

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1932.

CONDITIONS GOOD

According to the Monthly Review for April of the Bank of Nova Scotia the Maritime Provinces head the list for employment, there being more people employed in these three provinces than in any other part of Canada.

It is a matter of satisfaction, however, to find that we still keep the lead in comparative prosperity. According to the Bank of Montreal Review for April, "The Maritime Provinces" wholesale and retail trade continues dull, except in Prince Edward Island where it is reported good.

PRINCE'S ADVICE

It is rare indeed that the Prince of Wales delivered an impromptu speech. Usually his remarks are written and read from copy for the obvious reason that it is necessary there should be no misconception of what he says or means.

"Do not let us be content with what is accomplished or be dismayed at what remains to be done. Let us just look for the task nearby and be ambitious to achieve it. Let us determine to bring those energies we possess to the service of our fellowmen."

This is admirable advice from a man who is devoting his whole time and energies to inspiring and uplifting the people of the Empire, and especially of the Motherland, in the crisis through which we are passing.

It is hardly surprising to find United Farmer and Labor members attracted to the arguments put forward by Mr. Stevens. They are calculated to impress independent observers throughout Canada, particularly in the West, that the government is at least courageously exploring the possibility of finding a way out to better times.

The Minister of Railways the other day declared that we have got to get back to the practices of old time economy. The Prime Minister says we have to get back to industry and away from speculation. Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce says we have to realize once more that man must live by the sweat of his brow and the product of his mind.

THE CITIZEN DISGUSTED

There is in Canada no stauncher supporter of Liberal policies than the Ottawa Citizen; and when the Citizen expresses disgust at the tactics of the Liberal Opposition and in effect tells Mr. Mackenzie King and his colleagues that they are hopelessly out of touch with the temper of the times, it is reasonable to suppose that this represents the considered opinion of the majority of fair-minded Liberals who have been following the proceedings in Parliament during the past few weeks.

It was Mr. E. H. Stevens' contribution to the budget debate which roused the Citizen. Mr. Stevens took a broad view of the situation. He related business conditions in Canada to business conditions in the world at large and discussed the Canadian problem as a phase of the world problem.

"There is more hope," the Ottawa newspaper suggests, "in the Conservative minister's lucid analysis of the economic causes of present conditions than there is in the antiquated angle of approach expressed in Liberal opposition arguments. Unless Liberals can bring themselves more into touch with twentieth century thinking on the causes of current economic conditions, there is likelihood of the Liberal party in Canada falling to keep abreast of the van of progress, as the Liberals have failed in Great Britain."

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This is in line with the attitude of the Toronto Globe and the Winnipeg Free Press and puts the three leading Liberal organs of Canada on the side of Mr. Bennett and his policy.

COUNTRY DOCTORS

A timely reference was made in the Nova Scotia Legislature by Dr. H. M. E. McGarry, Inverness, to medical practice in rural sections. The doctor declared that in ten years time there will be very few doctors practising outside urban limits. His reason for so declaring, he said, was that all serious medical and surgery cases were now sent to hospitals, and rural practitioners were only making infrequent visits in these cases, whereas hitherto

they had attended them throughout the course of their afflictions. The income of the rural doctor is consequently gradually dwindling to the point where he can no longer afford to render the service which an up-to-date practitioner should afford his patients. The only hope that Dr. McGarry sees for the future settlement of doctors in rural districts is the provision of facilities in the way of community nurses, who would enable rural doctors to practise their profession in an intelligent way, otherwise doctors outside urban limits would soon become merely consigners of the sick to the hospitals of their choice. Necessarily there would be no living for any self respecting doctor in such a practice. In Nova Scotia they are even worse off than their brethren in this Province. One of the blessings of the Prohibition Act is that a minimum income of \$50.00 per month is provided for rural practitioners who desire to profit by it. Up-to-date hospitals are not altogether an unkind blessing so far as rural communities are concerned.

R.C.M.P. APPOINTMENTS

One of the advantages pointed out by Mr. W. H. Dennis, Liberal member for Second Prince, in obtaining the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was that it would dissociate the question of law enforcement from all suspicion of political interference. Apparently this view does not meet with the approval of our local contemporary, which suggests that "the Government" should appoint Mr. Barbour to the position of Inspector or Sergeant in the R. C. M. P. service here. We believe the majority of our citizens will agree with Mr. Dennis and will strongly disapprove of any suggestion, however disguised, of making the administration of the Mounted Police in this Province a political football. The question of police appointments is now a matter solely within the jurisdiction of the police authorities, and it is to them that any one who has a grievance must look for redress. Our contemporary's exploitation of Mr. Barbour as a stalking horse for criticism of "the Government" is too obvious in this instance to conceal the partisan motive behind it.

TWO VIEWPOINTS

The age-old problem of education—whether it should be academic or practical—is well illustrated by Lord Riddell in a recently published book of fiction, in which one of the characters, after discussing various aspects of the educational question, says:

"I had an amusing experience the other day. We had a meeting at Laxington about education, at which I took the chair. Two working men made speeches, saying they wanted more education so as to be able to enjoy Shakespeare, Milton and other great writers in their leisure time. They were followed by two University men, who said they thought education much over-rated as a means of recreation. They told us they preferred to spend their spare time in a carpenter's shop. The truth is that in this, as in other things, temperament is what counts. Some people like to deal with things and others with ideas."

Obviously, the ideal system of education is one which combines both practical and cultural subjects. But there can scarcely be any question as to the importance of cultural training as a background for whatever duties one may be called upon to discharge, or hobbies one may care to take up, in later life.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The interesting statement was made by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson in the course of his evidence before the Orde Commission at Toronto, that Sir John Aird and his son John Aird Jr. are Liberals in politics. This comes as a surprise, in view of Mr. Sweezy's sworn statement that when he paid \$125,000 Beauharnois money to the junior Aird he thought he was making a contribution to the Ontario Conservative party. But it confirms Mr. Aird's contention that the payment was to himself personally, as remuneration for alleged professional services to the Beauharnois.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Of the \$2,222,858 donated by the Rockefeller Foundation to McGill University, Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill has said: "This ensures the successful conclusion of a project which means much to the advancement of medical science, medical teaching and medical research. It will bring comfort and hope to thousands of sufferers. It means that we shall have here in Montreal one of the best equipped best staffed and best arranged institutions in the world, where the sick receive the best possible care, attention and treatment, where the medical students will have the best training available, where practising physicians and surgeons can bring their knowledge up to date in an ever widening field. "No better evidence could be given of the international attitude of the Rockefeller Foundation who have made such a wonderful contribution to the happiness and welfare of humanity."

It may well be asked, says the Hamilton Herald, what kind of citizens does the United States possess. What with gunmen, bootleggers, abductors and kidnappers, politicians like the Warren Harding Cabinet, hi-jackers, bomb-blasters, and general rascality the variety of civilization developing to the south of us is distinctly unpleasant. The nation requires toning up of some description, and this last symptom suggests the need of drastic remedies.

We shall be better off materially and otherwise, says an exchange, if we leave our patriotism with a generous understanding of the plight and the problems of the outside world. We shall build a more enduring prosperity by developing on sound lines our foreign commerce both in goods and in credits, than we could hope to accomplish by a policy of selfish nationalism. In doing this we shall be most successful as we recognize the facts of this intricate world, not the least important of which is the utter dependence of the nations upon one another if the excellent possibilities of our civilization are to be realized.

In Switzerland the consumption of cheese is 23 pounds per person per year; in Holland and France it is 13 pounds; in Denmark 13.2; in Germany, 9 pounds; while Britain consumes 8 pounds. In Canada we eat far less of this builder of muscle, bone, brain and brawn than we should, our consumption being only 3.68 pounds of cheese per capita per year. Another of our native products that we fall down in consumption of is fish. It would make for prosperity were Canadians to increase the consumption of our native products.

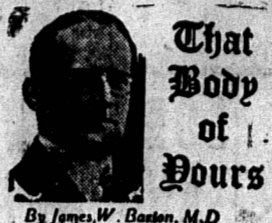
Americans have bank deposits totalling \$60,000,000,000. The difference emphasizes the meaning of credit in the United States. H. C. Cutting tells the San Francisco Down Town Association this credit is represented by securities, which constitute the actual fluid wealth, or "money." He wants the banking system classed as a public utility and brought under government control. Graphically he states his reason—money is the nation's material power, the bank the throttle.

With members of the Government and also members of the Opposition being sued in the courts for accepting emoluments illegally the people of Newfoundland do not appear to be any better off than Canada and other parts of the world where legislative bodies are divided on straight party lines. There is something in human nature apparently, leading the greater majority of people to put their own selfish personal interests above those of the other fellow.

A widening split in Democratic ranks is being hailed as a factor which should materially improve President Hoover's chances of re-election. A still better sign would be a turn of the business tide before next November, and that the President himself thinks so is shown by his recent declaration to the effect that the depression is about to take unto itself wings and fly away.

America is about to mount her "speed cops" on British motor cycles because they are the fastest in the world. Why stop at motor cycles, however? If the Americans want the fastest aeroplanes, the fastest motor cars, and the fastest motor boats, they must come to us and our engineers for them.—London Daily Express.

Despite cyclones, plagues, pests, fires, floods, starvation prices and a thousand and one other difficulties, Western Canada never loses its people. The practical point is that he so appropriated it.



That Body of Hours By James W. Baden, M.D.

PROPER INFANT TRAINING PREVENTS NERVOUS AILMENTS

The fact that fewer children die during the first year than at any previous time in history is very good evidence that the mothers of to-day know more about the feeding of children than did the mothers of former years. It has been the proper feeding of infants that has lengthened the life span of the human race.

Yet, it would appear, that this very care that mothers take of their children often leads to trouble later in life, especially nervous ailments. The mother in her watchful care, feeling a great responsibility to the youngster gives him too much attention. Every little act of play, of eating, sleeping, likes and dislikes is carefully considered, and naturally the youngster looks for this attention, in fact demands it, and learns to depend entirely on the mother instead of on himself.

Dr. J. M. Allen, London, England in presenting study of 169 cases of neurosis, or abnormal nervous condition in childhood, says that there are some children that rule the household; and their parents from the moment they are born and ever afterward live as if their surroundings had to be adapted to them, instead of them to their surroundings.

Now you can see that by the time the youngster has grown to the school age his habits are pretty well fixed, and it is going to be more difficult to try to train him in the proper habits of regular living and discipline. However it is always worth the effort at any age, because as mentioned before, the majority of these nervous individuals can be straightened out mentally if they are brought face to face with the cause of their difficulties.

The point to remember then is that youngsters should not receive too much attention, that is they should not know they are receiving much attention, and should be trained to regular habits of feeding, sleep, and bathing, from early infancy.



AMONG THE HILLS

Locked in a hillside by the western sea There is a nook where often I would drowse

While buzzing bees made murmurous carous In the sun-latticed leafage screening me

High on the brown grass ridges, where no tree Barred the blue day, the tinkling herds would browse;

And, lost in green abysses, spire and house Would dot the wonder-lit immensity.

Long, long ago I bade that nook farewell. But left a part of me to linger there.

A musy youth whose thoughts of flame and air I cannot, now, recapture where I dwell

Among brick landscapes, called by the old spell Only in flashes brief as twilight's flare.

—Stanton A. Coblenz, in New York Sun.

that underlying spirit of optimism for which it has so long been noted. Premier Brownlee, of Alberta, spending a brief holiday with his parents at Bridgen, Ontario, reflects that, spirit in a newspaper interview this week. Western Canada, Mr. Brownlee says, and particularly his own Province, is looking forward to good crops this year and feeling fairly confident that the trying days are about over. Give the West even half a chance, let the West see the merest glimmer of daylight, and Western spirits go up like the mercury in a thermometer on a hot day. The West will come through this year, just as it has come through in the past. You can't lick a country like that.—Border Cities Star.

Redeeming Time

(Winnipeg Free Press)

An article recently published by Dr. D. A. Stewart, superintendent of the Manitoba Sanatorium, on "Redeeming the Time in Hospital," throws a cheering light upon what can, and in many cases is, being done in our hospitals to relieve the drab idleness of convalescent days. He writes in part: Very sick people, it is true, are often in such desperate straits that the whole anxiety is the saving of life, not the spending of it. But in all hospitals there are some, and in all sanatoria there are many, who are not in such distress or peril. If the discarded or scattered fragments of the daily miracle of hours and moments in hospital wards were all gathered up and put to use, what wonderful by-products might there not be: empty time, new liberties enjoyed, new happiness pursued.

Hospital days can be among the best days of life. People who have been hurried and worried, who have worn the shackles of exacting duties, can sometimes find in hospital time to think, to come to themselves to relax, to enjoy a little leisure, to read what they have not had time to read, to write what they have not had time to write—they may find time, as Walt Whitman would say, to rest and invite their souls. There are not a few who can look back on hospital days as days in which they have lived amply and enjoyingly.

There is not much difficulty in giving opportunities for living or the pursuit of happiness to one who comes in well trained and well disciplined in living. Such a rare soul gathers eagerly from this and that, and, within hospital walls and limitations, can find means to live an ample life. But the great majority of all ages do not know how to enjoy themselves under the new conditions found in hospitals, twirl their thumbs and yawn and exist through the long vacation days.

There are many things that can make the hospital day a day of living: a fine outlook from windows, surrounding gardens and lawns, birds in the trees, a view of the sky with its floating gallery of ever-changing cloud pictures; or even a look at the come and go of a busy street; human interest in the welfare of other patients, the routine and technique of the hospital, bits of medical and nursing knowledge to absorb, pictures on the walls, magazines circulated, and library books available—real books that are chosen because they are worth while.

Of all occupations for sick people, especially sick people in bed, or barely ambulant, or even on exercise, one of the very best in our experience is study. It is the most universally useful, the most varied, elastic and adaptable, the least monotonous, the easiest to begin, the cheapest to get tools for, the most convenient—for every bed can be a school—and by all odds the most popular. A patient, a book and a teacher can make a start, or even a patient and a book. Study can be along the line of a man's vocation or can lead to a vocation, and that is perhaps the most useful. But if it leads only to interest and hobby it may be almost as valuable to man, to citizen, and to state as education with a more practical aim.

It is very well worth while in every way that a man in hospital should cultivate "The Three R's," improve his reading, "rithmetic, learn to keep books, study electricity, add to his knowledge of agriculture, brush himself up generally. When the time comes to leave the sheltering hospital walls the physical handicap that may not be entirely removed may thus be partly balanced by an

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- Smoky City (Wall Paper Cleaner), 25c. tin. Tiffany's Silver Polish, 25c. Pure French Castile Soap, 10 lb. bar, \$2.00; 1 lb. bar, 25c. Apex Moth Cake, 25c. Moth Gas (New Clothes Saver), 65c. Camphor, Cedar and Lavender Flakes, 15c. pkg. Moth Bags, 75c. \$1.00 and \$1.25 Larvae (For Moths) Youville Floor Wax, 50c. Formaldehyde Fumigators 1 oz., 65c.; 2 oz., \$1.00; 4 oz., \$1.50.

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Improved training. Study will give the man better tools to work with, and what is of immensely greater value, confidence in himself. But when a man has set himself work to do and has done it, especially when he has added to knowledge or skill usable in his ordinary occupation—a better store clerk because he has learned bookkeeping, a better garage man because he has studied electricity, a better business man because he has read up fundamentals and theories—he goes out with courage. Even if handicapped in one way in comparison with his pre-hospital life, in other ways he has gained advantages. He has no feeling of inferiority. There are great gains in study that is vocational. And there are almost equal advantages in study that is cultural. If one has raised his standard of ordinary education a grade or two, or deliberately set himself to a course of study in history, or learned another language, or read literature studiously, or made a hobby of painting or drawing, or read up on the theory and appreciation of music or art, even if none of these things brings a penny into his pocket or gives much prospect of ever doing so, still they can send him out cheerfully without the fatal inferiority complex, a better man and a better citizen.

Sir John Moore

(Vancouver Province) It is not often that the deeds of a hero, dead more than a century, find their way into the news of these busy days. But the memory of Sir John Moore, whose grave at Corunna was visited the other day by a British parliamentary party, has always been kept green. Perhaps it has been kept so, to some extent, by Charles Wolfe's famous funeral ode: "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note, As his corse to the ramparts we hurried; Nor a soldier discharged his farewell shot O'er the grave where our hero was buried."

Moore has several claims to fame. He won the battle of Corunna, where he lost his life, and in the mastery retreat which preceded the battle gained even Napoleon's admiration. He saved Spain from the French and made Wellington's subsequent successes in the Peninsula possible. He was also the finest trainer of men the British army had known up to his time. The regiments he trained at Stormcliff while waiting for the expected invasion by Napoleon, which never came, were the flower of the army for years afterward, and officers who later won great distinction under Wellington in the Peninsula and in Belgium were proud to tell that in their younger

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