

The Ottawa Spotlight

By Wilfrid Eggleston

Ottawa, October 15.—Numerous minor matters are being worked out behind the scenes at Ottawa, while Premier Mackenzie King and his colleagues are overseas.

Canadian and German representatives are trying to get together on a trade treaty. Germany wants nickel, asbestos, wheat and other raw materials; she wants to sell finished manufactured goods, of iron and steel largely, to Canada. There are several obstacles. Canada feels that she can sell all her nickel, asbestos, wheat, at the moment, without much effort. The market in Canada for external manufactured articles is not unlimited, and there is the renewal of the British agreement to think over. Also the United States treaty, and the position of the Canadian manufacturer.

Another problem lies in the uncertainty of the currency situation. The franc and the lira have been devaluated; the German mark has not. It is worth 25 cents in Germany, but it costs nearly 40 cents outside to buy. In other words, if you want to buy a German doll worth a mark you have to pay 40 cents for it. Also you have to pay current duties on 40 cents. That makes it easier to buy from countries with appreciated currencies; though we have plenty making it difficult to buy from those with depreciated currencies. The Germans would like us to make special provision. But the situation is so uncertain that by the time that was done, the mark might have followed the franc and the lira, and come down too. No doubt Euler will be able to make some compromise which will assist German commerce with Canada.

German Trade Up

Canadian trade with Germany for the first six months of 1936 is up 18% in imports and over 50% in exports as compared with the first half of 1935. Most of the gain in Canadian sales to Germany consists of metals and ores (principally nickel), raw wool, sausage casings and lumber. A slight increase has been reported in wheat, though Germany has so nearly become self-sufficient in wheat of recent years that our market there is not what it was once.

Dr. G. H. Barton, deputy minister of agriculture, and Dr. J. H. Grisdale, former minister, are both in Britain. While there they will check up some aspects of the information obtained by Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, regarding the British market for Canadian products. You remember that \$300,000 was voted to assist in the marketing of Canadian agricultural products abroad, and on the basis of the reports brought back by Messrs. Barton and Grisdale, a new marketing organization will be set up. It will have two principal objects, one, to study more closely the needs of Britain and other customers and, two, to maintain a closer check on the quality of Canadian farm products going abroad.

Plans to Employ Youth

Meantime the National Employment Commission is busy. The chairman of the Youth Employment Committee has submitted detailed plans to the head of the Commission for the employment of several thousand young Canadians at once in forestry, mining, agriculture and aviation. These will go, if approved, to the Minister of Labor and thence to the cabinet for sanction of the necessary expenditure. Then the department of labor will create an administrative body to get the program under way. They will have to make good time if they are going to get anywhere before the dead of winter.

The Women's Employment Committee is to grapple with the problem of finding work for the unemployed women. A good deal of preliminary surveying has been done already by Mrs. Mary McCallum Sutherland, the lady member of the commission. She had been from coast to coast since her appointment studying ways and means of assisting girls and women out of work. Many suggestions have come forward for the absorption of men into employment, state or private, but very, very few for the women. The most promising project at the moment is the opening of a number of schools for the training of domestic servants. There is a much larger demand for first class domestics

HEALTH

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA



PRE-NATAL CARE

The importance of pre-natal care has been recognized for ages but it was not till 1900 that it was organized on a wide and scientific basis by Dr. Ballantyne of Edinburgh, who received from a friend, a legacy of £1000 for this great purpose.

The little pre-natal ward which he established in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary had a garden and Dr. Ballantyne's plans were most kind, enlightened and successful. We have learned since then that every expectant mother should have pre-natal care to keep her well, to prepare her for a safe and comfortable pregnancy and a successful delivery. The way to get this necessary care is for the expectant mother to go to see her doctor as soon as she knows that she is to be a mother and be guided by his advice.

Of course the family physician is the one to whom the Mother goes and if she and her husband have not chosen a family physician then they should choose one without delay. Do not think, because the birth will not take place for a few months, that there is plenty of time. That is not true, for it is important to have the

doctor's advice from the very first so that he can do his best for the Mother and make sure that everything is all right. Nature's preparations for child-birth are complex and wonderful and important beyond words. Nearly always everything is all right, if the mother knows what to do and does it. But how does she know what to do, unless she has the best of medical advice and care?—and the doctor is the only one who can give her that.

People should be very careful in choosing a doctor. It is most important. Choose a doctor whom people trust and respect, who has had some experience, who is devoted to his work and of whom other doctors speak well. Young doctors nowadays are generally very good, well-trained and careful. It is well to arrange with the doctor for care during all the months before the birth and until the mother is recovered and able to be up again. The doctor will probably arrange with the mother to come to see him every month for the first seven months and then twice a month or oftener for the rest of the time. He will tell the mother when to bring a specimen of the water she passes and will give her all the necessary advice and directions and help, and make the necessary examinations at the right time. It is usually the best plan to arrange for a reasonable fee to cover medical care during the whole time, including the time of birth and for a short time afterwards.

But if, for any reason, the prospective father is not in a position

in many parts of Canada than the current supply. There is, however, a glut of teachers, nurses, stenographers and other professional or semi-professional groups. It is difficult to know just how serious is the problem of the unemployed woman, because few of them are being counted in the national registration. They live mostly at home and are not officially on relief.

A new electric lighter for desk or table use is so designed that pipes can be lighted with it right down to bowl bottom. One merely presses down on a knob containing the heating element, removes it from the base and pass it around to those desiring to use it.

A friendship that makes the least noise is very often the most useful; for which reason we should prefer a prudent friend to

No scouring is needed to keep a new skillet sparkling. It is made of solid copper, chromium plated outside and in, is said to be rust-proof and to heat uniformly over its entire surface, with consequent even cooking of food.

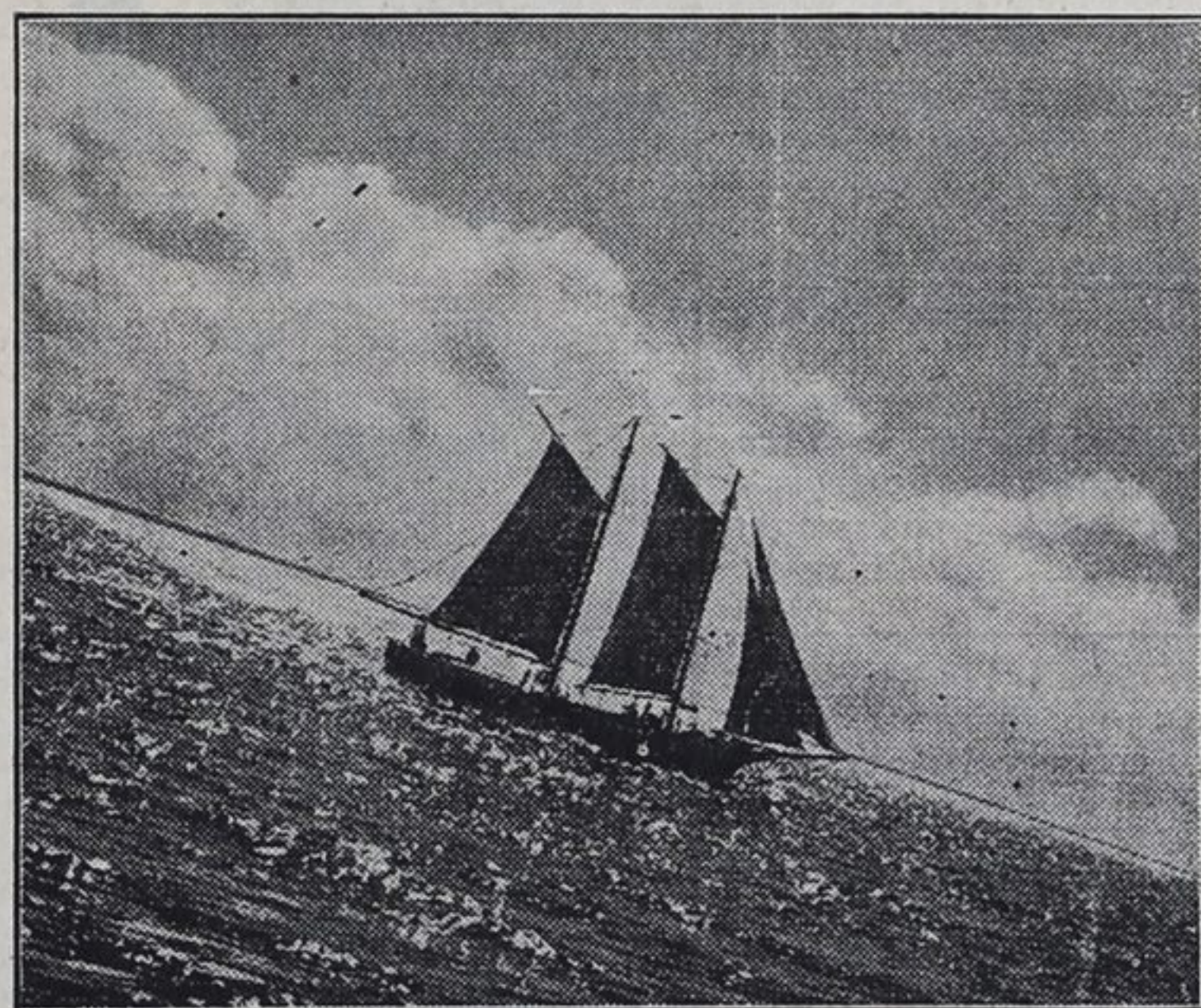
WELL BABY CLINIC

Upstairs, Northwest Classroom Public School

THURSDAYS 2 to 4 p.m.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

Your Camera Sins Will Find You Out



Rolling down to Rio? No, an example of what happens when you don't hold your camera level.

ONE of the satisfactions of amateur photography is that Lady Luck will so often play you the kindest of tricks. Much oftener than shooting an arrow aimlessly and hitting the mark, you may shoot a picture without precaution or thinking of focus, exposure time or diaphragm opening, and, nevertheless, when the negative is developed, find that you have obtained in all respects a good photograph. Dumb luck it is, really, but a tribute also to the capability of modern photographic equipment. Modern cameras and films allow so much latitude for careless and inexperienced use that, while they are not robots in their performance, they do cover up a lot of picture-taking sins. Fortunate as that may be, it is certain that the amateur who depends on luck entirely will get many poor pictures and waste a lot of film. There are some sins which he cannot commit with impunity. Here they are:

1. Tipping the camera with the result that in the picture buildings appear to be toppling, and rivers run uphill or downhill.
2. Allowing the camera to move as the shutter is snapped, or jerking the shutter release under the impression that it can thus be made to move faster. Result: blurred picture.
3. Dirty or misty lens. Result: picture hazy, indistinct.

4. Letting the finger tip slip over the edge of the lens. Result: silhouette of finger tip.
5. Giving a time exposure without resting the camera on some firm support. Result: blurred picture. (A shaky fence is not good for a time exposure, neither is the hood of an automobile when the engine is running.)
6. Trying to take a snapshot after a time or bulb exposure without readjusting the shutter. Result: a much jumbled up image or perhaps no picture at all.
7. Forgetting to turn key that moves the film. Result: jumble of two pictures on one negative.
8. In focusing, wrongly estimating the distance between camera and subject. Result: fuzziness.
9. With fixed focus cameras, taking pictures of subjects nearer than 8 or 10 feet without a portrait attachment. Result: blurred, out-of-focus image.
10. Using a large stop for distant views. Result: loss of distant detail.
11. Attempting broadside shots of movement too rapid for the shutter. Result: blur. (Moving objects can be "stopped" by an ordinary camera if the picture is taken from an angle and not too close.)

Yes, even in photography, brother, your sins will find you out.

101 JOHN VAN GUILDER.

to pay for medical and nursing care for his wife then the hospital or the medical officer of health or the municipal officers will help

him to arrange for such care. The mother must be well cared for during the whole time of pregnancy.

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

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- ★ 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.
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