

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Practical Patriotism

"Every time we buy an imported article when we might just as easily have found a Canadian article to serve our purpose equally well, we are helping to do some fellow-Canadian out of a job and making the job of some foreign workman just that much more secure." This is the key-note of an appeal issued under the name of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, on behalf of the movement, sponsored by the Bennett Government, to encourage the purchase of Canadian products by Canadians. It would be difficult to formulate a more practical expression of peace-time patriotism than the statement quoted. Mr. Stevens points out that for the past few years Canada has been importing annually \$800,000,000 worth of foreign merchandise which she might just as well have been producing in this country. Had she done so, she would have been providing work for 147,587 more workers than are now employed in the Dominion in addition to giving indirect employment to thousands of others.

Doing Things

Practically every newspaper in Canada, with the exception of our local contemporary, is complimenting the Bennett Government these days on its action and initiative. The results from a Liberal standpoint may not be altogether satisfactory, but there is no question as to the Government's dynamic energy or the sincerity of purpose which is behind that energy. In Wednesday's issue of the Moncton Transcript (Liberal), in a front page article headed "New Bennett Government Is An Active One" and subtitled "Hive of Industry," we read: "On one score, at least, there can be little if any criticism of the new Government of Canada and of its leader. Premier Bennett cannot be accused of inaction or procrastination. He is certainly a man of action, and of quick action. He has in fact, given this Dominion more action in the past two months than might be expected of any other Government in six months."

Then follows a review of some of the Government's activities. We quote:

"First, came the Department of Immigration and Colonization with the decree from its new Minister, Hon. W. A. Gordon, by which virtually all immigration into this country was stopped, as the first step toward affording more employment for people already in Canada.

"Then came the Department of Labor with its canvass of the Dominion for the numbers out of work, and the Minister of that Department has been engaged in this work together with the provision of relief ever since.

"Then the Minister of Marine, Hon. Alfred Durnsleau, got busy and to date he has replaced six Liberal harbor commissions with Conservative boards, from the Atlantic to the Pacific (Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal and Vancouver).

"The Department of National Defence, under Hon. Murray MacLaren, has just crowned a month's work by the formation of the new appeal tribunal for the hearing of soldiers' pensions cases.

"The Departments of Finance and National Revenue have done and are still doing a big job in connection with the revised tariff schedules.

"The Department of Trade and Commerce, under Hon. H. H. Stevens, is combing the world for new markets for Canadian products, principally for grain.

"The Department of Railways and Canals, under Hon. R. J. Manion, has completed the agreement between Canada and Germany regarding the return of unliquidated German property sequestered by Canada.

"The Department of Public Works, under Hon. Hugh Stewart, is busy devising workable public works in which to engage during the coming winter.

"The new Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Robert Weir, was in Montreal last week investigating the important question of increased Canadian cattle shipments to the United Kingdom.

"Hon. T. G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior, is in the midst of negotiations with the Governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta regarding their natural resources.

To which we might add that the Prime Minister himself is dominating the Imperial Conference at London and has just issued a ringing appeal for action in the matter of in-

Notes By The Way

Every dollar spent in goods made at home means a dollar divided between the manufacturer or producer and the worker employed, and the largest part of the dollar invariably goes to the labor put into the article manufactured, produced, or grown. Every dollar spent in goods imported from abroad is a dollar diverted from Canadian industry and consequently from Canadian labor.

A writer in the Commonwealth (New York) gathers from the census figures that the United States birth rate has been going down rapidly during this generation, and foresees at the present rate the disappearance of the white race in the republic unless the gap is filled by copious immigration. Forty years ago the American birth rate was 33 per thousand of population. By the end of the great war it had dropped to under 25 per thousand. Five years later it had dropped to nearly 22.5 per thousand. Less than five years later in 1927, it had dropped 2.5 more, to 20 per thousand. It took only another year to bring it well below that.

It is with mingled feelings of regret and admiration that the world learns of the fact that three of the leading pioneers in the field of roentgenology were forced to undergo operations as the result of their efforts in developing X-Ray treatments. Two of these were British scientists, Ernest Henry Harnack and Dr. Stanley Melville. Harnack has already lost his right hand, and is now forced to have the remainder of his left hand amputated. Dr. Melville is to have a finger removed. In the United States, Dr. Christian Deetjen Baltimore physician, had to have his left hand amputated above the wrist to arrest the persistent spread of injuries to the skin, flesh, and bone which constant use of X-Ray equipment inflicts.

The Government of Great Britain is engaged in the difficult task of gradually lifting British India toward self-government as we know it in the rest of the Empire. In the meantime, the situation is rendered all the more arduous by the ill-considered Gandhi movement, by agitators from Bolshevist Russia and by blatherskite publicity-seekers in the American Republic.

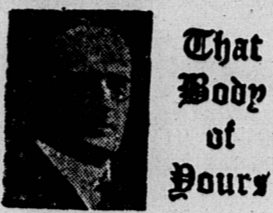
The farms of Canada are the backbone of the nation. They maintain the physical stamina of a whole people. The agriculturist is a landed proprietor. In a measure, he is a lord of creation in a sense that no city dweller ever can be. For a considerable period of the year, he has to work hard for long hours, but machinery is lightening his labors, and modern inventions, such as the telephone, electric light, electric power, the motor car and the radio, are bringing many agriculturists into touch with the finer things of life.

There are times like the present, when when there is an abundance of wheat, and when in the scramble for market prices are hammered below the level at which they would stand under fair marketing. The countries of the Empire must more and more draw together and form an economic unit. By these means they will further their own prosperity, as well as their own security in time of war.

Now that Canada's new and energetic managing director has taken over the business, and begun to "make things move," it were well to survey the material resources upon which we base our hopes. Dr. J. MacKintosh Bell, the well-known consulting mining engineering and geologist, calls upon Canadians to take account their natural riches and to see that they are no longer frittered away as they have been in the past. Were we "as poor as Lazarus," but still possessed our natural wealth unimpaired, we should still be "as rich as Dives," potentially.

Orangeville Ontario is in the happy position of needing no help from the Dominion Government's appropriation for the relief of the unemployed. It has no unemployed. Its knitting factory is said to be working overtime. For this the recent increase in tariff protection may be in some degree credited. Orangeville is to be congratulated upon its flourishing state. There must be other towns and cities of this country that have also been but lightly touched by the general depression. These should let the Canadian public know of their good fortune, and show that they will make no application for Government aid. There was some danger that excessive demands for unemployment relief might be presented by various municipalities. The honorable distinction of needing no help and asking for none should be proudly advertised by all towns that are in that enviable position.

Quebec Province is to be congratulated upon the return of a thousand families that left in the last two years to take up their abode in the United States. For a time they pos-



By James W. Barton, M.D.

PERSPIRATION

You meet individuals who complain that whether the weather is hot or cold the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet perspire freely. Dr. Y. Kuno tells us that human sweat glands are really divided into two groups. First the sweat glands present on the palms and soles have the characteristics of permanent secretion, and act by making an increased amount of perspiration when under any mental stimulation, but not because of heat about them. The sweat glands distributed over the rest of the body show little or none of this permanent perspiration. They are not responsive to moderate mental stimulation, but profuse perspiration occurs from them when the temperature about them rises. Dr. Kuno calls the sweating from the palms and soles "mental" sweating, and from the other parts sweating due to heat.

Now under normal circumstances if part of the palms or soles are perspiring all parts of the palms and soles should be perspiring; palms and soles should not perspire in spots. And similarly with the other parts of the body; if the temperature is high whether indoors or out, all parts of the body should be perspiring equally. If but one part is perspiring forehead, small of back, or any other part, and the other parts are not perspiring, this is not a normal condition. It may be a symptom of shock; even of a slight shock.

Sweating is therefore a natural process that enables the body to get rid of heat and moisture. If you do not perspire in a heated atmosphere, and your are not underweight, it is not a normal condition. Also the fact that your hands and feet perspire, winter and summer, is considered a sign that you are perhaps of the nervous or "high strung" type. A little less mental work, or mental tension, is what you need.

Periods of mental rest, if only for short periods, is usually all that is necessary; it is not a dangerous symptom.

So look into this matter of the perspiration. Where there are night sweats, or where the body sweats even when temperature is not high, is a sign of infection and should be investigated.

Beyond the waves that ebb and flow Off a desolate shore, There are whispering sands that come and go Through a cavernous door.

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—May I. E. Dolphin in the Saturday Review.

sibly mended their lot by the emigration, but they finally came to the conclusion that there is no place like home. We hope that Canada will soon be in a position to welcome back hundreds of thousands of the people who left it in the present decade to seek their fortunes across the line.

British and Chinese delegates to the League of Nations were the only representatives willing to amend the league covenant in a form that would outlaw all war. Not so many years ago that would have appeared to be an odd combination, and even today it is not without its peculiarities.

Bennett's Policies At Work

(Montreal Gazette)

It is expected that agreements between the Dominion Government and all the nine provinces for the allocation of unemployment relief funds, appropriated at the special session of Parliament, will be completed this week. The Maritime Provinces, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta have all come to terms with Ottawa and an offer of \$900,000 as a federal contribution toward provincial undertakings. In British Columbia has been made by telegram to Premier Tolmie. Saskatchewan representatives will be in Ottawa today and those from Quebec a little later in the week. On the whole the provincial governments, irrespective of their political complexions, have shown a disposition to accept the Bennett Government's relief policy, and to co-operate in its execution. That this requires considerable financial effort on the part of each participating province is not to be denied; on the other hand, assuming that the expenditures will be made upon works which the provinces would have to undertake in any event, in the near future, there is a decided advantage in securing the aid which the Dominion is giving. Ontario, for example, propose to give attention largely to highway construction, as was intimated by Premier Ferguson in the course of the election campaign, and the agreement calls for an expenditure of \$3,850. Uncompleted portions of the trans-Canada highway, and the construction of numerous bridges, culverts, etc., are included in this programme. Manitoba and Alberta will receive a little under a million each toward the construction of public works of various kinds, plus a share each in the fund earmarked for direct relief purposes, and the proposal made to British Columbia is upon similar lines; New Brunswick will receive half million for use in a joint construction programme, plus a share in the direct relief fund, and so on.

The Dominion Government has wasted no time in giving effect to its pledges in regard to unemployment relief. The special session was called as soon as was practicable after the election; the Government submitted its measures promptly, and the two Houses passed upon them expeditiously. The scope of these measures, and the vigor and determination with which they were passed, surprised some of the opponents of the Government and perhaps some of its friends as well. This was not unnatural. The Canadian public had become accustomed over a long period to the most cynical post-election indifference to pre-election promises, however solemnly made—and Mr. Bennett had promised much. When the newly-installed Government set to work immediately and resolutely to implement the pledges given to the electorate, the doubting Thomas, and they were numerous, were agreeably surprised, and even a newspaper previously so hostile as the Manitoba Free Press has been moved to acknowledge in generous terms the sincerity of the Prime Minister and to commend his vigor of action. The arrangements now being made between the Dominion and the provinces will give effect to one part of the government's relief programme. The federal appropriation of twenty millions will be at least quadrupled in the expenditures to be made by the provinces and municipalities, so that, in the aggregate, a very large sum will be released for the provision of employment on public undertakings of various kinds.

This, of course, is not, and is not intended to be, a permanent remedy for the unemployment problem. That remedy is to be found principally in the restoration of a constructive fiscal policy, a policy under which Canadian industries of every kind, including that of agriculture, will be enabled to expand and thereby to afford employment or Canadian labor on Canadian farms and in Canadian factories. The provisional revision of

the tariff effected at the special session of Parliament is already bearing fruit in announced plans for the extension of industrial plants in various parts of the Dominion. With the general tariff revision which is promised for the first regular session, the scope of the protective policy, it is expected, will be extended, and with such extension Canadian industries will be encouraged to enlarge their mills and increase their staffs while the large industries of the United States, will be induced to establish more branch factories in this country. This was the experience under the protective tariff prior to its expudiation by the late Government and there is every reason to believe that it will repeat itself. Not only American industries, but British industries as well may find it profitable to build branches in the Dominion, thus taking advantage of the important facilities for successful manufactures which are to be had in Canada, as well as improving their position in the Canadian consuming market. There can be little doubt that the fiscal policy which the Bennett Government is pledged to enforce, apart from the results already enumerated, will have a stabilizing effect upon economic conditions in Canada, will expedite the recovery of business from its present depression, and will provide such safeguards as will guarantee the future progress and prosperity of the Dominion upon a scale greater than any yet known.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

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