder of our Winter Stock including:

Hosiery, Underwear, Mittens and Mufflers, Etc.

Therefore we are putting on SPECIAL SALES during this month, and you can purchase anything displayed in our window for

19 Cents

Sales on FRIDAY and SATURDAY ONLY

Keep an Eye on the Window

THE VARIETY STORE

Central Drug Store

Great January Thaw

IN PRICES

In Fancy Goods, Cut Glass, Fancy China etc.

All Goods Left Over from Holiday Trade **MUST MOVE**

A Genuine Thaw 25 to 50 per cent. discount during the Month of **JANUARY.**

Central Drug Store

Reduction Sale

We have some lines of Winter Boots we are clearing out at reduced prices

- 4 Pairs Men's Heavy Bluchers Wool Lined, sizes 1-8 2-9, 1-11 were \$2.75 now \$2.00
 - 5 Pairs Men's Heavy Bluchers, Felt Lined, sizes 4-8 1-11, regular \$2.00 now \$1.50
 - 5 Pairs Women's Dongola Wool Lined Bals., sizes 1-2, 1-3, 3-4, reduced to 95c
 - 2 Pairs Box Calf Wool Lined Bals., sizes 1-4 and 1-5 now \$1.00
 - 10 Pairs Misses' High Cut Blucher, a fine boot for winter, all sizes, were \$2.50, now \$2.00
- Call early if your size is here as they will not last long at these prices. Terms on these goods: Cash.

The Down Town Shoe Store: J. S. McIlraith

Special Reduction Sale

In order to reduce our general stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready Mades, Blankets, Sheetting etc., we have decided to make a Special Reduction on Everything in stock, starting on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915

Intending purchases may rest assured of getting even better bargains than we offered last spring. A trial order will convince you. Come in and ask for prices.

S. SCOTT

Opposite the Old Stand

Durham, Ontario

Canadian Pacific Railway Time Table

Trains will arrive and depart as follows, until further notice:--

P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.10	6.20	Lv. Walkerton Ar.	12.55 10.35
3.24	6.34	" Maple Hill "	12.38 10.22
3.34	6.43	" Hanover "	12.30 10.14
3.43	6.52	" Allan Park "	12.20 10.04
3.58	7.07	" Durham "	12.06 9.50
			A.M.
4.09	7.18	" McWilliams "	11.54 9.38
4.12	7.21	" Glen "	11.51 9.34
4.22	7.31	" Priceville "	11.41 9.24
4.35	7.45	" Saugeen J. "	11.30 9.13
8.10	11.20	AT Toronto Lv.	7.45 5.23

R. MACFARLANE, - Town Agent

Grand Trunk Railway TIME-TABLE

Trains leave Durham at 7.15 a.m., and 3.45 p.m.

Trains arrive at Durham at 11.55a.m. 2.00 p.m., and 8.55 p.m.

EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY

G. T. Bell, C. E. Horning, G.P. Agent, D.P. Agent, Montreal, Toronto.

J. TOWNER, Depot Agent

W. CALDER, Town Agent

DURHAM PLANING MILLS

The undersigned begs to announce to residents of Durham and surrounding country, that he has his Planing Mill and Factory completed and is prepared to take orders for

SASH, DOORS - and all kinds of - **House Fittings**

Shingles and Lath Always on Hand At Right Prices.

Custom Sawing Promptly Attended To

ZENUS CLARK DURHAM - ONTARIO

SAD, BUT TRUE.
In the church's field of battle, In the bivouac of life, You will find the average Christian Represented by his wife.