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**EXTENSIVE**  
**Auction Sale of DAIRY COWS and HEIFERS**  
FORDSON TRACTOR, ETC.  
there will be sold by public auction on  
**Tues., April 16**  
on Lot 2, 7th Line, Markham  
the following property belonging to  
**J. S. Honey & Son**

- REGISTERED CATTLE**
- 1—Flora Segis Echo, 110,897, due about April 16th
  - 2—Polly Mercena Alcartra, 291-249; calved July 28, 1929, due about April 13th
  - 3—Nellie Alcartra, 191,638, calved October 12, 1928, due about May 8th
  - 4—Burke Segis Countess 277,161; calved April 1, 1932; due about June 29th
- GRADE CATTLE**
- 5—Holstein Cow, 6 years, fresh by time of sale
  - 6—Holstein Cow, 6 years, fresh March 1st
  - 7—Ayrshire Cow, 6 years, fresh about time of sale
  - 8—Holstein Cow, 5 years, fresh about time of sale
  - 9—Holstein Cow, 5 years, fresh latter part of April
  - 10—Holstein Cow, 5 years, fresh March 16th
  - 11—Holstein Cow, 5 years, fresh in April
  - 12—Holstein Cow, rising 7 years, fresh March 4th
  - 13—Holstein Cow, 5 years, fresh about time of sale
  - 14—Jersey Cow, 5 years, due about May 3rd
  - 15—Holstein Cow, 3 years, fresh, due in April
  - 16—Holstein Cow, 3 years, fresh by time of sale
  - 17—Holstein Cow, 3 years, due in April
  - 18—Holstein Cow, 6 years, fresh March 17th
  - 19—Holstein Cow, 6 years, due in April
  - 20—Holstein Cow, 6 years, fresh March 1st
  - 21—Holstein Cow, 6 years, due in April
  - 22—Holstein Cow, 5 years, fresh by time of sale
  - 23—Holstein Cow, 6 years, fresh March 4th
  - 24—Holstein Cow, 7 years, fresh March 7th
  - 25—Holstein Cow, 6 years, fresh by time of sale
  - 26—Holstein Heifer, rising 5 years, fresh in April
  - 27—Holstein Heifer, rising 3 years, fresh in April
  - 28—Ayrshire Cow, rising 3 years, due in June
  - 29—Black Cow, rising 3 years, due in June
  - 30—Holstein Cow, 3 years, fresh February 24th
  - 31—Grey Heifer, 3 years, fresh March 21st
  - 32—Red Heifer, 3 years, fresh February 27th
- 1 Fordson Tractor  
1 Democrat  
1 Buggy

**COWS FRESH WILL HAVE CALVES BY THEIR SIDES**  
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## The Week in Parliament

By Wilfrid Eggleston

By Wilfrid Eggleston  
Liberal tactics on the budget were similar to those adopted all through the session. Col. J. L. Ralston, who was Minister of National Defence in the last Liberal government and would probably be Minister of Finance in another Liberal government, was put up to criticize the budget from the viewpoint of the official opposition, to move a "want of confidence" motion condemning Conservative failure to cope with the depression, and demanding a general election at an early date. Once that was done, the Liberals showed no intention of debating the matter further. That evening (Tuesday) George Coote, United Farmer member for Macleod, moved an amendment to the amendment.

Col. Ralston's amendment merely asserted that the proposals of the Minister of Finance were "entirely inadequate to meet the serious and acute situation prevailing in Canada" and demanded an immediate election. The sub-amendment moved by George Coote cited the vast real and potential wealth of Canada, which, it said, was such as to make possible an abundant provision for all the requirements of our people, and urged the government to take immediate action to insure the fullest and most equitable distribution of our socially-created wealth. As a first step, it suggested that measures to relieve farmers and unemployed should be taken at once, financed by the social credit of Canada, so as to avoid an addition to the debt burden of the country.

(Canada and the Depression)  
Government members, replying to the criticism of Col. Ralston, and congratulating the Minister of Finance for his budget, followed lines which have become quite familiar to those who frequent parliament hill or read its reports. They dwelt at length on the improvement in business and business prospects, asserted that Canada had come through the depression better than any other country in the world, quoted statistics to show the increase in Empire trade since the Ottawa agreements, took comfort in the fact that if Canada had suffered a series of deficits so had most other big countries. The speakers profess enthusiasm at the prospects of the return to office of the government at the forthcoming election, an attitude which invariably draws ironic cheers from members on the opposition benches.

The visit of the mayors constituted a rather disturbing interlude in last week's business. Representing cities from coast to coast, they brought home to the capital in a more vivid way than it sometimes gets the financial straits in which many Canadian municipalities are finding themselves because of the depression. The cost of unemployment relief, which would be a heavy additional burden at any time, is peculiarly serious at a time when taxes are high and can only be partly collected no matter what is done by the enforcing officers.

Some members sought to have the plight of the cities brought in a still more graphic way to the attention of the government and of the House by moving an adjournment of regular business in order to discuss a matter of grave public importance. Unfortunately it was not brought up in a very striking manner, and the Speaker ruled against the motion, on the ground that there was nothing in it to indicate that the matter was urgent or national in scope. Some of the cities are nearing the stage where they feel like throwing up the sponge. But the unemployed must continue to be fed, clothed and housed, or this country would be facing a series of riots. The mayors subsequently met the acting prime minister, Sir George Perley, who received them courteously, and promised that their demands would have careful consideration. But he gave them very little hope that the entire burden of unemployment relief could be immediately lifted off their shoulders. For one thing, as Sir George Perley pointed out, there are only the taxpayers of Canada to bear the burden of relief, and if they don't pay it through municipal taxation, they will have to pay it through provincial or federal taxation. The stand taken by the mayors, of course, is that while this is true to some extent, the provincial and federal governments have access to forms of taxation which cannot be tapped by the municipalities. There seems to be entirely too much of a burden on the property owner, they claim, in comparison with the burden on the bondholder.

(Ottawa Has No Cash)  
One disturbing feature is that the federal government hasn't any money either. Hon. E. N. Rhodes in his budget, not only showed that the sum of \$60,000,000 odd had been spent on

unemployment relief by the federal government last year: it also showed that by \$117,000,000 the federal government failed to meet its obligations, and had to borrow to fill in the gap. Under these circumstances, any further payments on account of unemployment relief inevitably means more taxation or more borrowing.

One of the brighter items of news, in a small way, during last week, was the announcement that a still further reduction of 25 per cent had been made in the insurance rates on cargoes using the Hudson Bay route. Since high costs of insurance have been a constant discouragement to vessels using the route, this should stimulate traffic considerably. The railway and harbor were built with fifty million dollars of your money and mine, and now that it is there, everyone should welcome any step which would encourage free use of it.

During the week the Minister of Finance tabled the report of the Tariff Board on boots and shoes. The manufacturers in the United Kingdom asked in 1934 for a review of the existing duties on leather footwear, in the belief that Canadian manufacturers were enjoying greater protection than was required by the comparative costs of production, and that in order to enjoy "full opportunity of reasonable competition" as they were promised by section Eleven of the United Kingdom Canada agreement, the present duties (which stand at 25 per cent) should be lowered.

(Much Higher Cost Here)  
The finding of the Tariff Board was rather surprising. It studied costs, and found that the cost of producing boots and shoes in Canada was about 50 per cent higher than in the United Kingdom. Hence, to equate costs of production, the present duties against United Kingdom shoes are too low—only about half of what they should be! What makes this conclusion at first glance appear incredible is the fact that the Canadian manufacturer at present enjoys about 95 per cent of the domestic market, while the British exporter only gets 2½ per cent. The question arises—if the British shoemaker can produce leather footwear for about two-thirds of the Canadian cost, how is it that he has been unable to supply more than a small fraction of the Canadian requirements? The members of the Tariff Board supply three answers: one is the style factor. Canadians are influenced by the New York fashions and go in for Canadian rather than British styles. Second is the proximity of the Canadian manufacturer to his market. Third is the courteous suggestion that possibly the British exporter is not exploring his possibilities in the Canadian market as fully as he might. In any event, there is no use looking for a reduction of the duty on boots and shoes, in view of the finding of the Tariff Board. Not under this government anyway.

The announcement of the appointment of John Buchan to be the next governor-general of Canada was received at the capital with enthusiasm, although there was some eyebrow-raising at the fact that a commoner had been chosen to fill the post. Mr. Mackenzie King stated in the House that in his view the choice was an excellent one; quite possibly this was an unconscious example of self-congratulation; because the distinguished author and the Canadian Liberal leader are old friends, and it is reported that Mackenzie King was consulted before the choice was made.

The mass buying report finally got away to the printers, about 500 pages of it all told, in 10 chapters or so, with reservations and amendments by Liberal members. One of the Liberals was unable to accept the report as it stood at all: and he prepared a minority report to go direct to the Minister. The main report will probably be available to the general public shortly after this appears in print, although the Cabinet may want to give it some study before it goes out to the press and the public.

The election lists are about printed. There are 5,800,000 names. This is one of the preliminaries of an election, and there is no mechanical barrier, now, against the holding of an election at any time. But the signs just now seem to point away from, rather than toward, an early election. The theory most widely held at the moment is that parliament will sit until about April 18th, adjourn then for five weeks, meet again to consider suitable legislation to remedy the evils revealed in the mass buying and price spreads report. The way things are going now, however, parliament may run out of grist before April 18th arrives. The long Easter adjournment is proposed, in order to do several things: give Premier Bennett time for further

him to go to the Silver Jubilee doings west and to allow an opportunity for at London. Also, to give the government time to draft adequate legislation based on the mass buying report.

These events make it seem as though an election is not likely until August. Of course all arrangements are tentative: there might be a decisive move at any time.

**HEALTH**  
by  
*W. J. Mackenzie King*

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

**HEADACHE**  
Pain means that some injury is being done the body. The body may suffer from certain forms of injury without experiencing pain. The severity of the pain may have no relationship to the severity of the injury. For all practical purposes, we may take it as a safe guide that pain is a reliable sign of danger in that it indicates harm or injury to the body.

One form of pain with which most people are familiar is headache. Headaches, like other pains, mean that something is wrong inside the body. There are many varieties of headache described as sharp or dull, frontal or occipital (front or back of head), morning or evening.

Headache is the most common symptom which we experience. There is practically no illness which may not give rise to headache. It is often the first evidence of the onset of disease. Even more often it is the result of indiscretions in eating or drinking, lack of exercise, constipation, or neglect of some other health need of the body.

If a headache is severe or annoying, it is quite natural that relief should be sought. In many ways, the public are informed as to how relief from pain may be secured by the use of this or that drug. Drugs, however, are of value only when properly used, that is, when prescribed by someone who knows the condition of the patient and the action of the drugs.

The victim of headache who knows that his headache has resulted from obvious causes from previous experience has no reason to seek medical aid. If it is exercise or fresh air he needs, then he knows where to get these; he can look after his diet and elimination if they are at fault.

There is another group of persons who, in spite of taking reasonable care of their bodies, suffer from persistent, severe or repeated headaches. Such a person is very foolish to rely upon self-medication. These forms of headache are so often a symptom of abnormal states inside the body that he should seek the cause rather than merely treat the headache.

One of the most common causes of headache is eye-strain, which can be relieved by properly-fitted glasses and in no other way. It is obvious that if a particular headache is a symptom of anaemia or nephritis, or if it is due to emotional causes, if the treatment is to be successful it must be directed towards the responsible cause.

Do not overlook the possible seriousness of headache. Attend to it promptly and properly, and save yourself trouble.

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

### MACKENZIE KING BIOGRAPHY

On April 8th, copies of a biography of William Lyon Mackenzie King will appear on the bookstands in Ontario and Quebec. Three days later, it will be in the bookstores in the other parts of Canada.

This biography of the Liberal leader has been written by Norman MacLeod Rogers, Professor of Political Science and History, Queen's University, and it bears a close relation to that fine book written about Mackenzie King when he was premier of Canada, by Senator John Lewis. The book is not political propaganda; it is, rather, a sketch of the public career of Mackenzie King, a career which is unique in Canada for it began when he was in his twenties, when he became the first deputy-minister of the Department of Labour. The concluding chapters of the book contain an explicit statement of the liberal policy and this alone makes it of outstanding importance.

Better not condemn the other man's ideas unless you have done something to prove yourself smarter than he is.

The measure of a man is the size of the offence that gives him a life-long grudge.

## NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

**Straw as an Absorbent**  
Straw when used as bedding for live stock will absorb from two to three times its weight of liquid, and if finely cut will soak up about three times as much liquid as when uncut. Further, the absorptive capacity of dry sawdust and fine shavings is from two to four times that of ordinary straw.

**Early Tomato Production**  
The best prices for tomatoes are paid for early, ripe fruit, but the grower must not make the mistake of having the plants cost more than is reasonable.

The Dominion Horticulturist recommends early sowing coupled with the use of early maturing, good varieties. The sowing should be made just early enough to have stocky, well grown plants in bloom and ready for planting out at the sign of settled weather. Soils unduly rich in nitrogen tend to promote rank wood growth and a small amount of fruit. Low nitrogen, high phosphoric acid and a medium amount of potash are essential to good results.

**Supplying the British Market**  
The steady job of providing food for the British market depends upon supplying that market with what it requires and a regular supply of quality products. Where Canada has fallen down in the past is probably not so much in the matter of quality, although there is still room for improvement, but more particularly in the lack of a regular supply. For a country producing a surplus of farm products, it is a source of satisfaction to remember that there is still available a market, which spends daily around five million dollars on imported food.

**The Egg Laying Contests**  
The health of the birds in the Canadian National Egg Laying Contests from the Atlantic to the Pacific has never been better during the fifteen years these contests have been in operation than at the present time. This factor is no doubt responsible for the uniformly high egg production being obtained this season. The production of leading pens and birds is equal if not superior to those of preceding years.

Another very commendable feature in connection with egg production this season is the size of the eggs laid. Egg Laying Contests and poultry registration work have clearly demonstrated that egg size is an inheritable character, and the Registered poultry breeders who have been breeding from Registered birds are having their efforts crowned with success. Many contest pens are producing eggs this season weighing 26 ounces per dozen.

**Getting Ready For The Lambing Season**  
Lambing is the shepherd's harvest, and it is also his most exciting time. Everything must, therefore, be in readiness for the coming of the new crop. Ewes heavy in lamb require more pen and feeding space, if overcrowding and losses are to be avoided. Two feet of feeding space is the minimum required.

Large flocks should be divided by putting the ewes expected to lamb first in the warmest and most comfortable pen. Have the floor level, dry, clean and well bedded. If possible provide equipment for making individual lambing pens. Folding hurdles are very handy for that purpose. The ewe is much quieter if kept alone.

**Pruning Should be Done**  
During the Dormant Season Pruning, as practised by the com-

mercial fruit-grower, should have two essential objects: first, to train the shape or growth of the tree in a specific way, and second, to influence the production and quality of the fruit. When speaking of training a fruit tree, the purpose is not to mould a beautiful or shapely object, but rather a tree that is commercially profitable and capable of carrying its crop without breakage of limbs. Furthermore, the proper pruning of a tree will facilitate other orchard operations such as spraying and picking.

Pruning may be done at any time during the dormant season, but late winter or early spring is preferably. However, the amount and type of pruning is far more important than the time at which it is done.

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