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### Notes and Comments

#### Be Sure You're Listed

Once again the annual copies of the Stouffville Municipal Voters' Lists have been published and ratepayers should take heed to make sure their names are listed. The necessity of having your name properly listed, precedes the annual election if one is held, and with one vacancy sure on council, a contest is quite possible. Lists can be seen in the town clerk's office, and at the postoffice.

Every year, some voter is quite "put out" because his or her name does not appear, so it is well to take the precaution of checking.

#### Lack of Chamber of Commerce Interest To Be Deplored

Lack of interest by local businessmen in their own organization, the Stouffville Chamber of Commerce is to be deplored. The critical element who do not attend the meetings because they do not agree with the moves that are made have a poor sense of the democratic way and should not "rail" against those who do carry on the Chamber business, but rather blame themselves for their laxness in not being present to see that their own wishes are carried out. Those business folks who do support the organization with their attendance, have no desire to force their ideas upon the group as a whole and would be overjoyed if more of their fellow businessmen would turn out and help steer the ship.

An active Chamber of Commerce can be one of the finest organizations any community can have, both from a business as well as community angle. The local Chamber of Commerce, during its short lifetime has done much to push the town ahead. Largest single contribution has been the organization of the Trade Fair. Others might have done it, but it remained for the Chamber of Commerce to really organize the event and put it over successfully. Likewise, the Santa Claus Parade has been fostered and annually organized by the organization. Numerous small improvements have been made by council only through the urging of the Chamber of Commerce. Much more could be done if the group was better supported.

#### Kind of Council Depends on People

The mayor of Philadelphia, Joseph S. Clark Jr., says that government in a democracy at all levels is a "pretty complicated business." From this conclusion he suggests that the men engaged in government must have plenty of brains to acquit themselves successfully of their responsibilities.

The mayor is right and it follows, as he suggests, that the voter bears the responsibility of assuring by intelligent voting, that capable men are chosen for the tasks of government.

He says that big business, universities, hospitals and similar institutions have a method of picking those with the ability to head them but he points out that a like method of picking the men who govern a nation, state, province or municipality cannot with safety to democracy be picked by that method.

The choice of leadership in government falls directly upon the people which means that the ability of those who govern can be no better than the people's choice.

The experience of democracy so far shows that the people have been fairly successful in their choosing.

Locally we here in Stouffville as well as the ratepayers of surrounding townships are near the time when they must set themselves to elect councils, commissions and trustees to run municipal affairs.

The history of municipal elections here and elsewhere is that generally speaking a comparatively few voters interest themselves in municipal affairs. If 50 percent go to the polls, it is considered a fair turnout. Much less than that have sufficient interest to attend nomination meetings. A large percentage of those who vote know very little about municipal affairs.

This condition is the weakness of our democracy and democracy can ill afford to be weak, world conditions being what they are. The ratepayers who are laggard in the matter of interest in municipal affairs, are lacking in a true sense of the obligations of citizenship and to a degree can justly be called slackers.

#### New Dangers: For Children

Accidents and cancer are now the leading causes of death among school-age children. The record of this century's achievement in conserving child life is to no small degree marred by this fact. Advances in medical and public health science have brought about significant victories in the control of infectious diseases which only a few years ago took heavy toll of life among children.

Cancer has risen to a major disease menacing children's lives between one and 14 years of age. The type of cancer found in children differs from adult cancer. Among children the most prevalent is cancer of the white blood cells, and of the brain, kidneys, adrenals, bones and eyes. In children, cancer is more rapid and more malignant than among adults, owing probably to the greater growth potential in the young. At ages 10 to 14 the death rate from cancer is equalled by that from accidents. The cause of cancer has still to be found, but this problem does not exist in respect to deaths from accidents.

The records show that in accidents the leading cause of death among school children is the motor vehicle. Motorists today constitute a greater hazard to child life than do germs and viruses which scientists are now able to control. Too many children are losing their lives trying to cross the street or highway, or while riding bicycles to and from school, or in the course of their employment after school hours. Some of the latter type of accidents may be due to lack of caution on the part of the cyclist but many can be blamed on the carelessness of motorists.

The mounting toll of accidental deaths among children indicates that drastic measures are needed both in the matter of traffic regulations and enforcement, and in safety education for children and adults alike. It is deplorable that almost daily, motorists are undoing the good wrought by health workers. The largest group of victims of accidents are children of five to fourteen years of age, the group which medical science has brought safely through the once-dangerous period of early childhood when menaced by communicable diseases. Many children whose lives were saved from disease germs are being killed or disabled in traffic accidents. The day is rare in which children are not injured or killed by motorists. —Toronto Daily Star

#### Best Ayrshire \$545.

A fairly large crowd of about 300 persons. Every one of the 90 animals was auctioned. The highest priced cow went for \$545 and the highest bull for \$360. During the long afternoon the crowd was very ably catered to by the Women's Institute of Buttonville with coffee and sandwiches.

## THIS WEEK'S SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

GOD'S ABUNDANCE FOR MAN'S NEED

(Lesson for November 21)

Psalm 104

Golden Text—The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein. — Psa. 24:1  
 THE LESSON AS A WHOLE  
 By J. C. Macaulay, D.D.

Approach to the Lesson

As in the case of the Proverbs, the Psalms are not the work of one man. The ancient Hebrew tradition, as given in the King James Version, ascribes seventy-three to David, twelve to Asaph, ten to the sons of Korah, two to Solomon, one to Ethan, one to Heman, and one to Moses, leaving the authorship of fifty unaccounted for. This does not exclude the possibility of some of the fifty being from the pen of David also, but even without these there is a sufficient preponderance of Davidic work to justify the general title, the Psalms of David.

It is equally clear that the Psalms are not the product of one period, but come from various eras of Jewish history. The song of "Moses, the man of God" (Psa. 90) is undoubtedly the oldest. The Davidic period made the richest contribution to psalmody. It is not unlikely that some of the anonymous Psalms were the work of Hezekiah (Isa. 38:20), and the interest of Hezekiah in the collection of sacred works (Prov. 25:1) must have encouraged the writing of devotional literature. Some of the Psalms clearly refer to the period of the Captivity and the Restoration (see 126, 137). Conservative scholars generally hold that the times of Nehemiah saw the completion of the collection, while others believe that some of the Psalms are from the days of the Maccabees. It is safe to stay within the bounds of Moses on the one hand, and Nehemiah on the other, a period of a thousand years.

It will be noticed that most revisions mark off five separate groups of Psalms (1 to 41; 42 to 72; 73 to 89; 90 to 106; 107 to 150). These represent collections of Psalms made at various periods. While later collectors may have made changes in the arrangements, it is not likely that any such changes would be more than very minor, for the Hebrew reverence for all that was regarded as divinely inspired would check any editorial urge. It should be observed that each of the 5 books of Psalms ends with a doxology.

Other matters of an introductory nature will be dealt with in the Approach during the next few weeks. In the meantime I should like to refer serious students to Dr. W. Graham Scroggie's excellent four-volume work on the Psalms (Fleming H. Revell Co., Westwood, N. J.). The introductory matter in Volume I is very valuable.

Verse by Verse

Psa. 104:1—"Bless the Lord, O my soul... thou art clothed with honour and majesty." This Psalm of creation looks immediately to the Creator, whose work has so revealed Him that by it He is said to have "put on glory and majesty." Nature sings of the heathen before with the glories of nature itself, and end with the deification of nature.

Verse 2—"Light as with a garment... the heavens like a curtain." The first portion of this verse should be coupled with the latter part of verse 1. If light is God's covering, what must His essential unveiled glory be? The figure of the curtain seems to point to the stretching out of a tent. The heavens are God's dwelling place.

Verse 3—"Who layeth the beams of his chambers... the clouds his chariot... the wings of the wind." The waters referred to are doubtless the waters above the firmament (Gen. 1:6-8). Notice how the psalmist makes every item in nature's treasure house an instrument of God. They are not made gods, as in polytheism, nor identified with God as in pantheism.

Verse 4—"His angels spirits; his ministers... fire." For "spirits" read "winds." The Hebrew word means both, but the latter much better suits the context, and certainly is a better companion to "flaming fire." Hebrews 1:7 refers these phrases to the angels of Heaven, although the word signifies merely "messengers." Here is a case of new and richer content being given to an Old Testament passage by the Spirit of inspiration in the New Testament.

Verse 5—"Who laid the foundations of the earth... forever." Note the marginal reading: "He hath founded the earth upon her bases," and compare Job 26:7. What are the bases of the earth? No material foundation, but the faithfulness and power of God.

Verses 6-9—These verses deal with the establishing of the sea in its allotted place.

Verse 10—"He sendeth the springs into the valleys... among the hills." Here begins the provision for living creatures—springs of water, whose importance is realized by those who establish settlements.

Verse 11—"Drink to every beast of the field." Notice that the first beneficiaries mentioned are the wild beasts, with

special mention of the wild ass. God is not unmindful of them. Verse 12—"The fowls of the heaven... sing among the branches." Ornithologists know that where trees grow beside water, you can expect birds. Some indeed are content with water and rocks, and some few seek the parched places, but bird song is fullest where trees and rivers are.

Verse 13—"He watereth the hills... the earth is satisfied." For "his chambers" see verse 3. A "satisfied" earth is an earth green and lush with the rains of heaven.

Verse 14—"The grass to grow for the cattle... for the service of man." After the wild beasts and birds come the domestic cattle, and finally men, as recipients of God's bounty. The watering of the earth makes the earth respond to man's labor.

Verse 24—"O Lord, how manifold are thy works! The earth is full of thy riches." The psalmist sees both the original creation and all the maintenance of the earth as the work of God. Therefore the fullness of God, although men greedily grasp earth's treasures and claim them for their own.

Verse 33—"I will sing unto the Lord as long as I live while I have my being." The devout soul can only respond to all these evidences of the goodness of God with a song of praise, and a committal of himself to this glad exercise so long as his life on earth lasts, and so long as his being endures, even through eternity.

The Heart of the Lesson

Psalms 103 to 106 are the closing Psalms of Book 4, and their arrangement is significant. While only the first of these is ascribed to David, the relation is quite clear. David's great Psalm (103) is an ascription of praise to God, based upon the benefits which he himself had received from God. From these he rises to general statements regarding the goodness of God, and ends with a great call to all intelligences, including his own soul, to bless the Lord. Psalm 104 is a song of creation, celebrating God's works in the realm of nature, as creator and sustainer. Psalm 105 follows with an enraptured statement regarding God in his glory, particularly His dealings with Israel, from the covenant with Abraham to the settlement in Canaan. Nothing is here said about Israel's response. That is reserved for Psalm 106, where all is grace and mercy over against the background of the constant rebellions and murmurings of God's people. So we have Psalm 103 with its personal basis; Ps. 104, the song of creation; Ps. 105, the song of history; and Ps. 106, the song of cery.

The song of creation does not begin with admiration of the beauties and glories of nature. It does not make deities out of the elements of nature; it does not identify nature with God as a necessary emanation from Him and part of Him. For the psalmist, nature is the work of a transcendent God, a God who is above all, a God who, while sustaining a definite relation to all things, is still apart from them as sovereign ruler. The light serves Him as a garment, the heavens serve Him as a pavilion, the clouds serve Him as a chariot, the winds serve Him as a pavement. Winds and fire alike minister to Him as messengers (vs. 1-4).

As for the earth, He laid its bases, and maintains it by His faithfulness. He fitted its garment, first covering the whole with the blanket of water, then cutting back the sea from the face of the earth that it should cover only the deep places. Yet He ordered a watering of the face of the earth by springs and rivers, that His creatures might be refreshed, the herbs grow, and the earth respond to the labors of man. He ordained the habitations of His several creatures, and established the day and the night. He did not then cast them all out on their own, as Independent of Him, but made Himself responsible for the preservation of all, with the prerogative of destruction and restoration according to His own sovereign will and purpose (vs. 24-30).

With good reason, then, does the psalmist commit himself to the blessed task of singing the praises of such a God, creator, and sustainer. While life lasts here on earth, while being endures throughout eternity, no exercise of the human soul can be greater than this—to sing unto the Lord. "Bless thou the Lord, O my soul" (vs. 31-35).

#### FIND NO CAUSE

Sutton fire department is puzzled over a blaze which destroyed 2,000 chickens and an unheated \$10,000 building wing on Neil McKinnon's Pefferlaw farm. Police suspect chicken thieves. The farm had been raided by thieves twice recently.

Looking at it from the price angle, Canada's economy appears to be walking on stilts.

"Don't put all your eggs in one basket," says an English proverb. The German equivalent is: "Hang not everything on one nail."

## The Decline of The Tandem Bike

The female sex today is little inclined to take a back seat—in either the literal or the metaphorical sense of the phrase. And their growing reluctance to take a back seat in the literal sense is perhaps reflected in the poignant complaint of a London bicycle-hirer, that the demand for tandem bicycles has gradually diminished towards the point of extinction. His golden days, he reports, were during the war, when servicemen on leave were keen customers for his machines as a means of beating gasoline rationing and shortage of cars, and at the same time taking their wives or girl-friends on tours of the countryside.

The decline of the tandem is one of the sadder features of the advance in travelling methods. It seems a long time now since an earlier generation made the discovery that a young lady could look sweet (and could travel very economically) upon the seat of a bicycle built for two. And they sang the lady's praises so consistently and so vociferously that probably not a few Victorian misses were persuaded to overlook the stylish marriage (because, it will be remembered, the prospective bridegroom could not afford a carriage) and to embark on the precarious voyage of matrimony on the rear seat of a dual bicycle.

The tandem bike, of course, was a much maligned vehicle during its life, as well as a fruitful source of misunderstanding and grievance. To the man in front, laboring wearily at the pedals on some long ascent, it was obvious that his partner on the rear saddle was doing nothing but sit back and enjoy the ride, and might even, out of sheer devilment, be doing everything short of actually applying the brakes to impede the progress of the machine.

The rear seat driver, for her part, was not generally slow to note the fact that her view was limited to the unedifying spectacle of a partner's back, and to advance the theory that if the front man would do a little more work on the pedals, rather than content himself with puffing and grunting, then some more appreciable progress might be made. After which the argument might—and generally did—wax exceedingly personal and offensive when two males were involved, even to the point of former friends indulging in a bout of fistcutts over a fallen machine in the middle of the road.

Such being the case it is nothing short of remarkable that our grandfathers could continue to insist that a girl looked sweet when seated on such a contraption as would test at once the strength of Hercules and the patience of Job.

In any case, no one has ever explained what is the point of making a girl look sweet by perching her on the seat of a double-velociped when it is virtually impossible to look round and see how sweet she appears. For the man who can look round while continuing to pedal a tandem and successfully avoid a rather messy collision with some solid object, simply in order to see how sweet a backseat passenger looks—such a man is superhuman! And he has far too many brains to be content to ride a tandem.

—Halifax Chronicle-Herald

## EDITOR'S MAIL

Mr. Editor, Stouffville Tribune, Dear Sir,

This writing to the paper is something new for me, but I noticed in last week's issue that you would like to hear from residents about the store hours. I gather from what I hear and have read that the idea of opening both Friday and Saturday night is just a trial until Christmas to see if the local people want to shop Friday night rather than Saturday.

I wasn't downtown the first Friday night the stores were open, but when I came down last Friday night I didn't think the crowd very big. Not as big as it is on Tuesday nights in the summer time. Our family is not forced to shop at any particular time and can come downtown in the daytime as well as night.

While the idea of trying out both nights for a while is okay as there is nothing to lose, we have shopped in Stouffville for many years, both from the country and now in town and must say that the place was always known as a great Saturday night town. Sometimes it was hard to get a place to park when we drove in, but we wouldn't have thought of going anywhere else just on that account. Everybody seemed to be going to Stouffville Saturday night and parking didn't worry us much.

Maybe I shouldn't be talking when I can shop any old time, but it does seem to me that Stouffville has a good thing and better leave well enough alone. Think a long time about it anyway before changing.

QUIET OBSERVER

It's a great pity that it's 43 times easier for a human being to emote than to think.

## FOR PARENTS ONLY

## Let's Banish Race Prejudice

By Nancy Cleaver

In a book about camping called "Summer Magic," Kenneth and Susan Webb tell of quite a number of children who were lonely and unhappy because they were friendless. One was Sally who, "did about everything one should not do if she was to win friends and influence people. She was unkempt, sloppy in dress, ungracious in manners, rebellious and selfish. She resented any correction. Her usual rejoinder to any suggestion of improvement was, "So What?"

Sally came from a "split" family, then a new marriage with a step-father who resented her presence. The camp director worked hard to get Sally to have more respect for herself and more regard for others. By the end of the camp season Sally showed some real progress in learning the art of making friends.

From very early years children want the respect and liking of their "peers"—the members of their own age group. A child of two or three years and over craves the companionship of other children and needs to have friends around the same age. There is an old saying "only child is a lonely child." The solitary child is not only lonely but is also missing many of the things which can be learned most easily from associates of his own age.

Co-operation, good sportsmanship, taking turns, are not natural characteristics of youngsters. These are qualities which gradually must become part of a child's code, not accepted by abstract teaching, but learned in hours of activity and play with other children. Supervision by an adult, (but not too much interference) is needed when small children play.

Some children find, to their amazement, that the methods they resort to such as crying or temper tantrums in order to get their own way with their parents, do not work with their playmates. Donnie bursts into tears because he cannot have the swing. Bobby who is enjoying the swing is quite in differ-

ent to his sobs, or may even taunt him with the words "Cry-baby!" Whereupon Donnie brushes away his tears and defends himself, "I'm not a cry-baby!" Marilyn lies down on the ground and kicks her legs and flies into a rage because Mary has the doll carriage. Mary glances at her chum's display of temper and leaves her to finish her tantrum by herself.

It is a real advantage for children to have opportunities of learning how to get along with other boys and girls their own age. The first days at school are much easier for the child who has had playmates. Parents can help their children to make friends by providing a place to play outdoors and in the house, play material, sufficient but not too much oversight of their activities—and last, but not least, by being pleasant to their children's chums and surprising them with an occasional treat of something good to eat—apples, fruit, milk or cookies.

One of the common signs of adolescence is a withdrawal from the companionship of the family and a seeking of good times with other teenagers. No longer do family excursions or treats have the attraction which they once had. The Collegiate boy or girl feels that he must be free to find his own friends, and follow the hobbies which interest him.

Success in adult life does not depend just on a child's "I.Q." Intellectually bright children who have not learned to give and take in play with their friends will be miserable failures in many types of work where they must deal often with other people. From school days to the end of life, most people's interest and affection lie mainly with associates in their own age group. Friendship at every stage in life enriches it. Parents can help their children to make friends, and thus prevent the unhappiness which comes from loneliness.

(Copyright)

## ITEMS FROM BYGONE DAYS

From the files of The Tribune Nov. 5, 1903

Nov. 19, 1931

In view of the scarcity and high price of apple barrels this season and the fact that in some districts farmers find it impossible to procure barrels at any price, the Fruit Division recommends the general use of boxes.

On Tuesday evening an accident occurred on this division of the G.T.R. about four miles north of Beaverton. Fireman Mount was killed and Brake-man Greenbury of this town, and the engineer slightly injured. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been a defective coupling.

Mr. T. Nighswander, of Atha, takes the cake for quick work as he shipped the first deer of the season on the morning of November 3rd.

The first surplus in the history of Canada in the postal service of the Dominion was announced for Thanksgiving Day by Sir Wm. Mulock. The Postmaster-General announced in Parliament that, after allowing for the deficit of over \$100,000 on the Yukon service, the postal revenue for the past year exceeded the expenditure by \$202,702.

After this week The Tribune will be found in its new offices in Grubin's Block, entrance through the hallway.

Nov. 18th, 1926

The price of wood has kept pace with the price of coal and the owner of a good bush is a fortunate person. On Saturday Miss Nellie Lapp offered 10 acres of standing timber by auction. The whole ten acres brought \$1,282. One quarter acre brought \$76, and four of the best quarter acre lots aggregated \$266.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Duncan, Unionville, Ont., announce the engagement of their only daughter, Grace, to Mr. Alfred Gee Smith, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, Unionville. It is estimated that thirty homes in Stouffville have a radio installed.

The sudden drop in the thermometer on Wednesday night last week came as a surprise and the ground was covered with snow Thursday morning. Many vegetables not in winter quarters were nipped heavily.

Mr. Levi Annis, a lifelong resident of Scarboro Township has accepted the nomination in East York riding, which includes Stouffville and Markham Township against the Hon. G. S. Henry, Dr. G. R. F. Richardson, who is so well known in Stouffville, had the opportunity of becoming the candidate, but he retired in favor of Mr. Annis.

There were 83 names added to the voters' list in Uxbridge Township on Thursday Nov. 11, in preparation of the forthcoming Provincial election.

Despite the fact that we overheard people prophesy that a cattle sale at this time would be a rank failure, a carload of them were readily sold by auction by J. A. Hawtin on Saturday on the farm of Levi Steckley of Gormley. Registered cows touched \$140, while grades sold from \$60 to \$85 each.

Last week the road bosses of the local Council got busy and cleaned up the Main Street pavement before the expected freeze-up.

Mr. Edwin Lloyd is still going on with extensive repairs to his various properties in town.

Stouffville and district is proud to have sent out into the world men of great repute, university chancellors and presidents and all the rest of it, but now bids fair to turn out something in the sporting line of which few Ontario Communities can boast. Earl Cook, son of Mr. George Cook of Lemonville who has been pitching ball this summer for the Toronto St. Georges is likely to accept an offer to play professional ball with the Baltimore Club.



One-two-three HUP!

Ever gives a "leg up" to a knight in full armour? In a recent film about Joan of Arc the movie makers got over this weighty problem by dressing the actress who played the title part in a suit of armour made of aluminum. Result: shooting, including scenes showing Joan mounting her horse, proceeded on schedule.

Canadian manufacturers use a lot of weight-saving aluminum not only because it makes things lighter to handle and cheaper to ship but because it makes up into more products per pound. Helps them market their products for less. Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. (Alcan).