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PAVING THE WAY

Commenting upon last week's conference of Agricultural Ministers at Toronto, the Montreal Gazette says the result promises to be very important as a step toward adjusting the farm industry in this country to a new condition in order to take the fullest advantage of the preferences offered by Great Britain and other units of the Empire under the terms of the Imperial Conference agreements.

One of the difficulties encountered by the Canadian delegates at the Imperial Economic Conference in their effort to secure a wider market in Great Britain for Canadian bacon, lay in an objection put forward by the United Kingdom representatives that the Canadian product lacked uniformity and could not be marketed successfully against the highly specialized Danish trade. There was also the guiding determination on the part of the United Kingdom ministers to protect their own home industry. Nevertheless, Canada has been offered an annual bacon and ham quota of 280,000 pounds, and in order to take advantage of this opening it is desirable that the Canadian trade should compete on as nearly as possible equal terms with the Danish packers. Naturally, this was one of the subjects discussed in Toronto, where an announcement was made on behalf of the Canadian meat packers that they would agree to a system of grading on the rail in the various packing plants, after the hogs have been slaughtered, instead of continuing the present practice of grading animals on foot. This is the Danish method, and its adoption is expected to strengthen Canada's position in competing with Denmark. The grading, under the proposed plan, would be done by Government inspectors, thus giving greater confidence to the producer, and, it is expected, to the consumer also. It is noteworthy that the proposed quota is approximately seven times the present Canadian export volume and twice as great as the volume exported when the trade was at its peak. The spokesman for the packers has urged that in order to take advantage of this wide opportunity there should not only be a change in grading as proposed, but that a leaner type of hog should be developed and a continuous supply assured. The discussions also include methods for the development of the export beef trade and a committee has been appointed to consider improvements in beef production. Poultry and eggs and milk products have also received attention and the conference has discussed ways and means of enlarging sales of these products to the United Kingdom, which is now taking only 30 per cent. of its egg requirements and 25 per cent. of its dressed poultry from Empire sources.

On the whole it seems that this meeting has accomplished a very useful work. It has accepted the advice given by the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner, in the address delivered by him at the opening of the Central Canada Exhibition in Ottawa. The Imperial Economic Conference has provided wider channels for the export trade of this country with the United Kingdom, but if those channels are to be used to anything approaching the limit of their capacity, Canadian producers and shippers must conform to the standards of quality acceptable to the British consumer, must adapt their methods of packing to the needs of British distributors and buyers, and must maintain continuity of supplies if the work of the Toronto conference produces practical results in the enumerated branches of the agricultural industry. Canada will derive far greater benefits from the preferences afforded by Great Britain than could possibly be obtained through a continuance of present methods and practices.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS

How some political campaign funds are raised was shown in the Beauharnois investigation at Ottawa last winter. Both major parties in the United States are just now reported to be having difficulty in raising money for legitimate purposes, indeed it is said the funds are at a new low for thirty years and that many activities will be curtailed. Governor Roosevelt for the Democrats has hit upon a novel idea, issuing a "bedtime" appeal over the radio for subscriptions. The Democrats are far short of the \$1,500,000 they ask for and the Republicans are no better off. A trust company in New York has been unable so far to collect on a loan made to the Democrats four years ago and this, it is thought, will tend to make other institutions wary of such financing. In this connection a New York paper says: "In comparison with the \$100,000 spent to elect Abraham Lincoln in 1860, \$1,500,000 seems a huge amount. Not until the Garfield campaign of 1880 did the Republican national campaign fund exceed \$1,000,000, and then by only \$100,000. The Democrats that year had \$350,000. Four years later they collected \$2,350,000 an amount larger than the Republicans had, and Grover Cleveland was elected. Doubtless the largest campaign fund was for McKinley in 1896. Rigid laws for filing campaign expenditures were not then in force, but according to report \$15,000,000 was collected by Mark Hanna to repulse the menace of Bryanism. Four years ago the Democrats spent \$4,500,000 in an attempt to elect Alfred E. Smith. The Republican fund was greater by several millions. But conditions are far different now. If, owing to lack of money, extravagance is permanently eliminated from campaign expenditures, then some good may have been accomplished anyway."

A MESS IN MANITOBA

A serious shortage has been discovered in the endowment funds of the University of Manitoba. Misappropriation of trust funds of any kind is always a despicable act, and brings in its wake misfortune and suffering to persons who deserve no such fate. Misappropriation in connection with the endowment fund of a university stands out even above the rest. The true university, as an exchange well says, is more than just an advanced high school giving preparatory courses for future engineers, lawyers and security salesmen. It should also be prepared to give leadership in meeting the problems of the day. The lead given by that defaulting officer of the University of Manitoba, and he is in high standing among those who guide the destinies of the institution, can hardly be held as conducive to that aim in its best sense.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Miss Agnes MacPhail, M.P., states that there is bitterness in the heart of the farmer, a feeling of resentment against those who are supposed to lead him. If there is such bitterness and Miss MacPhail is anxious to ascertain its cause, says the Montreal Gazette, she might with profit reflect upon some of her own actions and speeches, which have not been calculated to promote good feeling between the farming class and others.

Canada is soon to have a radium refinery. The site has been selected in the town of Port Hope, Ontario, sixty miles east of Toronto, according to the Natural Resources Department of the Canadian National Railways. It is understood that large quantities of chemicals will be required for the treatment of the pitchblende ore, requirements in this respect outweighing the ore which will be brought 3500 miles from the workings at Great Bear Lake, in northwestern Canada.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A new light has been thrown upon the Sino-Japanese situation in the far east. Mr. W. M. Birks, of Montreal in an article published in The Commerce of the Nation recently attributes the trouble to the riotous conduct of Chinese students. He quotes the ruler of North China as stating during the commencement exercises of Northeastern University as saying: "It is the 'half-baked' and riotous students class of China who are largely responsible for the agitation against the Japanese and the destruction of Japanese trade which led to the unfortunate clash of arms between the two countries at Shanghai."

While certain Canadian Liberal newspapers argue that Canada was the free trade Manchester Guardian on the other side of the Atlantic complains that the agreement arrived at is altogether one sided from Britain's standpoint. It is natural that free traders, here and in the United Kingdom should be angry over Britain's adoption of protection, food taxes and reciprocal Empire preferences. It is notable, therefore, that the great majority of responsible newspapers in England comment with strong approval upon what was achieved at Ottawa, and that they accord most liberal praise to the Canadian Prime Minister, on the one hand, as to Mr. Stanley Baldwin on the other.

The closing of the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa was indeed an historic spectacle. In this conference the dream of Imperial preference, envisioned by the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, more than thirty years ago, was fulfilled. It was indeed a thrilling moment when the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, son of the great exponent of imperial preference, signed the agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom on behalf of his government. It was a thoughtful and kindly act on the part of Mr. Baldwin, the head of the British delegation, to accord this honor to the son of the famous departed statesman to whose efforts largely, in years gone by, the Ottawa conference became a reality.

It should be understood that the Government cannot afford to remain a benevolent institution which met all demands upon it, no matter how unreasonable they may have been. The spirit of self-help has already been aroused, and its scope must be expanded. The independence of the country and the security of the people demand the most earnest co-operation between the public and the Government. This co-operation involves sacrifices on all sides, but without these sacrifices there can be only one end—disaster.

Most shopkeepers attribute their problems to unpaid bills. This is, of course, a universal complaint. The stress of competition has compelled tradesmen to open many more credit accounts than their capital justifies, and there are many excellent reasons why in the majority of cases debtors cannot be sued for payment of overdue accounts. But arising out of this discussion is the question of the extravagance which is so general throughout the world, and which finds its basic cause in the ease with which credit may be secured.

Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin in a broadcast the other day summed up the result of the Ottawa conference as follows: "The fact is that the conclave, summoned by the Canadian Prime Minister and carried through to a triumphant conclusion by his initiative, organizing ability and driving power (see the speeches made by the heads of all the visiting delegations), accomplished a work which should be fruitful of lasting benefits, not only to Canada, the United Kingdom and other Empire states, but through the force of example, to the rest of the world."

Cumbersome and antiquated legislative methods in the United States make amending the constitution, a necessary step if prohibition is legally ended, an extremely tedious business. First a new amendment, supported by two thirds votes in each House, must be submitted to the states by Congress and then ratified by two-thirds of the states. In their legislatures or constitutional conference. Out of 19 amendments adopted by the United States not one has progressed from the submission stage to ratification in less than a year and some have required more than four years. The prohibition amendment now attacked was submitted to the states December 18, 1917, and became effective January 16, 1920.

In Iowa a violent farmers' strike is in progress which has all the earmarks of a local civil war. Side by side with the report of these disturbances appears the newspaper operation,



By James W. Barton, M.D. HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE EARLY AND LATE

You hear about some friend whose blood pressure is very high, he is forced to go to bed for a time, then take things "easy" for a few weeks, and finally he is out and about playing golf, and apparently in the best of health.

You hear of another friend or acquaintance whose blood pressure is high at about the same point as the other, but he is forced to rest a good part of the day, is never allowed any exercise as his doctor informs him that exercise may cause a "stroke."

Why is it that the one individual with very high blood pressure gets back to normal life and the other does not? Because with the first one the high blood pressure is due to some passing ailment and the blood pressure increases in order to fight or protect the body. If the blood pressure did not increase when the blood was needed at every part, the ailment might seriously affect the body. So when the ailment passed over, the infected teeth or other infection was removed from the system the blood pressure came back to normal.

As a matter of fact the elastic tissue in the blood vessels was not really damaged to such an extent that it could not get back to normal. These vessels still remained soft and pliable.

In the other case however the elastic tissue in the walls of the blood vessels was so badly damaged that it could not stretch properly when blood was pumped into the blood vessels by the heart. Nature in an effort to prevent the vessels from bursting put a lime-like deposit in the place of the elastic tissue. This of course means that the blood when it is pumped would have to increase its pressure against this vessel which instead of being soft and elastic feels like a "clay pipe stem."

Now when the blood vessels get hard in this manner, the blood pressure will be high and will stay high if the blood is to reach all parts of the body.

This explains then why one patient with high blood pressure gets back to health and strength again, and the other must always live a careful life if he is to prevent a stroke or other serious ailment.

As long as the heart can keep strong everything is fairly safe. If the patient begins to get out of breath easily, the heart becomes rapid, or he feels an unusual "tightness" in the chest from slight exertion, complete rest is necessary at once.

Lessons Learned In 11 Panics

(Financial Post)

The Financial Post concludes a series of studies of a century of depressions in Canadian history. Including some of minor importance, the country has come safely through ten periods of depression—eleven counting this one—in the last 100 years. The world at large has also participated in each of these periods of sub-normal business and panicky finance.

The study has revealed a number of things, to which reference is made in the concluding article this week. But these points stand out as well:

1—Every period of depression is accompanied by despair and by gloomy prophecies of fundamental changes in the social and economic machine. Every period has ended with the old machine running smoothly in much the same old way. Change and progress are found to be constant, very much in the manner of the leading automobile manufacturer who advertises that he presents constant improvement but no new yearly models.

2—The lessons of a depression are only partly learned, or they are learned by a generation that is only partially successful in passing them on to the next generation. Thus the fact that the harrowing experience of deflation has been undergone gives no assurance that record of how Canadian farmers' organizations are meeting their own problems. Representatives of the Western Provinces, the wheat pools and the banks, in co-operation with the Dominion Government, have worked out a plan to finance this year's crop marketing. The contrast between the Canadian and Iowan methods of meeting similar conditions is significant. In Iowa, the attempted remedy is conflict. In Canada the attempted remedy is co-operation.

Film Censorship

(Exchange)

This newspaper has on several occasions drawn attention to the fact that a film shown throughout Canada must undergo censorship not less than eight times, Prince Edward Island alone of the provinces maintaining no board of censors. This process adds to the cost of a film no less than \$153, on top of other charges. The Toronto Globe recently said: "The fact that eight of the nine provinces maintain separate and distinct boards of censorship will surprise few Canadians." It also says: "If \$153 were actually the cost of censoring the pictures there might not be any just cause for complaint. But the fact is that the censorship is used as a disguised tax-raiser. More than twice as much is collected for censoring as the censoring costs. The absurdity of this impost lies in the fact that even educational films prepared by the Dominion Government are subjected to the censorship fee."

Saskatchewan has given a shy lead in the way of reducing at any rate the number of censorship showings, but has not reached the point of having a joint board with Manitoba. The provincial boards of these two prairie provinces sit together in Winnipeg and see the films. Of this the Winnipeg Tribune observes: "Protests have been heard for years over the duplication involved in maintaining eight censor boards for ten million people. The provinces might at least get together and save a little of the taxpayers' money. But it should be noted that when Saskatchewan, moved its censors to Winnipeg, there was no reduction of fees in either Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Alberta's local patriotism kept her out of the arrangement. This joint censorship saves the wages of one operator and a few incidentals—another example of the working man paying the shot-when economizing starts. Dropping one of the censors was of course out of the question, the censorship appointment being a piece of political patronage... everybody knows that the provincial censorship system in Canada is a collection of cuckoo clocks, but nobody seems to be able to do anything about it. And nobody ever will be able to do anything about it so long as the busybodies and the politicians work hand in glove to make eight little pork barrels stand in a row."

Turning now to the capital, the Ottawa citizen asks: "Does anybody in his serious senses suppose that eight censor boards are needed to pass judgment upon what is fit and proper in the way of film entertainment for the ten million people in Canada? Are the people of Saskatchewan so different in morals and manners as to require two separate boards? The proposition is absurd of course... There is really no need for more than one board of film censors in Canada, as in Britain, if we are to have censors. Stretching a point to allow for some of Quebec's peculiar ideas, perhaps Quebec is entitled to one itself. But to maintain eight is less excusable than having eight milkmen call at nine homes. We can't do without at least one milkman."

It will be noted that one Conservative newspaper, one liberal and a third extremely independent in its Liberalism in Winnipeg, Ottawa and Toronto have all much the same idea of the situation with regard to these eight boards which sit solemnly censoring films for the people of Canada, draw salaries for so doing and add to the cost of entertainment.

another wasteful boom cannot develop.

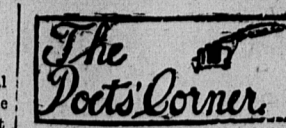
3—None of the depressions has been ended by hastily conceived legislative panaceas or by drastic medicines, administered by opportunist political or financial quacks.

4—No depression has ever finally been ended in any country without action first being taken to strengthen public finance by economy and careful administration.

5—Movements in the price level are the chief cause of booms and crises and some measure of general price stabilization, achieved in time through continuous refinement of our monetary mechanism in the light of experience, is our chief hope for comparative stability in the future.

6—The signal for the beginning of recovery is usually as obscure as the signal for the precedent collapse but the ground work for recovery is strongly laid when public and business costs have been adjusted to the prevailing price level; when excessive debts have been deflated by the process of the insolvency or default and settlement; when capital loses its timidity and realizes the anomaly of low rates and locked vaults.

The seeds of depression are sown in times of inflation. As an American economist has put it, the time to cure depressions is before they happen.



IRELAND

I am the oldest of things that are: For thirty rivers I have been the bridge; With Cochlúin I stood upon the ridge Of battle, and with Maeve I wept afar, I fought with Finn upon the yellow sands; With three wild swans I fled across the fen; After the centuries I feel again The blood of Usna's sons upon my hands. I wandered with Osin three ages long, Groping among the shadows. I have seen All. There is nothing that I have not seen, Nothing that is not native to my song. I touch my harp, and straightway, on its strings Move the dim fingers of forgotten kings. —Marion Grubb, The Commonweal.

Ancient Man

(New York Herald Tribune)

The International Congress of Prehistory convened recently in London disclosed symptoms of violent anthropological indigestion. Too many new facts have been crammed suddenly down the throat of anthropology. It will take time for them to digest and turn to nourishment. Meanwhile pain is inevitable.

One argument is over the Oldoway skeleton from Africa, its alleged antiquity vigorously denied at the London meetings, but without any of the critics being able to explain how the relatively modern skeleton which they assume it to be came to be buried in ancient clay and sand layers without the slightest sign that these layers ever had been disturbed. From Palestine come two new discoveries of unequal importance; the lesser playing the chief role in the news. This is the claim of Sir Arthur Keith of a race of negroid affinities occupying the coast lands a few thousand years ago and set down, not without violent differences of opinion, as cannibal ancestors of the later Semites. The more important discovery is that of the young American excavator, Dr. Theodore McCown, of a much more ancient human race, apparently new to science, bones of which have been found in the caves at Mount Carmel. In China there are still uncertainties of affiliation about the Peking man. From South Africa and Australia other discoveries, still imperfectly reported, promise other upsets of conventional ideas.

A decade ago anthropology knew but three or four varieties of ancient man; the Neanderthal, the Java pithecanthropus, the doubtful Heidelberg species, the still disputed Pittdown remains and a few others still more controversial. Now the list has been increased by at least three: the Peking man, the Rhodesian species from Africa and the new Palestine one. There are glimpses of still other creatures; as though mankind a million or so years ago may have had for members of his family almost as many varieties as there now are kinds of dogs. Nor is this any less plausible a picture of human evolution than the more conventional one of an unvarying line of ascent punctuated here and there by "missing links."

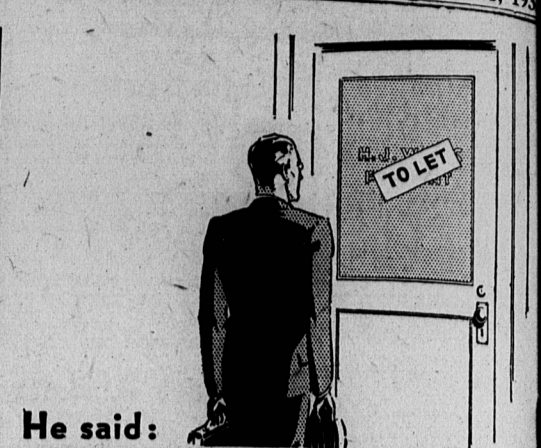
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The Old Tin Hat

(Vancouver Province) The sequels of history are endless in irony. When seven hundred regulars of the United States moved against the bonus expeditionary forces in Washington a few weeks ago, horse and foot, bayonet and sabre, field gun and tank, they marched every man under the protection of a steel helmet known to the Allied soldiers of the Great War as the "Old Tin Hat." Within a week of that event, a commission of the United States Government sat in London to hear claims against the United States in respect of that invention.

There were enough of them, everybody "over there" later on and it was a military crime—of frequent commission among the British forces—not to wear the Old Tin Hat in the front line area. The Tin Hat, like debts and bonus arms and other inconvenient reminders of all that unpleasantness, and including the unsatisfied claims of its inventor, has survived the war.

There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the wages sin, but Uncle Sam will insist that sinners pay their income tax on them.

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