

The Ottawa Spotlight

By Wilfrid Eggleston

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Whether we like the idea or not, it is inevitable that much time will be taken up in the coming session talking about the threat of war and Canada's national defence policy.

It is quite possible that nothing much will be done about it. But the more likely event is that some concession will be made to those who feel Canada should at least have a modern nucleus of fighting equipment, especially in the air. More attention is almost certain to be paid to the defences of the East and West coasts.

There are those who take it for granted that Canada's position is so strong that we have no reason to be alarmed, even though world armament goes madly on. We are reminded of the strength of the British commonwealth, of the British navy. Our contiguity with the might and extent of the United States is also stressed. Who would attack Canada?

It would mean taking on the United Kingdom and the United States, which, combined, are perhaps the two most powerful nations in the world in resources if not in actual fighting equipment. Again, what enemies has Canada? Those who are to argue against doing anything in the coming session will be able to put up a strong case.

Canada's Armament

There is, too, the idea that a good deal of Canada's strength lies in her careful avoidance of any military gestures. Canada has next to nothing in the way of war machine, you can summarize out armaments in one sentence. Two destroyers in action, two more ordered, seven fighting planes, five more ordered, 140 training and other peacetime airships, less than 4,000 of a permanent militia, a non-permanent militia newly organized but possessing no equipment, to speak of. Practically no anti-aircraft guns.

People who have worked these things out say that it would cost 100 million dollars to give Canada six modern divisions of militia, with equipment, plus a small fleet of destroyers on each coast, and a 100 modern fighting aeroplanes. In addition there would be heavy annual upkeep. At present the whole cost of our national defence department is about 20 million dollars a year.

Sure to be Criticized

No matter what policy the government works out—and it may decide not to formulate anything definite until parliament has had time to mull over the matter—there will be groups and parties to criticize it. If nothing is done, the jingo and imperialists will hold up our leaders to ridicule for their pacifist and unpreparedness tactics. If the government goes the whole hog, and asks parliament to vote sufficient to create a small modern fighting machine for the defence of Canada, there will be a great outcry from other quarters. The govern-

LIFE, DEATH AND TUBERCULOSIS

Scores of thousands of people have died of tuberculosis in Ontario during the last thirty-five years, most of whom might have been saved if treated in time. In a little over three decades the deaths from tuberculosis in Ontario have been reduced from about 160 for each 100,000 living persons to 37 at the present time. In fact, your chances and mine of dying of tuberculosis are less than one-third of what they were at the turn of the present century. More than 4,400 men, women and children will celebrate Christmas with you and me this year who would have died of tuberculosis in 1936 if this disease were killing to-day at the same rate as in 1900, when the work of the National Sanitarium Association was just nicely getting under way.

But in spite of all that has been done and in spite of the continued decline in deaths from tuberculosis, it is sad to note that 1,303 people died of this disease in Ontario last year. It is doubly sad to learn too that there are about 6,500 active cases of tuberculosis in this Province right now. And what is more to the point, more than half of the people who died of tuberculosis last year and of those who are now sick, are young people in the prime, productive age of life, between fifteen and forty-five. Sixty out of every one hundred deaths from tuberculosis occur in these ages.

Early youth, the years between fifteen and twenty-five, is an especially dangerous time for the development of tuberculosis. It is at this time, when young people are in high school, college or just entering into industry, that tuberculosis takes its greatest toll. Because it is not discovered and treated in time, the disease gets a foothold and becomes fatal in as many as eighty young people out of every 100,000 living at ages twenty-five to twenty-nine, in all young men and women between fifteen and thirty could be given a proper chest X-ray examination, if those found to have the disease could be given proper care, and if all the sources from which they were infected could be found, tuberculosis could easily be brought under control. These three "ifs" are difficult but not impossible to attain.

In fact, this is the goal of the tuberculosis campaign of the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives and the Toronto Hospital for Consumptives. Any contribution you make toward the work of these hospitals will help to conquer tuberculosis. Please send your gift to National Sanitarium Association, 223 College St., Toronto.

ment will be asked why, if it can so easily produce 100 millions for such a purpose, why it cannot find work for all, or start old age pensions at sixty, or build the terminal at Montreal, or half a dozen other things. And if, seeking to compromise, the government just does a few of the most obvious things, it will probably not please anybody.

No doubt the government's defence policy is being moulded with an eye both to the sentiment of the Canadian people, and the world situation. If the latter grows more tense, drastic action may be forced upon a government which is essentially peaceful and realistic in its intentions. If the tension eases off in Europe it will be easier to resume our habitual friendly non-military attitude.

Probable Action

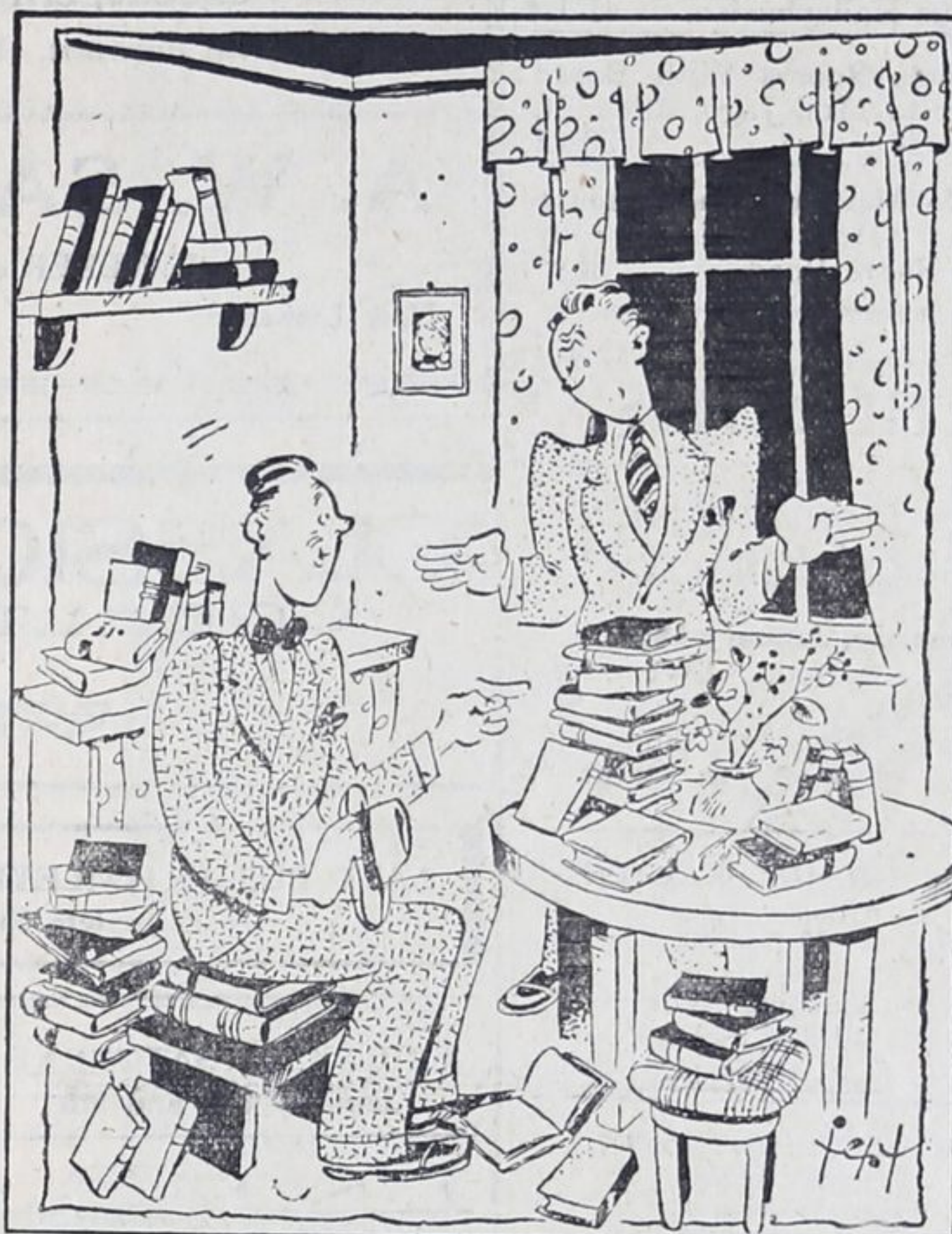
Pending official forecast, I would expect that the defences of Halifax and St. John, of the Pacific Coast, and of other strategic points will be strengthened, that coastal batteries will be increased, that anti-aircraft guns will be installed. The recent purchase of seven bombers and the

ordering of five modern flying boats suggests that attention is to be paid the aerial defence of Canada, which, the experts say must come mainly from flying craft rather than stationary guns. The equipment of the militia will almost certainly receive some attention at the coming session, the appropriations for the Minister of National Defence are bound to be increased. My own guess would be that fleets of destroyers will not be purchased, although as against this there has been at least one despatch from London which reports this to be on the government agenda.

It is a sad commentary on world developments when a country naturally so friendly and pacific as Canada has to be even considering such things. We have no quarrel with anyone.

Annual Vestry Meeting of St. Paul's on January 12th

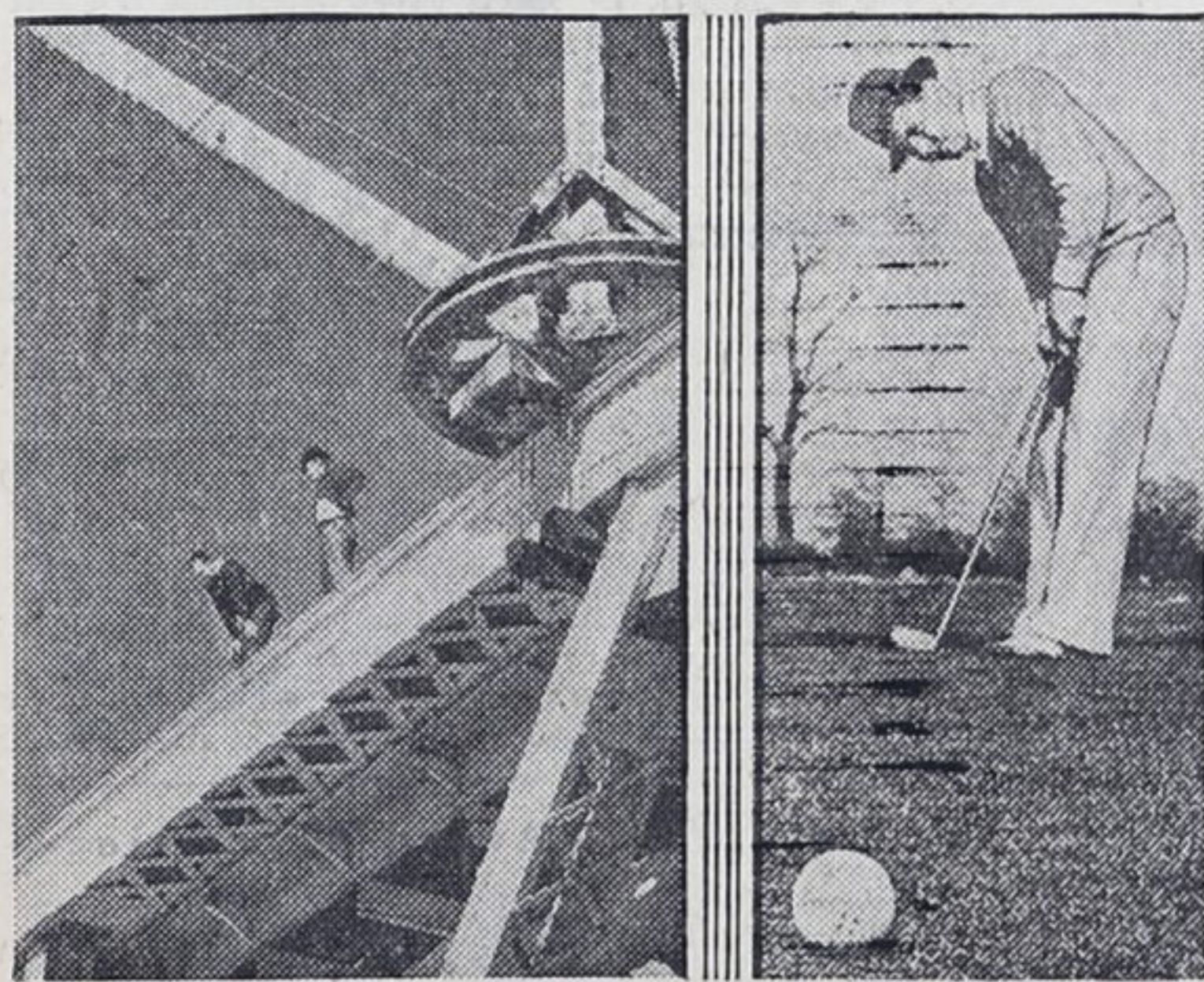
The annual vestry meeting of St. Paul's Church will be held this year on Tuesday evening, January 12th, at 8 o'clock in the Parish Hall. All members of the congregation are requested to attend if possible.



"You've got a fine lot of books old man—but why no bookshelves?"
"Well, you see, I can't find anybody who'll lend me any bookshelves."
—Kolniche Illustrerie.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

DARING VIEWPOINTS



The eye looks up from below; why not the camera?

CONSIDER the worm and his viewpoint—he's in on the ground floor.

Viewpoint means much, and is an important factor in picture making. It has much to do with the perspective we get in pictures. If the perspective is not pleasing to the eye it will not be pleasing in the picture, and if the effect as seen from the viewpoint of the camera lens is odd or startling it will be recorded just so in the picture.

While distortion is to be avoided in the truly artistic photograph, it is possible to obtain many interesting shots from unusual points of view, even though the perspective be a bit violent. Expert photographers are today seeking and finding new angles from which to make their pictures, and for the most part the results are pleasing as well as attractive and unusual. Many amateurs are also finding a new interest in picture making from this effort to get something different. They, too, are "shooting" from positions that are daring and new.

May a worm look at a golf ball? A worm's-eye-view picture like the one above is dramatic and unusual

wholly because of the position from which it is taken. To get a similar picture the camera should be held about eight inches from the ground with the golf ball far enough away to assure good focus. A very small lens opening should be used and the exposure timed accordingly. This, after all, is a faithful rendering of the perspective that the eye sees from this lens viewpoint. Similarly with the shot of the man and the derrick atop the new building.

Try a number of worm's-eye views, some bird's-eye views (even a slight elevation will give the latter effect) and, shall we say, some cross-eyed views or snaps from odd angles. Many of them probably will be of no value, until you have been taught by experience to see the most effective combination of angle and subject for a given picture. Doubtless the most of them will be criticized as crazy-looking, but, after all, what does it matter? The answer is that you were after something uncommon, startling, weird or fantastic, and you got it. You will find experiments in this sort of picture taking of fascinating interest. JOHN VAN GUILDER.

HEALTH

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



THE VALUE OF CLEANLINESS

There has always been an association between dirt and disease. In their earliest days, health departments were occupied in cleaning up the towns and cities because it was believed that disease was bred in dirt.

We have learned that there is a great difference in the various kinds of dirt. The only dirt that is dangerous is that which is contaminated by secretions of the human or animal body. The reason for this is that the body secretions carry away from the body the disease germs which may be present in it.

Tin cans are unsightly, but the tin cans in themselves are not going to cause disease. Potatoes or apples, in rotting, give off an offensive smell but bad smells do not cause disease.

The clean person, the one who covers his coughs and sneezes with a handkerchief, who keeps flies out of his home, who washes his hands before he eats, is not going to live in a dirty, untidy place. The clean person gets rid of dangerous dirt when he gets rid of all dirt. This is why, generally speaking, health and cleanliness go hand in hand.

Because a clean city or town, by caring for all dirt, makes sure that dangerous dirt is disposed of, because clean surroundings are a stimulant to personal cleanliness and orderliness, and because cleanliness makes for more comfortable and happier lives, all efforts towards securing and keeping a city or town clean are to be commended and should be supported.

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

WELL BABY CLINIC

Upstairs, Northwest Classroom Public School

THURSDAYS 2 to 4 p.m.

Dominion Stores Limited Shows Increase in Sales

Sales of Dominion Stores Limited for the 13th period ended December 26th, 1936, were \$1,658,053. This compares with \$1,575,089 for the corresponding

period in 1935, and is an increase of 5.27%.

Sales for the year 1936 were \$19,434,840. This compares with \$17,875,503 for the year 1935 and is an increase of 8.72%.

The number of stores in operation at the close of 1936 was 488.

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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 careless workmanship, 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

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