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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 "	12.58 10.22
3.34	6.43	" Hamover "	12.30 10.14
3.43	6.52	" Allan Park "	12.20 10.04
3.58	7.07	" Durham "	12.00 9.50

A.M.

4.00	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

The Provincial authorities having failed to investigate the murder of Ethel Vinner of Megantic Que., her relatives have engaged detectives.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VII.—First Quarter, For Feb. 14, 1915.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, 1 Sam. iii, 1-13, 19, 20—Memory Verses, 8, 9—Golden Text, 1 Sam. iii, 9—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

What a specially great lesson this is for boys, with something for every one, young and old. In all Scripture there is a message from the heart of God to each individual heart that reads. It is true always, as in the last verse of our lesson chapter, that the Lord reveals Himself by His word. The Scriptures are the revelation of God to man, and the Lord Jesus Christ is the Living Word, in whom we see the Father, even as He said, "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father." (John xiv, 9). Our lesson opens with Samuel ministering unto the Lord. See also chapter ii, 11, 18. This is not the word which is translated to "minister in the priest's office," but the word to serve or minister, as when Joshua ministered to Moses (Ex. xxxiii, 11; Josh. i, 1).

Even a child can serve Him who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister (Matt. xx, 28). May we always be able to say from the heart, "Whose I am and whom I serve," and count it our highest privilege to minister unto Him (Acts xxvii, 23; Luke viii, 3; Dan. vi, 10). In the revised version the words "precious" and "open" are in the margin "rare" and "frequent," and the meaning probably is that any special message from the Lord was of rare occurrence or it had been some time since He had spoken. The book of Judges ended with every man doing right in his own eyes (xxi, 25), and now Eli, the priest of the tabernacle, which was then at Shiloh (i, 3; Josh. xviii, 1, 10), was somewhat out of fellowship, for he mistook broken hearted, praying Hannah for a drunken woman and did not control his own sons, honoring them above God, so that a man of God had to come to him with a reproof and a warning (i, 12-16; ii, 27-36).

Before we consider the call of Samuel in our lesson let us look at the circumstances of his birth. His father, Elkanah, seems to have been a devout man, going up from year to year to worship and to sacrifice unto the Lord of hosts in Shiloh (i, 3). But he had two wives, which was contrary to God's original arrangement and always brought trouble. Hannah, who had no children, was continually taunted by the other, her adversary, provoked sore and made to fret and grieve (i, 4-9). Her refuge was prayer unto the Lord, and He heard her and gave her this son Samuel (i, 10-20). She called him Samuel because she asked God for him (i, 20, margin), and when she had weaned him she took him to Shiloh to serve the Lord in the tabernacle with Eli, visiting him from year to year when she went up to worship and taking him a little coat (i, 24-28; ii, 18, 19).

The Lord abundantly rewarded her for the gift of her firstborn, for He gave her five others, three sons and two daughters (ii, 20, 21). So Samuel grew before the Lord and was in favor both with the Lord and also with men, and the Lord was with him, and all Israel knew that he was established to be a prophet of the Lord (ii, 21, 26). How beautifully the Lord did bless the boy who was dedicated to Him even before his birth, and how grandly He did reward his mother and cause her to forget her misery and sing for joy! Her song in chapter ii, 1-10, which is also called a prayer, is one of the most beautiful on record.

Returning to our lesson story, we read that one night, or perhaps toward the dawn (verses 2, 3, 15), Samuel heard some one call him, and supposing it to be Eli, he ran to him, but, on being assured that Eli had not called him, he lay down again. The second time he heard his name and went again to Eli, but was assured as before. Not until he heard his name the third time and for the third time went to Eli with the words "Here am I" did Eli perceive that the Lord was calling the child. Then he said to him, "If you are called again say, 'Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth.'" For the fourth time the Lord called him and this time mentioned his name twice—"Samuel, Samuel."

I have found only seven people in the Bible who were thus addressed, and there must be some significance in it, whether we can see it or not. Look them up and ponder the circumstances prayerfully. On hearing this fourth call Samuel replied as Eli taught him, and then the Lord gave to Samuel the solemn message for Eli, which he faithfully repeated to him in the morning, telling him every whit and hiding nothing from him. It is doubtful if either of them slept again that night. Samuel had his first message directly from the Lord, and Eli was no doubt wondering what it could be. They each had enough to think about. Samuel from this time onward seems to have had always an ear for God. Note the peculiar language of i Sam. ix, 15, and may we all have similarly anointed ears to hear His voice. Eli saw the justice of it all, remembering no doubt the words of the man of God in chapter ii, 27, and he submissively said: "It is the Lord. Let Him do what seemeth Him good" (verse 18). Compare Job i, 21; ii, 10; Ps. xxxix, 9; Isa. xxxviii, 15; xxxix, 8.

CANAL IS PROGRESSING.

Welland Waterway Will Cost Fifty Millions—Ready in Five Years.

The fact that Canada has undertaken the construction of a waterway possessing features unprecedented in the history of similar undertakings, not only on this continent, but in the world, is a fact which may not be generally appreciated, but in certain aspects Canada can make claim to this distinction for the work she has entered upon in the construction of the Welland Ship Canal, the connecting link between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

As all of the earth excavated between Thorold and Lake Ontario is to be disposed of in service ground fills to form the harbor in the lake, the Government has built a double track, standard gauge construction railway, seven miles in length, between these points for the purpose of transporting this material; and for the purpose of hauling stone excavated and crushed at the site of the flight locks in Thorold, to the other lock sites for the making of concrete to be used in the building of the locks. This railway has been equipped with a complete interlocking plant and train-despatching system, and it is expected that for the next few years it will be one of the busiest roads in the Dominion.

For contract purposes, the entire canal, 26 miles in length, has been divided into nine sections, section No. 1 being at the Lake Ontario end and the others following consecutively through to Lake Erie. Section No. 3 is the most important and the most expensive section of the entire project, involving as it does the construction of twin locks in flight 4, 5 and 6, single lock No. 7, and a guard lock, the building of a tremendous earth dam to form a pondage of 84 acres for regulating the water level in the flight locks, and two difficult and expensive railway diversions. There are 2,700,000 cubic yards of rock to be excavated from the lock sites and the locks themselves will involve the placing of 1,200,000 cubic yards of concrete. This section is less than two miles in length, mostly within the town of Thorold.

The present line of the Grand Trunk Railway traverses the site of the flight locks, and this railway has had to be diverted a short distance to the west for a distance of four miles. As it is, here the railway climbs the Niagara escarpment, rising almost 150 feet within a distance of one and a half miles, this has proved a very difficult piece of relocation. From Thorold to Lake Erie the new canal will follow largely the route of the present canal, and the work will consist principally of deepening and widening the existing channel to the new dimensions.

Section 5 is the only remaining section which has as yet been placed under contract, the contractors being the Canadian Dredging Co., of Midland, Ont. They have had five steam shovels employed all season, and expect to commence dredging operations in the early spring. The work consists of the removal of 5,500,000 cubic yards of earth in the channel and along the west bank, the material to be disposed of on low lands adjoining the canal. The estimated cost of this section is \$1,950,000. The estimated cost of the entire project is \$50,000,000.

Making a Directory.

Over seventy per cent. of Toronto's population change their addresses, or positions, or otherwise require a change in their designations in the city directory each year. That would seem to be a rather high record for even the most nomadic tribes, but each new directory, proves indisputably that the "changing" habit has got Toronto to that extent.

A page taken at random from last year's issue and corrected to date, shows that out of the 180 names recorded on it 139 have changed either their address, their occupation, or both. Corrections are scratched across it in all directions, till it resembles a futurist painting of a hedgehog much more than a page of print.

It will be seen from this that compiling a directory of half a million restless people is no easy job. Practically one year's hard work by a large staff goes into its preparation. Perhaps the most remarkable fact of all is that, in spite of the ever-changing population, recent directories have only shown an average of fifty mistakes a volume.

Has a Fine Record.

It is announced that A. G. Elliot, general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, owing to a rearrangement of the duties of the general offices, has retired. The assistant passenger traffic manager will assume the duties of the general passenger agent.

Mr. Elliot has devoted his life to railroad work and in his chosen line has achieved success and won the respect of railroad men.

He was born in 1860 and entered the railroad service in 1882 as city ticket agent of the Central Vermont Railroad at Montreal. In 1897 he became city ticket agent for the Grand Trunk at Montreal and in the same year was promoted excursion clerk of that department and soon after was made assistant general passenger and ticket agent. Later he became passenger representative at Chicago and on the death of W. E. Davis was chosen general passenger agent with headquarters in Montreal. Mr. Elliot's retirement took effect on Oct. 31.

First Hudson Bay Report.

The first annual report of the Hudson Bay Railway shows that the line is only 24 miles of a variation from an air line covering the entire length of 412 miles.

About 240 miles have been completed, 350 miles are partially graded and on 204 miles the track is laid. Telegraphs have been constructed for 175 miles. Grading will be completed next summer and the line will be ready to handle the 1916 crop.

PASTURING ALFALFA.

Alfalfa needs no special treatment to aid it in coming through the winter in a healthy, vigorous condition, provided the stubble is not pastured off down to the crowns.

Never should alfalfa be pastured down close late in the fall, says G. E. Thompson, assistant in farm crops at the Kansas Agricultural college. That leaves it so exposed that the hard freezes of winter will injure the stand, if not kill it out entirely. Late fall mowing ordinarily does no damage, as the mower leaves sufficient stubble to give protection to the plants.

NEW ENGLAND'S POTASH.

Enough to Supply Agricultural Needs of This Country For Centuries.

There is enough available potash in New England to supply the agricultural needs of this country for many centuries, says a writer in the New York Sun. These many deposits will average from 7 to 14 per cent potash. The balance of the rock carrying this potash is all necessary for plant growth.

All that is needed to bring this potash to the farmer is to mine the rock and pulverize it finely, not less than 200 mesh, and the entire contents of the rock when mixed with the soil will become available for plant life as fast as any form of vegetation can consume it with the application of varying amounts for different crops, as some crops require more potash than others.

The agricultural department at Washington has made experiments with this rock for the last fifteen years and has demonstrated the solubility and availability of the potash when used as above and has produced equally as good crops with this form of potash as they have been able to produce with the German potash salts that are supposed to be immediately soluble in water.

The writer has made personal examination of about 100 of these deposits in New England and has also made many practical and scientific tests on growing crops in comparison with the German potash, proving without a question that this source of potash was superior in every way to the German product.

There have been several scientific theorists of late who have claimed patented processes whereby they could extract the potash from this rock so that it could be supplied to the farmer or fertilizer manufacturer in a comparatively pure state.

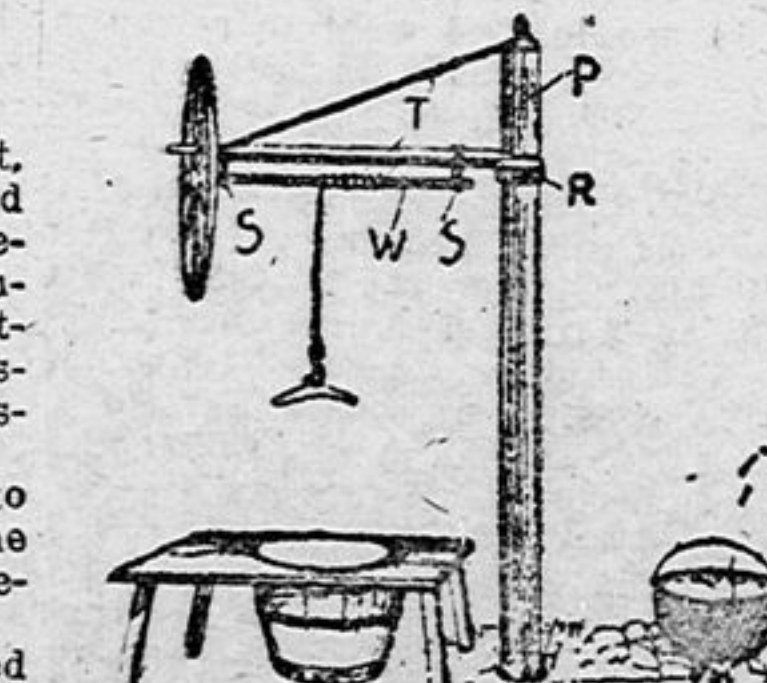
For the last seventy-five years, up to about five years ago, practically all of the farmers in this country and most of the agricultural scientific theorists knew positively that all the soil needed were phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash, but recently we hear of a great many other plant food elements that increase the crop yield and build up the soil to a healthier and more productive condition than was ever thought possible, and many of them are now being used by the practical agriculturist with marked success.

The Wisconsin Agricultural college after many experiments has discovered that sulphate of iron is a wonderful soil restorer and crop producer. France has also discovered that sulphate of iron in many cases applied at the rate of 400 pounds to the acre increases production from 40 to 100 per cent.

Magnesia has recently been claimed by many practical agriculturists to be a plant food of great importance. It is rapidly becoming a well known fact that all plants must have at least twelve mineral elements in sufficient quantity if a maximum crop is to be harvested.

Derrick For Hanging Hogs.

Set a pole, P, eight inches in diameter in the ground so that five feet of the pole is in the ground and twelve feet above it. Put a one inch iron pin in the top so that it extends four inches above the pole. Then put an iron ring, just a little larger than the



pole, over it and fasten securely with bolts or screws. This ring R and the iron pin are the means of supporting the derrick.

Now for the windlass get a round pole, W, six feet long and six inches in diameter. Fasten a rope in a hole bored through the middle. Fasten an old buggy wheel to the end of a pole. Now make two iron straps, S, to go under the windlass and fasten them to a timber, T, one end of which is shaped to rest on the iron ring and the other end is supported by an iron brace fastened to the pin at the top of the post.

Make a hole in the end of the beam that supports the windlass, in which a stout wooden pin can be placed to keep the windlass from unwinding when you are through lifting. The derrick swings sidewise, so you can heat your water in one vessel, scald your hog in another and put him anywhere you want without the usual tugging—Farm and Fireside.

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 Bluechers Wool Lined, sizes 1-8 2.9, 1-11 were \$2.75 now \$2.00
 - 5 Pairs Men's Heavy Bluechers, 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 Bluecher, 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