

The Ottawa Spotlight

By Wilfrid Eggleston

Ottawa, July 14th—James R. Murray, chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, is selling grain these days, and the prospects are the government will get rid of practically all its big carry-over from the days of the former board under John I. McFarland as chairman. The wheat is being sold at current rates, as it has been the policy of the government and the Murray board since its appointment last December. There will be no holding off from selling to get an even higher price. The government's policy is to get the carry-over out of the way of this year's crop.

The prospects of this year's crop are not bright. It may be below 200 million bushels, compared with about 265 millions last year. The price, rising sharply for some time past, may reach around \$1 per bushel. Where the drought is causing such damage, the federal government will have a relief problem this fall and winter of considerable proportions.

The government has decided to contribute up to \$50 each on dug outs on the Prairie Provinces for watering livestock. Already over 3,000 applications have been received for such assistance, mostly in Saskatchewan and south-western Manitoba, since Alberta irrigation schemes provide water there. John Vallance, chief federal government officer on Prairie drought rehabilitation works, with headquarters at Regina, is in charge of the dug out and other allied works.

Justice W. F. A. Turgeon of Saskatchewan has been named royal commissioner to investigate all phases of Canada's wheat problems. Col. the Hon. J. L. Ralston, K.C., Montreal, former Liberal minister of national defence, will assist Justice Turgeon as counsel. Justice Turgeon is now in England and will visit several European countries to investigate marketing conditions there. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Dominion minister of agriculture, who sailed for England on Saturday, will consult with Mr. Turgeon while they are both abroad.

Announcement has been made that the Dominion government will appeal to the Privy Council in London from the decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada on June 17 last with regard to the validity of the Employment and Social Insurance Act, the Weekly Day of Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, the Minimum Wage Act and the Limitation of Hours of Work Act. Certain of the Provinces, particularly British Columbia, are appealing the decisions touching the validity of the Farmers Creditors Arrangements Act and Section 498a of the criminal code providing penalties for certain business practices. No appeals will be taken to the Privy Council by either the Dominion or any of the provinces touching the Natural Products Marketing Act and the act setting up the Fair Trade and Industries Commission, both of which were held beyond the jurisdiction of the federal parliament by practically unanimous decision of the Supreme Court here. The government will likely bring in a modified marketing act of its own next session, calculated to be within the jurisdiction of the parliament here.

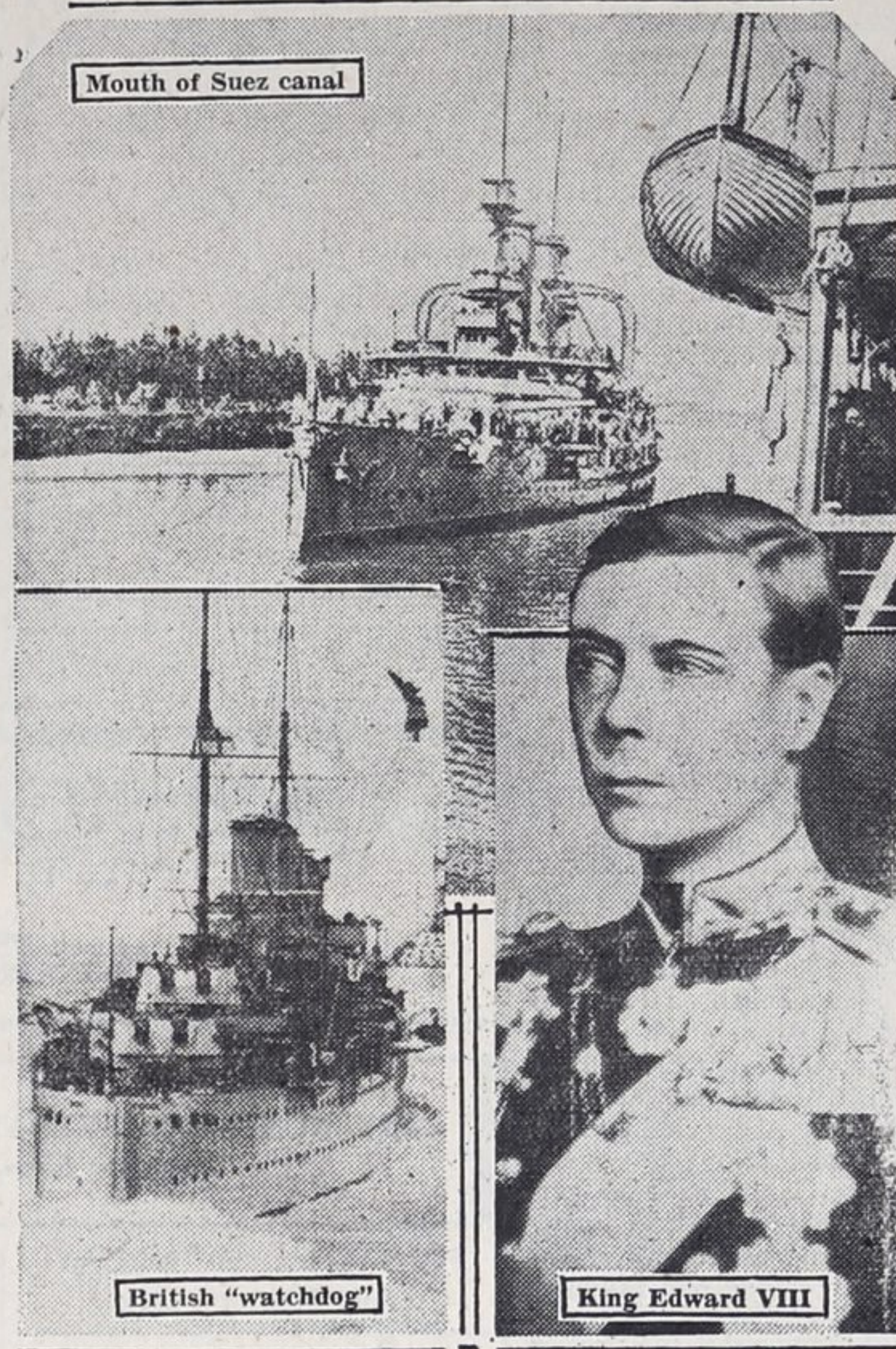
The death of Hon. P. J. Veniot, Liberal Member for Gloucester, N.B., former postmaster-general creates the second vacancy in the House of Commons. The by-election in Wright County, Que., caused by the recent death of F. W. Perras, former Liberal member, will be held Aug. 10. The Gloucester by-election will be held later.

Chief Justice Brown of Saskatchewan has been named chairman of the Saskatchewan board of review under the Farmers Creditors Arrangement Act in place of Justice McLean, whose resignation took effect July 1.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King will go to Quebec for the visit on July 31 of President F. D. Roosevelt of the United States to His Excellency the Governor-General in summer residence at the Citadel there. In August Mr. King hopes to make a trip west to Vancouver before leaving for the League of Nations meeting at Geneva in September.

Six Cabinet ministers are now abroad. Hon. C. A. Dunning, finance minister, Hon. W. Euler, minister of trade and commerce, and Hon. Mr. Gardiner, agriculture minister, on trade and mar-

WITHDRAWS EXTRA SHIPS FROM MEDITERRANEAN



Now that the apparent crisis in the Mediterranean has vanished, several British warships have been withdrawn from the area, but in future the strength of the Mediterranean fleet will be kept higher than before. Reports from various sources intimate that Great Britain is fortifying an emergency route to the East which will be around the Cape of Good Hope. This route is not dependent upon such bottleneck navigation routes as the Strait of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal.

keting matters, and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, Capt. the Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of national defence, and Major the Hon. C. G. Power, minister of pensions and national health, as official government representatives to attend the unveiling of the Vimy Memorial by King Edward VIII on July 26th. Hon. J. E. Michaud, fisheries minister, is on an inspection trip to the B.C. coast.

Following legislation passed last session, the government has announced seven appointments in connection with pensions administration, all appointees being returned men. Brig. Gen. H. F. McDonald, formerly of Vancouver, is the new chairman of the Pension Commission; Clifford B. Reilly, K.C., Ottawa, is a new

commissioner; and Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., Vancouver, is an ad hoc commissioner for six months. The new body, Veterans' Assistance Commission, includes Lt.-Col. J. G. Rattray, C.M.G., D.S.O., Ottawa, former chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board, chairman Brig.-General Alex Ross, Yorkton, Sask, Canadian Legion President, and Lt.-Col. H. LeMoine de Martigny, Montreal, with Huntley Sinclair, Ottawa, as secretary. Dr. R. J. Kee, Ottawa named to Pension Appeal Court. L. C. Brouillette headed a delegation of the Canadian Co-Operative Wheat Producers Limited, asking the government to fix a higher price than 87½ cents per bushel for the new crop year. Decision will not be made, however, for some weeks.

HEALTH

POISON IVY

It is during these summer months, when city dwellers are wandering into the woods and along streams whenever opportunity offers, that doctors may expect the annual crop of poison ivy sufferers. The poison ivy plant (*Rhus Toxicodendron*), sometimes called the "poison oak", is a low creeper about a foot or less in height. It is best recognized by its characteristic group of three pointed leaflets pointing downwards. Contact with this plant is very liable to bring an attack of poison ivy—technically known as dermatitis venenata. In sensitive persons one does not even need to have touched the weed.

The eruption usually appears on the hands, arms and legs, or wherever the body has touched the plant, but the irritant substance may be carried to other parts of the body. The rash varies; sometimes it is red and blotchy, frequently there are little blisters and sometimes there form large blobs. There is intense itching and sometimes the eyes may be closed tightly.

The diagnosis can only be made by a history of exposure, for many other plants than poison ivy will cause dermatitis venenata in sensitive individuals. The stinging nettle has well known capabilities and the Chinese primrose (*primula obsonica*) has had to be banned from many a living room. Such plants as parsnips, hyacinths, daffodils, larkspur, tomatoes and the lilac have been found to be offenders.

Not only plants but many household substances cause similar dermatitis. Some people are sensitive to certain soaps, perfumes, to dyes in clothing or to substances like turpentine. Occupational dermatitis is well known also.

If in doubt about a creeping plant in the woods, remember the saying of a famous dermatologist

"If one would only remember that three leaflets mean possible danger and that five mean safety, mistakes would not so often occur."

Poison ivy dermatitis is not difficult to treat, although complete irradiation of the disease may be exasperatingly slow. The doctor will probably prescribe soothing applications to allay the itching and clear up the inflammation.

If alcohol be prescribed to dissolve away the irritant substance from the ivy there is a little point

worth remembering. As the irritant is dissolved in alcohol don't scrub the area with the alcohol soaked pledgelet of absorbent cotton. This will spread it. Prepare a number of absorbent wipes. Make one stroke with each pledgelet and throw it away thus gradually removing the poison.

Questions concerning Health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

Want Ads. Bring Results

MAKING UP A SHOPPING LIST

The hall needs a new rug. More towels are needed for the bathroom, and the kitchen floor could certainly stand a coat of paint. The children need shoes. The car will soon need tires. Well, we buy a hundred new things every year.

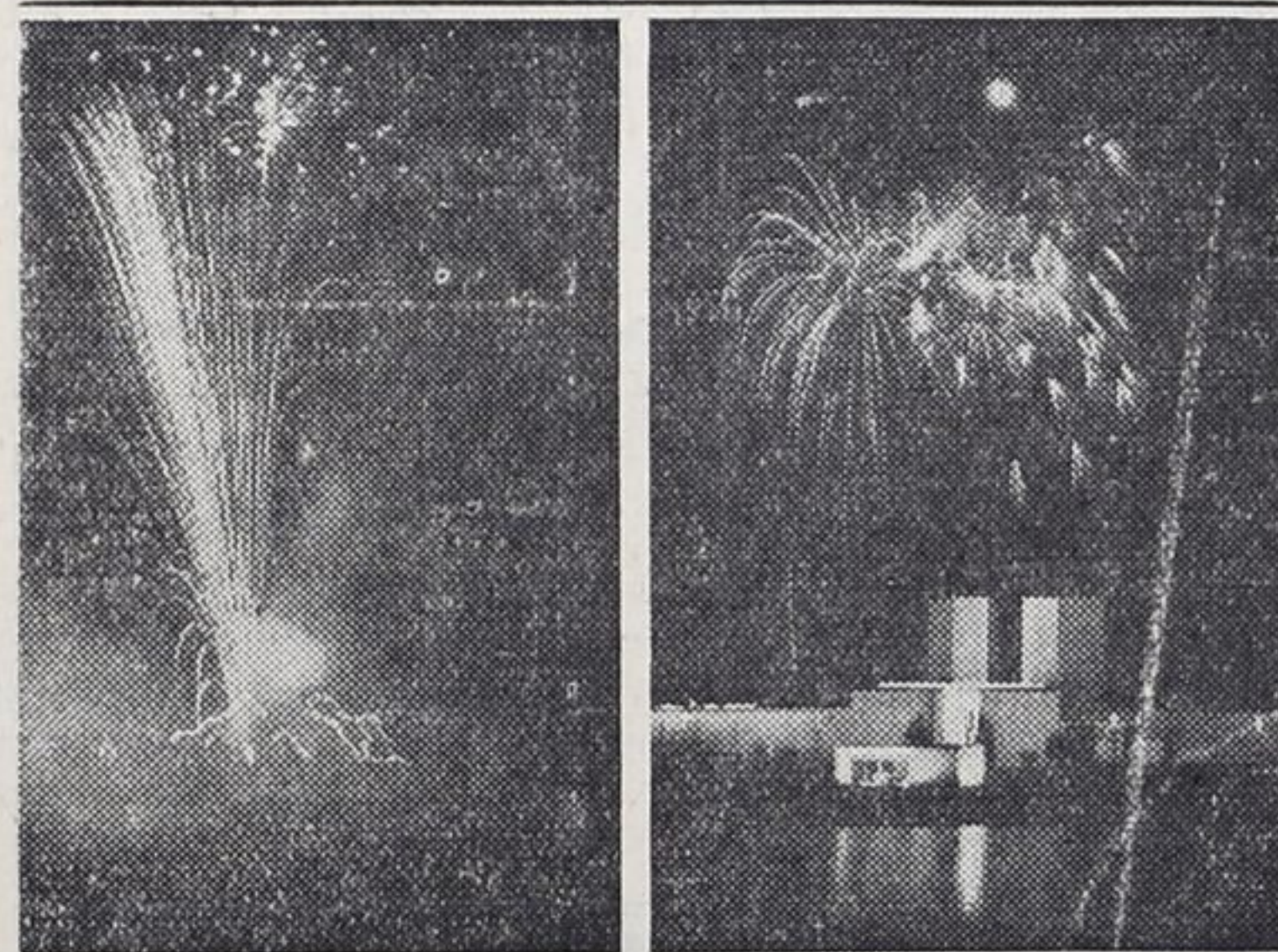
Scattered throughout Canada are manufacturers who make the very things we need. Their products are on sale in certain stores within easy reach. Certain of these products, and certain of these stores, are especially fitted to take care of our special need. But which products and which stores? Which can we afford, and which do we think best? We must look to advertising for advice.

Advertising is the straight line between supply and demand. It saves time spent in haphazard shopping. It leads you directly to your goal. By reading the advertisements, we can determine in advance where the best values can be found. With the aid of advertising, shopping becomes a simple and pleasant business, and budget figures bring more smiles than frowns.

From the pages of this paper you can make up a shopping list that will save you money!

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

FIREWORKS PICTURES



In the picture at the left, an exposure of 3 seconds captured the light of the set pieces on the ground and the successive bursts meanwhile of the aerial display. An exposure of one minute recorded the buildings in the other picture.

CONSIDERING that it is an exceptional community that lets a summer go by without the celebration of some sort of event with a display of fireworks—Victoria Day, Dominion Day, a local anniversary, convention or fair—the opportunity to obtain novel and beautiful photographs of such a display is lacking to few. Don't fail to be on hand with your camera that night when the fireworks begin.

Fireworks pictures are easy to take. The brilliant, gracefully falling streams of light from bursting rockets and the dazzling patterns of set pieces, both can be recorded with any camera that has a "time" exposure adjustment, and when the films are developed and printed, the exclamations of "Ah! How lovely!" and "Oh! Isn't that beautiful?" are likely to be repeated. Also you will be proud of the pictures as photographic studies.

Use a large stop opening and with box cameras, the largest. Have the camera on a tripod or some firm

support that will allow its being pointed skyward. Set the shutter for "time". For the rockets and star shells, aim the camera at the space where they will explode. Open the shutter and let it stay open for two or three successive bursts, or, if the first one is large and graceful enough, turn the film at once for the next picture. You'll want variety in your fireworks pictures. Be careful, of course, to see that the view is unobstructed, and you must be prepared to close the shutter should any spectators get too close to the lens. For these aerial displays the chrome type of film will be quite satisfactory.

For large and brightly glowing set pieces, the camera may be held in the hands and snaps taken if you use the supersensitive panchromatic film and a large lens aperture. Otherwise set the camera for time exposure. If it is desired to bring out buildings or other objects, give time exposures even as long as a minute.

JOHN VAN GUILDER.

Advertisements Are a Guide to Value

★ Experts can roughly estimate the value of a product by looking at it. More accurately, by handling and examining it. Its appearance, its texture, the "feel" and the balance of it all mean something to their trained eyes and fingers.

★ But no one person can be an expert on steel, brass, wood, leather, foodstuffs, fabrics, and all of the materials that make up a list of personal purchases. And even experts are fooled, sometimes by concealed flaws and imperfections.

★ There is a surer index of value than the senses of sight and touch—knowledge of the maker's name and for what it stands. Here is the most certain method, except that of actual use, for judging the value of any manufactured goods. Here is the only guarantee against carelessness, or the use of shoddy materials.

★ This is one important reason why it pays to read the advertisements and to buy advertised goods. The product that is advertised is worthy of your confidence.

MERCHANDISE MUST BE GOOD OR IT COULDN'T BE CONSISTENTLY ADVERTISED

Buy Advertised Goods