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Lest He Forget.

When Hon. Hugh Guthrie, now minister of militia, speaks of the efficiency of the Government he now supports, it is to be hoped that he remembers how the Tory machine tried to shove Lieut. Col. A. T. Kelly-Evans off on South Wellington riding.

The Tory machine sent him in there on a late train for the 1911 contest, and he made a good showing against Guthrie. After the defeat he was trained by the Guelph Conservatives for the next contest. When the war broke he was again brought back, this time with a soldier suit on, and an attempt made to put him in as head of the Wellington County Battalion, a position for which he had no qualifications. It was Conservative politics pure and simple, and Kelly-Evans was being trained and groomed to thrash Hon. Hugh Guthrie.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie might explain this incident in some of his South Wellington addresses.

Canadian Goods.

Why is it that so many Canadian shops, in the steel and metal working industries, purchase their own equipment from American makers?

The Canadian manufacturer believes it is an excellent thing for Canadian consumers to buy Canadian-made goods.

So why is it that these shops, when in need of metal-working machinery, do not call up every true Canadian firm as the Canada Machinery Corporation, the MacDougall people, or the Perfect Machinery Company in Galt, the John Bertram Company in Dundas, or the Ford-Smith Company in Hamilton.

These places could give them a very wide range of metal-working tools, such as lathes of all sizes, milling machines, grinders, planers, boring and drilling machines.

Yet, what do we find? Go into all the leading plants in the country, look at the name-plates, and you find the name of Brown & Sharpe, Kerney & Tricker, Cincinnati Milling Machine Company, Warner & Swazey, Gishalt, and a string a yard or so long—all made in United States.

The makers of machine tools in Canada are protected by a tariff, but they do not hold the Canadian trade. Canadian manufacturers, turning out products for the Canadian trade, are not using Canadian-made tools to carry on their work. If these Canadian machine tool plants were getting the business that comes from the Canadian field, they would all be busy today.

There is a chance here for the Canadian manufacturers to start a little missionary work right at home, before they carry such heavily worded messages to the Canadian consumer on the sacred privilege of spending Canadian dollars in Canadian plants.

The Heart of the West.

During the course of his address in London Hon. R. B. Bennett referred to conditions in Western Canada, stating, in part, that the "heart of the west is sound and true, despite the agitations of the few, who, as they grow older, will learn better."

Without desiring to urge political advantage one way or the other in this case, it is doubtful if things are as satisfactory as Mr. Bennett would have us believe.

There are many sections of Western Canada where there is no Canadian or British sentiment—in fact where there is no particular trend in any particular direction, but where former allegiances of the people dominate the situation.

In the coal mining and lumber camps of the western part of Alberta and of British Columbia, there is a very large part of the population where national sentiment is an unknown quantity.

The Crow's Nest country and some of the Alberta territory as well as the hot-bed of Socialism in Canada. It is not so far back since Big Bill Hayward, now in Soviet Russia, was a popular man in that country. Socialist doctrine is all the preaching that thousands of them ever hear. Many of the foreign-born, caught up in the agitation, are taught in all seriousness that it is going to be only a short while until the miners are in possession of the means of production. Very little is done to counteract the effect of this teaching, and it has been going on for years—nor can it be claimed that the leaders of this school of thought are foreigners.

It would be pleasant to believe that the heart of the west is sound, but facts do not bear out the contention. A few years' actual residence in some of the far-western sections of the Dominion make it impossible to swallow this 100 per cent loyalty statement.

The Key to the Whole Situation.



The Cost of War.

The nations of the world have finished with some of the preliminaries in connection with the armistice. Those who imagine there are not great and intricate problems to be handled should stop for a moment and go over some of the figures that are coming out showing the size of present armies and navies.

Has United States been swallowed up with the germ that has stung every other nation for years? Perhaps not, but let the figures tell the story of what was spent on army and navy in 1914, 1921, and what it is proposed to spend in 1922.

The number of men under arms in the world today is estimated at 6,000,000. Reliable figures give the following world totals:

China	1,370,000
British Empire	740,000
Russia	538,000
France	500,000
Poland	450,000
Italy	350,000
Japan	300,000
Greece	455,000
Spain	253,000
Switzerland	170,000
Turkey	152,000
Szechuan-Slovakia	150,000
United States	149,000
Germany	100,000

Other authorities go on to take in the trained men in reserve, or who can be called up on short notice. In all there is a total of 20,000,000 soldiers in the world.

Germany's army, by the Versailles treaty, is kept down to 100,000 armed men. It does not mean for one minute that that is the size of the army Germany could raise on short notice. Germany has hundreds of thousands of men, trained from their youth up, in military practice, and it will take years for the military spirit to die in that country.

When it comes to a matter of finance, and finance in this sphere means taxation, the nations of the world can make their choice. They can go on as they have been, with a tax that is making them stagger, or they can chop straight and direct into the appropriations for war. It is the one place where big reductions in taxation can be made.

Before the war a family of five was paying the following tax for military expenditures in the various countries:

Great Britain	\$40.50
United States	23.10
France	44.20
Italy	14.15

Average \$30.56

Since the war the same family in paying taxes as follows:

Great Britain	\$109.55
United States	54.10
France	131.60
Italy	212.10

Average \$104.08

National debts the world over are so great that their size staggers the mind. All we can see is a mountain of figures, representing sums so vast, so completely beyond our wildest moments of vivid imagination, that they cease to convey adequate meaning to our minds. Here are some of the national debts of the world:

Canada in 1913	\$483,000,000; in 1921, \$2,345,000,000.
Great Britain in 1913	\$5,486,000,000; in 1921, \$37,910,000,000.
United States in 1913	\$1,029,000,000; in 1921, \$23,822,000,000.
Germany in 1913	\$1,194,000,000; in 1921, \$71,000,000,000.
France in 1913	\$6,346,000,000; in 1921, \$51,000,000,000.

The cost of war cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents. Human life is the greatest element at stake. Here are some figures showing casualties in the recent world war, and for the purpose of this article we are giving only the known dead and the seriously wounded:

Known Dead. Seriously Wounded.

Great Britain	807,451	617,740
United States	107,284	43,000
France	1,427,800	700,000
Russia	2,762,064	1,000,000
Italy	507,160	500,000
Germany	911,000	856,000
Aus.-Hungary	436,924	107,772
Turkey	101,224	300,000

The grand totals of all countries, some of whose lists are not given above will show this:

Known dead	9,998,771
Seriously wounded	6,295,512
Otherwise wounded	14,002,939
Prisoners, missing	5,983,600

And so on it goes. Speakers can, and are, taking every opportunity to warn people that the conference will not succeed. It will not succeed if people are bound beforehand to see that it fails.

If it fails then there is absolutely no other alternative to what we have been through, and what we are going through today, viz.: Preparation, debt, suspicion.

There are enough figures given above to make any reasonable man sit down and think.

LITTLE 'TISERS

A lock of Napoleon's hair has been found. If it had been cut the day he turned his back on Moscow it would be a very meek little curl.

A prize of \$1,500 is offered for the best-developed human back. The best-developed neck is found in the summer when the \$12 clerk sets the pace at a \$40 hotel.

Complaint is made that the League of Nations costs Canada \$150,000 a year. But when the war was at its height Canada was paying out this much every four years.

It is related that one printer got into trouble with the boss recently over one little figure 1. You see he made the arrival of an 11-pound baby appear as a 111-pounder.

We've had one Thanksgiving Day so far this year. The Yankees are going to have one in a few days and then us Grits will be having an other on the night of December 6.

Treating nations as individuals.

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COMMON SENSE WAYS TO KEEP WELL.

FIGHTING CANCER

BY DR. R. H. BISHOP.



set for this reason is especially dangerous.

2. Cancer is at first a small local growth which can be safely and easily removed by competent surgical or other treatment.

3. Cancer is not a constitutional or "blood" disease.

4. It is not contagious.

5. It is, practically speaking, not hereditary.

6. Every lump in the breast should be examined by a competent doctor.

7. Persistent abnormal discharge or bleeding is suspicious.

8. Sores, cracks, lacerations, lumps and ulcers that heal, and warts, moles or birthmarks which change in size, color or appearance, may turn into cancer unless treated and cured.

9. Probably 60 per cent of the cancers of the rectum are first regarded as piles. Insist on a thorough medical examination.

10. Continual irritation in some form is the usual cause of cancer. It rarely results from a sudden injury.

Radium is a useful and promising means of treatment for some kinds of cancer, in the hands of the few skillful surgeons.

Sufficient quantity of this rare and very expensive substance; it must not be thought of as a cure-all for every form of cancer. X-ray has proved successful in many cases as well as the electric needle.

No medicine will cure cancer. Doctors and institutes which advertise "cures without the knife" play upon the patients' fear of operation in the way that leads too often to the loss of precious time, and fatal delay in seeking treatment.

Operations on lumps, warts, birthmarks and growths that might be simple and painless as well. There is no reason why people should be so afraid whenever operation is mentioned in regard to cancer.

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