

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

Canadian Pacific Railway (Time Table)

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

P.M. A.M.	P.M. P.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	9.34	
4.12 7.21 " Glen " 11.51	9.34	
4.22 7.31 " Priceville " 11.41	9.23	
4.35 7.45 " Saugeen J. " 11.30	9.18	
4.50 7.50 Ar. Toronto Lv. 7.45	5.25	

R. MACFARLANE, - Town Agent

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson I.—Second Quarter, For April 4, 1915.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxviii, 1-10. Memory Verses, 5, 6—Golden Text, I Cor. xv, 20—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The regular lesson would be I Sam. xv, in which we have the record of Saul rejected because he rejected the word of the Lord (I Sam. xv, 23, 26). Samuel reminded him of the time when he was little in his own sight and how the Lord promoted him, but because he preferred his own thoughts and ways to those of the Lord he could not continue. It grieved Samuel; he cried unto the Lord all night; he mourned for Saul, but came no more to see him until the day of his death (I Sam. xv, 11, 35).

It is refreshing to turn from such a story to that of another rejected king, but in this case He was rejected by man, not God. God raised Him from the dead and gave Him glory. He is now alive forevermore, the Prince of the kings of the earth, King of kings and Lord of lords, the true Son of David; yet to occupy the throne of David and reign forever, but waiting for His kingdom as David had to wait.

The Scripture is full of the sufferings of Christ, from Gen. iii, 15, 21, on to the end of the book, but it is also full of the resurrection, the kingdom and the glory. Willingly and of His own accord He humiliated Himself unto Bethlehem and Nazareth and Golgotha that the Scripture might be fulfilled, but God raised Him from the dead and gave Him glory and all power in heaven and in earth that He might rid the earth of the devil and the curse and make it His own fair world, as in Gen. i. He is our "alive forevermore" king (Rev. 1, 5, 18) waiting for an "alive forevermore" people to reign with Him. If we have seen ourselves as guilty, condemned sinners and have seen Him bearing our sins in His own body and raised from the dead and ascended to the right hand of the Father and have honestly received Him, putting all our trust in His finished work, then we may safely rest on Eph. i, 6, 7; John vi, 37, 47; Rom. iii, 24, and joyfully anticipate I Thess. iv, 16, 17; I John iii, 1, 2; Col. iii, 4. His enemies made His tomb as sure as they could by a seal and a guard of soldiers (Matt. xxvii, 64-66), just about as secure as seals or soldiers can make things today, but all was unavailing. He makes us safe forever by His precious blood, sealing us by His Holy Spirit, and no power can break the bundle of life in which we are bound nor pluck us out of His hand (I Sam. xxv, 29; John x, 28).

I like much the great words of Acts 1, 3. "He showed Himself alive after His passion by many infallible proofs, being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God." It is all so grand and suggestive—Himself, infallible proofs, forty days, the things of the kingdom. He had just as infallibly foretold by the prophets and more plainly by His own words that He would suffer and die and rise from the dead the third day, and if His disciples had only believed His words how much sorrow they might have been spared and how much more joy they might have had! It is helpful to keep in mind the five appearances of the resurrection day, which were probably in this order—to Mary Magdalene, the other women, Simon Peter, the Emmaus walk, the ten in the evening. Recently in Judges we saw how God honored Deborah and other women. Now it is Mary and the other women, and, although Mary Magdalene saw Him first, the other women are the first to touch Him (verse 9). The reason is plainly given in John xx, 17, implying that between the two appearances He had ascended and returned.

What He did at His several appearances during those forty days gives us a sample of what we can do in our glorified bodies. What an inspiration it should be to us to consider it! These women who so loved Him and were devoted to Him, not expecting His resurrection, had bought spices with which to anoint His dead body when the Sabbath was past, but they never did. Believing His word will prevent us from spending money unwisely. Love is in some respects the greatest, but in the matter of service it must be faith working by love (I Cor. xiii, 13; Gal. v, 6). Note the ministry of angels at His birth, in the wilderness and in Gethsemane, as well as in our lesson, and take comfort from Heb. i, 14. Note the "Fear not" of the angel (verse 5; Luke ii, 10) and compare the Lord's "Peace be unto you" of Luke xxiv, 36, and hear His own voice to you in many similar sayings, for all His thoughts to His people, however unworthy they may be, are thoughts of peace (Jer. xxix, 11; Ps. xxix, 11). Since Christ is risen our great commission is, "Go, tell!" "Go reach all nations!" "Go into all the world!" (Verses 7, 10, 19; Mark xvi, 15). And if we are not obedient great will be our loss. It is ours to be obedient, to go quickly and tell. He will see to the results. There is no use talking about the power of His resurrection unless His love constrains us to make it known. A commentator reminds us that the devil paid large money to have a lie proclaimed (verses 11-15), but our Lord sends us forth with the truth and stays by us to provide all things (verses 16-20).

A DINOSAURUS HUNT.

Pathologist Brought Home One of the Queerest Bags Yet.

A man returned East not long since from a hunting trip in Alberta with a most remarkable bag of game. It weighed many tons. The man was Barnum Brown, associate curator of fossil reptiles in the American Museum of Natural History. He had been out in Alberta engaged in the greatest of modern sports—hunting dinosaurs. He got five.

How Prof. Brown came to find them is an interesting story. Some years ago a man named Wagner stood in the Hall of Reptiles in the Museum of Natural History examining with great curiosity the skeleton of the Jurassic brontosaurus. Then he went up to the office of Professor Brown. He introduced himself as J. L. Wagner of Alberta, Canada. He remarked on the gigantic size of the brontosaurus, and its peculiar formation. Would Mr. Brown be interested in collecting such bones as these? He inquired. Professor Brown would. Mr. Wagner said that he came from the region of the Red Deer River Canyon, in Alberta. In the vicinity of his ranch he had seen many such bones.

Acting on the directions of Wagner, Prof. Brown made a preliminary trip in 1910. He found the Red Deer River region rich in fossil bones. He went again a year later; and in June of 1914 made his most recent and thorough exploration, which lasted all summer and into the fall. The skeletons he brought back were those of the ankylosaurus, the monoolonius, the triceratops, the ornithomimus, and the tyrannosaurus.

It was in the region of Red Deer River Canyon that Prof. Barnum Brown and his fossil-hunting expedition camped. They requisitioned a large flat-boat on which they floated slowly down the stream between the frowning walls. No artist or scenic voluptuary, drunk with beauty, ever scanned his surroundings with such avid eyes as did these fossil hunters. They searched the region with candles, as the saying is.

On occasions their eyes would detect something on a lofty ledge; perhaps a bone weathered out and lying exposed to view. Then the party would leave the boat and climb to examine the "find." One look at a bone tells the scientist what part of the reptile it is.

Now for the quarrying. Having satisfied themselves as to how the bones of a skeleton lie—that is to say, in what direction is the head and what the tail—the fossil collectors set themselves to find out how far in both directions the remains run. This is done by chiselling away the rock, partially exposing the bones, until they terminate.

A trench is dug completely around the rock incasing the skeleton, gradually undermining it. When this is done, a mixture of plaster of paris and water is poured over the stone to hold it together and prevent its cracking or breaking with the bones incased within. The detached stone is then rolled over and more plaster of paris and water poured upon it. The whole mass is done up in gunny sacking, hauled down to the boat and brought back to camp to be shipped in that condition to the museum.

In the laboratory of the museum the sacking is stripped off and experienced men set to work with hammer and chisel chipping away the stone incasing the bones. When all the bones are freed they are assembled and made ready for mounting. Bones that have been weathered out are very often cracked and crumbling, and over these is poured white shellac. The shellac seeps into the broken and porous parts of the bones and holds them solidly together.

Without any other treatment, the petrified skeletons are ready for mounting. With the aid of strong wires, channel irons and steel supports, the huge fossil frames are set up and placed on exhibition.

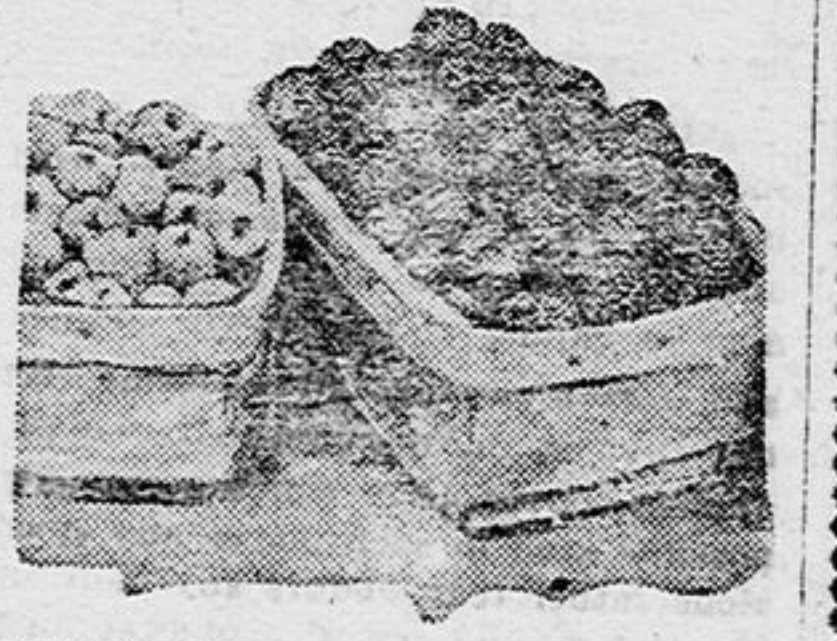
Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

A little interest and effort on the part of the family will make a success of fruit on a small farm. The work is not inessential, but it is important at times and requires intelligence and energy. Small fruits pay well in almost any locality, and they are so easily managed that amateurs need not hesitate about making this a prominent feature in their program.

Raspberries turn many a rough and idle spot into profitable land. A farmer who does not make a few hundred dollars a year from berries is not up to snuff. Black raspberries are usually set two and one-half feet apart in the row, with the rows six feet apart. Planted among the trees of an orchard the red raspberry will do rather better than the black. It is not best to put them closer than eight feet from the trees. Fall planting of red raspberries in severe latitudes is not to be recommended. None of the red raspberry family is of ironclad hardiness, and the young plants when transplanted in the fall are much more subject to severe or fatal injury from freezing than they would be if well established. Spring planting is by all means preferable in sections of the country where the temperature drops to or below zero. The plants of the red sorts are termed suckers and should be transplanted at one year old, at which age they rarely have more than one cane, which should be cut back to eight or ten inches at time of transplanting.

Prepare the ground as for a crop of potatoes, making furrows for the plants. Set the young plants in the



bottom of the furrow, but cover only a few inches at first and draw in soil as they grow. While berries do not thrive in soggy land, they like plenty of moisture in the soil, and sprinkling can be done to advantage.

In setting out currant bushes one should be careful to select a place where there is plenty of light and air. They do not require especially fertile soil, but they do need the sunlight and air. If possible do not put the bushes where they will be weighted down by snow in the winter, for this breaks the branches.

The ground should be worked thoroughly and deep before setting out the bushes, for after the planting only a very shallow cultivation can be done, as the currants are a surface rooting plant. Rotted manure is one of the best fertilizers for working into the land, and after the currant bushes have been set out this will be found excellent as mulch.

Hardy one-year-old plants are found to be among the best for starting a new piece. The plants begin to bear the year after planting and come into full maturity in the third year. If they are given care they will produce paying crops for a score of years. Pruning should be done in the early spring, cutting out all the dead and weak branches and heading back most vigorous growth.

It will be seen that the currant is an easy plant to raise as well as a very profitable one. The same is true of the gooseberry. Very few diseases attack these plants. The currant worm can be killed by applying pyrethrum powder. If there is any disease found to be among the branches it is best to cut off the afflicted ones at once and thus prevent the spread of the trouble.

The methods of caring for the gooseberry plants are practically the same as those used in dealing with currants. It was formerly thought that gooseberries would do best in a shady place, but this is not true. Mildew will attack them if they are kept shaded. The only thing to prevent this is to have the plants kept open at the top.

"Plowsole."
This is an artificial hardpan very commonly formed in the practice of plowing to the same depth year after year. A packed layer is thus formed by the action of the plow, which acts exactly like natural hardpan in preventing the passage of water downward and the moisture upward. This condition, or "plowsole," is more often found in clayey soils and greatly increases the difficulty of working them. Of course it is perfectly easy to prevent this trouble by plowing at various depths from time to time. In this case there will generally be found useful in materially aiding the disintegration of the "plowsole."—Purdue Agriculturist.

Seed Corn From Shock.
Seed corn taken from shock corn which has stood in the field most of the winter has been found to give no better germination test than 14 percent in some instances. Such corn cannot be used for seed with any degree of success. Corn is not allowed to dry out well in the shock, and when frequent freezing and thawing beats the vitality of the corn soon vanishes.

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R. Macfarlane, Town Agent
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John Edward Blake, who distinguished himself by heroic rescue work at the time of the Sarnia Tunnel disaster eleven years ago, is dead of pneumonia.