

For The Quiet Hour

MR. W. E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, the well-known temperance worker, has just returned from a six months' tour of South and East Africa and Egypt. In the last two years, he has travelled through the strongest Moslem countries of the world, and in an interview he said that Mohammedanism is growing faster than Christianity. One of the reasons for this is that the ethical standards of the Moslem religion "are not too high for the minds of those to whom the appeal is made, being below that of Christianity and above the so-called pagan religions." This is an interesting expression of opinion, and it will be useful to compare it with some words of a missionary who has been working among Moslems for some years, and who, therefore, speaks with authority:

An earnest Moslem college student came to see me personally after the close of one of my addresses. He said, "Don't you think that Mohammedanism is democratic?" "Yes," I replied, "very democratic toward Moslems. But does your democracy extend to man as man, or man as Mohammedan? What is its attitude toward the non-Mohammedan, is it democratic there?" He replied that he was "afraid that it was not." Then he said, "Don't you think we could change it?" "Yes," I said, "you could, but when you got through, it would not be Mohammedanism." Then he replied, "I have been thinking about this matter for a long time. Could we not put together Mohammedanism and Christianity and make them one?" I asked him how he would do it. He replied, "Christ lived a very high, noble, holy life, and He never married, Now Mohammed did marry, so I would suggest that we make Christ the theory of religion and Mohammed the practice."

No finer testimony could be given to Christianity, and certainly no more striking contrast could be instituted between the two religions. Christianity stands for a demand on human nature to rise from the lower to the higher realm, emphasizing what ought to be, as against what actually is, and providing the necessary power to "come up higher." Mohammedanism, on the other hand, emphasizes what actually is, and is not at all concerned with anything else than to stay where it is, even with the comparatively low ideals of Mohammed and the Koran. But the Gospel cannot possibly be satisfied with descending to man's level, or remaining content with ethical standards just suited to people. Christ requires the highest standard, and also guarantees its realization by His grace.

A CELEBRATED EDITOR ONCE RECEIVED A LETTER from a minister telling him that his church was in financial straits, the congregations were small, the interest in home and foreign missionary work was very feeble, the prayer meetings had practically ceased on account of non-attendance, and altogether, things were in a bad way.

They had tried popular concerts, literary and dramatic societies, wrist drives, bazaars, young people's socials and weekly cinderella dances.

"Would he be so kind as to help us by suggesting some new method of arousing enthusiasm and drawing the people together?"

The editor replied on a postcard: "Why not try religion?"

"IF THE NATIONS BELIEVE IN PROPAGANDA OF ideas, why should not the church give greater place to doctrinal preaching?" asked Dr. Harris Franklin Rall of Garrett Biblical Institute, in pointing out "The Relation of Doctrinal Preaching to the New Day," at a Methodist Episcopal Council of Cities held in Buffalo. "The future will be won by ideas, not force. The ideas and ideals of Jesus are the only ones that are adequate. There should be an ordered instruction in the principles of Christian faith. We should have more teaching sermons."

A response from the floor was: "Doctrinal, yes; but in the old terminology, no!"

"THE PRIMARY AIMS OF DENOMINATIONALISM have been pretty well realized. Some things have been settled. The very accomplishment of these ends, however, presents an entirely new set of conditions, which call for a reconsideration of the weapons of warfare, and the part denominations are to play in the future if the influence of the Kingdom is to be speedily and successfully extended. To extend the Kingdom has been the professed aim of our denominational forces in the past. This aim honestly and fearlessly faced today must result in the conviction that the method of denominational competition is entirely out of harmony with both the spirit and ideals of the Kingdom. The question can be raised as to whether the denominations have not gone about as far as they can go alone in the completion of this larger mission.

"Either the denominations will rise to the occasion and guide in this movement toward a needed unity in Christian effort, or they will be repudiated by enough of their own numbers to bar them from having any worthy part in bringing in the day when the prayer of our Lord that all may be one shall be more perfectly realized."—Charles E. Vermilya.

IT TAKES ALL KINDS OF MOTHERS TO MAKE THE world happy. The following fugitive poem, by Florence Howard Wolcott, presents a pleasing modern view: We read about the mothers of the days of long ago, With their gentle, wrinkled faces and their hair white as snow; They were "middle-aged" at forty, and at fifty donned lace caps, And at sixty clung to shoulder shawls and loved their little naps.

But I love the modern mother who can share in all the joys, And who understands the problems of her growing girls and boys; She may boast that she is sixty, but her heart is twenty-three, My glorious, bright-eyed mother who is keeping young with me!

IT IS RELATED OF THE LATE DR. FRANK W. GUNSAULUS that as a young man, he got into doubts and difficulties that almost led him to give up his faith. It occurred to him that Phillips Brooks might help him. So he went to Boston, arriving on a Saturday night, and at once sought out the great preacher. Dr. Brooks invited him to attend his service the next morning.

The text for the sermon that day was the inquiry, "How many loaves have ye?" Phillips Brooks urged his hearers to capitalize the little belief they already had. "Have faith in God and let it grow," was his exhortation. That sermon marked the turning-point for Gunsaulus, and doubtless saved him for the Christian ministry.

MANY A SPEAKER WILL SYMPATHIZE WITH WILLIAM Lyon Phelps, professor of English Literature at Yale, who has said that he gets credit for only twenty-five per cent of his after-dinner speeches. He continues:

"I always make four speeches. First, the one I prepare in advance, which is pretty good; second, the speech I really make; third, the speech I make on the way home; and fourth, the speech the newspapers publish which bears no relation to any of the others."

DIAMOND TRIMMER IS NOW DANGEROUS CROOK

More diamonds and other precious stones are stolen than any other commodity in the world except money and every time a theft is reported, it is said that the first person called upon to prove his innocence is the person who makes the report. That is because there has emerged from the American underworld a new figure known as a "diamond trimmer," a person who understands the peculiar system of doing business in the diamond trade and takes advantage of it to defraud his creditors. The diamond trimmer is not a hold-up man. Neither is he a sneak thief nor an absconder. Usually he is a man with no criminal past, but one who may have passed through some shady bankruptcy proceedings and thus have acquired a knowledge of certain points of law which he hopes later to turn to profit. His first task is to win the confidence of a wholesale diamond dealer. The next is to take advantage of the long-term credit that these dealers give, and the third is to invent a robbery that will seem true to life, but which will permit him to retire on the fruits of it.

The Diamond Dealers' System

Gem jockers send out salesmen who often carry a quarter of a million of dollars worth of diamonds and other stones around with them, and show them to anybody who seems to be interested as a customer. They do business also with another group of men called customers' peddlers who have no shops, or shop only in their own apartments. These peddlers make sales to particular customers, to their own friends and acquaintances. They are permitted to carry or wear the diamonds in question in order to excite in the eye of the frequent beholder a desire to become their owner. Then, again, a dealer may go to a jeweler to whom he is known and tell him that he has a customer for several thousand dollars' worth of stones. He is permitted to take them away with him, merely giving a memorandum in exchange. He may later report that his customer needs some wheeling and that a little time may be required to put the deal through. He is given what time he needs.

All Stones Insured

The loss, as a rule, does not fall directly upon the owner of the lost or stolen diamonds, but upon Lloyds who last year collected a million dollars in premiums from New York diamond merchants, and paid out twice as much, if popular report is correct. The other day, stones worth \$683,000, which had been stolen from Mrs. James P. Donahue, at the Hotel Plaza, were mysteriously returned, and an insurance company paid \$683,000 to the go-between. Incidentally, a police scandal threatens to develop from the compounding of the theft. The diamond trimmer having established himself, finds it easy to get temporary possession of gems worth perhaps a hundred thousand dollars. He has two ways of making the possession permanent. One is to report to the police that he has been robbed in his place of business, if a man has a place of business, he has books, and these can be examined by experts. The diamond trimmer whose books may be scrutinized has to make more careful preparations than his more lowly brother who has no books, and who merely says that as he was passing from one store to another with the diamonds, he was knocked down and robbed.

A Typical Case

A typical case of the mere diamond salesman who turned trimmer is that of a young man who took the late train out of Atlantic City and arrived at the Pennsylvania Station in New York about midnight. He stopped at Eighth Avenue and had a sandwich at a lunch bar and a few minutes later, hailed a passing taxi cab. He got in and gave directions to be driven to his home in Washington Heights. A little further on, the cab stopped and another man got in with the driver. The car was speeded up, and at a lonely spot, the

two men seized the salesman, beat him, took \$26,000 worth of diamonds he was carrying and disappeared. He was able to show the eloquent marks of the rough treatment he had received, and stood all kinds of cross questioning but remained firm. But the detectives doubted him. Why should he have gone to Eighth Avenue to have lunch in a half-reputable restaurant when he might have had it at the station buffet? What need had he to take a taxi home when he might have taken the subway which at that time of night would not have been crowded. Why did he choose a prowling taxi when he might have taken the car of a reputable company at the station?

Fake Hold-ups

But there was nothing to convict him on, and the detectives decided to wait. A short time afterward, his brother died, and the negro chauffeur was arrested when trying to dispose of the dead man's car. The negro was questioned by a detective who had built up an interesting theory, and then the young salesman was bluffed into making a confession. He had stolen the jewels himself, because his brother was pressing him for repayment of a \$1,000 loan. It was the negro chauffeur who had driven the taxi, and later, calculating that he knew too much to be interfered with, had seized the dead man's car for his own uses.

There was also the well-known case of Morris Pelkisson, a small customer's pedler who did business in the lower East Side of New York for many years. One morning, he telephoned the police that he had been robbed. Detectives hurried to his flat and heard his story. He had lost \$130,000 worth of diamonds. Two men had entered his little flat, bound him hand and foot, thrust him into a closet after forcing him in terror of his life to give them the combination of his safe, and had made off with the plunder. The detectives noticed that the bed which stood beside the little safe had not been mussed. Experiment showed that it would be impossible to bend down in front of the safe without sitting on the bed. Moreover, it was found that the closet was so small that if Pelkisson had been thrust into it, his legs would have been doubled under him in such a manner that the door could not be closed. He was hurried into a penitentiary.

THE FARMER FEEDS THEM ALL

The King may rule o'er land and sea, The Lord may live right royally, The Soldier ride in pomp and pride, The Sailor roam o'er the ocean wide; But this or that, whatever befall, The Farmer, he must feed them all.

The Writer thinks, the Poet sings, The Craftsman follows wondrous things, The Doctor heals, the Lawyer pleads, The Miner follows precious leads, But this or that, whatever befall, The Farmer, he must feed them all.

The Farmer's trade is one of worth, His pasture with the sky and earth, His pasture with the sun and rain, And no man loses for his gain, And men may rise and men may fall, But, the Farmer, he must feed them all.

God bless the man who sows the wheat, Who finds us milk, and fruit, and meat, May his purse be heavy, his heart be light, His cattle, his corn, his all go right; God bless the seed his hands let fall, For the Farmer, he must feed us all.

SENTENCE SERMONS

We Must Eliminate—The spirit of revenge if we ever realize international peace.

The spirit of fear if we are ever to know God.

The demon of jealousy if we expect to build a happy home.

All trace of envy if we aspire to happiness.

All trace of hypocrisy if we attempt to train little children.

All suspicions if we expect to enjoy our friends.

And hard boiled eggs are yellow inside.

WAGE DISPUTE AT HANOVER PLANTS

Furniture Works Employees Ask 10 Per Cent Increase in Pay and Are Refused.

Hopes are entertained of the wage dispute between the Knechtel and other furniture companies of Hanover and their 300 employees which has been in progress for the last couple of weeks. The trouble had its origin when the local Woodworkers' and Finishers' Union asked a 10 per cent increase in wages.

The Knechtel Company officials refused to meet the union representatives, but offered to did meet a committee of their own employees, to whom they stated that the company was unable to and would not grant the increase. Shortly after the company, followed by two other factories, is alleged by the union to have locked out its employees. The union thereupon called out its members working in all other plants in the town.

PREPARATION OF SOIL FOR HOTBEDS

Soil for hotbed work requires proper preparation, to give best results, says T. F. Ritchie, Assistant in Vegetable Gardening. Too little attention is paid to its preparation by the majority of growers, and to this may be attributed much of the difficulty encountered in the production of healthy plants. It costs very little more to prepare the soil properly than to follow the questionable method of using the same soil over again or obtaining soil without regard to its condition.

A clean piece of sod should be selected, preferably on sandy loam soil. Cut and pile the sods carefully with alternate layers of manure. The cutting and piling should be done either in the autumn or during the month of June, at any rate, the pile should be left standing over the summer, when the whole pile, or the part required may be cut down and piled in a convenient place for the hotbed work the following spring. This method of preparation will provide a soil with ample fibre, which is very essential, and which contains sufficient plant food for ordinary work. If the soil is not considered rich enough for special work, more manure may be added or commercial fertilizer used to supplement the manure already present in the soil.

While the foregoing method is the most satisfactory, if this procedure has not been followed, it is often possible to obtain sandy loam soil from the surface of a field that has just produced a hoe crop in a three or four year rotation. This soil should be obtained in the fall and piled in a convenient place, and if not rich enough in plant food, commercial fertilizer may be added to suit the special requirements. As a rule, however, this is not necessary, because in a well planned rotation, manure is used quite liberally which should render the soil in fairly good condition for the purpose.

When it is not convenient to obtain a sandy loam soil, and heavier soil has to be used, clean sand may

A WOMAN'S SUFFERING

Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Verdun, Montreal, Quebec.—"I am one of thousands who have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have great faith in it. I can safely say it has relieved my troubles and I shall never be without a bottle of it in my house. Since my last baby was born I suffered from pains and backache and would feel so tired I could not do anything in my home. Since I have been taking the Vegetable Compound and Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine I feel so different. I recommend it to all my friends and hope it will cure other women who are suffering from the troubles I had."—Mrs. THOS. H. GARDNER, 821 Evelyn Street, Verdun, Montreal, Quebec.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a dependable medicine for the new mother. It is prepared from roots and herbs, contains no harmful drugs and can be taken by the nursing mother. Its worth in restoring the mother to normal health and strength is told again and again in just such letters as Mrs. Gardner writes.

A recent canvass of women users of the Vegetable Compound shows that 98 out of every 100 women taking the medicine are benefited by it. They write and tell us so. Such evidence entitles us to call it a dependable medicine for women. It is for sale by druggists everywhere.

Very Careless Young wife: "The post offices are very careless, sometimes, don't you think?" Sympathetic friend: "Yes, dear; why?" Same wife: "Fred sent a postal from Philadelphia, where he is staying on business, and the silly post office put an Atlantic City postmark on it."

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A Special Sale of Blankets
BEGINS ON
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AT THE
Farmers' Woolen Mill, Chesley, Ont.
Our Best White Blankets, large size, about 8 lbs. to the pair, WHILE THEY LAST, per pair \$8.50
SILVER GREY, just as good quality, per pair \$8.00
Other Lines Will Be On Sale—Auto Rugs, Fancy Blankets, Horse Blankets, Etc. A Large Quantity of Remnants Suitable for Coats, Pants and Dresses.
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Despite the recent fire, which destroyed our Flour Mill, we are again in a position to do
CUSTOM CHOPPING EVERY DAY
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Hoyal Household Flour, per bag \$ 50
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Feed Flour, per bag 2.00
Chopped Oats, cwt. \$ 1.50
Grimped Oats, cwt. 1.50
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Srimped Oats, ton 27.00
Chopped Oats, ton 27.00
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The R Be He
CONVULSION
By DR. W. J. Scholes
Note: Dr. Scholes will answer columns as will be of interest public print. Personal questions accompanied by self-addressed Dr. W. J. Scholes, in care of
Very few symptoms alarming than an attack are most likely to occur during For, at that time, the nervous delicate. It is readily relieved even by apparently slight
The seriousness of an attack convulsions depends on the seriousness of its cause. And the cause is not always apparent during the attack.
Irritation of the stomach and intestine resulting from indigestion generally regarded as the most common cause. A spasm may be of the first symptoms of an intestinal disease. Scarlet fever, measles, and pneumonia often begin this way.
Inflammation of the middle is another frequent cause of convulsions. Or more serious troubles such as disease of the brain or coverings, the meninges, or derangement of the skull, may present.
May Lead to Epilepsy
Some children who have frequent convulsions when they are only a few months old, later on have epilepsy. During the last few years, considerable attention has been given to the relationship between the
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HEALTH QUESTIONS
Dizziness
W. F. D. writes: "I am troubled with dizzy spells. I have had them for some time, but lately I seem to get them more often than I used to. What causes this? Is anything that I can take to cure of the dizziness? I am 58 years old."
Reply
There are several different causes of dizziness. It often comes from digestive disturbances. Sometimes the trouble is caused by some disease of the eye, or disease of the ear. High blood pressure may cause it. Disturbances of the nervous system are among more serious causes.
The treatment depends on the cause.
Habit Spasm
Mrs. G. M. writes: "My son is 12 years old, has an annoying habit of blinking his eyes every while. We have tried everything that we can think of to make him stop it, but nothing we have tried has seemed to do good. He does very well in school and while not what would be

PLUM GROWING IN ONTARIO
Speaking of plum culture in Ontario, the Dominion Horticulturist in Bulletin No. 45, which is devoted to the subject generally, says of the climate of the western part of the province is suited to the culture of both European and Japanese plums.
Along Lake Huron, the European plums do well. Sometimes temperatures in winter are so low as to lessen the crop. In eastern Ontario, the hardiest European plum need be tried. It is only in occasional years that there is a crop of these even in the places, the winter being too do well in eastern and northern Ontario, and early in the spring bring good prices. In North Ontario, the earliest native plum should be tried. Spraying is a general necessity. Taking care with another. The Horticulturist adds, there is a fair profit in Ontario.
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