

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

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All advertisements ordered by strangers must be for cash in advance. Contract rates for yearly advertisements favorable to application to the office. If all advertisements to ensure insertion in current week, should be brought in not later than 11 o'clock morning.

THE JOB DEPARTMENT Is completely stocked with all NEW TYPE, and forwarding facilities for turning out first class work.

W. IRWIN
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Medical Directory.

Dr. Jamieson & Macdonald.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE A short distance east of Knapp's Hotel, Lambton Street, Lower Town, Durham. Office hours from 12 to 2 o'clock.

J. G. Hutton, M. D., C. M.

MEMBER COLLEGE PHYSICIANS and Surgeons, Ontario. Office hours 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Residence and office, Old Bank buildings, Upper Town Durham. Telephone No. 10.

Arthur Gun, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McLaughlin's store. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Residence opposite Presbyterian Church.

Dental Directory.

Dr. T. G. Holt, L. D. S.

OFFICE—FIRST DOOR EAST OF THE Durham Pharmacy, Calder's Block. Residence—Lambton Street, near the Station.

W. C. Pickering, D.D.S., L.D.S.

HONOR GRADUATE OF TORONTO University. Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Rooms—Calder Block, over Post Office.

Legal Directory.

J. P. Telford.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Office over Gordon's new Jewellery Store, Lower Town, Durham. Any amount of money to loan at 5 per cent. on farm property.

G. Lefroy McCaul.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. McIntyre's Block, Lower Town, Durham. Collection and Agency promptly attended to. Searches made at the Registry Office.

W. S. Davidson.

BARRISTER, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, ETC. Money to Loan at reasonable rates, and on terms to suit borrower. Office, McIntyre Block (over the Bank).

MacKay & Dunn.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, ETC. Offices: Hunter's New Block, opposite Chronicle Office. A. G. MACKAY, K. C. W. F. DUNN

A. H. Jackson.

NOTARY PUBLIC, COMMISSIONER, Conveyancer, etc. Private money to loan. Old accounts and debts of all kinds collected on commission. Farms bought and sold. Insurance Agent, etc. Office—MacKenzie's Old Stand, Lower Town, Durham, Ont.

Miscellaneous.

JAMES BROWN, ISSUER OF Marriage Licenses, Durham, Ont.

HUGH MACKAY, DURHAM, Land Valuator and Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Sales promptly attended to and notes cashed.

ROBERT BRIGHAM, LICENSED Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Sales promptly attended to. Call at my residence or write to Allan Park P. O. Orders may be left at the Chronicle office.

JAMES CARSON, DURHAM, LIC-ensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Land Valuator, Bailiff of the 2nd Division. Court Sales and all other matters promptly attended to. Highest references furnished if required.

VACCINATION LAW FAILS.

Dr. Bryce Urges Necessity For New Legislation.

Many Local Health Authorities Neglect Their Duty in This and in the Matter of Preventing Filth.

The failure of the vaccination law passed in 1863 was strongly impressed upon the Provincial Board recently by the Secretary, Dr. P. H. Bryce, in his quarterly report. The provision for the appointment of public vaccinators by municipalities or local boards of health was in a great majority of instances wholly neglected. The result was that there was growing up a population largely unvaccinated, which condition would be serious should smallpox break out in the cities, towns and villages, where 45 per cent of the population of Ontario reside. Such a condition has existed in American cities, when in 1901, 500,000 people were compulsorily vaccinated in Boston, and nearly 1,000,000 in Philadelphia. Dr. Bryce suggested new and simpler legislation, which would provide for a specially appointed public vaccinator; for instance, the Medical Health Officer, to whom the clerk would send a list monthly of the births of all children registered, and the officer would then visit them at their homes and offer free vaccination. The cost of an ordinary township would not exceed \$100 a year. Where free vaccination was refused, the provision would be made that the child would not be admitted to public or private schools without producing a certificate of vaccination. The bill would probably include the present provisions covering the circumstances of an outbreak of smallpox.

In the other portion of his report, Dr. Bryce makes some stringent criticisms of the neglect of many local health boards and a large portion of the public with regard to the dangers of filth. The situation called for some radical action. Reports of rather extensive outbreaks of enteric at Burk's Falls and Sault Ste. Marie, due to bad sanitation, were also submitted by Dr. Bryce. Smallpox had not been prevalent, but its existence in the neighboring States threatened another epidemic this winter, and there was now 50 cases in the Province. The report was adopted.

The report of the committee of epidemics, submitted by Dr. J. J. Cassidy, expressed great satisfaction at the recent action of the Hamilton City Council in being the first in Ontario to pass a by-law requiring all practicing physicians to notify the Medical Health Officer of the existence of all cases of pulmonary consumption which they are attending. This step had been urged by the committee in June, 1900.—Listowel Banner.

RESULT OF THE REFERENDUM.

(Mail and Empire Editorial, Dec. 5th). Although the returns of the voting on the Liquor Act, 1902, are far from complete, sufficient have come to hand to indicate the net results of the referendum. As most people expected, the measure has been defeated by the people who voted, but by those who stayed at home. The supporters of the measure mastered a majority, and a substantial one, over those who voted against it, but they fail to bring the Act into effect, because their aggregate vote is below the minimum required by the Legislature. In the City of Toronto, where the prohibitionists concentrated their efforts, the result was surprising. It serves to show what might be accomplished by a thoroughly organized campaign, and is highly suggestive to the supporters and opponents of prohibitory legislation.

Now that the vote has been taken we have in ample illustration of the futility of the referendum. It was designed, in the first place, to bring out a full and clear expression of popular opinion; and, secondly, to settle the issue that has been thrust upon the public. Has it done this? The voting has been small, much less than would be elicited at an election of the Legislature. We have before us the opinion of a respectable body of electors, but not the opinion of such a mass as would make or unmake a Government. This result is quite in accordance with the history of referenda. Some cantons in Switzerland required that no law submitted to the people shall become effective unless a majority of the qualified electors pronounce upon it, counting those who vote for and against. Where this is the case twenty-five per cent of the measures submitted fail because of the indifference of the electors. It is conceded that such a provision would make it impossible to enact any national law in Switzerland. A small vote is, therefore, incidental to referenda. They fail to elicit a full declaration because there is not that personal interest in the voting that attaches to political contests. It requires splendid efforts and elaborate organization to bring out a large and overwhelming popular vote. Lacking this we get merely the opinion of a minority of the people, which affords us no convincing evidence of the judgment of the whole electorate.

As the referendum fails to elicit a full expression of opinion it also fails or has gone so in our case, to speak in clear and unmistakable terms. We venture with much confidence to predict that widely conflicting interpretations will be placed on the popular vote. Does it mean that the people do not want prohibition? We shall be told that it can have no such significance, because prohibition was not submitted to the electors. The Liquor Act was merely a measure for regulating the liquor traffic in a somewhat different way from that which at present prevails. Does the result of the referendum mean that the limited amount of prohibition provided by the Act has been rejected? On the face of it certainly it appears to, yet we shall be told that the terms under which the measure was submitted were so distasteful to the prohibitionists that large numbers of them refrained from voting. They realized there was no chance of success, and reserved their energies for a future and more favorable occasion. It would be difficult to adduce convincing evidence in support of this contention, but it would be equally difficult to disprove it. On the other hand, are we to conclude that the opposition to the legislation is confined to those who voted yesterday against it? If we assume that we shall be reminded that many thousands stayed away from the polls because they either considered their vote unnecessary or did not take enough interest in the contest to cast their ballots. Both sides, therefore, will draw conflicting conclusions from a verdict that was to have been so clear that there could be no dispute as to its meaning.

It may be asked, what does the referendum, in this instance, determine? It settles, no doubt, the fate of the Liquor Act, 1902. The measure by means of which Mr. Ross declared he would redeem his promises to the prohibitionists has been condemned. It is now no longer an issue, but nobody ever asked that it should be made an issue. No representative body or organization of any kind asked for a referendum on the Liquor Act, which Mr. Ross borrowed from Manitoba. It was his own ingenious idea; the child of his independent statesmanship. To him it has been returned marked with the popular decision, "Rejected." Are Mr. Ross and his colleagues content now to cease trifling with the public? Is this the final act of their series of deceptions? If the referendum would put backbone and character, or even definite color, into the Government it would be a blessing in disguise. But it seems almost too much to hope for that. There will be a new series of subtleties; new plans to harass and humbug. A setback the prohibition movement has received, but who can pretend that it is a knockout blow? So far as the temperance movement is concerned, in its most important function—the education of men and women in habits of sobriety and self-control—we trust no one will assume that Ontario is either hostile or apathetic. The work of grappling with the evils of the tariff, of strengthening and increasing the restrictions must go on, irrespective of referenda, or any political expedients.

On the whole, it must be clear to unbiased observers that the referendum is not acceptable to our people. They want a Government to say "yea" or "nay" to any great public issue that presents itself. When a question of public policy affecting important moral and material interests is concerned, the people want to know who are the men to put it into effect, what are their plans, what arguments they have to advance on its behalf. To place an act on the statute book on which the Government is divided and to ask the electors to give the Ministers principles they lack, and zeal on behalf of those principles, is to attempt the impossible.



The Croup.

It's a terrible thing, isn't it? Somehow, that awful cough, that hard struggle for air, can never be forgotten. Be a little fore-handed and prevent it.

Keep Vapo-Cresolene in the house, and when the children take cold let them breathe-in the vapor during the evening. It goes right to the throat, just where the croup lies. All irritation subsides, the cough quiets down and serious trouble is prevented. It never fails to cure whooping cough.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene, 25 cents and 50 cents illustrated. Consult "Physicians' Testimonial" for full particulars. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 150 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

Recommended and Sold by MacFarlane & Co.

Who Executed Charles I? In the burial register of Whitechapel under the year 1649 is the following entry: "June 21st, Richard Brandon, a man out of Rosemary lane. This Brandon is held to be the man who beheaded Charles the First."

A less distinguished candidate for the infamy was one William Howlett, actually condemned to death after the restoration for a part he never played and only saved from the gallows by the urgent efforts of a few citizens who swore that Brandon did the deed. Brandon was not available for retribution. He had died in his bed six months after Charles was beheaded and had been hurried ignominiously into his grave in Whitechapel churchyard. As public executioner of London he could hardly escape his destiny, but it is said that remorse and horror shortened his days. In his supposed "Confession," a tract widely circulated at the time, he claims that he was "fetched out of bed by a troop of horse" and carried against his will to the scaffold; also that he was paid £30, all in half crowns, for the work and had "an orange struck full of cloves and a handkerchief out of the king's pocket." The orange he sold for 10 shillings in Rosemary lane.—Harper's Magazine.

Brain-Food Nonsense. Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for muscles, and still another for bones. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but it will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutriment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Greene's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aids digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get this reliable remedy at Darling's Drug Store.—t.f.

The New Baby. Yes, I've got a little brother, Never asked to have him, nuther, But he's here, he's here, he's here, They just went away and bought him, And last week the doctor brought him, Weren't that queer?

When I heard the news from Molly, Why, I thought at first 'twas jolly, 'Cause you see, I s'posed I could go and get him, And then mamma, course, would let him Play with me.

But when I had once looked at him, "Why," I says, "Great strikes, is that him?" "Just that mite?" They said, "Yes," and "Ain't he cunning?" And I thought they must be fannin'— He's a sight!

He's so small, it's just amazin', And you'd think that he was blazin', He's so red, And his nose is like a berry, And he's bald as Uncle Jerry On his head.

Why, he isn't worth a brick, All he does is cry and kick, He can't stop, Now we're all to dress and feed him, And we really didn't need him More'n a frog.

Why'd they buy a baby brother When they know I'd good deal rather Have a dog?

— Kansas Farmer.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Died in Her 104th Year. (G. N. W. Press Despatch). Shelburne, Dec. 3.—Mrs. Edward Ferris of Mulmer, one of the early pioneers and without doubt the oldest person in this section, died this morning at her home. Had she lived until March she would have been 104 years old. She never wore spectacles and was quite active and healthy up till a couple of weeks ago. She leaves five sons and two daughters.

"God Bless Our Dad." We happened in a house the other night and over the parlor door saw the legend, worked in letters of red, "What is Home without a Mother?" Across the room was another brief desire, "God Bless our Home."

Now, what's the matter with "God Bless Our Dad?" He gets up early, lights the fire, boils an egg, grabs his dinner pail, and wipes off the dew of the dawn with his boots, while many a mother is sleeping. He makes the weekly handout for the butcher, the grocer, milkman and baker, and his little pile is badly

worn before he has been home an hour. He stands off the balliff and keeps the rent paid up. If Johnny needs a new pair of shoes, Dad goes down into his dip and comes up with the price of a hard day's sweat. If Mary needs a new ribbon for her hair, or mother yearns for a wrapper and babe yowls for a rattle, down goes Dad again and up comes the chink. But if he buys a new pipe for a quarter because the old one is getting a bit strong, he is warned that smoking is an expensive habit, and that men have smoked up blocks and farms and happy homes.

When a show strikes town, Dad comes up with the price and mags out with a neighbor, Mary speaks her beau in the parlor. Dad's clothes are none too good and grime will stick so he sits in the kitchen with the kids.

If there is a noise during the night Dad is kicked in the back and made to go down stairs to find the burglar and kill him. Mother darns the socks in the first place, and the needles and the yarn afterwards. Mother does up the fruit; well, Dad bought it all—and jars and sugar cost like the mischief. Dad buys chicken for the Sunday dinner, carves it himself and draws the neck from the ruins after everyone else is served. "What is home without a Mother?" Yes, that is alright, but what is home without a father? Ten to one it is a boarding-house, father is under a slab, and the landlady is the widow.

Dad, here's to you; you've got your faults—you may have lots of 'em—but you're alright, and we'll miss you when you're gone.

Checking a Hemorrhage. Even a very slight hemorrhage is always startling, but it does not necessarily mean anything dangerous. It may be caused by a slight disarrangement of the stomach as well as by a disense of the lungs or heart. No one but an experienced physician should decide this question, however. Let the patient lie quietly and give him cold drinks until a physician comes. A little salted water is a simple, familiar household remedy for such cases. Quiet and rest are positively essential if the cause is a serious one.

Turkish Cemeteries. Upon the graves of the dead in the Turkish cemeteries little vessels of water are placed for the benefit of the birds, and some of the marble tombs have basins chiseled out for the same purpose. The superstition being that birds carry messages about the living to the dead and, like everybody else in Turkey, are suspected of being spiteful unless something is done to curry their favor.

Period of Deepest Sleep. The period of deepest sleep varies from 3 o'clock to 5. An hour or two after going to bed you sleep very soundly; then your slumber grows gradually lighter, and it is easy enough to waken you at 1 or 2 o'clock, but when 4 o'clock comes you are in such a state of somnolence that it would take a great deal to waken you.

Truth is always consistent with itself and needs nothing to help it out. It is always near at hand, sits upon our lips and is ready to drop out before we are aware. A lie is troublesome and sets a man's invention upon the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good.

A Stay at Home Traveler. Stranger—What wonderful tales old Blinks relates! He must have been a great traveler in his day. Native—He was never outside the county in his life; but you see, his mind has wandered for years.—Exchange.

One of Her Brothers. "Don't you know me? I'm your long lost brother." "How do you suppose I can remember all the men I've promised to be a sister to?"

Maxwell Binders and Mowers, Adam's Waggon and Sleighs, Tudhope Buggies, Tolton Pea-harvesters, Organs and Pianos, Gurney's Stoves and Ranges, New Williams Sewing Machines, Sawyer-Massey Engines, Separators, Maxwell Churns and Barrows, Branford Windmills, Gas and Gasoline Engines, Clare Furnaces, Furs of all kinds, etc., etc.

IMPLEMENTS.

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