

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLaughlin, M. P. Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. E. Burnett. Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1932

THE BUDGET

The budget will be brought down this week when the financial situation will be reviewed. It will be found that when the Liberal Government went out of office on the 29th August 1931, they left the un-liquidated amounts to be paid by the Liberal-Conservative Government:—

Table with financial data: Debentures \$3,329,358, Accrued amounts on un-completed contracts 1,050,000, Demand Loan to Sanatorium by Bank of Nova Scotia guaranteed by Government 12,000,000, Bank of Montreal note discounted for O'Leary Produce Co. 3,000,000, Sundry departmental accounts due and payable 91,165.69, Interest due Bank of Montreal on overdraft 3,430.89, Overdraft at Bank of Montreal by School Supply Branch 26,377.16, Total \$187,663.23

In addition to this the Liberal Government had failed to collect the following taxes at 29th August 1931:— Tax Levy 1931, estimated at \$210,000 \$138,385.35, Arrears of Taxes at 31st Dec. 1930: Income and Personal property \$98,650.31 93,931.00, Land Taxes \$67,396.59 64,502.73, Road Taxes \$43,723.05 41,186.81, Other earned Revenue not collected 56,093.20, Total \$394,694.19

AGRICULTURE IN 1931

If there is one thing our farmers are learning from the slump in agricultural markets resulting from world depression, it is the importance of manufacturing raw farm products into the finished article. This fact is noted in the annual report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, in which it is pointed out that while butter, hogs, beef, poultry and other products may occupy a low price range, there is nevertheless, no difficulty at any time in their disposal. Revenues though small, return regularly, and there is little danger, as in the marketing of raw products, of great loss from dumping or carrying over to another year.

still leading Canada in the production of high class poultry. There are strong evidences, the report notes, of greater dependence on the protective and substantial dairying industry as the hub of farm production, and the more general use of barnyard manure instead of commercial fertilizer, also of lime, so essential in clover growing. There is also a growing interest in larger production of farm roughage and a tendency to reduce purchases of costly commercial feeds. Less expensive and more efficient labour is being sought after while expenditures in many departments of farm life, some of which were more in the luxury than necessity class, have come in for drastic curtailment.

HEALTH REPORT

The third annual report of the Department of Public Health has been tabled in the Legislature and it is most gratifying to note, on the assurance of Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, executive secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association who contributes an interesting article to the report, that the public health machinery in this Province is now working in a most promising manner and that a material reduction in death rates as well as in the incidence of communicable diseases is looked forward to.

Hon. Dr. MacMillan, Minister of Health, and the officials under him are to be congratulated on the thoroughness with which the health statistics and other information have been prepared. Although the Government contributes \$12,000 for maintenance of the Provincial Sanatorium, Dr. MacMillan reports that from an examination of the finances of that institution this amount will not be sufficient in the face of the demands for free admission, and it is suggested that if the Sanatorium is to be kept in operation, the public must take a special interest in its welfare and voluntary subscriptions for its maintenance will be required.

Emphasis is placed by the Minister on the necessity of every pupil in the public schools being vaccinated. Attention is also directed to the need of adequate control of venereal disease. It is encouraging to note that there was an increase in births and a decrease in the death rate in 1931 over the preceding year. This natural increase of births over deaths has been maintained for years past, and our census returns would show this increase were it not for the number who emigrate. Fortunately however, for the last two or three years this exodus has been on the decline. A noticeable decrease in the death rate from tuberculosis in 1931 over the preceding year is shown, the rate per 100,000 population last year being 83 as against 117 in 1930. Only on one occasion in the past ten years—namely in 1917—had the death rate from this cause been previously as low as 83.

EDITORIAL NOTES

If the underworld fails to produce the Lindbergh baby a great wave of revolution will sweep the United States, and the gangsters will lose much of their present popularity. One need not possess a very deep sense of humor to see the joke in the United States valuation of their money in comparison with the Canadian dollar. Every bank in Canada is financially solid, and there has not been one failure while thousands of U. S. banks have been forced to close their doors. Yet our cousins across the border have the effrontery to claim that their dollar is worth some 15 cents more than ours. We can afford, comments an exchange to laugh at this contention. The joke is not on us.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Relaxation is as necessary in a well-rounded life as most of the things more generally classed as essentials. "All work and no play," says the old adage; "makes Jack a dull boy." Wage-earners and salaried men, no less than the highly paid or wealthy classes, are entitled to a reasonable amount of wholesome amusement, and unless they obtain it are of less actual value as citizens and community members.

On the no-confidence resolution of the Liberal Opposition with respect to the Government's unemployment relief policy, the Progressive "ginger group" refused to line-up with the Liberals declaring that the latter were playing politics on a vital public question. These incidents are noteworthy. On major measures there is no cohesion between the Opposition groups in Parliament, and the Government attracts support from each in turn with respect to its more important policies.

Great Britain, for the first time, is in a position to pay tariff cards and the indications are that she will take a great interest in the game from now on. It is inevitable, then, that Canada should share the benefit—providing Canada is willing to do the reasonable thing in the way of permitting imports from the Motherland. This, of course, is one of the big things to be straightened out at the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa.—Border Cities Star.

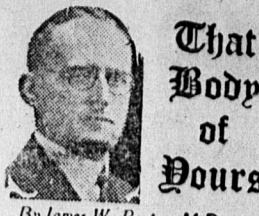
Great Britain has made a heroic effort to assist in the financing of the affairs of the countries of Europe. And particularly is this so in regard to Germany. Recognizing that it was absolutely essential that Germany should be given the wherewithal to function economically before she could be expected to pay reparations, Britain rendered assistance to that country heretofore, to the degree of jeopardizing her own interests.

One thing is certain, and the British authorities have loyally made this clear to us: at Ottawa nothing is going to be given for nothing. We are not going to sit in at a meeting of lovers, but at a real conference of business men. This is natural and proper, and it will be much better for everybody, for the cordiality of our future relations, that this is clearly understood by us before we start.

The unfortunate influence of money in politics is one of the scandals of our contemporary democracy, a sore which is eating into its flesh and which will finish by destroying it, if it is not eradicated. It is an unfortunate influence, as one of its results, if not its object, is to turn our whole political regime into a plutocracy. If, thanks to money, we can make that regime more humane, there would be no cause for complaint; but it is almost always the opposite which occurs.—Le Monde Auvrier (Montreal).

But what the Prince of Wales calls his "debt" to the press is due to the press of the whole world. Does his horse throw him, as any man's horse might? Sympathy is stirred by newspaper stories from Melbourne to Paris. Does he plan to teach his nephews the manly art of self-defence? South Africa and Canada and the United States get all the details. Does he issue a fervent appeal to British patriotism? The appeal, textually printed, reaches all readers of the English language. Commonly he shows rare common sense in what he says and what he does. Publicity never hurts him.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The ten-year deflation of agriculture has resulted in losses running into the billions, says the Christian Science Monitor. Some estimates run as high as \$40,000,000,000. On the face of it, one would assume that recovery must be painfully slow. That does not necessarily follow. A great industrial concern which had its capital depleted to that extent would have to face the task of replacing capital out of future earnings. Agriculture, although a great industry, is an industry of small owners, and to a considerable extent of changing owners. The greater part of the billions lost in the agricultural deflation has been charged off. It is the loss of the savings of the older generation and of holders of farm mortgages those losses will not have to be recognized before agriculture can recover. Most of them are gone and never will be replaced. Agriculture is more completely liquidated than any other industry, and, with the coming of



By James W. Barton, M.D.

WHY HEALING CULTS FLOURISH

Why is it that at a time when the medical profession has been able to show such work in curing former "incurable" ailments—yellow fever, pernicious anaemia, malaria, and halt the progress of diabetes, that so many other forms of healing are popular?

Part of the trouble may be due to the physicians themselves as they are becoming so practical. When they see how necessary it is to keep things "clean" to avoid infection, that liver or liver extract will cure pernicious anaemia, that insulin will preserve the life of the diabetic, they naturally are looking for cause and effect in every case. The result is that when a patient consults his physician the physician at once tries to find out exactly what is causing his trouble, and proceeds to give the necessary treatment.

Now the patient has some real trouble or he hasn't. If he has, and the treatment is likely to get him well, the physician tells him so. If the trouble has gone too far the physician is also likely to tell him so, and the patient loses the biggest thing in life, the most necessary thing to help him live his remaining days, or (what may seem like a miracle) to actually overcome the ailment or live on for years despite it.

That something is "hope." This is the reason that the other forms of healing are so popular. Dr. Robt. E. Humphries, Orange, N. J., says—"Cults or other forms of healing, do not have to make a diagnosis, do not know, are not trained to know what is wrong with the patient, for if they did they would immediately throw up their hands and say there is no hope."

Thus, even when the trouble is of a grave nature, they give the patient immediate hope, and he is thereby helped to live day by day, to eat better, and sleep more calmly as he is much more free from worry and anxiety.

"Give a patient a straw to cling to and one can never tell what the result may be, but if we take this away from him we know at once to what this will lead."

This doesn't mean that the physician should hold out "false" hopes for patient and family, but that the patient should be encouraged to do the things that will help him to eat, sleep, and have a part in the things of life.

Hope has done wonderful things; in fact hope has performed miracles.



SONG FROM "THE WINTER'S TALE"

When daffodils begin to peer,— With height the doxy over the date,— Why, then comes in the sweet o' the year; For the red blood reigns in the winter's pale. The white sheet bleaching on the hedge,— With height the sweet birds, O how they sing! Doth set my pugging' tooth on edge; For a quart of ale is a dish for a king. The lark that lura-lura chants,— With height with height the thrush and the jay, Are summer songs for me and my aunts, While we lie tumbling in the hay.

But shall I go for that, my dear? The pale moon shines by night; And when I wander here and there, I then do most go right.

—William Shakespeare.

\*Archaic. better times, its recovery will be correspondingly rapid.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Includes image of the pill box and text: "DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. BACKACHE, BLADDER TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, STOMACH DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM."

FALCONWOOD REPORT OF SPECIALISTS REGARDING CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

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.

INTRODUCTION

At the invitation of the Premier and the Minister of Health of Prince Edward Island, The Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene arranged, during the month of October, 1931, for Doctors W. T. B. Mitchell and Grant Flemming to visit the Island, to study the mental hygiene conditions as they exist, and, after due consideration to report their findings, submitting a programme for the correction of any unsatisfactory conditions and for the proper and adequate development of a treatment and preventive mental health service for Prince Edward Island.

In making recommendations, it is understood that they cannot all be quickly or readily realized, but that they are to be reached by continuous progress over a period of years. Some of the recommendations can and should be acted upon without delay; others will have to await the securing of trained personnel.

The report may appear to be severely critical, but the object of the survey is to point out conditions as they exist, not to minimize, in any respect, conditions which appear to be unsatisfactory. The only object of the criticisms made is to show the need and to justify the recommendations which are submitted.

FINANCE

According to the Annual Report for the year 1930, the total expenditure for Falconwood Hospital and the Provincial Infirmary was \$123,078.80, less a credit on Farm Sales of \$4,948.58, or a net expenditure of \$118,130.22.

The desirability of the system whereby the Hospital is charged with the cost of operating the farm and credited only with the sales rather than with the net surplus is a point upon which we are not competent to advise. This is a question of financial policy to be decided by the Government.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 268 in Falconwood, and 94 in the Infirmary, making a total of 362, which means that the cost of maintenance is approximately \$60.00 per patient per day, or \$6.00 per week.

The net per diem cost in mental hospitals varies, depending upon locality, the type of patient treated and the service given. The cost in mental hospitals giving a reasonably satisfactory service to the same general type of patient as does Falconwood runs from \$6.00 to \$9.94 net per patient per day.

Table with hospital costs: Hospital Net per day: Essondale, B. C. \$0.95, Brandon, Manitoba 0.95, North Battleford, Saskatchewan 0.95, Yorkburn, Saskatchewan 0.7, New Brunswick 0.7, Brockville, Ontario 0.6, Hamilton, Ontario 0.7, London, Ontario 0.66, Whitby, Ontario 0.70

DISCUSSION

It would appear, based upon experience elsewhere, that the Government of Prince Edward Island might reasonably expect to maintain a first-class institution with

Dr. L. B. Evans OF LONDON, ENG.

Noted Physician treated successfully and obtained permanent cures of Stomach Conditions, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Gastric Distress and many other ailments peculiar to the stomach with a prescription which we have procured and sell under the name of Evans Stomach Mixture.

We alone have the sole rights on this prescription and since selling it have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers.

Don't fool with your stomach, serious conditions are likely to arise if you allow yourself to lapse into a chronic state of gastric trouble.

Get a bottle today. Price 85 cents.

THE 2 MACS 149 Great George Street Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention

their present expenditure. The figures given have nothing to do with capital expenditure or with the interest on investment; they cover the cost of maintenance only. The next cost of the maintenance of Falconwood to the Government is reduced by the sum of \$8,581.93 received as patients' fees.

We did not go thoroughly into the question of fees, but we are under the impression—we might say we are convinced that the sum could be and should be definitely augmented by more careful estimation of the ability of patients to pay for maintenance, at the time of admission, and by a survey of patients at present in hospital with this point in mind.

PAYING PATIENTS

Section XV, Chapter IV, of the Act—"In case of private paying patients a bond in form C, to this Act annexed,—shall be given to the Secretary—and a payment of one quarter's board shall be made in advance."

VOLUNTARY ADMISSION

Section XIV (a)—"The charge for the support and medical attention of such person in the Hospital shall be governed by and subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees."

NON-PAYING CASES

Section XVI, Chapter IV—"In case of patients unable to pay, and whose parents and guardians are unable to pay for them, an affidavit to that effect sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, and also a certificate to the same effect, signed by two Justices of the Peace, shall accompany the papers."

Section XVIII—"The husband, father, mother, children, being 21 years of age and guardians of the insane committed to the Hospital, shall be liable to pay."

Section XXI—"The expenses of all pauper lunatics confined in the said Hospital shall be paid out of the Provincial Treasury."

By-Laws require non-paying cases to pay an entrance fee of \$10.00.

The responsibility for deciding as to capacity to pay and the collection of accounts should, in our opinion, rest with the Minister of Health. The decision should be based upon a definite report and consideration of each case.

The present by-laws provide for a rate based on the per capita cost

MORSE'S TEA. Makes Good Tea a Certain-ty. TEA

of the previous year, plus extras for special attention or care. It appears that rates might be graded. The present rate of \$5.00 per week does not meet the actual cost. Provided the Hospital is reorganized, the rate might very well be raised to a fair maximum of \$10.00 per week, of which the whole or a part would be paid, according to the ability of the patient or relatives to pay. It was brought to our attention that the Province does not receive compensation for the care of the criminal insane. According to the Penitentiaries Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 154, (Continued on Page 5)

Whither are you heading?

164 David Copperfield. "My other piece of advice, Copperfield," said Mr. Micawber, "you know. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen nineteen six, result happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds ought and six, result misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the God of day goes down upon the dreary scene, and—in short you are for ever floored. As I am!"

Will the fruits of years of industry go in care-less spending—then DEPENDENCE? Will thrift be a companion to industry during productive years—then INDEPENDENCE? Success should be gauged by savings—not by income. Industry alone will not bring independence—Thrift must be Industry's partner. A Manufacturers Life policy is the sure road to INDEPENDENCE.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA. B. H. HUGHES District Manager for Prince Edward Island Cameron Block, Charlottetown

ST. PATRICK'S DAY BEGINS PRATT'S 3 DAY SALE. March 17th (Thursday), 18th (Friday), 19th (Saturday). Get our BIG CATALOGUED LIST showing some of our REALLY WONDERFUL VALUES. They comprehend to a nicety the value set today on a Dollar Bill. You can buy at this Sale A Lot of Real Satisfaction for a Dollar. Lobster Packers' Supplies a Specialty. Flour and Groceries at Wholesale. FARMERS!—GET OUR PRICES on Seeds, Seed Wheat, Seed Oats, Wire, Fence Posts, Sharpened Juniper Stakes, Lumber, Shingles, Building Material, etc. FOXMEN!—The balance of a carload of Fox Wire left from last season To clear at price BELOW FACTORY COST. CHARLOTTETOWN CUSTOMERS!—We are now killing Beef fed especially for the Easter Market. WE deliver FREE OF ALL CHARGES any Cut, any Quantity, any Weight, at from 8c to 14c per pound. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or Money Refunded. WE HAVE THE QUALITY or we would not make such a sweeping statement. WE HAVE ARRANGED DELIVERY FACILITIES. ATTEND THE SALE or MAIL YOUR ORDERS. INVITATION (With all due Apologies.) Ain't you coming to our party, O, Effendi? There'll be customers, and clerks, and little room; There'll be Oatmeal, there'll be Flour, Beans and Onions, And we'll SPECIALIZE on Cranberries and Prunes! There'll be Overalls and Shirts, too, in abundance; There'll be Underwear and Neckties a la carte! There'll be Boots and Shoes, and Pants and Socks so fancy,— All to fit you so that anywhere you'll pass. So please come and tend this party, all and sundry, There'll be Tea, and there'll be Cakes, and there'll be Jam; You'll go home with feelings satisfied and Happy,— And for "Hard Times" you'll not even given a D--n! C. E. PRATT & SON St. Peter's, P. E. Island.