

At Home

Come in & Chat Awhile

—Ruth Raeburn.

A DUTCH BOY WHO BECAME A GREAT ARTIST

From "Stories of Grit" by Archer Wallace

One day in September in 1870 when an ocean liner docked among her passengers was a family named Bok. Mr. Bok had once been in fairly good circumstances but unwise investments had left him quite poor, so he and his wife decided to leave Holland, and with their two boys William and Edward, make a new start in the United States.

The younger boy was only in his seventh year and within a few days after landing he and his brother were sent to a public school in Brooklyn. Not knowing a word of English they couldn't make themselves understood, nor know what others were saying. When school was dismissed the boys were each the centre of a group of tormentors who seemed to enjoy teasing the little fellows. This continued for days and one day Edward was goaded into fury, and turned on the ringleader and gave him a sound thrashing, much to the surprise of the big bully and to the other boys. After this he had the respect of his schoolmates.

The boys learned the language quickly and adapted themselves to the ways of the new country.

The boys' father did not find it easy to make good. He couldn't find work for a long time and the strain began to tell on the mother's health. The boys saw this and decided to relieve her by rising early to do some of the household tasks and they also found time after school hours to help her with the work.

One morning they awoke to find neither wood nor coal to build the fire, so after this each day they spent some of their time gathering coal that had been carelessly spilled when being delivered, and they brought in wood that was lying around unclaimed.

One day when Edward was looking in a baker's window, the baker put a tray of tempting buns and tarts and pies in the window, and came out to look at them, and said to the boy "They look pretty good, don't they?" The boy answered, "They look all right, but they would look a whole lot better if you had your window cleaned."

"That is true," said the baker, perhaps you will clean it."

So Edward got the job of cleaning the window every Tuesday and Friday for which he received fifty cents a week.

One day when the baker was busy Edward waited on a customer, and when the baker saw how aptly he did it, he engaged Edward to help him on certain days after school and on Saturdays and gave him a bigger salary.

Edward also took a newspaper route and delivered papers on Saturday mornings and he was most pleased to bring home his weekly earnings.

One time he was invited to a party and the thought occurred to him that the hostess might like to see an account of her party in the paper, so he wrote it up and sent it in to the Brooklyn Eagle. The Editor was so pleased with the idea that he offered him a salary to gather such items of news. So Edward was a busy boy.

When he was thirteen years of age he left school to accept a position as office boy in the Western Union Telegraph Co., at a salary of \$6.25 a week. His mother was very disappointed at his leaving school but owing to the straightened circumstances of the home she gave her consent.

Edward early developed habits of thrift—he never used a street car if he could walk, and saved his

money to buy books to improve his education. (To be concluded next week.)

SPRING HUNGER

By Thomas Curtis Clark.

My heart is famished for the Spring
For April's pink and gold;
For woodland breezes whispering;
For blossoms manifold!
And I shall not be quite content
Till Winter's violence is spent.

The snow-time beauty quits its lure
As March steals back again;
My sorrow seeks its old-time cure,
The April shine and rain.
So forth I go, to search for Spring
In some dim forest loitering.

And if perchance I shall return
With peach-sweet burdened down
And if the roadside bushes burn
As I speed back to town—
Then who shall dare refuse me
Who came bedecked with April bloom!

MOVIES

"FOOLISH FICTION" SAYS JOHNNY HINES

Comedian Compiles Series of Strange and Thoroughly Familiar Quotations.

Johnny Hines, the popular movie comedian, who comes to the Veterans' Star Theatre Friday and Saturday, March 30 and 31, in his latest and most hilarious First National Picture, "Home Made," has compiled a series of oft-spoken quotations which he has aptly labelled "Foolish Fiction." Margery Daw, the comedian's leading woman, is urging Johnny to write a whole book on the subject. Here are a few of the quotations:

"Your face is familiar and I can almost recall your name."

"I hate the taste of the stuff but my doctor says I need a tonic."

"Your most obedient servant, John Brown."

"Yes, Madame, these are the kind of cigars your husband likes to smoke."

"All Wool Garments Our Specialty. We, the Representatives of the people of this district in convention assembled."

"We expect to prove an alibi, Your Honor, by at least a dozen reputable witnesses."

"Oh, yes; we play bridge occasionally, but only for amusement."

WE FOUND THIS
Remedy, Mrs. Sybilla Spahr's
Tonsillitis nearly 99% success treating
Sore Throats, Head Colds,
Bronchial Asthma, Cough, Bronchitis,
Catarrh, and Tonsil Diseases.
Results good, or money back. McFadden's Drug Store.

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OTHER PAPERS' OPINIONS

British Taste for Apples

Tastes differ with regard to apples as they do with regard to many other things, but it is surprising to find so wide a variation within comparatively short distances in the United Kingdom. Certain varieties are popular everywhere, but there are others which, while prime favorites in one locality, meet with a poor reception elsewhere. Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, Fruit Trade Commissioner in Liverpool, writes that Cox's Orange and Ribston make special appeal to London but that it is bad policy to ship them to Liverpool. On the other hand, McIntosh Reds are highly appreciated in Glasgow but move very slowly in London. Some very fine McIntosh Reds which were finding no outlet in London were purchased by a Glasgow firm and sold at a definite profit over and above cost of transportation. These are facts, he says, which the secondary buyers are constantly taking advantage of to their own profit, while the shippers' returns are affected only by primary sale. Moreover, different markets also have very definite preferences as to sizes, London, for example, absorbing readily small sizes which would meet with a poor reception in the north. If these preferences as to variety and size were more carefully studied, apple shippers would secure more satisfactory returns from the sale of their fruit.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Agricultural Sales

The lesson learned abroad by the seventy members of the party that has just completed the Canadian Farmers' Marketing Tour in Great Britain and Denmark may be a useful one. That lesson, as stated by Mr. H. S. Arkell, Canadian Livestock Commissioner, is "that the British are the best buyers in the world and that it remains for Canadians to become better salesmen if we would secure the full benefits of the market which is open to us." While the lesson may be of value, the information from which it is derived is not altogether pleasing to Canadians, and, probably, was not to the members of the touring party.

Canada is not selling fresh meat in Great Britain to the same extent that it did, Mr. Arkell said, and is not making the most of its opportunity in that market. The improved quality of Canadian bacon was noted. "As regards butter and cheese, we heard more about New Zealand than we did about Canada," asserted the Livestock Commissioner, "and disappointment was expressed that our cheese exports have not only been reduced in volume but, except for the best grades, they are not commanding the attention of the market as they did." South African fruit was arriving in Great Britain with vastly less wastage than Canadian. Ireland was displaying great energy in the development of trade in cattle, eggs, poultry and fresh pork. Canadian trade reports have revealed some falling-off in sales of certain Canadian farm products to Great Britain in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927. There was a decline in that year, as compared with the previous one, in the quantity of bacon and the value of all meats exported to the United Kingdom. There was a reduction from 18,110,399 pounds in 1925-26 to 6,864,400 pounds in 1926-27 in butter sent from Canada to the British market, and from 1,388,366 hundredweights to 1,490,000 hundredweights in the quantity of cheese so disposed of. The falling-off in exports to Britain of bacon, butter and cheese continued in the nine months of 1927, from the end of March onward, and was particularly pronounced in the case of butter.

It has been asserted that the operation of Canada's trade treaty with Australia and New Zealand has caused a reduction in butter production in this country, and, consequently, in the exportable surplus of butter. There has been in the past five years a steady rise in the volume of cream and milk exports from Canada to the United States. There has also been some exportation to the United States of Canadian cattle, including, it has been reported, a considerable number of animals of the breeds most suitable for dairying. Exportation of cream and milk may have afforded an outlet for some raw materials for which there was less demand in this country because of the effect of the Australian treaty. Exportation of dairy cows means a loss, that cannot be regained in a moment, of power to produce milk and cream and butter and cheese. It is to be hoped that the lesson learned by the party on the Farmers' Marketing Tour will result in efforts to increase Canada's sales of agricultural and dairy products in Great Britain. The tour has indicated to the members of the party the requirements of the British market and the character of the competition to be met there.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

SENSE AND SPEED

It has been rather well established that laws which arbitrarily fix speed limits for automobiles are little protection against accidents. The speed at which one may safely drive depends upon the road and traffic conditions involved.

A high executive of one of the leading automobile manufacturing companies, who has made a close study of speed in its relation to accidents, declares that 50 or even 60 miles an hour over good open roads in the country may be safer than 15 miles an hour in cutting corners in town.

The safe driver is not necessarily the slow driver, but one who uses common sense whether driving fast or slow. Careless driving while turning corners, passing pedestrians or other cars, crossing railroad tracks and manoeuvring in congested traffic is the greatest menace to life and limb.

Sense, not speed, is the important factor in determining whether a driver is safe or unsafe.

Dog Gone

An irate fan who had watched his home team go down in defeat, stopped the umpire as he was leaving the field.

"Where's your dog?" he commanded.

"Dog?" ejaculated the ump.

"Have no dog."

"Well," said the grouchy one, "you're the first blind man I ever saw who didn't have a dog."

IN MEMORIAM

Lawrence—In loving memory of our dear husband and father. Anthony Lawrence, who died March 30, 1927.

Sleep on, dear father, your cares are ended,
Rest in peace, your work is done,
You are gone where those who loved you
Will meet you one by one.

—Ever remembered by wife and family.

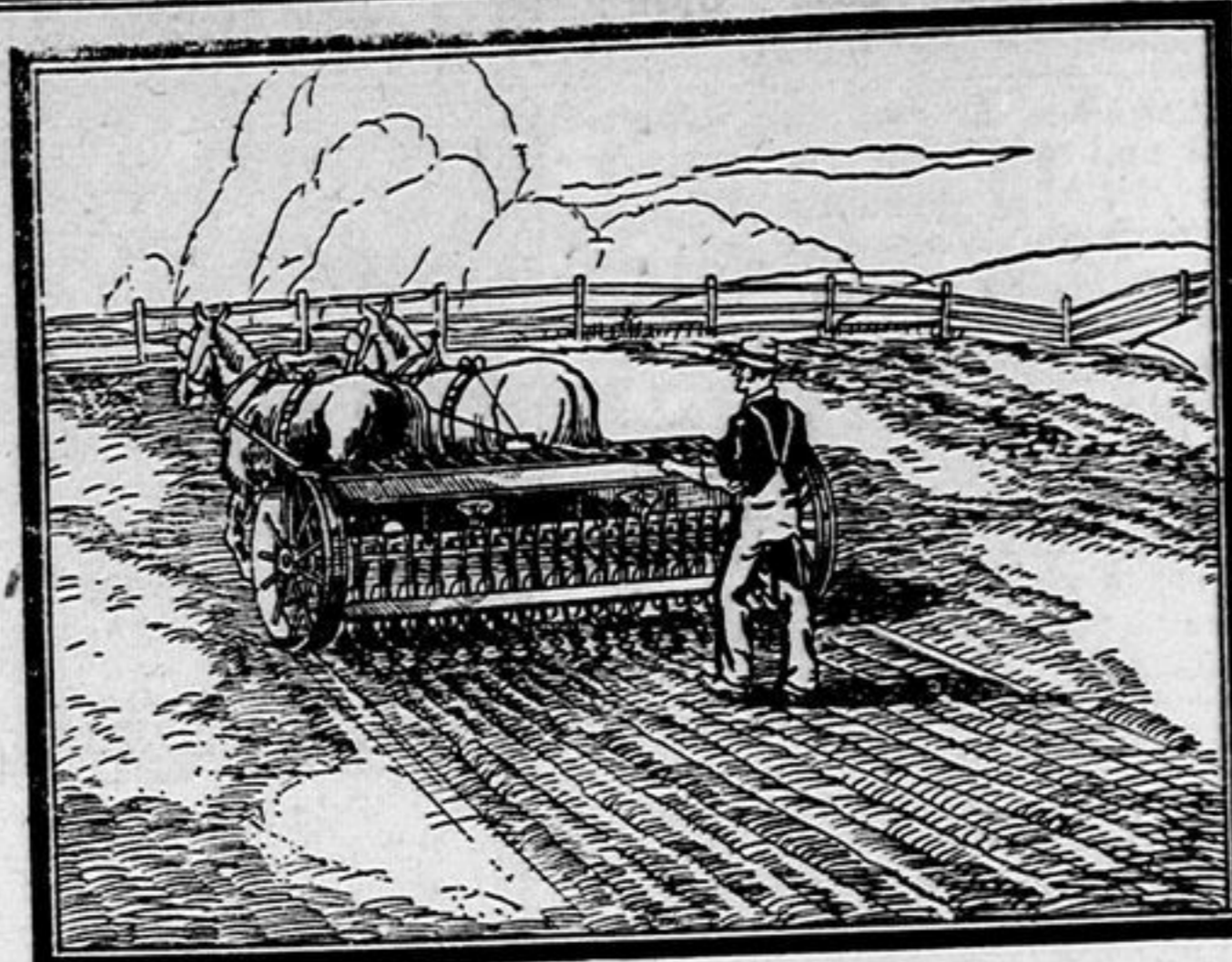
IN MEMORIAM

Blyth—In loving memory of Mrs. J. W. Blyth, Varney, who departed this life March 27th, 1927.

The world may change from year to year
And friends from day to day;
But never will the one we loved
From our memory pass away.

In our lonely hours of thinking,
Thoughts of you are always near,
We, who loved you, sadly miss you
As it dawns another year.

—J. W. Blyth and Family.



How many weeds are you sowing?

Recently one ounce of Alfalfa seed was found to contain approximately 900 weed seeds, which would have resulted in the distribution of almost a million weeds to every acre sown.

And such examples as this are not uncommon. Forestall the danger of ruined crops now! Take every precaution in selecting and cleaning your seed—because on them principally depends the ultimate success of your crops.

Under the Weed Control Act the destruction of noxious weeds is compulsory. Let us co-operate to end this menace.

ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE
Parliament Buildings
Toronto



HON. JOHN S. MARTIN
Minister
W. B. ROADHOUSE
Deputy Minister

AVOID THE WEEDS—SOW CLEAN SEEDS



"You swore to your wife that you would never come home drunk at night again."
"That's right. I am not going home until the morning."
—Moustique, Charleroi.

It will pay you to advertise in The Chronicle.

THE PEOPLE'S MILLS

Fertilizer

We have a car of
Gunn's Celebrated Fertilizer
Liberal Discount for Cash.

We are also getting a Fertilizer Drill, which our customers can have the use of at a small rental per ton of Fertilizer sown.

Flour and Feed of Best Brands

We buy all kinds of Grain and pay the Highest Market Prices.

CHOPPING DONE WHILE YOU WAIT.

GOODS DELIVERED IN TOWN EVERY DAY.

Phone 8, Night or Day.

JOHN MCGOWAN

The People's Mills

Durham, Ontario

Noble's Garage

We Are Speedy, Efficient, Moderate

NO MATTER what its ailment is, we can restore your Car to perfect mechanical condition with the minimum of time and expense to you. A staff of thoroughly trained auto experts stand ready to diagnose and correct every defect from a dented fender to a broken crankshaft. We give swift service!

Noble's Garage

Garafraxa St., Durham

It Will Pay You Well When Having Your AUCTION SALE BILLS

Printed at The Chronicle Office, to have us insert the full list in the current issue, where those, unable from any cause to get out to see the bill may read in comfort at their own home fireside.

We make dates with any Auctioneer of your choosing and Guarantee you good service and moderate charges.



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"Durham Chronicle" printed advertising will add most effectively to the success of your Auction Sale. Try it.



Gentlemen Prefer Both

FOR that reason it behooves us modern females to look to the care of our wheat blonde or raven black hair . . . which ever the case may be. Smart, alluring, subtly distinguished coiffures by specialists in beauty culture.

We give special attention to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Hair Cutting and all our work is done on a strictly satisfied customer basis.

R. Whitmore
Tonsorialist
Durham, Ontario

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE LEGISLATURE

Toronto, March 23rd, 1928

Speaking volumes for the administration of the government the Legislature this week approved supplementary estimates to the extent of \$7,546,154 without a single vote being altered. Item of \$25,000 for wolf bounty service and expenses was used by members of House as a vehicle to suggest increase in the bounty.

"We have found that the more inducement is not effective," stated Premier Ferguson. "We have been able to get more wolves when paying \$15, than when we were paying \$40, and we got all the wolves from these provinces. Since then we have reached an understanding that the treasury will not be defrauded."

Having reached the stage where medical treatment was no longer necessary, Premier Ferguson explained to the House that the were 1,000 to 1,200 persons in Ontario mental hospitals who were now ready for family or municipal care. Discussion followed the introduction of a vote of \$2,000, the estimates to provide for the removal of such patients. Many of the patients, the Premier declared, should be provided for by the family. The Premier disposed of the idea that special homes should be erected. "The government does not intend to do anything heartless," stated the Premier. "But mental hospitals are not in any sense boarding houses, but curative institutions; if patients were not a certain condition they would never have been taken in."

Amendment to the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, providing that the government per diem rate for indigent patients be increased from 50 to 60 cents a day has been introduced in the Legislature. The measure also provides an increase in the municipal grant from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. The Ontario Hospitals Association had urged on the government that the grants be raised to 75 cents and \$2, respectively. Provisions of the bill are to be operative from April 1.

Introducing the bill, Premier Ferguson stated that a general revision of the Act had been contemplated, but owing to the fact that during the last few days further questions had cropped up, which if considered, would lead to delay, it had been decided to hold the general revision over until the next session.

Having passed legislation through the second reading stage the government, through Hon. W. H. Prior, Attorney-General, is well on the way towards the protection of the public against fraudulent securities salesmen and dubious stock issues. The legislation, in brief, gives the government power to bring about the registration of brokers and security salesmen and grant authority for the suspension of brokers from operation for a period of 10 days pending investigation when it is felt that there is ground for suspicion.

Introducing the measure, the Attorney-General announced the abolition of the department to bring about the abolition of papers known as "tipster's sheets," which purport to give advice on good investment and market speculation. The sheets, contended the Attorney-General, in reality proved a serious menace to the gullible investor. The Attorney-General pointed out that the regulation of such sheets