

# For The Quiet Hour

HOW! WHEN! WHERE!

You ask me how I gave my heart to Christ?  
 I do not know;  
 There came a longing for Him in my soul  
 So long ago.  
 I found earth's fairest flowers would fade and die;  
 I yearned for something that would satisfy;  
 And then at last somehow I seemed to dare  
 To lift my broken heart to Him in prayer.  
 I do not know;  
 I cannot tell you how;  
 I only know  
 He is my Saviour now.

You ask me when I gave my heart to Christ?  
 I cannot tell;  
 The day or just the hour I do not now  
 Remember well.  
 It must have been when I was all alone  
 The light of His forgiving Spirit shone  
 Into my heart so clouded o'er with sin;  
 I think 'twas then I, trembling, let Him in.  
 I do not know;  
 I cannot tell you when;  
 I only know  
 He is so dear since then.

You ask me why I gave my heart to Christ?  
 I can reply;  
 It is a wondrous story; listen while  
 I tell you why  
 My heart was drawn at length to seek His face.  
 I was alone, I had no resting place;  
 I heard of how He loved me, with a love  
 Of depth so deep, of height so far above  
 All human ken,  
 I longed such love to share,  
 And sought it then  
 Upon my knees in prayer.

You ask me why I thought this loving Christ  
 Would heed my prayer?  
 I knew He died upon the cross for me;  
 I nailed Him there.  
 I heard His dying cry, "Father, forgive!"  
 I saw Him drink death's cup that I might live;  
 My head was bowed upon my breast in shame,  
 He called me and in penitence I came.  
 He heard my prayer—  
 I cannot tell you how  
 Or when or where;  
 Only I love Him now. —F. G. Brown.

Horace Greeley once received a letter from a woman stating that her church was in distressing financial straits. They had tried every device they could think of—fairs, strawberry festivals, oyster suppers, a donkey party, turkey banquets, Japanese weddings, poverty societies, mock marriages, grab-bags, box societies, and neektie societies. "Would Mr. Greeley be so kind as to suggest some new device to keep the struggling church from disbanding?" The editor replied: "Try religion."

"What the Church needs to-day is not more machinery or better, not new organizations or more and novel methods, but men whom the Holy Ghost can use—men of prayer, men mighty in prayer. The Holy Ghost does not flow through methods, but through men. He does not come on machinery, but on men. He does not anoint plans, but men—men of prayer."—E. M. Bounds.

Addressing the Church Congress at Sheffield recently, the Archbishop of York, Dr. C. G. Lang, told the assembled delegates that if the Church is to recover its lost power it must evangelize itself. Men were attracted by religion, he said, but were repelled by the Church, and one of the chief things the Church would require to do to commend its gospel, if to have it lived out in the personal lives of its members. "The Gospel, if it is to be preached, not in word only, but in power, must first be lived," he said. "None can gain say the truth of this. The supreme test of every doctrine or belief the human mind holds is its practical effect on the life. Does it work?" is the plain, blunt question the world asks. It is the witness of the life that men are looking for. They want to see if the Gospel can make good its claims.

It is not because men are cognizant of something at least of the tremendous claims of the Gospel to impart a more abundant life of peace, joy, satisfaction and love for one's fellow-men, and, failing to find these virtues in the lives of professional Christians, have concluded its claims cannot be sustained. As a remedy for this, Dr. Lang says: "Bishops, clergy, people must set themselves to learn afresh to think Christ's thoughts about God and about man; to accept and follow Christ's transformation of the values of life; to win, through recovered communion with Him, the peace and power of an ever-deepening fellowship with God, and the motive of an ever-widening fellowship with man. Then out of such a movement by God's blessing great things might come. A springtime of confident and joyous experience of the presence and power of the Living Lord would flow over the Church, lifting it above the haunting and degrading sense of failure, and making glad the City of God. A spiritual energy would arise, impelling us to new adventures for the spread of Christ's Kingdom among all classes and nations and over the whole range of human life."

The Daily Vacation Bible School, which has become so popular throughout the country, is found to be specially adapted to the children of the non-Anglo-Saxon population in our chief cities. The Churches are using this method with great success. For example, a school held in Hamilton last summer under Presbyterian and Methodist auspices had an enrolment of 150 children, 80 per cent. of whom were of non-Anglo-Saxon parentage. Their progress in studies was remarkable. Among the nationalities represented were Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Italians and Serbians. A Vacation School held at Edmonton was similarly popular with the new Canadians among the foreign element. In Sydney, N.S., in an enrolment of 100 children, representing eight nationalities, in the United Presbyterian and Methodist Mission, over 90 per cent. attend regularly. This form of religious education is home mission work of the finest type, and is proving itself to be peculiarly adapted to the young strangers within our gates.

A special effort is being made to put God's Word into the hands of every prisoner in Italy. Dr. Pons, the director of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Rome, writes:

"We have sent these Testaments and Psalms to 107 prisons. It has been a great joy to the prisoners. Many directors of prisoners and many prisoners, also the Home Secretary, have sent thanks to the Bible Society. Every day we receive fresh requests from the prisons, and up to the present we have been able to supply all needed. 'The Bible is the most interesting book in the world,' writes one, 'and I send the money to buy one and also something to help the free distribution to the poor, unfortunate prisoners.'—Echoes of Service.

How persecution purifies a church is exemplified by the case of Soviet Russia. An American professor who has been investigating conditions there states that the bitter opposition of the Bolsheviks to religion has probably done more to help the Orthodox Church than the active co-operation of the Tsar regime did during half a century. The persecution has weeded out the more corrupt of the priesthood, and has brought to the front the more earnest leaders. To-day the people flock to the churches as they have never done before, and curiously enough, even among the Bolsheviks there are many who, antagonistic towards Christianity, still believe much of what Christ taught. It is interesting to know that the church wishes to introduce many of the features of Western Christianity, such as Sunday schools, men's clubs, and the social service movement.

The Dominion of Canada received its title of "Dominion" from Scripture. During the conference of 1867, when the union of the Canadian colonies was decided upon, there was much discussion as to the title of the new nation to be formed. One night a delegate, Sir Samuel Tilley, reading his evening portion of Scripture, came upon the verse in Psalm 72, "He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth." "There is the name for Canada," he exclaimed. Next day he read the verse to the conference, and pointed out on the map how Canada did stretch from sea to sea, and from the river, the St. Lawrence, to the ends of the earth—as far as the earth extends. His suggestion was at once agreed to, and the new country became the Dominion of Canada. This is why Psalm 72 is sometimes called "The Psalm of Canada."

We must be very wide in the circle of our prayers. Keep out of the rut of selfishness! We must enlarge our souls. When your heart is pent up and likely to burst, this is the outlet—pray for somebody else. Let your sympathy be very wide; let it have its objects in every land and on every continent. You can have souls in Africa as well as here, and if every moment of your life is spent in prayer you shall find when you get home that you have multitudes of souls. Prayer is the greatest of our ministries.—A. B. Simpson.

## TWENTY YEARS AGO

From The Chronicle File of January 8, 1903.

A very pleasant afternoon was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Puthurbough of Aberdeen on Christmas day when their eldest daughter, Cassie, was united in marriage to Mr. Charles Dowding. Rev. Wray R. Smith of Durham was the officiating clergyman. Mr. W. S. Chalmers of Markdale supported the groom and Miss Sarah Puthurbough, sister of the bride, officiated as bridesmaid. Next day the newly-wed couple took up residence in their new home about four miles from Markdale in the Township of Euphrasia.

At the last election Mr. McIntyre defeated Mr. Calger for the mayoralty by 20 votes. In the North Ward W. D. Mills beat Tom Harris by 30 votes in a race for the Trusteeship. Carson beat Holt in the West Ward by 15.

At the residence of the bride's father on Wednesday, December 31, at 6 o'clock, Miss Bell Campbell, daughter of Mr. George Campbell of Aberdeen was married to Mr. William Ledingham of Dornoch. Rev. Mr. Graham, assisted by Mr. Robert B. Ledingham, was the officiating clergyman.

Mr. William Bell of Dromore disposed of his Egremont farm for \$6,500.

A social in aid of the building fund of the Durham Baptist Church will be given by the ladies of Bunnessan in Bunnessan school-house on Tuesday, January 13. Admission 25c.

Mrs. John Aldred invited her class of fifteen boys, likewise about twenty Sunday school girls, to spend New Year's eve at her home.

Week of Prayer.—Wednesday in the Methodist Church, Thursday and Friday in Presbyterian Church. The Baptists hold their service in the Presbyterian Church.

We congratulate Mr. T. G. Carson, son of Chief Carson, on passing his first examination in pharmacy.

Miss Nellie Moran is engaged as assistant in Ayton Public school.

Mr. E. H. Robinson of Deadwood, B.C., inquires about Dan, Campbell, aged about 40 years. He was drowned at Nakurp last July. He was of dark complexion, six feet in height, and weighed about 175 pounds. He often asked to see The Chronicle and seemed posted in Durham and vicinity. "Does anyone here know him?"

Mr. William McCracken of Edge Hill is at the hospital for treatment of an abscess. Some time ago he underwent an operation for the trouble but it did not effect a complete cure.

## ONE DAILY PAPER FOR CHATHAM

The announcement was made last Friday that The Chatham Planet newspaper had been purchased by W. J. Taylor, proprietor of The Woodstock Sentinel-Review. A few days ago Mr. Taylor completed the purchase of The Chatham News newspaper and it is his intention to publish one newspaper in Chatham, which will probably be called The Planet-News.

The deal whereby Sydney Stephenson, the present proprietor of The Planet, relinquishes his interest in the newspaper department of his business was completed on Thursday afternoon of last week. The Planet has been in the possession of the Stephenson family since 1857, when the late Rufus Stephenson, father of the present proprietor, took over the business. It was published first as a weekly, then a tri-weekly, and over thirty years ago it was established as a daily newspaper. This paper also holds the unique record of having in its employ at the present time at least fourteen men who have served continuously with the institution for a period of from 20 to 35 years. Mr. Stephenson retains his building and job printing business.

The new newspaper will be published in the former News office, the first issue appearing on Tuesday afternoon of this week.

The value of a New Brunswick murder clue seems to be a close runner-up to the Russian ruble.—Philadelphia Record.

## ARRESTS MAY EXPLAIN TWO BANK THEFTS

Two men captured in New York City with Canadian Government bonds stolen from the Royal Bank of Canada at Mount Forest in their possession, were arrested on Thursday of last week. Bonds stolen from the Standard Bank of Canada at Stouffville have been recovered at Chicago where they were cashed by two men for Christmas purchases. The two arrests in New York the Provincial police believe, will help to clear up the two sensational bank robberies at Stouffville and Mount Forest, and the preparations made for a third safe-cracking in the town of Prescott.

At all three points telephone and telegraph wires were cut, and the mode of operation carried out by the safe-crackers was the same. The two men under arrest in New York have been identified as Lloyd Austin of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Floyd Nolan of Memphis, Tennessee.

The numbers of the bonds found on the men correspond with those stolen from the Royal Bank of Canada at Mount Forest, while the numbers on the bonds recovered in Chicago correspond to those stolen from the Standard Bank of Canada at Stouffville.

Extradition proceedings have already been begun by the attorney-general's department to have the two men brought here for trial on the charge of robbing the Royal Bank at Mount Forest.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from New York, two men believed by the police to be bank robbers were held there for investigation following their arrest in the Pennsylvania Station on Wednesday night of last week and the seizure of suitcases in which they carried \$11,000 in Canadian money, Canadian Government bonds and many packets of Canadian whiskey labels.

Comparison of Bertillon records, the police said, revealed that the measurements of the men fitted those of Louis A. Austin of Tulsa, Oklahoma, who was prosecuted for a safe robbery in Beaumont, Texas, in 1912, and Floyd Nolan of Memphis, Tennessee, sentenced in 1915 to 10 years' imprisonment for the holding up of the Houston, Texas, National Bank. He was pardoned in 1919. Canadian authorities have been notified of the arrests.

## BARRIE U. F. O. STORE IS MANAGED AT PROFIT

(Barrie Examiner.) That the U.F.O. Co-operative store is a paying proposition, was the statement made by F. W. Fisher of Elmwood at a meeting of the directors of the company in Toronto.

Some of the U.F.O. Co-operative stores in Ontario had apparently been closed for political reasons, said Mr. Fisher. Some company stores, he declared, had been forced to accept all the butter dumped on them by the farmers and this had resulted in a loss until grading was carried out. None of the U.F.O. Co-operatives stores should be closed, he felt, until their jills had been diagnosed and it was still determined that they could not be made to pay. Good management had resulted in the Barrie store showing a profit.

R. W. F. Burnaby would not allow his name to go before the shareholders as a director for 1923, stating that he could not find the time necessary to direct the affairs of the company properly. Ten stores have been closed, he said, and if the stores that do not pay are not closed up the whole organization would crumble to pieces.

Col. Fraser was elected president, to succeed Mr. Burnaby.

## ARSON CHARGE DISMISSED

Harry Redford, a Brant Township farmer who was charged with setting fire to the barn of his neighbor, Andrew Munro, near Ellingowan on December 1, appeared before Magistrate Mowat at Walkerton last Friday morning after a week's remand.

Redford was arrested on purely circumstantial evidence and as the magistrate considered this was insufficient warrant for sending him up for trial, he dismissed the charge against him. Munro's loss in the fire was over \$10,000.

## RECORD HANDLINGS OF GRAIN OVER CANADIAN NATIONAL

Despite the necessity of operating under the handicap of a reduced supply of freight cars brought about by a steady absorption of Canadian cars by United States lines, the Canadian National Railways are completing the heavy autumn traffic season with record handlings in grain live stock, coal, lumber, pulp and paper—practically all of the basic products of Canada.

Since the first of September, when the big prairie grain crop began to be moved to market, and when the coal miners in both Canada and the United States resumed work in the mines after a prolonged strike, the "National" lines have been called upon to handle a tremendous tonnage, not alone in those two essential commodities, but in live stock, paper, pulp and lumber as well.

In the handling of the products of the pulp, paper and lumber mills some shortage of freight cars developed as a result of conditions in the United States. An unprecedented volume of traffic, coupled with a shortage of freight cars to handle it, prevailed on United States lines, so that they could not furnish their due share of cars for the international traffic originated in Canada. The chief market for the Canadian pulp, paper and lumber mills is now the U.S.A. The Canadian National was well aware that the movement of any of its equipment to the U.S. would result in temporary loss of such cars, but since, on the other hand, the withholding of cars from this international traffic would probably have resulted in the closing down of, and financial hardship to the Canadian paper, pulp and lumber industries, the C.N.R. perforce protected these Canadian industries to the utmost of its ability and the large number of cars were loaded that moved south. Absorption followed, as had been expected. The National Lines made a logical and persistent effort with the neighboring United States lines, and with the American Railway Association to secure return of the cars with all promptness, but the abnormal conditions prevented. Efforts of the organization, officers and employees, were bent the more strenuously to the task of meeting the local demands.

During September, October and November in 1922 the C.N.R. moved over its rails from the prairies to the head of the lakes 63,527,000 bushels an increase over 1921 of more than 13,000,000 bushels. In 1921 from September 1 to November 30, only 814,916 bushels of grain were moved to Eastern Canada for domestic use, and for export to the Atlantic seaboard over C.N.R. rails. This year, due largely to serious congestion at southern lake ports, the total was 7,628,768 bushels, an increase of 6,816,852 bushels, this increase being more than eight times the total handled in the same months of 1921.

In the coal traffic the increase this season has been striking. Last year during September, October and November a total of 646,465 tons of commercial coal were moved to market from Western Canada coal mines. This year the total was 996,135 tons, an increase of more than fifty per cent., or 349,670 tons over 1921.

In addition to this tonnage, the "National" lines were called upon to handle a large output from the mines of the Maritime Provinces. There also sharp increases were registered in the figures of coal handled to market as compared with the same months in 1921. In September 1921, the total of coal handled over lines in the far east was 64,449 tons;

in September 1922 the handlings totalled 108,091 tons. In October 1921 the total was 71,178 tons, while in October 1922 some 115,572 tons of coal were moved to market. In November 1921 there were 63,524 tons shipped by way of the publicly owned rails; in November 1922 there were 110,446 tons. As the management had to keep in view, along with the commercial coal, its own considerable supplies, it is seen the total movement of Canadian coal during the autumn has been large and greatly in excess of that of 1921 for the same period.

During July, August, September and October this year, on Eastern lines alone, forest products other than pulpwood used 29,379 cars, and pulpwood 10,972 cars.

During August, September and October this year, a total of 9,111 cars were loaded with live stock (on Western lines). These shipments were mainly to the stockyards at Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon.

A great number of cars were re-routed East after passing through the stockyard at Winnipeg and the Canadian National accordingly handled to the Eastern Canadian points all rail, 2,916 cars, or 68 per cent. of this traffic, and into United States by way of Emerson, 1,275, or 55 per cent. of the total movement.

An American astronomer declares that Venus is the only planet to be inhabited. What about "the Man in the Moon"?—Ontario Reformer.



## KITCHEN ACCIDENTS

How often have you cut or burned yourself, and because of the pain and smarting have been almost unable to continue your household duties? Are you aware that if you would apply Zam-Buk immediately after such an accident it would prevent all that pain and inconvenience?

Zam-Buk quickly takes the fiery pain out of a burn or scald, the sting out of a cut or scratch, and the soreness and tenderness out of a bruise. Besides, it is an unerring healer and prevents festering, blood-poisoning, etc. Try Zam-Buk the next time you meet with an accident and prove its merits for yourself. Get a box to-day and have it ready for the moment you need it. Zam-Buk is equally good for all sores, eczema, ulcers, salt rheum, blood-poisoning and piles. All dealers 50c. box.

FREE—Try Zam-Buk at our expense. Cut out this advertisement and send it with same of paper and 1c. stamp (for return postage) to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and free trial box will be sent you.



## To Our Friends and Patrons:

## We Extend Greetings

and in thanking everyone for their valued patronage during the year now closing, we wish you a prosperous new year for 1923, and hope that we may continue to merit your confidence.

## McFadden's Drug Store

Successor to Macfarlane & Co.

THE REXALL STORE. C.P.R. TICKET AGENT

## To Investors



Do you appreciate the advisability of having your banks serve you in matters pertaining to investments. The Bank is always in direct and constant touch with the investment markets and is well equipped to secure sound and attractive securities or to place any bonds you may wish to dispose of.

At any branch of the Standard you can obtain information in respect to investments.

## THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$10,000,000—THREE MILLIONS

Durham Branch, John Kelly, Manager.

Branches also at Fricville and Williamsford.