

SHORTHAND, BUSINESS AND CIVIL SERVICE COURSES
in the
MOUNT 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 34
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	12.55	10.35
3.24	6.34	12.58	10.22
3.34	6.43	12.59	10.14
3.43	6.52	12.20	10.04
3.58	7.07	12.06	9.50
		A.M.	
4.09	7.18	11.54	9.38
4.12	7.21	11.51	9.34
4.23	7.31	11.41	9.24
4.35	7.45	11.30	9.13
8.10	11.20	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

Details of cold-blooded massacres of Armenians by the Turks when they occupied Ardannuch recently are reaching Petrograd. Terrible cruelties are reported.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IX.—First Quarter, For Feb. 28, 1915.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, I Sam. vii, 3-17. Memory Verses, 11, 12—Golden Text, I Sam. vii, 12—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

When the men of Beth-shemesh lost 50,070 men because of their transgression they sent to the men of Kirjath-jearim to come and take the ark away from them, for they said, "Who is able to stand before this holy Lord God?" Their question is a very suggestive one, for the holiness which God requires in His law, which is holy and just and good, is so great that no man can stand before it, even as it is written: "If thou, Lord, should'st mark iniquities, O Lord, who shall stand? But there is forgiveness with thee * * * (Rom. vii, 12; Ps. cxxx, 3). The way out for all, for all have sinned and come short, is that the necessary holiness is found in Christ, who perfectly kept this holy law and is made righteousness unto all who receive Him (I Cor. v, 21; I Cor. i, 30). The ark found a resting place at Kirjath-jearim for many years in the house of Abinadab in the hill until David removed it to a tent which he had pitched for it in Jerusalem (I Sam. vi, 2, 4). After it had been twenty years there Israel seemed to awake to a desire for the Lord, for it is said that they "lamented after the Lord" (verses 1, 2).

It may be said that after the catastrophe at Ebenezer, in which the sons of Eli were slain and the ark of God taken and because of which Eli died, Samuel returned to his father's home at Ramah, for there he lived all his life afterward; there he built an altar unto the Lord; there he judged Israel going in circuit to Bethel, Gilgal and Mizpeh, and there he died and was buried (I, 19; II, 11; VII, 16, 17; XXV, 1). Ever since the Philistine victory Israel had been under their power, but now Samuel encouraged them to put away their idols, return unto the Lord with all their hearts, and serve Him only, that He might deliver them out of the hands of the Philistines (verses 3, 4). The one thing that the Lord is looking for in all the world is a whole heart for Himself (I Chron. xvi, 9; no idols, nothing to grieve or hinder, but such yielded hearts that He can magnify Himself in us and work in us all His good pleasure (Heb. xiii, 20). So all Israel gathered together to Mizpeh that Samuel might pray for them (verses 5, 6). They drew water and poured it out before the Lord and fasted and confessed their sin.

The wise woman of Tekoa said, "We are as water split on the ground, which cannot be gathered up again" (I Sam. xiv, 14), and in Lam. ii, 19, we read, "Pour out thine heart like water before the face of the Lord." True emptiness before Him will always bring His fullness; He perfects His strength in our weakness; when we are nothing then He can work. There must be no will nor way nor thoughts of ours to hinder. The Philistines, hearing of the Israel movement, went up against them, for when the people of God turn to Him with purpose of heart the devil always wakes up to oppose. Israel did the right thing in saying to Samuel, "Cease not to cry unto the Lord our God for us." So Samuel offered a sacrifice and cried unto the Lord, and the Lord heard him and thundered with a great thunder and discomfited the Philistines, and they came no more into the coast of Israel all the days of Samuel (verses 7-13).

We are reminded of such words as these: "The God of glory thundereth;" "God thundereth marvelously with His voice; great things doeth He, which we cannot comprehend" (Ps. xxix, 3; Job xxxvii, 5). Neither thunder nor lightning should cause us any fear if we are right with Him, but should rather make us rejoice to hear His voice and see His might. As Noah, Daniel and Job are quoted as samples of righteous men (Ezek. xiv, 14-20), so Moses and Samuel are mentioned as great intercessors (Jer. xv, 1). At the same place where the Philistines conquered Israel and captured the ark there the Lord overthrew them and delivered Israel (chapter iv, 1; vii, 12), and Samuel set up his memorial stone and said, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." All who trust in the Lord can surely say the same, and we should say always: "Henceforth * * * unto Him who died for us and rose again." "Henceforth * * * laid up for me a crown of righteousness" (I Cor. v, 15; II Tim. iv, 8). By the great sacrifice of Himself we are redeemed; by His sacrifice as a burnt offering, typified in Samuel's offering (verse 9), we become wholly dedicated to Him (Lev. ii, 2), and when we willingly acknowledge it and desire to serve Him only then we may expect to see His power on our behalf and His working in and through us.

Samuel's home at Ramah and the three other places where he judged Israel are full of interest historically—his home because of the story of Hannah and her song; Mizpeh because of Israel's return to God at this time (v, 6), and the meaning of the name (Gen. xxxi, 49-52), though it was not the same Mizpeh. Bethel reminds us of Abraham's second altar in the land and his departure and return also of Jacob's dream (Gen. xii, 8; xiii, 3; xxviii, 10-19). At Gilgal Israel kept the first passover in the land, and it became Joshua's headquarters (Josh. v, 10; x, 15).

CAN "THE TIGHT LITTLE ISLE" BE INVADED?

Can Britain be invaded? History answers that it has been and the Germans answer that it will be.

The question has not been put to a practical test since Napoleon glared despairingly at the wave-washed bounds of his dominion over the world as he broke camp on the heights of Boulogne 110 years ago. But to the ease with which their realm has been invaded from time to time in the past, the English themselves are the best witnesses.

For Saxon or Dane or Norman we be Teuton or Celt or whatever we be all alike were invaders, who in turn scrambled up out of the sea and wrested the island from their predecessors. The Celts were the oldest inhabitants, with the Belgae newly landed and squatting about the harbors, at the time of the first historic invasion, when Julius Cæsar rounded the chalk cliffs of Dover in the afternoon of an August day in the 55th year before the Christian era.

As the nearly 10,000 legionaries of Rome, who had come over from France in 80 boats, attempted to land on the low shore of Deal, the Britons spurred their horses into the sea and welcomed their visitors with javelins. That battle in the waves, which threw the Romans into great confusion, continued until Cæsar sent in small boats a body of men with slings, arrows and engines, to attack the enemy in flank.

Neptune Against Cæsar

It was a bad beginning for the campaign, and next the elements came to the aid of the Britons, for Gen. Neptune ever has been the islanders' most faithful ally and most redoubtable warrior.

A storm which wrought heavy damage to Cæsar's galleys where they had been beached, also drove his cavalry transports back to France, leaving him with only 30 horses to meet the wild chariot-riders who dashed upon his legions at furious speed. In three weeks he was glad to beat a retreat, re-crossing the channel in his hastily repaired boats.

When he resumed his campaign the next July he had a better measurement of the task of invading Britain and he embarked perhaps 25,000 men and 2,000 horses on a fleet of 800 vessels. Instead of buffeting the Romans the sea becalmed them this time and they had to labor at the oars half the night. As the invaders drew near the same Kentish coast where they had landed the year before, the Britons did not again ride out to repel them, but terrified by the appearance of the enormous flotilla they hastened to entrench themselves in a camp on the downs, where the Romans attacked them and put them to flight.

Once more, however, old Neptune played havoc with Cæsar's galleys on the beach and wrecked others sent back to France for supplies. After two months of really fruitless campaigning and penetrating no farther than 80 or 90 miles into the interior, probably to the modern St. Albans, the proud conqueror of Gaul abandoned the invasion of the island

The Roman's Sojourn

Thenceforth Rome let Britain alone in its darkness for nearly 100 years, when the Emperor Claudius renewed the work of conquest. But 40 years were required for the subjugation of the stubborn isle, even to the bounds of Scotland, which never was subdued. There the invaders were content to build the famous Roman wall 20 feet high and 8 feet thick, running nearly 75 miles across the island. And after almost 2,000 years the ruins of that huge fortification attest to-day the dread and valor of the invincible Scots.

For four centuries the Romans tarried in Britain, but only as sojourners in the land and as the heart of the decaying empire grew feeble its sword fell from its nerveless hand. Thereupon the men of the unconquered highlands burst through the great wall and the long submissive Britons, grown timid and helpless, cried out for the bold pirates of the North Sea to come to their aid, an invitation that was heartily accepted by the war-like Angles, Saxons and Jutes.

When the English Took England

Not far from where Cæsar landed beneath the downs of Kent and where nowadays the trippers from London overflow the sands of Ramsgate to eat their shrimps by the shores of Pegwell Bay, the gray little hamlet of Ebbsfleet clings to the projecting lower lip of the mouth of the River Thames. There close by where a golf course is traced over a deep-yielding turf to-day, a heathen band of daring sea robbers out of the north landed in the twilight of Cæsar's empire almost 1,500 years ago to give an island the name of England, to two mighty nations the English language and to the world a rule that has made the Englishman the peer of the Roman.

It was the first German invasion which English history records—it took place in the year 449—and it is suggestive that the invaders came from those heathery levels of the Baltic peninsula through which now the Kaiser's warships ride in security in the Kiel Canal.

The savage hirelings quickly did their hooded tasks and drove off the Scots. But as the invited guest of the Britons they were loath to leave the fair fields which their swords had redeemed and they turned upon their hosts. For 150 years the sea wolves of Continued on page 5

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

It is true that the American farmer does not produce as much per acre as the farmer in a number of civilized nations, but production per acre is not the American standard. The standard is the amount of produce for each person engaged in agriculture, and by this test the American farmer appears to be from two to six times as efficient as most of his competitors. Relatively speaking, extensive farming is still economically the sound program in our agriculture, but now it is becoming increasingly apparent that the aim must be, while maintaining supremacy in production for each person, to establish supremacy in production for each acre.—From Annual Report, 1914, of Secretary of Agriculture.

A POTATO WAREHOUSE.

Six Specific Requisites to Be Borne in Mind in Building One.

By R. M. DOLVE.

[North Dakota agricultural experiment station.]

The specific things to bear in mind in the construction of potato warehouses are temperature, ventilation, soil drainage, convenience, durability and cost.

Temperature.—The ideal temperature in a potato warehouse is between 33 and 35 degrees Fahrenheit. Although provision should be made for heating during extreme weather, the house should be so constructed that the proper temperature can be maintained during cold weather without the use of artificial heat. The objection to artificial heat is that it is impossible to maintain an even temperature throughout the entire house. The temperature of potatoes near the stove will invariably be too high while potatoes may be freezing in remote parts of the house.

Ventilation.—Provision must be made for ventilation so as to maintain the proper temperature, the requisite purity of air and a desirable dryness of atmosphere. The scheme of ventilation should be so arranged that it is under easy control of the caretaker. To this end the walls of the house must be as good nonconductors of heat as is consistent with economy in construction. All doors should be double and as tight as possible.

The temperature in a warehouse will gradually rise toward spring, but a properly constructed one may be kept at the desired temperature for a long time by ventilating at night and shutting the house as tightly as possible during the day time.

Soil Drainage.—When a potato warehouse of the basement type is to be constructed the height of the water table in the ground during seasons when potatoes may be stored should be investigated. If there is danger of water and there is no means of removing it, it is better to place the basement floor above the danger line and to grade up around the house until it is buried to the desired depth.

Durability and Cost.—In well drained soils that do not cave readily, quite satisfactory basement warehouses have been constructed, at small cost, that consist merely of a roofed over excavation with walls having a slope of 1 to 1. In most localities, however, this is not practical, and where potato growing is taken up as a permanent business a more durable warehouse should be constructed. To insure durability all underground construction should be of stone, brick or concrete, and in most instances concrete will be found cheapest and best suited for basements. Care must be taken to insure that all planks, joists and supports of driving floors have ample strength to support the heavy loads as well as the dead weight of potatoes which may be stored on the floor.

Roughly, the cost of a large first class potato warehouse will amount to about 10 cents per bushel of its storage capacity. That is, a good 10,000 bushel warehouse, for example, will cost about \$1,000 so that 10 cents per bushel on the first crop stored pays for the warehouse.

Adjustable Flower-Stand.

An adjustable flower stand, which may be extended from a small square to occupy an elongated position across a window, is the product of a German



factory. The construction is simple, the material being iron or steel coated with some rust preventing paint and the ordinary extension joint being utilized.—Popular Mechanics.

To Destroy Weeds in Walks.

There is no need of weeds in walks or paths. Either salt or blue vitriol boiled in water a pound to the gallon and sprayed on boiling hot with a watering pot will kill them. About a gallon to the square yard will cure the most stubborn case, and the cure lasts for years.

Eradicating Weeds.

Getting a weed in time saves more than nine. An average plant of wild mustard, for instance, will produce 15,000 seeds in a season. Don't let weeds go to seed

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 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, Sheeting 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