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Italy's position, it begins to appear,
is that it is willing to permit the
other Powers to disarm.

Remember that you are but an actor,
acting whatever part the Master
has ordained. It may be short, or it
may be long. If he wishes you to
represent a poor man, do so heartily;
if a cripple, or a magistrate, or a
pious man, in each case act your
part with honor.—Epictetus.

Sunday School
Lesson

December 1. Lesson IX—The Christian Home in a Modern World, Luke 2: 40-52. Golden Text—Honor thy father and mother.—Ephesians 6: 2.

ANALYSIS

I. THE CHILD IN THE HOME, Deut. 6: 3-9; Luke 2: 40-52; 2 Tim. 1: 3-5; 3: 14, 15.

II. SACRIFICE OF HOME RELATIONS, Mat. 19: 3-9; Eph. 6: 1-9.

III. CHRIST AT THE TABLE, Luke 24: 28-32.

INTRODUCTION—Revealing glimpses of home life are not infrequent in the Bible, sometimes unattractive and evil, sometimes rarely beautiful, always instructive. Only a few examples can be given here, some merely by suggestion rather than description in detail. There is Abraham of whom the Lord says, "I have known him from the beginning, though uneducated, piety, in Samuel's childhood home, a devoted mother prays for her son. The home life of Hosea is oisoned by unfaithfulness, but redeemed and healed by a changeless and self-denying love, Hos. chs. 2 and 3. Very memorable is the dignity and order of the household of the virtuous woman of Proverbs (ch. 31) whose "price is far above rubies," and whose children "rise up and call her blessed."

In the New Testament, individual character stands out more prominently than social or family life, but we have frequent reference to the virtues which make a good home—kindness, purity, hospitality, humility, diligence, patience, fidelity, charity. It is under the influence and power of the Lord Jesus Christ that the perfection and beauty of home life has been attained.

I. THE CHILD IN THE HOME, Deut. 6: 3-9; Luke 2: 40-52; 2 Tim. 1: 3-5; 3: 14, 15.

The ancient law preserver in Deuteronomy requires both that the people shall keep the commandments of God, and that they shall teach them to their children, ch. 6: 1, 2, 7. With this good law goes the promise of the blessing of God, v. 3. With it also goes the great central truth of religion, "The Lord our God is one Lord," and the summing up of all religious duty in the one great commandment, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might." These, therefore, are to be kept as a sacred inheritance, this fundamental truth and this comprehensive law, are taught to the children in the home. Apparently there is to be no excuse for neglect, and no evasion of this duty. All occasions are to be used, and both the parent and the home will be marked by the symbols of its obedience, vs. 7-9. The language of these verses is probably to be understood as figurative, but many Jews have taken it literally and have actually worn on their foreheads and breasts a parchment on which were written words of the law, and have enclosed similar pieces of parchment in metal or wooden cases nailed to the doorpost (see Matt. 23: 5).

There is no doubt that Jesus as brought up in a pious home where the precepts of the ancient religion were strictly observed. He grew and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom, Luke 2: 40. At twelve years of age taken by his parents to the springtime festival of the Passover at Jerusalem. In this story (vs. 41-50), two things seem clear, first that he had become keenly interested in what he had learned of the temple and its worship; and second, that for so young a boy he had a most devout and real interest in religion. Coming with a fresh mind to the great questions of his religious faith and practice, he seizes the opportunity to learn what he can from the temple doctors who were astonished at his understanding. Absorbed in this higher interest he was, for "he moment, forgetful of the day appointed to return home. But his parents, he thought, would have known, "Wist ye not," he said, "that must be in my Father's House?" v. 49. Rev. Ver. Jesus is presented to us as a healthy, normal boy, well instructed, keenly interested in the best things, of unusual mental ability, obedient, and well thought of by those who knew him—a good all-round boy, owing much to a good home.

We are fortunate in learning from Paul something of the early life of his much-loved younger friend, Timothy, whom, he says, he remembers in his ravers night and day, 2 Tim. 1: 3. Timothy's faith, as, in some measure, an inheritance from his grandmother, Lois, and his mother, Eunice. From a child he had known the holy scriptures, and Paul counsels him affectionately to continue in the reading and study of them. There is no better definition of the place and value of the Bible in the life of a child or a man than that given by Paul ch. 3: 14, 15.

II. SACRIFICE OF HOME RELATIONS, Mat. 19: 3-9; Eph. 6: 1-9.

There is good counsel here regarding three fundamental home relations, that of husband and wife, that of parents and children, that of master and servant—counsel in which is summed up the wisdom of the early life of the child, the relation of husband and wife is sacred and is divinely ordained. The Jews would have involved him if they could in one of the controversies of the time. One of their schools, that of Shammai, taught that a man could put away his wife for serious misconduct only. The other, the school of Hillel, held that he could do so for any reason, for example, a spoiled dinner, or a physical defect, or Peake's Commentary. Jesus admits only one sufficient cause for divorce, and frankly brands remarriage in any

other case as adultery, Matt. 19: 3-9.

On the part of children, obedience and honor, on the part of parents patience and wise instruction—these are the homely virtues to which Paul exhorts his readers. As for servants, he counsels honest and single-minded service to their masters, remembering that before all else they are servants of Christ, who will receive their recompense from the Lord. The attitude of masters toward those who serve should be the same, forbearing, threatening, holding all good work in honor, remembering that they, too, are servants of a Master in heaven, Eph. 6: 1-9.

III. CHRIST AT THE TABLE, Luke 24: 28-32.

The kindly hospitality of the two disciples was richly rewarded when they learned that the stranger whom they entertained was the Lord himself.

What Detectives Owe to Fiction

New Methods of Tracking Criminals: How a Girl's Photograph Led to an Important Discovery: Finger-Prints and Cigar-Ash

Real-Life detectives owe much of their success to methods first evolved by their counterparts in fiction. declares Mr. A. Ashton Wolfe in "The Forgotten Clue". Sherlock Holmes made the study of tobacco-ash his hobby. It was a new idea the importance of which the police immediately realized, and exhaustive classifications and analyses were tabulated for the use of detectives. Holmes's method of classifying the various types of mud and soil was also adopted, with the result that during the War a scientist, in the French Secret Service was able, by examining the stains on prisoners' uniforms, to determine in what parts of the Front they had served.

Poisons, handwriting, stains, dust, footprints, traces of wheels, the shape and position of wounds and therefore the probable shape of the weapon which caused them; the basic principle of cryptograms; all these and many other excellent methods which germinated in Conan Doyle's fertile imagination are now part and parcel of every detective's scientific equipment.

Holmes's French counterpart Lecq has also left his mark. In the Reamy case Bertillon successfully employed the method of investigation expounded in Gaboriau's "Dossier 113."

The Value of Science

Mr. Wolfe's experiences in the service of the French Surete qualify him to write with authority on its methods. His book is highly instructive and so thrilling that, though one may doubt the strict accuracy of certain tales, one cannot willingly lay it down until the last line has been reached. No longer must the police rely solely on spies and informers, for Science has armed them with complex instruments and chemical tests whereby the smallest clue may be turned into conclusive evidence.

On one occasion burglars had placed an embroidered screen before a safe and had torn a fragment from this screen whilst drilling a hole. Suspicion falling upon some motor-repairers, a search of their premises unearthed a drill with a fragment of silk, only about an eighth of an inch square, caught in the ratchet. By means of color photography and micrographs the laboratory expert succeeded in proving that this particle came from the embroidered screen.

Science aids the innocent just as it betrays the guilty. The yellow paint on the door of a shop had been scored off by the burglar's chisel. In a notorious burglar's possession was found a chisel marked with yellow paint. In former days this man would probably have been convicted on such evidence; but the ultra-violet ray lamp and chemical analysis revealed that the paint on the chisel and that on the door were of different quality.

A Question of Bullets

It can now be proved conclusively whether or not a firearm found by the police is the actual weapon from which a particular bullet was fired. This saved a Marseilles butcher accused of attempted murder by a soldier who had produced a cap pierced by two bullets and sworn the butcher had fired at him. Tests with weapons established that the soldier had fired through his own cap—both men loved the same girl and the soldier had invented this story to get his rival put out of his way!

Many and diverse are the problems solved in the police laboratories. By scientific methods art frauds can be infallibly detected—some of the tabularies found at Glozel are now at the Lyons laboratory, where experiments will prove whether these discoveries are authentic or not. The police were once called upon to prove, by tests which can definitely establish the age of any document, that "autographed first editions" of Rousseau and Voltaire, purchased by a collector for half a million francs, were forgeries.

The Eye of the Camera

Forgeries by alteration are easily detected, for the old writing, even if erased, will reappear in a photograph. The camera can reveal what the eye cannot see, and the manner in which this was discovered is curious. A German photographer, who had "taken" a pretty girl remarkable for her exquisite complexion, was amazed to find on developing the negatives that her face was mottled with blotches. Thinking the plates must have been faulty, he wrote asking her to sit

again, but received no reply. Eventually it transpired that the girl had been seized with smallpox two days after her photograph had been taken. The camera had revealed the marks of the disease before they had become apparent to the eye. In crimes of violence the police are often enabled to establish the type of assailant by the nature of the injury; the Apache slashes upward with a curved knife, the Italian stabs downward with a dagger, the Negro uses a razor, while the footpads of La Villette use a mutton-bone.

Finger-Prints

The necessity for means of identifying old offenders has always existed, and in older days criminals were maimed or branded. Now their finger-prints are taken. It had long been recognized that no two persons have similar finger-prints. Certainly the Chinese already utilized thumb-prints as signatures in the fifth century, and Sir William Herschell, Governor of Bengal, issued instructions in 1850 that every native signature should be accompanied by the impress of the right thumb. He had discovered that annuitants were being paid to dignitaries who, according to his reckoning, had long been dead.

HAVE YOU RECEIVED YOUR FREE PACKET OF PROVENDEINE?

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Have you handed your coupon to your dealer in exchange for a free packet of Provendeine for your hogs? This is the last opportunity for pig breeders to try out Provendeine free of charge, so don't miss the chance of proving for yourself what a wonderful preparation for pigs Provendeine is, how it promotes their appetite, aids digestion, imparts health to those that are sickly and makes all of them grow faster. Even hogs given up for lost acquire new vigour as soon as Provendeine is added to their feed. They fatten rapidly and those kept for fattening put on more weight and are ready for market a great deal sooner. Sucking pigs or those just weaned develop and grow faster and their flesh acquires a more rosy tint. The most priceless advantage and one that astonishes every user of Provendeine, is that IT CAUSES RICKETS or FOOT TROUBLE to DISAPPEAR IN A FEW DAYS.

'PROVENDEINE' is a specially vitaminised Condiment for rearing and rapidly fattening pigs as well as preventing foot trouble. It is an indispensable adjunct to pigs' feed.



Every breeder knows that a hog suffering from foot trouble soon loses the advantage of weight which it took several weeks to put on. The losses of time and money are ward off by using Provendeine.

Economise 2 Months Feed by using Provendeine

Two months feed! plus the assurance that young hogs will develop normally and without detriment to their health! That is what the wise breeder who regularly uses Provendeine gets out of it. No more stunted growth and therefore no more monetary losses for the breeder, but instead an assured success in the fattening of his animals.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY :

Obtained wonderful results
Paris Junction Ont. March, 4th, 1929.
I have had wonderful results from feeding Provendeine. I had two pigs that went off their feed and could not move around at all. I went to our local store of Mr. E. Taylor and got a packet of Provendeine and I did not feed them but once. The first day I got the package so they would be a little keener for their feed. I fed them three times a day and inside of one week they were on their feet and hobbling around. After the use of the second bag I could not seem to give enough to eat and they are in good shape on their legs and run. It any time or anywhere.
(Sigs.) H. G. WILLIAMSON, Oak Avenue.

He thought his pig was dying
R. R. 8 St. Mary's, Ont. January 11th, 1929.
I purchased a packet of your Provendeine a while ago and it helped my pig wonderfully well. The pig was nearly dead and it is as lively as a jack rabbit now. I would recommend it to anybody.
(Signed) Allan G. SOMERS.

A wonderful tonic
St. Mary's Ontario, January 30th, 1929.
I have obtained good results from your Provendeine. I think it the most wonderful tonic I have ever used. My hogs were marketed a month and half sooner than ever before.
(Signed) Bert Mc CAULEY.

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