

In Other Communities

Taken From Our Exchanges About People of Your Acquaintance.

Second in Buffalo Race

Jack Palmer, running under the colors of the Hamilton Olympic Club, won second place in an open handicap race at Buffalo on Saturday in a field of 44. A Buffalo runner headed him by a scant two yards in the mile race, time of which was 4 min. 36 sec. Jack, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Palmer of this place, received a handsome wrist watch as a prize.—Dundalk Herald.

Steve Blows Up

A kitchen range was blown to pieces in the Globe hotel kitchen, Erin, one evening lately. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Horton and family were listening in on the radio about ten o'clock when the explosion took place. It is supposed that hot water pipes became clogged. The family cat, which was sleeping in a chair nearby, was killed. Fortunately none of the family were close to the stove at the time of the explosion.—Dundalk Herald.

Big Profits?

For sale: One thousand-pound cow, thirty cents. This is what one farmer in Alton district might have advertised if he could have inserted the advertisement free of charge. He took a cow of canner grade to the Toronto stock yards, where he sold it for 50 cents a hundred pounds, obtaining \$5.00. He had to pay \$3.50 trucking, 20 cents for insurance and \$1.00 commission, leaving himself 30 cents with which to buy a meal.—Drayton Advocate.

Councillors Change Their Minds

News of unusual interest to the county and municipal councils who are advocating salary and wage cuts comes from South Norwich Council. At January session a 20 per cent. reduction in salaries was adopted, but to the surprise of the ratepayers, this motion is now rescinded, and, with only one dissenting voice, the salaries of the Reeve and Councillors have been increased ten per cent., to take effect at once.—Drayton Advocate.

Car Damaged

Last Thursday evening, when driving south on Jackson street, in front of the residence of Mr. C. M. Gibson, Mr. George Francis, of Hanover, collided with a load of poles on a hayrack, driven by a farmer. The light of two cars, approaching from the other direction, seems to have interfered with visibility. The radiator, hood and fender and one headlight

of the coach were damaged, but Mr. Francis escaped injury when one of the poles came through the windshield.—Walkerton Telescope.

FRENCHMAN PERFORMS SPECTACULAR STUNT

First Man to Walk Across Niagara Falls on Tight Rope in 1859—Had to Pass Hat to Get Reward for Daring Feat.

It was in 1859 that Blondin, a Frenchman, performed the feat of being the first person to walk over Niagara Falls on a tight rope. It took him four weeks to get this rope in shape and there were 10,000 spectators present to witness the remarkable stunt. At the appointed hour, cannon announced the start and Blondin began to cross the chasm from the American side. Arrayed in spangled tights and armed with a 50-pound balancing pole he stepped nimbly along the rope whose middle point sagged to about 15 feet. About one-third of the way out he suddenly threw himself down and rested. Then up and off again. Midway he stopped again and letting down a ball of twine to the old 'Maid of the Mist' which lay below, he drew up a bottle of wine and drank it. In a few minutes the intrepid Frenchman was tripping up the rope and on to Canadian soil.

Next year, when the Prince of Wales visited Canada, Blondin far outdid these feats. He carried a man across the Niagara gorge on his back, then wheeled him across on a wheelbarrow, and even performed the incredible feat of walking the entire 1100 feet of tight rope over that awful gulf on stilts. En route thus, Blondin suddenly slipped, catching himself by his thigh. The crowd gasped, though some said the slip was merely a stunt. The young prince was among the spectators and Blondin offered to carry him across on his back, and refund the spectators' money if he let the heir to the British throne drop in the river. After this performance Blondin had to pass the hat in order to get his reward for what was probably one of the most spectacular feats ever accomplished.

fully developed.

Last week a team of horses belonging to Mr. Les Chard fell through the ice on the hydro pond and were drowned. Mr. Bert Magee, who lives on the east side of the pond, took his team to help draw the others out, but they also fell through the ice. Mr. Magee's collie dog accompanied his master and when the second team fell into the water the dog suddenly disappeared. He made his way to where Mr. Harry Foester was working and barked so strongly that Mr. Foester knew something was wrong, and running followed the dog, but when Harry slowed to a walk the dog evidently thought he was not going fast enough and got behind him, pushing on his legs with his muzzle. Mr. Foester finally brought up where the trouble was and assisted in getting the second drowning team out of the water. By this one act Sport earned his keep to a patriarchal age.—Flesherton Advance.

Milk War in Walkerton

"One war in which the civilian population are not suffering to any noticeable extent and which the thrifty housewives hope may never end, opened in Walkerton this week in the form of a milk dealers' fight and as the fortune of the tussle ebbs and flows milk, which prior to hostilities, had dropped from 10c to 9c a quart for the pasteurized article, has tumbled to 7c a quart on the open market, with a lower level predicted as the battle grows in intensity and the participants get more war paint on.

Truly a lot of water has rippled underneath the bridge and a lot of rubber has rumbled over it since milk was sold as cheap in Walkerton but to say that "Many are the hearts aching to-night waiting for the war to cease," is camouflaging the local situation, for if there is any wide-spread grief amongst Walkerton housewives over it they are not doing any mourning in public. On the contrary there is a suspicion of secret joy in the kitchens as the dollar stretches over a wider milk ticket than formerly.

The entry of Dippel Bros. as the third entry into the local field which formerly was controlled by Messrs. Wm. Crawford and D. C. Park sent the price voolplaning on the home market. Messrs. Crawford and Dippel are retelling the product at 7c a quart, while Mr. Park, who seems to be doing some watchful waiting, is retelling his wares for the present at 8c a quart, as he claims not to have cut the producers down to a price that would warrant him offering the lacteal fluid at a lower rate.

Both the other dealers have large herds of their own, and it is believed that consumers will yet get milk so cheap they will hardly be able to look a cow in the face so abashed will they feel at taking such quantities of its products at so meagre a price.

Meanwhile drinking milk threatens to become such a popular pastime in Walkerton that even boozers will be asking for milk-shakes instead of the old stingo when they meet their favorite bootleggers in the parks.—Walkerton Herald-Times.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines, continued to carry his defence on Hydro into the camp of Hydro's attackers, in resuming his debate on the Speech from the Throne, on Tuesday, when some ten speakers on both the government and opposition benches debated all angles of public-ownership, the government's defence and growth of Hydro under Conservative administrations, and the present assault now made by Liberals in an effort to draw public attention from themselves.

Hon. Mr. McCrea linked the activities of the Sifton interests, in their effort to secure the Georgian Bay Canal Charter, and in their resolutions passed by the Liberal Convention, with those of M. F. Hepburn, Provincial Liberal Leader, in combined efforts to destroy and undermine Hydro for the interests of private power barons. He showed that Quebec is losing industries to Ontario, because of the low power costs now served in this province. Liberals of the province, he said, were shocked to learn of the importance of the Sifton-Hepburn resolution that was approved by the Liberal convention last year, in which the power users of Ontario would have to pay the cost of canalization of the St. Lawrence development.

W. E. N. Sinclair, Opposition Leader, stated that while the resolution was passed by the convention it is not a part of the Liberal platform formed at the convention, which intimation places Mr. Sinclair as opposed to the Sifton move.

"So far as the Conservative party is concerned," said Hon. Mr. McCrea, "such a policy as that of Sifton and Hepburn will never be undertaken in this province. Which are we to choose? The policy of F. A. Gaby, chief engineer of the Hydro Commission, and his engineers trained by Sir Adam Beck or the policy of this man who tried to sell power to Hydro for \$19 a horsepower, when the general rate is \$15."

"I challenge Mr. Sifton to deny the evidence he gave at the hearing on his application for the renewal of the Georgian Bay Canal charter," he continued. "I challenge him to deny the effect of the resolution he put through the Liberal Convention. Mr. Hepburn needs watching, then and now."

Power in this province, he went on, is recognized in Quebec as the cause for Ontario's constant industrial development. The chairman of the Montreal Harbor Commission had declared that Toronto gained 25 new industries while Montreal gained three, that Toronto's Industrial Commission had been able to offer cheap power and that in one instance alone the difference in power cost over a 10-year period would pay the cost of establishing a manufacturing plant in Toronto. In the face of such benefits to Ontario, he declared, Hydro had proven its worth to the people and should be protected against political critics seeking self-advancement. Both Ontario and Quebec had sought rights to develop power on the St. Lawrence, yet each had been repulsed. Each had maintained, as they still maintain, that certain of the waters were surplus and beyond the needs of navigation and should therefore be utilized for power purposes.

Hon. Mr. McCrea made a slashing attack upon those in the Liberal group who seek to undermine and destroy Hydro for their own political advancement. Grouping together Harry Sifton, and E. C. Drury, as going arm-in-arm, M. F. Hepburn and Harry Nixon and Mr. Sinclair, Opposition leader, as standing together on a Sifton-drafted power plank in the Liberal platform. Hon. Mr. McCrea asked how safe would Hydro be in the hands of a group of buccaners who seek to make Hydro power users of Ontario pay for the whole power development and canalization of the St. Lawrence.

Covering the entire range of Hydro development, from the attempts of private-power grabs in the days of Sir James Whitney, down to the Beauharnois probe, Hon. Mr. McCrea made a slashing denunciation of Liberal innuendoes against the judiciary implied in the criticism of Mr. Justice Middleton in his probe on Hydro. Prior to 1927, Ontario had been prevented from developing the power in the Ottawa river because it was held under a charter granted thirty-three years before to the Georgian Bay Canal Company, and held by a group comprising five Siftons, headed by Harry Sifton. Renewal was asked of this charter, but it was blocked through the efforts of Hon. Hugh Guthrie, then Conservative leader at Ottawa, and Hon. Howard Ferguson, then Premier of Ontario. Mr. Sifton had followed this move by passing a resolution at the Liberal Convention approving the principle that Ontario should pay to the Federal Government a water-rental for all the water used in power production on the St. Lawrence. This move meant that Ontario power users would have had

to pay for the canalization of the river for navigation purposes as well as paying for the power development.

"They do not seek to help Hydro," declared Hon. Mr. McCrea, "Hydro is as clean as a hound's tooth. It is purely to advance their interests. Consideration is given only to their own unfortunate position and they seek to place in bad light the Conservative party."

Supporting the Government's policies on Hydro Hon. George H. Charlies, Provincial Secretary, declared the Beauharnois situation had been the most sordid piece of political history in Canada, and while they had been able to buy up senators and others not one Ontario Conservative was purchaseable. Messrs. Haydon, McGovern and Ebbs, who had got \$50,000 from Beauharnois were the solicitors who also handled the Georgian Bay Canal Charter bill for Harry Sifton, and \$3,000 of Beauharnois money had reached W. R. P. Parer of the Ontario Liberal Association, a few days prior to the Hamilton and Grenville by-elections. The Legislature, he insisted, was the place to make charges, and none of the Hydro critics had yet made charges warranting an investigation.

Several other members spoke in the debate which will reach a conclusion today when the leaders will reply and a division will be made.

Premier Henry in answering questions declared that because of adverse exchange rates between the United States and Canada, \$161,225, has been the extra cost to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission under a contract for Gatineau River power. This contract had been made in 1926 and in view of its proportions it was not possible to market exclusively in Canada the bonds which would finance the undertaking and payment would have to be made in gold or U.S. funds. No commissions had been paid in connection with these contracts.

Seven private bills and three Government orders were given second reading. In the bill of the Industrial Disputes Act, which brings the Federal Act into law here, Premier Henry observed it would be so amended to provide that governmental commissions do not come within it.

WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT

Rushin' to the office, rushin' out to eat, Rushin' back an' rushin' home, Down the rushin' street.

Rushin' up an' rushin' down, rushin' in and out, Say, what's all the rushin' fer? What's it all about?

Rushin' after money, rushin' after fame, Climbin', pushin', shovin', It's a dizzy game.

Steppin' on each other's heels, let me by—Look out! Say, what's all the rushin' fer? What's it all about?

What's the use of rushin'? Let us loaf a while, Watch 'em push, an' run, an' grab, We'll just sit an' smile.

As they scramble down the road, gaily we will shout: "Say, what's all the rushin' fer? What's it all about?"

CERTIFIED SEED
Field inspection of seed crops for certification in Canada results in the placing on the market of many thousands of bushels of seed of a quality superior to the commercial No. 1 grade.
Services of this kind are rendered by Dominion Seed Branch inspectors in connection with a wide range of seed crops. With cereals and corn, inspection is made of the standing crop to determine purity of variety; with red clover, type, hardness and freedom from bladder campion; with alfalfa and sweet clover, origin and type; with alsike, origin and freedom from bladder campion; with timothy, origin and freedom from ox-eye daisy; with brome and western rye grass, origin and freedom from couch grass, and with crested wheat grass, origin and purity.
Certified seed, after cleaning, is graded, tagged and sealed by government inspectors. The seed inspection certificate tag attached bears the certification as to the origin, grade and quality of the seed.
The three prairie provinces provide the bulk of certified seed of cereals, flax and grasses; Manitoba and Ontario, the greater part of the certified seed of clovers, while most of the certified seed corn is of Ontario production.

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"He should be home by this time"

Mrs. Fowler was worried. Her husband had gone to town for the day but he was to be back in plenty of time to feed the stock. And now it was getting dark.

Then the telephone rang: "Sorry, Mary", came her husband's voice, "I can't get home till late. Better telephone George Bothwell and ask him to help us out."

So the stock was fed and Mrs. Fowler's worry was ended. No wonder she said: "It's lucky we have a telephone."



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