

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.

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

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.

LOT 55, CONCESSION 2, AND LOT 53, Concession 3, N.D.R., Bentinck, containing 100 acres; 1/2 mile from Durham; good farm; first-class buildings; lots of hard and soft water; good young orchard; strawberries, raspberries, and grapes planted last spring. For further particulars, apply to James A. Alexander, Ear Hill, Sask.

For Sale.

THIRTY-THREE ACRES GOOD land, no buildings; situated inside Durham town limits; spring creek runs through the property. Good chance for quick purchaser. Apply to C. C. Elvidge, Durham.

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

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

GOOD BUILDING LOTS APPLY TO J. P. Telford, or Mrs. G. Blackburn, Durham.

GOOD COMFORTABLE FRAME house on College street; six rooms, two stores, 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 Riopelle St., Detroit, Mich.

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.

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.

LOT 3, CONCESSION 9, GLENELG, containing 100 acres of first-class land in good condition. Will take \$1000 if sold before the first of February, \$500 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Apply to J. A. Russell, Loughheed P. O., Alberta.

For Rent

THE ROCKY SAUGEEN HOTEL property. -Apply to J. A. Brown, Durham.

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.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES Ladies desiring to have their own hair combed made up into the latest style of hair dressing, such as coils, braids or switches, and the Puffs, which were once so popular, should address the undersigned. Hair goods remodelled, and faded switches dyed. -Mrs. M. Williams, Eugenia Falls, Ont.

Pig Estray

PIG ABOUT SIX MONTHS OLD came to the premises of the undersigned about the 20th of November. Owner may have same by proving property, paying expenses, and taking away. -Nathan Smillie, Bunnassan, 1212f

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The Surrogate Court of the County of Grey, in the matter of the estate of Moffat, late of the Township of Formby in the County of York, deceased, widow, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Ontario Statutes 1911, Cap. 55, that all persons having claims against the estate of the late Ann Moffat, who died on or after the 18th day of October, A. D. 1912, are required to send by prepaid, or otherwise deliver to P. Telford, of the Town of P. Telford, Solicitor for the administration or before the 23rd day of January A. D. 1913, their names, and descriptions and a statement of particulars of claims and the nature of the claims, if any, held by them, duly verified, and that after the said administrator will distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled having regard only to the claims of which he shall then be aware.

THE MOUNT FOREST CHILD KILLED IN NORTH ARTHUR. A lamentable accident occurred on Friday afternoon on Friday afternoon by which a little boy, Robert Lorne Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dorne Jackson, Mt. Forest, sister were driving out on a load of 13, son of Mr. Wm. Elliott, the unfortunate boy was buried under the team, and worked to get the young relative out from under the bags, but when he succeeded in doing so the vital spark had fled. The team went home to Mr. Elliott's, and was driven back to once to look for the children, who were found as above stated. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents in their great affliction. -Mt. Forest Confederate.

Medical Directory.

Drs. Jamieson & Jamieson. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE. 10 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 opposite the Registry of Registrar's office on east side of Albert Street. Office hours 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m., 7-9 p.m. T. L. phone 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 9 p.m. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Residence opposite Presbyterian Church.

DR. BURT. Late Assistant Roy. London Ophthalmic Hospital, and to Golden Sq., Throat and Nose Hospital. SPECIALIST: EYE, EAR, THROAT & NOSE.

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, 1912. 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. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Office, nearly opposite the Registry of Registrar's office, Lambton St., Durham. Any amount of money to loan at 5 per cent. on farm property.

A. H. Jackson. NOTARY PUBLIC, COMMISSIONER. 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.

RAILLESS ELECTRIC CARS IN SCOTLAND. The first railless electric tramcar system in Scotland has recently been introduced into Dundee. The essential difference between the new and the ordinary electric tramway system is indicated in the former's designation-it is railless, and the cars have free control over the full width of the roadway, being steered with the same facility as a motor bus.

The vehicle, of which there are only two in use in Dundee at present-weigh about three and one-half tons each, and are constructed on bus principles, says an exchange. They are of the most approved type, being lower in the body, more easy of access, and more commodious than their predecessors. Accommodation is provided for 28 passengers. Each car is provided with two brakes, either of which is capable of controlling the vehicle, and the overhead equipment is the same as the ordinary electric cars, with the difference that each railless vehicle carries two trolley poles, one of which acts as the return for the electric current, and completes the circuit that is necessary for operating purposes, a function which is fulfilled in the ordinary system by the tram rails.

So far as equipment is concerned it is stated that the cost per mile works out at about one-tenth of the average outlay in the construction of an ordinary tramway. If the new system proves successful in Dundee, it is stated that extensive suburbs and outlying districts, in this way acting as feeders for the regular city lines.

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THE CARE OF THE TEETH

By J. F. Grant, D.D.S.

Before entering upon the subject of "The Care of the Teeth," it will perhaps be necessary to enquire why they should receive any attention.

If the health of the body is in any way dependant upon the attention which the teeth receive, or if any of the diseases which play such havoc among mankind can be traced either directly or indirectly to the unsanitary condition of the mouth, that surely should be reason enough to convince even the most skeptical of the necessity of keeping the teeth and oral cavities in general in a healthy condition.

During the last few years, many in both the medical and dental professions have been convinced that numerous diseases have their origin in unsanitary mouths. Professor Miller found thirty-eight diseases that definitely enter the system through the mouth and produced one hundred and forty-nine cases in proof.

Dr. Larkins, in The British Journal of Children's Diseases, of January, 1910, brings to our notice the following facts: He examined one thousand children five years old and found that of those who had measles, 21 9-10 per cent. had sound teeth, while those who had sound teeth 43 9-10 per cent. had measles. He stated that the time between the attack of measles and his examination of the teeth was so short that the only conclusion that reasonably could be reached was that decayed teeth in some way contributed to the infection of measles.

The germs of diphtheria are almost constant guests in the mouths of those whose teeth are diseased and unclean, and they naturally wait the undermining of the natural resistance of the body to give them the opportunity of producing the disease.

Typhoid fever germs enter the mouth in food, liquid or solid, stomach, but part is left behind to ferment in the mouth and between teeth, when they are left unbrushed unhealthy and unclean.

Rheumatic fever, the disease of childhood, next in importance to tuberculosis, frequently receives its initial infection from decayed teeth.

In the city of Chicago some time since there was an epidemic of scarlet fever in the schools, and the health department quarantined the children who had it. They were kept in their homes until the infectious stage was long past, and after all danger was seemingly over they returned to school, but still the disease kept spreading. Those children who came back after the requisite number of weeks gave it to other children, and the health department was puzzled. Finally, Dr. Evans, the Health Commissioner of Chicago, began to look very closely for the reason why these children brought back the disease to school, and he found scarlet fever germs were an indefinite time in cavities in these children's teeth. The trouble disappeared when the children were compelled to have their teeth put in proper condition.

In Valparaiso, Indiana, they had scarlet fever for years. Dr. Nesca came to the conclusion that decayed teeth, keeping active the germs, was the cause, so he made the ruling that any child who had diseases should be sent to the dentist and have the mouth put in proper shape. When this was done, scarlet fever was immediately stamped out.

It has been stated on good authority that tuberculosis, which is causing such suffering to-day, is due directly or indirectly from faulty conditions of the mouth. I can not explain what the condition of a child who is at all susceptible to tuberculosis, forms a channel whereby the bacilli will travel down through the decayed tooth and cause an infection of the glans in contact with it. That means finally the infection of the entire system. The tubercle bacilli decayed tooth, down the canal in the root, to the glands in the mouth and neck.

No less an authority that J. Fletcher Little, Medical Officer of Health for Harrow-on-the-Hill, England, states that cancer of the tongue is frequently caused by broken, jagged teeth, that cancer throughout the alimentary canal is often caused by the chronic irritation set up by food imperfectly masticated through the lack of sufficient teeth, or teeth so decayed as to be unfit for their proper functions.

All the irregular places in between the teeth and the gums where food accumulates, are the very locations in which germs are, when dislodged, distributed to the rest of the body. If it be true that neglected teeth will carry disease, and it seems unquestionably true to be the case, then surely it is time to stop the dental decay in the mouths of our children.

Diphtheria, measles, pernicious anaemia and other dread infections would receive their death-blow tomorrow if people could be given clean mouths, properly repaired, and if the mouths could be kept clean. Unless you keep the mouths of your children healthy, you cannot hope their general health to be good.

Where is the housewife who would expect to keep the interior of her house scrupulously clean, when the entrance was littered with filth? Yet that is what a vast majority of people are attempting to do. They strenuously endeavor to keep the body in health, while the portal is teeming with germs of disease. Picture for a moment the condition of an uncared for mouth. In such a mouth, teeth are decaying, pulps exposed, abscesses discharging, which is constantly being swallowed with the food. This pus is a deadly poison, so deadly, in fact, that were a small portion of it injected into a healthy rabbit it would die in a short time. Then when we consider the decaying, fermenting food, left to decompose, we have a picture, revolting in the extreme.

I want to refer to another fact that shows the importance upon the health of the condition of the teeth. Everyone knows that tooth-ache is bad, for it probably has caused more suffering than any other single disease; but there is still another factor to be considered. If you have not a good set of teeth, you cannot masticate well, and if you do not masticate well you do not digest well. Faulty digestion leads to faulty assimilation, and this in turn leads to faulty nourishment in a growing child will bring results you little dream of. Among other things, it will develop a craving for stimulants. An eminent minister once argued that much of the drunkenness among men was caused by badly cooked food, that the system, when poorly nourished by this food, craved for stimulants. If this be true, what shall we say of the growing boy or girl whose teeth are so neglected that they be, cannot possibly be prepared for nourishment. I believe there are many men who are drinkers to-day because they have not been able to masticate their food properly, and I believe many ill of life can be traced to this cause.

Then again, a fact frequently overlooked is the effect diseased teeth and mouth have on the condition of the child's progress in school. In the city of Cleveland, twenty-seven school children, whose teeth were in poor condition and who had been failing in their studies year after year, had their teeth cared for by the dentist, and were taught how to brush and care for them and how to properly masticate their food. In one year's time, there was found a marked improvement in their studies, and their general efficiency increased 98 per cent.

The chief cause of decay of teeth is lack of cleanliness in the mouth. It is not hardness or softness of the teeth, but the condition of their surroundings. Decay of the teeth is just as much a disease of the system as small-pox, and is only and always produced by germs. Decay of the teeth can find a lodging place on their surfaces, in a crevice, or under the particles of food remaining in the mouth, forming a gelatinous plaque. This plaque not only gives protection to bacteria, but moisture and warmth. In fact, so perfect is the mouth for a home for bacteria that there exist several forms which have never been developed out of the mouth. Under the plaque, the germs form an acid in contact with the enamel of the tooth, and gradually dissolve the calcium salts and forms a cavity. The cavity thus formed advances with greater rapidity on account of germs being less disturbed in the cavity and the tissues being softer as decay advances. If bacteria can be kept off the teeth, prevented from finding a lodging in the teeth, there will be no decay. Perfectly clean teeth cannot decay. Decay is always the cause of neglect.

Extraction of teeth should never be resorted to unless absolutely necessary. This is as true in regard to the child's teeth as to the adult's. It is most important that the temporary teeth remain in place until the proper time, that they may hold the jaws in proper relation, and also hold space for developing permanent teeth. This is far too important for parents to decide. A great deal of suffering, expense and deformity may occasionally be prevented by seeking advice of a dentist. Premature extraction of first teeth is a fruitful cause of much irregularity of the permanent teeth. Irregularity of the permanent teeth is often caused by lack of use of first teeth. No teeth, deciduous or permanent, were ever formed for the purpose of chewing pap or mush, but were formed to chew hard, resisting food. Teeth so exercised never fail of their function or fail to improve by the exercise of their function. Children suffer from malnutrition when supplied with wholesome food, which they do not chew just as surely as those who are not supplied with sufficient food. Chewing of hard, resisting food, not only prevents decay of the teeth, but strengthens the gums, making them almost germ proof. When decayed teeth are present, the habit of bolting the food is begun. A child will not chew on aching, sensitive teeth. The child's stomach, being unable to digest half-chewed food is soon irritated, and the first step of malnutrition is taken. All authorities testify to the marked lack of resistance to disease, in the poorly nourished child.

The temporary teeth, as stated before, should be given as careful attention as the permanent ones. These teeth generally appear in the following order: Incisors, five to ten months; 1st molars, twelve to sixteen months; cuspids, fourteen to twenty months; 2nd molars, twenty to thirty-two months. Never have a solid rooted permanent tooth extracted. Particular attention should be paid to 1st permanent molars. It is a very bad root that cannot be treated, made healthy and built into a serviceable crown. The tooth, or crown, or tooth may be lost, but if root can be made healthy, crown can be restored. If root be past treatment, it should be removed, and space held and occlusion restored by bridging.

The infant's mouth should be kept clean from the time of its birth. Use a roll of cotton, saturated in a solution of borax and water. To keep the mouth in a reasonably clean condition, the teeth should receive prophylactic treatment, that is, all the surfaces should be brushed and polished, as tartar accumulations, such as tartar removed by the dentist should be thoroughly rinsed before each meal, a thorough brushing of the teeth should be resorted to. For upper teeth, place side of brush high up on gums, and by rotary motion bring it down over brushing outside and in, as well as gringing surfaces. For lowers, up. Always use plenty of water on brush, and finally rinse the mouth, forcing the water between the teeth and over surfaces of gums and other tissues. The most thorough cleansing should be given before retiring. The best brush obtainable to-day is the Hutax, medium size, and Hutax brush frequently, not waiting for plate, should be brushed with stiff brush after meals and before retiring. Any soap may be used, trace of it before removing every ure. Mouth should be rinsed before inserting denture. The denture should be disinfected thoroughly, and place in solution of one-half teaspoon baking soda to glass of water, from three to six hours. Bridge-work requires hard Peroxide Hydrogen in three parts water, held in mouth for a few minutes, gives good results.

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New Clubbing Rates. The Chronicle and Weekly Mail and Empire, 1 year.....\$1.75. The Chronicle and Weekly Globe, 1 year..... 1.75. The Chronicle and Family Herald & Weekly Star 1 yr. The Chronicle and Weekly Witness, 1 year..... 1.90. The Chronicle and Weekly Sun, 1 year..... 1.90. The Chronicle and Farmer's Advocate, 1 year..... 2.40. The Chronicle and Canadian Farm, 1 year..... 1.90. The Chronicle and Toronto Daily News, 1 year..... 2.50. The Chronicle and Toronto Daily Star, 1 year..... 2.50. The Chronicle and Toronto Daily World, 1 year..... 3.75. The Chronicle and Toronto Daily Mail and Empire, 1 yr. The Chronicle and Toronto Daily Globe, 1 year..... 4.75. The Chronicle, and The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg \$1.60.

The Yorkshire Insurance Co., of York Eng. Insurance of All Kinds including Stock. W. JOHNSTON Sr. Durham Ont.

Magnet Cream Separators and Magnet Gasoline Engines ALL SIZES. R. EWEN Durham Ontario AGENT

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING. Rugs, Oilcloths, Window Shades, Lace Curtains and all Household Furnishings. New Stock just arrived and will be sold at the lowest living profit. Undertaking receives special attention. EDWARD KRESS

When you want a reliable medicine for a cough or cold take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all dealers.

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

KEEPING a bank account for "household expenses" and paying all bills by cheque has many advantages. It shows the balance on hand, the amount expended, provides receipts for every payment and does not require a large deposit to begin with.

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING At the Chronicle Printing House, 100 Queen Street, DURHAM, ONT. Subscription Rates: The Chronicle will be sent to any address, free of postage, for one year, \$1.00 per year, payable in advance. Rates: Single copies 5 cents per line each week, not exceeding 10 lines. Professional advertisements without specific directions will be published till forbidden. Transient notices - 1c. "Found" - 2c. 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 year's advertisements furnished on application to the office.

W. IRWIN EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. A. BELL UNDERTAKER 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.

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-agency in 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 his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties. - Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months of each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn 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 six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B. - Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

SEND HIM THE CHRONICLE. A present of The Chronicle for a year would be appreciated by some distant friend. The extra guesses allowed might win the five dollars in the bean contest. Try it.

AGED VESTA MAN KILLED BY FALL FROM HAY-MOW. Henry Adolph, who has been living with his son-in-law, Mr. Johnston McCartney, of Vesta, and who was partially blind, fell out of the haymow on Friday, December 27th alighting on the floor shortly after the accident. He died as a man of upwards of seventy years of age, and was a pioneer of Elderslie township. He leaves a large, grown-up family. Interment took place in Elmwood cemetery. - Paisley Advocate.

Advertisement for O.M. Flour, People's Flour, and other products. Includes text: "A small or large white, nutritious brand. Have your grocer to give you time and see the flour it possesses wholesome, been that we put it down and in when present young be telling great- We're but the appreciate".