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.

60 ACRES IN BENTINCK TOWNship, being Lot 26, Concession 3 W. G. R. will be sold cheap: good title. Apply to George Whitmore, Durham, or Thomas Davis, R.R. No. 2, Priceville. 3 18tf

BEING LOT 53, CON. 3, E. G. R., Glenelg, containing 100 acres: on premises are new frame barn, brick house, sheds and outbuildings; running stream through property: about 10 acres hardwood bush, rest in good state of cultivation. Possession given on Nov. 1st, 1913. For further particulars, apply on premises to Mrs John Staples, Rural Route No. 1, Durham, Ont. 9 4 4pdtf

Lots For Sale

NORTH PART OF LOT 6, THE old skating rink site, Garafraxa street, and the north part of lot 5, Albert street. Apply to A. H. Jackson. 9 30tf

Dwelling For Sale

A GOOD COMFORTABLE DWELLing, one of the most comfortable in Durham, and one of the very best locations. There are in connection a couple of good building lots, and these will be sold with the building or separately, as desired by the purchaser. The dwelling contains all modern conveniences, is easily heated, and will be sold for much less than cost, and on terms to suit the buyer. Immediate possession may be had. Any person wishing a good comfortable home, easily maintained and with up-to-date equipment should consult us at once. Buying in this case will be as easy as renting, and much more satisfactory. If you mean business, call at The Chronicle office and get the initial information.

For Sale

FOR SALE.—ONE CEMENT TILE outfit, one cement brick machine; pump business and outfit. Business carried on as usual until sold. For further particulars apply to Geo. Whitmore, Durham. 3 30tf

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE Philip Eva, in the town of Durham. For terms and particulars apply to J.P. Telford, Durham. 11,18,tf

LOTS 8, 9 and 10, KINCARDINE street, West. Apply to A.H. Jackson. 4 1 15 tf

Fertilizer for Sale

THE GREAT FERTILIZER, SYDney Basic slag, $20.00 per ton Apply to Wm. Weir, R. R No. 1. Durham. Mar4-9wpd

Mortgage Sale

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction by Robert Brigham at Hahn's Hotel in the Town of Durham, on Saturday, April 22, 1916, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property:

Lots Numbers 14, 15 and 16 in the Second Concession South of the Durham Road, in the Township of Glenelg in the County of Grey, containing 150 acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. of purchase money at time of sale: balance in 30 days thereafter without interest.

For further terms and conditions of sale apply to J. P. Telford of the Town of Durham, Solicitor for the Mortgagees.

Dated March 8th, 1916.

ROBT. BRIGHAM, Auctioneer.
J. P. Telford, Vendor's Solicitor

Notice to Creditors

In the Surrogate Court of the County of Grey.

In the matter of the estate of Alexander McLachlan, late of the Town of Durham in the County of Grey, Merchant, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Cap. 121, Sec. 56, that all persons having claims against the estate of the said Alexander McLachlan, who died on or about the 5th day of March, A.D. 1916, are required to send by post prepaid, or otherwise deliver to J. P. Telford of the Town of Durham, Solicitor for the Executors, on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1916, their names, addresses and descriptions and a full statement of particulars of their claims and the nature of the security, if any, held by them, duly certified, and that after the said day the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated the 18th day of March, A. D. 1916.

Catherine J. McLachlan.
James A. McLachlan.
W. Campbell McLachlan,
Executors.
by their Solicitor, J. P. Telford.

Cows for Sale

TWO FRESH COWS, GOOD MILKers. Apply to Wilbert Blyth Varney. 3 30 2

ANOTHER WAR PRICE.

Waiter—Yes, sir; omelettes has gone up on account of the war.

Diner—Great Scott! Are they throwing eggs at each other now?

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, OFfice 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 Hos Eng:, and to Golden Sq. Throat and Nose Hos

SPECIALIST:

EYE, EAR, THROAT & NOSE

Office: 18. 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, January 15, February 19, March 18, April 15. 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 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.)

Musical

ARTHUR COOK WILL GIVE vocal instruction in singing every Tuesday afternoon and evening at the home of Mrs. S. F. McComb. Pupils may apply for appointments to Mrs. McComb at any time. 10 22tf

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 compnaies. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Wills, executed on shortest notice. All work promptly attended to.

Licensed Auctioneer DAN McLEAN

Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable. Dates of sales made at the Chronicle office, or with himself.

Rink for Sale

THE DURHAM SKATING RINK, one of the best in Western Ontario, is offered for sale; a good paying proposition; good reason for selling. Apply J. A. Brown, Durham, Ontario.

To Rent

TWO COMFORTABLE 5-ROOMED houses, one on Countess street and one on Main street, convenient to cement works; good gardens and stables; rent reasonable. Apply to Ed Welsh, Durham. 3 9 3pdtf

Auction Sale

There will be sold by public auction at Lot 14, Con. 11, Normanby on Wednesday, April 5, commencing at one o'clock, the following stock:

3 pure bred Durham cows in calf, 2 heifers supposed to be in calf, 1 heifer 14 months old. 9 good grade Durham cows, due to calve or with calf at foot.

15 young Yorkshire sows, due in May.

12 good breeding ewes, in lamb 1 span of well bred Clyde mares, in foal.

WM. LITTLE, Proprietor. R. BRIGHAM, Auctioneer.

Card of Thanks

I desire most heartily to thank my many friends in Durham and surrounding country, and also in the west and other distant parts, for their generosity and goodness during the recent piano contest. Were it not for their unswerving loyalty, it would have been altogether impossible for me to win the beautiful piano I received, which I regard as a personal gift from those who so loyally stood by me.

GLADYS DOUGLAS,
Durham, Ontario.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson I.—Second Quarter, For April 2, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts ix, 1-11, 17-19. Memory Verses, 17, 18—Golden Text, I Tim. i, 15—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The first two verses of our lesson chapter describe Saul going on in the same spirit as when he consented to the murder of Stephen and kept the raiment of those who stoned him. He is still breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord (what a horribly bad breath from the pit), and he is indorsed by Israel's high priest, who was professedly God's high priest. The account of his zeal for the devil is written in five different places—in our lesson chapter and in Acts xxii, xxvi; Gal. i and I Tim. i. He confessed that he was a blasphemer and a persecutor; that he was exceedingly mad against the saints, beyond measure persecuting the church of God, shutting up men and women in prison and giving his voice against them when they were put to death and all the time thought that he was right in thus opposing the teaching and the followers of Jesus of Nazareth. He was, as he afterward said, blinded by the god of this world and ignorant of his devices, and it was an exceeding abundant grace that had mercy on him and saved him (II Cor. ii, 11; iv, 4; I Tim. i, 14).

The day came when he reached the limit, and God's clock struck its "no further" (Job xxxviii, 11). He was not at a preaching service nor under any so called means of grace, but on his way to imprison and kill more saints and nearing his destination, many in Damascus trembling if they knew of his coming, when suddenly, about noon, he fell to the earth because of a light from heaven above the brightness of the sun which shone upon him, and he heard a voice saying to him in the Hebrew language, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" The people who were with him saw the light, but did not hear the words. He not only saw and felt the light and heard the words, but he saw the Lord Jesus (verse 17), who thus condescended to appear to him personally, as He will to the nation at His coming in glory, for it is written, "They shall look upon me whom they have pierced," and they shall say, "Lo, this is our God; we have waited for Him, and He will save us" (Zech. xii, 10; Rev. i, 7; Isa. xxv, 9).

To Saul's question, "Who art Thou, Lord?" the answer came, "I am Jesus of Nazareth, whom thou persecutest." What an illustration of the assurance that believers are members of His body and that to touch one of His is as touching the apple of His eye! (Eph. v, 30; Zech. ii, 8.) Although Saul's natural eyes were blinded by this great light and he remained three days without sight, he received sight such as he never had before, the eyes of his understanding being enlightened, for the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ had shone in (Eph. i, 18; II Cor. iv, 6). From that hour he was born from above, a child of God, a sinner saved, a rebel surrendered, wholly submitted to Jesus Christ risen from the dead and ascended to heaven. The glory of that light from heaven made him forever blind to all human greatness or righteousness, and now to him to live was Christ (Acts xxii, 11; Phil. i, 21).

With trembling and astonishment he submissively said, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" And thenceforth he was the bondservant of the Lord Jesus Christ. What his communings were those three days without sight or food or drink, and where he went to in Arabia, and his experiences there for three years (Acts ix, 9; Gal. i, 15-19) we may perhaps learn from his own lips some day, but this we may be sure of—there was no one worth while to him but Jesus Christ. How wonderful are the words of the Lord to Ananias concerning him, "He is a chosen vessel unto me, to bear my name, * * * for I will shew him how great things he must suffer for my name's sake" (verses 15, 16). Compare chapter xxii, 14-16; xxvi, 16-18, and get a better grasp of his full commission.

Take to your own hearts, O fellow believer, that these things were written for us and that we, too, may be vessels unto honor, sanctified and meet for the Master's use, prepared unto every good work (II Tim. ii, 21). The Lord had shown Saul, in a vision, during his blindness, a man named Ananias coming in, and putting his hand on him that he might receive his sight (verse 12), and Ananias in person literally fulfilled it, putting his hands on him and saying, "Brother Saul, the Lord, even Jesus, that appeared unto thee in the way as thou camest, hath sent me that thou mightest receive thy sight and be filled with the Holy Ghost." At once he received sight, something like scales falling from his eyes. He arose and was baptized, received meat and was strengthened and preached Christ in the synagogues that He is the Son of God (verses 17-20). He soon began to realize something of the persecution he had made others feel. But perhaps one of the sorest trials was when the disciples at Jerusalem refused to believe that he was a disciple until Barnabas, true son of consolation, persuaded them that he was truly a disciple and had been preaching boldly at Damascus in the name of Jesus.

The State of the Navy

During the past few weeks there have been certain rumors that the Navy, owing to want of foresight in this or that direction, or owing to a lack of driving force in the Board of Admiralty, was not in so positive a position of superiority as had been supposed. Some naval "experts," who may, we think, be acquitted of any desire wantonly to undermine confidence in the Navy, seem to have been infected by the disease of 'cold feet.' Thus those who never before were inclined to waver in their trust in the Board of Admiralty, have been tempted, or at all events invited recently to wonder whether all was going well. Something more than vague misgivings has been disseminated—not widely, it is true, but in a rather lurid form. We have been told that German Dreadnoughts carrying guns that would outrange even those of the Queen Elizabeth would soon burst forth from the Kiel Canal. Men who are readily awed by rumor talked of these ships by name. One of them was the Hindenburg. Se non e vero e ben trovato! It was therefore time that the bogies were knocked over the head, and this extremely useful and salutary act was performed by Mr. Balfour in his admirable speeches of Tuesday and Wednesday in the House of Commons. He did not boast; he did not pretend that surprises are impossible; but he did offer an account of his stewardship which ought to convince and reassure every man who can keep his mind free from panic. We have read a great many speeches on the Navy. We have never read speeches which seemed to us to be in a brighter spirit than those of Mr. Balfour. They contained an explicit guarantee that everything is being done which an intelligent wide-awake and energetic Board ought to do. More than that we cannot ask.

It is very easy for a newspaper to invent its own particular bogy, or, let us say, to believe in some particular bogy on the strength of some slender but attractive evidence and then to say, "Here is this appalling danger. We are only performing a public duty in demanding to know what steps, if any, the Admiralty are taking to meet this particular challenge." Mr. Balfour very rightly did not attempt to deal with the x bogy, the y bogy and the z bogy in detail. In his review of the situation, he simply assured us, in effect, that the Navy was being made as strong as possible, and as well prepared as naval ingenuity can devise, to meet all conceivable risks. He must have convinced all those who needed to be convinced and were open to conviction that if the Navy cannot be said actually to command success, there never was a time when it more thoroughly deserved success. Let us quote Mr. Balfour's words as to the condition of the Fleets:—

"They are much stronger than they were six months ago. They are still stronger than they were twelve months ago, and their excess over what we possessed nineteen months ago is still greater. In every class of ship, big and little ships designed to meet on equal or superior terms the German High Seas Fleet, auxiliary ships, patrol ships, anti-submarine ships, light cruisers, destroyers flotilla leaders, submarines, every kind of ship available in modern war, we have increased, and largely increased, since the war began. Well, then, let us dismiss vain and empty fears. As I said yesterday, war is necessarily and always an uncertain game. It may be true, and it is true, that maritime warfare under modern conditions and against the new form of attack constituted by submarines, aircraft and mines is a more uncertain game than it was in the good old days when it was merely a question of counting your 'seventy-four' battleships and your thirty-six-gun frigates and the rest. Therefore I repeat again that I will make no boast about the British Admiralty. I will not guarantee it against misfortunes or accidents. But I say in perfect confidence that it is stronger in the face of any overt attack which it is likely to meet, that it is far stronger than it was at the beginning of the war, and is, I believe, stronger than it has ever been in its history."

In only one respect is the Navy less strong than when the war began. The armored cruisers lost have not been replaced. Nevertheless our superiority in this branch over the German Navy is still enormous and is not contested. Mr. Balfour stated that in all our warlike stores, and in naval guns and ammunition, our strength was much greater than at the beginning of the war relatively to the number of ships in existence, and that it was still continually increasing. The chief anxiety to the Admiralty was the question of labor. When Colonel Winston Churchill was at the Admiralty skilled laborers were allowed to go to the front. Mr. Balfour said that the remedy for the defect was three-fold; to recall skilled laborers who would be more useful at home than abroad, to dilute skilled labor further with unskilled, and to induce the laborers to turn out more in the time. Another very interesting point was his answer to the rumor that yards were not being used to the best purpose. We have all heard of the contractor who remarks, "It is all very well for the Admiralty to say they are building ships as fast as they can, but here is a slip in my yard standing idle. What have they got to say to that?" Mr. Balfour's answer is that he has investigated many such cases, and they are all capable of the same explanation. The contractor means either that he can produce more ships if he is given more labor, or that he can produce more ships if only the Admiralty will give him the particular orders which at the moment he can carry out. But it is, of course, the business of the Admiralty to get exactly the ships they want, not to order what they do not need at a particular time. And as for the labor, the Admiralty would naturally supply it if they had it. The contractor's complaint merely brings us back to the notorious labor question. Yet there are many doubting souls who misjudge the Admiralty for no better reason than that they have been told by a friend who knows a contractor, and who was told by the contractor himself, so that there could be no mistake about the matter, &c., &c.

We have intentionally not dealt in this article with Mr. Balfour's crushing rejoinder to Col. Churchill so far as it was a personal indictment. But one part is so germane to our subject of the state of the Navy that it must be mentioned. The charge that the Government were not sufficiently pressing on the construction of Dreadnoughts was actually made by Col. Churchill, who had himself delayed the fitting out of new Dreadnoughts by taking away their guns for monitors. In taking the guns he may have been right, but the charge in these circumstances took an extraordinarily impudent form, as he compared the rapidity with which the monitors were prepared for sea when he was First Lord with the slowness with which the present Board is supposed to be making ready their gun-denuded Dreadnoughts. Moreover, "bustle, hurry and push," as Mr. Balfour said, may often prove to be the slowest method in the end, as has been shown by the need to remodel some of the types built under Col. Churchill's slashing "regime."

The spirit of the Navy is unquenchable. It is equal to all its tasks, and while it is not dismayed by anything Germany may have in preparation, it is the part of self-respecting landsmen not to be alarmed by bogies. Wars, it is true, are a history of surprises. But at least we may say with confidence that so far as the Admiralty can provide against surprises they are doing so.—From The Spectator, London, England, of March 11.

EVER MEET ONE?

"That get-rich quick man is as busy as a bee."

"Yes," replied Cumrox, "He's one of those busy bees who can't manage to gather honey without incidentally stinging somebody.—Washington Star.

WHERE IT WENT

"Where's your bayonet?"

"One of them 'eathen Huns swallowed it, sir."—London Opinion.

ONE HUNDRED YOUNG WOMEN

and one hundred young men wanted at once to train for choice office positions. The demand on the ELLIOTT Business College

Elliott Business College, 734 Yonge St., Toronto is enormous. We can convince you that this is your opportunity. Don't delay. Write today.

"COMPANY-HALT"

Why go on "marking time" when you should be "moving forward?" Your place is at the front, the front rank of Canadian office workers. Begin to prepare to-day. Line up. Become a student in the school that gets results. Demand for trained office help unprecedented. Write to-day for free catalogue.

Mt. Forest Business College

D.A. McLACHLAN, President — D.J. LEITCH, Principal

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 shorte notice.

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

NOTICE

The Spring Term in Shaw's Business Schools, Toronto, from April 3rd merges into the Summer Term for July and August. Start now and be ready for position in Autumn. No vacations. Free catalogue.—W. H. Shaw, Pres.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING

Rugs, Oilcloths
Window Shades
Lace Curtains
and all Household Furnishings

TINSMITHING

Mr. M. Kress has opened a shop at the rear of the furniture show room and is prepared to do all kinds of tinsmithing.

Undertaking receives special attention

EDWARD KRESS

New Prints

Crums Best
Rock-Fast Drills
Dress Goods
in Serges, Voiles and Fancy Stripes

CALL AND INSPECT AT

C. L. GRANT'S

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

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, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

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

Duties.—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions

W W. CORY, C.M.G.
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 10 2 2m

ESTABLISHED OVER 41 YEARS

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS ON 31st JANUARY, 1916,
Condensed from Government Report:

LIABILITIES		RESOURCES	
Notes in Circulation	$ 3,271,763.00	Cash on hand	$ 8,201,431.98
Deposits	43,099,050.77	Deposit in Central Gold Reserves	500,000.00
Due to Banks	269,562.30	Due by Banks	4,191,715.36
Dividend payable 1st Feb., 1916	97,500.00	British, Dominion and Provincial Government and other debts	3,196,429.24
Capital Paid up	3,000,000.00	Loans on call in Canada	2,325,242.74
Reserve Fund and undivided profits	4,061,646.89		18,414,819.27
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	[illegible]	Loans and Discounts	33,942,915.34
		Deposit with Government re Circulation Fund	150,000.00
		Bank Premises (Freehold)	1,171,268.75
		Other Assets	120,519.60
		Acceptances per contra	22,598.15
	$53,822,121.11		$53,822,121.11