

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

Competent instructors. Special training for teachers. Special Farmer's Course, and NEW YEAR TERM FROM JAN. 4. Affiliated with the Stratford Business College and Elliot Business College, Toronto. Write for free catalogue.  
D. A. McLachlan, President.  
G. M. Henry, Principal.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**  
DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY  
**TORONTO-CHICAGO**  
**TORONTO-MONTREAL**

Unexcelled Train Service  
Highest Class of Equipment  
**WINTER TOURS**  
**CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA**  
and **SUNNY SOUTH**

FAST TRAINS CHOICE OF ROUTES  
LOW FARES NOW IN EFFECT

For full particulars consult G.T.R. ticket Agents or write  
C. E. HORNING,  
Dist. Pass. Agent, Toronto  
W. Calder, Town Agent, Phone 3a  
J. Towner, Station Agent Phone 18

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**  
**New Train Service**  
**TORONTO-MONTREAL**  
**OTTAWA**

Via "Lake Ontario Shore Line"

Fast time to Oshawa, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Trenton, etc.

Particulars from C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

R. Macfarlane, Town Agent  
E. A. Hay, Station Agent

**Canadian Pacific Railway Time Table**

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

P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
3.10	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	Ar. Toronto Lv.	7.45 5.25

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 11.55 a.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 At-  
tended To

**ZENUS CLARK**  
DURHAM - - - - - ONTARIO

Doctor—I have to report, sir, that you are the father of triplets. Politician—Impossible! I'll demand a recount.—Puck

**SUNDAY SCHOOL.**  
Lesson V.—First Quarter. For Jan. 31, 1915.

**THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.**

Text of the Lesson, Judg. xiii, 8-16, 24, 25—Memory Verses, 12-14—Golden Text, Judg. xiii, 4—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This is another record of the Lord delivering His people by a strange instrument, strong physically, but very weak spiritually; one who might have been a very great man for God if he had kept himself wholly for God, yet honorable mention is made of him in Heb. xi, 32. The story of Samson covers four chapters, xiii to xvi, of which our lesson chapter tells of the announcement of his coming, his birth and growth to manhood. The other three chapters tell of his doings, and whatever was worth while was by the Spirit of the Lord, who is mentioned four times (xiii, 25; xiv, 6, 19; xv, 14).

It was during the longest period of Israel's oppression that Samson was born and when he came to manhood began to deliver Israel. They did evil again in the sight of the Lord and were oppressed by the Philistines forty years (verse 1). The messenger from heaven, who appeared first to Manoah's wife and later to Manoah, is mentioned fourteen times and is called the angel of the Lord ten times, the angel of God twice and the man of God twice. When asked his name by Manoah he replied it is "Wonderful" (verse 18, margin and R. V., text), which is the same name as in Isa. ix, 6, so that we recognize the Son of God, whose goings forth have been from of old, from the days of eternity (Mic. v, 2), who appeared to Gideon, to Moses, to Joshua and others.

As here He appeared first to Manoah's wife, it is at least most interesting to note that He is first called "the angel of the Lord" in His appearing to Hagar, and it is written that "she called the name of the Lord, who spake unto her, Thou God seest me" (Gen. xvi, 7-13). This was also in connection with a child to be born, who was the first named before his birth, and there were just six others so named. It is worthy of note that as Manoah and his wife had no child, so it was also with Zacharias and Elizabeth, and in some respects the boys were similar (compare lesson verses 4, 5 and Luke 1, 15-17).

There is more in these Bible records than any of us have yet seen, and some day in the kingdom we will be surprised at their significance. We may not be able to tell why this man and his wife of the tribe of Dan were chosen to be thus honored, but possibly they were devout, like the father and mother of John the Baptist. We may judge from lesson verse 8 that Manoah knew the Lord and knew how to pray and obtain an answer. The lesson is called a temperance lesson because his wife was forbidden to drink wine or strong drink (verses 4, 14) or to eat anything that cometh of the vine or anything unclean. The child was to be a Nazirite unto God all his life (verses 5, 7, 17).

The essential thought of such consecration was separation unto the Lord, and the full requirement is given in Num. vi, where it is seen that either man or woman might take such a vow, but if they became defiled the days of their defilement were lost (verse 12). It was a vow only for a time, and when fulfilled the Nazirite might drink wine (verses 13, 20). In the case of Samson he was to be a Nazirite from birth to death, but he became defiled through his fellowship with Delilah (chapter xvi, 17-20). There were few Nazirites, and our Lord Jesus was the only perfect one in the sense of being wholly and always separated unto God.

Because it is so costly to be a disciple (Luke xiv, 26, 27, 33) there are few disciples. It seems so much easier to be in some measure conformed to this present evil age than to be wholly separated from it. Yet the Lord is ever looking for any willing ones that He may show Himself strong in their behalf (II Chron. xvi, 9). The Holy Spirit, the same who came upon Samson from time to time and who dwells in every true believer, has a greater desire to fill us than any of us can desire to be filled, for it is written, "The Spirit whom He made to dwell in us yearneth for us even unto jealous envy (Jas. iv, 5, R. V., margin), but the previous verse shows us that the great hindrance is the friendship of this world.

It is the valley of Sorek or the lap of Delilah or some such phase of worldliness that hinders us from being what He would like us to be. Samson was not in appearance a strong man, for had he been such the Philistines would not have wondered at his strength nor inquired the secret of it (chapter xvi, 5). As his birth was a special gift from God to his parents, as in the case of Isaac and John the Baptist, so was his great physical strength. We must first be born of God, born from above, and then if we are willing to be wholly separated unto Him He will work in us mightily both to will and to do.

It is the privilege of every true believer to be strengthened with all might by His Spirit in the inner man; to be strong in the Lord and in the power of His might. But this can only be when we know our own weakness and cease to have any confidence in ourselves and yield fully to Him.

**INDIANS ARE EAGER.**

**Intense Loyalty to Britain Among Canadian Native Races.**

From British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and other parts of Canada has been heard the voice of the native asking a place in the ranks of those to be selected to serve under the colors, says Onondyeh Loft in The Toronto Globe. Associated with these requests are substantial donations intended to be applied towards the various funds subscribed for the relief of those who have been made dependent as a result of this cruel war.

They have displayed a generous spirit, with motives inspired by no influence other than to show their deep interest and concern in the advent of this new seriousness, and to identify themselves with the care and responsibilities imposed upon our Empire by their readiness to make sacrifices for her cause. When such patriotism dominates a people there is one regret to be offered—that they cannot be all gratified by participation in active service as of old, when every brave warrior was free to pledge his fidelity at the warpost with his hatchet prior to the march upon the warpath.

I entertain the hope that at no remote time the Government of Canada will devise means to enlarge materially the encouragement of military defence locally among them by establishing their own regiments. Instinctively the Indian is a good shot. To encourage this reasonable grants might be made by the Militia Department towards the establishment of local rifle ranges, which both young and old would be only too glad to utilize. Indeed, in this regard the time has come when serious consideration must be given to the matter of the establishment of ranges in every township throughout the country, so that an opportunity be given to civilians to learn to shoot.

Some day we hope to be able to gratify his ideals of an Indian regiment who may be able to compare favorably with the splendid achievements of those from India, who are giving such a fine account of themselves in France and Belgium.

The Indians throughout Canada have every reason to be appreciative, too, for the liberal disposition of Major-General Lessard and the Department of Militia in extending every opportunity to Indians to enlist in the contingents that are being prepared for the front. I am glad to see they are responding well to the call; and I further hope every young man who is capable and physically fit will come out and do his duty.

I know the spirit of war is rife on the reserves. While many of us will not be eligible, on account of old age, to enlist, we should go in and drill and form home guards, so as to be prepared for any emergency. I would also advise all Indians to be very reticent and uncommunicative to strangers, and keep a sharp eye on all suspects, and be ever ready to give information to the civil authorities. A recent visit to my native home on the Grand River found me soon in touch with the martial spirit of war, beating in the hearts and minds of even the unlearned. Those who could not read were making their daily treks to the homes of those who receive daily papers, eager to learn the latest news, which is always cheerfully given and fully explained.

Equally interested are the women, who were ready to discuss possibilities of doing something useful to assist in patriotic work of women. They were getting ready to ask the chiefs for a vote of money to purchase yarn to knit socks for the soldiers.

Some interesting episodes can be related as to the determination of men to go and enlist at the nearest regimental headquarters. Some have gone the length of letting their crops go ungarnered rather than forego the opportunity of proving their patriotism.

**Not Cowboys.**

In the minds of many English people the Canadians of the first contingent are principally westerners of the cowboy type with just a slight sprinkling of urbanites, Englishmen who have returned to the Motherland after a short sojourn abroad, and a number of redskins. Some of these impressions are quite correct. For instance, there are a great many British-born in the contingent; there may be a dozen full-blooded Indians, but of course there are no "wild and woolly westerners." The majority of the Canadians come from such cities as Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and so forth. There are all sorts of types among the private rankers they call them in Britain.

**Advertising Did It.**

The British Admiralty recently asked the Naval Service Department at Ottawa to see if it could get supplies of hazel rod fenders, which are used to protect the sides of the warships when they are in dock or coaling from tenders. The Department made some enquiry and sent out circulars without much success. A notice was then given to the newspapers and for several days the Department has been flooded with responses from farmers and others all over the country. Willow rods will also likely be taken.

**Peach Diseases Disappear.**

Prof. Caesar, of the O. A. C., Guelph, has called attention to a steady decrease in little peach and yellows and such pests. Last year only three thousand trees were taken out, while in 1910 sixty thousand were destroyed.

**Gifts To Enter Duty Free.**

Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, has authorized instructions to be sent to collectors throughout the Dominion that personal gifts from members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force to relatives or friends in Canada may be admitted free of duty during the period of the war.

**All Around The Farm**

**SETTING OUT FRUIT TREES.**

**A Source of Revenue and Adornment For Gardens.**

A source of revenue and adornment, very obvious and simple, which should be within the boundaries of all gardens are the trees, canes and vines which yield the owner an abundant supply of fruit during the brilliant autumn months, and fall is the time of year to accomplish the task of setting them out, writes Edward K. Parkinson in the New York Evening Post. There are various ways of growing fruits—as, for instance, on a brick or cement wall with a southern exposure, as is so frequently done in England, or on an espalier trellis, or



A YOUNG FRUIT TREE PLANTER.

along a short avenue of handsome dwarf trees, which has of late obtained great vogue in this country. These dwarf trees when in full bearing should yield from two pecks to a bushel of fine table fruit, if well set, properly selected and the soil carefully prepared. They are the result of working standard varieties on certain small and slow growing types of apple trees, such as the Paradise and Doucin stocks. The former is the best if a real dwarf is wanted, while the latter produces only a half dwarf. The pear is dwarfed when grown on the root of quince, and in setting it out place the trees ten to twelve feet apart, the latter distance preferably. Dwarf apples should be set ten feet apart and the half dwarfs twice that distance.

As dwarf trees are the most usual form of orcharding at present and space does not permit of giving all the various methods of planting the different fruits, the following are a few of the necessary details of which to take account if success is to be obtained: Always order the trees from a reliable firm, which means a firm that can be absolutely relied upon to select and ship the best trees which can be raised and are true to name. When the trees are ordered prepare the ground so that they may be set out at once, and let it be understood there is no better way of preparing the soil for an orchard than by using dynamite.

The effect of the dynamite is to mellow up the soil, to lower the water table and so encourage the roots to go deeper, to permit air to penetrate and circulate and to allow the tiny rootlets to spread out in every direction. The soil having been prepared and the hole dug, set in the little tree (as straight as possible); then spread out the roots with great care, fill in with good soil and tramp thoroughly, leaving the top soil loose and mellow. Set in the trees just deep enough to cover the line made by the soil while the trees stood in the nursery row, and the first winter it will be well to give a light covering of manure around the little trees.

**VALUE OF GARDEN CROPS.**

No longer do the farmers of the better class content themselves with raising a few rows of potatoes, calling that their garden. It is not necessary longer for the busy farmer's wife to look after these neglected corn and potato spots, for the farmer has come to understand that there is good money in them.

Time was when the farmer contented himself with raising grain crops, considering it beneath his dignity to spend time on the garden. If there was a garden on the place it was usually left to his wife and children to pull the weeds and to do any other work that was actually required.

Now the farmer himself, with a work horse and modern garden machinery, can do more work in an hour than his wife could do in a week, and do it better. By careful cultivation he can make his half acre of garden pay more cash money than any other acre on the farm.

The high cost of living has also roused inhabitants of small towns to make use of every foot of ground possible to produce vegetables to piece out the table supplies.—Farm Progress.

**NEW POST OFFICE OPENED.**

Shelburne's new and handsome post office was opened for business on Thursday last. The first letter was posted by Chester Best, written by his father John Best, M. P. to Premier Borden, announcing the opening of the office. The premier replied on the 16th as follows: "Many thanks for your letter of the 15th inst. I greatly appreciate your kind words. Please convey to the people of Shelburne my congratulations on the completion of the new post office." The first letter received through the new post office addressed to The Free Press was from our old townsman, J. J. McKnight, now of Tottenham.—Free Press.

**SCARED THEM OFF.**

They had put up "Please do not handle" and "Please keep hands off" signs without number in that department, but the people had gone on handling just the same. At last the department got a new manager and he took down all the polite old-fashioned warnings and tacked onto every precious garment a beware sign printed in red ink, with ever so many exclamation points. After that everybody stood at a respectable distance and kept hands in their muffs.

**NON-ADVERTISING FAILURES.**

An analysis of the names of business firms who fail shows that 90 per cent. are non-advertisers. Probably the same analysis would show that most of the failures were due to lack of business. Newspaper advertising will always increase a good business. It is not in itself an absolute guarantee of business success, but it is a mighty big help. The most successful businesses are advertised.

**IT'S STILL SMART.**

Mary had a little skirt,  
Last winter it was smart;  
It was quite baggy at the top,  
A gem of tailored art.

Its wheel-base never measured more  
Than just a half a yard,  
And every time that Mary walked  
She found the going hard.

But Mary saw the fashions now,  
And said, "Why buy a gown?"  
She took that little skirt of hers  
And turned it upside down.

London's unemployed complain that in giving work to the jobless London is discriminating in favor of men from Toronto, Hamilton and other cities.

**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 purchasers 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