

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.	
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.		P.M. P.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	" Saugen J. "	11.30 9.18
4.10	11.20 ar.	Toronto Lv.	7.45 5.25

R. MACFARLANE, - Town Agent

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J. Towner, Station Agent Phone 15

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At Right Prices.

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ZENUS CLARK
DURHAM - ONTARIO

One of the biggest ice bridges of the season was formed on the Niagara river above the Falls, while the temperature was nearly 90 degrees.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson V.—Second Quarter, For May 2, 1915.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, I Sam. xix, 1-12. Memory Verses, 4, 5—Golden Text, Prov. xxix, 25—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The work of the devil is not a pleasant meditation, but it is necessary that we should know our great adversary so as to successfully resist him. The topic of the lesson today is Saul trying to kill David, and ever since Cain killed Abel the devil has been very busy killing people. He is spoken of in Heb. ii, 14, as having the power of death; but, although he has been permitted to follow his occupation so long, the time will come when he shall be sent to the lake of fire forever and there shall be no more death on this earth (Rev. xx, 10; xxi, 4; I Cor. xv, 26). Meantime it is the believer's privilege to be delivered from fear of death and from all bondage in connection therewith (Matt. x, 28; Heb. ii, 15). All envy and jealousy and strife are also of the devil and should not be tolerated in a believer (Jas. iii, 14-16; Eph. iv, 30, 31).

Although chapter xix or a part of it is our lesson chapter, we must look at xviii for the connection. The first four verses of chapter xviii are thrillingly beautiful in their assurance and manifestation of the love of Jonathan and David, but we shall come to that topic in our next lesson. After David's victory over Goliath Saul set him over the men of war, and he was accepted in the sight of all the people, and the women sang his praises, magnifying him much more than Saul (xviii, 5-7). This made Saul angry and jealous, and twice he tried to kill David with a javelin, but each time David escaped (xviii, 8-11). While God may allow His saints to be sorely tried, persecuted and even slain, no real evil can befall them, for in the resurrection they shall be as manifestly without injury as were Daniel's friends when they came out of the furnace or Daniel himself when he came out of the lion's den.

Because the Lord was manifestly with David and he behaved himself wisely (or prospered, xviii, 5, 14, margin) Saul became afraid of him, removed him from being head of the army and made him captain over a thousand. But all Israel and Judah loved David (xviii, 12-16). The rest of chapter xviii tells how Saul sought to get rid of him by subtlety; but, failing in that scheme, he became David's continual enemy. Chapter xix opens with a command to Jonathan and to all the servants that they should kill David, but Jonathan advised him to hide a little while until he could talk with his father. The result of this interview was that Saul swore to Jonathan that David should not be slain, so Jonathan brought him back, and he was in Saul's presence as in times past (xix, 1-7). So far so good, but a man liable to give way to an evil spirit at any moment cannot be trusted. How sadly suggestive the opening words of verse 8, "And there was war again!" So it has been, and so it shall be until the devil is removed from the earth and the air, and the whole age in which we are now living is described by our Lord as a time of wars and rumors of wars, famines, pestilences and earthquakes (Matt. xxiv, 6, 7), but the time will come when the nations shall learn war no more, for He who alone is able to do it will make wars to cease unto the end of the earth.

In the war with the Philistines David was victorious again and slew them with a great slaughter, and the Lord wrought another great salvation for all Israel (verses 5, 8). But there was war again in Saul's heart and home, for the evil spirit was yielded to, envy and anger had control, and the javelin almost did its deadly work with David (verses 9, 10). Again the Lord was his shield and deliverer, and the weapon did not prosper (Isa. li, 17). As some one has said, the devil is very persistent, and so David had not much peace. Now he seeks to kill David in his own house, and his wife, Michal, proves to be his human deliverer, helping him to make his escape through a window and putting an image in his bed, for when she said to the messengers that he was sick Saul then sent to bring him on his bed. Saul was so angry when he found how his daughter had deceived him that he spoke of killing her (verses 11-17).

What fearful control of Saul the devil did obtain! And it is so still that if the Spirit of God is resisted the adversary comes in with great power. If people will not receive the truth God allows them to receive a lie (II Thess. ii, 10-12). David, seeing himself so persistently persecuted, fled to his friend Samuel at his home in Ramah, and they both went and dwelt in Naioth. Three times Saul sent to take him there, but each time the Spirit of God hindered and even took hold of Saul himself as he went after him (verses 18-24). We have a right to sing from the heart: "If God be for us who can be against us?" "The Lord is my light and my salvation. Whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life. Of whom shall I be afraid?" (Rom. viii, 31; Ps. xxvii, 1).

There is great comfort also in Isa. li, 17, "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper, and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn." See also Isa. i, 7, 10, and II, 12, 13, with Heb. ii, 14, 15; I John iii, 8.

DAIRY and CREAMERY

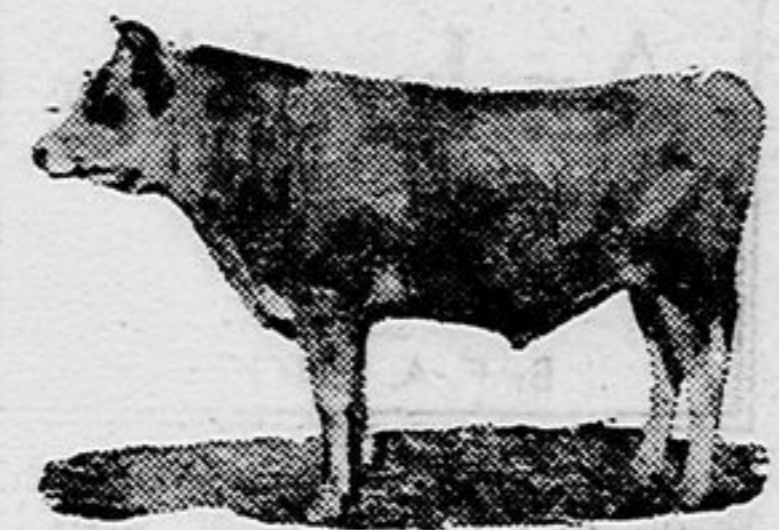
MILK FEVER PREVENTION.

Precautions That Tend to Ward Off Attacks of This Malady.

There is no method which will certainly prevent milk fever where large producing, rich testing cows freshen in a plethoric condition, writes H. G. Van Pelt in Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

The most advisable precautions to take are as follows: Just before the cow freshens drench her with one pound of epsom salts dissolved in a quart of water. This must be carefully done that the process does not strangle the cow. As a further precaution do not milk her for the first forty-eight hours after freshening especially if the cow has been afflicted previously. If it becomes necessary to relieve the udder pressure take away a small amount of milk from each quarter.

For a week prior to freshening feed the cow very lightly. Give her succulent food, such as silage or roots, and give her access to hay. The remainder of her ration should consist of mashes only. Twice daily she should be given a feed of two or three pounds of bran and one pound of linseed meal together with a small handful of salt mixed with lukewarm water to a sloppy consistency. After freshening give



The Guernsey breed not only has the greatest butter fat producing cow in the world, based on a yearly official record basis, but the general trend of the records of all cows running for the Advanced Register continues upward. On the last list of twenty-five cows to finish a yearly record there appear ten cows whose records show a butter fat production of over 500 pounds. The bull shown is a pure bred Guernsey.

her a pail of water occasionally with a pound or two of bran with a handful of oil meal stirred in it or left floating on top of the water.

It is also well to give the cow exercise before freshening.

One of the chief preventives of milk fever is to have the bowels loose. Even with these precautions it is best to watch the cow very closely for the first forty-eight hours after freshening, and when first signs of milk fever appear have the air treatment applied at once. This prevents the danger of a serious attack, in which instance the flow of milk for the milking period will not be decreased.

Serious attacks of milk fever do have a tendency to decrease the milk flow immediately and throughout the period following. The milk flow, however, is not apparently affected as is the percentage of fat. There is little doubt that following a serious attack of milk fever cows test very much lower than when they come into their milk without this handicap.

VALUE OF COW TESTING.

How an Iowa Farmer Made His Dairy Herd Profitable.

Our cow milking farmers can learn a lesson from Peder Pedersen of Black Hawk county, Ia., says the Kansas Farmer. He joined the Benson Cow Testing association in 1911, discovered cows in his herd which were not paying for their board and weeded them out and in three years increased the profits of his herd three times.

During the first year Pedersen discovered that his herd averaged 5,665 pounds of milk, or 207.7 pounds of butter fat, while the net profit per animal over cost of feed was only \$22.12. The best cow made an income of \$54.22, meaning that the poorest probably lost money.

In the second year, 1912, the average net income increased to \$53.96. That gain was accomplished by weeding out 40 per cent of the old cows and putting new cows, bred from a pure bred sire, into their places and by the purchase of a cow and a heifer.

In 1913 the average milk production went up to 9,697.5 pounds and the butter fat average to 341.9 pounds. The average net income went to \$75, more than three times what it was in 1911. Those results were due to the weeding out of 30 per cent of the previous year's herd and replacing the poor animals with better of home breeding.

Care of the Churn.

It is almost impossible properly to cleanse anything used in handling milk if not first rinsed or plunged into cold water. After rinsing in cold water scrub with a brush and warm water in which some soda has been dissolved, then scald with boiling water or steam. Dry in the open air. Never close a wet churn; leave the lid off.

True Dairy Economy.

It is impossible for the farmer to raise the entire dairy ration on his farm, but the man who raises the largest part of it is usually the one who gets the best returns.

LOCUSTS IN EASTERN CANADA

Few people who have not experienced a plague of locusts can appreciate how terribly destructive the pest can be. In Circular No. 5, of the Entomological Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture, Mr. Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Entomologist, tells something about locusts, or "grasshoppers" that every tiller of the soil should know. He states that for the past three years the pest has been extremely destructive in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In one district of Lanark county alone, an estimated loss of \$6,000 was caused, representing 75 per cent of the crops. In a number of instances fields of oats and barley were cut green to save for feed, while in other cases the province of Quebec farms have been abandoned owing to the prevalence of locusts. The insects are most impartial in their attention, attacking all kinds of grain and vegetables. After describing the different species which are liable to infest any part of Canada, Mr. Gibson suggests as an efficacious poison a bran mash that has been well tried, consisting of:

- Bran..... 20 pounds
- Paris green of white arsenic..... 1 pound
- Molasses..... 1 quart
- Oranges and lemons... 3 fruits
- Water..... 3 gallons

It is said that the oranges and lemons make the bait more attractive and hence lead to the undoing of the locust. Experiments made with this mixture, which can be concocted at small cost, have proved most successful in one case no fewer than from 900 to 1,200 dead locusts being counted to the square yard. Besides illustrating the efficiency of the poison this statement also proves the alarming and overwhelming nature of the creatures. As every farmer should be prepared to protect his crops against the pest he should see to it that as soon as possible he becomes possessed of this invaluable circular, and this can be done by applying to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SALT AS A POISON FOR STOCK.

Although a certain amount of salt is a necessary adjunct to the food of animals, an excessive quantity is injurious.

In the case of pigs and sheep, 4 to 8 ounces is said to have produced poisoning (see Lander Veterinary Toxicology, 1912). In larger quantities it has proved fatal to horses and even to cattle. Fowls would appear to be particularly susceptible. According to experiments conducted by Luffran, four grams per kilo live weight are fatal if injected in solution into the crop. Recently several instances have been brought under the notice of the Department of Agriculture of New South Wales, in which the deaths of poultry and pigs have been traced to an excessive amount of salt in the food. In a fowl which had died suddenly the contents of the crop weighed five grams and were found to contain 2.42 grams of salt, or 48 per cent.

The department therefore warns farmers of the necessity of care in using certain foods found on the market. One sample of pollard was discovered to contain no less than 32.2 per cent by weight of common salt. Other samples contained varying amounts down to 5-8 per cent. One case of poisoning of pigs was reported, and it was found that the food supplied to them was a mixture of pollard, barley meal and 11.66 per cent of salt.

The toxic effect of salt appears to be due to its action on the muscles, so that the animal becomes unable to walk and, finally to stand. Death is caused by asphyxia, due to loss of power in the respiratory muscles.—Agricultural Gazette, New South Wales.

\$100 REWARD \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution, and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Many other lines in stock for less money. Our prices on Spring goods are the same on most lines as they were last season.

Hosiery for all classes, in many kinds, at close prices. Trunks, Suitcases, etc. in stock.

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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

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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.

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Chieftain Corn Feed, per ton \$30.00

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Special prices in over five ton lots

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