

For The Quiet Hour

A WONDERFUL OLD BOOK, ISN'T IT?

By William H. Ridgeway.

John Ruskin is not the only man who can say, "If I have accomplished anything in the world I owe it to the verses of Scripture my mother instilled into me when I was at her knee." No man can ever get away from the influence of those first few years with his mother.

There are twenty-four chapters in the Bible with which Ruskin says his mother "established my soul in life." And he adds, "That property of chapters I count confidently the most precious and upon the whole the one essential part of my education."

I have known many men, who, like Ruskin, have had a "property" of verses if not whole chapters, but I have never known a weakling or, as Uncle Billy Watson expresses it, "two-for-a-cent" man among these reciters of Scripture.

There seems to be some mysterious brain-building quality in the words of the Old Book. And it enriches, educates, refines. It gives a voice and a vocabulary.

The man who has God's Word hid in his heart has a tongue with which he can always talk to God. And if need be talk to the world.

Some years ago one of my Iron Rose Bible Class men was led into the Kingdom. He began to read his Bible and commit it to memory. He was just a plain rolling mill man in the steel mills. It was his rule to commit to memory three new verses every day and review five chapters. He came to know a large portion of the Book by heart.

One day one of the country's celebrated ministers came to speak at a gathering at which I presided.

"Doctor," I said, "I am going to call upon a plain working-man to make the opening prayer. I want you to take particular notice of this prayer:

"Brother Merrick, will you please lead us in prayer?"

And "Brother Merrick" simply took God's own words out of his own Book and handed them back to Him with scarcely a word added, save a conjunction now and then to link the sentences together.

The Doctor of Divinity's head was soon up and gazing in wonderment at the transfigured face of the man who prayed in the very language of heaven itself.

"Why, that's the greatest prayer I ever listened to. Who is the man?"

"Just a plain rolling mill man, educated by the Word of God."

It is a wonderful old Book, isn't it?

MACAULAY CLAIMED THAT ONE COULD NOT WITHOUT self-contradiction say of Charles I, "He was a good man, but a bad king." No one who violated in the discharge of public duties the principles of morality and honor could, he urged, be reasonably or justly spoken of or thought of as "a good man."

The moral and religious aspects of a man's character cannot be ignored in estimating his citizenship.

If every pulpit, Protestant and Catholic, should begin tomorrow to thunder forth denunciations against the liquor forces, the divorce mania, sabbath desecration, or any other evil, that threatens the land, there is not any evil, or any combination of evils, that could stand the arraignment for three months.

The words of Burke are true today: "There never was for long a corrupt government of a virtuous people." When you find a self-governing so-called Christian community afflicted with unchristian government, do you really think they deserve any better fate?

MUCH HAS BEEN HEARD DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS about the survival of the soul beyond death, and Spiritualism has laid great stress on this idea. But, religion is concerned very little with the mere survival of human personality, and the Christian man thinks of the values, not of the duration of life. This is not the special point of Christ's revelation of eternal life, which does not mean simply living on, but continuing on in love and joy and peace. Here are some words which convey this vital truth:

The fact that religion is concerned more with the main truths concerning the values of eternal life will explain why many of the noblest saints have cared little for the details and have been content to confess their ignorance. Richard Baxter could say:

My knowledge of that life is small.
The eye of faith is dim;
But 'tis enough that he knows all
And I shall be with Him.

For survival such a man cares little; the one thing which glorifies life beyond death for him is simply the presence and fellowship of his Lord. It is the quality of the life that matters.

AT THE DINNER TABLE OF ONE OF THE WELL-KNOWN MIL- lionaires who had done much for the public good, discussion turned upon the value of prayer. The millionaire said he did not believe in it. He had got everything he wished for, so there was no need for him to pray for any favors. The principal of a Scottish university, who was present, said: "There is one thing that you might pray for. 'What is that?' 'You might pray for humility.' Whatever our possessions, we shall be all the happier if we pray for the humble spirit which can thank God for his mercies."

IN THE CURRENT NUMBER OF THE MISSIONARY REVIEW OF THE World a book by a Modernist is reviewed, and the following distinction is made between the author and the position of the New Testament:

Modernism merely presents an ideal to the human will, the New Testament sets forth a redeeming act of God; Modernism is couched in the imperative mood, the new Testa- ment primarily in a triumphant indicative; Modernism comes forward with an ideal, the New Testament with a Gospel.

M. GASTON LIEBERT, THE FRENCH CONSUL GENERAL IN New York, speaking recently in the Brick Presbyterian Church, paid a tribute to French Protestantism which he declared to be "foremost in education, in industry, in trade and in public office." In spite of its numerical weakness (600,000 in 40,000,000) it has, M. Liebert declared, "fully one third of the positions in the staff of the French Foreign Office."

ONE DAY A LITTLE GIRL CAME TO THE HEAD OF A PRES- byterian mission school in Siam, saying, "I want to buy blessed- ness" at the same time laying down three satang pieces, or Siamese pennies. After some questioning it was found that what she wanted was the little book in which are collected a few Psalms and short hymns. This book apparently got its popular name from the opening words of the First Psalm with which it began, "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly."

REMINISCENCES OF GLENELG TOWNSHIP AND PRICEVILLE

By An Early Settler

In passing through this world we meet with all manner of obstacles to retard our progress in life's journey; sometimes we come in contact, as it were with mountains of difficulty, to climb, and by severe struggle we get to the top, and in doing so, we take a view of the many objects we met while on life's journey thus far. And in taking a view to the forward move we wonder what sort of pathway we have to travel the rest of our way before we reach the goal of our existence.

The aged pioneer takes a retrospec- tive view of his life since he was a boy entering the woods or Glenelg, or any other place in Ontario he remembers, when a young lad, how he drove the oxen with his father guiding them from getting fast in the stumps, or snags hauling in the first crop of hay on a wooden sleigh to the old log barn, which consisted of one end with a window at the top to put in the hay; probably there was never more than one boy and they enjoyed the fun of stowing away the hay, put in by the father, to the far end of the mov.

The hay harvest being ended the small acreage of wheat sown was beginning to show color that in a few days the old fashioned sickle would have to be sharpened and boys, fathers and mothers, were out in the stumpy wheat patch carefully cutting it as low as possible, so as to have more food for the animal creation, as well as the family.

The harvest being ended next comes that fallow to be sowed and barned, preparing for another year's crop, always trusting in the Author of all good to spare them to see another harvest, but probably the Keen Reaper had harvested some of the family before the next harvest, and one dear member of the family or another were quietly resting in some of our cemeteries not far from their former home.

The harvest being garnered, the next in order was the threshing of the contents gathered some time ago. The flail was the only machine for some time, to separate the grain from the straw, but later a one horse treader was introduced by the late Mr. Purdy. The quantity threshed in one day was about twenty-five bushels, and the charge was seven dollars a day, and wheat (if it could be spared), only fifty cents a bushel. It is an easy matter to figure out how much the good farmer had of a profit after deducting all expenses.

However, later on the open cylin- der was introduced, driven by oxen. Four pair were at work for an hour or so and four pair more were put in their place, showing that eight yoke of oxen had to be used to make a day's work. The quantity gener- ally threshed would be about 50 to 100 bushels of wheat.

The owner of the late threshing machine had to stand behind the machine, while being filled with the grain or some other matter going through the machine.

First Separator
The first separator threshing machine was brought into the vicinity of Priceville, by the late McArthur Brothers, of Galedon, in the fall of 1890, an old Brampton, Ontario. It was a great curiosity to youngsters to see it at work, but not so to the older heads, who had to stand behind taking away the straw as there were no straw carriers in use. However, an improve- ment was made by the McArthur Brothers of the south line, Glenelg, bringing in an Able thresher of Woodbridge, Ontario. An eight horse power cut would do good work. In later years the late Hector McDonald, of Priceville, introduced the first steam thresher, an old second hand one; followed by Colin McLean of Priceville, bringing in an improved one, in an improvement on McDonald's, by bringing a self-feeder which is in use at the present time. And what will be in another hundred years, who can tell!

Potato Digging
The next in order was potato dig- ging. They were planted in hills about the beginning of June, no bugs then, and once planted there was no more work till taking up and put in pots, as in general the cellars were not frost proof. Quite a number of families had to live on potatoes during the months of September and October, as it was not an easy matter to get a small grist to Durham mills, on a wooden sleigh, as waggons were very few and far between.

The veterans of that far away date, some seventy or more years ago, much harder than their children and grandchildren, for they generally would go to the bush on a frosty morning with a pair of blue derry pants and smock to match, and only a thin factory cotton shirt and no undershirt, but these good old times of that far away date are very few in numbers (if any), to be found in the township, or County of Grey. The first mill built at Priceville was by the late John McDon- ald, in the year 1857, and he treated all the villagers with a licking of flour which was quite a treat to the partakers. From Priceville to the Toronto line, sixty or seventy years ago, was settled by colored people; and now there are none of that race to be found as residents of the place. In the year 1861 the gravel road was built from all the main roads in the county of Grey. For some ten or fifteen years previous to the building of the gravel road travellers had to content themselves by travelling over hills and causeways, or as it was called then "crossways," going over logs and sometimes the old wagon

would get fast when going over one log in coming in contact with another. The old oxen had to endure hardship while passing along, for the driver used the blue beech good to persuade them to get along as quickly as possible.

Many Hardships
The early pioneer had to endure hardships which the younger genera- tion has no conception of. Their forefathers had to carry their pro- visions on their shoulders from Durham, or any other town where supplies were to be found. It was nothing for a brave man then to carry one hundred pounds of flour from Durham mills to the vicinity of Priceville with other necessities such as a pound of tea; no sugar, no old fashioned frying pan held to the fireplace and tea without cream or sugar. It was generally supposed that a bag of flour and a pound of butter for one man a month, chopping and logging was hard, healthy work, and as housekeepers were not very plentiful the laborer were not very plentiful the laborer work; sometimes after his day's work outside, in the dark of night, by the flickering light from the fireplace of the contents of the best of maple, which was plentiful and worthless at that time.

Whiskey Was Cheap
In olden times when a few wood were gathered together at logging bees or log raising, they would have to get whiskey, for it was only twenty-five to fifty cents a gallon and said to be better quality than they get today for four to five dollars a gallon; but as time passed the old manner was abandoned by having whiskey at any kind of work. In olden times the person that hadn't whiskey at his wife's funeral was counted as mean and stingy, and at elections the candidate that carried a keg of whiskey in his conveyance, while gathering votes, was sure to be elected, whether he was fit for the office or not. From the town of Durham to Priceville, seventy or more years ago, there were no less than eight whiskey shops and the old residents while going on foot to Durham thought it a duty for them to patronize them all, as treats came in turns, and the partaker thought it extravagant to spend a quarter for a dinner, they took a cake or some kind of a lunch in their pocket.

BIG MIRACLE OF NATURE SEEN IN "THE CRIMSON CHALLENGE"
An interesting study in animal instinct, showing the protection exercised by a mother dog over its young, came to light during the filming of "The Crimson Challenge," a Paramount picture starring Dorothy Dalton, which will be shown at the Veterans' Star Theatre this week.

Paul Powell, the director, wanted a litter of puppies to be seen in an atmosphere in certain scenes of the picture. But when it came to separating the mother from her puppies, difficulties were encount- ed. At first they tried tying her nearby with a rope. But she quickly cleaved this in two and walked into the scene just as they were about to start the camera.

Then a sage hand held her some distance away, but she broke from his grasp he moment the pups began to whine and made a wild dash for the set.

So it was found necessary to take her far enough away so that she couldn't get into the scene. She was placed in a cage so that she could see her offspring and feel assured that they were not being injured. When finally released she rushed for the pups, looked reprovingly at the assembled company and picked the small and yelping canines one by one by the nape of the neck, placed them all in the cage she had recently vacated and then went in and joined them in perfect contentment.

SIMPLE WHEN YOU KNOW IT
They were sitting on the piazza of a summer hotel swapping stories. Ever hear this one said the dark young man. A dog was tied to a rope fourteen feet long. Twenty feet away was a fat, juicy bone. How did the dog get to the bone? Oh, that's a old gag, said his com- panion. You want me to say, I give it up and the you'll say that's what the other cur did.

No, you're wrong, for the dog got the bone. Well, how did he get it? Why the other end of the rope was not tied.

DATES OF FALL FAIRS

The following is a partial list of the dates of fall fairs issued by the Agricultural Societies' branch of the Department of Agriculture, J. Lockie Wilson, secretary.

Acton Sept. 23 and 24
Alliston October 2 and 3
Arthur Sept. 23 and 24
Ayton Sept. 12 and 13
Barrie Sept. 24-26
Beeton Oct. 7 and 8
Blyth Sept. 25 and 26
Bradford Oct. 9 and 10
Chesley Sept. 25 and 26
Drayton Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Dundalk Sept. 25 and 26
Durham Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Elmira Sept. 12 and 13
Erin Oct. 9 and 10
Fergus Sept. 25 and 26
Fisherton Oct. 2 and 3
Fordwich Oct. 2 and 3
Grand Valley Oct. 2 and 3
Harriston Sept. 25 and 26
Hanover Sept. 17-19
Holstein Sept. 23 and 24
Kincardine Sept. 18 and 19
Listowel Sept. 18 and 19
London (Western Fair) Sept. 6-13
Durham Sept. 25 and 26
Midvale Sept. 15 and 16
Markdale Oct. 7 and 8
Mount Forest Sept. 17 and 18
Orangeville Sept. 16 and 17
Owen Sound Sept. 9-12

Paisley Sept. 23 and 24
Palmerston Oct. 7 and 8
Port Elgin Oct. 3 and 4
Rockwood Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Sheburne Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Stratford Sept. 16-26
Streetsville Oct. 11
Tara Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Teeswater Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Wingham Sept. 29 and 30
Warton Sept. 23 and 24

You never realize how sordid and soiled the world is until you wear white trousers.

DURHAM HIGH SCHOOL

The School is thoroughly equipped to take up the following courses:
(1) Junior Matriculation.
(2) Entrance to Normal School.
Each member of the Staff is a Uni- versity Graduate and experienced Teacher.

Intending pupils should prepare to enter at beginning of term.
Information as to Courses may be obtained from the Principal.

The School has a creditable record in the past which it hopes to main- tain in the future.
Durham is an attractive and healthy town and good accommodation can be obtained at reasonable rates.

J. A. M. ROBB, B. A., Principal.
JOHN MORRISON, Chairman.

The Western Fair

London, Canada

Sept. 6th to 13th, 1924

Over \$30,000 in Cash Prizes

The 1924 Prize List is extensive and the classification will prove at- tractive to Exhibitors in all Departments

Dog Show, Automobile Show, Pure Food Show

New Manufacturers Building Featuring Canada's Industrial Achievements

MIDWAY ATTRACTIONS

JOHNNY JONES SHOWS

UNEXCELLED VAUDEVILLE in front of the GRAND STAND

"Where City and Country Meet"

Write for Prize List—Entries close August 30th

J. H. SAUNDERS, President

W. D. JACKSON, Secretary

SHOE SPECIALS

Men's Brown Calf Bal, new wide toe \$4.95

Sterling's Work Boots for Men \$3.95

Ladies' Cushion Sole House Shoes, rubber heels \$1.59

Ladies' Patent Leather Slippers, low heel, one-strap and sandals, \$2.95

Ladies' Black Canvas Slip- pers, leather sole and rubber heel \$1.49

Ladies' Patent Sandals, Elk soles, rubber heels \$2.35

Men's Split Leather Work Boots, Sterling's \$2.95

Boys' Elk Tanned Shoe, Sterling's best \$3.50

John McKechnie

General Merchant

Durham, Ontario

Bicycles and Accessories

I am now prepared to repair Bicycles, or supply you with a new Bicycle at a bargain.

Rubber Tires put on Baby Carriages

Lawn Mowers Sharpened, Saws gummed, farm machinery, engines, cream separators, and general repairing done.

Saving machine mandrels and castings, Pole and cordwood sawing outfits.

Farm and dairy machinery, gas engines, and almost every- thing you need for farm and dairy for sale at

DURHAM MACHINE SHOP

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

Silver Black Foxes

A limited number of shares for sale in

Priceville Fox Co., Limited

Priceville, Ont.

at \$100. Par Value

All registered pure bred stock. Low capitaliza- tion. All comon stock. Absolutely no watered stock. Ten years ex- perience breeding. Stock from P.E.I.

Write for further particulars to PRICEVILLE FOX CO., Limited PRICEVILLE, ONT.

Week-end Specials

Women's Grey Suede Slippers, Cuban heels, sizes 3-6½, reg. \$5.00. To clear at \$4.00

Women's Dongola House Slippers, low heels, regular \$2.50. To clear at \$1.60

Misses' Patent Strap Slippers, sizes 11-2, regular \$2.75. To clear at \$2.25

Child's Roman Sandal, sizes 3-7½, reg- ular \$1.75. To clear at \$1.35

Good assortment of trunks, suitcases and Glug Bags in Stock.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

J. S. McIlraith

The Cash Shoe Store

Durham, Ont.



The Bee Head

Protect the Skin Against

BY DR. W.

A healthy child will usually be plenty of exercise and have a good appetite. It is up to those who are responsible for the child's welfare to see that it gets plenty of rest, has a proper diet, and is suitably clothed according to the season at the weather.

Habits that are likely to result in either spreading of contracting disease should be corrected. In the respect it is important to remember that much disease gains entrance to the system through the mouth.

The prevention of disease as far as possible, and the detection and removal of all such defects as may handicap the child in its ability to learn, and later to work, are very important matters deserving serious consideration at the school.

Those are amongst the many problems that come with September at the opening of the schools.

Vary in Precaution

Different communities vary con- siderably in the amount of pre- caution that is taken to prevent the occurrence and spread of diseases among the school children. The result is that the amount of pre- ventable disease occurring among the pupils of different schools shows considerable variation.

Aside from the ordinary measure of hygiene that are practiced and or less widely, certain specific dis- eases, preventive measures have been instituted in many school. These measures generally consist in rendering the individual pupil im- mune in overcoming conditions that favor the development of others.

Diphtheria is a dangerous disease that occurs too frequently among school children. It causes serious deaths each year in spite of the fact that it can now be classed among the preventable diseases. Not only can diphtheria be prevented, but it is also possible to determine suscep- tibility by means of the Schick test, a harmless procedure, causing no inconvenience.

The Schick test is carried out by injecting a small amount of diph- theria toxin into the skin of the forearm. Within a day or so the slight redness and swelling appear at the point of injection if suscep- tibility is present.

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HEALTH QUESTION

Note: Dr. Scholes will answer such health questions in these columns as will be of interest to others and permissible in public print. Per- sonal questions will be answered only when accompanied by self- addressed and stamped envelope.

Address Dr. W. J. Scholes, in care of The Durham Chronicle.

Ringworm

C. L. B. asks: "What causes ring- worm and what does it look like? Is it contagious?"

Ans.—Ringworm is caused by a parasitic fungus called the tricho- phyton fungus. It may affect the scalp, the beard, the general body surface, or the nails. Ringworm begins as one or more rounded or irregular, reddened, scaly patches. It spreads around the edge in the form of a widening circle while the center has a tendency to heal, so the fully developed patches are usually ring-shaped. The margin is usually elevated.

Ringworm is contagious and may be transmitted from one person to the other. Affected animals, such as dogs or cats may also be the source of infection.

VETERAN BANDSMEN

Five of the thirty-four bandsmen playing in the park at Eganville on Thursday last were members of Dundalk Band when that organi- zation attended the gathering for Sir John Thompson in Markdale on October 5, 1883. They were Band-

THE FAMILY N

