

### For The Quiet Hour

#### COMFORT

Oh, every year hath its winter,  
And every year hath its rain;  
But a day is always coming  
When the birds go north again.

When the new leaves swell in the forest,  
And the grass springs green on the plain,  
And the alder's veins turn crimson,  
And the birds go north again.

Oh, every hearth hath its sorrow,  
And every heart hath its pain,  
But a day is always coming  
When the birds go north again.

'Tis the sweetest thing to remember  
If courage be on the wane,  
When the cold, dark days are over,  
Why, the birds go north again.

—Ella Higginson.

THERE IS A STORY TOLD ABOUT HOW THE CHILDREN of the village school, which was under the control of the Established Church of England, on each Ash Wednesday had to march from the school to the church and were then made to give responses to the Church Catechism and to recite the Apostles' Creed. Richard Lloyd (David Lloyd George's uncle), the sturdy Nonconformist, denied the right of the Church of England to force children belonging to other churches to go to the Established Church and to subscribe to that Church's doctrines. Lloyd George drank in with eagerness, if not intensity, his uncle's protest, soon began to organize a revolt among the children of Nonconformists, and on a certain occasion refused to make response. David, the ringleader, was duly punished for his audacious action, but it came to pass that the rebellion he organized proved the means of stopping the practice of forcing church dogmas into the mouths of children. Herein we find the first recorded instance of his revolt against the powers that be, and it was truly indicative of that feature in his character which was in coming years to form one of the chief characteristics which should challenge and change—and that without apology or fear—some of the influential and venerable customs both in church and state.—DR. WILLIAM HAMILTON, in *The Methodist Quarterly Review*.

A JAPANESE GIVING A REASON FOR FOREIGN MIS- sionary effort, said:

"A man has a better right to hear the gospel once than another man has to hear it more than once." Perched on the roof of the world, writes a missionary in Tibet, where the valleys are as high as Mont Blanc, are Tibetan villages almost buried beneath deep snow which have never heard the name of Jesus once. What does this mean to you?

HOW NEAR CAN YOU COME TO DR. MOFFAT'S SENTI- ment as expressed in some lines he wrote in a friend's album the night before he sailed for Africa:

My album is the savage breast,  
Where darkness reigns and tempests wrest  
Without one ray of light;  
To write the name of JESUS there,  
And point to worlds both bright and fair,  
Is my supreme delight!

EVER SINCE THE WORLD WAR, THERE HAS BEEN A decided increase in the demand for Bibles with the family record, and quite frequent the demand is for the old-time family Bible with all of its trimmings; I mean pictures, oriental lights and ornamental binding. It looks as if the old Book with all its sacred associations is to take its place again on the center table in the home. In every possible way we have been emphasizing the present need for family religion and a return to the family altar as the chief means to this end.

At a certain home I asked if they had a Bible, and the lady of the house replied, "Yes." I asked if I might see it. She called to her husband to go out to the barn, look in a box in the loft, get the Bible and bring it to her. It was a much-mutilated copy, with half of the book of Genesis gone, and a full dozen pages gone from the back of the new Testament. I said to her, "Lady, the barn loft is a good place for knocked-down beds, unused dishes, broken chairs and boxes, but it is a poor place to keep your Bible!"

CAN MEN BECOME DRUNK ON WINE OR BEER? NO ancient Egyptian was ever drunk except on wine or beer. Alexander died drunk, but he never heard of whisky. The sudden debauchery of Nero's feasts was caused by the wine and beer consumed.

The average beer drinker consumed more alcohol than the average whisky drinker, as is shown by the fact that the United States government reported a greater national consumption of alcohol through the beer medium than through the whisky medium. The man who drank whisky poured a small quantity into a very small glass, adding carbonated or plain water, or perhaps swallowing it straight. The man who drank beer poured ten times as much beer into a tall glass and consumed it. What then was the final difference between 40 per cent whisky and 4 per cent beer? The beer drinker was notoriously a heavy drinker.—*The Case for Prohibition*.

"THERE IS ALL TOO COMMON A TRAGEDY," SAYS Dr. W. E. Gilroy, "underlying the words of the young minister, who had brought high training and noble ideals to the field where he worked for a pittance: 'I did not object to my pay, but I did object to my rating.'"

The average layman is too apt to overlook the poignancy of the situation disclosed in these words. He is accustomed to figure values in dollars and cents. He unconsciously rates his underpaid preacher by the standard of the pittance paid him, a standard shamefully low because his own estimate of spiritual values is shockingly inadequate. The fact he misses from his calculation is that the preacher, in the words of Dr. Gilroy, is a man "who by deliberate choice has renounced the ordinary competitions and ambitions of life in behalf of a high calling." This renunciation should give the preacher a rating far higher than that of the man with a big income derived by renouncing nothing and at all times insisting upon the dollar return for service rendered.

### R. T. EDWARDS' DURHAM MEETING WELL ATTENDED

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that would militate against the success of the association as a business organization. Despite their entry into politics, U.F.O. members were not tied politically to their organization, their constitution definitely stating this. The farmers were bound together in business relations, but were free to vote as they chose. Reference was made to the western wheat pool, which, with modifications, was the product of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, and which was one of the best things ever established for the benefit of the farmers of Western Canada. If returned to power, Premier Meighen had given his word that he would work for its betterment in the interests of the farmers of the Dominion.

#### Kind Words for Miss Macphail

Mr. Edwards said that while he was opposed to Miss Macphail politically, he had the greatest admiration and respect for his opponent, and despite the many unkind things she had said of him, he was not going to have a campaign of vilification and harsh words. He was seeking the suffrages of the people, but did not propose to lower himself in his own estimation by unnecessarily berating her. Though Miss Macphail had been reported as having had much to say regarding alleged statements made at his meetings, she was mistaken in this, as the Conservative party was seeking election on a business standpoint rather than from the personality of its opponents.

He could not quite make out on just what platform she was running. She had stated, or had been reported as stating, that she was a U.F.O. first, last and all the time. At other times, she was a Progressive, and at the Hanover meeting, she had advertised herself as an Independent. The National Policy of the late Sir John A. Macdonald had been Canada's policy since its inception in 1878, and succeeding Liberal Governments had never departed from this to any great extent. This in itself was its highest recommendation, in his opinion.

The Liberals had been returned to power in 1896 on a free trade policy but had never put it into force. They at heart were not in favor of it, as they knew far too well that Canada had need of a policy of protection if she was to prosper. To function fully, the Canadian farmer needed protection as much as the manufacturer, and despite the assertions of his opponents that the farmers of the country could not be protected, he thought differently. The home market was a vital thing to the Ontario farmer, and it was hardly fair that he should suffer competition of the United States farmers who were able to raise the early foodstuffs that continually flooded the market and militated against the sale of the local farm produce when it appeared later on the market. The importation of three million pounds of butter annually from New Zealand meant that there was that much less market for the farmers of Canada, and a consequent loss to this end of the agricultural industry.

Mr. Edwards also believed in protection for the manufacturing interests in the country. He took as example the local furniture factory and what an asset it had been to Durham and the surrounding country. The company at Durham had bought a million and a half feet of lumber at its yard here, and about the same amount at the Rock Mills plant, this year. Was not an industry like this worth protecting and cherishing?

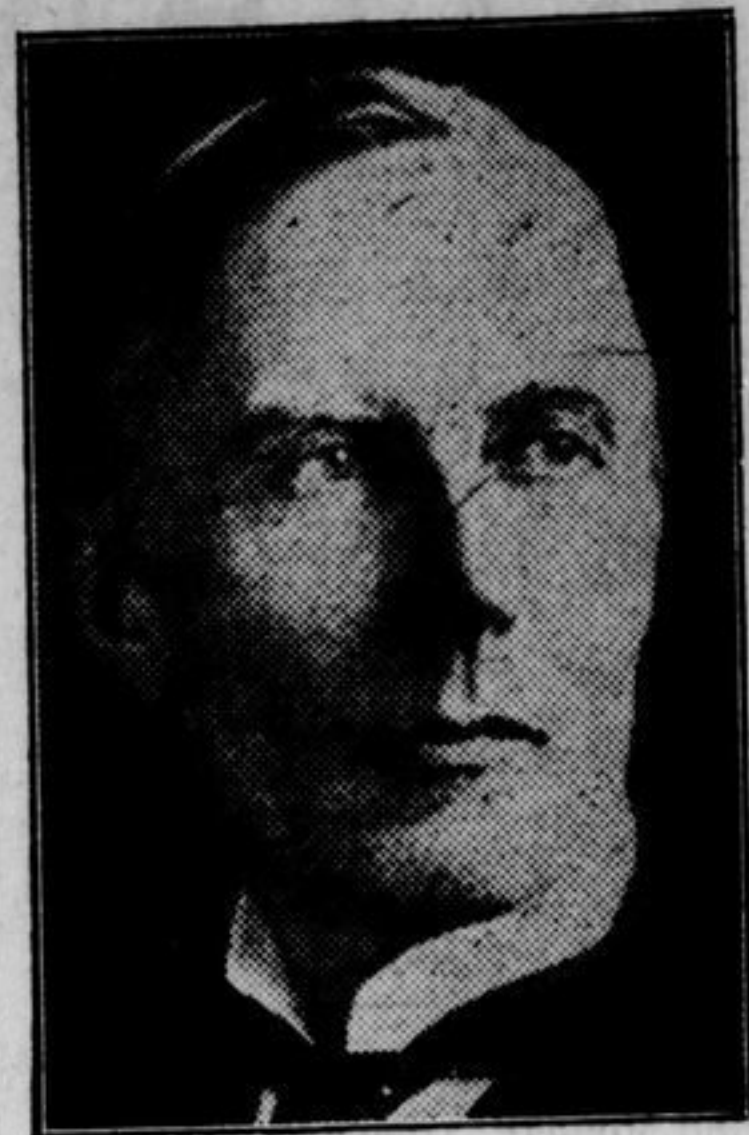
Had we more industries of this nature, or along other lines, there would be employment for many more men and boys of the community, and there would be little necessity, indeed, for the exodus of the boys from this district to Detroit and other places in the States seeking employment. In his district around Zion, in Glenora, he knew of 30 of the young men of the district who had gone to the States looking for work who might just as well be employed in Canada.

He referred to the branch factories of United States firms in Canada that would never be here if it were not for the protective tariff. The Hamilton glass plant, manufacturing the best glass in the world, had been forced out of business for want of protection, they being unable to compete with the cheap labor of Belgium and at the same time being called upon to pay the Canadian standard of wages. The policy of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen was the same from Halifax to Vancouver. He preached the same policy of protection to all, and his addresses stand along this line never varied no matter in what part of Canada he was speaking.

#### The Address of the Evening

Mr. F. G. Fester was the next speaker. Mr. Fester comes from Hamilton. He is one of the outstanding Labor leaders of the Ambitious City, is editor of the Labor Leader, and is a member of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board.

Mr. Fester thought that the best thought of the country lies in the smaller towns and in the rural centres. He had been connected for



SEES YELLOW PERIL  
Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, former President of the Board of Education in the Lloyd George Government, and a noted historian, blames 'certain armament firms' for a condition in China that threatens the peace of the world. Formerly peaceful, China is now armed to the teeth.

over 25 years with the Labor movement in both Canada and the United States, had been told that Miss Macphail was posing as the representative of Labor, but had been unable to find her authority for assuming this role. Labor, Mr. Fester said, at its meeting at Windsor recently, had gone on record as wholly in favor of a protective tariff and against any reduction in the tariff, and as Miss Macphail was in favor of the lower tariff, she could not in any sense be regarded as the representative of the Labor party. He referred to her alleged statement some months ago when some of the factories in Ontario were closed down owing to the removal of adequate protection. "What difference if a few factories do close?" was the statement of Miss Macphail on this occasion. This statement, said Mr. Fester, would not meet with the approval of any of the Labor bodies in Canada, and in making it Miss Macphail showed that she was not truly in sympathy with the labor movement. Mr. Fester is a member of the Hamilton Labor Council, which in turn is affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress, which represents upwards of 275,000 of the organized Labor men of Canada.

#### East vs. West

Referring to the tariff, Mr. Fester said that there was a wide gap between the Eastern and Western farmers in Canada and the United States. The Eastern farmer has his own home market, in which he disposes of approximately 85 per cent of his produce. This market he should value, and the only way in which he could maintain it for himself was by protection. The Western farmer, on the other hand, had no such market. He was, generally speaking, a wheat farmer exclusively, and as such had to sell his products in the markets of the world. Naturally, he wants to buy his necessities in the markets of the world, and with this attitude, Mr. Fester found no fault. What was wanted was a reasonable compromise between the East and the West, the Eastern, or manufacturing portion of the country, to co-operate with the Western section. These very same conditions obtained in the United States and were not wholly the conditions of Canada alone.

#### A Manufacturing Country

Canada is primarily, or should be, a manufacturing country. In the

### WATER

Iron Pumps of All Kinds  
Renfrew Ranges and Separators  
Brantford Windmills  
Gould, Shapley and Muir  
Gas Engines

Schutz Pump & Tile Co.  
Phone 15 Durham, Ont.

## A Good Piano for Over Half-a-Century

AFTER you have been the fortunate owner of a Gerhard Heintzman for a few months, you will find a new admiration—a real affection for its sweet, mellow, inspiring tone. An admiration which, as the years roll by, will grow into a realization that you have made one of the most satisfactory investments of your life. The editor of the Durham Chronicle will be glad to forward any enquiries regarding the Gerhard Heintzman Piano to Mr. Frank Babcock, district superintendent for Gerhard Heintzman Limited. Telephone or write The Chronicle office.

whole Dominion, there was only 18 per cent of the country suitable for agriculture. With her illimitable resources, there was no reason why great industries could not be developed here. To do this, there must be protection.

Competition, said the speaker, was a good thing in reason, but at the present time, with her present population, Canadian manufacturers could not go into mass production as adopted by the United States with its population of over 110,000,000. What Canada wanted and needed some day would have, was industries. "No truly great nation ever rose to her greatness on agriculture alone," said Mr. Fester, and he pointed to the United States as an example. The States, since the days of President McKinley in 1896, who was the first American president to approve the high tariff as it is known today, had made wonderful progress and stood today as the greatest manufacturing nation in the world. There was no reason why Canada could not duplicate the feat. There was no use in expecting a man with a wheelbarrow to compete with the modern truck, the horse and buggy could not be expected to compete with the modern railway train. So with Canada. A country with only ten millions of population could not be expected to economically compete with a great manufacturing nation over ten times her population.

Mr. Fester thought the only economic salvation for Canada was in the establishing of industries to ship as finished products many of the things that are now going to the United States in their raw state. He deprecated the immigration policy of the past in which the Government had helped pay for immigrants to come and settle in Canada. "Establish manufacturing plants for the manufacture in Canada of our various products, and the immigration policy will take care of itself. Get work for the workmen, and they will come to Canada at their own expense. Labor follows the job," said Mr. Fester, who related his own experience while a resident of the United States. He "followed the job" to the United States when a young man, but the subsequent improvement in working conditions in Canada making this country superior to the United States brought him back. He simply "followed the job."

Commending on the implement manufacturing industry in this country the speaker said that in 1921 there were 9,700 men employed in the manufacture of farm implements. At the present time there were 6,700, but in 1924-5, Canada had imported six millions of dollars worth of implements and three millions in parts. Why could not all these pieces of machinery and repair parts have been just as well made in Canada and have given employment to Canadian artisans?

In the knitted and woolen goods industry, the same thing was evident. In 1924 we had imported \$16,000,000 worth of these goods, and in 1925, 44 millions worth, while our own mills were idle.

The binder twine industry was another manufacture referred to. In 1925 we had imported 25 million pounds; in 1926 47 million pounds.

## RESTORED TO GOOD HEALTH

Mother of Eleven Children Praises Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

### Her Interesting Experience

Buckingham, Quebec.—"I am the mother of eleven living children, and my baby is five months old. I am only 38 years old and I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weakness and my nerves. I knew of it from my sister, Dame Edouard Bellefeuille of Ramsayville. For five years I was in misery and was always ready to cry. Now I am so happy to have good health. My daughter, who is 18 years old, has also taken it and will be happy to recommend it to all young girls."—DAME WILLIAM PARKER, Box 414, Buckingham, Quebec.



Why suffer for years with backache, nervousness and other ailments common to women from early life to middle age, when Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will give you relief? In a recent country-wide canvass of purchasers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, over 250,000 replies were received, and 98 out of every 100 reported they were benefited by its use.

The tariff had been removed from binder twine for some years, but instead of getting cheaper twine, the user of this necessary product was paying 50 per cent more.

#### Be Loyal to Canada

Every dollar spent on a foreign product helped pay foreign workmen and worked against Canada's (Continued on page 3)

## School Opening Supplies

Text Books, High and Public School, Loose Leaf Note Books, Scribblers, Drawing Books, Pencils, Crayons, Book Bags, Paints, Fountain Pens (Waterman's), Fountain Pens (Parker's).

#### FREE

SPECIAL: A 5c Lead Pencil FREE with every 10c Scribbler or 10c Exercise Book.

#### Peptonized Iron Tonic

Puts Iron in the Blood; builds up the nerve system and gives you PEP.

#### McFadden's Drug Store

## Men's Sweater Coats at Special Prices

- Penman's All-Wool, in all the newest shades. Reg. \$3.50 value. Sale price.....\$2.50
- Men's All-Wool Work Socks, Sale price, pair 25c
- Men's Khaki Work Shirts, a large made shirt 98c
- Men's Blue Denim Overalls with stripe....\$1.85
- Men's Heavy Police Braces, reg. 60c value. Sale price, per pair.....45c
- Red and Blue Work Handkerchiefs, 2 for.....25c

John McKechnie, Durham



### PLANT

By DR. ARTHUR L. FORSTER

Note: Dr. Forster will be of interest to public print. Personal questions accompanied by self-addressed dress Dr. Arthur L. Forster

There are four plants is poisonous to man—Primrose The first is not usually acute eczema. The juices cally alike, while that of

#### Primrose Poisoning

This is more common than people think. The dermatitis inflammation of the skin seen on the hands of milkers is probably due to the poison of Primrose which has been deposited on the udder of the cows.

The hands and arms are usually affected. The parts that have been exposed to the poison itch and are red and swollen, and sometimes covered with tiny blisters.

#### Ivy, Oak and Sumac Poisoning

The violent toxicity of these plants is shown by the fact that 1/65000 grain will produce irritation of the skin. Despite this some people seem proof against this poison being able to handle poison without any ill effect.

How susceptible persons are poisoned by merely passing by the plants is still a mystery, as poison is not volatile. Neither the pollen or hairs of these plants are poisonous. The poisonous effect remain confined to the spot touched.

#### HEALTH QUEST

#### Cause of Catarrh

Mr. F. E. E. writes: "For 5 years I have suffered from catarrh of the nose and throat. My general health was always good, and I mostly out of doors, being a farmer."

"I have used... and used a quart of salt water as a nose wash and gargle, 4 year without relief. My throat a raw feeling. Am very susceptible to colds, especially in winter. I would like a remedy if possible. I take cod liver oil in winter and like it. Age 55 years."

#### Reply

There are few conditions that are so resistant and obstinate as a catarrh of the nose and throat.

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trade balance; every dollar spent on Canadian products was used to Canadian workmen, kept the Canada, assisted in maintaining balance of trade, and indirectly returned to those who spent on food and other products of the country.

The four hundred million trade balance being paid to Robb and Mr. Denning might, right, but how do they know the speaker. There was no checking what was shipped to the country, but none of it much came in. The President of the Garment Manufacturers Association had gone on record as stating that one-third of the work apparel coming into Canada was made, and the Jewellers Association had stated that 90 per cent of all jewellery coming into Canada was smuggled. It was estimated that fully one million cigarettes were smuggled into Canada each twelve months.

### THE FAM

