

### For The Quiet Hour

#### GIVE!

Give, my spirit, give!  
 Of thy sunshine, glad and free,  
 Of thy joyousness and glee,  
 Give a cheering word or smile,  
 For kindly deeds and love beguile;  
 And who knows but in thy giving  
 Thou may'st cause some heart that's living  
 "Neath the pall the cold world showers  
 O'er its weakest, frailest flowers,  
 To look up again in hope,  
 Hope that banishes all fear,  
 And, beholding, through thy cheer,  
 The God of love—live!  
 Then, forever, in thy love—  
 My spirit—give!

—Nell Ruth Roffe.

#### REPETITION

A public speaker on being told that he had given a certain address a second time, remarked that if it was true once it was true twice. He was not ashamed of being detected in repetition.

An ancient patriot, seeking to arouse his fellow countrymen to overthrow a dangerous foe, kept repeating one phrase so constantly that the idea sank in and eventually was acted upon. "Carthage must be destroyed" was the refrain of every speech.

Isaiah described a method of teaching that it is still wise to follow: "For precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little." The repetition may be wearisome but it is the way by which the memory is permanently stored with truths.

A great preacher once said that certain sermons should be preached once a year. Many worshippers would welcome hearing for a second time a sermon that has helped them. A true preacher will not hesitate to reiterate great truths. In fact, the art of preaching is to say old things over and over again, in new ways if possible.

After the resurrection Jesus asked Simon Peter, "Lovest thou Me?" A second time he asked the question, receiving the same answer. "He saith unto him the third time." Having been asked the same question and been given the same command three times over, Peter could never forget.

Christian teachers need not hesitate to repeat over and over the truths of the Gospel.

Tell me the story often  
 For I forget so soon:  
 The early dew of morning  
 Has passed away at noon.

WE HEAR MUCH TO-DAY ABOUT THE NEED OF A REVIVAL in the world, and the need is great, but before that will come there will have to be an awakening within the Church itself. If revivals tarry it is not the unbeliever that stands in the way and stems the current of Divine outpouring. The hindrance is in the Church herself. Some of us require a fresh vision of the Cross and a new experience of the blessedness "that once we knew when first we saw the Lord." We have forsaken our first love, and the little foxes that spoil the vines have destroyed the fruits of the Spirit our lives should manifest, and silenced the Christian testimony our lips should bear. With the writer of the following words we find ourselves in agreement.

"The great need of our time is a prepared, consecrated people whom the Spirit of God can fully use for the achievement of the Divine purpose for a sinful humanity. There is no shortage of plans, methods and machinery, but a decided lack of cleansed, dedicated people whom the Holy Spirit can utilize according to His good pleasure. God is calling loudly for consecrated men and women endowed with His Spirit to face every odds in seeking to carry out His will. The call is not for more up-to-date methods, but for holy men; not for additional machinery, but for more devoted servants of the Lord who are prepared to go all lengths with God. These He cleanses, anoints and makes channels for the conveyance of His power and blessing to others. Absolute consecration to God on the part of His people is the necessary antecedent to the general conversion of sinners. We cannot get away from the solemn fact that there will be no mighty revival outside the Church, sweeping in multitudes of the unsaved, until first of all there is a thorough quickening inside the Church. The Psalmist apprehended this truth when he prayed: "Quicken us, and we will call upon Thy Name" (Psa. 80: 18).

Sometimes one hears it charged that converts from heathendom fail to appreciate what the missionary, through the grace of God, has done for them, and show an utter lack of gratitude to the white men for their efforts on behalf of their less fortunate brethren. Dr. Donald Fraser, who has spent many years in Africa as a missionary of the Church of Scotland, does not think so. In a book he has just written, entitled "African Idylls," he refutes this charge in these words:

"I know a little," he says, "about these simple children of nature, and can testify that if a man deals with them justly and affectionately, no mother can be more self-sacrificing towards her child than they are to the European in his need. Their courtesy to ladies is worthy of highborn gentlemen. Their loyalty to the white man who has shown consideration for them is deeper than a Highland clansman's for his chief. No native will allow his European master to come to any harm if he can prevent it, for he knows that not only will his own heart condemn him, but the village conscience and his chief will hold him guilty, and he will be accountable to them. I have listened to the stern rebuke of a village headman who heard that in swimming a swollen river I had been carried away, and had been in some danger until rescued by my carriers. And he would not leave me until I promised never again to attempt so rash a deed."

A RUNAWAY GIRL, SEVENTEEN YEARS OLD, HAVING left the home of her "hard-hearted, old-fashioned" parents in the East, got as far as a big city on the Pacific Coast. After two months of experience she wired her dad: "I had rather be a dishwasher in the house of my father than starve in these tents of the ungodly! Wire me transportation!"

She came home, the most contented little maid in her neighborhood; and she tells her girl friends: "Say, I got so near to the hot place that I could smell sulphur! No more for me! Do you know, our old kitchen looks just like heaven!"

THE PROBLEM OF REUNION LINKS ITSELF UP WITH THE larger and more difficult problem of the state of the Christian religion in general. It is difficult to see where the impulse to greater religious unity is to come from until there is a real revival of religious enthusiasm in the churches concerned. As metals only fuse in great heat, so it is not likely that there can be any real union of the divided Christian forces until they are driven together under the impulse of real religious passion. It would seem, therefore, that the shortest way to the only kind of reunion that is worth having would be to seek for a real revival of religion, and in order to this end to give ear to what the Spirit saith to the churches.—Dr. W. B. Selbie.

THE CHICAGO HEBREW MISSION SAYS OF THE PAST year that never has been such persecution of workers—intimidation, bodily harm, disturbances and opposition. "On the other hand, we have increasing evidences of God's favor and approval in the number and kind of inquirers, in the interest and results in definite conversions,—young men and older, housewives and children being born again by faith in Jesus Christ."

"FIFTY YEARS AGO THE UNBELIEVING WORLD ATTACKED Christian doctrine. To-day the attack is on Christian ethics." So said an Anglican preacher recently. "Particularly since the war the world has been impatient of religious restraints, and would away with them." The preacher quoted from a play said to have been successfully performed in London a few years ago, in which one character counselled another: "If your country's laws forbid you, change your laws! If your church forbids, change your church! If your God forbids, change your God!"

THE TRIUMPHANT WORDS OF OLD GENERAL BOOTH grew out of a wide experience: "There is no hopeless class! Christ wins them all." If they will only give him a chance!

GYPSY SMITH AT THE CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, Washington, D. C., told of a man who said he had gotten no inspiration from the Bible although he had gone through it several times.

"Let it go through you once," was the evangelist's reply, "than you will tell a different story!"

### J. H. DYKE DEFENDS MUSKOKA HOSPITAL

Field Secretary For Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives Gives Information and Tells of Its Working.

Mr. J. H. Dyke, the Field Secretary for the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives was in town Tuesday and made a canvass in behalf of that institution. When he reached The Chronicle office we asked him for information bearing on the word "Free" in the name of the institution, it formerly being known as The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. After being enlightened on the matter, we suggested that he (Mr. Dyke) give us an article for publication, to which he consented. Mr. Dyke's article appears below:

"A brief article about Muskoka Hospital as to its noble work of great charity seems necessary. A great many people do not seem to know there are three hospitals treating consumptives in Muskoka, and all well within a mile of each other.

"Two of the three are 'pay' hospitals, whose terms are from forty to fifty dollars per week, and no one is admitted who does not pay the terms—these hospitals are named the Cottage Sanitarium, and the Calyer.

"Now, come to the third hospital, which, before it was burned down three years ago was called the Muskoka Free Hospital, as it was free to some thousands for at least eighteen years of its continuance. But let us give you its history. It was built in 1902 to meet the needs of people who could not afford to go to the pay hospitals and pay forty or fifty dollars per week, but its chief effort was to meet the poor, incipient consumptive who had the disease but no money, and hundreds and hundreds of poor consumptives have been boarded, treated and restored, who never paid nor could not pay a cent.

"The public does not hear, nor does it know about these, it only hears about some unthankful, disgruntled person, who, receiving free treatment, like the ten lepers who were cleansed, said nothing about it, save the one solitary samaritan who came back to give thanks.

"Well, as the years went on, public opinion and state vision began to see a little the need of helping such a noble institution, but Provincial vision was very narrow and dim, something like little puppies getting their eyes opened, only in their case it is a nine days' job; in the other case it was years, and the vision of aid is fairly dim yet. Still, a little was done to aid such benevolent work and so a statute for hospitals and sanitariums came into being whereby a patient who could contribute seventy cents a day as a help might do so, and the municipalities might also be asked for that amount if the patient could not meet it. Muskoka Hospital did not refuse to receive that seventy cents a day when a municipality offered it, but very few municipalities offered it, and Muskoka Hospital did not exact it, but said: give us a donation, we take the incipient consumptive anyway. Now, a donation sounds well, but when it is only an annual gift of five or ten dollars, or, at most, twenty-five dollars from some municipalities, while, at the same time there might be several patients there from some counties, you can see how utterly inadequate was the vision of provision for the needy.

"As the vision of the state grew clearer and larger, the statutory amount for all hospitals was raised from seventy cents per day to one dollar and a quarter, then to its present maximum amount of one dollar and a half per day, which is but fifty per cent. of the actual cost per week of a patient; and of the patients in Muskoka Hospital, where there is one patient who can contribute that fifty per cent. of his cost, there are at least three others who can contribute nothing.

"Before Muskoka Free Hospital was burned, notice that I said it left it voluntary, generally with the municipality, to contribute that small per cent. of the cost of its patient; and the voluntary system was 'no good' practically to meet the needs of the

patients. But since the fire, and out of sheer need, Muskoka Hospital now asks the municipality to contribute that one dollar and a half per day where the patient or his friends cannot do it. But it also drops the word "Free" since it asks the municipality, but it takes the patient in and asks the municipality afterward, and that is more than hospitals in Toronto will do for any patient outside Toronto, the Sick Children's Hospital included. They want the guarantee before taking in the patient; Muskoka Hospital takes in the patient and has lots of them there months at a time before they get anything from the municipality.

"Now, as to needed cost. Some people are so broad-minded and so well informed on the matter that they really could maintain 250 patients on a few cents per day. They would be excellent chancelors of exchequers, no doubt.

"But look at the average cost of any decent little town hospital worthy the name, trying to do its duty. That average cost will be \$2.50 per day for board and nursing alone. Doctors' attendance and fees for needed operations, etc., would be extra. That is, seven times \$2.50 per day is \$17.50 per week for board and nursing only. Muskoka Hospital helps the needy by receiving from a patient or municipality \$1.50 per day, which is \$10.50 per week for board, nursing, doctors' attendance, X-ray examinations, fluoroscope, ultra violet ray, or sunlight and what other treatment the patient may need,—and then gets the balance of cost where it can.

"Neither the public as a whole nor the Provincial Government is really awake to the nobility, necessity and quality of its work."

We commend the above article to our readers. We believe it is about the first, and certainly the best bit of propaganda of this nature that the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives has ever had published. The fact that the rural population (and by rural we mean the residents of the smaller towns as well) knows little or nothing of the Muskoka Hospital is not so much their fault as it is the fault of the Hospital itself.

Take, for instance, Durham Red Cross Memorial Hospital. It makes a charge for all patients, but at the same time it is not a "paying" institution, from a commercial view. But they also collect from the public in an effort to keep it going. We think none of our readers will find fault with this, at least, we hope not. The Muskoka Hospital is in the same dilemma—trying to give a service as cheaply as possible to the poorer class and collecting the balance from those who can afford it. No fair-minded citizen would attempt to say that the sum of \$10.50 per week is sufficient to pay for the service entailed in looking after a patient suffering from the ravages of the dread white plague. The Muskoka Hospital has tried the voluntary contribution system—it failed. The Government allows it to collect \$1.50 a day from the municipality, and no more. This brings the question down to two points—either those of the general public blessed with sufficient of this world's goods must put up the balance, or else the Muskoka Hospital must close.

Possibly, from the Muskoka Hospital standpoint, it might be a good thing if it did. With Muskoka Hospital closed, each town would have to look after its own consumptives with insufficient funds to go to the expensive sanitariums. Possibly a condition of affairs like this might do more than anything else to show up the good work carried on by the Muskoka Hospital and give it a more liberal consideration when the collector comes around. Despite what some people may say, the Muskoka Hospital is doing a work that cannot be done in our hospitals, generally, and doing it as cheaply as it can be done, quality of service considered.

The more than usual lack of intelligence among the students that morning had got under the professor's skin.

"Class is dismissed," he said, exasperatedly. "Please don't flap your ears as you pass out."

## Particular People

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### TWENTY YEARS AGO

From The Chronicle File of November 5, 1903.

The new bridge on Lambton street was completed last week and the approaches are now being filled up.

Street lights are being installed this week. There are four arc lights three on Garafraxa street down town and one near the station. Besides, there are a number of incandescents.

The foundations of Hunter Bros. stores are now in and the brickwork will begin shortly.

R. B. Hopkins, Lot 22, Con. 4, N.D. R. Bentinck, advertises a sale by auction on Tuesday, November 10, R. Brigham, Auctioneer.

Work is progressing on the new addition to the Knapp House.

As previously stated, Mr. Baker resigned his position on the school staff and the vacancy was filled on Monday by Mr. Norman McIntosh, a former teacher in this county, but later a teacher in the Chatham Business College.

Our Glenmont correspondent says Mr. William Tucker has joined the benedictines. He was married in Dundalk on Friday last to Miss M. McKenny.

On Friday afternoon the pupils of

the school assembled to honor Mr. Baker, who resigned. A short program was given and the retiring teacher presented with a handsome shaving set and a nicely-bound volume of poetry.

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