

## For The Quiet Hour

### NOTHING IS EASY

Nothing at all is easy in life.  
Nothing worth while can be done with ease;  
A stern, brave battle is that of strife.  
On the hills of blue or the conquering seas.  
Nothing is easy to do that's great.  
With lofty purpose and art supreme;  
Toil and struggle and grief and care—  
Nothing in life is a moment's dream!

Nothing worth winning is won with ease.  
The goal worth reaching is sacred ground,  
And it can't be reached in a gentle walk.  
Or a burst of speed and a leap and bound.  
The eagle of victory perches high,  
And the climbing soul has far to climb,  
With death and doubt in the vales below,  
And the stars far off on the hills of time.

Nothing one does, if he does it well.  
Is easy and simple and quick and light—  
The task of life is a difficult task,  
To do it well and to do it right.  
Nothing comes easy, the stride is hard,  
But the thing worth doing,—ah, that repays  
For the ache and grief and the dust and grime,  
And the infinite pain of the toiling days!

THAT THE DARK PLACES OF THE EARTH ARE STILL the habitations of cruelty is painfully evident from time to time in reading the organs of the various missionary societies, still hold millions in a thrall that only the gospel of the love of God and a redeeming Saviour can break. In The Regions Beyond a missionary of the Regions Beyond Mission relates the following incident: Last April as my wife and I were slowly making our way through a big Ngonbe village to the north of our Mission Station of Ika, surrounded by a big crowd of noisy, excited and happy natives, the people suddenly made way for an old man who came toward us with outstretched hand. After the usual greetings and salutations had passed between us, he seemed proud to tell us that he was the father of the State Chief Lifende. Did we know Lifende? Yes! we did, and the story of Lifende is but one of the many sad ones we learn in Central Africa.

In March of this year Lifende was taken ill. He ordered the witch doctor to be called. When the doctor arrived he ordered the people of the village to be gathered around him, and from them he selected one poor man whom he accused of bewitching the Chief and so causing his illness. The poor helpless victim was then tied to a tree, and a wood fire was kept burning on the top of his head until death came and ended his awful agonies. The Chief did not recover, so another man was taken as being responsible for the sickness. In his defenceless hands live fire was tied until his hands were burned away.

Surely naught but the grace of God can change these cruel, hardened, heathen hearts. But thank God we have seen over and over again that "He is able."

Side by side with the above we would place the testimony of W. P. Livingstone as to the beneficent effects of Christianity in other parts of that same land of such vast extent. In the epilogue to his excellent biography of Dr. Laws of Livingstonia, he says: "While there is not much change in the physical character of the Livingstonia region in Northern Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, the transformation on the human side is extraordinary. When Dr. Laws entered Africa in 1875 the whole of the interior, then practically unknown, was given over to the forces of savage lawlessness; it was a vast region, where cruelty, suffering and bloodshed prevailed unchecked. It was a country where the thoughts and desires of the heart were continually evil. It was only with the advent of the Christian religion that the bonds of the past and the authority of their customs were broken. The spiritual power which has rendered so large a section of wayward humanity acted like magic upon the primitive heart of Central Africa. Before Christ the most sordid Chief and the wildest warriors bowed with a kind of instinctive reverence; and in less than fifty years his teaching transformed the land. All this is the result of the freedom brought to the land by the missionaries of Christ."

REV. E. STANLEY JONES, OF INDIA, WHO ACCOMPANIED Sherwood Eddy on his recent tour in China, writes in The Christian Advocate: "The greatest thing I saw in China was the Christian army of General Feng. I would gladly have come all the way from India to meet the man. Truly he is a great man and a great Christian and has the most remarkable army in the world. It is certainly the cleanest. He has 20,000 men in his army and as far as anyone knows not one man smokes, drinks, gambles, loots or has a venereal disease. This is certainly the most Christian army since Cromwell's time and I think it is far more Christian than Cromwell's. We had meetings each morning with his officers and at 7:30 a.m. there would be a thousand officers out, every man keen and nearly all, from the generals down, taking notes. They would respond by applause at the most spiritual things you could say. In the midst of all this moral earnestness and spirituality there is a tremendous discipline. There was no idleness anywhere. General Feng was the one man at the mention of whose name we could get applause from non-Christian audiences. The people believe in him as an unselfish man in the midst of so much 'squeeze' and public loot. Nine thousand of his officers and men have become Christians and there are many hundreds more on the waiting list."

THE ORGAN OF THE CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE JEWS, Jewish Missionary Intelligence, comments with satisfaction on the following official statement by Sir Wyndham Deedes on the relation between the Palestine Government and missions: "I hope that in the future, whenever there is a British administration, they will cooperate with the missionaries and other bodies engaged in raising the spiritual welfare of the people. I do hope that the spiritual side of things will be closely associated with the administration. It is now the time to effect the only change possible in world affairs, that is through religion and Christianity. Our idea is not to do away with the work of the missionaries. On the contrary we wish for their cooperation. Both the Educational Department and the Public Health Department are most grateful for all the help given by the missionaries during the past year."

THE BIBLE IS STILL THE WORLD'S "BEST SELLER." THE demand last year being so great that about 30,000,000 volumes were printed and distributed by all agencies in various parts of the world. One of the outstanding achievements of the Christian missionary program is the extent to which Bible translation has been advanced. The British and Foreign Bible Society has compiled a list of 770 languages and dialects into which some part of the Word of God has been translated. This represents the work of the various Bible Societies and other missionary organizations throughout the centuries.

AN AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN YOUTH WAS A NAVAL wireless operator during the war. Early one morning after a night on duty, he snatched a few minutes for his "Quiet Hour" when no message was going over, and he was reading the 23rd Psalm. Suddenly the thought came to him to send the Psalm out over the water and see if any ship would take it up. He did, and as he sent the last word, sixteen ships answered a wireless "Amen."

THE BIBLE AS A WHOLE, AND ESPECIALLY THE NEW Testament, helps one to feel assured of the ever-presentness of God.  
God is BEFORE me,—he'll be my guide;  
God is BEHIND me,—no ill can betide;  
God is BESIDE me,—to comfort and cheer;  
God is AROUND me,—so why should I fear?

THE POPULATION OF INDIA, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS of March 1921, is now published as 318,942,480, of whom 163,995,554 are males and 154,946,926 are females. The actual increase is 3,786,084, or only 1.2 per cent. The population by religions is classified as follows: Hindus, 216,734,586; Moslems, 68,735,233; Buddhists, 11,571,268; Christians, 4,754,079 of whom 2,457,065 are males and 2,297,014 are females; Jains, 1,178,596; Zoroastrians, 104,778; Jews, 21,778; Animists, 9,774,611; minor religions and those not returned, 17,989.

THERE ARE AT WORK ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT 119 Protestant missionary societies, with 5,365 European missionaries, 29,651 African preachers and teachers, and a Christian community of about 2,000,000.

### GOOD MEETING AT HANOVER

A political meeting in the interest of Dr. Jamieson, the Independent Conservative candidate in this riding, was held in Hanover on Monday night, the speaker, besides the candidate, being Mr. W. S. Middlebro of Owen Sound, a former member of the House of Commons. Mr. R. J. Ball was chairman and also delivered an address.

Mr. Middlebro placed himself on record as being in favor of the farmers organizing themselves into a society or association for business purposes, but he was not in favor of class government. He favored the old party system, which has come down through the ages as one of the finest of British institutions. He could not agree that the system of group government was a good one and advocated the two-party system for a country like Canada in which there were so many races, religions and different classes of people. Mr. Middlebro showed that under the two-party system the farming community had received more than it could expect even under the farmer group system, and perhaps it was not always to the credit of the two old parties that this was so. In the old days both the Liberal and Conservative parties were fully aware of the strength of the rural vote and catered to it accordingly. It was under the two old parties that the representation of the rural districts was made about 5,000 to each representative, while in the cities the proportion of representation was about 15,000. In the last election the Conservative party had polled something like 357,000 votes, the Liberal party 336,000 and the Farmer party 260,000 votes. At this, the Conservatives with their 357,000 votes had elected only 25 members while the Farmer party with its 260,000 votes had elected 45. The speaker contended that if group government was to be the thing, then the cities would insist on a proportionate representation for their group.

Mr. Middlebro, however, thought the ideal form of government was the two-party system in which farmers and mechanics, city and country folk could mingle and legislate for the common weal of the province at large. Mr. Middlebro declared that not one supporter of the Drury Government could show that the farmers had ever been legislated against by either of the old parties. It was well-known, however, that the present government had made no attempt to solve any of the farmers' difficulties and that as a matter of fact the farmers, after four years of class rule, were worse off now than in 1919. He pointed out the inconsistency of the Farmer party trying to hoodwink the Labor party into thinking that there was something in it for them to line up with the Farmer candidates. The farmer, like the manufacturer, is an employer of labor—he wants to get his labor as cheaply as possible and sell his product at as high a price as it will bring. This was perfectly natural and no fault could be found with it. On the other hand, the laborer wanted to sell his labor at as high a figure as he could command and buy his foodstuffs at as little as possible. This, too, was natural, and no fault could be found with it. The fault lay in trying to put these two different people to sleep in the same bed.

Mr. Middlebro took the present Farmer members to task for their double dealing with the public. In 1919 they had gone in on a cry of economy. They knew that the indemnity was \$1400 but no sooner had they got safely ensconced in their seats in Toronto than they circulated the now famous "Round Robin" asking for \$2,500! True, there were Conservatives and Liberals on it, but the point was that it was started and finished under the Farmer Government. Mr. Middlebro said that Dr. Jamieson had a photograph of that "Round Robin," and Dr. George Leeson, the member for South Grey had signed it. His name was on it. He also criticised the Farmer Government for the \$600 bonus and dwelt at some length on the various Commissions that had been appointed to do the business that should have been done by the Cabinet. With the

\$600 bonus, bringing the indemnity up to \$2,000, and the \$6,000 extra the indemnity of each Cabinet minister was \$8,000. This was paid them for looking after the affairs of the Province. Instead, they appointed Commissions for nearly everything of importance that came up and ran the country into a lot of unnecessary debt.

The speaker closed his address with the admonition that the voters should be careful in marking their ballots on election day. A vote for the Drury candidate, Dr. Leeson, meant approval of the policy of the past four years. A vote for Dr. Jamieson, the Independent Conservative candidate, meant a protest.

Dr. Jamieson in his speech shattered the assertions of Government supporters that there had been no extravagance, and the cry of Premier Drury and his officers that the Provincial Highways improvement and other expenses of the Government were not being paid out of the taxation. If not, who was paying it? Dr. Jamieson said he did not think the people were simple enough to believe this, but at the same time they were paying taxes in a good many instances when they scarcely recognized it as such. The little bill the farmer or town resident was presented with by the tax collector was but a fraction of the taxes we were paying. Mr. Drury's claim that the people were not paying the taxes, but, rather, that they were being taken from the big manufacturing industries, insurance companies and others was too silly to need much comment. He said the people were not so foolish to believe that such was the case and that the manufacturing concerns were not foolish enough to pay the increased government levies themselves. They merely passed it on to the consumer. He paid the tax, and in a great many cases didn't know it.

The meeting closed with cheers for the candidate and the National Anthem.

### EGREMONT COUNCIL

Council met June 16, members all present, minutes adopted.

Comr. McEachern reported: H. Bye, drawing and placing tile, \$3.00; Wm. Hes, winter work, 85c.; opening gravel pit, \$3.75; Geo. Hunt, gravelling, day's labor, \$20.00; J. Dowling, 165 loads gravel \$13.20. Fees, \$1.00.

Comr. Calder reported: J. Weir, winter work, \$3.60, filling washout, \$3.35, dragging road, \$7.50; D. McCannel, deepening culvert, \$2.50. Fees, \$2.00.

Comr. Groat reported: A. Aitken, winter work, \$1.20; W. Pinder, \$2.80; J. Smith 40c.; G. Aitken \$1.00. W. Lawrence \$2.40; W. Aberdein, operating grader 1 day, \$3.00; J. Smith, grading, \$10.00; J. Lewis, grading, \$11.25; A. Drimmie, putting in culvert and supplying two tiles, \$7.00. Fees, \$2.00.

Comr. McDougall reported: T. Yake, dragging road, \$1.50; A. McIntyre \$2.00, repairing culvert 50c.; H. Schenk, winter work, Egremont and Proton Town Line, \$5.80.

McDougall—Groat—That Comr. Calder inquire into complaint of D. McCannel re water grievance.—Car.

McEachern—Aberdein—That Commissioners Calder and Groat be a committee to examine condition of bridge at Lots 15 and 16, Concession 13, and report at next meeting of Council.—Carried.

Groat—Aberdein—That we pay C. McInnes account, \$3.00, use of house for divisional cases.—Carried.

The following names were added to the Assessment Roll: Peter Black owner, Lot 1, Con. 2; G. Sheritt, tenant, Lot 8, Con. 5; M. Brown, tenant, Lot 16, Con. 9; M. Morrison, Lot 7, Con. 4.

Calder—McDougall—That the Ct. of Revision now close and that the Assessment Roll as now revised be finally passed.—Carried.

Calder—McDougall—That the following accounts be paid: J. W. Hunt, for tile, \$34.90; R. Nelson, 85c., gravel, \$6.80; Dr. McLellan, services re Mrs. Fiddler, \$4.00; Clerk, delivering Rolls, \$4.00, half year's salary \$187.50, postage and telephone, \$19.08; Treasurer, half year's salary, \$75.00, postage and exchange, \$5.86; Reeve, delivering Rolls, \$8.00; B. Gibson, use of room, \$2.00; members of Council, attendance at meeting,

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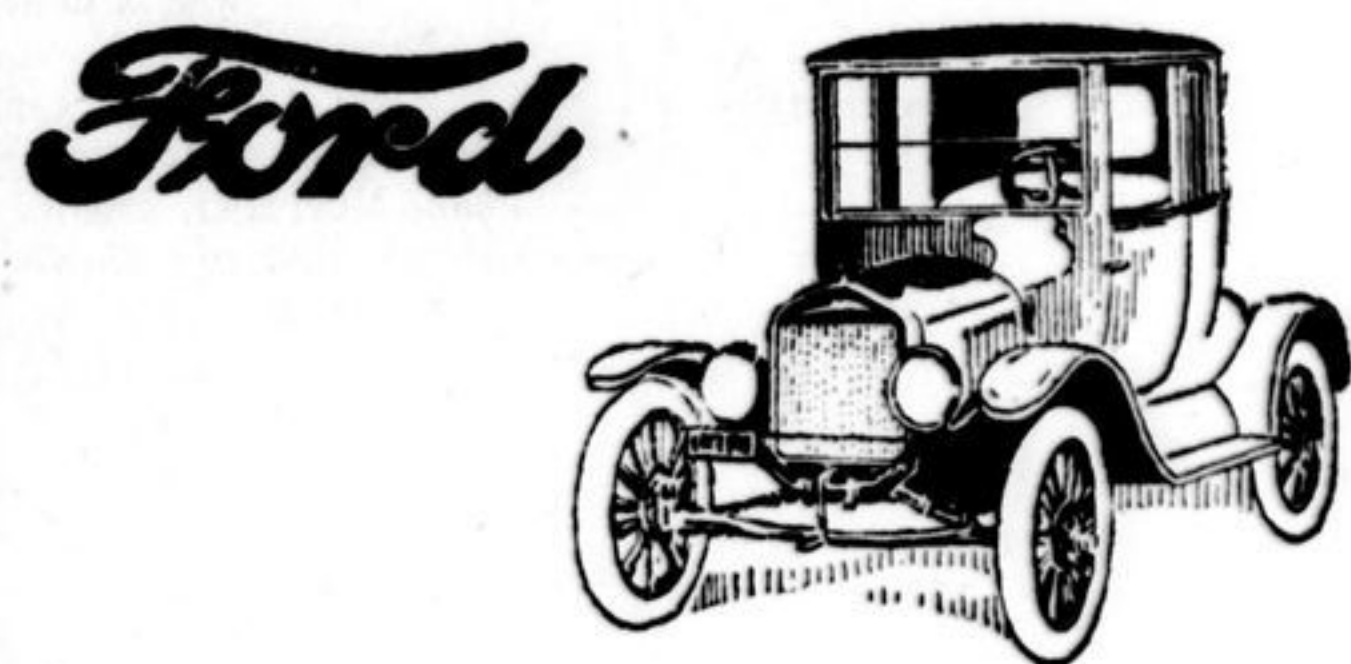
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