

For The Quiet Hour

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

If you were cuffed and kicked and thrown out of work because you were sick or misunderstood?
 If men used you only to enrich their purses and for their own pleasure?
 If every night after it was dark, and you had come home from your work, evil women knocked upon your door asking to come in?
 If nine out of ten of all your superiors were possessed of the devil and his living agents?
 If no one really cared for you?
 If temptations were put in your way day and night?
 If all your inheritance for generations was of superstition, darkness and sin?
 If women, men and employers deliberately endeavored to lead you astray because you manifested a desire to live for Christ?
 If men whom you trusted and idealized proved to be scoundrels and blackguards?
 If you never heard of God or heard the name of God revered except at church, and you were often forced to work when you would like and need to go to church?
 If you had not much power of vision, and looked only at the present?
 If in your only periods of rest you were surrounded with a babel of sin and the noises of heathen, sinful life, with reveling and beer-drinking, dancing, and the beating of drums all calling you very being to sin?
 Would your faith stand this test?
 Our Christians have to meet these things. You can help to right conditions: ask God to show you how! God is able to save, and amid all of these terrible conditions the membership of our church here in Elisabethville has more than doubled in the last four months. Yet thousands are daily being dragged down into deepest mires of sin.—Wm. Erie Shields, South Africa

THAT GREAT THEOLOGIAN AND INDEPENDENT THINKER Dr. Denney once remarked that many in the present day are endeavoring to explain away the consciousness of sin under the influence of current conceptions of biology, and he points out that, if all life is one, then, as it comes from the same source and reaches the same end, man's present condition is merely an inheritance from the past remains of an animal nature, for which he is not responsible. It is vital to face this issue and to challenge the evolutionist in regard to it. If things are as he represents them to be, how are the terrible facts of life to be explained? Where are lying, thieving, murder, and many unmentionable sins, to be found in a scheme of unbroken progress? We can all see that it is not a matter of a few discords in an otherwise perfect harmony, but the harmony is occasional and the discords are the rule. A doctrine is true or false as it explains or is unable to account for all the facts, and it is impossible to argue that the evolutionary theory of life is adequate to an explanation of the facts of life. It cannot account either for the existence or the persistence of sin.

THE OBSERVANCE OF WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY on November 4 gives special appropriateness to this incident, which was contained in a letter sent last June from New York to a member of the American Congress:

Some years ago a German chemist was brought to New York by a certain brewing company. Said chemist was brought to make beer without malt or hops. A five-year contract, at a salary of \$10,000 a year, was arranged. When said chemist had been two years here the brewery company had found out his formula for the making of beer without malt or hops, so they discharged him. The chemist then brought suit in the Supreme Court in New York City for the sum of \$30,000, being the balance of the contract. He stated, under oath, that the beer was manufactured at a cost of less than one cent per gallon! He also told how many hundreds of thousands of gallons he had made during the two years while he was in the employ of the company. He made samples in court of the said beer. He won his suit and the brewing company paid him \$30,000 and the costs of the suit.

The writer of the letter makes the following comment: "This is the stuff brewers and quack doctors want Congress to legalize. Ninety per cent. of the best physicians in the United States do not prescribe beer as medicine—because it isn't."

THE OTHER DAY IN A RESTAURANT IN LONDON, ENGLAND, a person found that he had been undercharged—a somewhat rare occurrence, says a paper, commenting on it. He went back, consulted the waitress, and paid the right amount, and as he left a friend said to him, "Your action is what I should have expected; but it has lifted perceptibly the whole life of three or four people to-day." Then the friend raised this question: "Why is it that a virtuous deed gives a glow of happiness and a sense of inward light, and a vile deed depresses and degrades?" The paper which mentions the matter answers the problem in this way: "The question opens a door into the nature of the moral life and brings one face to face with the Eternal difference between good and evil."

THE ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GREEK PHILOSOPHY and Hebrew philosophy was suggestively put by Dr. G. Campbell Morgan in one of his fine addresses at Toronto. "All Greek philosophy began with a question: 'What is truth?' Hebrew philosophy began with an affirmation that God is." This difference between a question and affirmation is the vital difference between human aspiration and Divine revelation. Man can only inquire; God can declare. And this is what Christianity is: not a human search, but a Divine provision. "God was in Christ."

THE CHURCH SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE A MORE DISTINCT opinion than the world. There should be no difficulty whatever in distinguishing between the man who has been a long time intimate with Christ, and any man who is simply looking upon his history from an outside standpoint. Judgment begins at the house of God, not the judgment of denunciation alone, but the judgment of true-hearted criticism. If we are uncertain about Christ, what wonder that we make an uncertain impression upon the public mind?—Joseph Parker.

"I TELL YOU, MY FELLOW CHRISTIANS, YOUR LOVE HAS a broken wing if it cannot fly across the ocean!" said Maltbie D. Babcock.

Our love for home and foreign missions waxes or wanes as we regard these as one. There can be no advance here or there when we say, "I don't believe in foreign missions."

"Oh, the people, the people!" wrote a missionary recently. "They are so dark and ignorant and lonely! Come and tell them that Christ loves them!"

For your own soul's sake break not your wing of love!

"I HOPE THAT JERUSALEM WILL YET BECOME THE seat of the League of Nations," declared Lord Robert Cecil to a Jewish reporter as he sailed for England after his visit to America. "I have always believed that the city in which the prophet Isaiah first proclaimed the idea of world peace is the ideal centre for the League of Nations, whence its influence for peace, good will and amity will radiate throughout the world."

TO THE QUESTION, "WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN one who is a Christian and one who is not?" a Chinese girl answered: "Happiness!"

Knowledge we ask not,—knowledge thou hast lent,—
 But, Lord, the will,—there lies our bitter need!
 Give us to build above the deep intent
 The deed, the deed!
 —John Drinkwater.

DR. JOHN A. HUTTON SAYS THAT IF HE WERE ASKED TO quote the most beautiful short saying in Holy Scripture, he would hesitate between the two—one in the New Testament and one in the Old. In the Old Testament, his choice would be: "The Eternal God is thy Refuge, and underneath are the Everlasting Arms." In the New Testament he chooses 1 John iv. 16, not as translated in the Authorized Version, indeed, but as it is translated in Weymouth, and as it always should have been translated: "As for us, we know the love which God has for us, and we confide in it."

\$150,000 SPENT ON COUNTY GOOD ROADS

Four Outfits Spent Over \$70,000 in Road Construction, Superintendent Reports.

The County Good Roads System cost the County of Grey the sum of \$158,651.33 during the year 1923, according to the report of County Road Superintendent John Johnston, presented the County Council at its session last week.

This grand total of expenditure was made up as follows: Townships maintenance, \$51,012.93; Road construction (four outfits) \$70,688.32; Bridges constructed, \$23,902.93; culverts constructed, \$5,075.85; superintendence, \$2,534.71; general account, \$741.91; urban grants, \$4,694.68. Total, \$158,651.33.

Cost of Road Outfits Over \$70,000

George E. Hill, foreman, Sarawak, \$7,232.99; Keppel, \$11,375.15; three miles of road graded and 2½ miles metalled. Total cost, \$18,608.14.

John H. Brown, foreman, Collingwood, 4½ miles graded and 2½ miles of shale and gravel. Total cost, \$17,006.81.

Thomas Nichol, foreman, Glenelg, three miles graded and three miles gravelled. Total cost \$16,893.49.

Joseph Whiteman, foreman, Bentinck (two roads), 5½ miles graded and 5½ miles gravelled. Total cost, \$18,179.88.

Bridges and Culverts Constructed

Total cost of four construction outfits, \$70,688.32.

The bridges constructed were as totalled eleven, one in Artemesia, two in Osprey, one in Normanby, three in Egremont, three in Collingwood, one in St. Vincent, varying in cost from \$821.90 to \$6,363.13. The total cost of bridges constructed was \$23,902.93.

One culvert in Sullivan constructed by H. Farrow cost \$307.15. The sum of \$3,781.05 was spent in Collingwood Township on twelve culverts constructed by Frank Dinsmore. Three culverts in Euphrasia, constructed by Frank Dinsmore, cost \$923.61. The total cost was \$5,075.85.

Urban Grants.

Grants to urban municipalities by the County totalled \$4,694.68, being made up as follows:

Durham	\$863.55
Shallow Lake	355.43
Markdale	916.00
Neustadt	430.00
Superintendence cost	\$2,534.71 and general account \$741.91.

Townships Total Maintenance

Keppel	\$ 738.20
Derby	283.58
Sydenham	1479.76
St. Vincent	1918.21
Euphrasia	4538.06
Holland	585.28
Sullivan	2063.15
Bentinck	1599.20
Glenelg	1172.20
Artemesia	2074.61
Osprey	1260.31
Collingwood	2630.77
Proton	6228.90
Egremont	2263.07
Normanby	3057.54

Total for Townships, \$31,892.84
 Provincial-County Road No. 14, re oiling, 19,120.09

Grand Total, \$51,012.93

HINTS FOR THE HOME

Hang silk stockings in a shady place, as the sun rots them.

To clean silver use one teaspoonful of salt and one of soda to a gallon of hot water. Let the silver stand in the water for five minutes.

To keep glue from becoming dry enough to crack, a condition which frequently occurs when glued articles are exposed to the heat of the stove, a little chloride of potassium is added. Glue thus treated will adhere to glass, metals, etc., and it may be used to paste on labels.

Sago soaked in water or milk until quite soft is an excellent substitute for suet or baking powder in the proportion of one teacup of dry sago to four of flour.

Before chopping suet melt it in the oven, strain and let it get cold as it is more easily chopped.

"POTATOES BY THE BARREL" IS WESTERN MAN'S NEW IDEA

Calgary Man Has Unique Method of Raising Tubers.

The Chinese may make every foot of arable soil produce to the limit, but a Calgary man goes them one better. George W. Castle of that city claims no family should lack potatoes if they have a barrel handy. "This is what Mr. Castle did," says The Calgary Herald. "He planted, in a barrel, a number of Early Ohio potatoes. The seed, of course, was not planted all in one place. He put a layer of about a foot of earth in the bottom of the barrel, planted a few seeds in this, bored a number of holes around the side of the barrel, and repeated this with earth and spuds until the barrel was full. He then raised the barrel slightly off the ground and watched the result.

"The potatoes, which were, as mentioned above, an early variety, took root quickly, and the various plants sprouted through the nearest hole in the barrel. By the time the ones on top had bloomed out and fallen over slightly, the barrel was a mass of bloom and not a particle of it exposed.

"The real surprise came when Mr. Castle broke the barrel open. It was simply filled to overflowing with big potatoes and small ones. The largest one weighed eighteen ounces, and ten of the biggest weighed nine pounds!"

IMPLEMENTS GO HIGHER

(Lucknow Sentinel.)

We notice by a number of town papers that farm implement agents have been notified that an increase of ten per cent. in the price of all implements was about to be made.

This must be rather stunning news to the farmer—hogs and cattle already down, are going lower, and implements already high, and going higher.

Implement manufacturers stated last summer that in spite of high prices they were losing money. It was hard for the farmer to believe this but it likely was true. High-priced as implements were, the prices were not double what they were in 1914. But it must be costing manufacturers double as much or more to get them out. Everything in the way of wood or iron has doubled in price since 1914. And consider all the good jobs at high pay there are now. Every workman, clerk and salesman now gets more money and does less work. This doing less work is a factor not generally counted on, but it adds materially to the cost of everything turned out of a factory.

Working hours are shorter and the pace is slower. To this add increased cost of transportation, higher postage, tax-stamps on business documents, and it will be seen that the old profits at the old prices are impossible.

But what about the low prices to the farmer? They are not all low. Butter, cream and eggs bring good prices, but at this season they are not plentiful. It is difficult to account for the decline in hogs and cattle, just as it was difficult to account for the high price of woollen goods when wool was cheap. There is nothing cheap about cured pork and beef. The cost of handling of the stuff from the time it leaves the producer until it reaches the consumer accounts for much.

J. J. MAKES OBSERVATIONS

(Kincairdine Reporter.)
 Recently on a lengthy trip through the highways and byways of nearby counties, a few sights and occurrences that appeared worthy to be chronicled are as follows:

A farmer smoking a cigar while ploughing.
 Another farmer who, when asked how things were going, unhesitatingly replied, "Couln't be better."

A girl driving a democrat full of milk cans and at the same time reading a yellow-backed novel.

A skunk that sat in the middle of the road and held us up for ten minutes. We never hurry a skunk.

Stopped at the side of the road to gather some flowers. A chap in an expensive sedan, thinking we were stalled, stopped and asked if we needed help. Quite exceptional.

For One Cent

you may obtain 3 cups of

"SALADA"

TEA

Ask for a trial package today. Delicious! Economical!

this.

Ran across a fellow backing up a hill. Thought he was crazy until he explained that his gas tank was almost empty, and discovered the reason for his odd behavior.

Bought gasoline at a roadside station and left without paying for it. Later remembered and went back to pay. Very odd! Garage man forgot we hadn't paid. Very, very extraordinary!

Saw a red-headed kid fishing. Over his head was a sign, "No Fishing Here." 'Twas false. The kid had six fish.

Met another skunk in a wagon who wouldn't let us have enough room to pass on a hill. Prefer the striped variety.

RULES OF THE HIGHWAY AS OBSERVED IN JAPAN

The Japanese Government has laid down the following rules for the guidance of English-speaking tourists:

"At the rise of the hand of the honorable policeman stop with rapidness quietly. Do not pass him or otherwise disrespect him. When a passenger of foot hoves in sight

tootle the horn melodiously at first. If he still obstructs your passage tootle him with large vigor, and express by word of mouth a warning. Hi! Hi! Beware of the wandering sow that he shall not take fright as you pass him; do not explode the exhaust box at him; go smoothly by; give space to the festive dog that makes play sport in the roadway. Avoid entanglement of your dog with the wheel spokes. Go slowly on the grease mud, as there lurks the skidding demon. Press the brake of the foot smoothly or you will round the corner and then collapse and lie up. Thank you honorably.

Canadian tourists intending to "do" Japan by auto should clip and preserve this for reference. Most of the rules are as good for home use as for foreign. The language is a better attempt at English than most of us could make at Japanese.

Oshawa, with a population of about 16,000, has applied to the Railway and Municipal Board for sanction to withdraw from the county, with a view to incorporation as a city. This will make Canada's twenty-fifth city.

Specials for This Week at Grant's

Men's work shirts, wool	\$1.98	Men's Fleece-lined Underwear	\$1.00
Men's Fine Shirts, . . .	\$1.85	Boys' Fleece lined Underwear	.75c.
Men's Neck Ties, 50c to 90c.		Ladies' Vests	.79c.
Men's cashmere sox, all wool	55c.	Wheeling Yarn, per lb.	\$1.00
Men's silk and wool sox 79c		Wrapperette, per yard	30c.
Underwear, fine and heavy	\$2.25 and \$2.50	See our Creoline in colors	\$1.75

An entirely new and large assortment of HANDKERCHIEFS and RIBBONS

Just to hand—NAVY and RED FLANNEL, 31 inches wide

C. L. GRANT

How to Milk Cows for Profit

Purchase a Hand Power Milker which can milk two cows in five minutes, a saving in wages of over \$12.00 on each cow per year, or a dividend of 160 per cent. on the investment. I handle the

Macartney Hand-operated Milker

also the

Page Hand-operated Milker

Easy to operate. Easy to clean. Call and see them. Prices right.

Cream Separators Repaired. Horse Clippers and other Tools Sharpened. SAWS GUMMED GENERAL REPAIRING

Durham Machine Shop

F. W. MOON, (nearly opposite P.O.) Machinist Etc.

FALL SILKS

Owing to the Japan disaster Silks of all kinds are bound to advance from 20 to 40 per cent. Our stock is large in DRESS SILKS, CANTONS, CREPE-DE-CHINES & SPORT SATINS. We urge our customers to buy now and save paying the big prices.

Watson's Underwear

Penman's Hosiery

Watson's famous Spring Needle Knit Underwear for comfort and wearing qualities, a full line to choose from.

The standard of excellence. A larger and better assorted stock than ever. We lead the way for Good Hosiery.

NORTHWAY'S COATS

Have you seen our New Coats?

Every Coat Guaranteed to Keep its Shape. Stylish and up-to-date

Griffin's Gloves

Sport Flannels

Real snappy line of the famous Washable Suede Griffin Gloves in the newest shades and styles.

Nothing Newer for Fall Dresses 54 inches wide and all wool in Navy, Green, Brown and Red.

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