## Rats Were Travelling

While returning home from the Grey Presbyterial meeting in Hanover Thursday night last, the occupants of Miss Winnie Blyth's car saw an unusual sight. As a rule the night drive is void of incident but this particular case gave Mrs. A. H. Jackson, Misses Margaret McGirr, Myrtle Korh and Winnie Blyth something to wonder over. Approaching the farm of Mr. Herb Hunt, the road in front of car was black with rats moving their habitation from N. D. R. to S. D. R. It is claimed there must have been 30 to 40 of them crossing en masse and while the car finished a few, the great majority live today to haunt the cellars and basements of South Bentinck residents. Evidently northern residents have given them poor board.—Durham Review.

### S S. NO. 10 ARTEMESIA

Class 4—M. Piper 73, F. Collinson 66, D. Stewart 64, L. Archibald 63, R. Stewart 55, E. Genoe 20.

Sr. 3—S. Piper 78, H. Archibald 68, J. Chesney 64, M. Haw 64, M. Collinson 58, L. White 56, N. Genoe 55, O. Marshall 44, A. Marshall 40, E. Mathewson 28, J. P. Stewart 16.

Jr. 3—G. Kennedy 59, M. Marshall 57, J. Marshall 53, (abs.), M. Adams 31, (abs) M Duckett 31(abs)

Sr. 2—J. Collinson 93, M. Hunt 90, B. Stewart 80, A. Chesney 67, L. Genoe 22.

Jr. 2nd.—J. Adams 75, J. Kennedy 61, I. Mathewson 38, (abs.) E. Plester 51, A. Haw 46, D. Marshall 40.

Sr. Pr.—C. McWilliams 54, D. Duckett 35.

Jr. Pr.—B. Marshall 75, E. Plester 60, M. Stewart 45, V. Kennedy 40.

Number on roll 39. Average attendance, 36.

S. L. Hare, Teacher.

### LONG TRIP MADE BY AMBULANCE

One of the longest trips ever made by ambulance was made this week by the Findlay and Miller ambulance. Tuesday it took Mrs. Stauffer, a sister of Mr. J. Baker frim Meaford to Manton, Mich. a distance of 550 miles. The trip was made in one day and the patient stood the journey will. She was accompanied by her daughters, Mrs. Burgess and Mrs. Storey. The latter returned with the ambulance yesterday. Mr. Gordon Abbot was the driver.—Meaford Mirror.

### WARM WEATHER HELPFUL

Continued warm bright weather during the first two weeks of May did much to improve the appearance of alfalfa, clover and fall wheat, and new seeding recovered to some extent, according to reports coming in from all parts of the province. There were many crops plowed under this spring but many farmers reported that new seeding which they had intended to plow under, made wonderful recovery during early May. Many sections reported that the land has never worked better than during the present month of seeding.

Just before every election some enthusiastic Toronto Grit says that city is going to elect three or four Liberals. After every election it is found that instead of three of four Liberals being elected there were three or four Liberal votes. —Meaford Mirror.

## Miss Macphail's Speech

(continued from page 1)

alism was begun in 1896, I would say that it was completed in 1930.

I am a director of an economic group. I was elected as a United Farmer and I did not change my name after I was elected—

Some hon. MEMBERS. Oh, oh

Miss MACPHAIL: My political name, and I am willing—

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Miss MACPHAIL: I am willing as a member of an economic group to change my position on the tariff at any time if I believe that changing my position will make things better for the people whom I represent. I think that is a sound position. It is the one that I have always taken; I have not changed. But I do not believe that protection will benefit agriculture and I shall deal with that more fully in a moment.

Agriculture is in a bad way this year. It is in my county, and I suppose it is throughout Canada. If we could protect agriculture so that it would get back some of the money it has to pay out for the protection of other industries I wouldb e ever so willing to do it, but I do not see how it is to be done Take, for instance, the farmer in my riding of Southeast Grey. By the time he has paid for the protection on iron and steel, on fruit and vegetables, beans, to speak only of the protection afforded by this budget, suppose he gets protection on his butter and eggs, and suppose that the protection works in the direction of raising the prices of his butter and eggs, how high would those prices have to be raised in order to reimburse him for the amount that he has to pay out for the protection of other people? The prices of butter and eggs would have to be raised very high indeed before the farmers in my constituency would be benefited by the budget of this year. After all I represent them, and for that reason I am not enamoured of the budget. I would say that the eggs coming from British Columbia have more to do with the breaking of the price of eggs in Ontario than eggs coming from any place outside of Canada, so if the government is going to do something for Ontario in regard to eggs, it will have to get this magic tariff to work inside Canada and keep British Columbia eggs at home.

The New Zealand trade agreement is to be abrogated in October of this year. Some years ago when the Australian treaty was before the house I voted against it. The provisions of that treaty were extended by order in council to New Zealand. I voted against the Australian treaty because I felt that the effect of the treaty on agriculture was not really considered. The object was to get a market for automobiles, and pulpwood, and the interests of the farmer were not considered either one way or the other. The effect of the Australian treaty and of the New Zealand trade agreement on the farmers of this country has been bad, but it has been been bad phychologically rather than materially. I doubt very much if the farmer has suffered so much from the treaty as he thinks he has and as the Conservative party has helped him to believe he has, but he has got it firmly placed in his mind that he has been very badly used. No doubt farmers everywhere in this country think that. The creameries in every province have been sending word to their patrons with every cheque that the Australian treaty and the New Zealand trade agreement have lowered the price of butter and that it is a very bad thing for the farmer, and so the farmer has had that idea firmly placed in his mind, and the only way to make him happy is to abrogate the treaty. I congratulate the government for doing that, though the reason they do it and the reason why I want it done are not quite the same. Still, I am glad that they are taking that action. Suppose that after the treaty is abrogated the price of butter does increase. The production of butter will also increase, because I have noticed that farmers always speed up production when it pays them to speed it up. So if the price goes up they will produce more butter, and when production gets to the point where we become exporters of butter, we must meet the world price for butter, and down the price goes. So I would say to the farmers of Canada, if I may presume to do so, that they want to be very careful not to sell themselves into the protection ist camp for something which they think will be of real benefit to them but which really will not be, because they will have to pay out so much more than they get that they will be paying too much fir thtir protection ist whistle.

Possibly the best proof that protection does not make the farmer prosperous is the condition of the American farmer. The proof that the tariff is not the fundamental thing in the economics of agriculture that we once thought it was is found in the fact that the farmer of the United States, where they have very high protection, the farmer in Great Britain, where they have free trade, and the farmer of Canada, where we have high protection, low tariff and free trade all in the one budget, are all in a very bad way.

The government is bringing in countervailing duties. While it may sound better to call them that, I agree with the Conservatives that it is really a brick for brick policy, so far as the bricks go; at least it works out that way. But if we are going to have countervailing duties between Canada and the United States, why not include in the list of commodities to which the countervailing duties are going to apply, not only agricultural products, but industrial, products? Why not apply the countervailing duties all along the line, apply them to everything that we trade in with the United States? Then if we really are low tariffs in our sentiments, let us take off the specific duty, so that when you get the countervailing duty coming down it goes down all the way, just as well as when it countervails up it goes all the way up.

I do not think Canada has very much to gain by the extension of the British preference. And may I pause here to say that I have been exceedingly amused and almost edified by the change of the respective flags that each party waves. It used to be that the Liberals—well, we may start with the Conservatives since they had more of the flag than their traditional opponents—the Cinservatives waved the Union Jack, and sometimes you could not tell whether there was a Conservative in the fold or not, but usually there was. The Union Jack was certainly their flag. As to the Liberals, if they had a distinctive party flag it might be said to be the Canadian ensign. But if I am to believe what I have heard, in the days since the the first of May the two parties have swapped flags, and now the Conservatives have appropriated the Canadian ensign, while the Liberals have taken over the Union Jack.

I do think, however, that it is clear to us that Great Britain buys from us very much more than we buy from her, and that we buy from the United States very much more than they buy from us. For instance in 1927 our exports to Great Britain of agricultural and vegetable products amounted in value to $330,000,000; during the same year we exported these products in the United States to the value of only $60,000,000. In the same year we exported to Great Britain animal and animal products to the value of$38,000,000, and to the United States $75,000,000 worth In 1928 we exported to Great Britain agricultural and vegetable products to the value of $310,000,000 and to the United States only $56,000,000 worth. In the same year we exported to Great Britain animal and animal products to the value of $49,000,000 and to the United States to the value of $92,000,000. Therefore so far as agricultural and vegetable products are concerned—made up, I dare say, largely of wheat, but still Canadian farm products—we exported to Great Britain a great deal more than we exported to the United States—not only a great deal more, but many times as much; and we can scarcely expect Great Britain to want to continue to absorb our products unless we are willing to take the goods she has to sell. The Western Producer in its editorial of May 8 in dealing with this point said:

The prolonged crsis in the grain market has forced the western wheat grower to give some attention to European conditions. He has discovered, if he did not know it already, that Britain is the heaviest purchaser of his wheat. He has discovered also that Canada does not import nearly so much British produce as she might.

So when we are dealing with the British preference it would be very wise indeed to put on the list for preferential treatment those things that we are likely to buy from Great Britain While I know it makes a very imposing list to include a large number of things that we do not buy or buy very little of from Great Britain, such a list, although imposing, is not of very much use when one is trying to arrange an exchange of products. If Great Britain does buy our agricultural and vegetable products to the value that I have named, then we in return must buy large quantities of her goods. Consequently I cannot understand why the Minister of Finance (Mr. Dunning) if he was honest in his endeavour to extend the British preference, to build up trade between us and Britain, did not give preferential treatment to British textiles and British boots and shoes, commodities that we are likely to buy from Great Britain. Because while I realize that there is an extension of the British preference — I have not gone through the schedules myself, but I have talked with those who have—I believe time will go to show that this extension of the British preference is at least as much apparent as it is real, and maybe it is more apparent than real. And if all that this extension of the preference to Great Britain amounts to is vain show it can serve no good purpose in increasing the exchange of trade between ourselves and the motherland. But for the degree of British preference effected by this budget I am glad, and if I could divide the budget into half a dozen bits I would vote for that piece of it.

There is one other angle from which I wish to discuss the tariff just for a moment or two; that is, its bearing on international relations. Last year in the course of the budget debate we had a very excellent speech from the Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe) who when he is discussing international relations always makes most excellent speeches. He dealt quite fully with the work of the economic conference of the League of Nations. This conference met in Geneva in 1927 from early May until the 23rd. It consisted of 194 delegates and 226 experts representing fifty states, so I think it will be generally agreed that it was a most important gathering. This conference placed itself on record in these words and I am now quoting from the speech by the Minister of Justice as to be found on page 1335 of Hansard of last year:

In view of the fact that harmful effects upon production and trade result from the high and constantly changing tariffs which are applied in many countries;

And since substantial improvement in the economic conditions can be obtained by increased facilities for international trade and commerce;

And in view of the fact that tariffs though within the sovereign jurisdiction of the separate states, are not a matter of purely domestic interest gut greatly influence the trade of the world;

And in view of the fact that some of the causes which have resulted in the increase of tariffs and in other trade barriers since the war have largely disappeared and others are diminishing;

The conference declares that the time has come to put an end to the increase in tariffs and to move in the opposite direction.

This was the decision of experts. They were not there to cater to any element in their respective countries, they were there to express their considered views This year the tenth assembly of the League of Nations realized that this economic conference was serious in its recommendations, and so the right hon. Mr. Graham of the British board of trade moved a resolution, seconded, I think, by the French representative, which read as follows:

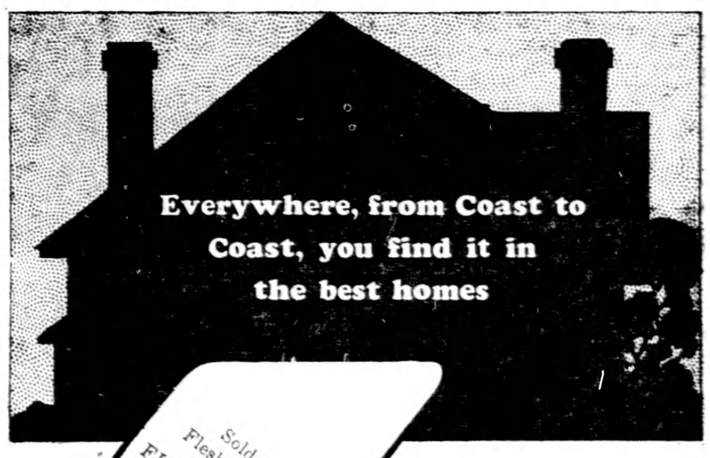
"States should agree not to increase their protective tariff above the present level for a period of from two to three years or to impose new protective duties or create new impediments to trade. It is understood that this undertaking should not lead to any relaxation in the efforts which states are making to reduce their tariff to the greatest possible extent by autonomout or bilateral action in conformity with the recommendations of the World Economic Conference.

All of us know that the world is becoming a smaller and smaller place, that is, that we are becoming more and more independent and that what used to be a national policy, inasmuch as the policy of one country affects so greatly the action of another country For instance, if we are to credit the reports in the newspapers, the introduction of this budget has a great deal to do with the result of a recent by-election in Great Britain. That is a small example, but after all it is an example of the effect that the fiscal policy of one country has on the fiscal policy of another. I think all hon members will agree with me—though all will not admit it—that high tariffs do not lead to good will, that they are one of the obstacles that stand in the way of permanent world peace, and that if we are really serious in desiring permanent world peace we must be serious in striving to remove the economic causes of war, of which high tariffs are an important factor.

I have come to the conclusion, first, that in the main agriculture in Canada will not be benefited by the tariff; and, second, because it is not conductive to the peace of the world I am opposed to the protective principles as brought down in the budget. I think the Liberals themselves, if they were free to admit it, would say that the budget is more protectionist than otherwise. To my mind it is a very peculiar budget. If we in this section of the house vote one way or the other we could not be blamed because no person in his right mind could agree to all the items contained in the present budget.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Miss MACPHAIL: Nor could hon. members conscientiously disagree with all the items contained therein. I believe that in Southeast Grey it would be easier to explain why I voted against the budget than why I voted for it.


Sold in Flesherton by FLESHERTON PLANING & CHOPPING MILLS

SEAMAN-KENT HARDWOOD FLOORING

15



SAVE...!

*Save for Investment*

A Savings Account enables you to take advantage of business opportunities. Plan to save $100, $200 or $500. Small sums added regularly to your account will do it easily and surprisingly quickly. Then consult our investment department.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

BRANCHES:
FEVERSHAM: H. C. Francis, Manager
MARKDALE: A. E. Hunt, Manager

*The* BANK *for* SAVINGS 950



CHEVROLET

Drive a Six *and know the* difference

TAKE the wheel of the new Chevrolet Six and you will discover, *immediately, why it is wise to choose this six!* No vibration! No roughness! For nothing less than six cylinders can give you six cylinder smoothness. And Chevrolet—a Six—is actually one of the lowest-priced cars you can buy.

You will appreciate the spirited performance of Chevrolet's powerful 50-horsepower valve-in-head motor. You'll marvel at Chevrolet's *unsurpassed economy of gasoline and oil!* You'll be grateful for the riding comfort of its lengthwise-mounted springs, with their self-adjusting shackles, and Lovejoy shock absorbers, front and rear.

The new Chevrolet Six is equipped with Fisher bodies. This gives you a low-swung, smarter car—with extra wheelbase—longer lines—deeper cushions—wider seats—finer fabrics and more leg-room. A genuine honeycomb radiator, large balloon tires and variety of color harmonies are further refinements that add to the beauty of the new Chevrolet Six.

Call us on the telephone, now. We will send a car to your door for you to drive. It will take you only a few minutes time to learn why it is wise to choose this Six. Do it—today! Be sure to ask about the G.M.A.C., General Motors' own plan of convenient payments, and about the complete General Motors Owner Service Policy.

CHEVROLET SIX

*Only Six cylinders give Six-cylinder smoothness*

*The Sport Roadster* - - $715
*The Coupe* - - - - 740
*The Coach* - - - - 750
*The Super Sport Roadster* 795
*(Six wire wheels standard)*

$635
ROADSTER *or* PHAETON

*The Club Sedan* - - - $810
*The Sport Coupe* - - 840
*The Sedan* - - - - - 870
*The Sport Sedan* - - - 940
*(Six wire wheels standard)*

*Prices at factory, Oshawa. Taxes, bumpers and spare tire extra.*
*A complete line of Commercial Cars and Trucks from $495 up.*

D. McTavish & Son

Phone 9w Flesherton

C-38

IT'S BETTER BECAUSE IT'S CANADIAN