

SMALL ADS.

Advertisements of one inch or less, 25 cents for first insertion and 10 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over one inch and under two inches, double the above amount. Yearly rates on application.

Farms for Sale.

EAST PART LOTS 41 AND 42. Glenelg, 100 acres: 75 acres cleared, balance in hardwood and swamp; well watered with never-failing stream; two good wells; a desirable property. For further particulars, apply to Thos. Banks, Edge Hill. 815 4pd

LOT 16, CON. 1, S. D. R. CONTAINING 50 acres; about three miles from Durham; well watered, and well fenced; excellent pasture land; easy terms. Apply to Jas. Atkinson, Durham P. O. 815 1ft

BEING LOT 2, CONCESSION 9, Glenelg, 100 acres. Good comfortable house, barn, and other outbuildings; two good wells, and a large cistern. 70 acres under cultivation. 20 acres hardwood bush, 10 acres pasture land. Good orchard. Reasonable terms. For further particulars, apply to Thos. Glencross, Traverston. 11 1ft

For Sale.

SEVERAL HOUSES IN DURHAM. One nice cottage in Lower Town. -A. H. Jackson, Durham. 321ft

BRICK COTTAGE AND NICE Lot A bargain for immediate buyer. -Arthur H. Jackson. 181ft

A PAIR OF ONE-HORSE BOBSLEIGHS, and a cutter. Apply to D. MacKenzie, Upper Town, Durham. 512 11ft

GOOD BUILDING LOTS APPLY to J. P. Telford, or Mrs. G. Blackburn, Durham. 613 ft

GOOD COMFORTABLE FRAME house on College street; six rooms, two storeys, hard and soft water, good half acre of land. A bargain to quick purchaser. For particulars, apply to Ed. Langdon, Durham, or John M. Little, 205 Ripelle St., Detroit, Mich. 222ft

A COMFORTABLE BRICK Cottage in upper town, well located, about a quarter acre of land in good condition. Will sell cheap to quick purchaser. -Apply to Geo. Finney. 418 ft

A GOOD BRICK HOUSE AND five acres of land, just outside corporation of Durham; stable to accommodate four horses; buggy house, henhouse, woodshed and other conveniences; good well. Will trade for farm property. For particulars, apply to John Wilson, Durham. 822 3p

A PAIR OF CLYDESDALE COLTS. Apply to Robert Meade, Lot 5, Concession 3, Egremont. 2p

ONE SPRING COLT, CLYDE. Apply to James Matthews, Lot 1, Con. 3, Egremont. 114ft

For Sale or Rent.

A COMFORTABLE BRICK HOUSE in Durham. 2 storeys high, hard and soft water inside, good cement stable frame barn on top, quarter acre of land. Price away down to quick purchaser. Apply at the Chronicle office. 127 ft

LOT 3, CON. 9, GLENELG, containing 100 acres of first-class land in good condition. Reasonable terms. Apply to J.A. Russell, Box 39, Sedgewick, Alberta. Mar. 14ft

THE J. C. NICHOL TAILOR SHOP and dwelling, next to R. Burnett's store. For particulars, apply to George Ryan, Sr., Lambton street, Durham. 425ft

Notice to Trespassers

Notice is hereby given that any person found hunting or otherwise trespassing on Lots 9 and 10, on the 3rd concession of the township of Egremont, after the first appearance of this notice, May 23rd, 1912, will be prosecuted according to law. -W. T. Wilson, Varney 523 ft

For Sale or Rent

A SEVEN-ROOMED FRAME COTTAGE on College street; also a quantity of furniture will be sold privately. Apply to Mrs. Jacob Kress, Durham. 815ft

For Rent

THE ROCKY SAUGREEN HOTEL property. -Apply to J. A. Brown, Durham. 127ft

GOOD FRAME SEVEN-ROOMED cottage, eligibly situated on College street. Apply to Ed. Watson. 114ft

FOR SALE OR RENT

200 acre farm in the Township of Egremont, close to church school and post office, good buildings and splendid soil. Apply at this office for particulars. 1ft

Wanted To Let

CONTRACTS FOR MAKING ON Lot 12, Concession 13, Glenelg, a large quantity of railway ties, and piles (tamarac), and delivering same at Berkeley, about four miles haul. Quote best spot cash prices. Address J. Ritchie, Port Arthur. 1121 8pd

Teachers Wanted

PROTESTANT TEACHER FOR S. S. No. 5, Glenelg. Duties to begin January 3rd. State age, qualifications, experience and salary expected. -R. T. Edwards, Eborale. 1128

FOR S. S. NO. 11, HUTTON HILL School, township of Bentinck. Applications from properly qualified teachers will be received up to Saturday, December 14th. Salary \$500; duties to begin at the commencement of the New Year. Apply either personally, or by letter to Charles Lawrence, Durham P. O. 1128 3p

Medical Directory

Drs. Jamieson & Jamieson.

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.

OFFICE—Over J. P. Telford's office nearly opposite the Registry office. Residence Second house south of Registry office on east side of Albert Street. Office Hours 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m., 7-9 p.m. Telephone communication between office and residence at all hours.

Arthur Gun, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OF fice in the New Hunter Block. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., to 4 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Residence opposite Presbyterian Church.

DR. BURT.

Late Assistant Roy. London Ophthalmic Hos. Eng. and to Golden Sq. Throat and Nose Hos.

SPECIALIST: EYE, EAR, THROAT & NOSE. Office: 13, Frost St., Owen Sound.

DR. BROWN

L. R. C. P., LONDON, ENG GRADUATE of London, New York and Chicago. Diseases of Eye, Ear Nose and Throat.

Will be at the Hahn House, July 20, Oct. 19, November 16, Dec. 21, Hours, 1 to 5 p.m.

Dental Directory

Dr. W. C. Pickering

Dentist. OFFICE Over J. & J. Hunter's

J. F. GRANT, D. D. S., L. D. S.

HONOR GRADUATE, UNIVERSITY of Toronto. Graduate Royal College Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Dentistry in all its Branches. Office—Over Douglas Jewellery Store.

Legal Directory.

J. P. Telford.

BARRISTEL, SOLICITOR, ETC. Office, nearly opposite the Registry office, Lambton St., Durham. Any amount of money to loan at 5 per cent. on farm property.

A. H. Jackson.

NOTARY PUBLIC, COMMISSIONER, Conveyancer, &c. Insurance Agent. Money to Loan. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. A general financial business transacted. DURHAM ONT. (Lower Town.)

W. J. SHARP

Holstein Conveyancer. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Money to loan at lowest rates, and terms to suit borrower. Fire and Life Insurance placed in thoroughly reliable companies. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Wills, executed on shortest notice. All work promptly attended to.

Administrator's Sale of Land in the Township of Glenelg

In order to wind up the estate of Charles Kean, deceased, there will be offered for sale, with the approval of F. W. Harcourt, Esquire, K.C., Official Guardian, by public Auction, on Tuesday, the 10th day of December, 1912, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Hahn's Hotel in the Town of Durham, that valuable property consisting of Lot No. One, 10th Concession Township of Glenelg, containing One hundred and two acres of land more or less. Fifteen acres of this lot are cleared and the balance is well timbered. The property is situated about eight miles from the Town of Durham on a well-travelled road.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: Ten per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid in cash to the Vendor's Solicitors at the time of the Sale, and the balance without interest in thirty days thereafter. The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid. Further particulars may be had on application to F. W. Harcourt, Esq., K.C., Official Guardian, Toronto; J. P. Telford, Solicitor, Durham; Dunbar & Dunbar, Solicitors for Administrator.

Guelph, dated November 19th, A. D. 1912.

Robert Brigham, Auctioneer. Dunbar & Dunbar, Vendor's Solicitors

Wanted

A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER BY a widower with five children, to go to British Columbia. Good wages. Address The Chronicle, Durham. 2pd

HOCKEY SKATES FREE

A pair of "Starr" Hockey Skates, double enders, with puck stop, guaranteed strong and rigid, given free to any boy or girl who will sell 30 sets of our Beautiful Xmas Post Cards at 10 cents a set. Send us your name, and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the Skates, with all charges prepaid. HOMER-WARREN Co., Dept. 166, Toronto.

THE SINS OF OMISSION.

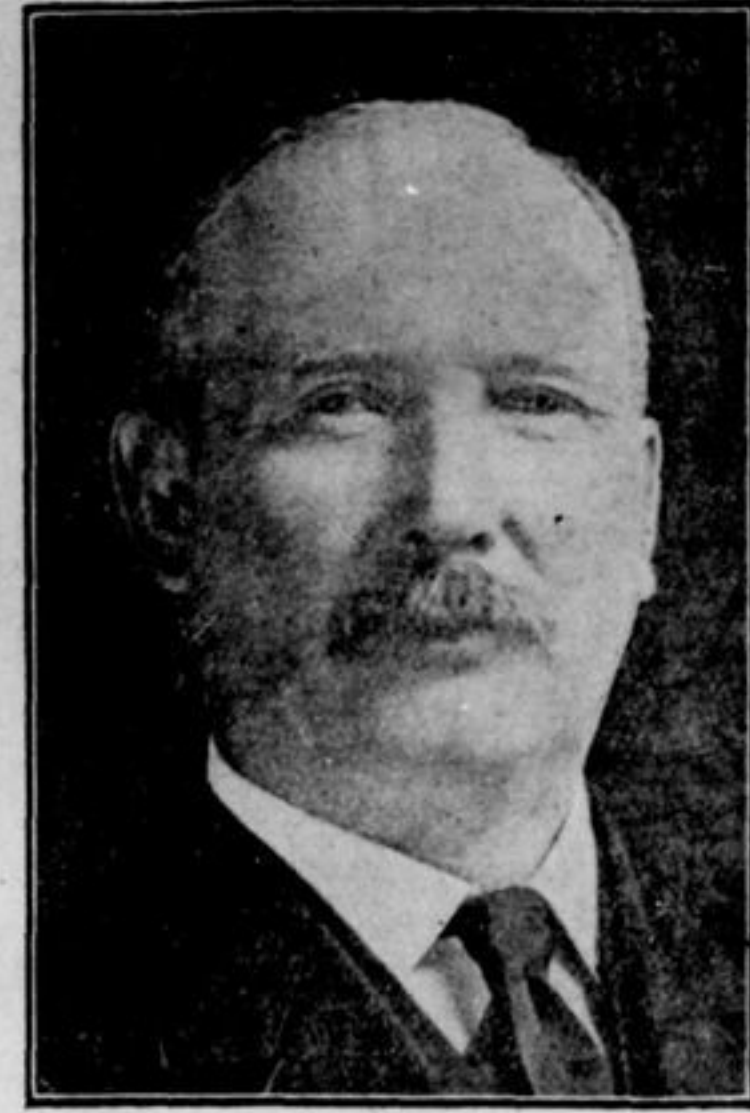
Clergyman—Now, can anyone tell me what are the sins of omission? Small Boy—Yes sir. They are the sins we ought to have done and haven't.

MR. BALL'S MAIDEN SPEECH

Delivered in the House of Commons on November 27th, 1912.

I am glad to have an opportunity of addressing this House in regard to those general matters which are now before us. The Speech from the Throne contained many matters of importance to us all. I am glad to know that the country is in a prosperous and thriving condition. A little over a year ago it was feared that certain circumstances might disturb the steadily increasing prosperity of this country, but the voice of the people averted such a catastrophe and the old system which was inaugurated in 1878, and which has practically been undisturbed ever since is still extant. As has been stated by the hon. gentleman opposite we must of course have a tariff for revenue, but I am sure that we must have a tariff for other purposes as well. If all other nations were free traders, possibly it would be wise for this country to adopt the same attitude, but we do not find this to be the case. Our neighbors to the south have a high tariff wall against us and other nations, and it is obvious that we must have a tariff wall for the purpose of generally regulating trade. If we expect to be a great industrial country, we must take definite steps to foster our industries. Had we listened to the appeal which was made to the country last year, and adopted the reciprocity agreement, we would have found that Canada would have been flooded with the products of the United States. In my opinion England is to-day making the same mistake as has been made by that country for many years. Free trade in the past may have been good for England, but what was good yesterday, or ten years ago or fifty years ago, may not be good under the conditions existing to-day. The resources of the republic to the south, although great, are being depleted, and they have been looking across to Canada, seeking to obtain the benefit of our vast natural resources in order that they might increase the revenues of their own country. In the event of such a consummation as was stated by Mr. Taft and corroborated by President Roosevelt, Canada would have become an adjunct to the United States. President-elect Wilson has also concurred in this statement. The tariff, therefore, is something which we cannot discard, and the best proof of that is the fact that although the Liberal party before being returned to power in 1896 had stated that the last vestige of protection would be wiped out of this country, the tariffs were but slightly changed during their fifteen years of administration. A proper adjustment may become necessary from time to time, but the existence of a tariff is still found to be essential.

We are glad to know that the farmers of this country have materially prospered, and that, not only in Ontario and the older provinces but in the West, the evidences of general development and prosperity are profuse and gratifying. I believe that the question of reciprocity is not dead—it is still a live one with many hon. gentlemen opposite—and I think it is just as legitimate to deal with this matter now as it was a year ago. The more information the people of the country obtain upon the matter the better, and the more light there is thrown upon the subject the more the people are opposed to it. It is true that last year certain hardships existed in the West but I am sure that the majority of the difficulties which presented themselves in the prairie provinces are attributable to hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House. For fifteen years hon. gentlemen opposite were in power, and during that time they had ample opportunity of developing the transportation facilities of the West, but they failed to keep pace with the new conditions which developed in that portion of the country. The late Government failed to keep pace with the progress that was being made in that country and it devolved upon the present Conservative Government to see that the West was properly served. I do not think that we need any better illustration of that than the method in which the Grand Trunk railroad was handled, because the very portion of that line which should have been built to relieve the West was neglected. Mr. Speaker, we find that our industries are prosperous and progressing. Although the furniture industry, with which I am connected, as well as other industries, was not in the schedule for reciprocity, yet there was a feeling of uncertainty and doubt that came upon the manufacturers of this country and which prevented them from enlarging and extending their business as they would have extended it. As soon as the reciprocity pact was defeated confidence was restored, and the people have since gone forward in hope, feeling secure in their investments and in their enterprises. I belong to the town of Hanover, which is an important centre of the furniture industry and an enterprising town. For myself when reciprocity was before the people I felt very doubtful about enlarging my business in any way because we did not know what competition we might have from the other side of the line. At the present time we have over one million dollars' worth of furniture coming from the United States to



R. J. BALL, M. P.

Canada, even against a duty of 35 per cent. The furniture manufacturers were deeply concerned at the result of reciprocity. Since its defeat, my own town, for which I suppose I may more particularly speak, is moving along with confidence, and even those who voted for reciprocity but who in their hearts I am sure were opposed to it, are pleased at the result of the election of 1911. Sometimes there is an idea that the interests of the laboring men and the interests of the employers are different, but at all events both were united in opposition to the reciprocity proposal. Our laboring men were as anxious as we were in regard to the matter. They had their homes in the town and their homes were becoming more valuable, and if depression came from any cause whatever, their homes would be reduced in value, and possibly they might have to look elsewhere for work. Confidence was restored amongst the laboring men as well as amongst the manufacturers by the result of the defeat of reciprocity and to-day all classes of the community are happy and contented. We are glad to know that this year the West has had a good crop and that the wheat growers have been able to garner the harvest better than last year. Transportation is better. The Government has made provision so that grain is being moved a great deal more rapidly than last year and I am sure that if this Government gets time to carry out its policy the West will be well pleased with it. I look to the West becoming an industrial country after a while. The quarrel between the Western farmer and Eastern manufacturer, if it exists, should not be. We take your grain, and the more industries we can create as the population of the Eastern provinces increases, the more of the Western products will be consumed. Personally I think the interests of the West can be best served by the adoption of a system of mixed farming, and with mixed farming and with large industries in the West, the West is bound to become a great country. I understand that Winnipeg is the third largest manufacturing city in Canada and that is something I did not realize until I had occasion to have my attention drawn to it a short time ago. Now what can be done in Winnipeg can be done in other places in the West. What you want in Canada to-day is population. Our country is expanding so fast that we cannot get enough people to perform our work. The Western farmer and the Eastern farmer and the manufacturer are all short of labor, and until the population warrants it I suppose industrial progress will be slow. Now I understand that flax is largely grown in the West and threshed for its seed and the rest of the plant destroyed. We bring our jute, a very inferior product to our flax twine, from the East Indies, and I do not see why that portion of the flax product which is useful for the making of twine should not be preserved and important twine industries established throughout the West. As to the cement question about which we have heard a great deal, in my opinion the Government was perfectly right in cutting the duty on cement. The people of the West were suffering under a great hardship. I understand that in Winnipeg the building permits for the present year amount to something like twenty million dollars, and in Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, and other western cities, building operations are progressing in proportion. In order to enable these building enterprises to be carried on something had to be done towards supplying the demand for cement, and I believe the Government took the right course in the matter. Because the Conservative Government is reputed to be a government of tariffs it does not necessarily follow that a Conservative government should be unfair to any portion of the community. Any sensible government, whether it be a free trade government or a tariff government will adapt its policy to the varying needs of the people, and the Minister of Finance and the Government were perfectly justified in the attitude they took. Then if you look at the figures you will find that very little cement was shipped into Ontario and Quebec and the Eastern provinces, so

that while great advantage was conferred on the people of the West by cutting the cement duty, very little if any injury was done in the eastern provinces. We must remember that it was under the administration of the Liberals that mergers, combines and trusts were brought into existence; they could not have come into existence since the present Government came to power, and therefore the late Government is responsible for them. However, we all know that the cement business in this part of the Dominion is a combine and perhaps after all it is not to be wondered at that gentlemen opposite censure the Government for cutting the duty on cement seeing that the cement combine is apparently one of the creatures of their administration.

The cement industry is a combine, and combines control prices. I believe that if combines would act properly towards the people, and were properly legislated for, properly held in check, they could produce cheaper than individuals. They want to be regulated, and it seems rather strange to me to find that on the other side, when this matter was under discussion in the United States, cement at the mill could be sold for 65 cents a barrel, while in our Canadian mills it was \$1.08. There must be something wrong in the method of making cement in this country. It may be that our factories are not up to date, but there is some reason why they charge so much for cement, and I think this is a matter which ought to be investigated. I may say we have a cement factory in my own town. Though not familiar with the methods of making cement, there seems to be something wrong.

Now I am glad to see that the country is in a prosperous condition, and I hope that our legislation will continue along the lines it has followed in the past. In regard to the navy, I thought for some time that perhaps a Canadian navy would be all right. That was some years ago when things were peaceful. But things are not peaceful now. It is very difficult to tell what may occur on the continent of Europe, or how the old land may become involved. We do not know what the coming Naval Bill is to consist of, but we have no doubt it will be such as will commend itself, at least I hope so, to the whole House. We must stay by the old land, the land that has done so much for us, notwithstanding that there are those who say she has done nothing for us. Canada owes to her a great deal. We have drawn from her the financial strength which enables us to develop this great country. We owe the old land millions of dollars, she has protected us, and any navy we could produce would do very little if difficulties arose with another nation. It would take us a number of years to develop a navy, our ships would become obsolete almost as fast as they could be built, for I understand they become obsolete in a few years. Whatever the Navy Bill may be, I am glad to be able to say that if it is at all reasonable it will have my support, and I think my people will give it their support also.

FREE TO GIRLS—

GOLD EXTENSION BRACELET. A Rolica Gold Extension Bracelet will fit any arm, given free to any girl who will sell forty sets of Xmas Cards at 10 cents a set. Send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the Gold Extension Bracelet with all charges prepaid. HOMER-WARREN CO., Dept 167, Toronto.

FREE TO BOYS—

BOYS WATCH FREE. A "Railroad King" Watch, stem wind, stem set, and guaranteed for one year, given free to any boy who will sell 30 sets of Xmas Cards at 10 cents a set. Send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the watch with all the charges prepaid. HOMER-WARREN CO., Dept 166, Toronto.

A PAINFUL EXPERIENCE.

While engaged in operating the bottling machine at the local brewery, Mr. Bandhauer, head brewer, allowed his hand to come in contact with the machinery, and had the exceedingly painful experience of having about one-half of it pulled out. When Mr. Bandhauer recovered from the shock and pain he realized that his appearance was rather ludicrous, being heavy on one side, and hurried off to the barber shop to have the other side trimmed off in a less painful manner. -Walkerton Telescope.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA HEAD OFFICE TORONTO DURHAM BRANCH, John Kelly, Manager

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING At the Chronicle Printing House, Garafraza Street. DURHAM, ONT.

Subscription Rates The CHRONICLE will be sent to any address, free of postage, for \$1.50 per year, payable in advance. -\$.50 may be charged if not so paid. The date to which every subscription is valid is denoted by the number of the address label. No paper discontinued to all arrears are paid, except at the option of the proprietor.

Advertising Rates For transient advertisements 5 cents per line for the first insertion; 3 cents per line each subsequent insertion. Professional cards, not exceeding one inch 50.00 per annum. Advertisements without specific directions will be published till forbid at 1 charged accordingly. Transient notices—Legal, Found, For Sale, etc.—50 cents for first insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

All advertisements ordered by strangers must be paid for in advance. Contract rates for yearly advertisements furnished on application to the office.

W. IRWIN EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

A. BELL and Funeral Director Full line of Catholic Robes, and black and white Caps for aged people. Embalming a Specialty Picture Framing on shortest notice.

SHOW ROOMS—Next to Swallow's Barber Shop. RESIDENCE—Next door South of W. J. Lawrence's blacksmith shop.

Plant BOWMAN'S Guaranteed NURSERY STOCK it will grow

We want two more agents in the County Thos. W. Bowman & Son Co., Limited, Ridgville, Ontario

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY PERSON who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency, or Sub-agent for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon homestead or pre-emption months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to establish homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside 6 months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

In Europe at present there are over 7,000 living centenarians, whom the great majority hail from the Balkan region. Bulgaria lay claim to nearly 4,000. Serbia more than 1,700; but in England according to recent statistics, there are fewer than a hundred, and Denmark, only two.