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Advertisements ordered for insertion "until forbidden" and those sent without written instructions, will appear until written orders are received for their discontinuance.

FRANK IRWIN, Editor and Proprietor

Medical Directory.

DRS. JAMIESON & JAMIESON
Office and residence a short distance east of The Mann House, on Lambton Street, Lower Town, Durham. Office hours, 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. (except Sundays).

J. L. SMITH, M. B., M. C. P. S. O.
Office and residence at the corner of Countess and Lambton Streets, opposite old Post Office. Office hours: 9 to 11 a.m., 1.30 to 4 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

DR. A. M. BELL
Physician and Surgeon. Office Garafraxa Street, Durham. Graduate University of Toronto. Eyes tested and corrected. Office hours: 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

C. G. & BESSIE MCGILLIVRAY
Chiropractors
Graduates Canadian Chiropractic College, Toronto. Office in Macfarlane Block, Durham. Day and night phone 123.

Dental Directory.

DR. W. C. PICKERING, DENTIST
Office over J. & J. Hunter's store, Durham.

J. F. GRANT, D. D. S., L. D. S.
Honor graduate of the University of Toronto. Graduate of Royal College Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Dentistry in all its branches. Office Calder Block, Mill Street, second door east of MacBeth's Drug Store.

Legal Directory.

J. H. MacQUARRIE, B. A.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Durham. Branch office at Dundalk open all day Friday.

LUCAS & HENRY
Barristers, Solicitors, etc. A member of the firm will be in Durham on Tuesday of each week. Appointments may be made with the Clerk in the office.

F. F. MacARTHUR, DURHAM, ONT.
Notary Public, Conveyancer, Realtor, Insurance, etc.; a general financial business transacted. All legal documents efficiently and carefully prepared. Your patronage solicited.
OFFICE: 1 door North of McLaughlin's Garage.

GEORGE E. DUNCAN
Licensed Auctioneer for Grey County Sales taken on reasonable terms. Dates arranged at The Chronicle office.
George E. Duncan, Dundalk, Ont., Phone 42 r 3. 31 12 28 p

JOHN AITKEN
Auctioneer, Grey and Bruce. Sales promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms on application. Phone Allan Park Central 9 r 515; Hanover R. R. 2, P. O. 5 24 28 r

NOTICE TO FARMERS
The Durham U. F. O. Live Stock Association will ship stock from Durham on Tuesdays. Shippers are requested to give three days' notice.
James Lawrence, Manager. Phone 601 r 13 Durham, R. R. 1

DURHAM HIGH SCHOOL.

The School is thoroughly equipped to take up the following courses:

- (1) Junior Matriculation.
- (2) Entrance to Normal School.

Each member of the Staff is a University Graduate and experienced Teacher.

Intending pupils should prepare to enter at beginning of term.

Information as to Courses may be obtained from the Principal.

The School has a creditable record in the past which it hopes to maintain in the future.

Durham is an attractive and healthy town, and good accommodation can be obtained at reasonable rates.

JOHN MORRISON, Chairman.
J. A. M. ROBB, B. A., Principal.

BATES BURIAL CO.

Distinctive Funeral Service at Moderate Cost. No extra charge for the use of our Parlors.
Phone KI 4344
122-124 Avenue Rd. Toronto
John W. Bates R. Maddocks
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Patrons of our Classified Advertising columns save money by paying cash for their advertising.

Our rate for Classified Advertising is 1-1/2 cents per word, with 33-1/3 per cent discount for cash at time advertisement is ordered.

This method has been adopted to save us bookkeeping, and we are passing the saving on to you.

Secretaries can save their Societies 33-1/3 per cent by paying cash for advertising, demanding receipt for same and turning it in as cash.

In future this method will be strictly enforced.

The Chronicle.

FOR SALE

ABOUT 150 KITCHEN CHAIRS NOW in use at Star Theatre. Will be sold cheap. Apply Variety Store. tf

FOR SALE

NINE YOUNG PIGS, ONE BROOD sow.—Apply R. Mighton, R. R. 1, Varney. 1 2 1 p

PROPERTY FOR SALE

SPLENDID BRICK STORE BLOCK on main street of Durham, known as the McKechnie property; ideal location; reasonable price. Apply at once to Mills & Paterson, Hanover, Ont. 12 13 tf.

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LOT 47, CON. 3, E.G.R., GLENELG, 100 acres; well fenced, well watered by spring creek; drilled well, water in stable; good brick house and barn; barn, driving shed, hen house and other outbuildings; centrally located for High and Public schools. For particulars apply to Thomas Ritchie, Durham, R.R. 1. 10.3.tf.

HOUSE FOR SALE

ON LAMBTON STREET, NEAR FURNITURE Factory; in good condition; hard and soft water, electric lights, good garden, stable and garage.—Apply Mrs. E. Roseborough. 10.10tf

FOR SALE

ADJOINING TOWN, 25 ACRES, 6-room house, barn stable, driving shed and hen house. Buildings all in good condition. Watered by creek and good well. Price right for quick sale. Immediate possession.—Herbert Murdock. 12 5 tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT

THE LATIMER PROPERTY FOR sale or rent.—Apply R. J. Matthews, Durham.

SOLID BRICK RESIDENCE IN UPPER town. Apply Miss F. H. Davidson, Durham, Ont. 10.3.tf.

WANTED

WORK WANTED—THE CHRONICLE is well equipped for turning out the finest work on short order. tf

LOGS WANTED

WE WILL BUY ELM, BASSWOOD, Maple, Birch and Beech logs, delivered at Durham. Highest prices paid. Apply at office or Mr. Kinnee.—Durham Furniture Co. 12 5 tf.

Law Taken For Granted

We have all heard the expression, "The Law is an Ass." Sometimes it is, more often it isn't. However, when a supposed law has been enforced and it is discovered that no such law exists, needless to say it isn't on the law where the onus of blame should rest.

In the town of Durham a number of citizens were fined for allowing their dogs to run at large in contravention of an alleged by-law. One of the citizens appealed his case, and it was discovered that Durham never had a by-law prohibiting dogs from running at large.

A similar instance is cited at Bolton where a "stop" sign is situated at the main corner. At least thirty convictions have been registered against motorists for failing to observe the instructions. One man, summoned for failing to stop, took the case to court rather than pay a fine of \$7 as thirty others had done. Perusal of the town by-laws lead to the discovery that Bolton Council had neglected to pass the necessary bylaw concerning the "stop" sign. The charge against the motorist, naturally was dismissed.

Apropos these two cases, it would not be surprising if many convictions are registered against parties, where a law pertaining to such alleged violation does not exist. The fact that many alleged law-breakers (and we all break the law at some time or other) acknowledge their guilt under a false impression created by a municipality or municipal officials, leaves municipal officials exacting such fines in a very awkward position. An individual under such conditions might be charged with false pretenses.

When officials of a corporation commit this error, where should the blame lie? Should the town refund the fines? Should the town officials concerned take the money from their own pockets? Or should the fines be refunded at all?

It would be interesting to know what was done in the cases of Durham and Bolton. In the meantime we leave the matter as "lawyer's hash."—Dundalk Herald.

1908—"Let's drive in the park this evening."
1929—"Let's park in the drive this evening."

OTHER PAPERS' OPINIONS

Have Not Always Right of Way

In the course of his address to the jury at the hearing at the Sessions of the Peace, here on Tuesday afternoon, of an auto accident case, His Honor Judge Owens drew attention to a misconception in which numbers of people appear to persist. For the benefit of those who seem to think that, because they are travelling on a Provincial Highway, they have the right-of-way over persons in cars approaching from intersections, he stated, in effect, that this depends upon circumstances. Automobiles are forced to stop before entering Provincial Highways, but they are entitled, after doing so, to precedence, if they had reached the intersection ahead of motors on the Provincial Highways. This is a point on which many appear vague.—Walkerton Telescope.

Municipalities the Goats

Many municipal councils have been complaining because they have received accounts for part of the expense of the late Ontario elections. This would seem to be most unjust and merely another way of passing along the expenses to the municipalities to be raised by direct taxes on the people. Sums that we have noted in the accounts in Wellington vary from \$60 to \$80 and are supposed to be the expenses of the Election Board. The Reeve of West Luther complained that only three names were added to the list in his township, yet they were forced to pay some \$70 or more. The Councillors were particularly apt to complain when they were men who did not want an election this year anyway and are certainly not satisfied with the results.—Fergus News-Record.

Why Should All Business Not Be Cash?

We note by the Orangeville Sun, that D. A. Hogg & Son, coal and wood dealers, have announced that they will do business on a cash basis only in the future.

The wonder to us is, that this system has not become a general thing with all business men, long ago. All merchants and business men are allowed from 5 to 30 days to meet drafts on all purchases. Farmers, generally speaking, demand and get cash for their goods, on delivery and in many cases on their farm. Mechanics and laborers are usually paid by the week. Therefore, why in all fairness, man to man, should merchants and business men be expected to allow credit, without interest; and be obliged to resort to force, in many cases, to get their own, and in doing so, shoot the profits on that and many more sales.

The big department and chain stores get cash, without question; that is their method of doing business. Frequently one hears of the competition of the big store or big firm in opposition to any of the small concerns; and at the same time the little fellows are carrying thousand of dollars on their books; with an over-draft, or paying seven per cent interest to carry on. Why be the goat? Until the small business men get together and set a hard and fast rule, of cash and carry, they will be in trouble, and the situation will continue to be even more serious.—Erin Advocate.

No Santa Claus!

A fussy gentleman in Chicago, where they live amid the realism of gangsters' machine guns and benefactors university foundations has added to the timely Christmas spirit by advising parents to tell the whole truth about Santa Claus to wee Willie and Mary before they get the astounding versions prevalent among the very wise and very foolish boys and girls in the third book of school. Dr. Sadler may be a most amiable citizen, may pay his taxes without demur and may do many other worthy things, but we suspect that he would take the heart out of "Jack and Jill"; he would be inclined to doubt the zoology of "Mother Goose" and even look askance at "Tom Thumb". If our suspicions are right, then we are glad Dr. Sadler is not a neighbor of ours.

Now about this Santa Claus business. Recently a woman said something similar to what Dr. Sadler said. These progressive souls think they are very wise and are always telling us something unheard of, for which we do not thank them. This woman said that children should be talked to about cleaning their teeth, eating spinach and all sorts of things like that. And our wee girl brought home a book which told all about the bad fairies that lurked in teeth if they didn't chase them out with a certain sort of brush. Also she sings school songs that narrate the conversations children may hear "when they live in the garden where the vegetables grow," conversations, we fear, that Dr. Sadler would spoof at. They also learn, these children of ours, about good angels, and spirits that watch over them, and about less congenial spirits that get into their wee innards and make pains and aches. Are we to banish this order of things, just because forsooth Dr. Sadler, and some solemn woman find no joy in them? Perish the thought.

Of course there is a Santa Claus, and you do not know how hard he plans to save up a bit here and there by wearing shabby clothes or doing without a new hat. Nor do you know how much Mrs. Santa does to help the old fellow have a Christmas tree for you. Sometimes he may not be able to give very much, but it is just because there are so many little folks who get less than even you. And it does not really matter where Santa lives, so long as he tries to come along once in a while and is never far away from the boys and girls that he cares for and tries so hard to please. And the best of it all is that some day you will be able to see Santa Claus. In fact, when you do see him you will realize that you never knew what a wonderful old fellow he has been nor how patient he has been with you all these years before you knew him and his jolly wife.

No Santa? Why the fellow who said that is just plain stupid, and he must be very blind, too. So we are one-hundred per cent against Dr. Sadler and the literal-minded lady. He says

"Tell them the truth", and that is just what we are doing. You see, a daisy in the field may be just a bundle of leaves and bugs inside. That is what it is to some folks. But when a boy or girl picks a bunch and runs in with them in the spring days to mother or to teacher, are they just leaves and bugs? We guess not. They are more beautiful than orchids or roses. That's the way it is with Santa Claus. He is not just a bundle of whiskers and clothes—he is ever so much more than that, and boys and girls ought never to forget that "ever so much more."—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Time For Small Towns to Wake Up

Are the small spirited business men of the small town communities, having many natural advantages, going to grasp the significance of the changing trend towards the decentralization of industry with its resultant opportunities which are now in the formative stages? Will they realize and take advantage of the possibilities of an advancing economic situation with its accompanying geographical shifts of business enterprises, taking the first step forward by organizing chambers of commerce which may seem impractical to those who have not given the problems facing industry today any serious thought, but whose services through such organizations, made up of hustling members, fully alive to the present-day opportunity, if rendered whole-hearted co-operative, ought to prove a boon of the utmost importance to the future welfare, development and prosperity of the small town communities?

Manufacture, which has heretofore centred in crowded cities, is seeking relief from congestion that seriously threatens the industrial existence of many manufacturers today. Eventually necessity will force certain industries to direct their attention to the adaptability of the small town communities, geographically located to the source of raw materials or to the centralized distribution points for the marketing of manufactured products. Preliminary investigations are now under way for strategic locations that have electric power available on a scale equivalent to that of the power supply of the large centres and adequate transportation facilities, advantages now obvious; but which, during the pioneer period of industrial experiments and growth, the small town communities were unable to offer industry. In the past, the factories have had to locate where the power could be obtained to operate them. When power supply was concentrated, a dense population developed around the power sites, creating a situation which has involved enormous expenditure of capital for transportation of raw and finished products, and forcing industry to centralize in densely populated manufacturing centres.

Today the small town communities have power. Industry is no longer restricted. The trend, however, does not indicate that the settled industrial districts are to be abandoned and that large factories will be removed to the

smaller towns, but that the natural expansion of manufacture in the future will be directed into smaller industries scattered in territorial areas, economically able to serve industry. It seems the huge, inflexible plants are becoming more or less a handicap, as a result of the intense competition that has caused a steadily mounting rise in the costs of production and distribution. The general course of the times appears to be away from building large industrial units; to erect factories near the raw material; to build others, manufacturing semi-finished products, nearer choice markets; to locate the main industries at strategic points with a view to affecting economies in operation, promoting also the welfare and contentment of labor. These changes in factory adjustment or erection, subdividing industry, will tend more or less to replace the construction of the extensively enlarged additions to the present big scale operations of the larger manufacturing plants.

The rising cost of living in the congested urban areas, the burden of taxation in the densely populated cities, the high cost of land for factory sites, uneconomic hauling, trade duplication, the expense of shipping the materials in different stages of fabrication back and forth by freight, as manufacture became congested, the daily disadvantages of a constantly growing congestion and other contributing factors adding to the production costs, are awakening the executive heads of some of the more extensive industries to the more favorable conditions existing in the smaller town communities, such as lower land cost, lower taxes, lower labor costs, lower rents, the flexible transportation of the modern highways, the improved railway services, electric light and power facilities, cheaper living, and better working conditions. With the development of these industrial possibilities; in the agricultural sections, population will spread, town property and farm land increase in value, tax burdens are more equitably distributed, purchasing power is strengthened, better credit accommodations are available, farming methods are improved, a greater field is developed for local employment, besides the absorption of farm labor during the slack seasons, a broader home market for a variety of farm products is then established, and many other advances essential to the up-building of a truly modern town take place with the establishment of industry. The tendency to spread out and take root in the small town communities should be hailed as a life-saver, as a remedy, in part, to offset the recurring depressions in these farming regions of the past.—Howard C. Carter in Hanover Post.

A life-long citizen of this town, in a recent conversation, made the remark that he didn't know half the people residing here today and that remark gave us considerable to think about, and it is probably something that quite

a number of other citizens have commented upon. A somewhat similar remark was made by a local factory foreman, when he said that there had been over one hundred changes amongst their employees in the past year. Have you ever stopped to figure out how many families, whose immediate forebears lived their entire lives in this community, have moved to new fields of endeavor—have left the old town—and how many families, who never knew this town before, have taken their place, even in the past year? It no longer seems to be the rule, as in the past, to make any one locality a home for life. Of course, as in all things, there are exceptions to the rule. This is probably something that is noted in all communities, as if the people of today are a changing people. We do not believe the town is to blame for such a condition any more than other places are. Often it is people who have fine positions, or people who are retired who change their residence. Rather it seems to be a growing desire to enter new fields for the change more than for the benefit of the move. There appears to be more of restlessness among the people of today than in former years. What is the cause of it all? That is the question that puzzles. In this time of plentiful modes of speedy travel, when practically everybody visits every worth-while sight or attraction, one can hardly say the condition is due to lack of pleasure or lack of travel, as might have been said a few years ago. It simply seems to be a matter of travel, as might have been said a few years ago. It simply seems to be a matter of mind rather than condition. Today we are a changing people.—Kincairdine Review-Reporter.

California has not as yet been invaded by the Mediterranean fruit fly, which is bringing distress to Florida. Is it possible the Western oranges have no insects appeal?—The New Yorker.

Easy! Quick! Glycerin Mix For Constipation

Simple glycerin, buckthorn bark, saline, etc., as mixed in Adlerika, relieves constipation in TWO hours! Most medicines act on only lower bowel, but Adlerika acts on BOTH upper and lower bowel, removing poisons you never thought were in your system. Just ONE spoonful relieves GAS, sour stomach and sick headache. Let Adlerika give stomach and bowels a REAL cleaning and see how good you feel! McFadden's Drug Store.


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