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Penslar White Pine and Spruce Balsam is a healing remedy compounded of White Pine Bark, Spruce Gum, Tamarac Bark, Wild Cherry, and other well-known ingredients of recognized merit. Get a bottle of this effective remedy as soon as possible and rid your elf of that cough.

25c per Bottle

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Druggist
Central Drug Store
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THE IMPORTANT POINT

To remember with regard to Zam-Buk is that, unlike ordinary ointments, Zam-Buk is so refined that it is capable of penetrating to the seat of the trouble, which in the case of skin diseases and old sores is found in the diseased underlying tissues. This is due to the fact that Zam-Buk contains no animal fat or coarse mineral drugs whatever, but is entirely of herbal origin. Ordinary ointments, on the contrary, owing to the animal fat and mineral drugs contained in them, are incapable of penetrating beneath the surface skin, so that the relief, if any, can be only temporary.

In addition to this, Zam-Buk is a strong germicide, and having reached the underlying tissues, it destroys all germs and thoroughly cleanses the diseased parts. Then Zam-Buk's healing essences promote the growth of new skin and a permanent cure results.

Zam-Buk is best not only for old sores, eczema, and all skin diseases, but also for blood-poisoning, ulcers, abscesses, boils, scalp sores, piles, burns, scalds, cuts and all skin injuries. All druggists and stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 50c. box, \$ for \$7.45.



Cub Reporter—The scene beggared description.
Editor—So I should imagine. Your description of it is very poor at any rate.

GIFTS TO EMPIRE.

People Send Money to British Treasury to Help Win War.

The war has created a new kind of citizen hitherto unknown to the British Treasury. He does not lend his money to the State—he gives it. This new citizen is sometimes a man, sometimes a woman, sometimes a child. He lives in all parts of the Empire and in all parts of the world.

Merely to name the places from which these contributions come would be a lesson in geography. There is romance in the sound of Sandakan and surely it was romance that moved a firm in Sandakan to send \$500 (\$2,500) to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with this message:

"In this territory we contribute nothing toward the Imperial finances, while at the same time we enjoy all the benefits of British protection. We are therefore anxious to have a share, however small, in the financial burden which our fellow countrymen have to bear at the present time, and by disposing of the above sum for us you will be assisting us to discharge a welcome duty."

From Canada a man sends a cheque for \$1,000 "to cover moneys received by me when a student at Keyham" nearly 50 years ago.

From Saskatchewan an old man sends a cheque for £20 (\$100) "to help us beat the Kaiser, whom he portrays as 'a compound of Nero, Judas, and Ananias.'" He remarks that "it is a small thing to invest in a war loan and draw a dividend when brave men are laying down their lives." He begs the Chancellor to print notes or stamps for those who prefer giving to lending.

Many of these cheerful givers are old men. Some of them are poor. One of them writes:

"I see plenty about lending money to our country, but so far nothing about giving it. So here goes for a start—10s (\$2.40) from an old man whose income is 30s (\$7.20) per week; and I hope to be able to send some more later on. This is mine own, as I have no debts. I want no coupons. Yours, "SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE."

Even the children's mite tinkles in the Treasury romances. It is classified "Gifts from children toward war funds." Schools club together to pour their pence into the war chest. But the children sometimes scrape together their own savings and send them to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a letter painfully written in nursery hand. Here is one:

"I am sending you one shilling (24 cents) out of my pocket money to help to pay for the war. Daddy says you are collecting for it. I am seven years old and I have two uncles fighting."

And here is daddy's footnote: "This is entirely her own idea. Her own regret is that it is so little, but it has cleared out her money box. Please don't return it, whatever you do, or you will give great offence."

"Cow Scheme" a Success.

The "Manitoba cow scheme," brought into being at the last session of the Provincial Legislature, by way of an act known as "The Settlers Animal Purchase Act," has been in active operation since May 1, 1916. From figures just compiled by the Department of Agriculture, its scheme has justified in its working out the expectations of the Minister of Agriculture.

About 750 cows and over 100 heifers were delivered to farmers up to Dec. 1. Thirty groups of farmers, making a total of about 250 settlers, received cows. Many of these have had the animals all summer and have made a good profit on them.

The Manitoba cow scheme was designed to meet conditions in a single district in the Province, namely, the district north of township 14 and between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba. This is a rough country, heavily timbered, where the clearing of land for grain growing is a long and expensive process. The people who had gone into this district were without means and being unable to get quick returns from grain crops as homesteaders in other parts of Manitoba have been able to do in years past, were making slow progress.

Oleomargarine.

There has been considerable controversy recently in regard to oleomargarine, and the question is frequently asked whether its manufacture and sale should be permitted. In answer to this we would say that there is no scientific reason why oleomargarine should not be manufactured and sold as a substitute for butter, insisting, however, that it be sold only as a substitute and labeled as such. It contains practically as much nourishment as butter, and as far as experiments have gone, has been shown to be quite as digestible, in fact, preferable to the lower grades of butter. It can be manufactured and sold for decidedly less than butter. Steps should undoubtedly be taken at once to secure legislation that would warrant the manufacture and sale of this article of diet, in view of the prohibitive cost of butter at the present time.—From Report of M. H. O. Bulletin, November, 1916.

New Grain Elevators.

J. C. Gage, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, said that the Canadian Pacific Railway is preparing to expend between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 in grain elevators and additional terminal facilities at Vancouver, B.C.

Rich in Minerals.

Specimens of almost every precious minerals have been found in Spitzbergen, but there are no signs, according to geologists, that precious minerals exist in paying quantities.

New Use for Cork.

Slabs of natural cork expanded to more than twice their normal size have been invented in England for cold storage insulation.

RALPH CONNOR SPEAKS

CANADIAN AUTHOR TELLS OF NOBILITY OF OUR SOLDIERS

He Was at the Front as Chaplain of the 43rd Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg, and Will Assist in the National Service Campaign During His Two-months Leave of Absence in Canada.

AFTER eighteen months in England and at the battle-front in his capacity of chaplain of the 43rd Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg, Major the Rev. C. W. Gordon, better known to the reading world as "Ralph Connor," is back in Canada on two months' leave. During his short respite from active service work he has been requested to assist in the National Service campaign, and has consented to devote part of his time to the cause.

"Ralph Connor" is greyer than he was when he went away. The battle which his spiritual adviser was wont into the Somme fighting round Regina Trench 900 strong. It came out mustering but sixty-five rifles, and its gallant commander, Lieut.-Colonel Thompson, was not there to take the muster roll, having fallen in the fight.

The chaplain of the regiment, however, brings back to Canada a message of optimism and a story of grim determination on the part of the Allies to see this thing through.

"Peace!" he remarked when interviewed in Ottawa. "The only peace talked of in England to-day is that based upon the declaration of Mr. Asquith at the beginning of the war. There is no man of any standing or influence in the old land to-day who has deviated one iota from that stand, endorsed as it was by the whole people. Not that there is anyone who is not sick of this war, and would welcome peace, but we have left too many splendid men up in the saloon of Ypres and lying at the Somme to give up what we thought was right at the commencement of the great conflict. If we were right then we are right now, and if we are right now we would be traitors to quit under present conditions. "The spirit of our men is splendid. The spirit of the whole people is splendid. In fact that spirit is the continual wonder of the war, Nobody talks of peace until our task has been accomplished. "What we want in the next few months," he continued, "is such a demonstration of power on the part of the Allies as will break the heart of the German militarists. It is very near the breaking point now. When the spring comes — well, we shall see."

Major Gordon was asked what in his own opinion would most stimulate recruiting in Canada. He showed surprise.

"Does it require stimulating?" he asked. "Is it possible that any young man in Canada fit to go and fight and who ought to go and fight is unwilling to do so?"

"If the facts in regard to the war were put vividly before the minds of the youth of Canada they could not fail to respond. Do you think that any man with red blood in his veins could fail to respond to the real story of the retreat from Mons? I don't believe that story is known in Canada—the story of the terrific and glorious exploit of the contemptible little British army—really the finest army which ever went forth to fight for any cause in the world, whether in personnel or equipment. There was nothing like it in France. For over two weeks that army hung on to the flanks of the German hordes, finally constituting, I fully believe, the determining factor in the victory of the Marne. "And take the battle of the Marne—the greatest battle of history—do we in Canada know anything of that? If young Canadians knew of the battle of the Marne, if they knew what Britain has been doing, what Canada has been doing (and they don't even know that as they should), they would not need stimulating. "There never was in the history of the Empire a time when the people were so terribly resolved to see a thing through. They are preparing for events with no regard for time. They are building plants, for instance, in England to-day which won't be ready for operations till late in 1917."

Asked to what he attributed the general ignorance of the vivid things of the war, Major Gordon replied with emphasis: "I think that one of the mistakes of the war has been the stupid and soulless censorship imposed. While the Allies were fighting for their very souls in France in those early terrible weeks of retreat the papers were saying that everything was all right. The news the censor allowed to get out was ridiculous, and nobody laughed more grimly over the reading of it than the men at the front themselves. "There ought to be a fearless putting of the facts to the hearts of the people," continued Major Gordon emphatically. "If we are being beaten let us know it, if we are winning let us know it, if we have done a gallant deed let the world know it. As it is, we are neither told the truth about our reverses, nor do we receive the inspiration of the recounting of our successes."

Studied at McGill.

Major J. S. Jenkins, deputy director of the medical department of the Fourth Canadian Division at the front, met a German officer prisoner from the recent Somme fighting who stated that he was a graduate of the Faculty of Science of McGill University. He said that he failed to understand why England and Germany were fighting. His conversation revealed much antipathy between the senior and the junior German officers.

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Blyth's Corners

The pleasant remarks we made about the weather in the fore part of January should be greatly curtailed, by what we have had to come through the past two weeks. At present we are having rather a mild type of January thaw. It will be a relief if it succeeds in settling down the snow somewhat on the concession lines.

Mr. Geo. Peter, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. and Mr. and Mrs. D. McElvride spent a few hours pleasantly at the cosy home of Mr. Jas. Peter one evening last week.

We are pleased to report Mrs. Jas. Petty as being sufficiently recovered from the operation she underwent in the General Hospital Toronto, a couple of weeks ago, as to be able to return home to-day.

One of the hardest cracks we have got yet from the effects of the awful war, struck us when our popular young teacher, Mr. G. H. McKee, served notice of his intention of enlisting for overseas service, and will sever his connection with this section as teacher, on Thursday. Mr. McKee has proved himself to be a most efficient and energetic teacher, so much so that we are forced to believe a great number of teachers in our rural schools, at least, are anything but progressive. Mr. McKee intends to enlist in the Dental Corps. We wish him unbounded success.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McElvride left on Thursday to visit the former's sister Flora (Mrs. Jas. Ross), of Ripley.

An agitation has been started by some parties to have our mail route changed from Durham to

Varny. We think we are voicing the sentiments of mostly all concerned that Durham, as our headquarters, is all that could be desired, and it would be a pity to make any attempt to change the route. Mr. Smith and staff, of Durham, have certainly given the best of satisfaction.

Mrs. Al. Hosburg, who has been seriously ill with the grippe, is, we are glad to report, now on the mend.

A reference in your last edition of The Chronicle, relative to the coming sessions of the various county councils with the patriotic problems confronting them, was timely. From our point of view, we think that all county councils should levy a special rate, being sure that the amount levied will meet the urgent need, as there sure will be a tendency of a great number of ratepayers to give no more than they have to, and if compelled to contribute in this way, they will do so quite readily, but, left to the freedom of their own generosity, past experience, in many cases, proves they will do little or nothing. Soliciting aid by a subscription list has ceased to meet the demands; in fact, it never was any good, except for the shirkers.

Word has been received of the sudden removal by death of Mrs. Robt. Morice, of Biggar, Sask. The deceased took a stroke, from which she never rallied.

PA HAS HIS DOUBTS.

He—But you say yourself that your father is anxious to get you off his hands.

She—Yes; that's why I don't think he'll listen to you.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

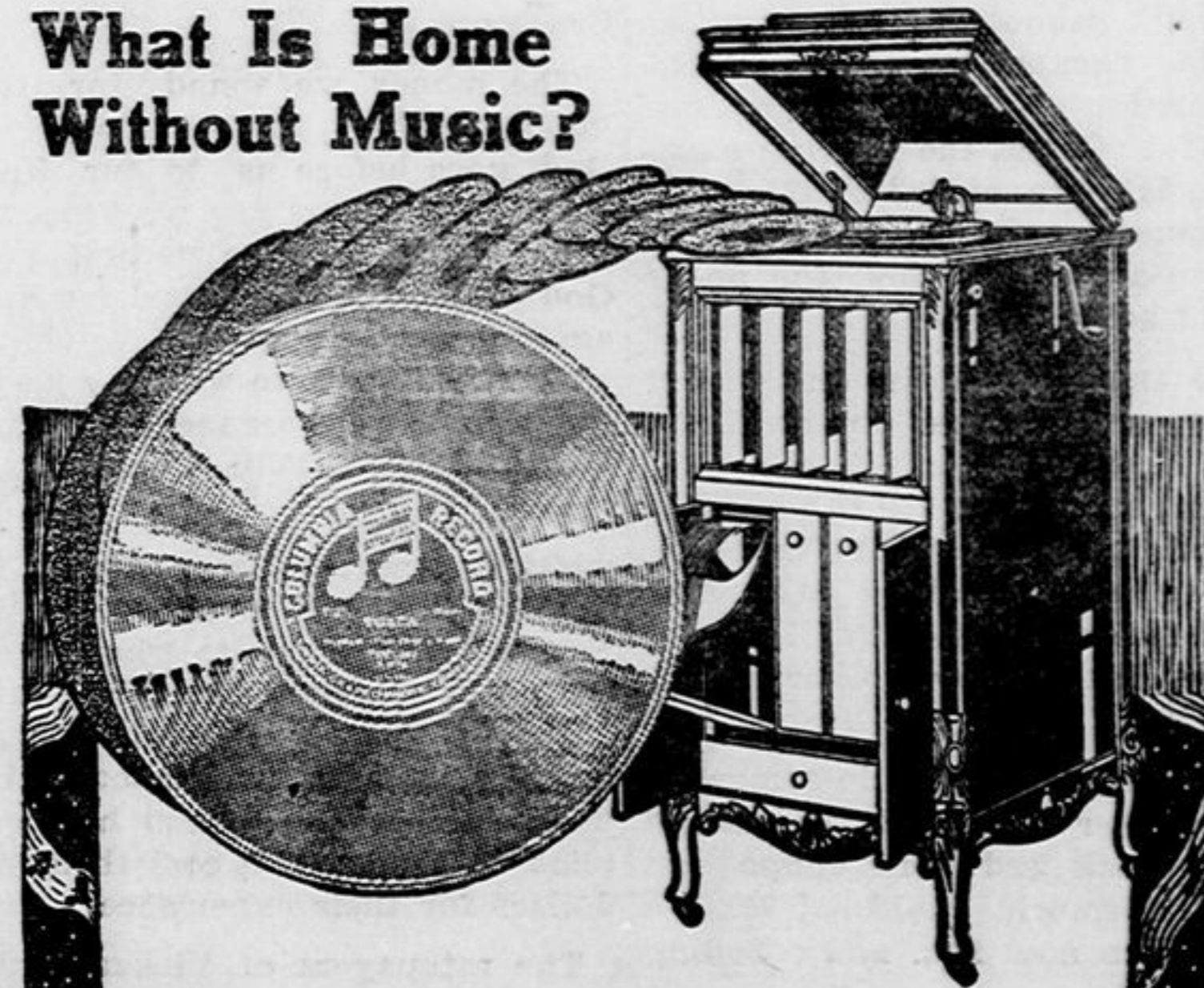
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