

Miss Macphail's Letter

Woe is me! Just when the joy of life was beginning to flow my way again after two weeks of penance—hair-shirt, pebbles in my shoes, up the steps on my knees and all—over the hospital incident, the Owen Sound Sun Times carries an editorial saying: "Two weeks ago an Ottawa despatch reported Miss Macphail as having said that 'Six people were recently kept waiting on the steps of the Owen Sound hospital, refused admission until they could satisfy the hospital they could pay for treatment.'"

What I said was: "In the city of Owen Sound people have actually been kept waiting, etc. I am serving notice on the Editor that I take no responsibility for the last four. People, being plural, may mean two, but certainly not six. And so there you are, Mr. Editor, the four are still on the steps. How do you get them down? I will lead you by hair-shirt, the pebbles, accompany you up the steps and cheer you on when you stand to make a public statement. Goodwill cannot go further. (No one was kept waiting for admission.)"

All of which is as involved as the difficulty of another member of the House of Commons—less open to censure than I—who criticized judges for delayed judgments. The story ran like this: The member on the estimates for judges salaries, complained that certain judges allowed five and six years to elapse before they brought their judgments on certain cases down. The Hon. member protested, saying some judges are very guilty in this regard. When the unrevised Hansard came to his desk he thought "some" as applied to humans did not sound quite the thing and changed it to "several" which was printed in revised Hansard as "seven". A controversy arose in the press as to who they were and eventually seven judges were named by editorial writers. Then as proof that judges have a conscience which pursues the seven wrote letters of violent protestation, which even an explanation on the floor of the House did not wholly clear up. One of the judges departed this life without ever speaking to the Hon. member again. (But the Editor and I are friends.)

A number of interesting things happened this week. The "big boys" lost their tempers on the unemployment bill and called each other names.

The latest move in the party game is the taking of private members day by the government. It looks like a short session, with some talk of prorogation at Easter.

Tommy Church urged the House of Commons to do something about the appalling list of motor accidents on our highways. He thought the Criminal Code might be tightened up. Certainly his careful presentation of the subject made it clear that something definite should be done. Many members spoke, the Minister of Railways suggesting that additional funds be provided for the elimination of grade crossings. The Minister of Justice, Mr. Guthrie, stated that stiffer punishments had not improved matters in England. He thought an enquiry was not advisable. A cancellation of licence was suggested as being more effective than fines or jail sentences. Mr. Church did not press the motion.

It is curious what short memories governments have. When the Hon. Charles Stewart moved a resolution asking that tariff duties be taken off agricultural implements, Mr. Rhodes, Finance Minister, urged that the discussion be not carried further at this time, not wishing to prejudice our case with the United States, which nation is at the moment reported to be considering more cordial trade relations with us. Such a resolution might be good party politics, but not good national politics Mr. Rhodes said. Whereupon Mr. Stewart allowed the motion to stand.

Yet it takes no long memory to recall the continued howls of the Conservatives when, just previous to the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill being passed, Mr. King on some similar occasion suggested doing nothing at that time to provoke resentment in the United States. Mr. King was reputed to be disloyal, cowardly and what-not. Time certainly brings changes.

So too with unemployment insurance, it was always said to be a Provincial matter when brought forward by Independents, but now suddenly it is the business of the Federal government. When Mr. King brings down old age pension law, the Conservatives uphold Provincial rights, but when Mr. Bennett has unemployment insurance come under Federal jurisdiction, it is quite the thing. The government is right when it is right, and right when it is wrong.

The whole question of money—who should have the right to make it, to determine the volume, its method of issue, and what it is to be based on—will have to be considered anew in the face of developing events. Municipal governments are becoming more and more involved, as I will presently show. They will go to the Provincial government for help and the provinces in turn will come to the Federal government. It will then be a case of taxation, which the people are unable to bear or the issuing of rather large sums of money by the State.

Mr. William Irvine asked the House to express an opinion that all banking facilities, including both the chartered banks and the central bank, should be nationalized as speedily as possible. In enlarging the theme he stated: "I am not advocating the taking over of the chartered banks with their capital stock and their huge palatial buildings on the most expensive corners of the various cities. I am advocating the nationalization of the facilities, the taking from the banks of the power

they now have of dispensing credit (making money out of nothing). That power was granted to them by an Act of this Parliament; that power can be taken from them in the same way. If we secure control of these institutions, we will be free to re-organize the whole financial structure on a goods and services basis instead of on a theoretical metallic basis, which, although largely discarded throughout the world, still limits the operation of finance in this country. I think no one will deny that today finance is the most important instrument of reform."

Mr. Irvine said that the great volume of unused goods on the one hand and needy people on the other showed how important money was in the economic life of the people. He expressed the belief that real wealth as expressed in goods and services should have its monetary equivalent and advocated as a first step the retaining of sovereign rights by the central government. The two parties, with the solitary exception of John Angus MacMillan, Liberal, Manitoba, voted against the resolution.

The city of Hamilton, you will have noticed, has an estimated relief bill for this year of \$899,000, with a deficit from last year of \$600,000. They are asking the Ontario government to carry the first \$100,000 of the deficit. Since 1931 Hamilton has issued debentures to pay for relief and as the end of 1934 the debt on this account alone was \$4,625,000. Should they not need to spend any further money for the same purpose—which is vain hope—the interest charges by 1937 for relief alone will be \$300,000.

The total debt of the city of Montreal is two hundred and fifty-five million dollars, or a hundred million more than that of the Province of Alberta. The interest charges amount to \$13 million yearly. Vancouver has a tax levy of ten millions, debt charges of five millions and the present tax arrears are seven millions. According to a municipal authority of that city, "Properties on main business streets are, in scores of cases, producing less revenue than the civic tax bill." And again: "Present taxation amounts to confiscation. Home owners are suffering an impossible load. What with unemployment and low wages the income of the great majority has shrunk to almost nothing."

Mayor McGeer of Vancouver, who is a monetary reformer, has asked the bondholders to meet him in discussion. He wanted them to suspend fifty per cent. of the interest payment. They refused. Knowing McGeer, I am convinced he will carry his case to Ottawa.

In sharp contrast to the debt-burdened municipalities is an income tax return made in the House of Commons at the request of H. E. Spencer. The Hon. R. C. Matthews, Minister of Customs, states that in the last fiscal year there were 1295 people with incomes of over \$50,000; 2593 people with incomes between \$20,000 and \$50,000; 75,407 with incomes between \$3,000 and \$20,000; and 93,861 with incomes under \$3,000. A municipal super-tax would seem to be one way of helping the situation; however, in addition we will need national control of credit and the issuing of money in large quantities without interest.

The Bishop of London recently entertained at his Palace, sixteen communists and chatted with them of life and politics. In commenting on the extraordinary actions of modern society, he told of having seen wheat burned in Canada and of hearing of coffee being burned and herrings thrown back into the sea in Mexico. The Bishop, too, is a monetary reformer, believing that when we have real wealth, (wheat and coffee and herrings) we should have tickets which we call money for its purchase, and so do I.

Controller Nora Frances Henderson of Hamilton suggests in an editorial the calling of a world convention of economists, locking them in one room and letting no one out until they had arrived at one unanimous suggestion to offer as to what should be done to get the peoples out of their misery. Not a bad idea. In the meantime, those not economists, might solve the problem.

A delegation of the blind appeared before the Committee on Industrial and International Relations to present the case for pensions. Dr. Cotnam had moved a resolution in the House of Commons asking that the Old Age Pension Act be amended to admit the blind to the benefits of the pension at the age of forty, which was referred to the above-named committee for consideration. The Committee has the power to call witnesses and otherwise examine into the need of help for the blind by the Federal Government.

The members of the committee were undoubtedly moved as witness after witness told of the affliction and need of our sightless citizens. A man over 70, P. W. Layton of Montreal, told of coming to Canada in early youth, of his efforts to get work as an organist, then finally going into the piano business and earning a competence. The last twenty years of his life have been devoted to the organization of the blind and in this work he has been assisted by his son and wife, who are sighted.

"If you want to know how terrible blindness is," Mr. Layton told the Committee, "shut your eyes and think you will never be able to open them again." Times are much harder now for the blind, than they used to be, he said. The highways are not safe for walking, even the railway tracks are safer. He stressed the danger to the blind of the sloped approaches to the sidewalk from the many garages, which led the blind into the very path of the motor.

"Where are the blind?" I am asked, "said the witness. 'They are at home, hidden away because they have not clothes fit to wear on the street. Nor can they beg, though when blindness comes to the bread-winner carrying capacity goes, and in all too many cases the home is broken up.'"

There are approximately 8,000 blind persons in Canada and only a very small percentage are able to earn their own living. The aged witness used notes written in the raised characters of Braille, and once he paused and said, "Excuse me, I have lost my place in my notes."

A blind piano tuner from Winnipeg, Mr. Johnson, told the committee that opportunities of the blind earning their living by way of teaching music, playing for entertainment or tuning pianos were greatly reduced by the general use of the radio.

Captain Baker, V.C., one of the 116 soldiers in Canada totally blinded in the Great War, very ably presented a closely reasoned case for the blind, answering the many questions which members of the committee asked him. Mr. Baker as managing director of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind is possibly the greatest authority in Canada on the subject.

Canada has been very behind-hand in her treatment of the blind. In thirty of the forty-eight United States, pensions are paid ranging from \$1.00 a day in Pennsylvania to \$50.00 a month in California. Japan and Russia train and employ their sightless citizens. Great Britain, Irish Free State, Australia and New Zealand all pension the blind, as do Scandinavian countries and France. I feel the committee is favourable but members of the delegation told me that the Finance Minister was cold. I would be willing to donate the Cadet vote for the purpose.

The interminable unemployment insurance bill is still with us. To begin with it is named wrongly, it should be called the "employment insurance bill". We say life insurance, not death insurance, don't we? This bill does not touch the present unemployed but it does, of course, provide insurance against future unemployment for 75 days; but this, after 40 weeks of work, during which time the employee, the employer and the government all make a contribution, the first two being for equal amounts, the last-named for less than half the sum paid by the other two. It is undoubtedly a cheaper method than direct relief and much less ruinous to all human and spiritual values, which accounts for the unanimous vote it received in the House of Commons.

Viewed as an instrument of recovery, the unemployment insurance bill is likely to prove disappointing. The carrying of it out requires that savings be made by the employee, employer and government, which savings will be invested at interest in production, that benefits may be paid as provided in the Act. But our present misery is caused from an imbalance between production and consumption of goods. Thus every additional dollar that goes into savings and through savings into production (if possible) takes from the amount of money spent in the consumption of goods and adds to the present alarming disequilibrium. While recovery depends on the power of the people to buy and use goods.

Part four of this much-discussed Act, is called National Health, but actually only provides for the setting up of a data collecting agency in regard to health matters. Many members of the Opposition protested strongly the inadequacy of the Act in regard to health. Mr. Woodsworth took some time to show what other nations had done in regard to voluntary or compulsory health insurance. Some of them started as early as 1886. Among the countries named were Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Finland, France, Spain, Great Britain, Russia and Japan.

"We had reason to hope," said Mr. Woodsworth, "that the government was going to take a strong line of action, as indicated in the speech from the Throne and in the Prime Minister's radio addresses, to find that merely a gesture is being made in regard to health matters."

The Hon. member reminded the House that seven years ago the committee of Industrial and International Relations had recommended a scheme of compulsory, contributory health insurance.

The Hon. Ian MacKenzie referred to Section 4 as follows: "To my mind it is the most useless part of the bill. We have here the powers given to the Commission in the matter for national health—nothing but a glorified post office and secretarial bureau, looking to consultation with provincial health authorities concerning health insurance in Canada. It is not a matter of not having the information, it is a matter of not being able to act upon the information at our disposal, largely through lack of financial resources."

"And," he continued, "This is not what we were led to expect by the tremendous protestations of the Prime Minister in that first fine ferretour of atmospheric grandiloquence in which he indulged during the Christmas festivities, when he promised the people of Canada not only insurance against unemployment, but also health insurance, invalidity insurance and insurance against old age." The flood of words which flows so easily from the mouth of the graceful Scot reminds one of the gushing eloquence of the Prime Minister himself.

I showed that the health schemes of Sweden made the best hospital care available at 70 cents a day with no further cost for the service of specialists. That an appendicitis operation in Sweden costs no more than \$8 and clinics operating in connection with all the large hospitals cost 2 crowns, or 30 cents a visit. I pointed out that sickness insurance was established in Swe-

den in 1891. It is clear that Canada is far behind many countries in the care of the sick.

There was a good deal of talk regarding the responsibility of doctors and of their fees. Dr. Howden, St. Boniface, Manitoba, contended that the doctors were getting the worst of it, things getting so bad in Winnipeg that finally the medical profession threatened to strike. At present in several municipalities in Greater Winnipeg no medical man can achieve more than \$100 a month, though he may do from \$200 to \$500 worth of work.

Mr. Spencer, Battle River, reminded the House that for many years the fee paid a country doctor was at the rate of \$1 a mile and though he made several calls on the same journey, the total fee was put in for each. He said things might be different now. Humphrey Mitchell, Hamilton, stated an appendicitis operation cost around \$150 but Dr. Howden interrupted to say "\$15 today," with Mitchell retorting "That is about all it is worth."

The Prime Minister at some length sought to prove that gathering the data was the first step towards health insurance and that he could do nothing other than he had done. It is not an unusual attitude for him to take.

Last week-end I addressed the women students of Queen's University in the common-room of Ban Righ Hall. I found the students keenly interested in economic and social problems and enjoyed my visit with them. Miss Winnifred Kydd, C.B.E., whose guest I was, gave me the opportunity of meeting some of the outstanding women of the University at a tea on Saturday. You will have already seen accounts of my visit to Kingston Penitentiary.

Agnes C. Macphail.

The Week at Ottawa

Sharp defeat was the fate of the first definite Liberal move to side-track the Unemployment Insurance Bill now in committee stage before the House. Yesterday (Thursday) a surprise move a few minutes before the House adjourned was made by the Opposition leader when he proposed referring the bill to the Supreme Court of Canada for a decision as to Dominion jurisdiction. The motion was lost 57-21, Progressive and Laborites voting solidly with the Government forces in opposition to the amendment. On Monday second reading of the bill had been adopted by the record vote of 161 to nothing.

Debating the various sections of the measure, Prime Minister R. B. Bennett presaged a scheme of national health insurance. An early conference of provincial ministers of health would be called, he told the House, and information and statistics on health would be gathered by the commission administering the Unemployment Insurance Fund. National unemployment insurance, the Prime Minister declared, would be a stepping stone to National Health Insurance. But some time must elapse before such a scheme could be effected because of technical difficulties and the fact that the British North America Act defines health as a provincial concern. If the provinces would waive their constitutional rights, he was ready to act either in co-operation with or independently of them.

Appeals to the Exchequer Court under the bill will be abolished, the Prime Minister conceded. He reached this decision after hearing a delegation from the Trades and Labour Congress.

Wednesday, the last day for introduction and discussion of private members' bills, saw many of them go into the discard to pave the way for expediting Government business. One was the resolution of Joseph Harris, M.P., for Toronto-Scarborough, that the House go on record as approving the Ottawa Agreements after two years' operation. More will be heard of this subject, when the budget debate gets under way.

While private members' bills were holding sway in the Commons, the Senate was giving weighty deliberation to the Convention which calls for an eight-hour day, a 45-hour week and a compulsory day of rest for Industrial Workers.

The Auguste members of the Upper Chamber, in their wisdom, ultimately decided by 45 to three that this measure was good for the workers, thus upholding, Prime Minister R. B. Bennett's motion for ratification of the Convention. Liberal Senators followed the lead of their colleagues in the lower chamber by doubting the constitutionality of Dominion rights in this matter.

Parliamentary circles are awaiting with keen interest the completed report of the Mass Buying Commission, the first section of which, dealing with Labour, is already written. It will be some time yet before the complete report is ready, and as yet it is not known whether it will be submitted to the government in sections or as one document.

Parliamentary estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1936, call for a total expenditure of \$351,969,944.57, which is nearly a million dollars less than the previous year's estimates, which aggregated \$352,901,012.74. In all probability, there will be considerable paring of the estimated expenditures when the House goes to work on them.

MANY FAMILIES RETURN TO LAND

Familias with agricultural background, and who were unemployed, were offered an opportunity by the Bennett government during the past four years to re-establish themselves under the Relief Land Settlement Plan in which both the Federal and Ontario Provincial governments, under Premier Henry, co-operated. The placement of single men in farm employment also was an important activity coming within the scope of the Department of Im-

migration and Colonization. This movement followed the discouragement of immigration in 1930 and from that year until 1934, the department, with the active co-operation of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, placed 14,029 families on farms and 31,199 single men in farm employment. On the basis of five persons per family this represents a landward movement of 101,344 individuals. This settlement was effected without financial assistance from public sources. Had this movement not been undertaken it would have meant that these families would be on relief.

MINERAL WEALTH RECORDS GAINS

The almost general improvement in trade conditions is reflected in the rise of value of Canadian mineral production during the regime of the Bennett administration. While the first two years in office were more or less stagnant, the year 1932 saw the beginning of the general rise, which was topped in the year 1933 by 21.3 per cent. In 1933 Canada's mineral production was reported to be worth \$221,482,000. Canada's known mineral resources comprise a wide variety of minerals, many deposits of these being of sufficient richness to be of world importance. Canada produces normally about 90 per cent. of the world's nickel, 60 per cent. of asbestos, nearly 35 per cent. of its cobalt, 12 per cent. of its gold, 12 per cent. of its lead, 10 per cent. of its zinc, 15 per cent. of its silver and 15 per cent. of its copper. The Dominion also is now one of the world's largest producers of platinum metals, radium and uranium. The value of metallic production of non-metals in 1930 was \$83,402,349, but due to general depression conditions there was a slump until the beginning of 1933. During that year there was a comeback and at the end of the period the value of production stood at \$57,785,179 an increase of \$82,284 over 1932.

The pronounced improvement experienced in almost all branches of the Canadian Mining industry during the year 1933 and more especially in the later months of the year, continued with growing certainty into 1934. During the first half of 1934 notable gains in value were recorded for the output of every metal with the exception of arsenic. This was especially the case of gold, copper, lead, nickel and platinum, silver and zinc. Canadian producers of primary gold, especially those operating on low grade ores, have, in common with those of other countries, benefited greatly since 1931 from the pronounced increase in the price of the precious metal, an increase realized in an era of peculiar economic conditions which were not only complex in nature but international in scope. The more outstanding events associated with the recent rise in the price of gold include the suspension of specie payments by the United Kingdom on September 21, 1931, the direct control and licensing of Canadian gold exports by the Bennett government; the purchase of the government of all new gold bullion produced in the Dominion with the payment to the miner of equalization exchange; the departure of the United States from the gold standard and the announcement by the President of the United States that that country would purchase gold from any quarter at \$35 per fine ounce.

CANADIAN TURKEYS ON BRITISH TABLES

During the past two years the roast beef of the Englishman has been shoved aside at Christmas time to make way for the Canadian turkey. More and more each year are these birds being supplied to the British market and Canada has become regarded as a source of supply. The Canadian bird is held to be one of the best imported birds in the British market and Canada is expected to continue to provide the British market with turkeys in future years. Last Christmas Canada shipped more than one million pounds of chilled turkeys and chickens to Great Britain. These shipments all went forward, picked, graded and inspected according to the standards of the government. The larger percentage of turkeys supplied to the British market were from western Canada.

EXPORTS OF APPLES INCREASE NOTABLY

Foreign countries also developed a taste for Canadian-grown fruits to such an extent that last year they spent \$171,309 more than in the previous year. Seventeen different countries in the world were supplied with Canadian apples to the value of \$595,259 during six months of the year. The bulk of Canada's apple shipments was taken by the United Kingdom, the British West Indies as a group coming in second place. Even in far away Egypt they eat apples and in 1933 a market was developed there for 252 barrels in six months. Last year the Egyptians took 1,996 barrels of Canadian apples.

OCEAN AND LAKE SHIPPING INCREASES

Activity at Canada's ports and outposts was brisk during the year 1934, with the result that shipping registered a decided increase over the figures for the previous year. Vessels of all kinds entered totalling 114,744 compared with 114,204 entered in 1933-33. This was an increase of 540 vessels.

In the province of Ontario river and lake shipping was the busiest. A new high record for the month of November was made in 1934 by traffic using the Welland Ship Canal. The tonnage was 1,253,412 for the month and exceeded the total for November of 1933 by 133,621 tons.

COST OF LIVING FACTS

When Mr. Mackenzie King appeared in 1921, he pledged himself to reduce the cost of living. The cost of living went up, not down. It was another shattered pledge of the Liberal leader.

When Mr. Bennett appealed for power in 1930 he said he would endeavour to reduce the cost of living. He did. The Department of Labour maintains records of the cost of living. They represent the cost per week of a family budget for a family of five, and cover staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent. The yearly averages under the King and Bennett governments follow:

King Government	
1922	\$20.87
1924	20.70
1926	21.27
1929	21.61

Bennett Government	
1931	\$17.76
1932	16.01
1933	15.83
1934	16.02

An American exchange defines a kibitzer as a man who knows just what he would do if he were in your shoes, but has no shoes of his own. Ah, there Mr. King!

It would be grossly unfair to accuse Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King of fiddling while Rome burns. Mr. King doesn't fiddle. He writes a book.

Conservatism is the art of the possible, a definition of the German philosopher and mathematician, Oswald Spengler.

THE ART OF THE POSSIBLE

Everything is comparative. However often sages may aver that comparisons are odious, or odorous as Shakespeare put it, nevertheless we live by the rule of comparison. With public interest in politics stimulated to a pitch seldom reached it may not be considered out of place if a comparison is made of what the three major parties stand for—Conservative, Liberal and C.C.F. Briefly, they may be compared as follows:

Conservatism is the art of the possible, a definition of the German philosopher and mathematician, Oswald Spengler.

Liberalism is the art of laissez-faire, or non-interference, as defined by Mr. Mackenzie King.

C.C.F. is the art of the impossible, or unattainable Utopia, as its program discloses.

Expatriating in reverse order on these definitions, let us consider the C.C.F. first. This party's program calls for complete wrecking of the economic and social order of things without the use of force, a Canada made over to the specifications of the proletariat. How impossible of achievement such a reconstruction would be without a bloody revolution is found by an even casual study of world history. No major change of such character has been effected in any country without destruction and ruin preceding the rebuilding—and in no case has the Utopian ideal been able to withstand the unspeakable violence and cruelty of the undisciplined mob. It is an impossible policy for Canadians.

Mr. Mackenzie King's laissez-faire policy was well defined by that gentleman in his now famous utterance of the present session of the House. When twitted with the fact that he had not shown any eagerness to insure the workers and agriculturists of Canada against the hardships of depression by passing reform legislation during his tenure of office, the right honourable leader of the Opposition declared he had put his views in a book. Later he revealed he wrote the book twenty-five years ago. That is the best definition of Liberal policy ever enunciated by any leader of that party. Believing in certain reforms to the extent that he must write a book and thus put them on record, he moved neither hand nor foot to make any one of the reforms operative. That is the policy of laissez-faire. Let everything be. All's well with the world, so why interfere—even if a seething volcano at his very feet is ready to erupt. What is, is. That is Liberalism.

Then we have conservatism, the art of the possible. The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, is proving to Canadians today that it is possible to alleviate distress, to introduce reforms that will ameliorate the lot of farmer and industrialist alike. He did not put his views in a book, but he will put

them on the statute books of the Dominion for the benefit of the greater number of the people. Conservatism, the art of the possible, the art of swift action when necessary, the art of democratic government.

C. R. Itic Not Permitted to Play Hockey

Dear Readers,—I came pretty close to getting in on one of the hockey teams on Wednesday night and I must tell you about it. I got all dressed up in my old baseball togs and went up to the rink hoping that I would be able to catch a place on the team which Garry Irwin has playing under the name of the Shell gas peeps. I got in free as the door keeper knew by my outfit that I was one of the players. When I got inside I went into the dressing room but I saw that there were too many in uniform for me to get a chance to show my speed so I slipped over to the other side. The Wodehouse players were getting ready to meet the Cherry Grove boys and I decided to give them a lift. I went out with them to the players' box and was all ready to go on the ice when called on. I jumped out on the ice two or three times when the bell rung but the referees each time pointed for me to get back in the box and of course being used to obeying the little woman I complied. When the Rocklyn aggregation took their places to play the Shells I was along with them but they too had so many extra players that again my services were not required. I don't see any chance for me getting a place on any of the teams already organized so I am going to make another try to organize one myself. I think the best way to do so would be to call a meeting but I don't know where we could meet without having to pay rent for a hall and I don't feel like doing that so I guess I'll join the Jack rabbit hunt club.

I hear that they were out the other day and didn't get home until near midnight. I am going to make enquiry at the post office to find out who the secretary of the club is and when I find out I'll have more to tell you about it.

C. R. Itic.

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