

At Home

Come in & Chat Awhile

—Ruth Raeburn.

SOME THOUGHTS FOR THE LAST DAYS OF THE OLD YEAR

A Word Against Worrying

by Rev. W. A. Cameron.

There is that word of the Master: "Do not be over anxious about tomorrow will bring its own cares, enough for each day are its own troubles." That Scripture does not warn against careful, needful, healthy forethought, that efficient looking ahead that, prepared will and energies to meet the sure tasks of a future time. Rather does it warn against that non-productive brooding over imaginary things which may or may not happen and which one is not really called upon to meet till they do happen.

Worry is a useless thing, because its only effect is to prevent any constructive action. It is a destructive thing, because it only destroys health and breaks down the morale of mind and spirit. It is an unsocial thing, because it puts one in a condition where he finds it is as difficult to live with himself as it is difficult for others to live with him. It is an irreligious thing, because it puts too much stress upon limited human power instead of dependence upon Divine power.

Worry will never hold a place among the virtues of a strong personality. It will always remain the enemy of courageous endeavor. It will take the songs from the birds, the beauty from the hills, the glory from the skies and leave dreary, hopeless misery and rudgerly as the only experience of life. A healthy mind has no room for worry, a happy spirit can waste no time in worry. A life of service will give no place in its program for the advice and questionings of worry. A living faith in God has nothing in common with whining and whimpering doubts.

GOD'S PROMISE

by Annie Johnson Flint

God hath not promised
Skies always blue,
Flower-strewn pathways
All our lives through;
God hath not promised
Sun without rain,
Joy without sorrow,
Peace without pain.
But God hath promised
Strength for the day
Rest for the labor
Light for the way,
Grace for the trials,
Help from above,
Unfailing sympathy
Undying love.

A PRAYER

by Willa Hoey
Keep me from pettiness, O Lord, I pray.
Let me be large in thought and take
away
Any self seeking, and I humbly ask
Time to grow calm, serene, to meet
each task
Without self-pity—pretext let me spurn
Done with fault-finding, patience may
I learn;
Always the best in others strive to find,
And in my judgments, Lord, Oh, make
me kind.



Felt Tired and Miserable

"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for miserable and tired feelings and it gave me strength to do my work. My nerves are better and I feel well and strong and have a good appetite. I sleep well and am in pretty good spirits and able to work every day now. I recommend the Vegetable Compound and you may use this letter as a testimonial."—Miss Delvena Wallace, Union Street, North Devon, New Brunswick.

Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound

Water-Well Driller

Agent for Baker-run-in-oil Windmills, Gas Engines, Etc.
We keep on hand a full line of pumpjacks, pumps, cylinders and pump supplies. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms on application.
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ONE OF THE MOST UNUSUAL RACES IN FRANCE. Above is a picture of the start of the midwinter race through Paris in connection with the St. Catharine's Day celebrations. These midwinter are employed in the Paris millinery shop making and delivering hats, and in this annual event each of the girls has to carry a hat box during the race.

YOURSELF

Author Unknown
Just stand aside and watch yourself go by;
Think of yourself as "he" instead of "I".
Pick flaws; find fault; forget the man
it you.
And strive to make your estimate ring
true.
The faults of others then will dwarf
and shrink,
Love's chain grow stronger by one
mighty link.
Where you, with "he" as substitute for
"I".
Have stood aside and watched your-
self go by.

JUST TO BE KIND

It costs so little—just a kindly word—
As we go travelling the road of life,
But there are weary ones who, having
heard,
Are heartened for the never-ending
strife.
It costs so little—just a cheery smile
Which faith and hope and courage are
at low
Ebb-tide, and suddenly life seems worth
while.
More full of happiness, less filled with
woe.

It costs so little—just a friendly hand
To help some halting brother day
by day.
And just to tell him that you under-
stand
How lonely seems, at times, the long,
hard way.

GOOD-BYE, OLD YEAR

by William Hay
'Tis in my heart to speak of thee as
"friend",
To thank thee for the riches of thy
days,
For all the golden light which Thou
didst send
That glitters still in shadow and in
haze,
Not always did thy face wear smiles,
'tis true;
And fickle sometimes cruel, wast thou
not?
But Regal Love, supreme the whole way
through
Has made thy worst but blessings in
my lot.
The flowers thou didst seem to pluck
too soon
The love thou didst so ruthlessly take
away.
Are immortelles where glows an un-
dimmed noon
They still are mine, and I am safe, and
they.

SCIENTIST SAYS LIPSTICK IN USE 7,000 YEARS AGO

Is the lipstick 7,000 years old? Evidence lately pointing to this has recently been found by Prof Herman Junkers, of the Vienna Academy of Science, who has been conducting explorations in the Nile Delta. The men of ancient Egypt did not share the horror of lipstick felt by philosophers and priests of a later day. One can imagine the head of the family in a well-to-do Egyptian household looking impatiently at his wife as she applied "just a little lipstick" and hear him say: "I wish you'd hurry up. You promised to lend me that rouge jar." For the society man of those days was not averse to beautifying himself, even if he had to borrow from his wife's dressing table. In ancient Egypt it was a favorite amusement at a feast for men and women to color their lips and tint their cheeks in each other's presence, and then to anoint themselves with their own special unguents and perfumes. But even then, as now, though the men might occasionally indulge in the artifice of make-up, the women had major control of the cosmetic market. It has taken Egyptologists and archaeologists to prove to the curious that primitive women had their face fumes, their hair washes, their remedies for cosmetics and even their different sunburn, and these not much different in application from the toilet accessories of today.

The Winter Term at the Northern Business College, Owen Sound, begins on Thursday, January 2nd. The 2nd and 6th are registration days for new students. If you cannot be on hand send in your name in advance so that a desk may be reserved for you. 12 26 2

Not What Teacher Meant
An English lesson was being given in a foreign school, and the mistress asked if any pupil could make up a sentence containing the words "defence", "defeat" and "detail".
The sentence she got was as follows: "Ven a cat jumps over defence defeat goes over in front of detail!"
It will pay you to advertise in The Chronicle.

PRIVY COUNCIL FREES CONDEMNED MURDERER

It is rarely indeed that the Judicial committee of the privy council has to deal with murderers but it is the right of a person convicted of a crime in a colony to appeal to the foot of the throne. In modern times there have been three such appeals. One was made by a native of India and another by an East African, both on points of law. Their lordships sustained the appeals and the prisoners were set free. Now there has been settled a case where a man's life hung in the balance, and the privy council has decided that Dr. Benjamin Knowles, M.C., formerly a medical officer in the colonial service at Ashanti, on the Gold Coast of West Africa, did not murder his wife. Several months ago he had been arrested, tried and convicted in Kumasi by J. J. F. McDowell, an acting circuit judge, who heard the case without a jury. It might well have been difficult in the community to get a white jury whose members had no preconceived notions on the case for we may assume that the Knowles family would be known to everyone. This may explain the action of the judge, which was criticized in the course of the appeal. Dr. Knowles was sentenced to death but the punishment was later commuted to life imprisonment.

Music Hall Favorite
The prisoner saw the inside of several jails both in Africa and England before his case was finally disposed of. When the privy council heard the argument he was lying ill in Maidstone prison, but shortly afterward he had sufficiently recovered to be taken to his sister's home in Lancashire where he will try to recover from the terrible ordeal which he has undergone. Though the decision declares him innocent he will receive no compensation for the suffering and disgrace he has endured nor for the months he has remained in prison. Perhaps Dr. Knowles will be philosophic enough to believe that he is lucky to be alive.

According to the evidence not disputed Dr. Knowles and his wife, who was formerly known as Madge Clifton, a popular comedienne of the English music halls, had given a little luncheon to some friends one day in October, 1928. They seemed perfectly happy, and the guests testified that both were sober. What happened after that is in dispute, but later in the afternoon native servants heard a shot from the bedroom and Mrs. Knowles was found bleeding from a wound in her leg. Three days later she died in a hospital after having made the following statement:
"There was a revolver standing on a table near the bed. It had been cleaned. I took it up and put it on a table near the bed. The boy came in with afternoon tea. I put the revolver carelessly on a chair near the bed. I took a cup of tea sitting on the chair. I sat on the gun. As I got up it caught in my dress with a lace frill. I tried to take it away from the lace and suddenly it went off, the bullet passing through my leg. I did not realize I was shot until I saw blood running down my leg. I am not in fear of death."

To Protect Her Husband?
The theory of the prosecution was that there had been a quarrel in the course of which Dr. Knowles had shot his wife who had made a sporting effort to save his life. In support of this theory evidence was produced to show that two spent bullets were found in the room. To this it was objected that Mr. Knowles was known to have fired a bullet in the room a few months earlier, the intimation being that Mrs. Knowles was a high spirited woman. The police swore that when they searched the house they were unable to find any dress with a lace frill and the fact that Mrs. Knowles was familiar with firearms would make it highly improbable that she would sit down on a loaded revolver if she was as sober as the defence contended. Evidence damaging to Knowles was given by the surgeon specialist, Mr. Gush, who attended the injured woman. He said that Knowles had ad-

mitted to him that there had been a domestic fracas.
Admitted a Quarrel
Knowles showed Gusha his left leg, which was covered with bruises, and said that his wife had beaten him with Indian clubs. He further stated that she had been nagging him, and that he had told her the previous afternoon that if she did not leave the room he would put a bullet in her. On the other hand the trial judge said he had no reason to doubt that they were extremely fond of each other. The theory of the prosecution, therefore, was not deliberate murder, but merely a sudden explosion, not improbable in such a climate, when there come moments when even the fondest become fed up and wish nothing so much as that the beloved object should be feeding the eternal flames. There was also more than a suggestion that Dr. Knowles' anger had been excited by the supposed intoxication of his wife. Her careless handling of the revolver, if her own story was correct, was held to be highly suspicious on this point. According to the crown there was evidence of a violent quarrel in the bedroom where the two had repaired after the guests had left.

Sympathy With Knowles
Dr. Knowles insisted that his wife's account of the shooting was correct. He swore that after lunch he had gone to bed, had seen his wife enter the room and begin to undress and then as he sank to sleep had been awakened by a shot. As he sprang to her assistance she said: "People will say that I have done this purposely," to which he had replied: "All you have to do is to lie quiet. I will take all the blame." Before the privy council, the case against the prisoner was not strongly pressed, the prosecutor saying that if there was the slightest doubt he wanted Knowles to have the benefit of it, and that he did not desire to insist too strongly upon the legal considerations which entered into the case. Their lordships were not 10 minutes in making their decision. It was received with general approval for the case had attracted wide interest and Dr. Knowles' mother and sister had received letters of sympathy from many parts of the world. The doctor's friends had also rallied strongly to his side, advancing the considerable amount of money which enabled the successful fight to be made for his life.—J. V. McAree in Toronto Mail and Empire.

Social Service Council

REQUIREMENTS FOR HOUSING IN URBAN COMMUNITIES
In this effort to describe what are the conditions affecting the erection of dwellings for wage earners in Canada, whose income approximates \$1200 per annum, it is admitted that the conditions vary greatly in different provinces, in different towns in the same provinces, and to some extent in different localities in the same communities. The most that can be attempted is to give a broad and general view of the situation as it exists in the average urban community.
The essential requirements for housing in urban communities in Canada today may be classified as follows:
1. A site must be provided for the erection of a dwelling.
2. Access to that site must be provided by roads, which can be made suitable for the use of motor vehicles under all conditions of weather, and if the community is a large one, there must also be provided on the roads some system of public transportation so that workers can be conveyed to their place of employment in reasonable time and at a reasonable cost.
3. With the street system provision must be made for water supply and sewerage, electric light and telephone systems, and a supply of gas is desirable.
4. Provision must be made for such community services as fire and police protection, safeguards against communicable diseases, and some hospital accommodation, together with schools for elementary and higher education.
5. Buildings must be provided for the spiritual and cultural and social and recreational needs of the community.
6. Building materials and building labor must be obtainable at reasonable cost.
7. Some facilities must be provided for financing the cost of the erection of dwellings over a period of years.
The cost of securing a dwelling, and such essential services of urban community life as outlined above, must be paid for in the main by those who use the dwelling, whether they occupy it as owners or tenants. If some part of the cost of services is met by taxes which are imposed on any business or industry carried on within the community, some part of that cost eventually comes back to the homeowner in the increased cost of the commodities which he obtains through the industry or business. Probably more than one-fifth of the wages of the average worker is spent in securing shelter.

SCHOOL HONOR ROLLS

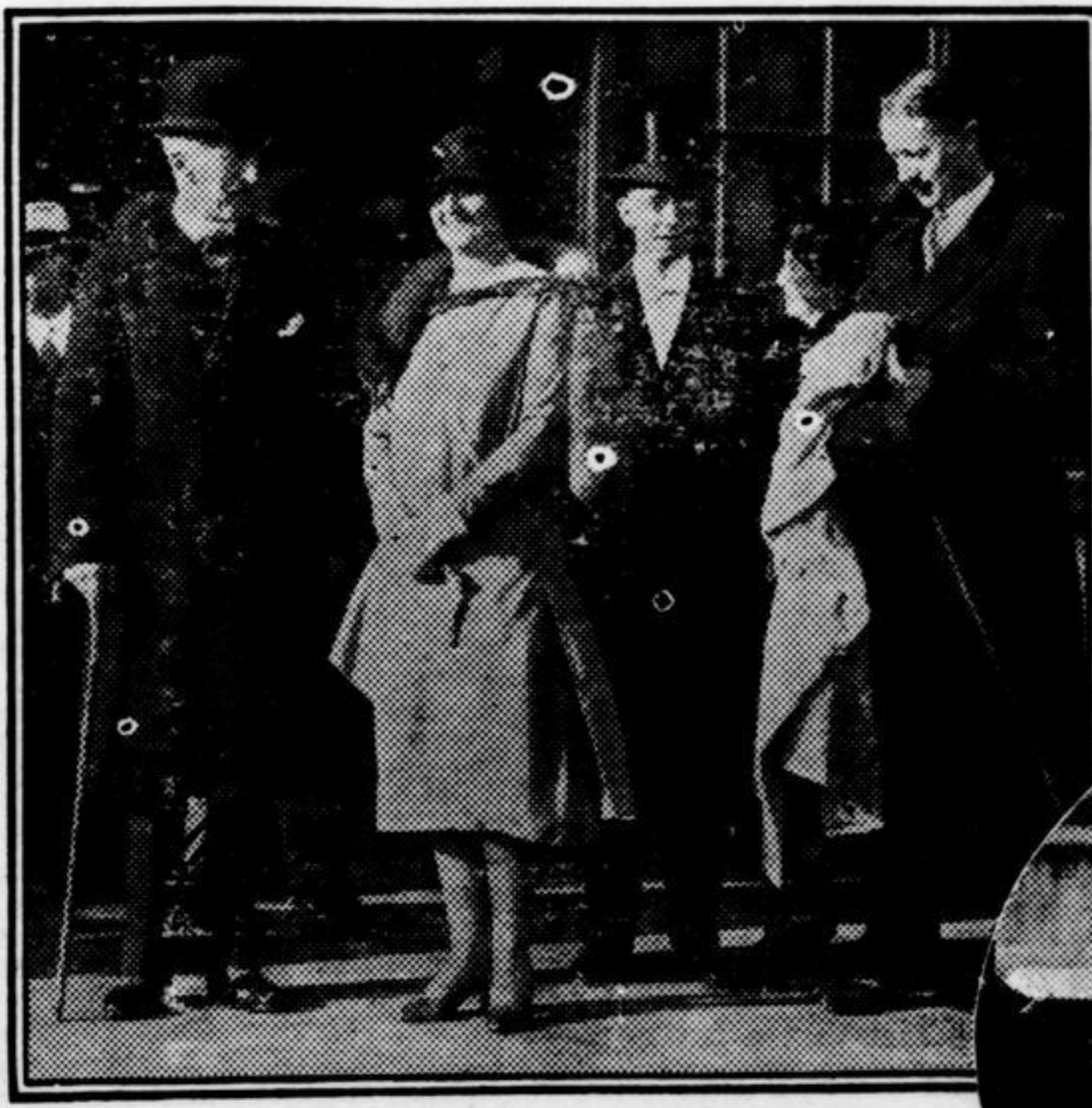
S. S. I. Egremont and Normanby
Sr. IV.—Marjorie Kerr, Eva Haskell, Elgin Blyth, Billie Caldwell, Claire Morice, Clem Patterson.
Sr. III.—Howard Watson, Murray Morice, Playford Schenk, Vernon Noble, Caldwell Kerr.
Sr. I.—Cameron Kerr, Jimmie Wilton, Jr. I.—Ross Kellar, Norman Eden, Sr. Pr.—Orville Bryans.
Sr. Pr.—Joyce Kellar, Olive Bryans.
—Florence Kerr, Teacher.

An old colored man was burning grass when a "wise guy" stopped and said: "You're foolish to do that, Uncle Eb; it will make the meadow as black as you are."
"Don't worry 'bout dat, sah," replied Uncle Eb. "Dat grass will grow out an' be as green as you is."

irate Employer: "Can't you find something to do?"
New Office Boy: "Lumme! Am I expected to do the work and find it as well?"

Speedy Relief
ROBERT'S SYRUP
OF THE EXTRACT OF COD LIVER AND TAR

LEADERS OF NATIONS LOOK AT INDUSTRY



Viscount and Viscountess Willingdon and Vice-Royal Party Leaving Largest Automobile Manufacturing Plant of the British Empire, that of the Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited, at East Windsor, Ontario.

Duties of Modern Executives Dwarf Demands Made Upon Kings of Yore.

TIME was when rulers, gathering their intimates about them, took to the fields and woods in search of wild boar or slipped incognito into sequestered inns when they wished surcease from the duties of state or opportunity to sit vis-a-vis with their subjects.
Today, the executive obligations of the head of a nation entail an intimate knowledge of the industries that loom so prominently in the general conditions of his country. Recent trips of this nature by the titular heads of the governments of Canada, Spain and the United States of America give rise to the conjecture as to how their

respective prototypes would have reacted to the spectacles of modern mass production that met the eyes and intelligence of these modern leaders. Any guess as to what Henry VIII, Isabella or Washington might have thought or said must result only in the conclusion that the job of knowing how to conduct a government these days is much more of a task than in the periods so often referred to as "the good old days."
Improved transportation facilities have enlarged the importance of industry in all countries in its relation to agriculture and commerce since the days when governing was more leisurely. Governing today, if it is to safeguard the interests both of laborer and manufacturer, and if it is to recognize all the essential elements of prosperity and well-being for the na-



Top—President Hoover in Canal Head with Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford at his Companion, during Recent Visit at Dearborn, Michigan—AND Esoteric Esoter of Spain, King Alfonso, Asked Many Questions During Trip Through Ford Plant at Barcelona.

tion's peoples must include knowledge of the industries upon which a healthy state depends.
Visits made recently by Viscount Willingdon, vice-regal head of the Canadian government; King Alfonso, ruler of Spain and President Hoover, head of the American state, to plants where Ford cars and trucks are manufactured, are indicative of the importance that leaders of nations attach to firsthand information about the index industries of their respective countries. Viscount Willingdon was accompanied by Viscountess Willing-

don on his inspection trip through the largest automobile manufacturing plant in the British Empire, that of the Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited, at East Windsor, Ontario. King Alfonso evinced keen interest in the many operations in the plant of the Ford Motor Company, S.A.E., at Barcelona, and President Hoover spent much of his limited time while in Dearborn, Mich., to honor Thomas A. Edison, discussing the related subjects of production and general business prospects with Henry Ford, his host.