

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1932

BROADCASTING

The House of Commons Committee on Radio has commenced its sitting for the session and the first witness examined was Commander C. P. Edwards, director of the Radio Branch of the Marine Department. Being a servant of the government, Commander Edwards had no opinion to express with regard to the merits of government ownership or private control, but he urged that the decision with regard to the matter must be settled here and not at the Madrid National Conference, which will have to deal more particularly with broadcasting bands in international stations. Incidentally it was disclosed that the total number of radios in use in Prince Edward Island at the present time is 1,152, the next smallest number being the North West Territories, viz. 139. The problem to be settled, probably before the Madrid Conference this Fall, is whether the people of Canada, as represented by Parliament, will adopt the Aird Plan in its original or slightly modified form. It will be recalled the Aird Royal Commission was appointed by the Mackenzie King Government, and took evidence all over Canada, in New York and in London, England. It submitted a report involving the establishing of a Board of Radio Control publicly owned, independent of politics, unpaid, to direct the policy of a technical staff. This plan would be supported by a license fee fixed tentatively at \$3.00 a year. It is necessary that immediate action should be taken to deal with this report, otherwise serious consequences may ensue. At present the radio is practically a monopoly controlled outside of Canada. The private interests concerned are moving heaven and earth to retain control, and are at present represented by their lawyers at Ottawa. The British system of independent control by government might not be ideal, but it is one hundred percent better than the system in vogue, controlled from the United States with its pro-American propaganda and not infrequent anti-British sentiments. No one listening over the radio to the addresses and lectures given in United States centres can fail to realize the harm being perpetrated at the expense of Canadian interests in the British commonwealth of nations. It is urgently to be desired that the Committee now sitting will be able to submit a report in favor of the Aird Plan at an early date in order that the necessary legislation may be introduced and made effective before the close of the present session of Parliament.

U. S. FARMING

In a report appearing in Marketing Activities for February, and summarized in the current issue of the Economic Analyst, a review is made of the prospects for United States agriculture. For ten years, it is pointed out, the Bureau of Agricultural Economists, United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with State Research and Extension Economists has held an Outlook Conference, the report of which summarizes the conditions of supply and demand in both domestic and foreign markets. The report is made available about the first of February in each year, and thus the information is gotten to the farmers in time to allow for changes in the production program for the year. In the 1932 report the Bureau advises farmers that the first sign of improvement in domestic markets will be found in the automobile, steel, iron and construction industries. Foreign markets are likely to be affected by trade restrictions. Farm wages, farm machinery and an increasingly serious situation.

year ago. World wheat acreage except in Russia and China is moving downward for the first time in seven years.

The dairy industry is still in a favourable position as compared with other lines because returns have been better than for alternative enterprises and because there is a sufficient margin between feed costs and the price of dairy products to make possible advantageous utilization of farm grows feeds. The possibility of over-expansion is not overlooked.

There were more cattle on United States farms on January 1 this year than was the case a year ago but market supplies and feeders are reported to be lower. There may be increased slaughter in the second half of the year but this depends upon prices or upon forced liquidation.

Hog production has expanded in the south and west and there is an increase in the number of cattle while slaughterings of sheep and lambs have been large, these are adverse factors in the hog situation. Hog production has fallen off in the corn belt and is likely to decline in Europe. Prices of wool depends upon the trends of employment and consumer incomes. World wool production continues high.

Poultry and egg supplies may be lower in 1932 for there has been a five per cent reduction of hens and pullets in farm flocks; and commercial poultry plants on the Pacific coast also show a reduction.

NO INTERFERENCE

Alleged interference with the management of the Canadian National Railways on the part of the Bennett Government has been the subject of a good many innuendoes on the part of the Liberal press and Liberal politicians. These allegations are repudiated emphatically by Sir Henry Thornton, president and chairman of the C. N. R., in a statement published in Thursday's issue of the Montreal Star. We quote the statement in full; it is one in which all our readers will be interested, and it is from an authority which cannot be gainsaid: "From time to time there have been rumors to the effect, amongst other things, that the Government of the day had caused, by either direct or indirect methods, traffic to be diverted from the lines of the Canadian National Railways. These rumors are entirely without foundation, and the management of the Canadian National categorically and emphatically denies that anything of the sort has occurred. "The present management of the Canadian National Railways has had approximately nine years experience with the Government of Canada under two political parties, and is of the opinion that the responsible leaders of both parties have no desire to prostitute the Canadian National Railways for political purposes. The management has supported and assisted those in authority in the pursuit of this laudable policy. "In fairness with respect to the introduction of measures of economy it may be said that the depression which first appeared in the autumn of 1929 has been a source of great anxiety to the management of the Canadian National Railways, and to the people of Canada generally. The depression came upon us unexpectedly and with appalling speed, and progress was slowly advanced to almost unbelievable proportions. In this respect the situation in Canada was in principle not far different from the situation in most other civilized countries. However this may be, it became the responsibility of the management of the Canadian National Railways to adopt fearlessly such measures of economy as would adequately and intelligently deal with an increasingly serious situation.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Japanese Government may grimly conclude that it must finish the disagreeable military task which it has undertaken at Shanghai. But its own efforts to explain or modify the bad impressions almost universally caused by its proceedings there show that it recognizes the existence of something in the world more important and more powerful than the display of force, even when force is successful. It is the moral judgment of discerning people everywhere, to disregard and defy which cannot be done without going up against a reality more terrible than an army with banners. This is what Japan regretfully is finding out.—U. S. Exchange.

The war produced a language all its own. Some of it could be revived with advantage to-day. For example—"Do your bit." Those three short words contain the pride and responsibility of democracy. Your "bit" may have been the knitting of socks, working in a hospital, driving an ambulance, dying in the trenches, or giving your only son. The finest memory of all those terrible years was the way our people gave what they could for the common cause. We need that spirit to-day. Great Britain's fighting her way back to better times. It is a grim fight, and the defeatists are doing their best to break down the morale of the nation. Do your bit! Stop talking depression. Stop whining. Stop leaving everything to the other fellow. Work harder. Spend freely according to your means. Pay your bills promptly. Help employment in every way you can. Be've in the higher destiny of your race and take your place in the line with those who are fighting the battle of prosperity. We need the same united effort in 1932 as in 1914. Do your bit to-day as you did then and speed the passing of the long night of gloom.

It would be folly, says an exchange for the League of Nations acting through the Assembly to overplay its hand by calling upon Japan to relinquish her Manchurian conquests. The power to take an independent initiative does not exist, even if the League members could agree upon a policy among themselves. With two great nations, the United States and Russia, which are vitally interested in the Far East, remaining outside the League and with only a few States within the League in a position to put direct pressure upon Japan, it is clear that a large number of small weak countries cannot, merely by virtue of their status as members of the League, accomplish much toward solution of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

The U. S. Federal Government has a deficit of over two billion dollars. New York state is wiping out thirteen-million dollar road-building program. New Jersey has cut nine millions off its budget. Alabama has such a big deficit that it can float no more bonds without a constitutional amendment. Louisiana and Georgia are about in the same boat. In the State of Washington there are signed and sealed public and semi-public projects totaling ten millions. New York has suspended its entire improvement program totaling \$110,000,000. Detroit, in order to get a \$12,000,000 loan to carry it through the summer, must slash its expenses \$6,000,000 more and has already cut them from \$80,000,000 to \$61,000,000. To make this reduction it plans to close schools a month earlier and to lay off 135 firemen and 200 policemen. Philadelphia, in trying to cut its budget \$7,000,000, will get most of it by making 25 per cent police and fire pay reductions. In view of facts like these, and calling to mind the remarkable success which has attended the recent floating of numerous domestic loans, there is no undue exaggeration in stating that Canadian governments, federal provincial and municipal, are "in paradise" compared with the conditions which confront our American neighbors.

In pursuit of this objective the management, entirely of its own volition, has inaugurated a policy of progressively rigid economy, which was the only course open to it, but which, unhappily, has resulted, as must necessarily be the case in restrictions in train service, reductions in forces together with hours of employment, and likewise reductions in rates of pay and remuneration. The only instrumentality responsible for these measures is the management itself, and that responsibility is unhesitatingly accepted.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

LIVING DURING OLD AGE

When Dr. Aldred Scott Warthin, University of Michigan, died some months ago, it was said of him he lived until he died. The thought of course was that until the very hour of his death, he was working, doing some creative helpful work. Thus he never lost an hour of his life, his life's time on earth. "The secret of living until one dies is in this. As matters now stand, the physical body is bound to lose more or less of its power and elasticity with advancing years, but the mind and the emotions, if kept active by things of a worthy nature should be growing stronger and more fruitful with every added experience, and should be added to the physical strength or energy of the young ones to act as a balance wheel and rudder to control and direct their activities. He who would grow old gracefully and profitably must keep his brain and his heart alive and active, must keep loving, imaginative, and enthusiastic; must keep his mind busy with useful work; and must see that while his body gets some exercise no strain should be put on it."

The thought is that while a strong active body is a great asset it is not, as years pass on, any more valuable than a strong active mind. Dr. Geo. B. Lake, Chicago, says that there are many men who because they have inherited a strong body from their parents, and have had few upsets in life, have a tendency to keep the spark of life flickering within their frames well past the age of fifty, whose hearts are still beating, although they died as men (thinkers) a number of years ago.

He is speaking of legally sane men and women of advanced years, who are living what he calls a vegetable existence, instead of the life of a human being.

The thought of course is that despite care the body may gradually become less strong, and stiffness of joints occur, but the mind can make life very much worth while if it is used in creative helpful work, instead of remaining idle.

During the past year I met two gentlemen out walking who are past ninety years of age, retired from active business, but very active in community affairs. Both have always been great walkers. The ability to walk, to get about from place to place, gave them the daily new interests, which kept their minds active. Naturally the daily walk kept heart and lungs active, and the blood circulating properly.

The Poets Corner

MARCH

The stormy March is come at last, With wind and cloud and changing skies; I hear the rushing of the blast That through the snowy valley files. Ah, passing few are they who speak, Wild, stormy month, in praise of thee; Yet, though thy winds are loud and bleak, Thou art a welcome month to me. For thou to Northern lands again The glad and glorious sun dost bring, And thou hast joined the gentle train And wearst the gentle name of Spring. And in thy reign of blast and storm, Smiles many a long, bright, sunny day, When the changed winds are soft and warm, And heaven puts on the blue of May. Thou bringst the hope of those calm skies And that soft tune of sunny showers, When the wide bloom on earth that lies Seems of a brighter world than ours. —William Cullen Bryant. Hotel Clerk (writing a form)—Name please? Guest—Tammas MacTav'sh MacHaggis. Hotel Clerk—Nationality?

That Body of Hours

Falconwood REPORT OF SPECIALISTS REGARDING CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

(Continued) The following is the report of the Mental Specialists, Drs. W. T. B. Mitchell and Grant Flemming of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene on conditions at Falconwood prior to the disastrous fire and their recommendations thereon.

HOSPITAL POPULATION

The bed capacity of Falconwood Hospital is approximately 300. The Annual Report for 1930 shows 265 patients in Falconwood on December 31, 1930, which is approximately 312 persons per 100,000 of population (taking the population for Prince Edward Island as 85,000). This is the lowest number since 1912; a peak population of 313 was reached in 1924. How this compares with other provinces is shown by the following table:—

Table with 2 columns: Province, Number of Persons per 100,000 population in Mental Hospitals, December, 1930. Rows include Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island.

The rate of admissions in other provinces (1929) is shown in the following table:—

Table with 2 columns: Province, Number of Persons per 100,000 population admitted to Mental Hospitals during the year. Rows include Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island (1930).

DISCUSSION

From these tables, it is seen that the admission rate is high, second only to Nova Scotia, and that the total population in the hospital is high, second only to British Columbia.

It is recognized that there are always local factors to be considered. However, our observations justify us in raising the question as to whether more careful consideration of applications for admission might eliminate some admissions, and as to the probabilities of reducing the number of patients now receiving hospital treatment.

This question cannot be answered until all the cases now in the hospital are given a proper psychiatric examination as a basis of classification for detention or discharge.

This is a most important matter because it will influence the plan for reconstruction and allocation of space for necessary therapeutic activities. Plans cannot be made to advantage until there is available an exact estimate of intake and resident population.

GENERAL APPRAISAL OF FALCONWOOD

The standards by which we judge a mental hospital are those standards of service maintained in other mental hospitals where a satisfactory mental hospital service is provided.

In this report we later enter into some detail, but at this point, we desire to state the outstanding conditions upon which we base our opinion that Falconwood Hospital does not compare favourably with other mental hospitals. There conditions are:—

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1. The hospital has, as Medical Superintendent, a man untrained either in psychiatry or institutional administration.

2. The medical staff is insufficient, consisting of one physician for approximately 400 patients.

3. There is no adequate psychiatric treatment, organized occupational treatment is non-existent, and hydro-therapy is practically not used.

4. There is a total lack of medical records which are required if cases are to be properly treated.

5. An unduly large number of cases are in seclusion, and recently, cells have been constructed, in the basement, for the confinement of disturbed male cases. This represents an unsatisfactory attitude towards treatment.

6. No special provision is made for the care of physically sick patients.

7. The whole building is dirty. There is no evidence of any real attempt to keep it clean.

We conclude, therefore, that Falconwood Hospital is not performing satisfactorily the functions of a mental hospital in the treatment of its patients, which is the purpose for which the Hospital exists and for which it is maintained.

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS.

We set out later, in some detail, under the various headings, the recommendations which, in our opinion, should be carried out during the next few years, but we think it advisable to indicate here the basic steps which must first be taken to make possible the carrying-out of the detailed recommendations. These steps are:—

1. The reorganization of Falconwood Hospital, through the appointment of a Medical Superintendent, who is qualified as a psychiatrist and experienced in mental hospital administration.

2. The acceptance, by the Government of Prince Edward Island of the principle of responsibility for the mental health of its people, the public health programme to be placed upon the Minister of Health. In such a mental hygiene programme, Falconwood Hospital would be the centre for treatment, and from it would radiate mental health services for the whole province.

We believe that if these two fundamentals are made effective, the other recommendations will be made possible and will be readily attained with active support of the Government. (To Be Continued)

What is ignorance? asked Johnny's teacher. It's when you don't know something, and somebody finds it out, came the immediate reply.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

BONSHAW FERRY

Sir:—Mr. B. W. LePage is charging will-o'-the-wisps around the Bonshaw Ferry. The spectres of his party's perfidy, his own bungling and that of his meddlesome colleague, are evidently haunting and disturbing his peace of mind. The protests of his supporters are still amongst the members of partisan escapades. The biggest factor in sending his colleague Mr. McPhee into political oblivion, and almost consigning himself to the land of dreams, in the staunchest Liberal district in the Province, was his display in connection with that service.

A first class freight and passenger service was set aside by the Saunders-Lea governments, and the full subsidy given for semi-occasional thirty per cent accommodation. Not until election was in sight did the protesting Liberals of Bonshaw and vicinity succeed in getting the Shaw-LePage combine to set aside their political enmity and for a short time return to an efficient ferry service.

I know nothing about the present Government's intentions in this matter, but I would risk a wager that, they will not employ a canoe, with a full subsidy, to do the work of a thirty ton ferry.

I am, Sir, etc,

LOOKER ON

FROM CHINA

Sir:—I am enclosing renewal subscription to the Guardian, which I pronounce as the best daily paper of its kind published in Canada, for I have seen nearly all of them and checked them over and have thus come to this conclusion. Most of the priests here are from the Eastern Provinces and though they get their own home town paper they always ask me for the Guardian opposite which I always grant them. I do not ask them to exchange, because when I have read the Guardian, I know that I have read all the news. I regret to read about the devastating fire which visited Char-

lottetown and reduced the Falconwood Hospital to ashes, and the death of several of the inmates. It will be a heavy burden to the people of the Island to rebuild and to replace the furnishing of the structure. I also noted the public spirit of the citizens and neighboring provinces in the offer of assistance in the hour of need and not everyone helped to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunates caused by the catastrophe.

I read with pleasure how the different parishes are contributing towards the fund for the distressed and hungry in Western Canada; that carloads of food and clothing have been shipped Westward and distributed to the needy and poor. Those who give of their abundance to their less fortunate brethren need never fear want. There is a Divine Providence watching over them who will supply all their daily wants. Here in China we depend on our friends in the homeland. We are engaged in the great work of evangelizing the pagans and teaching them the way of truth and salvation. How could we accomplish this were it not for the timely assistance we receive from friends in the homeland. Those who are blest with a surplus of this world's goods, and give generously to works of charity and religion will receive the hundred fold promised by the Saviour in this life and eternal reward in the next.

On the 8th of this month the Moon entered the constellation Aquarius, thus marking the beginning of the Chinese New Year. With the change of Government, the Japanese incidents, the flood and banditry suppress on the new officials have no time to devote to proclamations regarding the observance of the Solar year. It seems that the Chinese will take a long time to learn to observe the foreign new year. They have observed the Lunar year from time immemorial, and it will take a long time before they abandon a custom which is so deeply rooted in their hearts.

For the past week or so the Japanese situation is very tense especially in the Shanghai area. The boycott of Japanese goods is still on and it is China's most powerful weapon against a foreign foe. Ten Japanese men of war are standing by in the Woosung opposite Shanghai, ready for action in the event of trouble. This aggravates the Chinese very much, and one does not know when to expect the worse.

(Continued on Page 5)

Housecleaning Necessities SMOKY CITY CLEANER for Wall Paper 25c 12 oz. Bottle Household Ammonia. 24 oz. Bottle Household Ammonia. Pure French Castile Soap 25c Camphor Flakes, pkg. 25c Cedar Flakes, pkg. 25c Meth-Gas (clothes saver), tin 75c Moth Balls, lb. 15c Apex Moth Cakes, tin 25c THE 2 MACS 149 Great George Street PHONE 315

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