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All batteries charged properly
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We have also installed a
ELECTRIC CYLINDER HOIST
Saves reboring and the cost is less than half.

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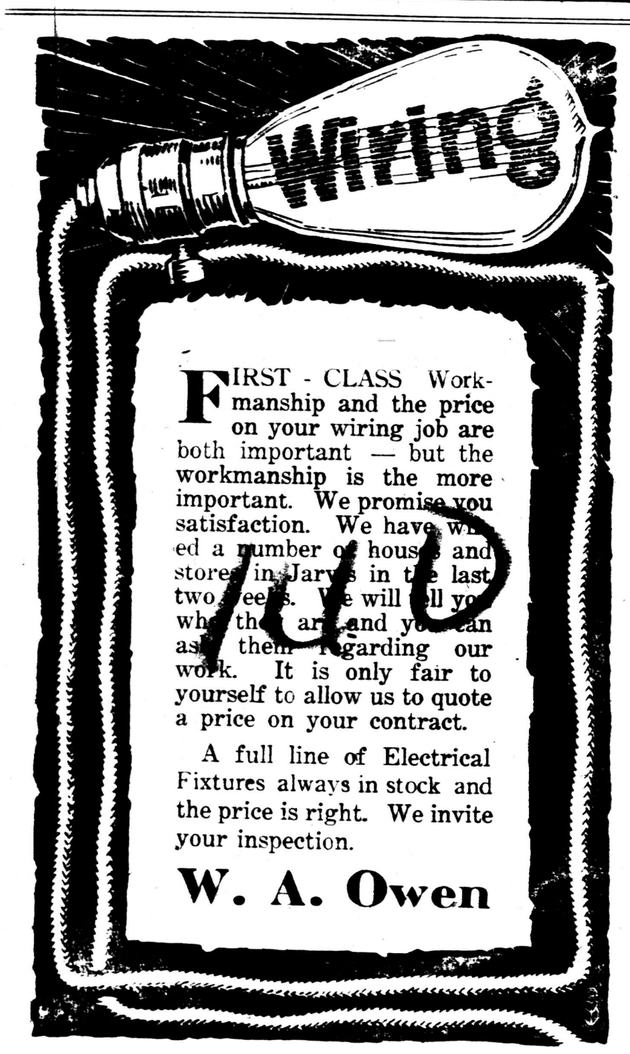
JARVIS ONTARIO



FIRST - CLASS Workmanship and the price on your wiring job are both important — but the workmanship is the more important. We promise you satisfaction. We have wired a number of houses and stores in Jarvis in the last two weeks. We will tell you who they are and you can ask them regarding our work. It is only fair to yourself to allow us to quote a price on your contract.

A full line of Electrical Fixtures always in stock and the price is right. We invite your inspection.

W. A. Owen

OPPORTUNITY OFFERED

In every home and on every farm there are articles which have outlived their usefulness so far as that particular home or farm is concerned, but which are sought for other homes or farms.

Those articles would be much better turned into cash and a "Want Ad" in The Jarvis Record will sell them. If you want to buy those little "Want Ads" will find them, and give you a bigger assortment from which your selection may be made.

Try them if you have furniture, implements, live stock or anything else to sell. Try them if you want to buy. The cost is small.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the Estate of William Duxbury, late of the Village of Jarvis, in the County of Haldimand, Thresher, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 56, Chapter 121, R. S. O., that all persons having claim against the estate of the said William Duxbury, deceased, who died on or about the seventeenth day of September, 1923, are required to send by post prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned, Josephine Duxbury, James William Duxbury, Pearl E. Duxbury or to the undersigned Colter & Colter, Solicitors, on or before the 12th day of March, 1924, their christian and surnames and addresses with full particulars in writing of their claims, and statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, duly verified by statutory declaration.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the said 12th day of March, 1924, the said administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and the said administrators will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons, of whose claim notice shall not have been received by him or his solicitors at the time of such distribution.

JOSEPHINE DUXBURY,
JAMES WILLIAM DUXBURY,
PEARL DUXBURY,
Administrators.
COLTER & COLTER, Cayuga, Ont., Solicitors.
Dated the 26th day of February, A. D. 1924.

HEIRS WANTED

Missing Heirs are being sought throughout the world. Many people are today living in comparative poverty who are really rich, but do not know it. You may be one of them. Send for Index Bokk, "Missing Heirs and Next of Kin," containing carefully authenticated lists of missing heirs and unclaimed estates which have been advertised here and abroad. The Index of Missing Heirs we offer for sale contains thousands of names which have appeared in American, Canadian, English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, German, French, Belgian, Swedish, Indian, Colonial, and other newspapers, inserted by lawyers, executors, administrators. Also contains list of English and Irish Courts of Chancery and unclaimed dividends list of Bank of England. Your name or your ancestor's may be in the list. Send $1.00 (one dollar) at once for book.

INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY
Dept. 407
PITTSBURGH, PA., U.S.A.

Give this little fellow a job! If you have a house and want to sell it, let him sell it for you. He'll do it. If you want to find a buyer for your automobile, let him find you one. If it's hired help you need, use his services in filling your needs. He will sell cattle, pigs or implements. Try him.

And he's useful in many other ways. Who is he? He's the Result-Getting WANT AD PAGE of the

The Jarvis Record

WHOLE RIDINGS

(Continued from Page 1)

erywhere; and barely a word of discussion, not an attempt at intelligent scrutiny. Wharves for Nova Scotia, breakwaters for Quebec, public buildings for New Brunswick, other things for Ontario and the West, until millions upon millions are spent. It is the Pork Barrel at its deadliest and best.

Exaggerated, you say. Well, let us see. In 1921, when Mr. Meighen was Prime Minister, Parliament prorogued on the fourth of June. On the 31st of May—four days before — Supplementary Estimates were brought down totaling $23,000,000. Nor was that all. Because Parliament had frittered away its time in peurile, futile talk for months, the Main Estimates had not been considered, and, as a consequence, the House passed the following votes on June 1 within two or three hours:

Railways and Canals—chargeable to income—	
Miscellaneous	
Board Railway Commissioners	$ 206,000
Loan to the Canadian National Rail'ys	50,000,000
Loan to Grand Trunk	89,000,000
Loan to Grand Trunk Syste m	26,000,000
To provide salaries and expenses in connection with the arbitration of the railways	1,000,000

Here we have the colossal sum of nearly two hundred million dollars actually voted within two or three hours, and with practically no discussion. Nor was that all. On this same day—Wednesday, June 1— the following sums were also voted:

Canadian Government Railways and Canals, $7,000,000; Canals—staff and repairs, $2,270,000; Railways and Canals—to pay claims for right of way, $35,000; Miscellaneous railway equipment, $1,903,000; Hudson Bay Railway—Port Nelson terminals, $100,000.

Supplementary Estimates — Railways and Canals—chargeable to income, $20,500; To increase the amount of loan authorized by vote 478, $1,520,000.

Railways and Canals—chargeable to collection of revenue—Canadian Government Railways, $2,000,000.

Civil Government—Department of Railways and Canals, $1,800, $1,500.

Railways and Canals—chargeable to capital—various items for the railways as follows: $3,000, $1,400, $98,000, $4,500 $70,000, $50,000, $47,500 and $50,000.

Railways and Canals—chargeable to income—Railways, $80,000, $50,000, $130,000.

Consider These Figures

But the worst is yet to come. For on Friday, June 3, the day before Parliament prorogued, money was voted with an abandon, a carelessness and a callousness that simply appalls. The actual number of items voted is wearingly long, but they throw such a luminous light upon what takes place in Parliament in respect of the taxpayers' money, that I am constrained to reproduce them in full. Here, then, is what was voted within five or six hours on Friday, June 3, 1921:

Main Estimates—Scientific Institutions—Department of Interior, $55,000, $14,000; Geodetic Survey, $325,000; International boundaries, $37,000; Government of the Northwest Territories, $125,000, $70,000; Government of the Yukon Territory, $35,000, $45,000, $20,000, $20,000; Dominion Lands and Parks—salaries—outside service, $515,000, $250,000, $600,000, $2,000; Protection of timber in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, $1,000,000; Other items, $4,000, $367,000, $15,000, $284,000, $300,000, $1,000, $800,000, $60,000, $105,000, $10,000, $1,500, $1,000, $500,000, $325,000.

Supplementary Estimates — Civil Government—Department of Interior, $57,000; Government of the Northwest Territories, $30,000; Dominion Lands and Parks, $40,000, $3,000, $65,000.

Main Estimates—Indians, $23,000.

Supplementary Estimates — Mines and Geological Survey, $140,000, $140,000.

Main Estimates—Indians, $23,000.

Supplementary Estimates—Indians, $200, $300, $19,000, $8,000, $19,000, $6,000, $1,000, $5,000, $5,000, $9,000, $5,000, $12,000, $4,000, $9,000; Agriculture—for purchase of seed grain, $1,500,000; Agriculture—other items, $100,000, $100,000, $100,000, $25,000, $10,000, $300,000, $20,000; Civil Government—Department of Agriculture, $3,900, $1,000, $1,900, $2,000, $2,000.

Main Estimates—charges of management, $100,000, $15,000 $400,000, $100,000, $100,000, $6,000, $3,000, $80,000; Civil government—Governor General, $33,600, $66,600; Privy Council, $38,000, $10,000; Secretary of State, $190,000, $33,500; Mounted Police, $31,500, $9,000; Auditor General, $218,500, $22,000; Finance, $416,000, $50,,000; Insurance, $58,000, $50,000; Public Archives, $66,000, $12,000; Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, $61,000, $10,000; Civil Service Commission, $192,000, $160,000.

Main Estimates—Legislation. Senate, $142,500; House of Commons, $238,800, $77,600, $60,000, $141,000; Library of Parliament, $41,900, $18,000, $1,000, $12,500; General, $125,000, $16,000.

Main Estimates—Pensions, $1,200, $1,000, $1,000, $30,000, $7,000; Pensions—European War and active militia, $30,500,000; Board of Pension Commissioners, $625,000.

Main Estimates—Supeprannuation, $90,000; the Naval Service, $2,500,000; Labor, $50,000; Civil government, $1,200,000, $156,000; Post Office—outside service, $13,600,000, $10,100,000, $1,000,000, $195,000.

Supplementary Estimates—Civil Government—Post Office Department, $1,000, $9,000, $5,000, $9,000; Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, $19,000, Post Office—outside service, $365,000; Post Office—miscellaneous, $25,000, $235,000, $3,000, $2,000; Civil Government—Administration of Justice, $10,00; Penitentiaries, $200,000; Civil Government—Post Office Department, $15,000; Post Office—outside service, $86,000;—Mail Service by railway, $4,380,000.

Supplementary Estimates—Administration of Justice, 2,500, $3,000; Penitentiaries, $10,000; Miscellaneous, $30,000, $5,000, $20,000, $1,000; Demobilization, $6,000.

Main Estimates—Royal Canadian Mounted Police—Pay, $1,718,000, Subsistence, $1,800,000, Contingencies, $5,000;Soldiers' Land Settlement, $17,000; Advances to soldiers settling on land, $35,000,000; Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment: Capital, $200,000; Care of patients, $5,250,000; Vocational expense, $325,000; Salaries, $6,000,000; Pay and allowance (treatment), $3,750,000, (vocational), $2,000,000; Vocational Loans, $150,000; Interest on war service gratuity balances, $10,000; Operating expenses and working capital, $1,500,000; Miscellaneous—Canada Gazette, $51,000; Printing Bureau, $20,000; Distribution of parliamemntary documents, $40,000; Miscellaneous printing, $100,000; Contribution towards publication of international catalogue of scientific literature, $600; Expenses under Canad Temperance Act, $500,000; Other items under Miscellaneous, $31,000, $40,000, $68,000, $25,000, $2,000, $6,000, $35,000, $10,000, $50,000, $8,000; to provide for the administration of the Business Profits War Tax Act, $2,000,000; Other items, $5,000, $5,000, $5,000, $2,000, $8,000, $2,500, $905,316, $3,000, $15,000, $80,442, $15,000, $5,000, $1,000, $15,000, $50,000, $15,640, $2,000, $12,000; Demobilization — Dominion Bureau of Statistics (including census 1921), $1,860,000; Trade and Commerce—Secretary of State, $50,000.

Supplementary Estimates—Provisional bonus, allowance for inside and outside service of the Civil Service, $9,375,000.

Supplementary Estimates—Charges of Management—Offices of the Assistant Receiver General, etc., $12,000; Printing Dominion notes, $75,000; other items, $60,000, $1,000, $66,000; Civil Government—Printing, etc., $17,000, $4,800, $10,000; Department of Labor—contingencies, $20,000; High Commissioner's office, $7,000; Civil Service Commission, $4,800, $5,120, $10,000, $10,000, $25,000, $10,000; Legislation—SSenate, $6,259, $7,800, $9,000, $4,700, $11,000, $8,800; Immigration and Colonization—contingencies in Canadian, British and Foreign agencies, and general immigration expenses, $150,000; Exhibitions, $5,000; Pensions—Salaries and contingent expenses of the Board of Pension Commissioner of Canada, $350,000; Militia and Defence—Royal Military College, $35,000.

Labor—Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, $5,000; Conciliation and Labor Act, $24,000; Emergency relief, $500,000; Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—care of patients and limb factory operations, $1,600,000; Unemployment relief, $1,100,000; Miscellaneous—Printing Bureau, $13,000; Grant to Navy League of Canada, $5,000; Administration of the Business Profits War Tax, 1916, and the income War Tax Act, 1917, $600,000; Expenses under the Naturalization Act, $12,000; Trade and Commerce—Canada Grain Act, Administration of, $60,000; Trade Commissioners and commercial agents, $40,000; Weights and Measures, $10,000.

Civil Government—Department Secretary of State.

High Commissioners' Office, $7,000; Dept. of External Affairs, $4,000; Department of Public Archives, $5,500; Civil Service Commission, 7,000; Legislation—Senate, certain sessional indemnities, $3,000; House of Commons, contingencies, $17,000.

Immigration and Colonization, $28,000; Pensions, $700; Militia and Defence, $10,000, $5,000, $20,000, $3,000; Royal Military College, $25,000.

Public Works—chargeable to capital, 100,000.

Public Works—Nova Scotia, $1,500, $6,000, $3,000, $3,000; Public Works, New Brunswick, $5,000, $1,500; Public Works, Quebec, $2,000, $25,000, $1,400,, $2,750; Montreal, General Post Office, $30,000; Quebec, Immigration building, $15,000; Quebec Post Office, $10,000; Quebec, Savard Park Hospital, $10,000; Three Rivers, Public Building, $4,500.

Public Works, Ontario, $1,600, $2,600, $30,000, $2,000, $7,500, $1,000, $1,131, $4,000, $25,000, $2,000, $8,500, $2,00, $10,000, $13,000, $3,000, $5,400, $22,000, $3,000, $5,500, $100,000, $10,-

Public Works, Manitoba, $2,000, Public Works, Saskatchewan, $7,500, $2,000, $4,500. Public Works, Alberta, $5,500, $1,000, $1,000, $2,400; Public Works, British Columbia, $14,000, $5,000, $2,150, $5,000, $4,000; Generally—Public Works, Armories, $84,000; Dominion Public Buildings, $30,000; Rents, repairs, furniture, heating, etc. —Ottawa public buildings, $120,000; Telephone service, $8,000; Dominion Public Buildings, $60,000.

All this is taken from the Official Journals of Parliament. It is the answer to the challenge: How does the Pork Barrel escape Parliament? And this was in the year 1921—when the National Debt increased by some $80,000,000.

A few years ago, when Mr. Fielding sat upon the Cross Benches, and was not shackled by partyism, he voiced a solemn protest against expenditures being rushed through the House. I have not his words before me, but I have a vivid recollection of the deep impression which his protest made at the time. Alas for political professions and practices! For last session, sitting in the seats of the mighty, Mr. Fielding sinned grievously against his pre-office creed. In his Budget speech he had pleaded for economy. He had painted a sombre picture of taxation and debt, and he had warned the House that only through retrenchment, only through rigid elimination of waste, could the country be rescued from peril. But the power of the Pork Barrel, the rapacity of his followers, was too strong. And so three or four days before prorogation the House saw him forced into the humiliating surrender of bringing down $15,000,000 of Supplementary Estimates, estimates which, for their stark allegiance to the principle of pure party patronage, at the treasury's expense, were hard to surpass. Wharves, breakwaters, post offices, customs building—political manna for the "solid sixteen" of Nova Scotia and the "solid sixty-three" of Quebec—such were the Supplementaries of last year. Yet people ask why we plunge into debt and why taxes grow increasingly high!

The Pork Barrel's Versatility

One of the characteristics of the Pork Barrel is its versatility. It works in countless ways. Take, as an illustration, the Government's purchase of supplies. In the old days, a new Government simply supplied all departments with a list of its friends. This was the list of the chosen people, the victors to whom the spoils of office must go in the form of all Government contracts and in the purchase of Government supplies. No need to worry about tenders, or quality, or price; the plums must go to the fortunates who voted for the party in power. During the war there was a change. Sir Robert Borden—to his eternal credit—tore up these patronage lists. He made merit, tender and competition, not campaign contributions, the key to Government contracts and purchases; and a little later on, when partyism was submerged into a War Administration, a War Purchasing Commission was brought into being. That War Purchasing Commission, continued after the war, and saving the country millions, no longer exists. It was driven into extinction this summer, and we were informed that hereafter purchase of supplies, and letting of contracts, would be a function of a "committee of the Cabinet." Few more sinister announcements have come from Parliament Hill for many a long day.

Pork Barrel on a National Scale

I have left for the last the most costly extravagance of all—the Pork Barrel on a national scale. It is the practice by which Governments or parties try to bribe not only a single or a number of ridings, but attempts to indirectly buy up the country as a whole. It was this motive which, as much as anything else, fathered the crime of a transcontinental railway from Winipeg to Moncton, a project prohibited by common sense, and which now hangs like a mill-stone around the neck of this country. It was this motive which in days gone by made the old Inter-colonial a political football, the port of politicians, and a drain on the national treasury. It was this motive which incubated that fantastic and ruinous undertaking, the Hudson Bay Railway.

The promise of the Hudson Bay Railway, with the subsequent harebrained attempt to give it effect, was a pure bribe to the West. It was a bribe in which both the old parties played an equally dishonorable role. And the mere fact that ghastly failure of the project has brought neither courage nor wisdom to either party, so far as continuation of the scheme is concerned, impeaches the mushroom professions of economy now being thundered from Parliament Hill.

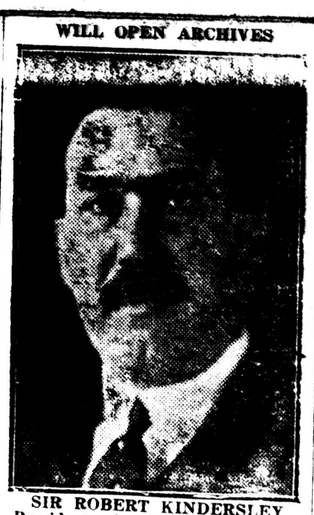
In the thirteen years that I have been watching Parliament from the Press Gallery, I have never met a politician who would privately defend the Hudson Bay Railway. Yet just because it is considered good molasses to catch political flies on the plains, the parties are all for it. All for it; and today some twenty-five millions of the taxpayers' money are represented by rusting nails and by Hudson Bay ports whose chief noises are the barking of wolves.

The cold truth is that the average politician is for economy only so long as it is a cry. He will talk of retrenchment in the abstract, but he will raid the Treasury with the rapacity of Captain Kidd when it is his own riding or his own pet project that needs to be buttressed by dollars. Thus, we have seen even Mr. Meighen himself appear before Ministers of the present Government to plead expenditures for his riding of Kemptville.

And that is why taxation is high. That is why we flounder into a morass of debt. That is why depressed industry and mounting living costs send our best brains to rear higher the prosperity of a foreign land. That, in a word, is the thing which lies at the basis of our economic ills —a system of waste and squander which, unless this country destroys it, may well destroy this country.

(Continued next week)

WILL OPEN ARCHIVES



SIR ROBERT KINDERSLEY, President of the Hudson's Bay Company, who has intimated that the ancient company will make their archives accessible to students of history. The history of the company is closely entwined in the history of Canada for more than two hundred and fifty years, but heretofore its archives have been jealously guarded. Lord Strathcona was especially averse to making them public At the urgent request of the new Canadian Historical Society which comprises descendants of those who had a hand in the administration of Canada throughout its history, both French and English, Sir Robert announced the intention of the company to make the records available.