Warm Weather Needed To Close Parliament

Miss Agnes Macphail Says In Her Letter to The Advance, on Progress of work in the House of Commons.

Warm weather would speed up the creeking old political machine. It ambles leisurely along when the days are cool.

The Agricultural Committee is working hard. Two sessions a day, and sometimes three to keep the members of that Committee humping. How grain should be graded; the mixing of grain in elevators, and the whole highly technical rrain business is being carefully looked into.

The Elections Committee is reported to be considering a far-reaching reform in the conduct of elections. We will hear more of this when the report is made in the House.

Mr. Ward, M.P. for Dauphin, Man. did not drop the Bill dealing with the right of married women to establish a domicile. He brought it up again Tuesday night, when public bills were reached. Mr. Lapointe was untterably opposed to it. Mr. Cahan of Montreal greatly feared legal complications, but sympathy for the bill was shown by all parties and groups. It would easily have gone through had not the hour for private bills expired too soon. It will come up again. Mr. Lapointe and I rather lost our temper over it. Because a law was in operation in 1855 is to me no good reason why we should still be using it, if conditions have changed in the meantime. And who will deny that the whole position of woman has changed in the last twenty-five years.

Mr. Bennett's speech was so clear and for once, so concise, that quoting it gives a complete idea of the Bill.

"I am perfectly certain, unless we do this (pass the Bill,) the very injury, which the Minister of Justice desires to avoid, will continue, namely, we shall have people leaving Canada, going to the United States, setting up fictitious domicile, and securing a divorce with all the consequences incident thereto, and all the uncertainties as to the legitimacy of the offspring. That is a very serious matter.'

Mr. Papointe:- "I would rather have the United States assume the responsibility than ourselves."

Mr. Bennett:- "The Minister of Justice, and I, differ in that regard, I would rather be a party to this legislation to give legality to the situation, then become a party to the scandals that we know exist in regard to it. I am in favor of giving her that right to acquire a domicile, in order that her status which is that of a single person,with respect to contracts, obligations, property and everything that concers her existence, as a citizen, may be the same, for the purpose of a domicile, for the purpose of securing a divorce."

Wednesday was devoted to discussion on free speech,- the boasted and treasured right of British people.

During the illness of His Majesty, the King, Arvo Vaara, editor of the Finnish paper "Vapano" wrote an article on the probable cause of the King's illness, and said that if he died it would make no difference to the conditions of the workers in Northern Ontario Mines, that capital ruled anyway. He said labour should overthrow capital, etc. He was charged with sedition, and was sentenced to six months in jail, and $1000.00 fine, or, two years in jail if the fine were not paid.

Later came the cancellation of licenses to communist halls in Toronto. At the instance of the police of that city; then next the forbidding by the Toronto police of the use of any language other than English in certain halls, under a penalty of such halls having their license cancelled. On the first of May steps were taken to prevent May-day celebrations in various cities.

Mr. Woodsworth, who has been bitterly attacked by the communists, contrasted the Canadian action with the complete freedom of speech, assembly, and the press given the communists in Great Britain. The police of London protected the communists against disturbance on May-day. He pointed out that the foreign element was almost without political voice in this country, which was another reason why we should show them the utmost fairness.

Strangely enough Colonel Geary knew nothing of the controversy in Toronto over the ruling of the Chief of Police. An excellent contribution to the debate was made by Mr. Maicolm Lang (Liberal.) "I think nothing tends more towards a good safe and successful operation of a mine, or any other big industry, than a good organization among the employees, and one that, in its operation, merits the confidence of the management and the executive, so that, the Executive of the Labour Organization will be called in to meet the management, and to discuss around the table the conditions which they have to face in order to make a success of the enterprise in which they are all engaged. For some years past the organization of the men employed in the mines of Northern Ontario has not been kept intact. I hope the time will come when they have a good organization. They need it. A good miner's union would in itself do a great deal towards preventing any spread of communism among peoples who come to our land from parts of Europe, where conditions are different. The are left to fight their own battles, to look after themselves, without any organization to help them, and probably without the care, sympathy and assistance that they should have from their employer. It is not any wonder that some of them drift into the hands of these advocaters who are endeavoring to spread communism throughout the land."

I took the ground that truth will endure, and the sunlight of publicity will kill error.

Mrs. Robb had a small luncheon in their private apartment at the Chateau for Mrs. Ross, the wife of the Australian Trade Commissioner, on Thursday. I enjoyed it. I particularly liked Mrs. Robb. The House did not sit Thursday. A little dancing party topped off the holiday, and on Friday public works estimates passed rapidly through a dull House, with an hour of divorce bills from eight to nine. So that is another week.

—AGNES C. MACPHAIL.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

This article is writen because of the numerous enquiseries received by the Health Service, asking the meaning and significance of certain tests. Our correspondents ask the meaning of a high blood pressure, a positive or a negative Wassermann test, or concerning one or another of the numerous tests which are made.

During the past years, as a result of research in medicine and in the sciences, certain tests have been made available for physicians. These tests are most valuable aids in deciding the natlre of disease, but they are nothing more than aids. They are, as it were, on one symptom. A physican does not make a diagnosis on one symptom only and, for the same reason, he does not make his diagnosis upon the result of one test.

It seems necessary to point this out, as so many people seem to think that the diagnosis of certain diseases is now made in a machine-like manner, by subjecting the case to a series of tests which label the individual as suffering or as from certain discases.

We are not minimizing in any way the value of these tests; we merely point out their limitations. The results must be weighed along with other symptons by the physician in charge of the case. The significance of symptoms varies, and each case must be considered separately.

In using modern tests, the physician brings all available means to his aid so that he may make a correct diagnosis, a correct diagnosis being needed not merely to realize symptoms, but to correct or remove the cause of the trobule.

An untrained person cannot understand the significance of these tests ay more than he can understand the meaning of the different dounss the physician hears through his stethoscope when he applies it to the chest of the person he is examining. It is not because these are secret or mysterious, but simply that they require, for their interetation, certain definite scientific knowledge, trainging and experience.

AN OLD LAW

A French milkman who was recently caught selling adulterated milk was surprised to hear from the presiding magistrate, the punishment meted such an offence in the original statute, enacted under Louis XI. (1481). It provided that anyone who sold watered milk should have a funnel put into his throat and his own milk should be poured down until a doctor certified that he could not without danger to his life, swallow any more. Sellers of stale egge were to be put in the pillory, and their eggs given to children, who would be encouraged to pelt the wrongdoers with their own unsavory wares. Those who sold adulterated butter were to stand in the pillory with the butter on their heads until the sun had melted it all! If there was no sun, they were to be fastened up in front of the fireplace in the goal to undergo the same indignity. Spectators might abuse them as much as they pleased, "so long as they did not offend against the Almighty or the King."

He'll get you if you don't watch out.

Stern measures have been adopted by Police for dealing with motorists who drive with faulty brakes. A stiff fine may not bother you, but a serious accident to your self or someone else will drive home how important it is to have good brakes.

Reline your Brakes with genuine Raybestos Brake Lining and drive in any weather with a care-free mind. You are sure then of quick, safe stopping anytime, anyplace.

Silver Edge Raybestos BRAKE LINING

D. McTAVISH & SON
Flesherton, Ontario.

GOOD MANNERS

There are manyth i ngs in life that we would like to possess, but, do without. On the other hand, there are things available to rich and poor alike if we only take the pains to acquire them. Among the latter we may class "good manners." The best time to learn and practise good manners is in youth. Therefore, it is nicumbent upon parets in particular to see that their children are taught some of the simple rules of etiquette in early life. The words "please" and "thank you" are too infrequently used by many of our boysand girls; yet how simple once you have become accustomed to use them.

SOME HALF HOLIDAYS

Arthur—Wednesday.
Alliston — Thursday.
Brampton—Wednesday.
Bolton—Thursday.
Creemore—Wednesday.
Durham—Thursday.
Drayton—Thursday.
Dundalk—Wednesday.
Flesherton—Thursday.
Grand Valley—Wednesday.
Hanover — Wednesday.
Mount Forest—Friday.
Markdale—Wednesday.
Meaford—Wednesday.
Orangeville—Wednesday.
Owen Sound—Wednesday.
Palmerston—Wednesday.
Shelburne—Thursday.
Tara—Wednesday.
Wingham—Wednesday.

Health Service

MONEY FOR HEALTH

At this season of the year, in many centres, the budgets of the various municipal and country services are being considered, health services together with the others.

The public money which is devoted to health work represents an investment in disease prevention and health promotion. It is a well-established ract that the proper expenditure of certain sums of money will bring about a reduction in the amount of illness and the number of deaths. There is, of course, a limit to the reduction, and that limit is set by the knowledge which we possess. We can deal successfully with many diseases because we know enough about them to combat them successfully. With regard to others, we are not as yet able to do so because we have not the knowledge which would enable us to conquer them.

When the question of expenditure is considered, all citizens should realize clearly that if reasonably sufficient funds are provided, he is actually, through his taxes, buying community health insurance for his own protection and for that of his family, his friends and his fellow-citizens. If a reasonable amount of money is not spent on health work, then one reverse occurs, and each person—adult and child—will be needlessly exposed to the dangers of preventable disease. The burden and expense of disease does not fall evenly. Someone may feel that he has saved a dollar or two and escaped sickness, but some individual, some family, will have that burden and expense. The community may have to pay out far more in the care of the orphans, or in hospital bills, than the health department costs. One epidemic costs many times the upkeep of an adequate health department.

Money should not be wasted; it should be properly spent. Every city, town or country should have sufficient money for health work, and should see to it that it is properly spent.

Jake Weppler, a Sullivan farmer, while fishing at Southampton, captured a pike, which turned the scales at 20 pounds and measured 43 inches in length. The fish was captured in a dip net.

A Baking Expert

"For light, flakey pie crust, use 2 tablespoons less per cup of Purity Flour than of ordinary pastry or soft wheat flour and 1 level tablespoon more of shortening. Roll it dry. For extra rich pie crust use half butter and half lard."

Send 30c for Purity Flour Cook Book.

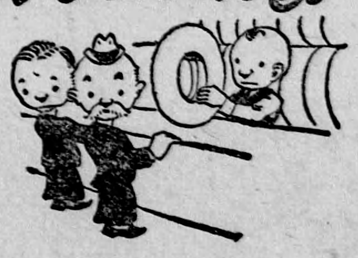
Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited, Toronto

95

PURITY FLOUR

IN BETTY'S HOME CHATS AND COOKING SCHOOL over radio station CKNC Betty tells of her baking experiences with Purity Flour. Listen in every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings between 9 and 10 o'clock (daylight saving time.)

Hold everything!



then look these tires over

THEIR reputation for value is just like the Bank of England. They've banished low mileage. Now anybody can afford to buy them.

Goodyear Tires!

Prices were never lower than they are today—quality never higher. Buy from Goodyear specialists. You'll never regret it.

D. McTAVISH & SON
Flesherton Ontario

If the trouble comes, it's handy to be a customer of ours

Edge Grain Shingles Won't Cup or Curl

CARLOAD TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK
SPECIAL PRICES OFF CAR or DELIVERED
ALL KINDS OF TRUCKING
HEAVY GYPROC at $40.00 per M.
LIME AND PREPARED PLASTER

Flesherton Planing Mills
H. A. McCAULEY, Prop.

FOR YOUR GARDEN

Vegetable & Flower Seeds, 3 10c. pks. for ....15c.
Dutch Sett Onions, 2 lbs. for ....35c.
Muntiplier Onions, 2 lbs. for ....25c.

Order a Bag of Sugar for Next Week

A. E. HAW CEYLON, Ont.

Store Closed Tuesday and Friday at 6 p.m.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Head Office: TORONTO, CANADA

Business men—farmers—manufacturers—earners—all may feel certain of a friendly reception and helpful co-operation at any of our branches. No matter what your banking requirements may be you are invited to get in touch with our local manager.

Branches Throughout Canada

This Bank is here to help you.

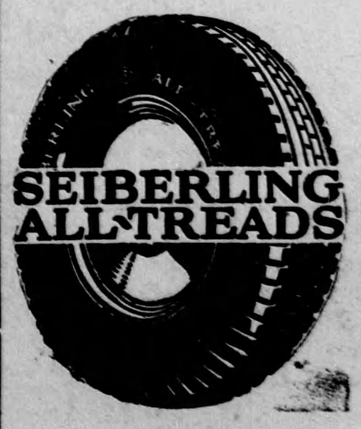
BRANCHES
MARKDALE - A. E. Hunt, Manager.
FEVERSHAM J. S. McMillan, Manager

923

WHIPPET

The longer, larger bodies of the new Whippets, the low lines, distinctsive colors, higherradiators and hoods, heavier one-piece full-crown fenders, are bringing to Four and light Six buyers an entirely new conceptionof how beautiful an inexpensive car can be. Roomier interiors, broader seats, longer front and rear springs, snubbes and oversize balloon tires bring you the riding comfort of costlier cars.

Be sure to see the New Whippet at our first opportunity! We will gladly arrange a demonstration for you.



No Tire Built Like This Before

Those tough ribs of rubber extending over the side walls, making a tread virtually from bead to bead, are an extensive feature of Seiberling All-Treads. They mean extra wear; they give extra protection against chafing curbs, ruts, rocks.

BRACKS GARAGE

Phone 61 :-: Flesherton, Ont.