

MISS M'PHAIL'S LETTER

So much has happened since I last wrote that we will never be able to catch up in one article. I am just brimming with things to say to you, which is almost as bad a plight as having too little to say. After my visit to Halifax last November, I planned to tell you some of the interesting things about that splendid old Province of Nova Scotia, but my illness prevented.

For some years the students of Maritime Universities have been conducting a model assembly of the League of Nations Society at which the different students represented the member nations of the League and argued from that position. This year they departed from that practice and while keeping the form of the assembly, discussed subjects of vital interest to Canadian students, such as, the N.R.A. and its effect on Canada; recent changes in the British Commonwealth in trade, outlook, etc. They very kindly asked me to address one of the plenary sessions. I also sat in at some of the committees and I thought the students a great lot.

The following night I addressed a large meeting in the city of Halifax and to my surprise found a ready acceptance for my views on banking and financial reform, or possibly I had better be careful and say a ready sympathy. Nova Scotia has been weathering heavy seas in the 67 years since Confederation. The fiscal policy of Canada has been detrimental to the trade of Nova Scotia. She has the advantage of open harbours all the year around, making foreign trade easy, if it were by law allowed. The greater manufacturing concerns of central Canada have injured materially the smaller factories of Nova Scotia and with a lessening of their industrial population, it has been more difficult to find markets for agricultural products at home. According to the Superintendent of Education, who sat by me at a faculty luncheon, farmers in Nova Scotia come closer to being self-sufficient than in any other part of Canada. No inhabited part of the Province is more than twenty-five miles from the sea and for the most part not farther from a deposit of coal. This makes it easy for the farmer to provide himself and family with food and fuel, but it leaves him in just as difficult a position in regard to debt and luxuries as the farmer of any other part of Canada.

The whole water-front in the port of Halifax and indeed much of the city has been rebuilt since the terrific explosion of a British boat in the harbour during the war. At that time 1700 people were killed and 10,000 injured. I could scarcely believe it when the Mayor of that day gave me the figures. It was, he said, the greatest civilian disaster during those awful four years of slaughter.

It was on the way home from Halifax that I admitted to myself that I was seriously ill. I consulted a specialist in Montreal and really intended to go back to Montreal for the operation which he told me was necessary, but after getting home I felt I wanted to stay near there and to be with people whom I had long known. Emerson was right when he said "Everything has its compensations." At any rate, an operation has. After the first four days of intense suffering was over, I experienced a feeling of such great joy that it could, I think, be called excitement. In my little room in the Markdale Hospital I lay and watched the snow softly falling and was glad, glad to be alive. For the first time in a long while I had no responsibilities, no ambition and no worry. I couldn't read, I didn't even want to, living was enough. Then too, an illness reveals the great kindness of human beings and causes one to know, again, that underneath the prejudices and "little" meannesses which we all have there is a great well of good will which in the dark days will not fail us. Last, but certainly not least, there is the skill and devotion of doctors and nurses which we possibly too often take for granted. Taking it all in all I can say that the last weeks spent in the Markdale Hospital are among the happiest of my life.

Last year I told you about my visit to Texas. I did want very much to go again to feel the warm sun and to meet the idealistic group of educationalists of last year and so with the doctor's consent I set off on the 15th of January. South eastern Texas is having the warmest weather in their history and on the 1st day of February people were motoring without coats and electric fans were running in the pullman cars. Motoring from Dallas to Arlington I saw the farmers working on the land and passed nurseries doing a stirring business getting ready for the eager gardeners. One farmer was wearing a white over-all suit, and it was white too, while he ploughed the black loam which produces such abundant crops of cotton. I did quite a little motoring through the country and was distressed with the appearance of the farm buildings, they are almost all ugly. The houses with no curtains at the windows and no attempt at beautification either by painting or planting. Here and there one saw a really beautiful farm, well improved. I asked for an explanation and was told that 50% of the farms in Texas

are farmed by tenants while the owner lives in town. I suppose that on the good-looking places the owner lives almost as if he were a tenant. The renter has almost nothing left for himself, which explains the appearance of the place. This depression, however, is driving some of the owners from their own farms.

Cotton representing 6% of the total crop of the state for 1933 was 3 1/2% better than the 1932 crop which was 192. The cotton farms made the cotton farms 1933 than he has been since 1932. Under the R.A. Texas it payments for 1933 were \$63,750,000 in all. The Dallas Times Herald said "This sum came at a time when it helped the farmers pay a large part of their debts, it new credit with which to buy."

The N.R.A. has made like the C.W.A., the Administration under which to give employment to the unemployed are not together, tinker, tail maker, and put to work, but an attempt to sort out each group to work for itself. For example, 2500 artists are painting murals and pictures. Fifty of the State of Texas are working in the State of Texas at Dallas took a large high school which was the origin of the clothing and shelter of the children on food was washed. It was anyone looking at it to see the C.W.A. is intelligent in it I saw dozens of men digging ditches which could be done by a machine in a matter of minutes; going to his master. At the head of it Texas is a noted socialist. A breakfast chat with him—his plan is to get with the interest of each individual to follow his interests. The tents are being made with music, work and the man of whom I am speaking eyes that it will be difficult ever to see all that to make the rover a settled citizen again.

The gentleman put on a special show for me the morning I arrived in Ottawa, 35 below zero and a brilliant sun. Parliament Hill was a sight, with the white snow piled high on the many drives leading in to the beautiful Gothic structure carried out in gray stone powdered with white snow with a cold and brilliant sun over all.

The session is getting under way. I didn't hear, but I dutifully read the four hour speeches made by P. M. and the Leader of the Opposition. When I finished reading the speech of Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King I was convinced that there was nothing right with the Government. And when I finished with the speech of the Prime Minister I was convinced there was nothing right with the Opposition. It would be a tragedy for Canada should both the honourable gentlemen be correct in his estimation of the party of the other. If anything I thought the Prime Minister had the edge on the Leader of the Opposition. A cartoon in the Toronto Daily Star of February 7th expresses my opinion exactly; it is called "Pillow Cases" and shows Mr. Bennett and Mr. King boxing with huge gloves on labelled "Four Hours and Twenty-five Minutes" in one case and "Four Hours and Twenty-three Minutes" in the other and underneath "They fight hard enough but the gloves are too big to be effective."

Two resolutions of great interest have been debated, the first asking for the Government to assume the full responsibility for credit and finance to be controlled in the interest of the people and under the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament. And the other that a large scale programme of public works be inaugurated to be financed not by borrowed money, but by a direct issue of non-interest bearing notes. I will give a review of these debates next week.

AGNES M'PHAIL
Saturday, Feb. 10th, 1934.

At last we have got rid of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The debate on it provides one of the two occasions in the session in which a member can discuss any subject in which he or his constituency are interested. When dissatisfaction is widespread the debate is bound to be long. Not until the Liberal amendment was defeated was our group allowed to move an amendment to the address. Almost all of us voted in favour of the Liberal "non-confidence" motion, after which Mr. Woodsworth moved as follows: "We respectfully regret that Your Excellency's present advisers have not taken such steps as are necessary to deal adequately with unemployment, to reduce the burden imposed by the public debt and to

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

THE report of the Company for 1933 is one of consistent and constructive progress. Its achievements enhance the impressive record of public service it has rendered during the sixty-three years of its existence.

In 1933, as in the preceding three years, people generally experienced exceptional anxiety, the result of incomes being either impaired or entirely cut off. At such a time the unfailing aid and security of life insurance proved of very great value.

In this service the Sun Life Company bore a worthy share. During the year it paid out (exclusive of policy loans) nearly \$100,000,000 to policyholders and beneficiaries. Similarly, during the four years of depression it has paid out over \$380,000,000.

Notwithstanding these substantial payments, the Company, during the same four-year period, increased its assets by \$55,000,000—its insurances in force by over \$307,000,000.

Sixty-third Annual Report—1933

ASSURANCES IN FORCE, December 31, 1933	\$2,770,453,871
This large amount, the accumulating estates of nearly a million Sun Life policyholders, will become payable to them or their dependants during this generation—a stabilizing factor of great social and economic value.	
NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR	216,567,441
INCOME	152,235,821
DISBURSEMENTS	127,505,001
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS	24,730,820
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES	
During the year 1933	97,457,059
Since Organization	800,170,033
ASSETS	624,146,035
Bonds: government, municipal, public utility and others; stocks preferred and common; loans on mortgages; real estate; loans on Company policies; cash in banks, and other assets.	
LIABILITIES	609,965,832
Almost nine-tenths of this sum represents the policy reserve—the amount set aside to guarantee all policy payments as they become due.	
PAID-UP CAPITAL (\$2,000,000) and balance at credit of shareholders' account	\$3,342,547
RESERVE for depreciation—in mortgages and real estate	4,885,904
SURPLUS	5,951,752
	\$14,180,203

The valuation of bonds and stocks has been made on the basis prescribed for all companies by the Insurance Department of the Dominion of Canada and in conformity with the basis authorized by the Departments of Insurance of the various provinces of Canada. Policy liabilities have been valued by the full net level premium method, a standard more exacting than required under the stringent provisions of the Dominion Insurance Act.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

put the agricultural industry on a basis that will insure to the farmer a decent standard of living."

I thought Mr. Woodsworth's speech in support of the motion was exceptionally good and he was followed by Mr. Euler who always makes speeches very well worth listening to. For instance this sentence: "It seems to me a reflection on civilization, that in a country such as this, which produces all the food that is necessary for the people, which is dotted with industrial plants, that can produce, in excess of what we need, everything that the people of Canada need, there should be in this twentieth century, a million and a half people on public relief." He went on to say that the main trouble with the Prime Minister's speeches was that they considered everything as basically sound, with prosperity bound to return if people would work and save. Mr. Euler asked how could they work if they could not find work. He advocated a reduction of debt by lowering interest rates on Canadian bonds and the elimination of railway deficits through amalgamation under public ownership.

A rather amusing incident occurred during Mr. Lapointe's address in reply to the speech from the throne. The Prime Minister interrupted Mr. Lapointe several times at the beginning of his address. Mr. Bennett claimed that a remark made by Mr. Lapointe was an insult to the Chair and Mr. Lapointe retorted with, "Mr. Speaker, the Rt. Hon. gentleman (The Prime Minister) has developed a habit of considering as an insult every opinion we have held which differs from his own." Following further interruption, Mr. Lapointe said: "I am always pleased to follow the remarks of the Rt. Hon. gentleman in complete silence and even with admiration though with disapproval most of the time. I only ask him to reciprocate and if he cannot approve of what I say, at least he might remain silent." And the Prime Minister agreed, with "As long as the rules of the House are not disobeyed."

It will be interesting to see what the Government will do with the resolution which is now before the House asking consideration for a large scale programme of public works to be financed by direct issue of non-interest bearing Dominion notes (money). Mr. Coote, in presenting it, argued that the unemployed are producing nothing, that they are living on the tax-payer and consuming real wealth, and worse than all, they are losing their morale and ambition. As Mr. Coote saw it there were two great problems, first to give an income to our farmers, and second, to give employment with income to those now unemployed. He too asked the Prime Minister how people could work if there is no work and quoted one of his

soldier friends as having said "unemployment with money is lessure but unemployment without money is hell."

Mr. Coote referred to the United States' gigantic plans for recovery, which will entail an expenditure of more than thirteen billion dollars, more than half the amount spent by the United States in the prosecution of the Great War, from the time of its entry until June 1931. He said the United States was engaged in a war to end poverty and unemployment and that they already had allocated three and a half billion for expenditure under Public Works Administration. Canada, he said, had imitated United States in its deflationary policy and we might now well afford to imitate our great neighbour in its attempt to climb out of the hole.

Professor Stephen Leacock, who cannot be accused of being radical, has said in "The Unsolved Riddle of Social Justice":—"The Government of every country ought to supply work and pay for the unemployed. Society owes to every citizen the opportunity of a livelihood. Work must either be found or must be provided by the State itself." And yet the estimates for public works which were before the House on Friday are the lowest they have been since we came here twelve years ago. The most notable expansion is in armaments; new ones to be built in Toronto and Vancouver. If the Government is to spend the fifty million dollars which it was removed to be created by direct issue of money, it must be the intention to do it either by submitting a special bill to Parliament or without the consent of Parliament, which is possible.

In concluding his argument, Mr. Coote pointed out that we have the men and the materials available, and the need for public works is recognized. He suggested elimination of level railway crossings, extension of electric energy over the whole country, slum clearance, reforestation, hospitals, etc., as needful and suitable projects. The amount of Dominion notes now outstanding is about 150 million less than in 1920 so it is obvious that an issue of money by the government, without interest would not be injurious and if this were more than was necessary for circulation, the notes would find their way into the vaults of the chartered banks and would strengthen their cash reserves. They would also serve as a basis for the further extension of credit by the banks when the demand for such was created by improvement in business conditions.

Mr. William Irvine offered a resolution to the House asking the Government to give immediate consideration to the advisability of nationalizing life insurance, which the House refused to accept on a vote of 91 against and 19 for. Mr.

Rhodes, the Finance Minister, took the stand that our insurance companies are almost all that could be desired; that it would be too costly a business for the State to buy out the companies. Mr. Rhodes was assuming that Mr. Irvine agreed with the position taken by Mr. Woodsworth against confiscation and in favour of compensation to the owners of private undertakings, or to give you his own words: "Now, my Hon. friend did not say so in words, but I assume he subscribes to the point of view of his Hon. Leader for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Woodsworth) who has stated that he does not advocate confiscation, that he believes that where the State acquires private undertakings it should compensate the owners. That being so we must look into the question of the liabilities involved in case the Dominion of Canada were to determine to take over the life insurance business of existing companies."

Mr. Rhodes defended the right of the share-holders to make profits in insurance companies. Mr. Irvine took the ground that any monies going to the share-holders was taken from the policy holders. Mr. Irvine contended that insurance cost far too much due to multiplicity of services, sixty-two companies in all doing business in Canada; enormous amounts of money tied up in head office buildings (\$42,832,469), and exorbitant salaries paid to presidents. In the worst year of the depression the president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company received a salary of \$200,000, the New York Life Insurance president \$125,000 and the Equitable Life Insurance Society president \$100,000. If the presidents of Canadian companies are paid comparable salaries I think Mr. Irvine's point was well taken.

Mr. Irvine pointed out that the paid up capital of all insurance companies in Canada amounted only to ten million dollars and that he said they need not have since it was only an added charge on policy holders and served no other function. He advocated the taking over of all life insurance by the State, making the scheme compulsory to everyone over a certain age to be determined, thus by endowment policies protecting most from actual want, and relieving the tax payers from the burden of looking after indigent persons. He emphasized the lower cost which would come from the wider distribution of risk. "Perhaps one of the greatest advantages in favour of the State scheme is the wider distribution of risk which is made possible. The wider spread that can be given the risk, the lesser risk there is and the cost of insurance accordingly becomes less. We have but to take the idea which is exemplified so well in group insurance and apply it to a still larger group, say to seven million Canadian citizens. As the group is enlarged the cost is de-

creased. Under the group insurance plan an insurance company can go into a factory and sign up a group of fifty men without medical examination. They know from their actuarial experience that it is quite safe. They are able to give insurance to the oldest man as cheaply as to the youngest. If that can be done with a group of fifty it can be done much more easily with a group of seven million. By making this a national business and spreading the risk out to seven million people we can reduce the cost of insurance to a fraction of what it is now costing under the competitive system."

AGNES M'PHAIL
House of Commons, Ottawa,
Saturday, Feb. 17, 1934.

MEAFORD VICINITY

40 below zero around Meaford—the coldest weather for a great many years was experienced last week, and the order of the day now is buzzing more wood and storing ice away for summer use; ice that is about 15 inches thick and of the very best quality. The ice is also ideal for use as a skating rink for it is frozen as far out as one can see. Skaters have been almost a mile out and returned to shore without any trouble occurring.

Mr. Matthew Devitt of Rocklyn and Mrs. F. McConnell attended the funeral of their uncle, Mr. James Patterson, at Cape Rich on Tuesday last.

Miss Evaline McGillivray spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Stuart Gilmore, recently.

We are glad to see Mr. J. J. Johnston able to be out around again after being confined to the house with sickness for some time.

Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Charles Devitt in the loss of her brother, Mr. James Patterson. Our sympathy is also extended to other relatives of the deceased.

Miss Elizabeth Devitt is presently engaged at the home of Mrs. Ptolemy of Walters Falls.

About seventy-five of the young people gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Fawcett one evening recently and enjoyed a Butterfly Whirl until the "wee small hours of the morning."

Mrs. Charles McCallum returned home recently after spending several weeks with her mother-in-law at Chatsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Fawcett visited on Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Fitzsimmons.

Miss Elsie Gibbons visited with her aunt, Mrs. George Smith, one day last week.

DORNOCH

(Intended for last week.)

Married—In St. Paul's Church on Tuesday, February 6th, at ten o'clock p.m., with Rev. J. E. McGehee officiating at the Nuptial Mass, Margaret Ellen, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gillen, was united in marriage to Timothy Casey, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Michael Casey. Mrs. Lister presided at the organ during the Mass, and while the register was being signed Miss Agnes Heft, niece of the bride, sang very sweetly "On this day we give Thee our love." The bride was given in marriage by her brother-in-law, Mr. Thos. Moore of Holland Centre, and looked lovely in a graceful gown of royal blue, with hat and accessories to match, and carried a beautiful pearl rosary. She was attended by her niece, Miss Mary Hayden of Toronto, who was neatly dressed in dragon red with sand accessories to match. Mr. Harold Moore, nephew, attended the groom. After the ceremony a reception was held at the bride's home, only the immediate relatives being present. The happy couple will reside on the groom's farm in Sullivan.

Mrs. Ear, who has spent some time with her brother, Robt. Corlett, returned to her home in Chicago on Monday.

Miss Mary Hayden returned to Toronto on Wednesday after visiting with friends here for a few days.

Mr. J. Heighes is taking a course of rheumatism treatments at Preston Springs.

Rev. and Mrs. Perry spent the latter part of last week in Toronto, when Mr. Perry was a delegate to the Fair's Convention.

Mr. M. Cook has a number of men helping him harvest and store ice for summer use.

Mr. and Mrs. Menary were in Toronto on Monday attending the funeral of a friend.

The A.Y.P.A. held their meeting last week, February 5th, at the Rectory.

Miss Pearl Patterson, Reg. N., is in Owen Sound in attendance on Miss O. Quinton, who recently underwent an operation for mastoids.

Mr. Emerson Quinton joined the large army of benedictis last Wednesday when he took unto himself a helpmate, Miss Eva Eyles of Markdale. He has been absent from home on a postnuptial trip, but on their return we will wish them much joy and happiness.

Under the group insurance plan an insurance company can go into a factory and sign up a group of fifty men without medical examination. They know from their actuarial experience that it is quite safe. They are able to give insurance to the oldest man as cheaply as to the youngest. If that can be done with a group of fifty it can be done much more easily with a group of seven million. By making this a national business and spreading the risk out to seven million people we can reduce the cost of insurance to a fraction of what it is now costing under the competitive system."

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House of Commons, Ottawa,
Saturday, Feb. 17, 1934.

ROCKLYN

(Intended for last week.)
The weather is milder at present after a fortnight of real western weather.

Miss Leona Boyd is spending a few weeks in Toronto and Hamilton.

The Temple Hill congregation held their annual meeting in the church on Wednesday afternoon last for business and election of officers. The Treasurer's report showed only a small deficit which was made up by the Ladies' Aid at their meeting next day.

The W.M.S. and Ladies' Aid held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Geo. Yeadell on Thursday afternoon last. Owing to the extremely cold weather the attendance was not as large as usual.

A number from this vicinity attended the funeral on Tuesday afternoon last of the late Mr. Lewis Sewell, who died on Saturday, February 3rd, after a lengthy illness from heart trouble. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved widow and family.

Mr. Will Taylor of Orilla visited friends in this vicinity last week and attended the funeral of the late Mr. L. Sewell.

Mr. Norman Wyrille spent a few days last week with his brother, Roy, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Paterson.

A number of friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Foy met at their home on Friday evening last when a pleasant time was spent in games and dancing.

The Council adjourned until the 9th of March.

N. L. CURRY, Clerk.

EUPHRASIA COUNCIL

The Council met at the Township Hall on Friday, February 9th, with all the members present and the Reeve in the chair. Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

All the communications were read. Parker - Miller - That F. Gott be appointed Weed Inspector and that no payments be made for weed cutting except those ordered by the Weed Inspector. - Carried.

Miller - Parker - That J. T. Lawson be appointed Member of the Board of Health. - Cd.

Cook - Miller - That the Treasurer receive from N. L. Curry the sum of \$63.57, Beaver Valley Telephone Levy in Artemesia. - Cd.

Parker - Cook - That the contract for printing be renewed with The Markdale Standard. - Cd.

Cook - Miller - That the Clerk order the necessary stationery for the Municipality. - Cd.

Carruthers - Cook - That this Council pay Wes. Cornfield and R. Lawrence \$10.00 for removing drift wood from the river. - Cd.

Cook - Parker - That one dog be struck from Ezra Fawcett's taxes. - Cd.

Carruthers - Miller - That the interest charged against the N2 Lot S. Con. 1. be discharged for 1933, and that the telephone rate charged to said lot be charged back to the Beaver Valley Telephone System. - Cd.

Miller - Carruthers - That Middlebro and Scott be retained as Township solicitors for 1934. - Cd.

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Council grant Norman Longheed permission to cut trees along his lot on the 6th concession. - Cd.

Parker - Miller - That this Council consider building vault, or some way to keep records of the Township in safety, and that a committee get estimate of cost and report at next meeting. - Cd.

Carruthers - Parker - That the Reeve and Clerk be authorized to sign petition to Government for subsidy on road. - Cd.

Miller - Cook - That the taxes returned against E2 of Lot 7, Con. 10, and the NE 1/4 of Lot 6, Con. 11, be discharged as they are now paid. - Cd.

Carruthers - Miller - That the amount to be expended by each Commissioner shall not exceed \$700.00, said amount to include gravel. - Cd.

Parker - Cook - That the Auditor's Report for 1933 be received and the Clerk be authorized to get 200 copies printed. - Cd.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid: C. Boone, Ephrasia's share for Division Court pro-pose, \$5.00; Dr. Carfoot, medical attendance to Park family, H. Wyville and S. Fuzescott, \$29.00; Leonard Ardill, for sheep killed by dogs, \$5.00; Ezra Fawcett, for relief, \$7.50; Wm. Wright, salary as Auditor, \$20.00; Lorne Curry, salary as Auditor, \$20.00; R. E. Brown, supplies for Treasurer, \$1.15; Luther Julian, relief, \$2.95; L. L. Sewell, for repairs to grader, 6c.

The Council adjourned until the 9th of March.

N. L. CURRY, Clerk.

ARTEMESIA COUNCIL

The Council of the Township of Artemesia met at the Council Chambers at the Town Hall, Fisherton, on Monday, the 5th day of February last.

The members were all present, the Reeve in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and on motion adopted.

Communications presented were: A. Jordan, re Hospital matter; County Treasurer, list of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes in 1934; Treasurer of Proton, re expenditure on town line.

Accounts ordered to be paid were: The Municipal Ward, Assessment Rolls and Stationery, \$40.35; The Advance, printing Auditors' Report and Supplies, \$37.75; F. W. Duncan, spikes for bridge, \$2.25; Dr. Milne, medical treatment K. Belby, Dr. Milne, medical treatment Erlie White, Miss Milne, Reg. N., taking Ernie White to sanitarium, \$12.75; The Reeve, telephone account, \$2.63; Pay Lists, Div. 1, \$1.00, Div. 2, \$3.85; the following refunds of dog tax, P. Muir \$2.00, R. F. Purdy \$2.00, J. I. Graham \$2.00, D. McKirion \$2.00, J. Parson \$2.00; Harold Hutchinson was refunded \$1.65, being error in taxes, 1933; The Collector was instructed to accept \$1.85 as taxes on lot 22, Simpson St., Eugenia, on account of error in assessment.

The Council adjourned.

Send The Standard to that absent friend. It will cost you only 85 cents for three months or \$1.00 for a year.

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