

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.

ACRES IN BENTINCK TOWN-ship, 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, 3181st

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 on cultivation. Possession given on Nov. 1st, 1913. For further particulars, apply on premises to Mrs. John Staples, Rural Route No. 1, Durham, Ont. 944pdft

Lots For Sale

NORTH PART OF LOT 6, THE old skating rink site, Garafraza street, and the north part of lot 8, Albert street. Apply to A. H. Jackson. 930ft

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. 330ft

A GOOD WORKING MARE; ALSO driving mare, and a one-year-old filly. Apply to John Backus.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE Philip Eva, in the town of Durham. For terms and particulars apply to J.P. Telford, Durham. 11,15,11

LOTS 8, 9 and 10, KINCARDINE street, West. Apply to A.H. Jackson. 4115ft

Fertilizer for Sale

THE GREAT FERTILIZER, SYDNEY Basic slag, \$20.00 per ton. Apply to Wm. Weir, R. R. No. 1, Durham. Mart-9w4d

Mortgage Sale

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in 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.

Dog Lost

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 31, BLACK collie dog with four brown paws and brown spot over each eye; long tail; reward for information leading to his return.—Alex Aljoe, Durham, R. R. No. 1. 2

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 Registrar's 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 Hunzer 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 Hosp. 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, 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.

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

J. 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 22ft

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.

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.

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 garages and stables; rent reasonable. Apply to Ed Welsh, Durham. 383pdft

HOUSE AND 25 ACRES OF LAND being Lot 28, Con. 1, W.G.R., Bentinck, just south of town. For particulars, apply to Mrs. Thos. Brown, Durham, or Adam Brown, Box 11, Parry Sound, Ont. 464p

Cows for Sale

TWO FRESH COWS, GOOD MILKERS. Apply to Wilbert Blyth Varney. 330 2

ONE THOROUGHBRED DURHAM, newly calved; one Holstein due about the first of May. Apply to Roy Vickers, R. R. 1, Hanover

LISTENING TO GOOD PURPOSE.

There is a species of sentry groups employed near the trenches. They are called "listening patrols," and their duties are to be always on the alert to give timely warning of any attempted attack. One night an officer on his rounds inspected a listening patrol stationed in an empty farmhouse. He asked, "Who are you?" The reply was "Listening patrol, sir." "What are your duties?" "We listen for the hen cacklin', and then we pinches the eggs, sir." —Tit-Bits.

THE VICTORY OF SEA POWER

Frank H. Simonds in "The American Review."

The world has permitted its attention to be fixed upon land victories which have not been decisive. When the victory of sea power had not only been immediately decisive, on its own element, but was daily contributing to reverse the actual situation on land.

Up to the present British sea power has accomplished all that Nelson accomplished for his country and a little more, that is to say it has established the British supremacy on water beyond question, it has abolished the German commerce from the sea, it has destroyed the German warships and undersea boats that have ventured within reach, it has given to British commerce and to British transport the safe use of the sea. Despite the sensational details of the sinking of a few great liners, it is well to remember that the actual percentage of loss of British shipping from German activities is far smaller than that inflicted by French privateers in the Napoleonic time, and never did the British in the earlier wars with the French succeed in paralyzing so completely an enemy commerce as they have now.

Following the earlier precedent, British sea power has made it possible for British expeditions to operate in Europe and outside of it.

Outside the European and Mediterranean field sea power has enabled the British to gather up all but one of the German colonies: with French and Japanese help, the remaining colony, too, German East Africa, too, lies within the grasp of the British whenever they choose to seize it. The Great Britain of Asquith has dealt with Germany as the Britain of the Pitts dealt with France, both of the Monarchy and the Empire. It has abolished German commerce, appropriated German colonies, sealed up German harbors to trade, and it has prevented the Germans from inflicting any material loss upon the British in their own kingdom and from effectively interfering with their trade or their transport.

To-day Britain is giving financial aid to Russia and to Italy, she is giving military aid to France, and she is engaging Germany's Turkish ally. Her troops, her money, her fleet are all available for use, wherever German activity calls for Allied effort. By no means all of her ventures have been successful, but in the Napoleonic War, there were several Gallipolis, notably on the Island of Walcheren and in the case of Sweden.

The real obstacle to peace, at the present moment, lies in the fact that Great Britain has so far been the sole nation to profit by the war, and her profits have been absolute. Germany has made conquests on land, she has most of Belgium, a corner of France, much of Russia, and, with her ally, Serbia and Montenegro. But Germany has lost the sea. Not a German ship can put to sea, and Germany cannot return to the ordinary business of life until she can again begin to ship her manufactures by water and draw her raw materials by the same route.

Thus, in effect, Germany has occupied Warsaw, Lille, and Belgium, and Bremen, which are to all intents and purposes in British hands, since they cannot be used by Germany.

After eighteen months Germany has captured nothing that can give her a basis for bargain with Britain. And what Britain holds makes all of Germany's conquests of little value. She is in the position of a burglar who has entered a house and collected the silver but cannot get out to dispose of it.

Now, unless Germany can outlast Britain, or find some way to exercise compulsion upon Britain, she must ultimately go to London and ask for peace, because she must ultimately resume her sea commerce, she must ultimately use the oceans.

Nothing is more idle than to suppose that there is a market or a future for Germany as a self-contained empire, even if that empire extends from Hamburg to Bagdad. The very character of German industry makes the sea the necessary way of transport, and it is from her trade beyond the frontiers of her allies that she draws the revenue which keeps her great population living in a restricted area.

I do not believe that the German people are starving or in immediate danger of starving. Perhaps after a year or two more of war there will be real suffering where there is now only hardship. But hardship there is, hardship which is revealed in a multitude of ways. There is, too, a shortage of certain things essential in war, for which substitutes may be found in most cases, although not, for example, in the case of rubber. Still it is possible to believe that another year or two of war would not exhaust German material resources.

On the other hand, it must be recognized that Germany's men are limited. She has already lost seven men for one of the British, and her population is but 67,000,000 against more than 60,000,000 for Britain and her white colonies. Financially the war is costing her, with advances to her allies, almost dollar for dollar with the British, and she has no such resources of accumulated capital as Britain upon which to draw. She is, in fact, mortgaging her future be-

yond imagination, while Britain is still drawing upon her past. The rapid decline of German credit in the open markets of the world, the neutral markets, is perhaps a fair evidence of what the world thinks of the German financial situation. All these circumstances should be appreciated in their proper proportion, if Germany can get to Paris, if she can get to Petrograd, she may yet dispose of her land rivals and readjust her own financial problems. She may yet conquer the Continent, as Napoleon did, but she has so far failed to conquer any great opponent, even temporarily. She has failed to cripple any great opponent materially, and she has lost for the period of the war, so far as one can see, the use of the ocean.

...To surrender on British terms. Yet, if she cannot find a way to break the British blockade, the fact is self-evident that Germany must persuade Britain to raise it. To do this is to surrender on British terms. Such terms, at the very least, would carry the evacuation of Belgium, of France, of Russia, the restoration of the status quo ante in Europe, French re-occupation of Alsace-Lorraine, Italian occupation of Trent and Trieste, and the surrender of Turkey to Allied mercies. Of course, Germany would not now consider such a peace, but the thing that I desire to make clear is that British sea power has become absolute; it bars the way of every German port; it is hampered by no British loss of territory essential to the Empire, in fact by no loss of British territory whatsoever.

So far as the seas go, Germany is a besieged nation; and the besieged garrison, must break the lines of investment, ultimately, or surrender. Not only has Germany so far failed to do this, but she has failed where Napoleon succeeded. He conquered his land foes, occupied their capitals, and paid the costs of his war from their treasuries. All this Germany has been unable to do.

The End is Assured

Unless the Germans shall find a way to break the blockade or compel the British to raise it, there seems to me no reason to doubt that the end of the war is assured. It is a fact that Germany has so far failed in every attempt to reach Britain: and her failures have been so costly that it is difficult to believe that it is any longer within German power to compel Britain.

Bear in mind, always, that this war is, in its main issue, a contest between the Germans and the British. The dispute between the French and the Germans is limited to a single province. Russia and Germany could arrange their differences by bargain, Italy could be bought off by a payment in territory. But it is not any question of the relatively minor importance that separates Germany and Britain. On the contrary, Germany has asserted that Britain has deliberately set out to thwart her expansion, to check her natural growth, and that it is only on the ruins of British sea power that she can erect that empire which is necessary to her existence.

Great Britain on her part, slow to perceive the challenge, has now taken it up as she took up the challenge of Holland, of Spain, and of France, both under Louis XIV. and Napoleon. In every one of these cases Britain did not pause with a victory or abandon hope when she was left alone and to fight. She fought to the end and to the destruction of her foes, so far as their marine ambitions were concerned, because she saw in these ambitions a peril to her own existence. To-day she has accepted the German challenge as she once took that of Carthage. She is bending her energies and her power, not to throw Germany back within her own boundaries in Europe, but to put an end for a generation at the least to all peril at sea. She is fighting, not to destroy Germany as a rival naval power and marine competitor.

On the map, the German conquests make a formidable showing, but how much more impressive is the showing of the British conquests if you color the seas to indicate them. Some day Europe will talk peace, but what value will peace have for Germany if it does not include in terms the ending of this sea war? But how is Germany to persuade Britain to conquer it? Does any one suppose that Germany will be able to exhaust Britain before she is herself exhausted? This is absurd, because Britain is still able to carry on a portion of her industrial life, and her resources in capital far exceed Germany's.

As for ruin, when peace is made, if the British are able to compel the Germans to give up their merchant marine, even if they are only able to forbid German ships the right to use their harbors and their colonial ports and naval stations as ports of call, in concert with their allies, German shipping will be out of the race, and the British will replace their only rival in the carrying trade of the world, and find her new wealth to replace old.

Prophecy is idle and I do not mean to prophesy. What I do mean to emphasize is, that eighteen months after the outbreak of the war, sea power has so completely bested militarism, that the situation still exists, unless Germany can find some way to modify it, by success over the British, insures German defeat exactly as Napoleon's defeat was assured when he failed to dispose of sea power and faced the Continent in arms. By next fall Britain will certainly have as many men under arms as Germany, and they will be physically far better men, because

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.

1917

Yes, that's next year. Where will it find you? Will you be still in the old rut waiting for something to "turn up," or will the year have brought the change? It will if you enroll with us. You run no risks, as we secure positions for our students. Let us start you on the right road. Write for our free school journal. Begin any time, the sooner the better

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 short notice.

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

Silver Pine Healing Oil

Healed a Barb-Wire Cut

without leaving a scratch

Mrs. KATE McCRAE, of Mowbray, Man., writes:

"I once sent me a bottle of your Silver Pine Healing Oil. I had a cut cut last winter with barbed wire—I used half a bottle and it healed up and didn't leave a scratch. Now I have another cut that has got cut that I calculate to heal with what is left, but I would like to have you send me another bottle if I should happen to need it, for I think I could not get on without it."

For all kinds of wounds, bruises, burns and sores on animals or human beings, Silver Pine Healing Oil is a quick, safe and wonderful healer. Keep a bottle on hand for times of need. In 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 bottles, at your dealer's or from the International Stock Food Co., Limited, Toronto, Can.

Sold by S. McIntyre, Hardware Merchant, Durham, and dealers everywhere.

POINTS TO CONSIDER WHEN PURCHASING A RAILWAY TICKET

A Canadian Pacific Railway ticket does not represent merely a means of transportation between given points. It, in addition, provides the traveller with every comfort and convenience, developed by modern railway science, "safety first," with up-to-date equipment, unexcelled dining car service, palatial sleeping cars in a word, everything that a railway transportation of its passengers, including courtesy. 463

Germany's best have already been removed from the firing line, those of France, Russia and Austria.

Coincident with this is the growth in Britain of a realization that victory means for the Empire the end of the gravest peril since the Napoleonic era, and a determination to abolish that peril not by a mere victory but by terms of peace which shall dispose for a long period of years, perhaps for ever, of a rival on the sea. The British have waked up, as they have not waked up before since the war began. They have appreciated the value of their weapon of sea power, and they are now preparing to make good all that Admiral Mahan has written of the possibilities of sea power, and to repeat against William II, the absolute successes won against Napoleon.

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 60 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 60 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 22m

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

TINSMITTING

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.

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STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

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DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO CHEQUE.

Savings Bank Deposits bear interest at highest current rates.

DURHAM BRANCH,

John Kelly, Manager